

Netball-Tennis Facility Fact Sheet



NETBALL
VICTORIA



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-line courts allow for flexible programming and shared use by multiple user groups. When built in the right place, multi-line courts are a great solution for providing diverse participation opportunities and venue utilisation, provided the correct number of courts are supplied.

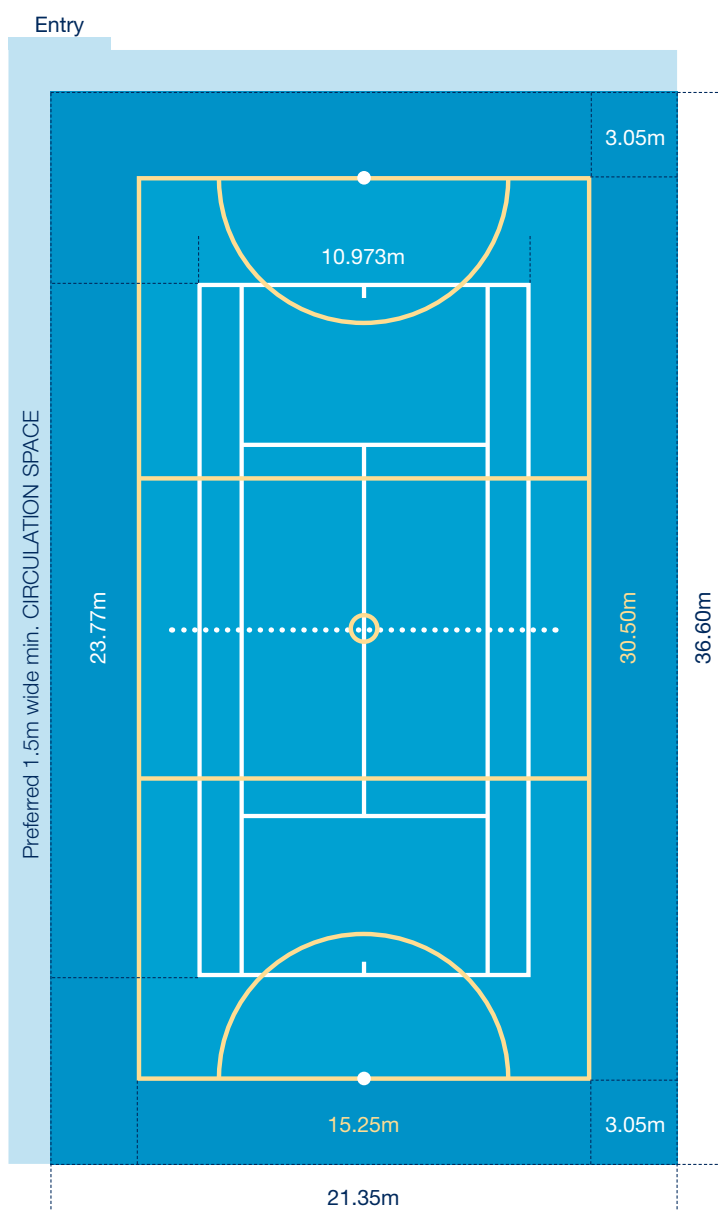
This fact sheet aligns with both sports national facility guidelines and outlines NV and TV minimum requirements.

NV and TV require that all new multi-line 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 & TV regard multi-line court 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-line courts. To ensure multi-line courts are sufficiently utilised, please consult with NV and TV during the planning and construction phase.

September 2017: V1

Compliant Multi-Line Netball Tennis Court Specifications



Tennis Court Dimensions

Length: 23.774m
Width: 10.973m
Run-off zone dimensions
Sideline: 3.05m (min.)
Baseline: 5.48m (min.)
Between Courts: 3.66m (min.)

Netball Court Dimensions

Length: 30.500m
Width: 15.250m
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 courts lines and the nearest obstacle. 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.
- Surface:** The court must;
 - have a firm consistent surface on a constant plane without gradient change. This includes court and run-off zones. NOTE: Outdoor netball can only be played on asphalt or acrylic surfaced courts (not synthetic grass).
 - not pose a trip or slip hazard in either the court or run-off zones.
 - comply with the current Slip Resistance Classification (see over).
 - be fit for purpose, for both sports.

Court Colours and Line-Marking Requirements

There is no preferred court colour for multi-lined courts, however, a consistent court/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 clean, crisp edges.

Multi-Purpose court line marking colours:

- Tennis – White*
- Netball – Yellow*

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

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:

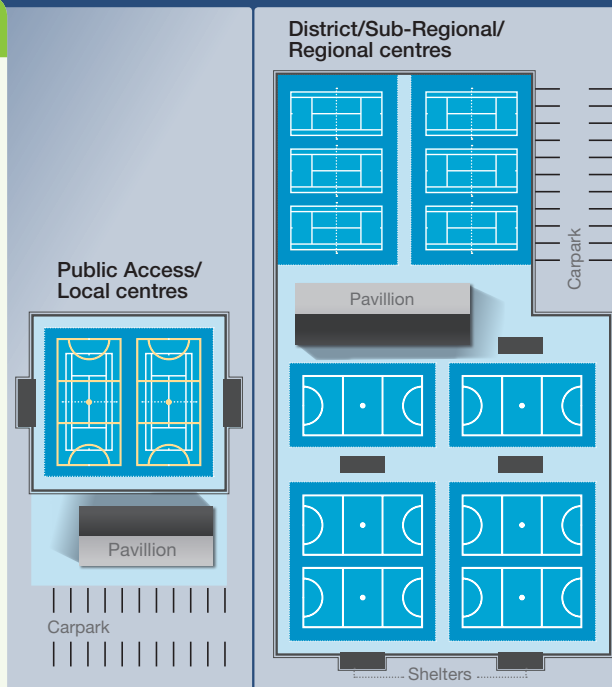
- local venues which service smaller communities
- overflow courts at tennis or netball venues, allowing for flexible programming options
- venues set up for tennis in the summer season and for netball in the winter season.

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.
- located to ensure compliant court and run-off dimensions are achieved.

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 secured 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.



Lighting

Netball (minimum requirements)

Outdoor netball courts
200 avg. lux: Regional/Club/
Local Comp
100 avg. lux: Low level/Training

Tennis (minimum requirements)

Outdoor tennis courts (club comp)
350 avg. lux: Principle Playing Area
250 avg. lux: Total Playing Area

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

Note:

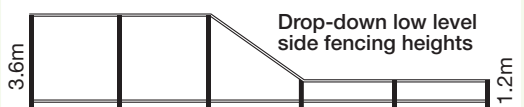
- A side lighting system is generally used for outdoor netball courts.
- Side lighting gives better control of spill light outside the playing area and is more economical for one or two courts.
- Baseline lighting is not recommended because of glare when shooting for goal.

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.

Circulation Space

A 1.2m–1.5m 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.

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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