SEELEY HILLS RESORT

by bob mechels
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BY

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INTRODUCTION

The thesis project I have chosen to complete is the design of a golf/cross country skiing resort facility located in Seeley Lake, Montana. There is no golf course at the present time, but there is a large interest in the project among the Seeley Lake community. The actual site for the golf course has been selected and a preliminary design for an eighteen hole course has been completed. Working with the proposed course design I shall examine the site for the best location of the building, and then continue on with the exploration and development of the facility.

Many factors, including access to the first and tenth tee boxes, ninth and eighteenth greens, putting green, and driving range, must be considered in the selection of the building site. The possibility of other facility functions and seasonal operations will also play a strong role in the decision. Due to the climate of Seeley Lake the golf season is relatively short (approximately five months) and other uses for the facility such as the cross country skiing must be incorporated to necessitate year around operation.

Assuming the course will be completed, at least roughly through the eighteen hole stage, and that the construction of a facility is feasible, I will deal mainly with the location and planning of a multi-use, year around facility. The primary reason for this development is to provide the Seeley Lake community with a destination type resort geared towards the modern era adult
society. The major attraction to this area at present is the lake itself. The problem here is that the lake shore sites are all full, the campgrounds and lake have become crowded, and water-skiing, swimming, sand castles, and sunbathing are primarily younger generation activities. This resort facility would provide the kind of atmosphere needed to continue to draw more and diversified numbers of tourists and visitors, which are so vital to this community, into the area. The summer activities would focus on the golf course, but include such things as hiking, back-packing, and mountain-biking. This resort facility would also provide added winter activities such as cross-country skiing, snow-shoeing, and lodging for visiting snowmobilers and sportsmen.

This resort is intended for public use, but will also offer memberships to those interested. It will be privately owned and operated, and will employ several members of the local community and also attempt to cater to some of the needs of said community. By incorporating public use spaces into the program such as dining facilities, bar and lounge, and ballroom-banquet areas, the local community becomes involved with the facility on a year around basis and helps to assure all year operation feasibility. Before concluding on the final size and operation of this facility I shall investigate the possibility of a variable operation level facility that could be adjusted to meet the needs of the related season or current activities. This option could work well in an area such as Seeley Lake where season and tourism
are such prominent factors in the operation of almost all of the local businesses.

Ideally though, the facility proposed will include enough activities and attract the targeted clientele to such an extent that it will not fall into the same category as the other local businesses. Not only will it rise above them, it could help increase their levels of business and expand their operation as well.
GOALS: PERSONAL

1. To create and design a facility to satisfy the programming wants and needs of the owner as well as the Seeley Lake community, and provide an aesthetically pleasing and visually prominent resort facility.

2. To successfully understand and relate the building to the context of the site as well as to the community and also create a strong building-ground relationship.

3. To study and further understand the relationships of golfing facilities to the course, cross country skiing to the trails and lodging, and of the type of architecture to the atmosphere it creates.

4. To try and apply to the best of my abilities everything that we have learned and experienced in previous courses.

5. To design a realistically buildable and operable facility.
GOALS: PROJECT

1. To create a facility program that caters to a variety of users including tourists, guests, members, and the community of Seeley Lake while keeping the major focus on the golf course.

2. To create an atmosphere that is comfortable and relaxing and provides full opportunity to enjoy the breath-taking scenery and views of the golf course.

3. To analyze the site thoroughly and select the spot that provides the optimum location for access from road, access to course and driving range, access to the hiking, biking and skiing trails, and still provide optimum viewing.

4. To provide the users with an elegant destination type resort with country club level quality.

5. To enhance, not hinder, the existing site and course proposal.

6. To provide a facility that leaves you with a positive, I would love to return feeling.
BACKGROUND: SEELEY LAKE

The Seeley Lake area is located approximately 56 miles northeast of Missoula. Nature has been very generous to the area in providing a rich endowment of natural resources that, if carefully managed, is capable of sustaining both a vigorous economy and a wholesome down-to-earth lifestyle for its inhabitants. From the divide near its center, the Clearwater River flows south through a chain of seven lakes to join the Blackfoot River while the Swan River winds its way northwest through a broad forested valley. Bordered on the west by the Mission Mountains Wilderness and on the east by the Bob Marshall Wilderness, these valleys contain most of the area’s homes, the town of Seeley Lake, and most of the area’s economic activities. Deep snow accumulation during the winter helps sustain a year-long supply of pure water to feed numerous lakes and streams. With winter temperatures that sometimes exceed 40 degrees below zero combined with an average snow accumulation of 139 inches and hot dry summers with temperatures well over 100 degrees the area has, since first settlement, drawn robust people to inhabit the area and continue to live in their rugged and self-contained culture.

Land ownership patterns, past practices, government regulations, and laws have caused the allocation of the area’s land base to a variety of uses. Land ownership falls primarily into four categories: National Forest, BN timber lands, Champion Auto Lumber, and smaller private ownerships that were originated
in early-day homesteads. Many homesteads have been subdivided or purchased by retirees who like to live in the peace of the forests and mountains. The charm of streams and lake fronts has attracted nonresidents who own summer homes for vacation purposes. Many hunters, fishermen, campers and hikers recreate in the area as well. Resort owners provide services to the valleys and back-country and a small number of trappers harvest furs from the forests and streams. Forest Management activities are widespread in both valleys and, in varying degrees of intensity, on all ownerships. There is a small amount of ranching but the majority of the urban-industrialized development has centered around the town of Seeley Lake.

Highway 83 runs through the center of the valley and provides primary access for truckers, tourists, residents and industrial activity. A network of secondary roads and spurs lead from the highway to serve a variety of local needs.

Much of the mountain areas beyond the valley are designated as wilderness areas under federal law. This makes the area unique because the hustle and bustle of the valley's industry can be left behind by traveling only a short distance east or west. The further one goes the wilder the landscape until you reach the center of either the Bob Marshall or Mission Mountain wilderness. This characteristic is one of the most cherished by the people and valuable to the area.

The most valuable natural resources available, then, are water, forests, wildlife, wilderness areas, minor rangelands, and
possibly some undiscovered minerals and hydrocarbons. Except for the minerals and hydrocarbons, all of these are renewable resources, generous in quality and abundance but limited in the level of use the land can sustain. Some such as sawtimber, furbearers, fish, and wildlife, are already used to the land's sustained yield capacity. Others like small round wood remain largely unused.

The Seeley Lake area is inhabited by a wide range of people with various skills and ideals for a way of life. This population includes types from fur trappers to artists, loggers to skilled retirees, and countless others. Some would like to preserve the area as it is now or perhaps even reduce the amount of existing urban-industrial operations. Others would like to develop economic activities to the fullest and accept some negative impacts on rural lifestyles. In recognition of these conflicting opinions lies the need to find the kind of business and patterns of land and resource use needed to create a healthy economy and at the same time maintain the down-to-earth lifestyle that so many of the people desire.
SEELEY LAKE

SO WHAT?

It is necessary to know a little bit about the town of Seeley Lake and the people and businesses that keep the town alive. This background is also helpful in showing the variety of uses and that there is plenty of wilderness area still accessible in all directions only a short distance from town. It also shows that there are already resort owners in the area as well as up the valley whom make a living by providing services and access to valleys and back-country. This means that there is a clientele base already drawn to the area and the proposed facility may attract them as well as some new faces. Much of the mountain areas are designated wilderness areas so they cannot be purchased, but access can be controlled, or provided to the targeted market for a profit.

ARCHITECTURAL IMPLICATIONS

The architecture of Seeley Lake is widely diversified and in my opinion has no primary context. The local architecture varies anywhere from a basic log structure to a mobile home with a metal roof built over the top. There are typical lap-sided residences out of the seventies and abandoned steel warehouses that have been converted into homes. The "city center" of Seeley Lake is taking on a new look. The town is trying to improve its image by recovering most of the building facades on the main street with wood or new paint, but thus far is still quite plain and random. There are a few new and prominent buildings in the area, such as the new Seeley Lake Bank and the monstrosity on Sponge Island in Salmon Lake. These two are all log structures and are quite nice, but do not cast a prominent shadow upon the contextual scene of the area. Of course the amount of snow fall in the area and the extremes of heat and cold will also have an influence in the design of the facility.
Seeley Lake is only one of several lakes formed along the Clearwater River on the 90 mile stretch between Kalispell and Clearwater Junction. It happens to be one of the few that actually allows sale of and construction on the land surrounding it. Approximately 85% of the land around Seeley Lake is privately owned and there are rarely lots for sale. As do most of the lakes in the area, Seeley's community depends on the attraction of visitors, tourists, and land owners from out of town as a large part of the local economy. Since all of the lots around the lake are full and there are few other activities or functions in the immediate area to draw people in, there is a desperate need for this proposed facility. This destination resort would not only add more opportunities and variety to the Seeley Lake area, but would also attract a wider range of clientele or visitors.

This facility would provide the opportunity for all age groups to come and enjoy Seeley Lake. As we all know a lake provides entertainment for everyone. The problem is that older folk like to use a lake for fishing and leisurely boat rides while teens prefer to water-ski, jet ski, and basically be active. We also realize that young children can be perfectly content all day long on a beach, whereas older kids and adults require a little more variety, a little more often. It is at this time that this facility really assumes one of its major roles. Usually the older group of lake goers would have nothing
to do all afternoon but sit around in their campers or perhaps go for a drive or stroll. With the Seeley Hills Golf Resort in operation, the afternoon could be spent in a nice round of golf, on a hiking trip into the wilderness, or an exciting mountain-bike ride.

In the winter months this facility would provide another source of lodging for sportsmen such as snowmobilers and ice fishermen who flock to Seeley Lake. It would also provide organized, convenient access to the Lolo National Forest which is very popular with the snowmobilers familiar with the area. I have also proposed a cross-country skiing course as part of the winter activities. A groomed trail will be set on the golf course and there will also be access to the Lolo National Forest for the veteran skier. This would be the largest organized cross-country skiing facility in the area which would again give Seeley Lake an edge over the competition of the other lake communities. Local or possibly state wide cross-country ski races could be organized and held at this facility and attract even more business.

Beside all of the out of town business the facility would attract, it would be taking in revenues from the local community on a year around basis. By incorporating a fine restaurant, bar and lounge, and the town's only banquet-ballroom facility other than the town hall, there would be constant local interaction.

The proposed Seeley Lake Golf Resort would provide the community of Seeley Lake with an option to the already overcrowded lake and the possibility to continue to increase the
amount of revenue brought into the community. This increase in revenue to the community means an increase in local jobs and basic community stability. And aside from a few weeks in late fall and early spring there should be no problem generating enough business to maintain the facility throughout the year.
NEED

SO WHAT?

In my opinion there is definitely a need for the proposed facility because the lake is crowded, and there is a need for a new attraction in the Seeley community. Not only will the facility provide added lodging for visitors, but it will also include banquet facilities that can be used by the locals.

ARCHITECTURAL IMPLICATIONS

The organization of the facility will have to be capable of controlling entry and exit of a wide variety of users. There will be guests showing up just for the afternoon to play a round of golf, others will be arriving fully equipped with mountain bikes, golf clubs or luggage for a week long adventure. They should be able to drive up to the main entrance, unload any gear or equipment they may or may not have, enter the facility and be directed to the activity so desired or the registration desk to check in to their rooms. These functions indicate the need for a large, well organized entrance and main lobby, with direct access to the main desk or information center. (A hub of activity)
**BACKGROUND: GOLF**

What is golf? The question is easier asked than answered. Golf defies definition, although plenty of good men have tried. Arthur Balfour wrote, with the pomposity befitting a statesman: "A tolerable day, a tolerable green, and a tolerable opponent supply—or ought to supply—all that any reasonably constituted human being should require in the way of entertainment."

On close examination that statement tells us more about politics than golf. Look at the care with which the words have been chosen to provide escape clauses. It might have been framed to resist attack by the militants of the Anti-Golf party.

"Is the Prime Minister claiming golf to be the perfect form of entertainment?"

"No sir! If the honorable gentleman will study my statement, he will notice the reference to 'reasonably constituted human beings.' I would not recommend golf to members of the Opposition."

Laughter, jeers, and cries of "Withdraw."

"Does the Prime Minister mean that for reasonably constituted human beings like himself golf is all the entertainment they ever require? "Again I would draw the honorable gentleman's attention actually said. I have never suggested that in all circumstances...."

And so on. Strip the qualifications from Balfour's definition and you are left with the insipid message that people who enjoy golf are occasionally happy to play. What profundity!
Yes, golf is not so easily defined. In fact there have been many attempts to do so and we can only judge for ourselves how successfully. In the words of the infamous Bobby Jones, who wrote about golf almost as well as he played it, never did attempt to define it. The closest he ever came was in casual reflective conversations about the game, such as, "Golf, in my view, is the most rewarding of all games because it possesses a very definite value as a molder or developer of character. The golfer very soon is made to realize that his most immediate, and perhaps his most potent, adversary is himself." 4 The infinite wisdom of this remark becomes quickly evident to all who take up the game.

We can look at yet another attempt to define this mysteriously attractive game. This one comes from the writer A. A. Milne as he writes: "Golf is popular simply because it is the best game in the world at which to be bad." 5

Ah ha! Now we are getting somewhere. The good golfer has achieved a certain level of performance where he or she expects to hit the ball straight and true most of the time. The major emotion they ever experience is disappointment of that one ball they sliced into the woods on the eighth hole. On the other hand, the rookie on the course expects to hit bad shots. So when he does hit that one solid three iron from the rough right onto the fairway in front of the green, he experiences that unforgettable feeling of satisfaction that he will savor all week long. Perhaps this is part of the reason for golf's tremendous
rise in popularity in the United States. Between the years 1888 and 1956, American golf grew from about a dozen players to roughly five million, which is the largest number of people in any outdoor game. Originally, golf was regarded as a rich man’s sport because the early clubs in America were all-male and usually charged rather high fees. These high priced clubs offered very minimal services and the facilities were quite limited. As popularity grew so did the facilities and the courses. The new clubs began to offer such luxuries as showers and locker rooms, dining facilities, areas specifically for socializing, and even began to provide facilities for women. 6

Currently in The United States golf is more popular than ever and golf club facilities are ever increasing services and activities offered. Today’s golf clubs usually offer tennis and swimming facilities, along with dining, bar and lounge, and social spaces that continue to attract more clientele. Golf is no longer just for the rich or professional and you don’t even have to golf to enjoy the golf club. It’s no wonder golf is so attractive these days, it provides the player some relaxation, opportunity to socialize, get some exercise, and just get away from it all without going very far. In fact, some would even say golf’s main charm is that it is almost always played in beautiful surroundings. 7 Of course there are some unattractive golf courses but that can be solved with some creative planting and landscaping. The experience of golfing on a course that is in the middle of an open field with parallel fairways can be quite
disappointing. It seems to be missing that 'get away from it all' feeling that should really be a part of the game. "Golf after all is a form of escapism and it helps if we really can escape from the sight and sound and consciousness of our everyday worlds."
GOLF

SO WHAT?

This little background piece on golf is basically here to provide some insight to the golfer and his or her attitudes about this ever so intriguing game. Golf has been and will continue to be a very popular game because it can be played at a variety of skill levels rather successfully. In fact it is the best game at which to be bad.

ARCHITECTURAL IMPLICATIONS

Since golf is such a popular sport and has quite a long history of being such, it would be safe to focus a majority of the facilities and planned spaces toward and around the golf course. And even if the guest is not there to golf personally, he or she should still be able to enjoy the view of the course and the action of the game from the clubhouse. The pro shop should control the course activity, offer rental equipment and instruction, and the sale of new equipment. It should be easily accessible from the lobby as well as from the parking lot and have a good view of the driving range and putting green. If locker-rooms are provided they also should be easily accessible from the pro shop. Ample storage will be needed for the rental and new equipment and will also have to house the golf carts and repair shop unless a separate facility is provided for these. If a separate facility is decided upon for the carts and repair shop, direct access is still a must.
Snow, by some, is considered to be "the delicious white frosting on our cake of earthly pleasures." Or at least it is for those who find their joys in the great white world of winter.

It is also a very common opinion among these types that of all the many ways to enjoy winter, none can equal the return of body fitness or mental relaxation as can the simple and inexpensive pleasures of a long, peaceful glide through a winter wonderland.

The physical exercise is nearly perfect, which is why cross-country skiing has become so increasingly popular. The senses are delighted by the white, cold, snowy blanket that covers almost everything in sight and is usually framed by a bright blue sky. The mind is soothed by the crisp silence. You will work up a hearty appetite that will give your food and drink the fullest flavor and your friends will display a great new personality that you had always suspected. It becomes sort of an ageless, and very memorable moment in your life.

Of course this must be taken in context, but those are pretty big returns from an essentially simple sport that doesn't require any real outstanding physical ability. It has been said that if you can walk you can cross-country ski, which certainly is somewhat of an exaggeration, but what is minimally required at the beginning level is not more than people in general good health, including: sound heart and lungs, balance, normal coordination, and bit of extra energy.
The numbers of cross-country skiers have been increasing steadily all through the seventies and eighties. The sport has drawn recruits from downhill skiers tired of the expense and crowds of that sport, from backpackers and hikers not ready to give up their entertainment just because of a little snow, from friends and families that have been committed to the sport for years, and from people who were curious or just wanted to get some exercise and became addicted.

Until recently the cost of cross-country skiing has been minimal as long as you had enough snow cover and access to some open country. Why even in New York City you can always find a cross-country skier or two working out their city tensions after a snowfall in Central Park. There are usually numerous federal, state, and private woodlands within easy reach of snowbelt cities which offer endless miles of skiing pleasure free for the conquering.

In recent years, however, a growing number of private ski touring areas have been joining these bountiful options. For a minimum price they provide well-maintained trails, rental and refreshment facilities, and ski classes and instruction. These ski areas are a response to the growing number of cross-country skiers while at the same time a catalyst to continue to invite more and more people to join the fun. But even at their busiest there have been no reports of serious crowding from any of these areas. The operators should be well aware that there is an upper limit to the number of people they can start out on their
trail systems and still maintain the pleasure and solitude that is often so vital to the success of the outing.

The History of traveling across deep snow on some sort of ski or snowshoe is lost in the unrecorded time in northern Europe and Asia. But there is every indication that Scandinavia was the birth place of the long, wooden runners that became today’s skis. Skis were conceived of for centuries as just an essential means of winter transportation. Farmers, hunters and city dwellers alike all had to get around when the snow got deep, and certainly the convenience of the ski was not overlooked by the militaries over the centuries. As skis became more functional and less awkward, the chances to enjoy them for sport was accepted throughout northern and alpine Europe. The European immigrants brought their ski sports with them to America and except for a handful of native American enthusiasts, they quietly continued to ski among their own communities until the 1930’s.

During the middle and late years of the depression, skiing began to develop a small but steady increase of interest which was started and helped along by a few zealous missionaries for the sport of it.

 Though the major focus since then in the United States has been on downhill skiing, the equipment at the time and shortage of lifts assured that the skier would also walk or climb allot. Cable bindings could be adjusted to let the heel rise, and the leather boots could be flexed. Skiers also carried skins that
could be attached to the bottoms of the skis to aid in climbing uphill. These factors, along with a core of pure cross-country buffs, continued the traditions of skiing in New England.

In the northern Midwest states the continuation of the practice and traditions of Nordic skiing were assured due to the large number of Scandinavian immigrants in the area. Over the years ski touring gradually expanded westward to the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast ranges.

By the time Alpine skiing boomed in the United States in the mid-1950's and cross-country skiing came into its own ream almost fifteen years later, there were solid foundations for both forms of the sport in all snowy parts of the country. In the world of skiing today, there are some indications that downhill skiing might have reached its peak, but evidence of the growing interest in cross-country skiing is everywhere.
CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING

SO WHAT?

Cross-country skiing is another one of those sports that can be enjoyed at all levels of participation. It is also very popular these days and there are a steadily increasing amount of new comers to the sport each year. Cross-country skiing also has a long and stable history which gives confidence in choosing to include it in the program.

ARCHITECTURAL IMPLICATIONS

This ski facility should have a control center that can monitor the activities on the groomed trails as well as controlling the access to the wilderness areas. Rental equipment and lessons should be offered, new equipment for sale, and a maximum number of skiers allowed on the trails at one time. The ski shop should have direct access to the locker-rooms and to the main lobby. A large storage area is also needed here for keeping the rental equipment and the inventory of new clothing and equipment. Trail grooming machinery can be stored and maintained in a separate area. Entry and exit areas are a concern because of the cold air and wetness factors.
Exercise can be fantastically boring—like having to play scales over and over on a trumpet, while outside passes a beautiful, sunny day meant to be romped through. Like the flight of the hot air balloon, the popularity of exercise was doomed from lift-off. Also, people tend to lose interest without tangible returns. And health is only too often appreciated when it is gone.

Exercise isn't natural, either. Have you ever seen photos of American Indians or African Aborigines doing calisthenics or anything equivalent? Their daily activities provided the only workout they needed to remain fit.

Yet despite the ease of life in the last half of the 20th-century, we still crave exercise. Without some sort of activity in our routines we get fat and soft. But the human psyche is also a complex, multifaceted entity. Exercise seems to be entirely to monotonous and unrewarding a concept to attract lifelong patronage. We need more than sweat and pain, more than a promise of good things to come. We need challenges. We need to feel the rush that comes with dancing on the edge of life.

Breaking the boring and monotonous barrier of exercise requires nothing more than a mountain bike. It won't necessarily add years to your life but you will leave the ones you've got left smiling. Meanwhile you will discover the joys of jamming, of immersing yourself in the rhythms of life, of thick, cold milkshakes after a hot, sweaty afternoon ride. And if, in the
Chase the wind on a ride through the woods. Catch some air and live to tell about it. Climb hills you never could before. That's what a mountain bike is all about. Or cruise swiftly along a quiet country road. Enjoy the crisp air of a sunny autumn day. That is also what a mountain bike is all about.

In a recent issue of the Bicycle Federation of America's PRO BIKE NEWS, The country's leading bicycle trade and legislation newsletter, bike use continues to rise but mountain bikes are king of the hill!

The published estimates cover past years and estimate usage for this current year, as a way of indicating current trends. While touring, recreational events, and competition had modest increases, mountain bike uses were up nearly seventy percent. All-terrain (mountain bike) users numbers increased from only 200,000 in 1983 to over 5 million by 1987.

The reason or reasons for the wide spread popularity of mountain biking and its dramatic increase in user numbers are many and varied. It could be that they are equipped for year around use because of the larger tires and more rugged components. It could be because they are really trendy. It could be that they allow you to cover alot more area in a shorter time than you can on foot. Riding a mountain bike you can travel through the woods just as peacefully as you can on foot, but it's easier. Mountain bikes are extremely veratile. They can be ridden on the roughest of trails, steepest of hills
or busiest of city streets. They can be ridden almost anywhere, any time that the owner feels the urge or has the energy, and can also ride at any level of performance they are capable of. What freedom! 13

Perhaps all of these things combined are the reasons that mountain biking is such a popular sport, and looks to have momentum to keep it flourishing and growing throughout the decade.
MOUNTAIN BIKING

SO WHAT?

Mountain bike popularity is sky-rocketing and is definitely big among the targeted clientele of this project. As in golf and cross-country skiing, participation in mountain biking can be performed at practically any level. Though the history of mountain biking is relatively short, it appears to have the potential to become one of the biggest outdoor sports.

ARCHITECTURAL IMPLICATIONS

Because of the lack of history of mountain biking, it may not be wise to dedicate very much of the facility space to mountain biking. Perhaps a small bike and equipment display and sales area and limited inventory would be a good idea at first. There is always the possibility of adding more space later or taking some of the space from other areas as priorities change. Parking garage ceiling heights or overhead roof heights may need to be raised considerably to allow automobiles with car top carriers for bikes hassle free operation. Another option would be to simply provide a separate path of entrance.
BACKGROUND: HIKING

Hikers come in all shapes and sizes. Hikers come in all ages and genders. But the one thing that hikers do have in common is their desire to see and explore for themselves. Hiking is one of the oldest sports and seems to be the ultimate in the adventure of conquering nature. Hikers go one on one with the wilderness with no assistance of any form. What they want to bring with them they must carry on their backs, and if anything goes wrong it is up to them and their partners to solve or conquer the problem.

Hiking, as can most sports, can be accomplished at a variety of levels. It can be as simple as an afternoon stroll through the park, an overnighter three miles from your cabin, or to the extremes of winter mountaineering or rock climbing. These are all forms of hiking to different degrees, and provide entertainment and recreation to those different types of people.

One of the difficulties in dealing with hikers, though, is the problem of trail access. Are the trails to be used strictly by the hikers? Are mountain bikers allowed? How about horses? Of course there will be no motorized vehicles allowed. What could ruin a nice peaceful hike more than some maniac on a motorcycle roaring down the trail you are trying to conquer on foot. To what extent should you go. Horses leave manure, and their hooves are quite damaging to the trails. Mountain bikes go to fast and are intimidating to hikers, and also can damage or scar the earth. 14
Should hikers have complete control over the wilderness accesses? Or should they be made to share with the other sportsmen who have just as much right to be there as they do?

These are valid questions and can be answered in a variety of ways by a variety of users. My opinion is to provide each user their own designated areas to optimize the enjoyment of each and provide the opportunity for the hikers to enjoy the wilderness as only they feel they can.
HIKING

SO WHAT?

The people who come to hike and rock climb are often also interested in the other activities that this resort will offer, but they do not like to do them at the same time or in the same place. Hikers like to have the trails to themselves and nothing else but other hikers. They feel that the bikes move too fast and horses leave too much of a mess on the trail, and both are damaging to the environment by destroying the trail and causing excessive corrosion.

ARCHITECTURAL IMPLICATIONS

Hikers will be the easiest of the sportsmen to accommodate. They should arrive with little more than a pack full of gear and legs ready to romp. The hikers will be provided with an area separate from the mountain bikers. The major considerations for them would be direct trailhead access from the facility, and specifically from the rooms. The hikers would probably only stay at the facility the night that they would arrive and perhaps the night before they depart. They would also enjoy the use of the facilities such as the hot tubs, dining, bar and lounge, and may even decide to take in a round of golf.
The targeted clientele for the Seeley Hills Resort is primarily the twenty-five and older age group that are out of school, have no children, and have plenty of cash. The Yuppie crowd. Therefore, the activities included should be popular and involve the targeted clientele, such as does golf, cross-country skiing, and mountain biking. These sports have in the past and should continue to provide the primary entertainment necessary for the guests at a facility of this type. Secondary activities such as swimming pools, saunas, hot tubs, and bar and dining facilities provide entertainment for the guests in the evenings and between primary activities.

The basis of concern, when considering architectural implications, would have to be cost and building size. This is to be determined by the quality of the architecture and the extent of facilities to be provided to the guests.

I will assume the clientele targeted for this resort will require quite extensive bar, lounge and dining facilities and very nice or high quality architecture and atmosphere. The facilities offered at the resort will be quite extensive. The possibilities vary from one large hot tub in the pool area that all of the guests can share, to having smaller, individual hot tubs in each room, or some combination of the two. There is also the possibility of a bar in each room, or perhaps one on each floor of the lodging facility that can be used for private parties. The main bar/lounge should be large and provide a
variety of atmosphere. Some guests would prefer to belly up to the bar, while others would like to sit in secluded corners by themselves. The dining area should be equally varied. The dining room itself should include table sizes from two seaters to tables that can hold up to twelve or fifteen people. Larger parties could be accommodated in the banquet areas.

The guest rooms should be spacious and provide a high quality atmosphere as does the rest of the facility. As mentioned, there is the possibility of a hot tub and bar in each room. Perhaps these are not necessities for each room, but could be provide in at least a few and available to those who desire such. The rooms should have a nice view and a private exterior space in which the guests could enjoy the weather. Room service should also be available.

The goals of the facility are to cater to all of the whims of the users and provide the atmosphere necessary for fun, exercise, entertainment, rest and relaxation, and group or one on one interaction activities.
CASE STUDIES: FACILITY TYPES (General)

There are five major types of golf facilities. These are municipal (publicly owned and operated), daily fee (privately owned for profit), semi-private, resort, and private country club.

MUNICIPAL

The municipal type golf course is publicly owned and funded by the taxpayer. Therefore the main goal here is to run as many people through the course as possible with a minimum of cost and expenses. Municipal golf course facilities generally provide only a minimum of services because player turnover is top priority. The primary facilities include a pro-shop that can regulate play of the first and tenth tees, while handling rental, sales, and greens fees. There are minimal provisions for food and beverages (no formal dining) and the basics for locker-rooms, showers, and social areas. This type of program allows one person to be able to run the entire daily operation, aside from grounds maintenance and bookkeeping.

DAILY FEE

The daily fee type of golf course is basically operated in the same manner as the municipal type course. The major difference is that it is privately owned and operated. The owner of the facility may choose to include anything he wishes in the program that he feels may prove beneficial to the success of the operation. The level of quality of the facilities may vary, but on the average tend to be similar to those of the municipal type.
SEMI-PRIVATE

Semi-private golf clubs are relatively the same as municipal and daily fee type facilities. The major difference is that semi-private type clubs begin to cater to a limited membership and thus requires a larger scale of the social areas. Along with the increase in social gathering comes an expansion of the food and beverage facilities. Additional recreational facilities, such as tennis and swimming, are often provided in this type of program to satisfy the needs of the members and increase the clubs attraction.

RESORT

The resort type golf facility is privately owned and caters to the direct needs of the clientele it is trying to attract. There can be any number of additional activities offered, and the owner or owners are in complete control of the entire operation. This type of facility provides lodging, fine dining, bar and lounge, and some banquet-ballroom areas for use by anyone who can afford it. The resort facilities are usually of very nice quality and atmosphere and can range in clientele from the middle class up to the very high class. You may attempt to design a facility to satisfy both together or concentrate your efforts on a specific class.

COUNTRY CLUB

The country club type golf course generally is the most exclusive type. Country clubs usually require additional, more
elaborate recreational facilities, larger and more elegant social areas, and more personnel to accommodate the members extended social needs. This elaborateness and elegance should be supported throughout the facility. Often times you will find that the locker rooms are a primary part of the country club operation. They are used extensively every day and are a very expensive part of the club. These days people are more fitness oriented and spending lots of time in the locker room so they expect the facilities to be very nice.

The dining facilities are also a very important part of the country club. Not only is there fine dining but often a buffet style is incorporated to provide more efficient operations during the slow times of the day.

The pro-shop in a country club is also a little different. They tend to be larger, have more display area, and the atmosphere is more casual. Since the facility is owned buy the members of the club, it tends to be like your home away from home in which you know almost everyone. Also, it is usually managed by a hired professional.

In all cases, an extensive study of the social and functional aspects of the area should be undertaken to most accurately decide upon the correct type and size of facility and activities included in the program.
CASE STUDIES: FACILITY TYPES (General)

Cross-country ski resort facilities types vary greatly. They can be as limited as just being a small, one room log cabin that is located to control access to the trail heads and collect fees for daily activity. They can be as extensive as a large hotel that has bar and dining accommodations, swimming pools, locker rooms and its own ski shop and rental facilities. They can be run as a friendly bed and breakfast operation that allows the guests to feel very comfortable to come and go as they please on any of the trails. (Sort of a do it yourself operation). These facilities can also be set up on a highly organized and structured basis of operation, in which the guests are offered private lessons, guided tours, and a condominium of their own.

The facility accommodations options are practically endless. The owner or operator can set up and run any type or level of facility that they see fit, provided of course that they have adequate skiing facilities. 18
CASE STUDIES: FACILITY TYPES (Specific)

Case studies are a very important part of any project and are essential for getting familiar with specific types of facilities. In this case, I am attempting to design a golf and cross-country ski resort facility and one good way to go about this is by looking at other golf course and ski facilities and looking for the successes of each and try to apply these to my design where possible.

Over-all these case studies have been very helpful in showing the primary relationships of spaces in both single and multi-story facilities as well as what is generally included in the different facility types. They also show the different proportions of areas in the differing types and levels of facilities, such as country clubs which emphasize the social and dining areas verses the municipal which only has a snack bar. (This was covered more in depth in the section defining golf course facility types.)

SPECIFIC: GOLF COURSES

Deerfield Park- This facility allows entrance from both sides of the building and also to each level individually which is very nice for providing access to the locker rooms and pro shop without having to go through any other parts of the facility.

Quail Creek and Edmund Orgill- These two facilities prove that a simple functioning, well organized plan can be accomplished in a very different and very interesting design.
solution. They also make note of the use of easily cleanable surface materials and lots of natural lighting.

Mill Quarter Plantation- This facility includes the option of providing a separate building for the golf carts and golf club storage and the repair and maintenance operations. Perhaps this is to keep the noise and traffic problems to a minimum in the club house and pro shop.

Single Tree Golf Club- This facility shows a design that is very fitting for the area contexturally as well as fitting as a golf club design in general. It also provides the luxury of a separate entrance for the golfers.

South Hills and Rancho Murieta- These facilities have successful single level plans but also show how the single level plan is quite large and spread out and could become too costly for the client who has a limited budget.

Northgreen and Charbonneau- These two facilities show a basic successful double level golf club organization and how they provide a more affordable yet still quite satisfactory operations. They are more condensed and require less site area and provide ease of access from a central point.
South Hills Country Club
West Covina, Calif.
Architect: Richard H. Pleger
Corona Del Mar, Calif.

This one-floor scheme is functionally well-organized, separating golf and social areas and locating service facilities centrally. The service entrance is screened from view and does not conflict with golf and social entrances. Maximum view of the course is provided. Dining and lounge areas offer a flexible pattern for food service. The pro shop is located well for service and control of play. Club and car storage is situated in golfer's path to the course.
Rancho Murieta Country Club
Rancho Murieta, Calif.
Architect: Nick Tomich
Sacramento, Calif.
1. Dining terrace
2. Cocktail lounge
3. Dining room
4. Private dining room
5. Foyer and cloakrooms
6. Kitchen
7. Men's toilet
8. Women's toilet
9. Women's locker room
10. Men's locker room
11. Men's grill
12. Snack bar
13. Snack terrace
14. Pro shop
15. Entrance and passageways

Category:
Daily Fee

Expansive 28,000-square foot clubhouse in Spanish architecture employs a one-floor rambling plan typical of its California setting. Constructed in 1973, the $2 million building is operated by a staff of 35. The pro shop, serving a daily fee clientele, is detached and covers another 2,600 square feet.
Weatherwax Golf Course
Middletown, Ohio
Architect: Brandenburg and Switzer
Middletown, Ohio

General obligation bonds of $140,000 paid for this straightforward structure built in 1972 to serve 36 holes of golf. It measures 5,840 square feet, including a large basement storage and service garage for 60 golf cars. Elevated setting provides a view of first tee and finishing green of each separate nine holes, large lake and practice green. Simple, uncluttered plan provides priority spaces and allows for operation by minimum staff in slack periods.
Charbonneau Golf Club
Wilsonville, Ore.
Architect: Rockrise, Odermatt, Mountjoy, Amis
San Francisco, Calif.

Category:
Daily Fee

Upper Level
1. Lobby
2. Dining room
3. Meeting room
4. Bar
5. Kitchen and storage
6. Decks
7. Men's toilet
8. Women's toilet

Lower Level
9. Women's locker room
10. Men's locker room
11. Golf car, bag storage
12. Pro shop
13. Pro's office
14. Janitor supplies
15. Storage
Northgreen Country Club
Rocky Mount, N.C.
Architect: Russell Sorrell
Rocky Mount, N.C.

First Floor
1. Cocktail lounge
2. Storage
3. Ballroom
4. Business office
5. Women's toilet
6. Main dining room
7. Men's toilet
8. Auxiliary dining
9. Kitchen
10. Dry storage
11. Staff locker room

A low profile is maintained despite the two-level nature of this plan which separates social and golf functions by floors. The 18,000-square foot structure features a large ballroom and expandable dining rooms. Exterior is done in simulated old brick and cypress siding with bronzed thermopane glass in wide expanses to provide golf course view.

Ground Floor
1. Card room
2. Men's locker room
3. Pro shop
4. Pro's office
5. Club storage, repair
6. Mechanical
7. Women's locker room
8. Snack bar
9. Outside storage
10. Golf car storage
11. (Unfinished—future card room)
Mill Quarter Plantation Country Club
Powhatan, Va.
Architect: Clark T. Harmon
Bethesda, Md.

Contemporary exterior styling and rugged beam construction inside distinguish this simple and functional plan, which allot equal space to the pro shop and the dining room. A central spiral staircase leads to a balcony. Golf car and bag storage, as well as club repair facilities, are taken care of in a separate building, to the left in the plan and the exterior photo. Modern chandeliers, hung high from beamed ceilings, augment excellent natural lighting. Course is a daily fee 18, core of 1200-acre residential development.
1. Snack bar dining area
2. Food preparation area
3. Pro shop
4. Business office
5. Men’s lockers and showers
6. Women’s lockers and showers
7. Professional’s office
8. Mechanical and storage
9. Food supply storage
10. Living quarters

Pro shop forms the hub of this plan which separates dining area, locker rooms and living quarters for manager in three-element arrangement within a circle. Exterior picture, taken from golf course side, shows sweeping use of glass to provide visibility and control from pro shop, and effective, modernistic use of stone and beams. Same stonework and beamed ceilings dominate interior decor.
Edmund Orgill Golf Course
Millington, Tenn.
Architect: Bologna and Hamilton
Memphis, Tenn.

Native stone, concrete pillars and circular design produce attractive and serviceable clubhouse of average size for this county-owned course. All needed facilities are provided on a single level and under one roof, except a cashier's booth near tees. Indentations in the circle offer possibilities for future expansion. Interior has easily-maintained surfaces and ample lighting.

1. Pull cart storage
2. Office
3. Men's locker room
4. Men's showers and toilets
5. Women's restroom
6. Snack bar
7. Food service area
8. Pro shop
9. Storage
10. Mechanical equipment
11. Golf car storage
1. Service entrance ramp, permitting service vehicles to enter underground portion of building for all deliveries and elimination of refuse.

2. Members and guest "in" and "out" entrance ramps with underground parking area below main section of building.

3. Perforated, revolving solar screen, riding in a track and activated by solar impulse, permitting shade in glass-paneled dining room and lounge area at all times and allowing maximum sunlight during cloudy or non-sunshining periods.

4. Spoke entrance tunnels to main core of building permitting persons to go directly from men's or women's locker rooms to the pool, first tee, 18th green, tennis courts, skeet range, etc.

5. Roof-top solarium with movable partitions for various type groups or separation by sexes or age groups.

6. Members underground parking area with main entrance to center of building through core permitting direct entrance to all areas.

7. Movable partitions that divide, expand or contract various dining rooms, lounges and meeting rooms to accommodate any size function.

8. "Z"-shaped swimming pool utilizing one area for diving, one for racing, and another diminishing to children's shallow depth, permitting one pool for all activities other than a kiddies wading pool.
CASE STUDIES: FACILITY TYPES (Specific)

As my general case studies summary did show, cross-country ski resorts can vary so widely that a general survey would be quite difficult. So, in order to provide a criteria in which to organize a study, I selected the cross-country ski resorts that would be the direct competition to the proposed facility at Seeley Lake.

The following case studies have detailed information on the individual resorts, and their location in relation to the major cities or attractions in the area. The information includes the accommodations, services, and trail and snow conditions of each resort. The facilities vary from small lodge units with a bathroom down the hall, to cabins and motel type units with baths. Some offer full rental services accompanied by certified ski instruction and guided touring, while others offer no rentals and instruction only upon special request.

The region provides excellent snow conditions at all locations and the facilities draw enough business to require reservations on the weekends up to a year in advance.
1 Izaak Walton Inn
2 Desert Mountain Guest Ranch
3 Star Meadows Ranch
4 Crystal Lakes Resort
5 Montana Sports Ranch
6 Holland Lake Lodge
7 Lolo Hot Springs Resort
8 Sleeping Child Hot Springs
9 Lost Horse Nordic Village
10 Lost Trail Hot Springs
11 Jackson Hot Springs
12 Elkhorn Hot Springs
13 Fairmont Hot Springs
14 Sunshine Health Mines
15 Boulder Hot Springs
16 7 Lazy P Ranch
17 Poor Farm Sportsman's Lodge
18 Lone Mountain Guest Ranch
19 Bridger Mountain Lodge
20 Chico Hot Springs
21 Burnt Leather Ranch
22 Hawley Mountain Guest Ranch
Izaak Walton Inn

Location
On U.S. 2 at Essex, Montana; 60 miles east of Kalispell; 30 miles east of West Glacier; 30 miles west of East Glacier.

Accommodations
26 lodge rooms, with or without private bath, each accommodating 1 to 3 persons. Total lodge capacity, 75. No kitchens. Rates start at $21 for 2.

Services
Laundromat, sauna, restaurant, bar, post office at lodge. Gas available 1 mile west (regular only). Groceries at Essex.

Trails and Snow Conditions
18 miles of set tracks adjacent to lodge. Almost unlimited ski touring in Flathead National Forest and in Glacier Park. Trail information available at Inn.

Ski Rentals and Lessons
Ski rentals and waxing room at lodge.

Reservations
Booking 6 months to a year ahead is advised for weekends; no problem during the week. Major credit cards. No pets.
Izaak Walton Inn
P.O. Box 675
Essex, MT 59916
Phone Essex #1 (Tell the operator to route the call via Great Falls.)
Top: Sid and Millie Goodrich offer guests a whole lot more than bed and bath. At Izaak Walton the visitor will find conviviality, hospitality and a twinkle in the eye. Below: The Essex inn was built by the railway in 1939.
Desert Mountain Guest Ranch

Location
½ mile off U.S. 2, 4 miles west of West Glacier, Montana; 32 miles east of Whitefish; 27 miles northeast of Kalispell.

Accommodations
Cabins and “motel” type units with baths, some with fireplaces. No kitchens. Lodge rooms with or without private baths. Deluxe lodge suite features waterbed and private Jacuzzi. Resort capacity 50. Rates, starting at $28 for a single room, go to $45 for a suite accommodating 2 to 4. Lodging with all meals is $32 per person per day.

Services
Indoor pool, sauna, hot tub. Gas, groceries, restaurants within 4 miles at West Glacier, Coram or Hungry Horse.

Trails and Snow Conditions
40 miles of machine-made tracks, set daily, on 250-acre ranch. 2-3 feet of snow is typical level in this area.

Ski Rentals and Lessons
Complete ski rental services at ranch. Occasional ski clinics scheduled.

Reservations
Make winter reservations 2 weeks ahead. Make advance arrangement for pick-up at West Glacier Amtrak stop or at Kalispell, if arriving by air. MC, Visa. Pets are okay in rooms, but not on trails.
Desert Mountain Guest Ranch
P.O. Box 157
West Glacier, MT 59936
(406) 387-5610
Top: Lodging choices at Desert Mountain Guest Ranch include private cabins and simple to posh rooms in the main lodge. Below: An indoor swimming pool and sauna provide opportunities for relaxation after outdoor snow fun.
Star Meadows Ranch

Location
14 miles off U.S. 93; 24 miles northwest of Whitefish, Montana (turn west off 93 at Milepost 139).

Accommodations
Lodge rooms house 1-3 persons each, bath down the hall. 2 and 3 bedroom cabins have private baths. No kitchens. Resort capacity 47. Rates, starting at $30 per person, include all meals. Will reserve entire facilities to groups of 20 or more.

Services
All meals provided; bar, sauna. Other services at Whitefish.

Trails and Snow Conditions
25 kilometers of machine-packed and set tracks. Miles of groomed and ungroomed trails on forest service land. Usual snow depth, 4 feet. Trail day use fee $2; with lunch $6 (no charge to lodge guests).

Ski Rentals and Lessons
All rental, PSIA instruction levels and guide services available at ranch. Waxing and first aid room. Instruction also available at golf course in Whitefish.

Reservations
Weekdays, no problem. Reserve early for groups. No credit cards. Star Meadows Ranch Rt. 2 Whitefish, MT 59937 (406) 755-8230 (mobile unit)
Skiers will find trail access from the door of the lodge at Star Meadows. Meticulously maintained set tracks lead for miles through vast meadows and across timbered hillsides.
Crystal Lakes Resort

Location
1½ miles off U.S. 93, 17 miles south of Canadian border town Roosville. 45 miles north of Whitefish, Montana.

Accommodations
38 posh units sleep 2-8 people each. Some with fireplaces and/or kitchens. Kitchens are completely furnished. Total resort capacity 160. Rates from $14.50 to $35.00 per person per night.

Services
Restaurant, full-service bar, air strip, golf and apparel shop at resort. Groceries, gas and post office at nearby Fortine.

Trails and Snow Conditions
Up to 8 miles of machine-set tracks on premises. 18 inch snow and 25 degree temperature average. Wilderness trails in nearby Ten Lakes Scenic Area.

Ski Rentals and Lessons
Rental shop. Certified PSIA instruction for all ability levels; make arrangements in advance. Guide service for day tours or to overnight cabins available for advanced skiers.

Reservations
Major credit cards.
Crystal Lakes Resort
Fortine, MT 59918
(406) 882-4455
Above: Guest accommodations at Crystal Lakes Resort in northern Montana provide near-luxury and utmost comfort. Below: A summer golf area, the resort attracts winter tourers by setting a system of tracks on the property.
Crystal Lake

Black Lake

Olga Lake

To Highway 93

LANDING STRIP

N
Montana Sports Ranch

Location
1 mile west of Montana 83 on Guest Ranch Road; 80 miles south of Kalispell, 80 miles north of Missoula.

Accommodations
12 roomy units house 3 people each — total guest capacity 36. Each room has a double bed, day couch, private bath and gas heat. No kitchens. $35 per day includes all meals.

Services
Meals provided. Bar with hot-to-go pizza and sandwiches on premises. Gas and groceries on highway near ranch.

Trails and Snow Conditions
Ski on nearby roads or break your own trail through the woods and across open fields on the ranch property or in adjacent national forest. Temperatures typically in the teens and 20's; 150-200 inches of snow; elevation 3,800 feet.

Ski Rentals and Lessons
Ski rentals on premises. Lessons may be offered — inquire on current status.

Reservations
A few days notice needed for lodging. No credit cards. No pets.
Montana Sports Ranch
Condon, MT 59826
(406) 754-2351
Above: A young ski fan tests the powder near Montana Sports Ranch. Below: The on-premise "Ranch House Bar" is the original 1916 homestead cabin, now updated for use by guests and locals alike.
Holland Lake Lodge

Location
4½ miles off Montana 83. 20 miles north of Seeley Lake, Montana; 45 miles north of Missoula.

Accommodations
Lodge rooms, with bath down hall, have either double or single beds. Lodge will house 22 overnight guests at $27.50 for 2. 3 cabins (each sleeps 4) will be winterized for '82-83 ski season. Rates are $40 per cabin with cooking facilities; $35 without.

Services
Restaurant and bar on premises; gas and groceries on highway nearby.

Trails and Snow Conditions
Marked trails, some packed, provide skiing for all ability levels. Choose from level terrain, woods, logging roads, a ridge route or an 8-mile around the lake summer horse trail. Elevation is 3,500 feet.

Ski Rentals and Lessons
No rentals. Lessons, including some snow survival instruction, may be provided by advance request.

Reservations
4 weeks ahead for groups; a few days smaller parties. Pick-up at Missoula airport or Whitefish rail stop, with extra charge, upon request. MC, Visa. Pets limited to cabins.

Holland Lake Lodge
Swan Valley Star Route
Condon, MT 59826
(406) 754-2282
The narrow Swan River Valley east of Montana's Flathead Lake is the site of little-discovered ski touring country. Shoreline Holland Lake Lodge, recently opened for winter guests, offers wooded trails and deer sightings.

The main lodge at Holland Lake has been polished to a knat's eye by new owners. Guest rooms are inviting and several cabins been winterized. Meals are available in the light and airy log main lodge.
CASE STUDIES: MAJOR DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

SIZE

- Budget: The project will be financed by an independent development firm. There is a generous budget that will allow a very high level of quality in the architecture.
- Clientele: The targeted clientele are as described in the user section. (Yuppies)
- Program: What facilities should be included and how will they be organized? (A resort village including golf, mountain biking, hiking, and cross-country skiing facilities.)

LOCATION

- Access to site: access for main entrance, for service entrances to the cooking facility, the grounds maintenance area, and for building maintenance.
- Access from facility: access to the first and tenthees, ninth and eighteenth greens, access to the driving range and putting green, access to hiking, mountain biking and skiing trail-heads.
- Viewing: views of the course, views of the surrounding areas, and focal viewing opportunities.

CHARACTERISTICS

- Building characteristics: Interior and exterior atmosphere, interior and exterior relationships, roof line or shape, wall openings, entrance/exit concerns, and building style.
- Facility characteristics: Building relationships, arrangements, and location in relation to the site and each other.
SITE CONDITIONS: SITE SELECTION

SITE 1

CONSIDERATIONS: Site one is located on the north end of the site, and is elevated approximately 50-60 feet above assumed base level. The views from this site to the north and east are limited by the trees bordering the site. Some selective cutting for view lanes could help improve this situation, but the site is relatively low in comparison to the golf course which would hinder course viewing. To the west there is a very scenic view of the Mission Mountains and to the south a nice view of the Salmon Lake valley. Site one has good access to the river which is about 100 feet directly north. There is good access to the golf course but may be awkward for use as central hub of all activities. It would be difficult to reach the Mission Mountains Wilderness area without either crossing the driving range or congesting the automobile entrance with trails and pedestrian paths. This site does have good vehicular access but you would be coming in rather low on the site limiting the possibility of a climactic entrance. Site one does not have as good of protection from wind and weather as do sites two and three because of lack of tree cover and prevailing wind direction.
SITE CONDITIONS: SITE SELECTION

SITE 2

CONSIDERATIONS: Site two is located on the north-east corner of the site at a level approximately 20-30 feet above the assumed base. The north and east views are also blocked by the adjacent trees but there is a better view of the Mission Mountains to the west and of the valley to the south-west. The view of the golf course itself is quite limited because of the even lower elevation of site two in relation to the entire site. Site two has access to more river frontage and provides an opportunity for the facility to be pleasantly surrounded by trees on at least three sides. As mentioned earlier, site two is rather low in elevation on the site and this would cause some problems with accessibility. This site is not very well located to provide a central hub for activities either, because it has even less convenient access to the Mission Mountains which contain the trail heads. Site two has very good protection from the wind and weather because it is so low and tree cover is so available.
SITE CONDITIONS: SITE SELECTION
SITE 3

CONSIDERATIONS: Site three is located on the south-west corner of the site at a level of approximately 90-110 feet above the assumed base. This elevation allows very good access to maximizing potential views of the golf course and the entire valley surrounding the site. The views of the Bob Marshall Wilderness, which are across the valley to the east, provide the most spectacular views in the area. Site three is best located to provide the needed central hub for activities. It is directly adjacent to the Mission Mountains and also provides the opportunity of access to the Double Arrow Ranch horse rentals. This site has good access to the golf course and will still work well when the course is expanded to eighteen holes. The major problem with site three is access to the driving range, but this could be solved by simply moving the driving range to the south end of the course. Vehicular access would be fairly steep but entirely possible. In fact, it would provide a very nice entrance procession to the facility by allowing the visitor to drive along the first hole and be high enough to view the entire course. Site three also has good protection from the wind and weather and has ample availability of tree cover.
SITE ANALYSIS (OVERALL)

The site used for this project has both ponderosa and lodgepole pine trees plus a nice mixture of aspen. The site analysis of tree coverage shows that a majority of the site has been clearcut which leaves some nice opportunities for selective tree planting to enhance the tree varieties as well as scenery and views. The site is also very well protected, or sheltered, from the prevailing winds in the area because of the tree density, land contours, and location. The automobile access to the site is from the north and is entirely possible to any of the proposed sites. Access to site three would be most difficult, because of the approximate 10% grade up the hill on the west edge of the site, but would also provide the nicest view and most dramatic entrance procession. The far south of the site where the back nine holes will be located was not considered for the facility because it would be most difficult to access and is the lowest area of the site. Because it is so low there are minimal veiw potentials which were major concerns of mine.
SITE ANALYSIS

-VIEWS AND COURSE ACCESS-

NORTH

POSSIBLE DRIVING RANGE

THIS VIEW COULD BE IMPROVED WITH SELECTIVE CUTTING

FUTURE COURSE EXPANSION

POSSIBLE DRIVING RANGE
I have selected Site 3 as the development area.

**SITE ANALYSIS (Specific)**

Now that the site has been selected, a more specific look needs to be taken. One major concern is that the building site is rather steep. There is an approximate 10% grade across the entire site which will provide some complications that must be considered.

How do we build on a slope? We can dig into the side of the hill or we can stand on top of it. We can haul in or out large quantities of soil at great expense, or we may want to design our building to follow the contours of the existing site.

There are plenty of good and not so good aspects to designing a building on a hill side. The design must deal with the level changes that will occur inside the facility. Will there be a lot of stair ways or will the designer use elevators? If the plan is flat, how will natural lighting be let in to the buried spaces, or how will you gain access to the cantilevered spaces? There will be a need for digging, backfilling, retaining walls, and proper **site** and facility drainage. Entrance to the facility by both **automobile** and pedestrians is a major concern on sloped sites as well. Roads and parking lots cannot exceed the 10% maximum grade and the same concern with stairs, ramps or elevators must be considered for pedestrians on the exterior.

The aspect of the architecture in hill side designing is wonderful. As mentioned, the building can be dug into the side of hill which could help create a feeling of security. The
structure could be set up on stilts to help create an image of being on top of the world looking down. If the structure is stepped to follow the natural contours there are great opportunities for daylighting techniques and maximizing viewing potential to most parts of the facility.
SITE CONDITIONS: CLIMATE ANALYSIS

The climate of the Seeley Lake area is fairly harsh with it's temperatures ranging from forty degrees below zero in the winter to over one hundred degrees in the summer. The snow accumulation in the area is usually well in excess of thirty-nine inches at any one time with the total yearly accumulation of over one hundred and forty inches. Luckily, the winds in the area are fairly calm which allows the snow to fall evenly and provide a perfect environment for many winter activities such as cross-country skiing and snowmobiling.

During the summer months the weather is quite enjoyable except for the occasional afternoon winds that bring white capping waves to the lakes surface. These winds will not, however, create any problems for the golf course because of the numerous trees completely surrounding the site. Of course there are the rare instances of high winds in the area that could cause some turbulence on the golf course, but this is usually not a major concern.

In designing a facility in The Seeley Lake area the primary concern is the snow. The structure must be adequate to handle snow loads of up to eighty pounds per square foot and the roofs are generally very steeply pitched with metal roofing to shed the snow. Also, you must take into consideration snow removal methods and capacity for accumulation during the winter months and melting and run-off in the spring.

The possibility of using snow accumulation as a design factor
should also be considered. Snow banks could provide seasonal noise and vision barriers as well as compliment the structure itself. The illusion of a winter wonderland is very possible to create here and would add to that "getting away from it all" image that we all like to experience on our favorite and most memorable vacations.
SITE ANALYSIS

* Prevailing Winter & Summer Winds

* Occasional Spring & Fall Winds

SUN PATH
DEC. 21  37° SOUTH OF EAST
37° SOUTH OF WEST
JUNE 21  35° NORTH OF EAST
35° NORTH OF WEST

DEC. 21, NOON - 18°
JUNE 21, NOON - 65°

SUN ANGLES
The preliminary design process I have used is rather simple but quite effective. First of all I talked with the client to see what type of facility was desired and if it would actually be the best choice for the proposed program. The need for a destination resort type facility is clearly evident in the Seeley Lake area and I have assumed that an in depth feasibility study and economic survey have been completed.

Next, I did some case study research on golf course and cross-country facilities in general to get a good feel for the different types of programs and the strengths and weaknesses of the layouts and spatial organization of each. After examining these case studies I began to design my facility one area at a time. By beginning with the analysis and organization of each individual area and then combining them into a working overall plan there is less chance of overlooking the primary organizational goals of the program.

Once I established the necessary program needs of my facility and a rough size in square feet, I then cut scale blocks of paper so I could get an accurate feel for the scale of the project. This also allowed me to experiment with the possible types of solutions to the program.

Of course there are several ways in which the parts can go together and form a satisfactory whole, so I selected the three that seemed most successful and will seek to find the best and worst aspects of each through the help of the critique. From
these three plans I could establish the priorities of the program and then continue on to begin the preliminary studies of form and character.

These preliminary studies of the building form and character helped narrow down the materials to be used and the basic form and style of the facility. Although I don't know exactly what the building will look like yet, I do have a good idea of what the images and feel of the spaces should be and I will try and portray this through the character studies that I have completed in the later pages of this section. The character studies include many of the options that I am presently considering and have been very helpful in the decision making aspects of the preliminary design stages.
PRELIMINARY DESIGN: GOALS

LODGING

* 3 LEVELS OF LODGING FACILITIES FOR DIFFERENT CLIENTELE. ALSO ALLOWS CLOSURE OF PART DURING THE SLOW SEASONS.

* VIEW LEVELS OF QUALITY ALSO VARY.
PRELIMINARY DESIGN: GOALS

FACILITY ACCESS

DIRECT ACCESS TO PRO SHOP (EXTERIOR)

DIRECT ACCESS TO LODGING AFTER CHECK-IN.
PRELIMINARY DESIGN: GOALS

ADMINISTRATION

ENTRY

* VISITOR

* SERVICE
PRELIMINARY DESIGN: GOALS

SUMMER Pro Shop

* To 1st & future 10th tees, driving range, and putting green

ENTER

* To hiking and mountain biking trailheads

SKI, CLUB & BIKE STORAGE

WINTER Pro Shop

* To cross country ski course

ENTER

* To snowmobile trail heads

STORAGE

SNOWMOBILE STORAGE
SPATIAL SUMMARY

ENTRY LOBBY 1000

LODGING:
- king 17 at 390 = 6630
- double 20 at 375 = 7500
- handicapped 1 at 330 = 330
- suites 2 at 450 = 900

1000 sq. ft.

15360 sq. ft.

FOOD AND BEVERAGE:
- restaurant 1350
- bar and lounge 1700
- banquet 1000
- lobby 200

4250 sq. ft.

ADMINISTRATION:
- office 450
- secretary 100
- copy 40
- reception/waiting 200
- storage 100

890 sq. ft.

FOOD PREPARATION:
- kitchen 1700

1700 sq. ft.

SERVICE:
- loading docks 200
- garbage 150
- storage 100

450 sq. ft.

LAUNDRY AND HOUSE KEEPING:

1200 sq. ft.

JANITORIAL:

120 sq. ft.

POOL AREA:
- pool and deck 2800
- pump and filter 100
- hot and cold pool 150

3050 sq. ft.

EXERCISE ROOM:

900 sq. ft.
PRO SHOP:
- Office: 100 sq. ft.
- Display: 300 sq. ft.
- Main maintenance: 150 sq. ft.
- Storage: 2050 sq. ft.
- Restrooms: 250 sq. ft.
- Total: 2850 sq. ft.

LOCKER ROOMS:
- Locker area: 400 sq. ft. (80)
- Showers: 230 sq. ft.
- Toilets: 200 sq. ft.
- Saunas: 200 sq. ft.
- Lounge area: 250 sq. ft.
- Total: 1280 sq. ft.

MAIN BUILDING SIZE APPROXIMATION: 33,050 sq. ft.

MAINTENANCE BUILDING: 6900 sq. ft.

PARKING:
- Clubhouse: 75 sq. ft.
- Employee: 15 sq. ft.
- Maintenance: 10 sq. ft.
- Total: 32,200 sq. ft.
CHARACTER STUDIES: VIEW QUALITY
CHARACTER STUDIES: VEGETATION INTERRELATION LEVEL
CHARACTER STUDIES: DINING
CHARACTER STUDIES: STEEP SITE RELATED TO BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD HOUSES OF 1985-95
CHARACTER STUDIES: STEEP SITE RELATED TO BUILDING FORM