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|  | Recommended <br> (Indoor* \& Outdoor) | Minimum <br> (Outdoor only) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Length | $36.58(\mathrm{~m})$ | $34.75(\mathrm{~m})$ |
| Width |  |  |
| 1 court | 18.29 | 17.07 |
| 2 courts | 33.54 | 31.70 |
| 3 courts | 48.77 | 46.33 |
| 4 courts | 64.01 | 60.96 |
| 5 courts | 79.24 | 75.59 |
| 6 courts | 94.47 | 90.22 |


$>$ Size
> Location

- Levels
- Soil type/poor drainage
- Trees, roots, overhanging branches
- Wind
- Weeds
- Orientation
> Surface Selection - Type of Player, porous, type of use
> Future Expansion
> Floodlights
> Indoor Courts


## > Acrylic

- Performance surface laid on a dense madam surface
- Non Porous primarily used 8 - 10 months a year
- £55k - £60k per court


## > Clay

- Performance surface laid on a stone or ash and clinker base with graded clay levels rolled to produce a hard top surface that enables slide.
- Continual maintenance required used 8 months per annum
- £60k per court + irrigation system £10k
> Porous Asphalt
$>$ Artificial Grass


## Artificial Clay

LTA

| Playing Characteristics <br> Ball-surface: |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Speed of court: <br> Height of ball <br> bounce: <br> Trueness of <br> bounce: | Slow <br> High |
| Ball spin: | Almost uniform, however this will decrease <br> with age of surface course |
| Topspin <br> Slice | Yes <br> Little |
| Player-surface: | Firm footing. <br> (Foothold will inevitably be affected when <br> the surface is damp or wet, especially in <br> certain, usually transitory, conditions, <br> such as heavy morning dew or light <br> drizzle. A degree of care needs to be |
| exercised by the players in these <br> conditions). <br> Non-slip <br> Non-shock absorbing (hard) |  |
| Traction: <br> Player Comfort: | ( |



Most popular surface with $80 \%$ of the courts in the UK Porous Asphalt.

Key Features
> Lowest cost surface - £40k per court
$>$ Life expectancy - 10 years
$>$ Repaint - 5 years
> Sinking fund £1200 per annum
> All year round play
$>$ Wide range of player use
> Low maintenance

## 



Acrylic or polyurethane Colour Coat (see Surface Coating section)
25 mm open grade porous asphalt surface course consisting 6 mm diameter aggregate. Tolerance of surface course 8 mm under a 3 metre straight edge.

40 mm compacted binder course of $10 \mathrm{~mm}, 14 \mathrm{~mm}$ or 20 mm open graded asphalt

Minimum 150 mm compacted depth of 28 mm diameter non-frostsusceptible, free draining aggregate
Depth may need to be increased to suit local ground conditions

Geotextile membrane
Excavate to remove topsoil
Establish 1:120 fall to formation in a single plane long or cross fall.
Compact formation

| Playing Characteristics | Ball-surface |
| :--- | :--- |
| Speed of court: | Medium slow to very fast, according to type <br> of product, age \& condition <br> Medium to low <br> Variable depending on carpet design |
| Height of ball <br> bounce: <br> Trueness of bounce: | Little |
| Ball Spin | Yes |
| Topspin: | Player-surface |
| Slice: | Generally firm footing, but can have partial <br> slide depending on type of product and <br> condition. <br> Mainly non-slip but can be variable and <br> slippery when dry or badly maintained. <br> Most sand-filled products have reasonable <br> shock absorption qualities. |
| Footing: | Traction: |
| Shock Absorption: |  |



## Key Features

> Installed on top of a porous asphalt
$>$ Two main types of carpet - tufted (sand filed), needle punch textile (sand dressed).
Pile Height, Low 10 mm , medium 15mm
> Life expectancy - 8 years
> Carpet cost $£ 15 \mathrm{k}$, new court - $£ 55 \mathrm{k}$
$>$ Sinking fund $£ 1800$ per annum
$>$ All year round play
> Recreation bias
> Medium maintenance - sand distribution \& rejuvenate 5 - 6 years


| Playing Characteristics <br> Ball Surface |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Speed of Court: | Slow - Medium |
| Height of Ball Bounce: | Medium |

Trueness of Bounce
Almost consistent - providing infill levels are maintained

## Player Surface

Footing:
Traction:
Shock Absorption:

Sliding Non Slip Medium-Soft

There are 3 main types of fencing chainlink, roll weld mesh and rigid panel


## Chainlink

> Angle or tubular post system
$>2.75 \mathrm{~m}$ high $50 \mathrm{~mm} \times 3.25$ gauge
> Tubular system better for windbreaks especially with top, bottom and/or medium rails
> Easily vandlaised
> $£ 110$ per linear metre

## Roll Weld Mesh

> Tubular post
$>2.75 \mathrm{~m}$ high $50 \mathrm{~mm} \times 3.5$ gauge
> Used with windbreaks especially with bracing
> More secure, often used in park sites vandlaised
> $£ 130$ per linear metre

## Rigid Panel Weld Mesh

> Strongest type of fencing
$>$ Hollow section box system
> Used with windbreaks
> Most secure used for park sites and mugas
> $£ 150$ per linear metre


1. Player test a range of surfaces and speak to venues who have installed the surface to obtain their experiences of playability and maintenance.
2. Engage a tennis court specialist to undertake a review of the site to see if the courts can be built to the required standard and to make sure that the foundation is adequate to install the surface. This should include soil samples for a new court to ascertain what foundation depth of stone will be required or foundation samples of the existing court to see if the current foundations are adequate for a new court surface.
3. After a site visit the court specialist will then be able to provide a specification in which the club can use to tender the project.
4. The LTA recommends that the project should be tendered to 3 or more SAPCA contractors for the works.
5. The venue to appoint the contractor and mange the works. If specific elements of the court construction such as slip resistance or pace then further testing by a tennis court consultant can undertake these works.

- Resurfacing courts does not normally require planning consent however it is worth checking with the Local Authority that planning consent is not required if a venue is changing the construction, colour or level or the surface.
- If installing new or replacing fencing then this could require planning permission and it is worth checking with the Local Authority if planning permission will be required.
- Floodlighting schemes will require a formal planning consent.
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> How will you operate the courts?
- ClubSpark SmartAccess system
> Looking after your court surface
- Furniture \& machinery - Plywood
- Chewing Gum and Drinks


ClubSpark for LTA registered venues

- Petrol, Oils and Solvents
- Salt and De Icers
- First 12 months - Hot Weather
> Nets and Netposts
> Weeds
> Seek specialist advice - Some treatments can only be handled by specialists
> Treat straight away before established
- Quick Access Loan (QAL) provides interest free loans from $£ 25,001$ up to £250,000.
- Affordable repayment term (5-10 years).
- Funding from LTA Trust - projects must clearly demonstrate community accessibility and participation growth.
- Priorities - low cost indoor structures and floodlights.
- We will not fund the resurfacing of courts as a standalone project.
- Applicants to contribute towards the project cost through reserves, fundraising, applying for other funding sources.
- Webinar recording on LTA website.

- Sport England
- Crowdfunding
- Charitable trusts
- Landfill trusts - entrust, Biffa
- CSR funding - Aviva
- Local Authority - s106/CIL funding
- Conduct local searches in your area

LTA's venue support hub - providing information, resources and support to help you manage, develop and grow your tennis venue and get more people playing tennis.

- Club Management - Succeed with the right structure, leadership and plan.
- Membership Growth - Understanding your members and visitors needs and wants is key to the creation of new products and playing opportunities at your club
- Membership Retention -Resources to help you focus on strategy to retain members, build loyalty and how you can start tracking your own attrition or churn rate.
- Financial Sustainability - assure your club's future through strong financial management.
- Programming and Court Utilisation - Maximise court usage; sweating your assets
- https://www.Ita.org.uk/workforce-venues/tennis-venue-support/
- Venue Registration and the benefits of registration
- Dedicated delivery network and venue webinars


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The LTA use 2 court consultants whose details are below:-

- LEE WEST - SPORTS FACILITY PLANNNING AND DESIGN LTD TEL: 07770 366259, email: office@sfpad.co.uk.
- PHIL KEELEY - LABOSPORT TEL: 07833 757576, email:phil.keeley@labosport.com
- There are a number of other consultants that work across the sports industry that could be used for tennis and these include: Sports Surfaces, Sports labs, MUGA UK

Q\&A

