



NETBALL NEW ZEALAND
Pōitarawhiti Aotearoa

OUTDOOR COURT SPECIFICATIONS & GUIDELINES

August 2013



Netball New Zealand Outdoor Netball Court Specifications Guidelines

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I. Purpose of the Outdoor Netball Court Specifications & Guidelines

Netball New Zealand is committed to improving the standards of netball facilities in New Zealand. It is important to ensure that all courts, whether they are new or upgraded playing surfaces, abide by the minimum specifications and courts sizes set out in this document. This will ensure consistent playing conditions for participants and officials.

The Outdoor Netball Court Specifications & Guidelines (the Guide) have been developed by Netball New Zealand in conjunction with N-Compass Ltd to assist Councils as well as Netball Centres, Clubs and schools to successfully plan and then construct quality outdoor Netball courts.

The Guidelines includes information about court layout, along with court size specifications that are adopted from the International Netball Federation rules, which have been refined by Netball New Zealand. The guide also provides information about other matters to be considered in planning for and constructing outdoor Netball courts. This includes site selection criteria, general engineering considerations, and regulatory requirements.

It is intended that Councils, Centres, Clubs and schools planning new courts or planning future facility upgrades will benefit from these guidelines and its technical information.



2. Netball Court Specifications

This section includes information about court layout and court size specifications adopted from the International Rules of Netball 2012. This document is intended to provide standards for the design and construction of netball courts, which can be applied to the development of all courts across New Zealand.

This section includes diagrams which visually represent the various court layouts that may be used when constructing a single court or multiple court layouts. These layouts are recommended by Netball New Zealand, however they should only be used as a guide and the detailed design of new courts should occur in conjunction with professional advice. The court layouts include umpire zones, safety margins and zones to safely accommodate pedestrian movements. Standards for the design of lighting are addressed later in this document.

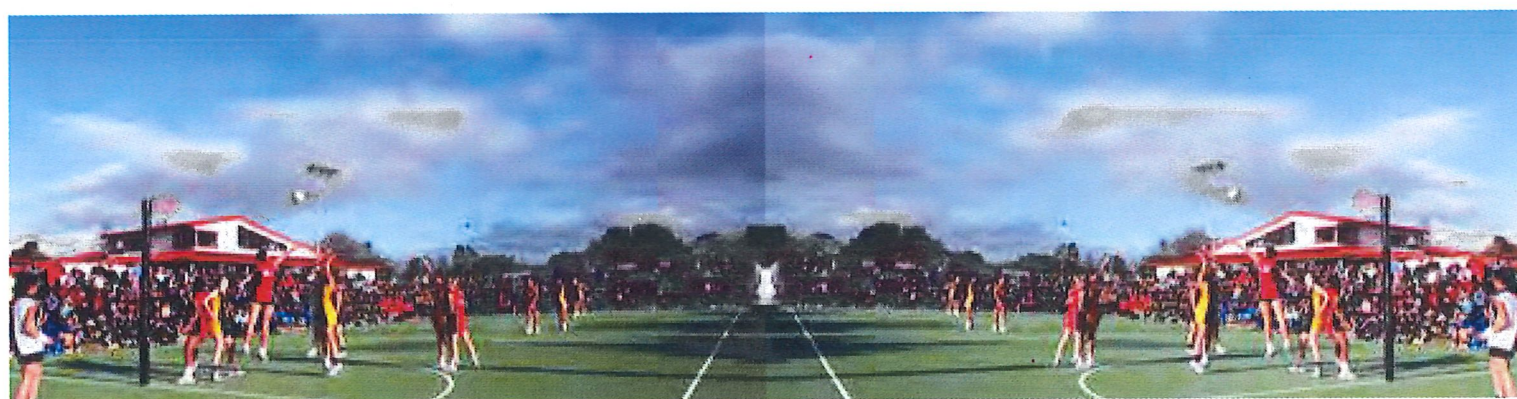
2.1. Court Orientation and Size

A North-South court orientation is preferred to minimise the effects of sun glare. As such it is recommended that courts run parallel to each other and are all oriented in a north-south direction.

The court size and internal dimensions of the playing areas are derived from the INF rules. These specifications are set by Netball's international body and have been adopted by Netball New Zealand to ensure courts are acceptable for domestic and international competition. The court dimensions are as follows:

(Note: All dimensions are to the outside of lines, with the exception of the goal circle)

- Side Lines 30.5 metres
- Goal lines 15.25 metres
- Goal Circle (Radius) 4.90 metres (Note: this dimension is from the outside of the goal line to the middle of the goal circle line marking)
- Centre Circle (Diameter) 0.90 metres
- Width of Court Lines 50mm
- Runoff Area around the court 3.05m (no objects are to encroach on this area). The Runoff Area and safety margins are discussed in Section 2.5 below.
- Umpire Zone - 1.0m wide along the sideline and 2.0m wide at the goal line.
- Space between adjacent courts 4.0m where runoff areas can be shared – multiple court layouts are addressed in the diagrams below.

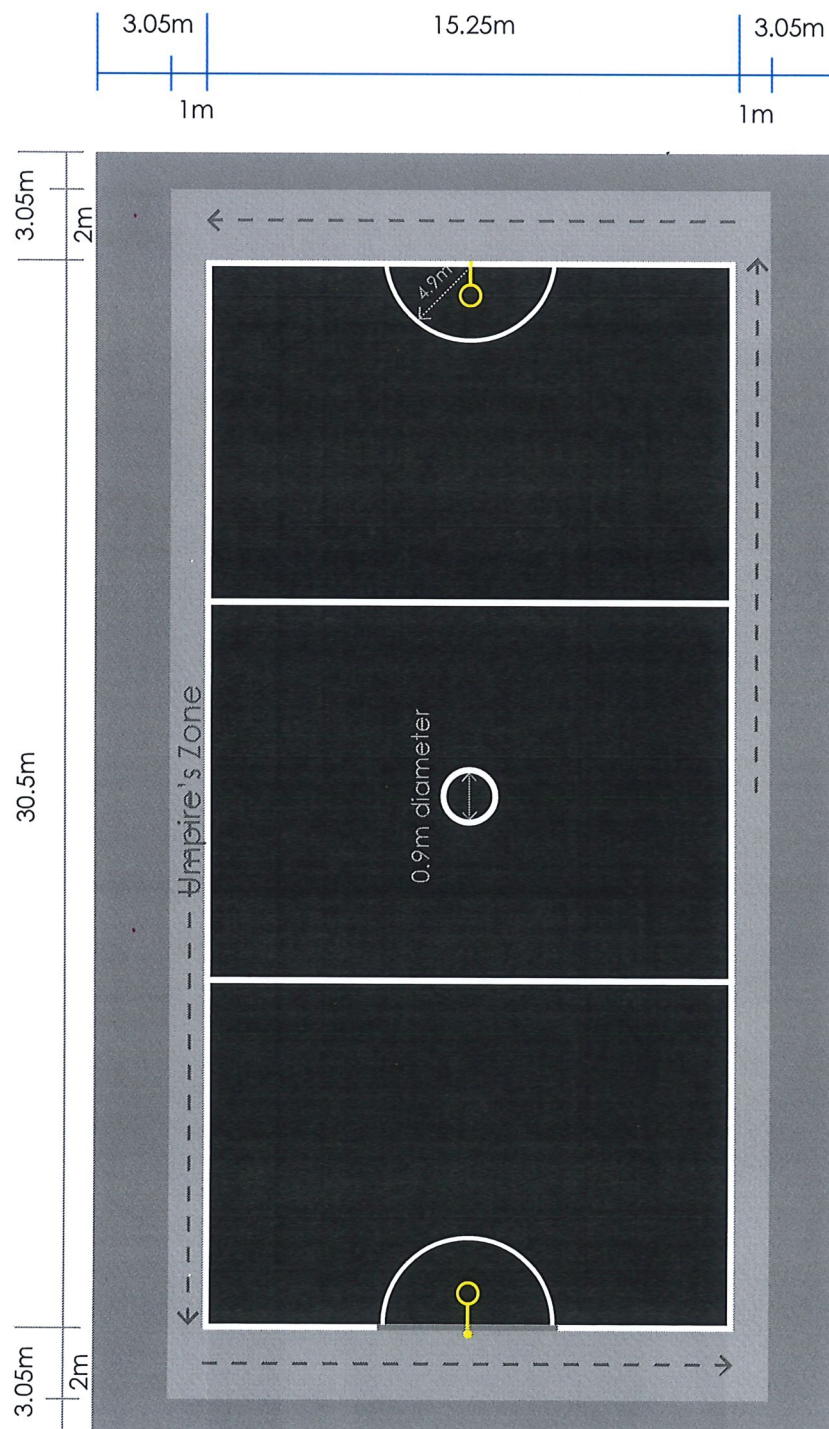


2.2. Single Court Layout

The following diagram represents a single court layout and standard court dimensions.

- The runoff area around the perimeter of the court is shown as 3.05m. Shelters, lighting or any other objects that could create a trip hazard are not to encroach within this area.
- The Umpire's zone (around the perimeter of the court and within the 3.05m runoff area) is shown.

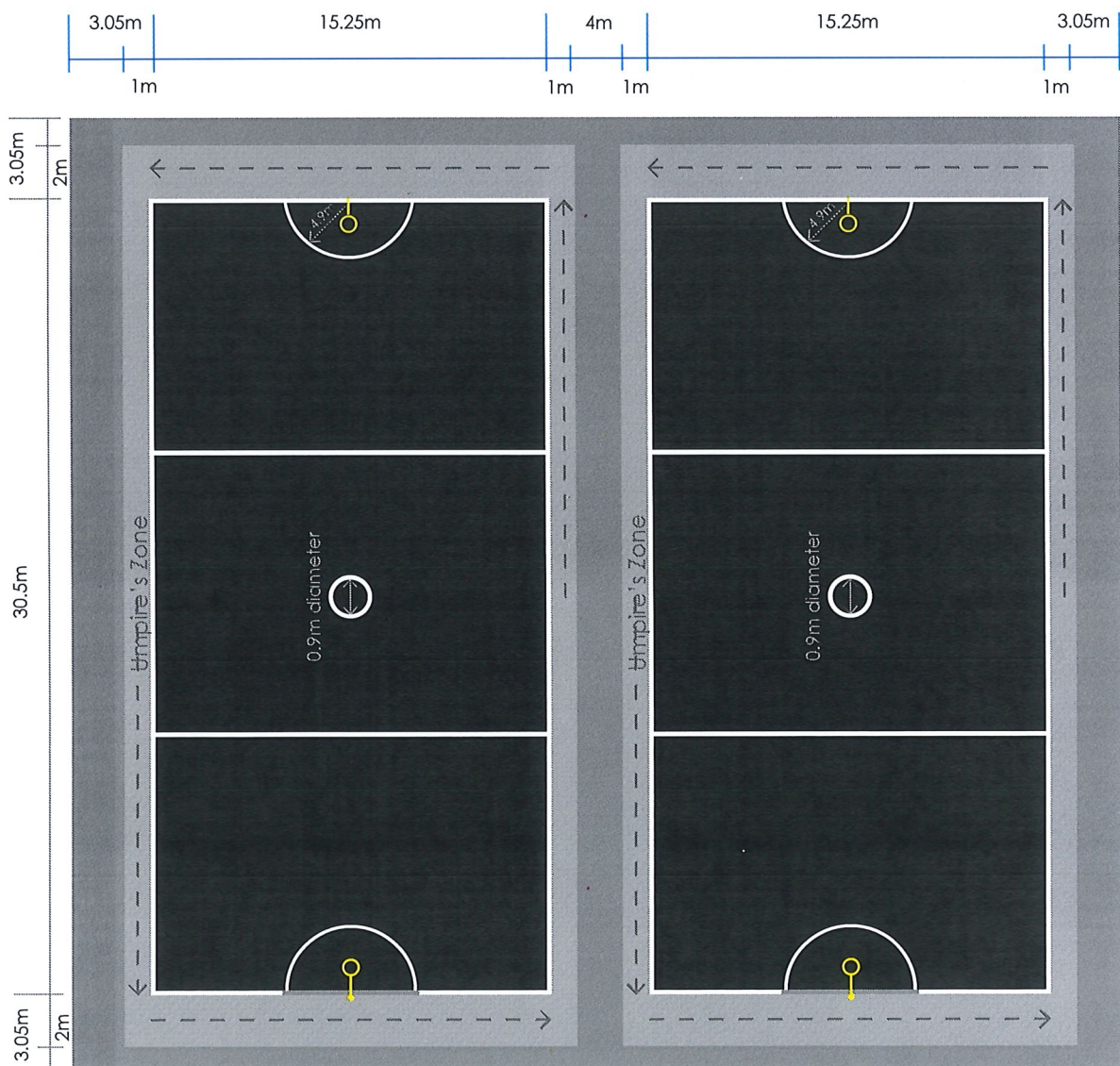
The umpire zone is 1.00m wide along the sideline and 2.00m wide at each end of the court and is depicted by the different shades in the diagram. Recent case studies (e.g. Auckland Netball) have actually coloured this zone in the same colour as the playing surface to differentiate this area from the surrounding spectator areas. The arrows within this Umpire's zone depict the anticlockwise direction of umpire travel.



2.3. Two Court Layout

The following diagram represents a two court layout and dimensions.

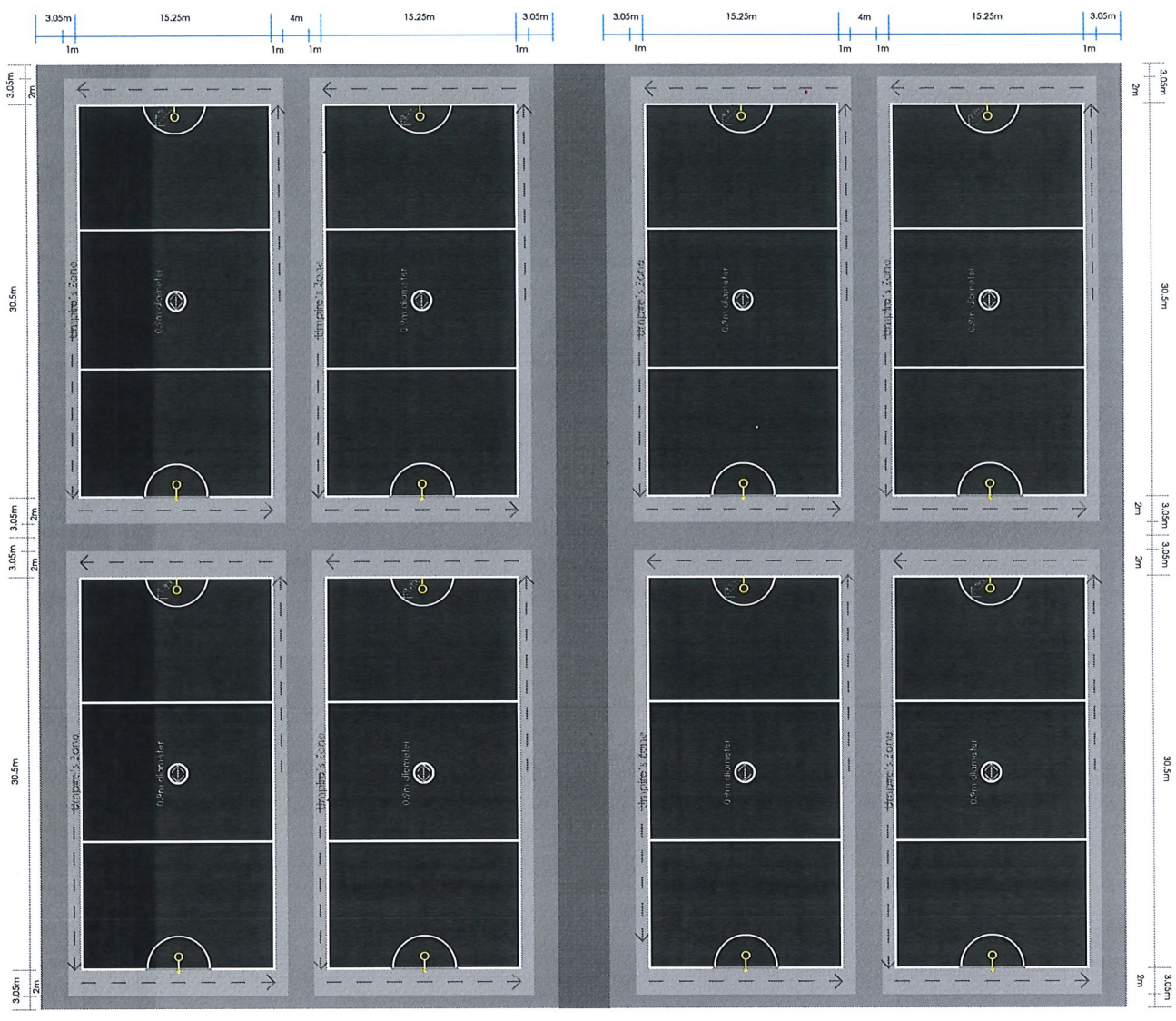
- The runoff area around the outside perimeter of the court is shown as 3.05m. Shelters, lighting or any other objects that could create a trip hazard are not to encroach within this area.
- The shared runoff area between the sidelines of adjoining courts is shown as a minimum of 4.00m. Shelters, lighting or any other objects that could create a trip hazard are not to encroach within this area. Where a shelter or structure is to be positioned between the two courts then the space between the courts will need to be a minimum of 6.10m (i.e. 3.05m on either side of the structure) plus an additional (variable width) area to accommodate the actual structure itself and / or future-proofing for covered courts.
- Where adjoining courts require light poles, benches or similar to be placed in the area between sidelines, then a minimum runoff area of 3.05m must be provided for between the physical objects and the sideline of both of the courts.
- The Umpire zone is shown (see comment about this zone in 2.2).



2.4. Multiple Court Layout

The following diagram represents a multiple court layout and dimensions.

- The runoff area around the outside perimeter of the court is shown as 3.05m. Shelters, lighting or any other objects that could create a trip hazard are not to encroach within this area.
- The shared runoff area between the sidelines of adjoining courts is shown as a minimum of 4.00m. Shelters, lighting or any other objects that could create a trip hazard are not to encroach within this area. Where a shelter or structure is to be positioned between the two courts then the space between the courts will need to be a minimum of 6.10m (i.e. 3.05m on either side of the structure) plus an additional (variable width) area to accommodate the actual structure itself and or future-proofing for covered courts.
- Where adjoining courts require light poles, benches or similar to be placed in the area between sidelines, then a minimum runoff area of 3.05m must be provided for between the physical objects and the sideline of each of the courts.
- The Umpire zone is shown (see comment about this zone in 2.2).
- For courts laid end-to-end it is strongly recommended that a fence be installed between the courts to prevent balls moving between courts and creating a safety issue. This fencing must be outside of the runoff area, which is a minimum of 3.05m from the sideline.
- The objective of all layouts shown is to provide for the safety of the players, umpires and spectators. In an ideal scenario an ingress and egress area of at least 2.00m in width should be provided between the runoff areas of adjoining courts to allow for pedestrian movement between courts. However, Netball New Zealand recognise that this may not be possible for all scenarios and will consider the proposed dimensions between courts on a case by case basis.
- When planning for a court layout of more than 8 courts, consideration should be given to how the ingress and egress areas provide for the movement of spectators to their intended destination. Layouts should be designed to eliminate the concentration of pedestrian traffic along a singular route.



2.5. Runoff Areas and Safety Margins

Netball New Zealand's recommended minimum requirement for a Runoff Area is a 3.05m clear space outside the sidelines and around the entire court. This dimension shall be increased to a minimum of 4.00m in-between adjacent courts where the runoff areas are shared between the courts.

There are exceptions to these requirements where existing courts were constructed before the standards were set. Where it is clearly not possible to extend the runoff area between the courts, these courts are exempt from the standards set down in this document. However, approved safety precautions must be put in place to minimise risks to the safety of players, umpires and spectators. Such precautions may include padding, which meets approved safety standards, on all posts, light towers and other potential hazards that fall within the runoff area.

The ground surface finish around the court and within the 3.05m runoff area may vary. For example it is acceptable to have a change in surface materials where asphalt meets concrete or a rubberised surface, however there must be no difference in height at the surface interface. This specification is to eliminate any trip hazards. Note; a step in the surface of more than 3mm is defined as a trip hazard. (Note: A grass surface is not suitable within the 3.05m runoff area as it may cause a safety issue due to the tracking of mud/debris onto the playing surface).

Ideally any surface drainage e.g. dish drains should be positioned outside of the 3.05m runoff area, however if it does not cause a trip hazard it could be acceptable to have it positioned within the runoff area.

2.6. Goal Posts, Rings & Sockets

- Dimensions for goal posts, rings and sockets are as follows:
- A goalpost which shall be vertical and 3.05 meters high shall be placed at the mid-point of each goal line.
- A metal ring with an internal diameter of 380mm shall project horizontally 150 mm from the top of the post, the attachment to allow 150mm between the post and the near side of the ring.
- The ring shall be of steel rod 15mm in diameter, fitted with a net clearly visible and open at both ends. Both ring and net are part of the goalpost.
- Padding used on the goalpost shall not be more than 50mm (to start at the base of the goalpost and extend the full length of the post.)
- The goalpost shall be between 65 mm and 100 mm in diameter. It should be inserted into the ground and placed so that the back of the Goalpost is at the outside of the Goal line.
- To cater for junior netball and wheelchair netball, goals should have adjustable net ring heights, ranging between 2.60m and the maximum of 3.05m.
- The sockets must be flush with the playing surface and not be large enough in diameter to create a trip hazard or other health and safety issue.
- If the playing surface is to be shared use with other sporting codes, consideration should be given to providing suitable sockets to accommodate tennis court net posts or similar.

3. Court Planning & Construction

3.1. Selecting a Site

Site selection may be constrained by the availability and affordability of suitable land. This document also applies standards for the retrofit of existing facilities. Therefore the following criteria have been developed for site selection, where suitable land is available. Considerations for a suitable site include the following:

- Good soil conditions (base) with a preference for compactable soil, avoid highly reactive clays where possible. This will avoid the need for further work at the outset, e.g. lime stabilisation, dig out etc. Refer to the discussion about court base in Section 3.4 below.
- No large trees within a reasonable distance of the proposed courts. This eliminates the need to consider root barriers.
- The ability to create a court platform that will be finished higher than the surrounding land to assist with drainage. Note: sub surface perimeter drainage may be needed for cut and fill sites.
- A site size that will allow for correct runoff, a north – south orientation (where possible), space for pedestrian movements outside of the playing areas, adequate parking and future infrastructure requirements. As a general guide, approximately 800 sq.m of space is required per court, plus an allowance for access etc.

3.2. Site Investigations

An investigation of the site should examine all relevant issues before construction can be planned. Some examples of issues are;

- Water – overland flow issues, underground flow and the height of the water table. Moisture is one the largest factors in the failure of court construction.
- Ground condition/vegetation - Soil reactivity, history on fill including buried waste, buried tree roots etc.
- Services over and under site, i.e. power, water, sewerage etc
- Machinery access
- Existing or future residential developments that could be potentially affected by the facility such as higher traffic flows, lighting spill or noise.
- Utilising natural wind barriers (where consistent with good orientation and site conditions).

3.3. Orientation

A north to south orientation (longitudinally) is preferred to minimise the effect of sun glare. The ability to achieve this orientation may be affected in multiple court designs where land areas are constrained.

3.4. Court Base

The most important element of a Netball court is the base. This is because the court will be rendered unplayable if the base fails and the expense to rectify a failed base can be very significant. Therefore a mandatory investigation of the subsoil and drainage conditions of any potential sites is crucial as it will ascertain whether they are suitable for the construction of Netball courts or whether appropriate measures could be undertaken to improve these conditions. A geotechnical report and drainage review should be conducted by a qualified expert with experience in designing sports surfaces before the site can be considered suitable for its intended use. Consideration needs to be given to whether the site has any of the following issues:

- Contains uncontrolled fill
- Has a high water table or is flood prone
- Has poor drainage
- Has poor soil characteristics e.g. highly reactive clays, or susceptible to settlement

If the geotechnical report indicates good soil with little shrink/swell characteristics and sub-grade materials that can be compacted, then an aggregate base with an asphalt surface will be ideal and this is the most common type of base construction in New Zealand. If the soil report indicates high reactivity, then alternatives such as reinforced concrete may need to be considered.

3.5. Drainage

It is not recommended to allow surface water to drain across three or more courts as it will delay the drying time and in turn affect play. To alleviate this problem dish drains or similar should be installed between the courts to help dispose of the water quickly.

Surface and subsurface drainage systems work hand in hand. The ground water beneath the court can cause problems in the future without adequate subsurface drainage. Excessive water under the courts will cause hydrostatic pressure causing the base to heave and lift. This can possibly cause certain areas of the surface to delaminate, enlarge/widen existing cracks and create new cracks allowing more moisture to enter.

Correct drainage systems are a combination of;

- Platform raised above the surrounding land
- Swale / Batter drains around the perimeter of the courts,
- Sub-soil trenches around the perimeter and under the courts
- Slot/dish drains (or similar) in between courts,
- In some cases where there is a large number of courts, grated drains

3.6. Cross Falls

In a typical situation a crossfall (i.e. the fall across a court surface) of 1:80 is considered to be the maximum and 1:100 is considered to be a minimum. The maximum longitudinal fall would be 1:100 and the minimum to be 1:500. The final design in each situation will be dependent on local rainfall data and conditions.

Two benchmark outdoor netball court projects are Auckland Netball and the netball facility at Sports Park Hawke's Bay Regional Sports Park. Auckland Netball has a varying crossfall but at its steepest the crossfall is approx 1:80 and the longitudinal fall is approx 1:100. Hawke's Bay Netball has a crossfall of approx 1:90 and a longitudinal fall of approx 1:500.

3.7. Court Surfaces

There are a variety of sports surfaces that meet the criteria for netball. These include hard courts and cushioned hard courts. The cushioned systems are broken up into another two types; Liquid Applied Rubber and Pre-Fabricated Rubber Mats. When considering court surfaces it is recommended that the opportunity is taken to trial different court surfaces to see if the local conditions suit that surface. It may be possible to initially cover one or two new surfaces where a multiple court layout is proposed. There are a range of competitors in the market who provide different surfaces and it is important to source the most suitable surface at a cost effective price through a procurement process. Table 3.8 below provides a general comparison of the different court surfaces.

Product	Advantages	Disadvantages
1: Asphalt courts.	Affordable sports surfaces with good slip resistance in wet/dry conditions.	No cushioning properties.
2: Acrylic Hard Courts - Non cushioned (these are acrylic coatings on concrete or asphalt substrates).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable sports surfaces with excellent slip resistance in wet/dry conditions. Protection Colour differentiation protects hot mix base. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No cushioning properties. Does not add significant benefit over an asphalt surface.
3: Liquid Applied Rubber Cushioned (a budget cushioned system designed for concrete or asphalt).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excellent slip resistance on wet/dry conditions with low cushioning. Colour differentiation protects hot mix base. 	Due to the application, it creates an uneven surface and therefore inconsistency in between courts. The binders in many products available in the market, breakdown over time losing all cushioning properties and ending up as hard court.
5: Pre-Fabricated Rubber Mat Cushioned (an advanced system that can be applied to concrete, asphalt or timber substrates).	Excellent slip resistance in dry or wet with a shock absorption rating. Low maintenance and designed for both outdoor and indoor use. 100% consistent and even playing properties in between courts.	Cost of installation and maintenance can be prohibitive.

NB: Sand Filled Artificial Grass (SFAG's) which are common with outdoor tennis courts and hockey are not recommended for Netball. Surfaces listed above are likely to be compatible with other sports.

3.8. Linemarking

General standards for linemarking are as follows:

- All lines are part of the court and shall be 50mm wide, preferably white and clearly visible.
- Allow new asphalt pavements to cure for 7-10 days prior to line marking;
- Do not use oil based line paint to mark new or re-line the existing court pavements as they can become slippery when wet and the paint will crack;
- Use water based outdoor acrylic line paint (good quality);
- Apply in thin layers – do not put heavy coats leading to build up over the asphalt as this will also crack and curl along the sides; and
- Do not carry out linemarking in extreme weather conditions as the conditions can affect the accuracy of the markings (e.g. hot weather and the resulting expansion of the surface can result in dimensional discrepancies).



4. Future-proofing for Changes around the Court Area

Where there may be a future requirement for seating and/or covered courts, adequate width and spacing for pedestrian movements around the courts, equipment and structures should be provided for in the initial design. Exact dimensions of these areas will depend on those future requirements, however as it is difficult to retrofit these areas, a conservative approach should be taken when considering court set out and the space required between courts. A good example of a site that has been future-proofed is Auckland Netball, where the distance between court sidelines in some court bays is 9m to allow for future court covering structures.

Where it is not proposed to install floodlighting at the outset of a project, consideration should be given to the installation of ducting and draw wires for the power cabling during the construction phase.



5. Lighting Standards

Lighting allows for extended hours of court use and should be considered as part of all planning for new court construction. The Australian Standards for outdoor netball facilities have been adopted by Netball New Zealand. These standards address training and competition levels of play. The standards contain information about maintained horizontal luminance (lux), minimum horizontal uniformities (U1 & U2) and maximum glare rating levels required for 'training' and 'competition' play for netball. The standards deal with training and competition and take into consideration spectator viewing requirements.

5.1. Lighting Designs

The lighting designs and lighting levels should be determined by the activity on the courts and the potential for light spill into any adjoining residential areas. It is important when designing the lighting levels and pole layouts to follow the recommendations of a lighting engineer. Lighting design should also consider the current court numbers and the potential for future expansion of outdoor court areas.

5.2. Luminance

The following table represents the minimum lux required for varying standards of play.

Level of Play	Typical Activity	Examples	Maintained Horizontal Illuminance (lux)
Training	Skills Training	Passing and shooting drills.	100
Club Competition	Match Play	Simulating game or parts thereof.	200

5.3. Local Lighting Standards

Local Councils will have standards for light spill at the boundary, particularly where the sports facility borders a residentially zoned site. Therefore an accepted level of light spill will be determined on a site by site basis. Light spill in excess of the local standard will require permission through resource consents from local Councils.

6. The Planning Process

6.1. Resource Consent Requirements

A resource consent may be required from the local Council for works on land in public or private ownership. Matters that may need to be considered in a planning application could include but are not limited to; lighting, noise, works on former contaminated sites, and high volumes of earthworks. It is the responsibility of the organisation that are developing the facility to obtain resource consents from the Council.

6.2. Building Consent Requirements

Netball court light pole installations and associated infrastructure such as shelters and drainage may require a building consent. It is recommended that the local Council be consulted when any structures are proposed at a site in order to determine if a building consent is required.



7. Checklist

Prior to undertaking a netball court development or upgrade, please ensure that you:

FEASIBILITY

- Undertake a feasibility exercise and environmental impact study before selecting a development site.

SITE

- If possible, select a site that will accommodate the spatial requirements for full sized netball courts, runoff areas and associated infrastructure for current and future scenarios. Provide for site acquisition and legal fees in the construction budget.
- Develop a good understanding of soil conditions to determine correct court construction requirements:
- A geotechnical soil test should also determine the possible need for stable fill or the removal of poor quality sub-grade.
- Soil tests should be carried out by a recognised Geotechnical specialist.
- If upgrading an existing court, engage an appropriately qualified person to determine current court profile and requirements for an upgrade.
- Undertake a site contour survey and drainage study to determine the need for, and position of, batter drains and sub surface drainage.

DESIGN

- Design a court base that should be built on an elevated platform above any water table or seepage water conditions. Surface accuracy of constructed bases should be 3mm maximum deviation beneath a 3.00 m straight edge when measured in any direction.
- After considering the soil test results and an agreed method of base construction, agree on the intended court surface that is the most stable and cost effective for local conditions.
- Commence court planning and detailed design. This phase should consider court size, court orientation, court gradient, walkway access between courts, suitable shade areas for spectators, and the placement of floodlights.
- Court dimensions must be designed to meet Netball New Zealand's requirements of 30.5m x 15.25m for the play area with a minimum of 3.05m runoff around the court (or 4.00m between courts).
- The courts should be designed in a north to south orientation.
- The gradient of the courts (i.e. crossfall) must be adequate for effective water drainage.
- Ducting should be provided for any future floodlighting that is not being installed at the outset.
- Consider how the chosen surface, line marking, goalpost sockets and associated infrastructure meet the requirements of other sporting codes intending to use the courts.

CONSTRUCTION

- Obtain the necessary consents from local Councils and provide for all fees and charges in the construction budget.
- Prepare the site for construction of the courts, site utilities and associated infrastructure including clubrooms, seating and shade structures.
- Construction of the courts and courtside infrastructure plus adjoining carparking, landscaping, walkways and fencing (where applicable).
- Construct court lighting. The design, layout and Lux ratings of this lighting must be suitable for the types of tournaments to be run at the facility, whilst remaining as non obtrusive as possible for the nearby residences.
- Construct safety fencing and other health and safety requirements. Fencing is preferred to be galvanized steel posts, frames, and gates, with PVC coated wire mesh to prevent corrosion.
- Note: The selection of the contractor and a suitable construction method is crucial to avoid poor workmanship and any contractor should have extensive experience in the construction of sports court surfaces.

8. Acknowledgements

The Outdoor Netball Court Specifications and Guidelines has been developed by N-Compass in association with Netball New Zealand.

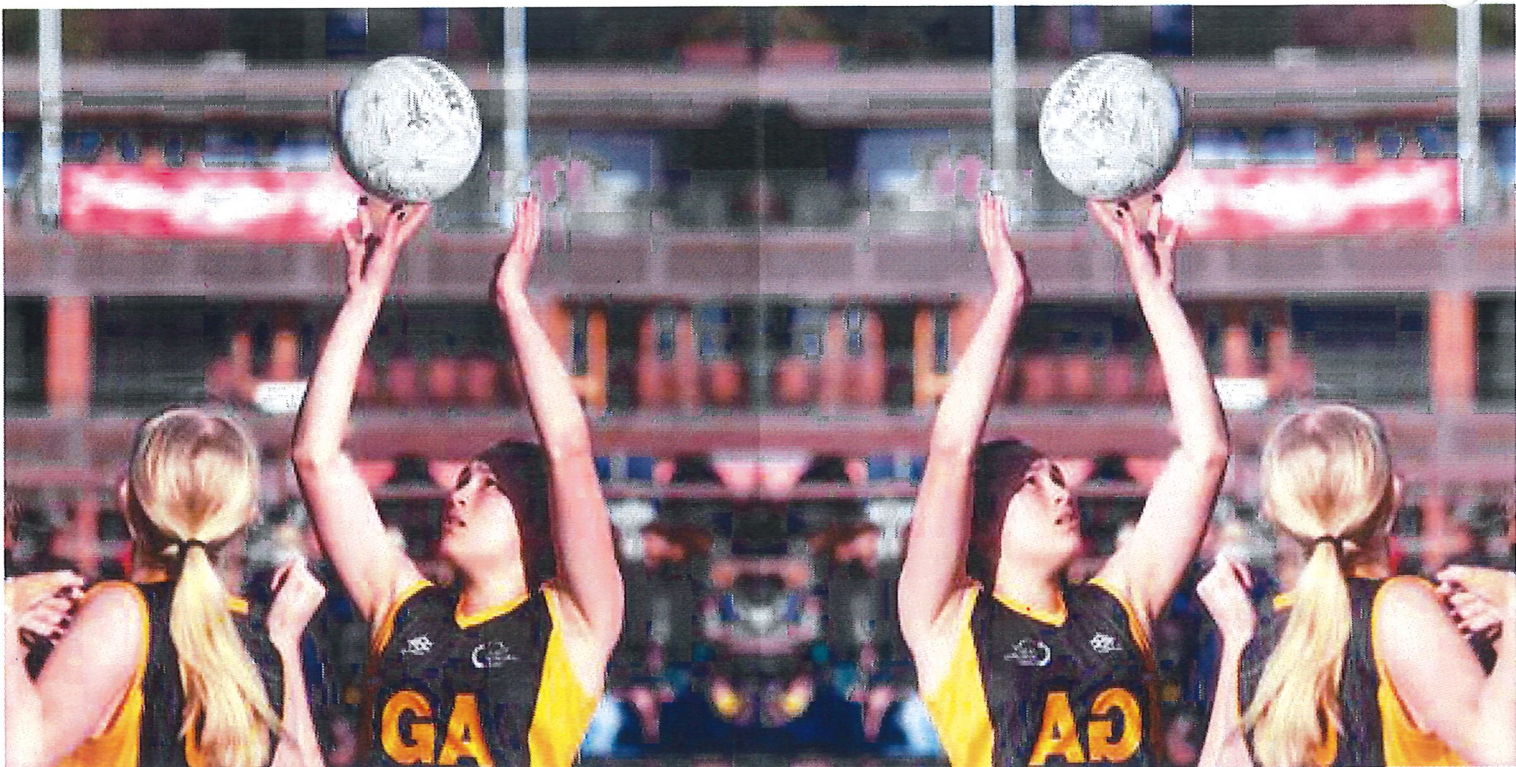
England Netball, Facility and Court Information
http://www.englishnetball.co.uk/make-the-game/Facilities_and_Courts

Netball Court Planning Guide, Netball Victoria
http://www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/39081/NetballCourtPlanningAmend-Jan2011.pdf

Netball Australia; Court and Venue Specifications
<http://www.netball.asn.au/extra.asp?id=29&OrgID=1>

Community Sporting Facility Lighting Guide for Australian Rules football, Football (Soccer) and Netball State Government Victoria 2012

Netball Queensland "Court Planning Guide"



Appendix I: Auckland Netball Case Study

AMI Auckland Netball Centre

The Auckland Netball Centre is located on Morrin Road in the suburb of Tamaki, Auckland. As of May 2013 it is the largest netball centre in New Zealand and is home to approximately 28,000 members. It provides netball facilities for players of all ages and levels, and is also a diverse community facility providing for a range of sporting codes. Its floodlighting over the outdoor courts enable outdoor games and training sessions throughout the season.



The Auckland Netball Centre has 30 outdoor courts in total and floodlighting that enables training into the evening. 19 of the outdoor courts are dual marked for netball and tennis. It has sufficient space around the courts to enable future additions to the outdoor facilities such as additional seating and covered court facilities.

The indoor court facility incorporates a further 3 courts plus changing room facilities, an administration area, meeting room(s), and a cafe. The floor level of the facility adjacent to the courts is elevated, which allows good viewing over the courts from the central box for spectators.

Photo 1: Outdoor Netball Facilities, Netball Auckland

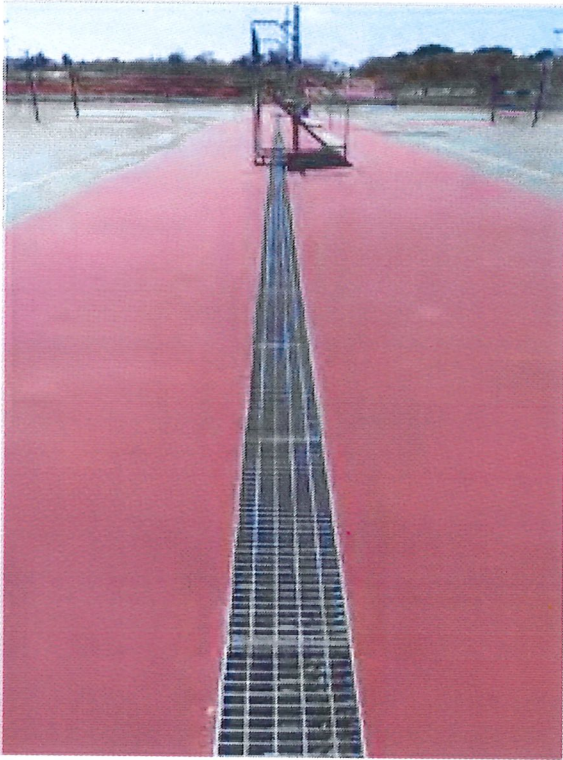


Photo 2: Court markings



Court markings are clear and a 1m wide strip beyond the sidelines and goal lines is coloured the same colour as the playing surface to denote the umpire's zone.

Photo 3: Dish drain between courts



The large dish drain between the courts is located outside of the runoff area and does not present a trip hazard to either players or spectators. The distances between the court sidelines at this facility are either 6.10 or 9.00m. At 9.00m the wider separations provide plenty of space for seating, shelters, and future-proof the courts for the addition of covered roof structures at a later date.



Photo 4: Courtside Floodlighting

Floodlight towers are placed in the corners and are well outside of safety runoff areas.



Photo 5: Courtside Shelters, Side View

The courtside shelters, with a rubbish bin as shown above, provide some spectator comfort in either wet or sunny conditions. The distances between the court sidelines at this facility are either 6.10 or 9.00m. At 9.00m the wider separations provide plenty of space for seating, shelters, and future-proof the courts for the addition of covered roof structures at a later date.



Photo 6: Courtside Shelters, Front View



Photo 7: Fencing and pedestrian areas between courts (end to end).

Fencing at the end of the courts provides a level of safety for players and spectators when games are being played simultaneously. The gaps in the fencing provide for spectator / player movement between the bays of courts.



Photo 8: Congregation area between the courts and the clubrooms

Low fencing separates the congregation area next to the indoor facility and the outdoor courts.

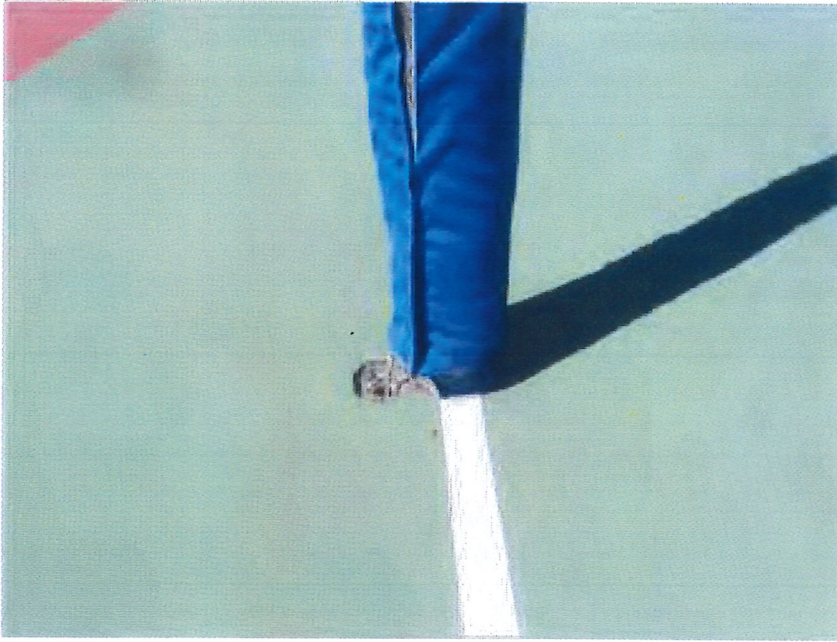
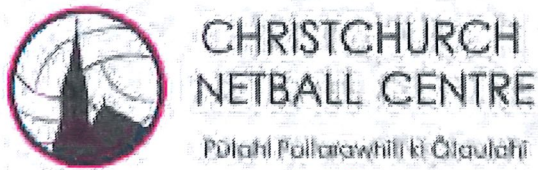


Photo 9: Lockable pole sockets

The pole sockets and the adjacent sockets that provide a lockable cable are flush with the playing area and small enough in diameter so as not to represent a trip hazard. Very similar sockets are used within the playing surface to allow tennis nets to be secured on site.

Appendix 2: Christchurch Netball Centre Case Study



Vision Statement

The Christchurch Netball Centre is a leader in netball, continually expanding the game by incorporating innovation and expertise.

Mission Statement

The Christchurch Netball Centre is committed to fostering participation and success in netball by providing high quality netball opportunities in a positive competitive environment and contributing proactively to our netball community.

Goals

- Our People - to offer well organised social and competitive opportunities for all members
- Participation/Promotion - increase total membership
- Our Facilities - to provide quality facilities to meet the recreational and competitive needs now and into the future
- The Business - to manage a quality business and ensure financial viability.

Christchurch Netball Centre

The Christchurch Netball Centre is located on Hagley Avenue in the suburb of Addington Christchurch. It is the largest netball centre in the South Island and is home to approximately 6,000 members. It provides netball facilities for players of all ages and levels. Its floodlighting over the outdoor courts enable outdoor games and training sessions throughout the season.



Netball Centre main entranceway



The Christchurch Netball Centre has 34 outdoor courts in total and floodlighting that enables training into the evening.





The Bench official boxes alongside Centre court, with spectator seating. The distances between the court sidelines with all refurbished courts at this facility are approximately 3 metres apart.

Appendix 3: Hawkes Bay Netball Centre Case Study

HAWKE'S BAY NETBALL CENTRE

Hawke's Bay Regional Sports Park – Percival Road – Hastings



The Hawke's Bay Netball Centre is located at the 30 hectare Hawke's Bay Regional Sports Park located at the Hastings end of the Napier / Hastings expressway. The park is developing into a major sporting hub. In addition to the Hastings Pak n Save sponsored Netball Centre the Park has an internationally accredited athletics track and grandstand, 8 sports fields and car parking for 600 vehicles. Further developments for 2013 include a hockey turf and a cycle skills course.

Hawke's Bay Netball Centre was established in December 2012 and is a result of the amalgamation Napier, Hastings and Central Hawke's Bay Centres. Hawke's Bay Netball caters for approximately 5000 netballers. It provides opportunities and facilities to various ages and abilities. Hawke's Bay Netball also manages the Napier and Central Hawke's Bay venues. The focus of this case study is the Hastings venue.

Hawke's Bay Netball is in the process of developing a Strategic Plan, Vision and Mission.





Hawke's Bay Regional Sports Park

Vision

"A stunning sporting and recreational hub that promotes sporting excellence and is a catalyst in improving the region's social, cultural and economic outcomes."

Mission

To create an environment that drives outstanding performances from our sportspeople and contributes strongly to the wellbeing of the people of Hawke's Bay.

Values

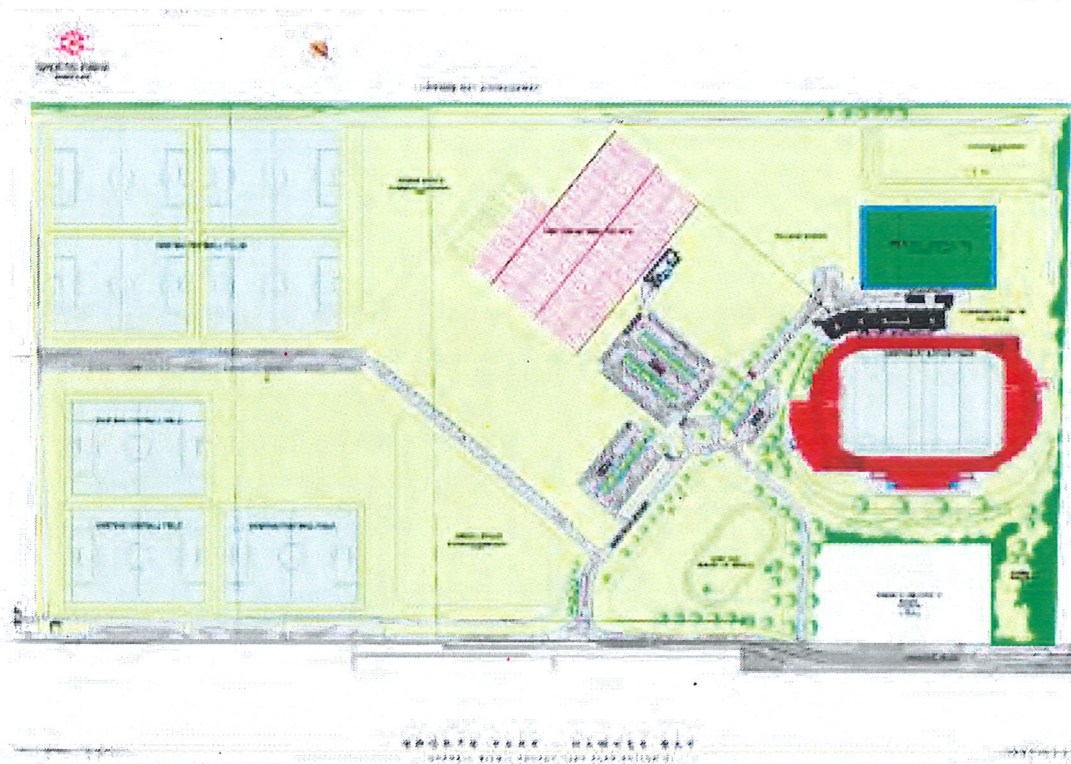
"More than just a sport and recreation ground"

Vibrancy *A bustling environment ... every day*

Success *Promoting outstanding sporting performance through excellent facilities and great people*

Social responsibility *Leadership in the use of sport and recreation to deliver social and cultural outcomes*

Financial balance *Balancing the needs of sporting and ratepayer interests and boosting regional economic performance*





The Hawke's Bay Netball Centre has successfully hosted major events including the 2013 New Zealand U17 Age Group Championships

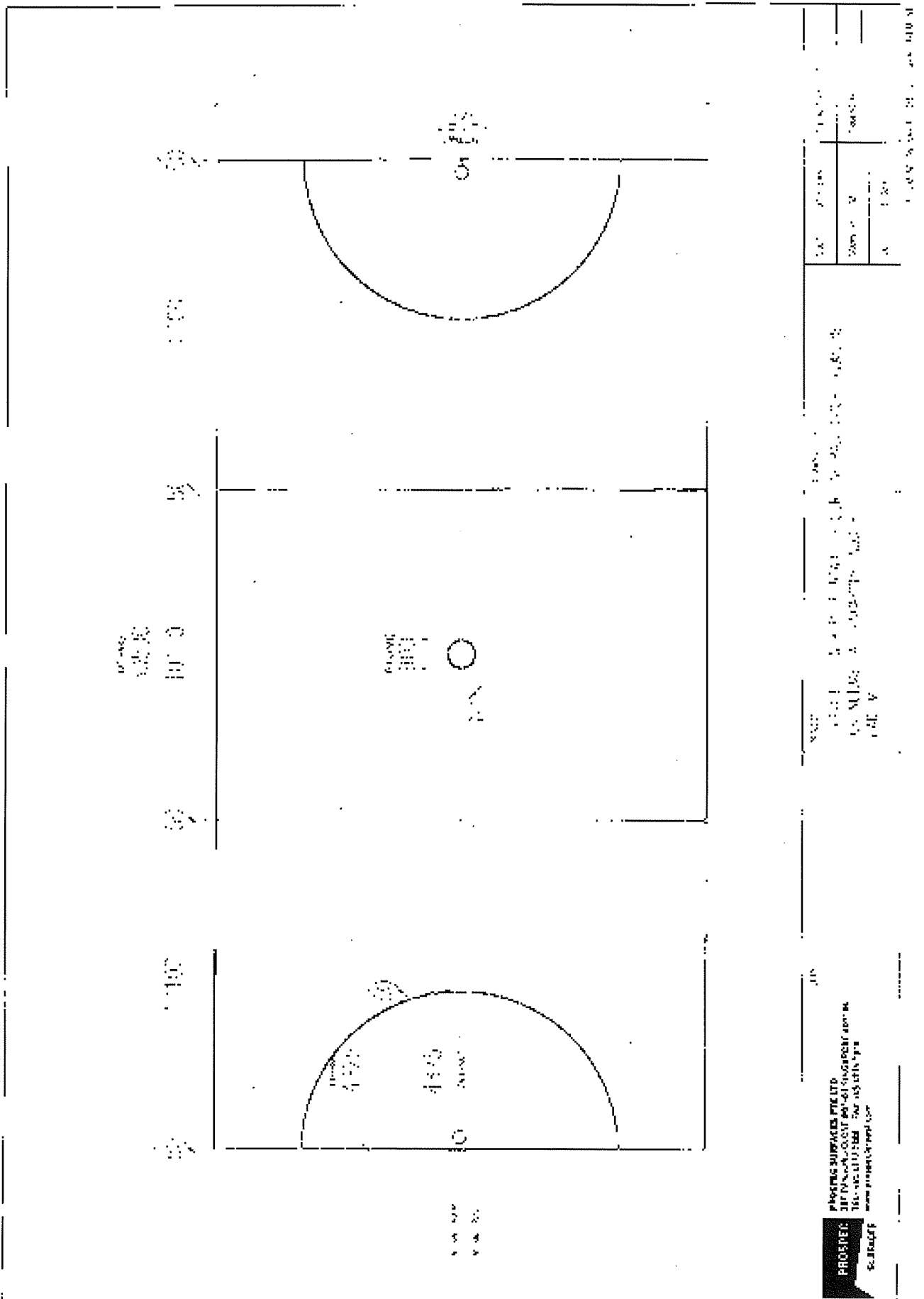



There are 18 courts, 8 of which have floodlights



Recently installed shelters provide spectator protection from the elements

Appendix 4: Mark a Netball Court




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SCALE	1:100



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