

Netball - Tennis Facility Fact Sheet



Netball Victoria (NV) and Tennis Victoria (TV) have developed this fact sheet to provide all stakeholders and contractors with practical advice and guidance for the redevelopment or construction of outdoor multi-lined netball-tennis courts. Multi-lined courts allow for flexible programming and shared use by multiple user groups.

When built in the right place, multi-lined courts are a great solution for providing diverse participation opportunities and venue utilisation, provided the correct number of courts are supplied.

This fact sheet aligns with both sport's national facility guidelines and outlines NV and TV minimum requirements.

NV and TV require that all new multi-lined netball/ tennis facilities are designed and constructed to these standards. Significant venue redevelopments also provide an opportunity to upgrade courts to meet the standards.

NV and TV regard multi-line courts as suitable for competitions and social levels of play, although in some instances, netball and/or tennis competitions have specific rules that may restrict the use of multi-lined courts. To ensure multi-lined courts are sufficiently utilised, please consult with NV and TV during the planning and construction phase.

September 2021 — V1

Compliant Multi-Lined Netball Tennis Court Specifications

Tennis Court Dimensions

Length: 23.77m
Width: 10.97m

Run-off zone Dimensions

Sideline: 3.05m (min.)
Baseline: 5.49m (min.)
Between Courts: 3.66m (min.)

Netball Court Dimensions

Length: 30.50m
Width: 15.25m

Run-off zone Dimensions

Sideline: 3.05m (min.)
Baseline: 3.05m (min.)
Between Courts: 3.65m (min.)

Netball and Tennis Court Requirements

Gradient: Outdoor Courts - 1% cross fall in both directions or 1% fall diagonally on one single constant plane.

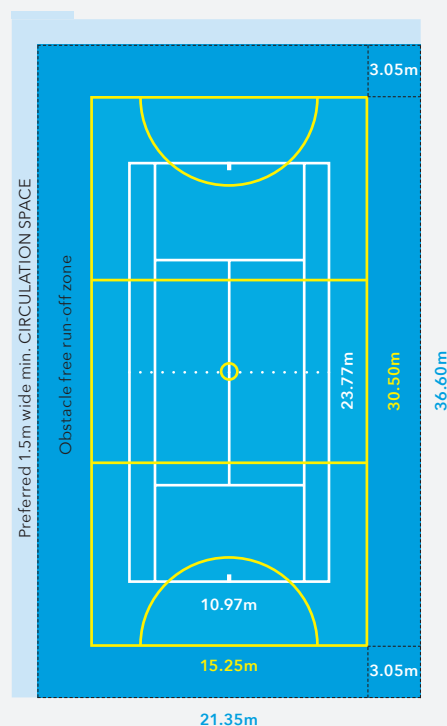
Alignment: North-South
(*requirement for tennis, preferred for netball*).

Run-off zones: refer to the area between the court's lines and the nearest obstacle or change of surface type or level, for example, fence, drain, concrete edge/pavement. They must be free of all obstacles (including shelters and veranda overhang) and be of the same surface type and consistent level as the court.

Court Surfaces — The court must:

- Have a firm consistent surface on a constant plane without gradient or surface type change. This includes court and run-off zones.
Note: Outdoor netball can only be played on asphalt or acrylic surfaced courts (not synthetic grass or bare concrete).
- Not pose a trip or slip hazard in either the court or run-off zones.
- Comply with the current Slip Resistance Classification (see over).

Entry (gate to open away from the court)



Court Colours and Line-Marking Requirements

There is no preferred court colour for multi-lined courts, however, a single court and run-off colour is preferred to reduce court line marking confusion.

Line Width: 50mm (tennis baselines may be 100mm).

All lines must be textured water-based acrylic, straight and have a clean, crisp edges.

Multi-Purpose court line marking colours:

- Tennis - White*
- Netball - Yellow*

*Line marking colours should suit the intended use or dominant sport, for example, white lines for the main user sport, yellow lines for the secondary user.

- Having the run-off in a different colour is acceptable, however the principle play area (netball) should be in one consistent block colour.
- Consider the most efficient contrasting colours when choosing court colours and line marking.

Court Layouts

NV and TV can assist venue developers to design the most appropriate court layout for netball-tennis courts. There are a number of ways in which tennis and netball courts can work together when designed well.

Key considerations include:

- The proposed usage requirements of user groups and tenants, including types of scheduling, seasonal usage, junior development, competition, event hosting, coaching and social play
- How the venue fits in the facility hierarchy of each sport
- The proposed management structure
- Available space and budget

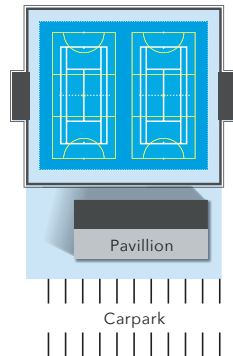
Typical Layouts

Public Access/Local Centres:

1-3 netball courts and
1-4 tennis courts.

This layout is suitable for:

- Local venues which service smaller communities
- Overflow courts at tennis or netball venues, allowing for flexible programming options
- Venues set up for tennis in the summer season and for netball in the winter season



Legend

- | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|--|--------------|--|---------|
| | Circulation Space | | Shelters | | Fencing |
| | Court Space | | Carpark Area | | |
| | Run-off Zones | | Pavillion | | |

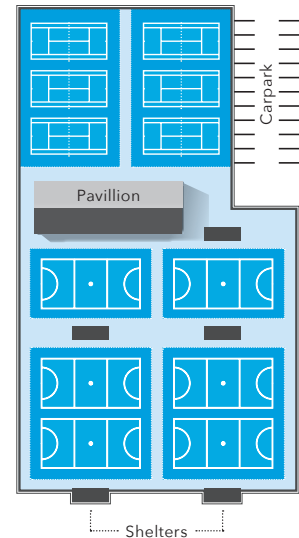
District/Sub-Regional/ Regional Centres:

For larger venues, NV and TV suggest separate tennis and netball courts with shared club rooms, car park and amenities.

These venues may still incorporate a number of multi-line courts.

This layout is suitable for:

- Venues where both sports are played year round
- Venues likely to host regular competition and events



Tennis Nets and Netball Goal Posts

Multi-purpose court net and goal posts must be:

- Installed into sleeves to accommodate the net and goal posts and enable efficient court usage and changeover.
- Easily removable.
- Securely locked into position with a locking pin so the goal post does not wobble or rotate in the sleeve.
- Goal posts must be light weight for safe removal and install.
- Tennis - net posts are positioned 914mm outside the court sideline

Preference is to not install a tennis centre net strap when a tennis court is overlaid on a netball court.

The sleeves must be fitted with a lockable hinged cap and finish flush with the surrounding ground.

They must also be surfaced with the same surface treatment as the surrounding courts to avoid trip and slip hazards.

Consider secure court side storage for tennis nets and goal posts.

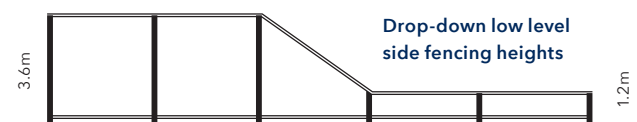


Fencing

Although tennis requires high fencing to the ends and service sides of a court, both sports encourage drop-down low level side fencing to enhance spectator viewing where possible.

Recommend:

Low fence section: 1.2m height
High fence sections: 3.6m height



- Gates should open outwards, except where the Tennis 'Book a Court' system is installed. Any gates opening inwards should be spring loaded to reduce impact on run-off zones.
- Fencing should be designed to AS1725.2- 2010 and upgraded to strengthen and support additional weight loads for wind screening and signage.

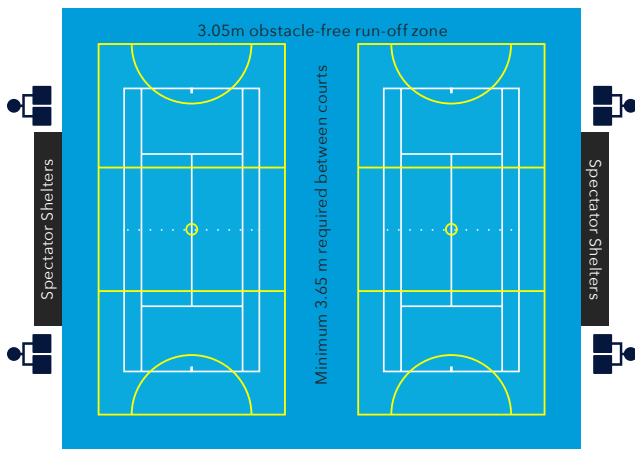
Lighting

Netball (minimum requirements)

Outdoor netball courts
200 avg. lux: Competition venue
100 avg. lux: Training only venue

Tennis (minimum requirements)

Outdoor tennis courts
350 avg. lux: Club Competition
250 avg. lux: Recreational Play



Netball Example

Two court 200 lux lighting to competition standard (outdoor)

Level of play: competition

Average lux: 208

Number of lamps: 8

Number of poles: 4

Pole height: 12m

Floodlight: 1kw Metal Halide

For more information refer to the Australian Standards AS2560.2.1 (tennis) and AS2560.2.4 (netball) or to each sports facility guidelines.

Note:

- A side lighting system is generally used for outdoor netball courts
- Side lighting gives better control of spill light outside the playing area and is more economical for one or two courts
- Baseline lighting is not recommended because of glare when shooting for goal
- Provision for upgrades should be provided where changes in programming are anticipated

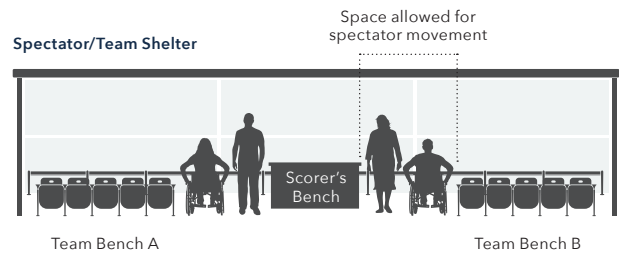
Netball Court Circulation Space

A 1.2m-1.5m wide Circulation Space between the court run-off and fencing/shelters is recommended.

These areas should be clearly marked to guide players, officials, and spectators safely through the facility without interrupting player and umpire movement while games are in play.

Netball Shelters and Player benches/scorers

Depending on the available footprint, consideration must be given to the placement of shelters, player and scorer benches. Also ensure that the players and scorers have easy access to the courts.



The following is recommended:

- 1.2m to 1.5m wide path movement corridors to the end, side and/or between courts to allow safe unimpeded pedestrian movement without interruption to umpires and players when matches are underway.
- Viewing areas connected to, but located off, the continuous accessible path of travel.
- Viewing areas that provide clear lines of sight to the court.
- Dedicated spectator/shelter/seating zone to ensure a safe space for spectators without encroaching on the run-off zones. These should include circulation space between the shelter and court run-off zone.
- Accessible seating spaces must be available in a variety of locations throughout a building or facility that allows people of all abilities to sit together, for example, variety of seats with/without backs and armrests and space for a wheelchair within coaches, scorers & spectator areas.
- Additional run-off between the courts, allowing for drainage

Netball Slip Resistance

To ensure a safe surface for netball play, each newly surfaced outdoor playing surface (hard courts) should ideally achieve a mean British Pendulum Number (BPN) of at least 75. Testing by a company accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) is recommended.

In the absence of a netball specific standard, testing should be in line with the most relevant Australian Standard (ie: AS 4663:2013 Slip Resistance measurement of existing pedestrian surfaces, for existing surfaces). A minimum of five (5) individual locations should be tested on each playing court using both slider 55 and slider 96 and shall ideally achieve a mean BPN of at least 75 for both sliders. It is important to request product warranties and stipulate the desired slip resistance standard in the project brief/specification.

For more information and advice, contact:

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The information contained within this fact sheet is the most accurate known to the writer at the time of publication. This fact sheet is to be used as a guide only. It is incumbent on the user to confirm dimensions with the state sporting body, confirm current standards and source guidance from technical experts prior to commencing a netball-tennis facility project.