

IMPROVING THE GOLF COURSE



THIRD EDITION

©Magnus Sunesson

PRODUCED 2018 BY TIDSTUDION HELSINGBORG, SWEDEN
THIRD REVISED EDITION, 2021

Extensive changes, or modify what you already have?

Before explaining my approach, I'd like to mention why my clients* have chosen to engage me. In most cases it has been issues related to the Clubs finances. They've realised that if their members truly enjoy playing their course, then there is less chance of them leaving the Club. Or, quite simply, they're more likely to continue playing golf rather than quit altogether. Revenues from green fee and sponsorships are another side of the same coin. Both green fee guests and sponsors want to have fun on the course, especially the latter group as they often support the Club in order to be able to invite their business partners to an enjoyable round of golf.

In my opinion, a good golf course is a course that makes a healthy contribution to the Club's finances.

Also consider the following before continuing: If you're already aware that your course is in need of radical changes, such as the remodelling of several holes, or perhaps even the entire course, then you should contact a traditional course architect. My job is more a case of modifying what you already have, using the least means possible to achieve as much as possible in terms of course aesthetics and an enjoyable game of golf. This means, among other things, that I strive to involve the course staff as much as possible.

If you're unsure as to which route you should go down, you can engage me to conduct an impartial assessment, to provide you with a better basis for your decision.

*See the list of clients I've helped so far on page 21.

A fun or a boring course? That depends on who you ask.

During my time as a player, greenkeeper and supervisor, I've seen the most fun courses as well as the most boring. Your immediate reaction will be to ask, "What's a fun course", and it's a legitimate question. Because a fun course may well appeal to certain categories of golfers while mostly entailing suffering for others. That matters have increasingly come to this is due to the developments seen among players and equipment since most golf courses were originally built.

Today, the best players are in extremely good physical shape, and they're able to leverage much more from their equipment than the average golfer. The drives of today's elite and skilled junior players are often 150–200 metres longer than those of the average golfer, and this includes both men and women, which means that many courses have failed to keep up with developments. Over time, the placement of teeing grounds and hazards have become inappropriate and their designs outdated for many players, in particular for average players – those with high handicaps and who at most Clubs represent the vast majority of the members. These are just a couple of examples of issues that can make a course incredibly boring for most Club members. Fortunately, there's a remedy for this, a remedy that won't impact the interest and excitement of the Club's best players.

When I'm to work on a course and take it to the next level, I want to have a conversation about how the Club management views its members' handicaps. And how they view the possibility of that handicap level changing with consideration for current and future golfers in the area. I also need to know about the history of both the Club and the course.

When developing a course it should be better and more beautiful.

In assessing different courses, I've seen that many Clubs have realised that developments in equipment and the mix of their members have meant that some hazards need to be moved. Then, what happens quite often is that the Club, of its own initiative and using its own resources, adds bunkers and water hazards that spoil rather than improve and inspire. A bunker can, in unfortunate cases, form a

blight on the landscape. Or it can be seen as a more natural part of the course, sending positive signals to the more demanding players, the ones who've learned to appreciate golf aesthetics by visiting amazing courses, occasionally supplemented with keen reading of classic course design literature and leafing through coffee table books on the world of golf.

Each time you make changes, you have the opportunity to improve and beautify, but also the exact opposite. Moreover, there are some logical connections between the design of various course elements and the players that appreciate or despise them.

In my experience, a Golf Club has members (far from all of them!) who intuitively know what is or isn't beautiful on a golf course. However, in my opinion, our intuitive feeling for what needs to be done must be combined with solid general knowledge about the world of golf (intuition can be equated with experience and the understanding of that experience). Together with knowledge about what is technically possible, such as groundwater conditions, soil depth and other parameters that can put a stop to what initially seemed to be a bright idea.

Choose the level of help you want.

Sometimes, the board, Club Manager, Course Manager or Greenkeeper know quite well what they want done, and they're simply looking for a second opinion before moving forwards. It could be a particular section of the course that they need help changing. One hole perhaps, and a couple of greens, but without knowing the exact specifics of what to do with them. Mostly though, I'm involved with assessing the entire facility and providing an opinion on what should be done.

However, before you decide to let me take a look at your course, it might be a good idea to have an understanding of my take on course design in general. You can read about this on pages 15–19.

How I inspect a course and assess it's qualities:

So far, most common has been for the client to ask for an impartial assessment of the entire course. They quite simply want my opinion of the course without any preconceptions. I usually do as follows:

In the first step, I inspect the course walking it from tee to green. I take my time as I want to see each hole from several different vantage points and the greens from several different playing angles. First I assess the entire course, and then each individual hole:

- How is the hole laid out? It's design?
- How is the hole meant to be played?
- Safety?
- Can a player determine how best to play the hole already from the tee?
- Can it be played by all players?
- What mowing methods are used?
- Mowing lines and the variety of cutting heights?
- What happens to the ball when it lands?
- What quality are the playing areas?
- Variation, diversity, details?
- Nature experience?
- Other aesthetic values?
- Environmental values?

Presentation, feedback and acceptance within the Club.

Following the inspection and analysis, I prepare sketches with texts describing the suggested changes to each hole. These are easy for management and course staff to understand. This is followed by walking the course together with those same people, providing us with a concrete picture while once again I explain what I think should be done.

Priorities.

On an 18-hole course, I usually prepare about 100 relevant measures following an impartial assessment. In most cases, I have the player and the fun factor in mind, although sometimes changes are also required concerning course safety, the maintenance budget or the environment. I help my clients to prioritise the most important changes, the ones which offer the Club the best return on investment. And how they impact the order in which they need to be implemented.

With a line marker and sometimes hundreds of flags, I mark out the modifications to be made to the course. It's important to me that everyone involved, especially the course staff whose work will be affected by the changes, understand why they're being made.



14 pointers on why modifications need to be made to a course.

Anyone who's worked with product development understands the value of inspiration and ideas from outside. Here are some of the pointers that I almost always return to and which often inspire the minds of the board and course committees:

- **Round times.**

Not always due to certain players' tardiness and lack of awareness of golf etiquette as they can also be affected by the general design of the course and its routing, hazards and mowing, including the layout of the high rough and the set up of the course.

And these are just a few factors.

- **Course routing.**

Long walks between greens and tees often dampen the mood.

Even a single path found demanding by older golfers can cause them to quit playing golf prematurely.

- **Hazards.**

Bunkers, water, terrain, vegetation. Low handicappers love a challenge, high handicappers are indifferent. Except when it comes to roughs, bunkers and water hazards across the line of play!

Water across the line of play is a particular problem – see page 10.

- **Little demand for strategy, repetitive.**

Particularly important if the Club wants to keep its better players and promising juniors. A lack of variation impacts the overall impression of the entire course.

- **Safety inside and outside the course perimeter.**

Due to developments in equipment, almost all courses that aren't newly built suffer from glaring safety issues. How can they be resolved? And, if possible, without resorting to unsightly safety nets?

- **Mowing lines, boundaries between fairway and rough, mowing heights.**

Well-considered boundaries save mowing time and fuel while increasing the beauty and appeal of the course. The curvature of the mowing lines can also minimise the need to look for balls in the high rough.

- **The quality of the playing areas and their management in the maintenance plan.**

After the location in itself, the "sense of place", for many golfers the quality of the playing areas is the foremost source of their enjoyment.

- **Drainage.**

So far, I've never come across a Swedish Club that hasn't had major or minor problems with playing areas that are occasionally far too soft and damp!

- **Greens and surrounds.**

So important for the overall impression! Often, a simple measure such as new mowing lines bordering the fringe can make a green more interesting and difficult for elite players while actually making it easier for weekend golfers.

- **Play length/tee placement.**

The most common mistake? Often too short a distance between the forward and back tees. Extremely important if there are many women, retirees and high handicappers at the Club.

- **Roughs and their maintenance.**

The high rough can often be extended without impacting the game! Saves mowing time and fuel while increasing biodiversity.

- **The natural environment.**

The natural surroundings lining the course contribute immensely to the beauty of the entire facility as well as to biodiversity. The presence of pollinating insects can be of great significance to the harvests of nearby farms and orchards.

- **Sense of place.**

How often are beautiful views blocked by trees or brushwood! And who hasn't seen the "wrong" tree species on a course, effectively weakening the identity of the place? A plan for tree and woodland management and a planting programme with a clear vision for the end result would be of great benefit to most Clubs.

- **Driving range.**

Especially important if you want to keep the Club's best players and be an attractive alternative for local juniors.

How are things on your course?

Now, I don't design golf courses from the ground up, rather I focus on improving existing courses. One effective measure that costs very little but can deliver considerable results is tree care, because even though I'd say that golf is the only ball game played in nature, we can't let nature take over:

Holes stifled by nature 1. Tree roots.

Trees that have grown far too big at the edges of the course, or even in the playing areas, are a recurring problem. For one thing, they can impact game strategies in a way that definitely wasn't intended when they were smaller. I have, for example, come across par-3s where the trees were small when the course was built, but now make it impossible for a low-hitting golfer (that is, a high handicapper) to choose a reasonable line of play towards the green. Another problem involves trees whose surface roots, attracted by irrigation and fertilisation, have made their way into the playing areas, where they can hamper grass growth and damage the mowers. Most common, however, is vegetation including trees that have grown so much that they obscure the lines of play or beautiful views. Tree and woodland care with consideration is needed to keep a course in shape.

Holes stifled by nature 2. Trees casting shadows.

At northern latitudes the grass needs as much sunlight as possible, and many fairways and green areas would be of another class if southern and south-eastern trees casting shadows could be cut down or pruned substantially. This has the added advantage of mitigating any fungal infestations, which are often seen when grass, shade and morning dew combine. Often, however, certain trees are considered holy at a Club, and then it's a case of clearly explaining to the members what they have to choose between. Either thick, lush grass or trees casting shadows. You can never have both.

Mowing lines are a whole separate issue.

Over time, they usually become straighter and more boring as the fairway mowers are driven to fast to save time. However, this has a price in the shape of blandness. Simply by creating new, more interesting mowing lines, you can elevate a golf hole to a whole new level! If a mowing line is just 10–20 cm out of place, it can thoroughly spoil the overall experience of a hole.

In practical terms, mowing lines with slightly more visible peaks and dips help the player to determine the position of the ball in the rough while also helping to determine distances, especially with flat holes. The roughs are also a boring element at many courses. If you currently have a rough of a similar colour to the fairway, naturally this makes it difficult to determine where the edges of the fairways are, and the uniform colour is a little monotonous. If, instead, you can produce a rough of a different colour, this lends the hole form and vitality. Then, of course, we have the problem of roughs that are so dense you can't find the ball. This is often difficult to remedy, but there are a few tricks.

Flat greens and surrounds with no contours may not disturb the high handicapper, but they do bore better players who are mostly inspired by being able to choose a line of play towards the green in relation to inclines or other contours in the green area, which shouldn't be symmetrical either. (Symmetry on a golf course is often found boring.)

Repetitive holes?

Variation throughout the round keeps players' interest while uniformity dampens their mood. When you get to a tee, you want to see something new, not a copy of the previous hole!

Unightly holes?

Views of drab buildings go against the whole idea of golf being a game played in nature. Here, planting new bushes and trees can shield players from such views and create a feeling of seclusion, even when housing or industrial buildings are found near the course.



The wide water hazard in front of the green meant that many members and guests despised the second hole at Lydinge. Reducing the size of the hazard opened an alternative line of play without impacting the elite players. The dotted line shows the original extent of the hazard.

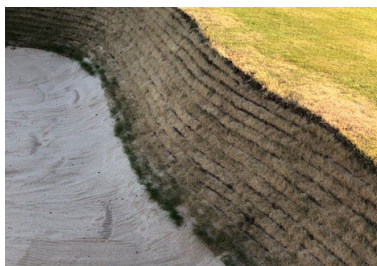
The despised water hazards – the holes that sacrifice the high handicapper.

It's often said that golf is a game of recovery, in other words, the game of golf includes finding the ball and continuing to play even if it's landed in a difficult spot. This is often what separates the wheat from the chaff and, when we succeed, offers a sense of euphoria. I'm especially averse to water hazards that actually ignore this basic rule of golf. For low handicappers, water on the course can offer a little adventure, but for high handicappers, women and older players who often hit low balls, recurring water hazards are little more than a source of misery. As a result, in my opinion, dubiously placed water hazards cause more harm than good in golf. Water hazards that dampen the mood can often be eliminated, or at least reduced, without, for example, causing drainage problems.

Water hazards and bunkers across the line of play often cause woes for players who already struggle to make it all the way around the course. It must be possible to play around them. Given the average split between low and high handicappers in Sweden, installing an island green, such as the one at the famous 17:th at TPC Sawgrass in the USA, can result in some members simply skipping the hole!

Bunkers.

Bunkers that have been left for years and grown too large due to exaggerated edge trimming can ruin the original design and badly impact the appeal of a course. Accordingly, every Club should have a maintenance schedule for how bunker edges are managed. In recent years, some Clubs have begun building traditional sod wall bunkers. Beautiful, yes. But a caveat is called for here! They require extensive resources to maintain, unless you want to use artificial turf or other, in my opinion, questionable imitation materials. There are other methods for creating traditional bunker edges.



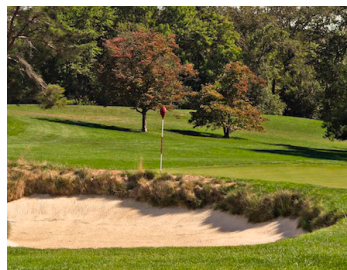
A bunker with a high, almost vertical sod wall. Beautiful and very linkslike, but extremely difficult for high handicappers. And a challenge for course staff to maintain.



Low sod wall. One effective way to build up a stable bunker wall, not least when an older bunker has grown too large.



Traditionally shaped bunker edge. On a large number of Swedish courses, the bunker edges are trimmed such that they continue to grow larger year after year.



A bunker edge that's been allowed to dip down towards the sand exudes golf history and helps to give the course a wilder look. Some of the world's most famous courses look like this.

Too short season?

Wet autumns and springs shorten the golf season. Accordingly, investing in decent drainage of the course's problem areas often has a favourable and lasting effect on the Club's finances. But you mustn't hold back! Why install single drainage pipes when you can install double for a fraction more? And when the excavator is onsite anyway, take the opportunity to lay several stormwater pipes to several collection points! Because the water needs to be drained. And that quickly if you want to be able to offer a course with dry, firm playing areas. Moreover, don't forget that the topdressing must be made from sand grains of the right size and shape.

The maintenance budget?

When visiting coastal courses in the British Isles, many people are overcome by a links course euphoria, not least when they see the large, undulating greens and surrounds. This is now seen on increasingly more courses and is definitely a plus for the golfing experience! The downside is that the mowing takes more time compared to the traditional smaller greens and surrounds. In order to keep the maintenance budget well balanced, we need to carefully consider which parts of the course can be mowed less often.

By planting flowering bushes (birds, pollinating insects, aesthetics!) in grass areas that never receive balls, you can save money in the long run while also increasing biodiversity. In recent years, we've seen a trend in the USA and the British Isles for wilder golf courses, in part due to financial reasons because water and costs for irrigation are expensive. But also because environmental issues have become so important. In the end it's about golf's legitimacy!

Getting back to mowing lines: As mowers become increasingly efficient, there's a temptation to mow increasingly larger areas of the facility shorter. However, there's no escaping the fact that the more you drive, the more time and fuel you expend. A concrete opportunity for reducing mowing times is to treat the grass alongside and behind the forward tees as high rough. There's no technical reason for having back tees surrounded by short grass as the best players almost

never make a blooper from the tee. Of course this is also a matter of aesthetics. Where you place the mowing lines and how they're shaped are important for the overall impression. Over the years, I personally, together with many demanding golfers and course designers, have begun to increasingly appreciate the beauty of **the contrast** between the short grass and the taller, truly wilder areas. "Wild is beautiful!" Another positive result is that it adds to biodiversity.

Doing the opposite and getting the most bang for your buck.

I believe that it's human nature to try to improve all that is bad, and that we often take all that is already good for granted. If you have a couple of weak holes on your course, then you want to invest your resources in improving those particular holes while leaving the popular signature holes unchanged. Sometimes, I think you should do the opposite, because what do you remember most about a course? The best holes, obviously! You expect all courses to have one or two weak holes, and weak holes are often passed without much thought. So, we shouldn't miss the opportunity to make a great hole even better, at least if this can be achieved with little investment.



Above is an example from Rya, an old and traditional golf course bordering the strait of Öresund in southern Sweden. For almost

fifty years, the tee of the seventh hole had a high rise in front of it, obstructing the view of the sea to the west, a shaded and boring start to an otherwise fine golf hole. My recommendation was to raise the tee from the shade and move it slightly forwards towards a stand of trees, from where you could see the hole all the way down to the green and the sea in the west. By sacrificing a little distance, with the new, raised tee the Club leveraged more of the underlying aesthetics of the course and the stunning view west to the sea – and had yet another memorable signature hole. We could ask ourselves why this wasn't done earlier. I think that it can be due to the fact that previously, we often thought "More distance! More distance!" when in some cases it would have been better to think the opposite.

Don't sacrifice the high handicapper and the older members.

Below is an example of the 16:th at Lunds Akademiska GC, another old and traditional course in the south of Sweden. Originally the hole was designed with no bunker short and left of the green. This was added in 1969 by recommendation from Peter Alliss.

The hole became more or less unplayable for the majority of the members when the bunker was added. Now it's playable in a fair way for almost everyone, although still difficult and beautiful.



A high shot with backspin required! That is the only shot that will get the ball to stop on the green.



Alternative routes to the green are offered. Although the foregreen is undulated players have an option to land the ball left of the green to reach the putting surface. More fair and more fun! Especially more fun for the vast majority.

MY TAKE ON COURSE DESIGN.

A good course starts with the actual place.

What is it that makes your heart race already when pulling in to the car park at some courses? "Location, location, location" is what an estate agent would say. Some courses almost have it served on a plate! A seaside course with exposed sand and coarse beach grass next to the seashore. A course with stunningly beautiful views. A course in a pine forest reminiscent of the famous Clubs south of London.

A course in an old cultural landscape with oak-covered hills and dry stone walls. A course in agricultural lands with stands of trees, dykes, and perhaps marl pits with thickets home to numerous birds. A course in the archipelago with junipers and rocky outcrops. An inland course in Sweden with the mystique of Nordic forests.

In England in the 1700s, there was a famous landscape architect called Lancelot "Capability" Brown, and it's often said that it wasn't God who invented English landscape gardens but Capability, who in his lifetime was behind the creation of 500 square kilometres of cultivated woodland. He received his nickname due to the fact that he always assessed the landscape as **having the capability** to be refined into an idealised version of itself. So: If you can identify a landscape idea where the golf course is located, be sure to emphasise it when you upgrade the facility! This is how you achieve a strong sense of place. Locations with this characteristic usually become tourist attractions. Similarly, certain courses can increase their appeal to golfers.

In my experience, many courses almost reach the full potential of their location. What can be confusing and perhaps spoil things are a few trees associated with northern rather than southern parts of the country – or vice versa. Or a thicket obstructing a panoramic view, or unkempt roughs that could instead comprise maintenance-free flowering bushes or meadows with the buzz of insects and birdsong. A small change where the purpose is mainly aesthetic can enhance an entire landscape image and is often relatively inexpensive to make. However, at the same time I'm the first to admit that some courses

are located in rather anonymous, and sometimes quite unsightly, surroundings. Because some courses are actually found in run-down industrial areas, and even on former rubbish tips! What are you to do then?

I've already mentioned the opportunity of shielding unsightly views with vegetation. However, what's needed at the start is *an eye for what's possible*. Followed by change work based on experience.

Many people love to build and install, with the result that the natural surroundings on some courses are occasionally hidden by fences and signs, kiosks and toilets unnecessarily built in highly conspicuous and completely inappropriate places. What's more, golf is the only ball game in the world played in nature, and alongside the competitive element, many players enjoy the nature experience of a round of golf. If you ask me, all that is non-essential and unrelated to the actual game of golf should be removed from our courses.

In the USA, they talk about "garden centre courses", that is, courses featuring varying degrees of landscape gardening encompassing garden plants, potted plants, gravel and asphalt, fountains, fences and signs. Expensive to build, expensive to maintain, and not to my taste. Throughout the lengthy life of a golf course, sometimes small constructions are added hastily, without really considering whether they're necessary in the longer term. Before building or extending anything, the question that should be asked is what can be removed!

Emphasise the history whenever possible.

I don't know of any other sport where history is as important as in golf, so on my first visit I also ask about the Club's history. I do this to be sure that I don't diminish but rather strengthen that history. A long history is an asset for not only a few century-old Clubs, but also newer Clubs. The young also become old, but frequent minor renovations in line with the latest trends, and this includes buildings as well as the course, can result in a course that is grey and middle-of-the-road, compromising any opportunity for the course to stand out from the crowd. My impression is that the sport of golf is home to so

many enterprising spirits who long to continually improve, change and develop. Occasionally this is good, but in the worst-case scenario, after years of fervent changes it can result in a course losing its soul. One of my favourite courses in Sweden, and one which is great fun to play, hasn't undergone any major changes since 1926! A clear and visible Club history is a strong competitive edge.

Restore or renovate?

Naturally, the courses of the old masters – and even newer, well-renowned course architects – should be handled with care so that the original design is not lost. However, even these gems are eventually affected by overgrown trees, shrunk aggregate, bunkers with collapsed edges, or misdirected renovation attempts. Such things ought to be rectified to restore the fun of the game. There are also courses that fail to offer members sufficient inspiration and excitement, and this requires a more extensive renovation with less consideration for the origins of the course, unless they are of strong emotional value. This could include, for example, objects, people and events around the course with some connection to the Club's early history.

Never consider a design that excludes the Club's most important members.

As a former tournament player, I know what makes the best players like a course. But at the same time, I know what makes the majority of members unhappy. I've already covered this, but it's worth repeating: The most common mistake of middle and high handicappers is to hit short and straight ahead, and they're generally unaware of the strategic features of a course.

For a time at the end of the 1900s, almost all courses were to be long: "We want a championship course," preferably with a few water hazards across the line of play. If there are such hazards on such a course, it becomes almost unbearable for the majority of the Club's members, the ones who represent the largest share of the Club's income.

Another example is trees as course hazards. While a low handicapper can easily play the ball over them, they punish high handicappers who can only hit low shots.

However, with all this said, a Club does well by also being able to retain its foremost players and to offer challenges to young and ambitious players. They are often few in number, but they mean a great deal to the Club's appeal and are ultimately a guarantee for the course being maintained in a favourable manner. (They have demands!) Accordingly, the course must also be able to offer the best players an enjoyable game, which is achieved by forcing them to make strategic decisions about the line of play and ensuring that they have to play at their best. For me, meeting all these demands on a single course is one of the most important challenges.

Design with the environment in mind.

Before, there was a general and biased idea that golf courses, due to nutrient leaching, pesticides and emissions from greenkeeping machinery, were an environmental problem. Today, however, courses most often have this all under control. Instead, a golf course is considered an asset to the environment, especially if it's near an



In terms of the environment, high rough is preferable to short grass. However, even high rough costs money to maintain.



If you can replace the high rough outside the actual playing area with maintenance-free flowering bushes, this benefits not only pollinating insects and birds, but also the long-term maintenance budget. Pictured is a thicket of hawthorn and guelder rose.

urbanised area. A golf course is in fact a continually green “micro Amazon”, converting CO₂ into oxygen almost all year round, and awareness in the choice of plants, bushes and trees outside the actual playing areas can favour pollinating insects and birds. When I consider changes adjacent to the course, naturally I also want to consider the environmental aspects, because one thing you can be sure of is that as time passes, increasingly more members and authorities will demand the same. Not simply because it must be done, but also because it’ll be extremely popular.

Already today, there’s a need to consider how to offer members the ability to charge their electric cars in Club car parks. Similarly, preparing the course area for present and future demands on biodiversity should also be a given.

The optimal work method:

Good course design contributes to the overall feeling, the sense of place. To avoid being impacted by hasty decisions on changes that risk diluting the underlying idea of the place and the course, I recommend that the Club invests in a so-called master plan covering all the holes, one by one. It should provide a detailed description of how the course (and preferably the entire Club area) is to look and function “once it is completed”. It should also specify when and in which order the improvement measures are to be implemented. In this way, you get an overall list of all that is to be done, which offers quite a large choice when you have to take the weather into account, which is extremely important if you’re to conduct most of the work using your own course staff during the low season. Some projects can’t be carried out if, for example, the ground frost is particularly severe that year, or if the autumn rain makes it impossible to move heavy machinery without causing serious ground damage. Such a rolling master plan is already in place at most major and well-known Clubs. By rolling I mean that you must allow changes to be made to the plan, if and when necessary. After all, we can’t see into the future and a golf course is never quite finished.

My route to becoming a hands on course refiner.

You could say that I'm mad about golf. Deep down, I've always looked for that which makes me and other golfers happier. The common denominator has most often been the course, regardless of whether I've been playing The Open, worked as a TV commentator at the world's best golf courses or shouldered the role as Club Manager. It's always been the course, its design and the fun factor that have been central.

On these few pages I have tried to share my thoughts on design and the fun factor, as well as how simple means can be used to elevate boring golf holes into something that inspires and spreads joy.

My career in the world of golf:

- 1) Swedish national team player, boys, junior and senior national teams, 1980–1982.
- 2) Golf player, Swedish Golf Tour 1982–1986
- 3) Golf player, European Tour 1986–1994
- 4) Head Pro, Drottningholm Golf Club 1995–1998
- 5) Coach, Swedish Golf Federation 1995–2002
- 6) Coach, Hello Sweden Future Team 1999–2004
- 7) Golf player, comeback attempt 2005–2006
- 8) TV commentator, Viasat Golf 2007–2012
- 9) Green staff, Vasatorp Golf Club 2009–2011
- 10) Club Manager, Rya Golf Club 2012–2013
- 11) Green staff, Barsebäck G&CC 2017
- 12) Golf consultant 2014–

MAGNUS SUNESEN

Golf Course Refiner

* Golf Clubs that I've helped improve since 2014

Assartorp	Marks
Bedinge	Mölle
Bjäre	Ringenas
Björkhagen	Romeleåsen
Bosjöklöster	Ronneby
Bryngfjorden	Rya
Dröbak (Norway)	Sparren
Eskilstuna	Sigtuna
Finspång	Sjöbo
Frösakulls Äventyrsgolf	St Arild
Haverdals	Söderåsen
Holms	Timrå
Hudiksvall	Torshälla
Höganäs	Torslanda
Kils	Upsala
Kävlinge	Värpinge
Kårsta	Västervik
Lindesberg	Åkagården
Ljungbyhed	Ängelholm
Lunds Akademiska	
Lydinge Resort	

All Swedish unless otherwise mentioned



Together with my daughter, Signe.
Which golf courses will she prefer to play as an adult?



Magnus Sunesson Natural Golf AB

Karl X Gustavs Gata 56

254 40 Helsingborg Sweden

+46 706 65 64 64

magnus@golfkonsult.com

Facebook: Magnus Sunesson Golfkonsult

LinkedIn: Magnus Sunesson