

Great Addington House

Specification for the installation of a macadam tennis court

Site Access

It is assumed that all bulk materials can be delivered to immediately alongside the court area in minimum 20 tonne loads.

Site Preparation & Landscaping

The area chosen would be stripped of vegetation and a minimum 150mm depth of topsoil which would be spread or stockpiled immediately alongside the court site. The ground would then be levelled by the cut and fill principle, forming banks as necessary outside the court area to blend into surrounding levels. Low areas would be filled in 150mm layers and tracked to consolidate. A maximum fall of 1 in 100 would be allowed to assist drainage. This fall will be applied to all layers of construction including the final surface and is accurately determined by laser levelling. Excavated topsoil would be dressed on all banks with the excavator, but raking and seeding is excluded.

Root Barrier

To the perimeter of the court as required, a root barrier would be installed. A narrow trench would be excavated to a depth of approximately 750mm. Into this would be placed a tough plastic membrane designed to be impervious to root incursion. The trench would be back filled with excavated material.

Geotextile

A geotextile membrane would be laid over the levelled formation, with adjacent 4.5m strips overlapped by a minimum 300mm. The membrane prevents contamination of the foundation stone by the underlying subsoil, whilst still draining freely. It also prevents weed growth from below.

Foundation

On the prepared formation, 300 tonnes of clean graded non-frost susceptible hard stone would be spread to a depth of 250 mm. The foundation layer gives a free draining base to the court and a stable base on which to lay the subsequent macadam layers.

Edging

A new court perimeter will be formed, with edgings of 200mm x 100mm x 50mm block paver bricks, to retain the court construction. These are laid to accurate falls and levels, bedded on concrete, over a layer of clean broken stone. At this stage, the posts for the court surround would be installed, set in concrete. On the outside of the court, the edge would be haunched in concrete to provide a tidy aspect and create a monolithic retaining structure for the court surface. The tennis net post sockets would also be fixed at this time.

“Obelisk” Surround Fencing

A 2m (7') high black “Obelisk” post and chain link court surround would be erected with one side including the gate being dropped to 0.9m (3') high. The surround comprises 4 corners and a centre gate frame, and a decorative “Victorian” style gate. Intermediate standards are fixed at nominally 4.2 metre spacings. The upright posts are fabricated by our craftsmen from 12mm rod (16mm for corners), with support rings at the line wire heights, and capped with decorative finials. All steelwork would be hot dip galvanised to prevent rusting, then etch primed to key the painted black finish, matching the chain link wire.

The netting will be 3.55/2.50 British made chain link, being 2.50mm corrosion resistant galvanised hard wire, coated with black plastic to give an overall diameter of 3.55mm. This will be hung with five line wires threaded through the netting and line wire slots in the posts. These would be terminated with adjustable winders to allow easy re-tensioning. All fixings are stainless steel, so also will not rust.

Macadam surface

We would screed specially formulated 6mm porous macadam to 50mm depth. A tandem roller is then used to roll and cross roll to consolidate to a smooth and even texture, with a consolidated depth of 40mm.

After an appropriate weathering period (minimum 4 weeks) for the macadam to cure, high grip acrylic tennis court paint would be applied by airless sprayer, to achieve an even colour and texture.

One set of tennis playing lines would be marked in white acrylic material, with the same grip characteristics as the rest of the surface.

Site Clearance & Reinstatement

Upon substantial completion, the site will be cleared of surplus materials and rubbish, excluding spoil arising from site excavation, and left tidy. Retained topsoil from the topsoil strip at the start of works would be spread around the court and on the access route if required.

If access boards are used and laid on grass, lawn or anywhere else, these will be laid out at the start of the job and collected at the end of the whole project. They are used to decrease the amount of rutting and damage to the surface below caused by plant required for the build. However, any grass beneath will die, and the ground may require rotavation and reseeded or turfing by others.

Please note, our topsoil tidy works around the court will consist of the use of a mini digger and 1

