The three classes of lighting recommendations are:

- *Lighting class I*
  International and national competition
  Large numbers of spectators with long viewing distances
  Top level supervised training

- *Lighting class II*
  Mid-level competition, principal local clubs and county regional competition
  Medium numbers of spectators with medium viewing distances
  High level supervised training

- *Lighting class III*
  Low-level competition; local or small club competition
  Minimal or no spectator provision
  General training; school sports or recreational activities.

The nature of some sports, particularly the speed with which visual information needs to be processed, means there is some overlap in the lighting recommendations for different sports at different levels.

### 19.2.2 Playing area

The nominal playing area is the marked out area of the 'court' or 'pitch' for the sport. However, for some sports, such as tennis, there is a larger area surrounding the nominal playing area within which play may occur. Further, even when play is confined to the nominal playing area, there is a surrounding area that a player may enter, e.g. the area around a football pitch. The total area to be lit includes the actual playing area and the safety zone around the actual playing area. Advice on nominal playing areas and total areas for different sports can be obtained from the governing bodies of the sports and, for some sports, from SLL Lighting Guide 4: *Sports lighting*.

### 19.2.3 Luminaires

Luminaires used to light some sports facilities, such as sports halls, are at risk of damage from flying objects. To minimise this risk, luminaires should be located outside the main activity zone and adequately protected by nets, wire mesh etc. Further, luminaires and the associated protection should be designed so as not to contain any traps for balls, shuttlecocks etc.

Luminaires used in swimming pools may be subject to a corrosive atmosphere. Careful selection of luminaires is necessary to minimise this problem.

### 19.2.4 Television

Television cameras cannot match the human eye neither for its sensitivity nor for its ability to adjust rapidly to sudden changes in luminance and colour. This means that where television cameras are regularly used at a sports facility, the lighting design needs to be more stringent.

The illuminance required for different sports will depend on the type and sensitivity of the camera, lens angle and speed of play. For classification purposes, sports are divided into three groups, A, B and C (see SLL Lighting Guide 4: *Sports lighting* for the group appropriate for specific sports). For each group, a range of minimum maintained vertical illuminances is given, the value chosen for each sport depending on the maximum shooting distance (Figure 19.1).