Facility Guidelines

Version 1.0 • May 2025

BASKETBALL VICTORIA

Basketball Victoria acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of Country throughout Victoria and pays respect to elder's past and present. We extend this respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, young people and their families who participate in our sport.

Basketball Victoria acknowledges the deep connection Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have with the land that we play our game on, land that Aboriginal people have lived on and cared for over thousands of years.

Basketball Victoria respects and celebrates Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture and welcomes and encourages all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people and their families to participate in basketball.

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Foreword

NICK HONEY – CEO, BASKETBALL VICTORIA

It gives me great pleasure to introduce the Facilities Guidelines for basketball in Victoria. A boom in basketball Australia-wide has presented an opportunity for us to capitalise on this heightened awareness and interest in our sport here in Victoria.

To do this, we will need to ensure we have a network of basketball clubs, associations and facilities, across the state, that are ready to support the health and welfare of their community.

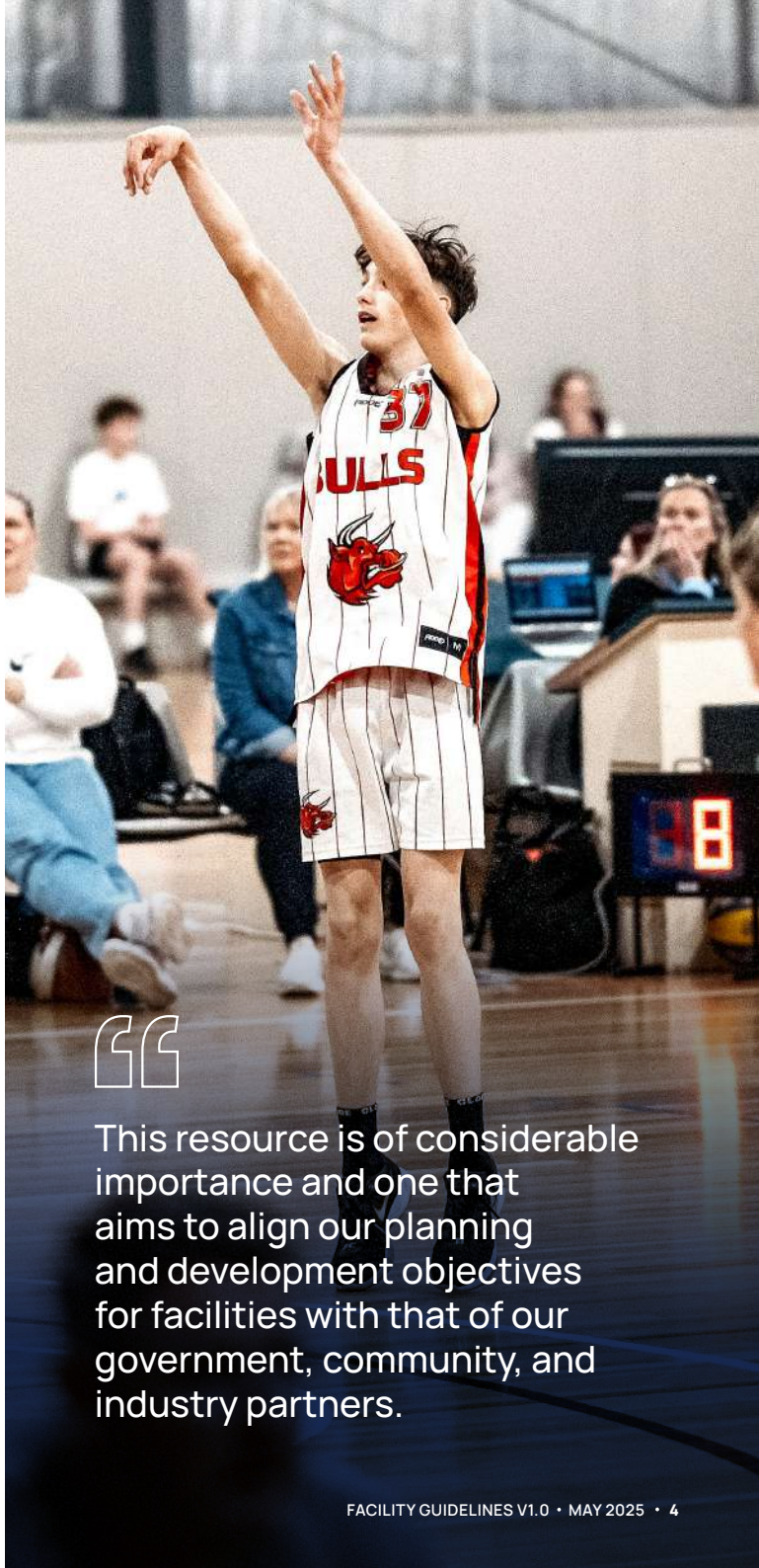
Acknowledging the substantial costs associated with redevelopment and construction of a basketball facility, this project underscores our commitment to a collaborative approach. We believe in fostering partnerships between the basketball community, state and local government, and the broader community.

The development of these Facility Guidelines - a document that details Basketball Victoria's recommendations and preferred standards for basketball facilities, will support basketball clubs and other stakeholders to improve and enhance basketball facilities across Victoria.

This resource is of considerable importance and one that aims to align our planning and development objectives for facilities with that of our government, community, and industry partners.

Although we are very proud of this document, we also acknowledge that the guidelines will need to be refined and updated over time as our sport evolves, and we are committed to doing so. We welcome feedback from key stakeholders and members at all levels.

We look forward to your continued support as we work together to foster a fun, safe and welcoming environment, where all participants, coaches, referees, volunteers, associations, clubs and partners are empowered to achieve their personal goals.



31% REGISTRATIONS BY FEMALES

69% REGISTRATIONS BY MALES

19,946 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

496,848 TOTAL PARTICIPATION

220,771 REGISTERED COMMUNITY COMPETITION PARTICIPANTS

146 ASSOCIATIONS **428** CLUBS

105,512 SCHOOL PROGRAMS AND COMPETITION PARTICIPANTS

BASKETBALL IN VICTORIA

BASKETBALL VICTORIA PARTICIPATION NUMBERS 2024

5,352 PARTICIPANTS OF ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER ORIGIN

7,494 PARTICIPANTS WHO IDENTIFY AS LIVING WITH A DISABILITY

9,830 SPECIFIC DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

9,828 REGISTERED TECHNICAL OFFICIALS

22,223 REGISTERED COACHES

109,836 GAME DAY VOLUNTEERS

424,219 GAMES PLAYED (WEEKLY DOMESTIC)

67% PARTICIPANTS PLAYED IN TWO OR MORE COMPETITION SEASONS

1,133 COURTS USED WEEKLY

613 INDOOR FACILITIES

Facility and Infrastructure Priorities

Basketball in Victoria is delivered by strong associations, providing an activity for people of all ages and abilities across the state, all year-round.

It is evident through research*, by providing sporting and multipurpose facilities, and the programs from the sporting organisations, we can assist our community in being healthier and well balanced.

What is harder to measure is the positive impact that a recreational facility can have on the local community, with the capacity to increase the community's interaction and the continued development of team characteristics.

Basketball Victoria (BV) is committed to collaborating with other indoor sports, school, and community groups for the purpose of supporting community well-being.

We support the sharing of access to community and school facilities for all indoor sports, and we are committed to taking a leadership role in meeting the recreational and social needs of all residents across Victoria.

We recognise the value of participation by young people in sport and we are determined to ensure that every aspiring athlete, official, or coach has an equal opportunity to participate at the highest level.

We support Active Victoria, the Victorian Government's framework for sport and recreation^.

Under the Victorian Government's Fair Access Policy, basketball facilities must provide equitable access for women and girls, including fair allocation of court time and access to show courts.

* *www.sportaus.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0010/1079740/budget-october-2022-23-portfolio-budget-statements-australian-sports-commission.pdf*

^ *sport.vic.gov.au*

About the Guidelines

Basketball stadiums and multi-sport facilities are important public assets and provide many economic, social and health benefits to the Victorian community.

BV has developed these facility guidelines to assist associations and clubs, all levels of government, and developers in the building and redevelopment of basketball facilities.

The guidelines are the minimum standards for construction, design and redevelopment purposes. BV recommends consulting the facility guidelines in conjunction with liaising directly with BV throughout the planning and design process.

Basketball is a vital part of communities across Victoria and is continuing to grow its role in everyday lives. Beyond the physical benefits, basketball fosters teamwork, discipline, and resilience, helping to build strong, connected communities.

Basketball Victoria supports Active Victoria, the Victorian Government's framework for sport and recreation. We recognise that Victoria's population will almost double in the next four decades, which, when coupled with the increasing proportion of Victorians who regularly participate in sport or active recreation, will increase demand for infrastructure, programs and opportunities.

How to use the Guidelines

The Guidelines have been designed to help our key partners and stakeholders ensure the planning, design and management of future basketball facilities around the state meets the needs of the game, and the community.

From the initial needs assessment through to construction and operations, this document provides key stakeholders with a tool to support the design and delivery of functional and sustainable basketball facilities.

It is acknowledged that many existing basketball facilities may not meet the standards and provision levels specified within this document. All new and existing facilities should strive to meet these minimum standards when an opportunity to redevelop facilities arises.

They also provide relevant guidance, particularly around spatial requirements, that can inform early concept and/or master planning processes.

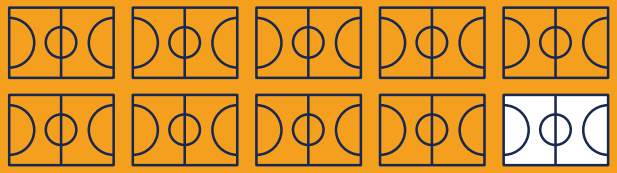
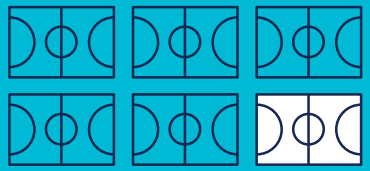
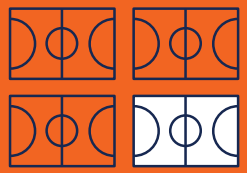
BV will work with stakeholders and commit to reviewing or providing design advice for all proposed developments.

BV Facility Hierarchy

Classification of basketball facilities into a hierarchy is important when assessing the size and provision of courts against its proposed use. The BV Facility Hierarchy ensures there is a sustainable network of facilities to meet the current and future needs of the community, by ensuring investment is directed into fit-for-purpose facilities.

The diagram below provides an overview of the Basketball Victoria Facility Hierarchy. It shows the total number of courts (including requirements for show courts) the primary purpose, function, usage, and some example facilities.

The hierarchy is to be taken as a general Victorian standard based on the number of courts in one location. The requirements of each association and LGA may exceed the categories listed in the hierarchy below.

HIERARCHY LEVEL		PURPOSE	EXAMPLE
Regional 10+ Courts including Show Court		• Large scale facility supporting the delivery of basketball across the metropolitan region or major regional centre. • Capable of hosting national-level tournaments.	State Basketball Centre Dandenong Basketball Centre
Sub-regional 6-9 Courts with Show Court (desired)		• Supporting the delivery of basketball in a major regional centre and whole LGAs. • Capable of hosting some state-level tournaments and events.	Gippsland Regional Indoor Sports Stadium Diamond Valley Sports Centre
Community 3-5 Courts with Show Court (optional)		• Supporting the delivery local basketball competitions and small regional towns. • May act as a satellite competition venue for a regional or sub-regional facility.	The Rings – Ringwood Montmorency Secondary College
Local 1-2 Courts		• A club training venue or home facility. • School facility. • May act as a satellite competition venue.	Templestowe Leisure Centre Cheltenham Secondary College

Competition and Event Requirements

We have outlined below the essential facility requirements for various Victorian basketball events. An appendix provides more subsequent detail on the exact requirements of each event.

ELEMENT	SENIOR REPRESENTATIVE (INC. NBL1)	3X3	COUNTRY BASKETBALL LEAGUE (CBL)	JUNIOR COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS (JCC)	NATIONAL JUNIOR CLASSIC (NJC) & VICTORIAN JUNIOR BASKETBALL LEAGUE (VJBL) EVENTS
Grandstand capacity	500+		500+	✓	Min 200 for lower-level. 500+ for show court.
Scoreboard at both ends of the court	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Court - junior and senior line markings					✓
Video screens	✓				
Tournament office	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Livestreaming/commentary space	✓		✓	✓	✓
Referee room	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Score bench	✓				✓
Changerooms	✓		✓	✓	✓
Public bathroom facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Changing places	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Café/canteen patron capacity	1,000+	✓	✓	✓	300+
Bar/lounge area	✓				
Foyer/reception area	✓			✓	✓
Parking (in compliance with planning requirements)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Facility Planning Process: Process Overview

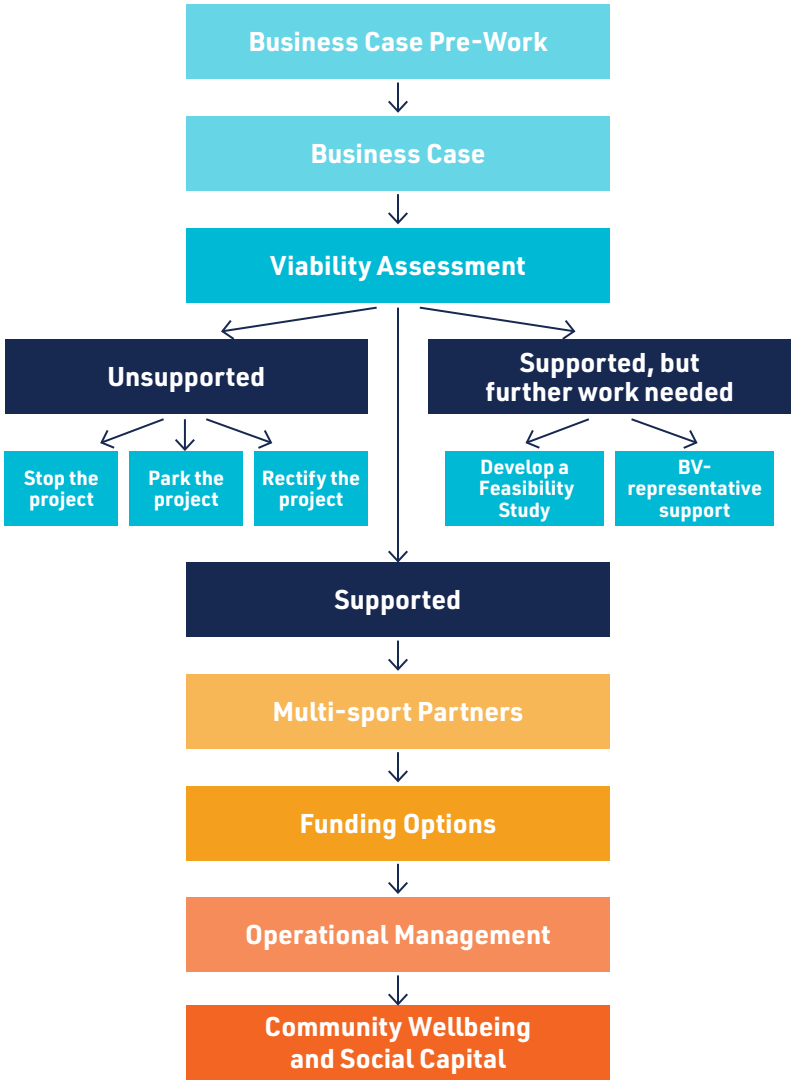
For those wishing to build or redevelop a basketball facility, this section provides a sequential process to take the project from start to finish.

Forecasted growth in the Victorian population, coupled with a strong current and projected participation base for basketball, will continue to increase pressures on clubs and associations to redevelop, refurbish, and/or construct new facilities to facilitate our sport's expansion.

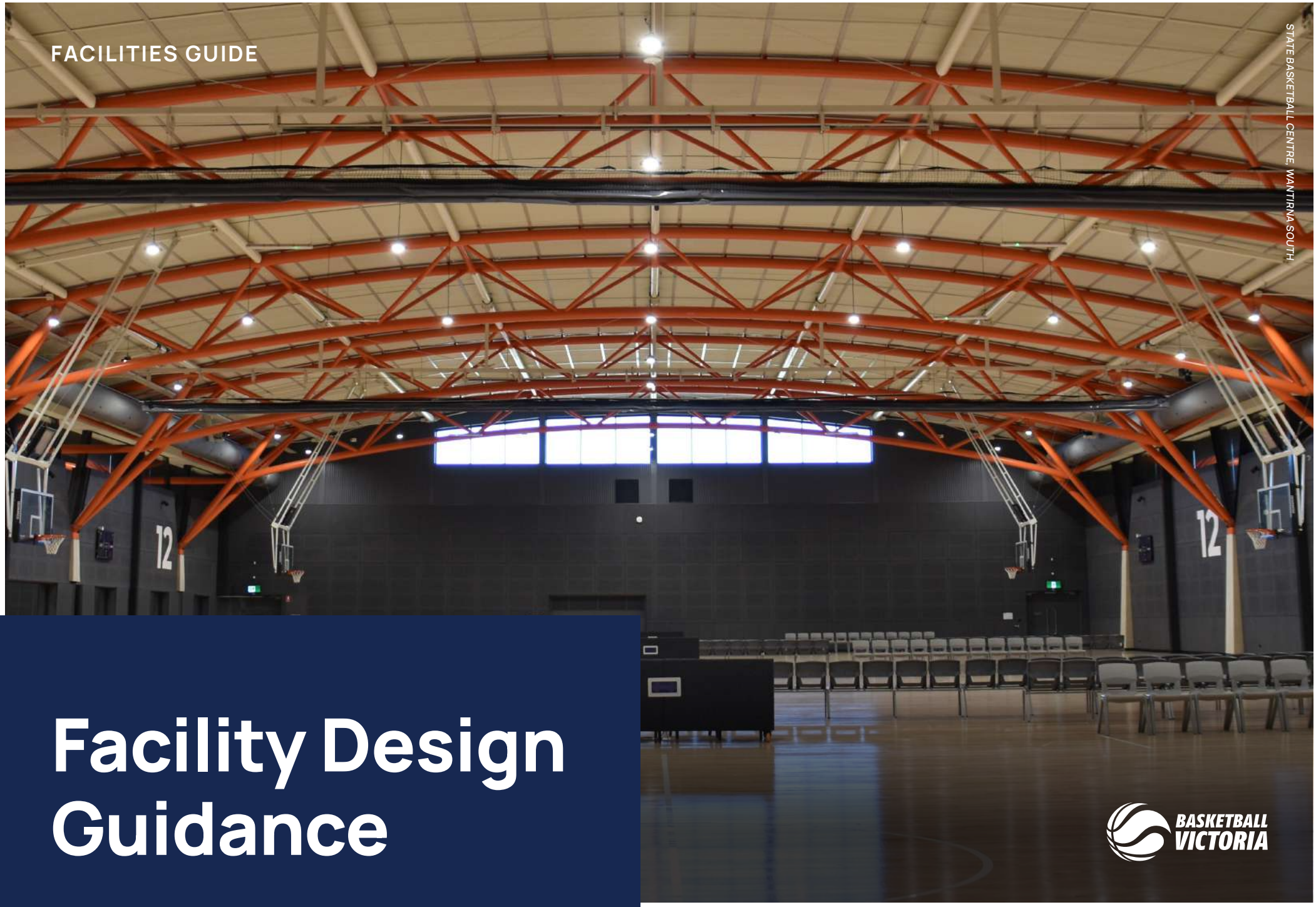
This process will service BV's commitment in ensuring equal opportunity for all athletes to participate and compete at the highest level they can achieve.

By conducting and following a thorough and structured planning process, project developers can ensure all current and future facilities are fit-for-purpose, can sustainably meet demand requirements, are financially viable to cover all operational costs – and most importantly, deliver greater facility access to all Victorian's.

From a financial, legal, and resourcing perspective, different steps occur following site selection, this will depend on whether it is being leased or constructed, but these two stages occur in parallel within the planning process.



FACILITIES GUIDE



STATE BASKETBALL CENTRE, WANTIRNA SOUTH

Facility Design Guidance

BASKETBALL VICTORIA

Accessibility and Facility Catchment

In the initial stages of facility design, it is important to consider the accessibility of a facility. The following formula should be used to calculate the number of inaccessible/underutilised facilities in an area. It is particularly useful for conducting a feasibility study for developing a basketball facility.

$$\frac{\textbf{Non-accessible facilities}}{\textbf{Total number of facilities}}$$

Facilities must incorporate the area's environmental considerations and the sports and activities on offer – as well as evaluating the following accessibility parameters:

- Location of the facilities in relation to their catchment areas.
- Presence of adequate access routes.
- Efficient public transport service.

It is also important to identify and understand a facility's catchment area. This is dependent on facility size and provides an insight into how widespread a facility's user groups are in the surrounding region.

The following diagram demonstrates the anticipated drive-time catchment that this level of facility is designed to service. The regional level facilities are designed to accommodate participants from across Victoria and Australia. Drive times are a reasonable guide and will differ for more regional communities.

For more information, refer to Chapters 6 and 8 in the *FIBA Guide to Basketball Facilities.*

Universal Design Principles

Basketball facilities must be designed in such a way that optimises the experience of all user groups that utilise the facilities. To ensure this, designs for facilities must incorporate the seven universal design principles outlined within Sport & Recreation Victoria's Design for Everyone Guide:

1. Equitable use
2. Flexibility in use
3. Simple and intuitive use
4. Perceptible information
5. Tolerance for error
6. Low physical effort
7. Size and space for approach and use

When designing and developing basketball facilities, each feature must be carefully evaluated against international technical standards and must conform to national design regulations.

For more information, refer to Chapter 1 in the *FIBA Guide to Basketball Facilities.*

Environmental Sustainability

Developing and operating basketball facilities can have a significant impact on the surrounding natural environment. To ensure the negative impact on the environment is minimal/non-existent, facility designs must align with the environment and character of existing surroundings. Project managers should engage ecologically sustainable development experts to identify the range of mechanisms they can use to reduce environmental impact

When designing and developing basketball facilities, the following should be considered:

- Health and safety of workers, staff and residents in the area concerned.
- Waste management (excavation and site waste, as well as waste produced during events and competitions).
- Rational use of energy aimed at reducing energy consumption
- Sustainable mobility.
- Water management aimed at reducing water consumption.
- Prevention of natural risks.
- Preservation of the landscape.
- Sustainable architecture.
- Mitigation measures to minimise environmental impact.
- Control of greenhouse gas emissions.
- Sustainable use of the facilities when not used for events.
- Minimal impact on road and traffic.
- Indirect natural sunlight through windows for courts.

For more information, refer to Chapters 1, 4, 9 and 11 in the *FIBA Guide to Basketball Facilities.*

Safety and Security

Whilst many aspects of safety and security are part of a facilities operations, the facility design must also consider the safety of all participants, spectators and staff to minimise the risk of harm from accidents, people flows or the facility's environment.

Security plannng is required to protect people and the building from external threats such as unauthorised access, protests and acts of violence.

Throughout the design phase, the need and ability to separate user groups should be considered for the purposes of ensuring appropriate emergency exit routes and securable safe spaces (e.g. changing rooms).

Additionally, for facilities with the ability to host high-level competitions and matches, it is becoming increasingly common for security searches to take place on entering the arena. In some cases, temporary fencing may be required to create a security perimeter outside the venue. The space (including queueing areas), infrastructure and equipment required should therefore be considered in the overall planning and design of the facility.

The use of Close Circuit Television (CCTV) is increasingly common method of monitoring and deterring unauthorized activity. For CCTV to be effective, it requires clean lines of sight within and immediately outside the venue. Additionally, ensuring there is adequate space and capacity within the facility's IT infrastructure to support the requirements of a CCTV system is also critical.

For more information, refer to Chapters 3 and 4 in the *FIBA Guide to Basketball Facilities.*

Entrance and Circulation Spaces

Entrances to a facility must be distinguishable from the rest of the facility, and must balance the protection against atmospheric factors, and being free of obstacles.

The following entrance considerations must be integrated into a basketball facility:

- Entrance doors have 85cm clearance (90cm is recommended).
- Access doors are easy to use.
- Door space and area before/after the door are even.
- Landing space before/after entrance door can accommodate wheelchairs.
- Sliding or folding doors are recommended for the entrance.
- Glass doors must be visible and easily distinguishable from its surroundings.
- Lever-type handles are recommended.
- The threshold of doors must be level or duly rounded.
- Gates/openings leading to open spaces must comply with accessibility considerations.

Entrances must also have reception areas which is within close proximity to the entrance door, have adjustable lighting, and finished with a 2 metre-long recessed cleaning surface to clean wheelchair wheels. Counters and any automated equipment must also accommodate wheelchair users.

Entrance halls must be clear and spacious to enable everyday and emergency circulation. Waiting areas must be a relaxed environment, safety features and facility routes must be signed and identified, and corridors must ensure continuous flow.

For more information, refer to Chapters 2 and 8 in the *FIBA Guide to Basketball Facilities.*

CASE STUDY

CHANGING PLACES

HLS Healthcare

Changing Places is more than just a specialised toilet facility. Often mistaken for a 'disabled bathroom' or, more accurately, an accessible toilet, it is an essential service that upholds dignity, independence and human rights. It ensures all people have access to safe and appropriate restroom facilities, reducing the risk of social isolation and fostering inclusivity in public and community spaces.

Basketball Victoria is committed to creating environments where everyone can participate without barriers. That is why we have endorsed HLS Healthcare as our preferred supplier and strongly recommend the integration of high-quality solutions in all stadiums and new developments. This includes essential features such as full inline hoist system charging, ensuring round-the-clock usability. The Guldmann Hoist system, exclusively supplied by HLS Healthcare, provides a unique level of reliability and ease of use, making Changing Places facilities as seamless and accessible as possible.

Without these facilities, many people with disabilities and their carers are left with impossible choices; leaving events early, sitting in discomfort or resorting to unsafe and undignified options. No one should have to experience that. Changing Places facilities, backed by government funding, play a critical role in ensuring equal access and a more inclusive society.

HLS Healthcare is the preferred Changing Places supplier of Basketball Victoria.

BENEFITS

Benefits towards ensuring a Changing Places is built within all stadiums include:

- Fundamental human rights and dignity
- Secure location for those who require the assistive devices and their carers
- Promotes the opportunity for stadiums to offer activities to a wider audience
- Promotes the stadium to be inclusive

For a full listing of what is included within a Changing Places facility and information on Basketball Victoria's recommended Best Practice Supplier of Changing places, please visit **hlshealthcare.com.au** or scan the QR code.

HLS Healthcare
P 1300 931 893
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Acoustic Design

Indoor sport halls are prone to having issues with acoustics given the large size and expansive reflecting surfaces within the facility. This includes cement and/or plaster walls and ceilings, windows, and flooring for sporting events.

These issues are exacerbated as non-sport utilisation of the indoor facilities increases. Environmental acoustic experts and sound diffusion specialists are then typically deployed to assess and rectify the facilities.

When developing facilities, there are several steps that need to be undertaken from an acoustic point of view. For example, the geometry and acoustic characteristics of the facility should be well-understood, and sound diffusion systems must be designed considering all relevant principles. However, these systems can be modular to efficiently accommodate multiple usage functions.

Acoustic insulation is also a key requirements for indoor basketball facilities. To optimise the acoustic quality of a facility, human or ball movements on the wooden floor of an indoor court should not cause excessive vibrations, which implicate on the facility's acoustics.

Acoustic design may be a cost barrier for some facilities and should be utilised only when it is appropriate to do so

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

Basketball facilities must accommodate the needs and requirements of its wide range of user groups, including children. These facilities must be designed and developed in such a way that enhances user accessibility and usability.

CPTED principles of natural surveillance, access control, territorial reinforcement, and maintenance should be a key consideration for all facilities. CPTED to ensure child safety must be a key design principle.

By factoring the above into design specifications, all user groups of a facility will be able to experience and enjoy its unique characteristics and benefits.

One way a facility may incorporate the above into designs is by implementing a second handrail at a typical child's height. This would ensure both adults and children have access to a stabilising handrail to ensure safety whilst enjoying the facility's offering.

Facilities must also maximise the amount of open space with clear lines of sight, limiting spaces where children can be without the ability for a parent or guardian to have a clear line of sight.

For more information, refer to Chapter 8 in the *FIBA Guide to Basketball Facilities*.

Car Parking and Traffic

Basketball facilities must include a suitable provision of both standard and disabled car parking bays to ensure all users of the facility can safely leave their vehicle for the duration of their stay. An adequate provision of bays is particularly vital during popular events held at the facility, and must be designed in alignment with the local planning rules and regulations of the region. Typically, the size of the car park is determined based on the capacity, purpose, and use of the basketball facility.

Disabled parking areas must be designed close to pedestrian paths and the facility (within 50m of the facility if the path is uncovered, otherwise 100m if covered). At least 3% of spectator parking bays must be designated to disabled parking, and these bays must be clearly marked and identified.

For facilities hosting professional events, the car park should be designed in a way that separates sections based on the users/attendees of the facility (for example: home and away teams and families, spectators, media, VIP's). These sections should be clearly defined, monitored and controlled to optimise safety, and meet the necessary requirements of the users. Areas must also be designated for emergency, technical/TV broadcasting, media, and VIP-related vehicles.

BV recommends car parking analysis and traffic management reports are developed to support anticipated use. Access by public transport, for buses and stock delivery should also be considered. Dimensions and ratios should align with the Australian standards and building codes

For more information, refer to Chapters 1, 2, 7, 8, and 12 in the *FIBA Guide to Basketball Facilities*.

Ceiling Height

For a basketball specific facility, the ceiling height or lowest obstruction above the court floor must be at least 7m from floor level.

If the facility is a multi sport facility this may increase to 7.5m to meet the miniumum requirement of other sports. Building to 7.5m is the preferred height to allow multi-sport usage.

For more information, refer to Chapter 2 in the *FIBA Guide to Basketball Facilities.*

FACILITIES GUIDE

Technical Specifications

BASKETBALL VICTORIA

Field of Play

INTRODUCTION

The field of play (FoP) is the heart of any basketball facility and is the central point of focus for players, coaches, officials and spectators.

As such, the design and performance of the court flooring, backstop units and scoring systems can all have a critical impact on the experience of participants and spectators.

While cost can be a significant factor in the decision for any basketball facility, it is also important to ensure that any product selected meets the highest quality in terms of performance, durability, safety and technology are available. It is also important to check that products are installed and supported by knowledgeable and experienced suppliers.

This section covers the key aspects and design considerations for the following areas:

- Flooring
- Court Dimensions and Line Marking
- Backboards and Rings
- Scoreboards and Shot Clocks
- Scorers and Team Benches
- Lighting

FLOORING

The playing floor is an integral feature of all basketball facilities, as it provides the main field of play area.

The selection of a flooring system can come down to a number of factors, including:

- Overall financial costs.
- Technical specifications and performance of material for example:
  - Elasticity.
  - Uniformity.
  - Shock absorption properties.
  - Deformation.
  - Superficial friction.
  - Ball bounce.
  - Thermal and acoustic insulation.
- Specific installation conditions.
- Functionality and usage requirements of other users.

The selection of the type of floor system can play a significant role in the number and severity of on-court injuries. Flooring that is defective or does not meet the required standards is the main cause of injuries (such as ankles and knees).

To ensure the playing floor is safe and fit-for purpose, it must be installed on an even, rigid and perfectly flat sub-floor made of either concrete or bitumen. If the site is not flat or uneven, the flooring may need to be installed on stumps and bearers.

COATINGS AND FINISHES

Coating or finish used on the playing floor can also have an impact on the playing surface. It must meet specific technical requirements to ensure optimal performance, durability, safety, and aesthetic appeal.

For more information, refer to Chapter 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 and 11 in the *FIBA Guide to Basketball Facilities*.

CASE STUDY

BALLARAT SPORTS CENTRE

Action Floor Systems

To support the booming interest in basketball and enhance the community's experience, the Ballarat Basketball Association (BBA) undertook a major upgrade of the playing surfaces at the Ballarat Sports Centre.

The Ballarat Sports Centre is a cornerstone for local basketball in Ballarat, hosting over 500 teams annually. By 2019, the surge in participation created a shortage of court space, resulting in many games being held off-site at local schools. Peter Eddy, CEO of BBA, led the charge for a $24-million expansion of the facility that doubled the court capacity from three to six, and included a show court with seating for 3,000 spectators.

Central to the successful delivery of this project was finding a flooring solution that balanced performance and durability with cost-efficiency.

BBA partnered with Action Floor Systems and Ace Floors and Coatings to install the Action ProAir WBS sports flooring system. This FIBA-certified floating floor system features wide body sleepers and an E-Cush Pad, offering best-practice performance and durability.

Installation was carried out by Ace Floors and Coatings, a contractor experienced in similar high-profile projects. Their expertise ensured seamless integration of the flooring system as well as the retractable seating provided by their sister company, Ace Seating Systems.

The project was completed in time for the facility's grand opening in August 2019.

OUTCOMES

The upgraded facility has become a hub for local and regional basketball, fostering greater community engagement, with the impact being immediate.

The following have resulted from the facility's upgrade:

- Players having an enhanced gameplay experience due to the floor's uniformity and responsiveness.
- The additional courts and show court enabled BBA to attract and host larger events, including national tournaments, generating a greater return on investment for the systems.

Peter Eddy stated, *"it has exceeded all expectations, and the flooring and retractable seating systems provide the flexibility and quality finish we needed."*

Action Floor Systems is the preferred flooring supplier of Basketball Victoria.

Action FLOOR SYSTEMS

Court Dimensions

Facilities should ensure basketball lines align with standard FIBA court regulation.

Courts must be a flat, hard surface free from obstructions, 28m in length and 15m in width, and these are to be measured from the inside edge of the court's boundary line.

A two-metre boundary clearance also extends from the boundary line to ensure there is adequate run off for player and official safety.

LINE MARKINGS

As per the FIBA Official Basketball Rules, line marking must be a minimum of 50mm wide.

Where courts are to be multi-lined, consideration should be made to ensure all sets of lines are clearly visible. For courts multi-lined with basketball and netball, the generally accepted specifications are:

- Basketball: White (Junior 3-point line: Black)
- Netball: Yellow
- Futsal: Green or blue

CENTRE LINE, CENTRE CIRCLE AND FREE THROW SEMI-CIRCLES

The centre line is marked parallel to the end lines from the midpoint of the side lines. It extends 0.15m beyond each sideline. The centre line is part of the backcourt.

The centre circle is marked in the centre of the playing court and has a radius of 1.80m measured to the outer edge of the circumference. If the inside of the centre circle is painted, it must be the same colour as the restricted areas.

The free throw semi-circles are marked on the playing court with a radius of 1.80m measured to the outer edge of the circumference and with their centres at the midpoint of the free throw lines.

THROW IN LINES

The two lines are 0.15m long and marked outside the playing court at the sideline opposite the scorer's table. The outer edge of the lines are 8.325m from the inner edge of the nearest endline.

3-POINT FIELD GOAL AREA

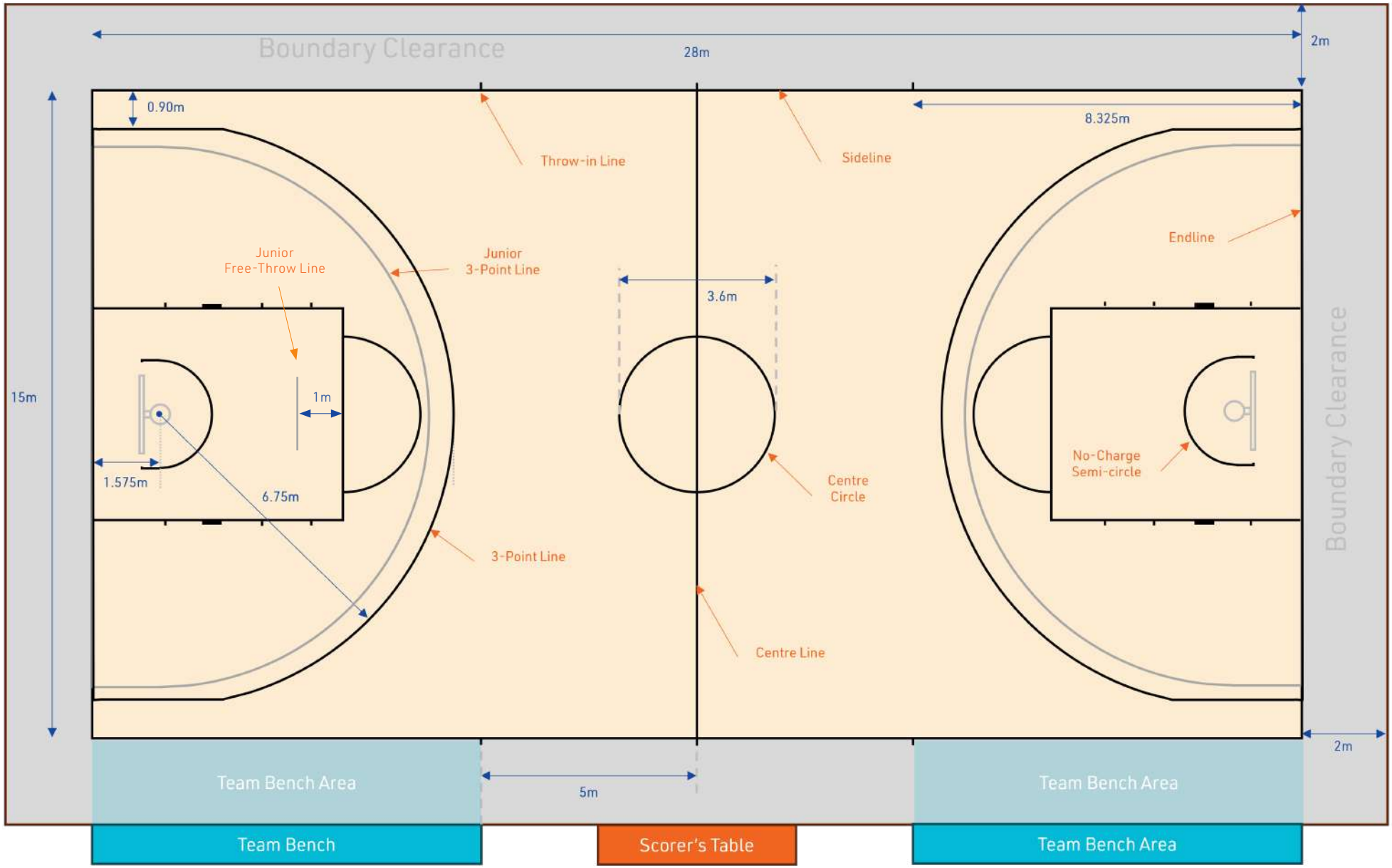
The team's 3-point field goal area is the entire floor area of the playing court, except for the area near the opponents' basket, limited by and including:

- The 2 parallel lines extending from and perpendicular to the endline, with the outer edge 0.90m from the inner edge of the side lines.
- An arc of radius 6.75m measured from the point on the floor beneath the exact centre of the opponents' basket to the outer edge of the arc. The distance of the point on the floor from the inner edge of the midpoint of the endline is 1.575m. The arc is joined to the parallel lines.
- The 3-point line is not part of the 3-point field goal area.

JUNIOR 3-POINT LINE

In Victoria, a smaller 3-point line is used for Under 12 and Under 14 age groups. This arc has a radius of 6.25m from the point on the floor beneath the exact centre of the opponents' basket to the outer edge of the arc. The junior 3-point line must be line marked black.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS – FIELD OF PLAY



Court Dimensions

FREE THROW LINES

The free-throw line drawn parallel to each endline. Its furthest edge is 5.8m from the inner edge of the endline (4.6m from the backboard) and is 3.6m long.

In Victoria, a closer free throw line is used for Under 12 competitions. This line is 1-metre closer to the backboard.

RESTRICTED AREAS AND FREE THROW REBOUND PLACES

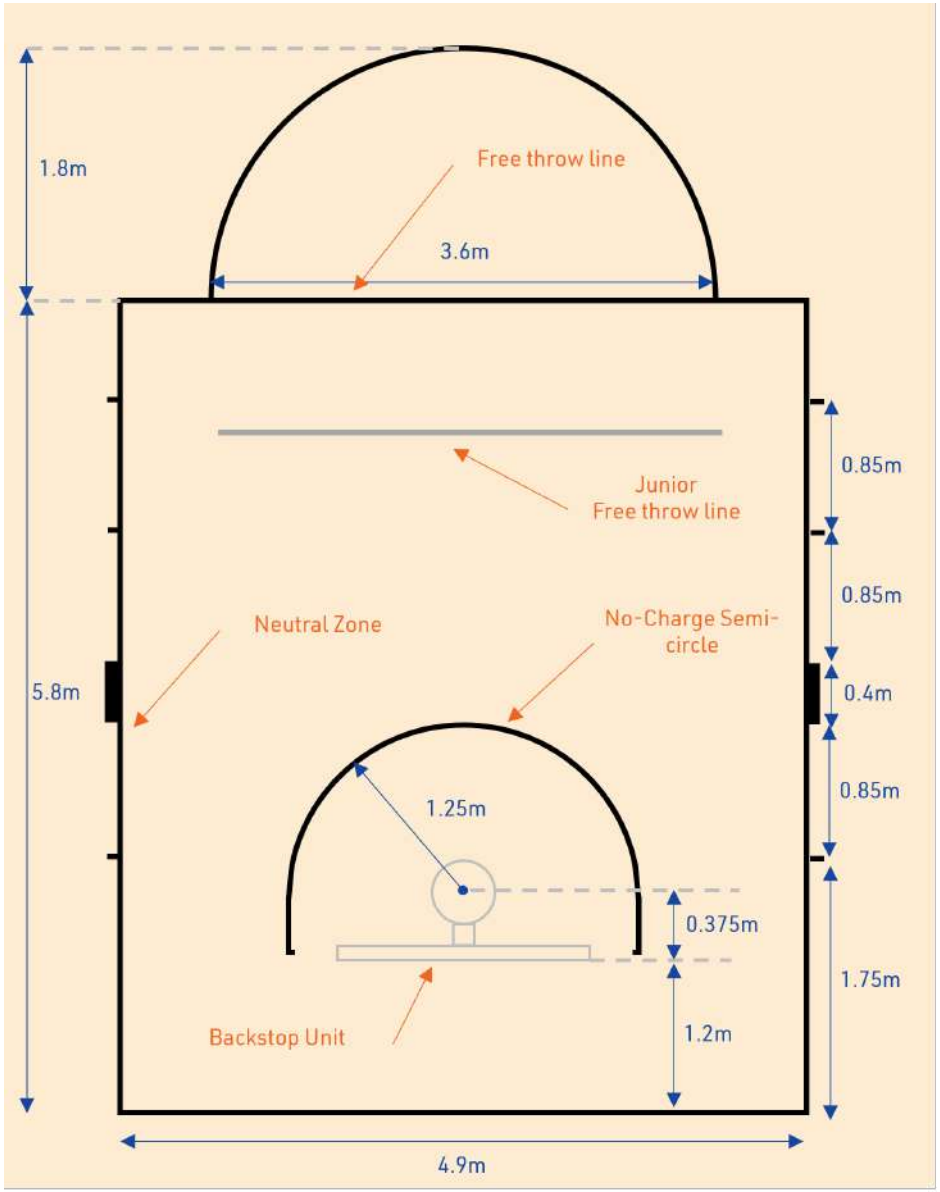
The restricted areas are the rectangular areas marked on the playing court limited by the endlines, the extended free throw lines and the lines which originate at the end lines.

Their outer edges are 2.45m from the midpoint of the end lines and terminates at the outer edge of the extended free throw lines. These lines, excluding the end lines, are part of the restricted area. The inside of the restricted areas must be painted in one colour.

NO-CHARGE SEMI-CIRCLE AREAS

The no-charge semi-circle lines consist of a semi-circle with a radius of 1.25m measured from the point on the floor directly under the exact centre of the basket to the inner edge of the semi-circle.

The semi-circle is joined to two parallel lines perpendicular to the endlines, 0.375m in length and ending 1.20m from the inner edge of the endline.



Backboards and Rings

Basketball facilities must have flat-surfaced non-reflective backboards made of a suitable transparent material. Lines on the backboard must be either white (if the backboard is transparent) or black (if the backboard is non-transparent), and must be 5cm in width. Horizontally, backboards must be a minimum of 1800mm and a maximum of 1830mm. Vertically, backboards must be a minimum of 1050mm and a maximum of 1070mm.

Backboards must be mounted on backboard support structures at a right-angle to the court's flooring, and parallel to the court's endlines. Backboards and support structures must also be padded, and should be a solid colour and same for both of the court's backboards.

Basketball facilities must also have height-adjustable and spring-back rings that are made of solid steel. These must have a minimum diameter of 450mm and a maximum of 459mm, and must be orange aligned with the FIBA-approved colour spectrum. The metal rings must have a minimum diameter of 16mm and a maximum of 20mm.

The basket net must be a minimum 400mm in length, and a maximum of 450mm. It must also have 12 loops that can attach to the metallic ring.

It should be considered that facilities classified as a community facility or higher may provde at least one court to have wooden backboards to assist visually impaired players.

For more information, refer to Chapter 3 in the *FIBA Guide to Basketball Facilities.*

Score and Team Benches

SCORE BENCHES

Running along one side of each basketball court should be a 10m-wide scorers/officials area, which includes a scorer's table located adjacent to the court's centre line. Table size varies depending on competition-type, however must be at least 6m long and on a platform at least 20cm above floor level.

For community venues without the appropriate space for a score bench, a table will provide an appropriate substitute. This should only be used when no other reasonable option exists.

TEAM BENCHES

The team bench area must be outside the prescribed run-off area of the side of the court, ensuring safety for both on-court and off-court individuals. There must be 14 seats available in the team bench area for the team bench personnel which includes coaches, assistant coaches, substitutes, excluded players and team followers. Any other persons must be at least 2m behind the team bench. Bench personnel must also be at least 2m from any advertising boards or obstructions. The bench area must align with FIBA rules and regulations.

2m spacing behind team benches may not always be available for community venues. the maximum available spacing should be used.

For more information, refer to Chapter 2 and 11 in the *FIBA Guide to Basketball Facilities.*

Shot Clocks and Scoreboards

Each basketball court requires two shot clocks, and these are to be located on top of each of the court's backboards. There must also be two scoreboards on each court that are visible to benches, players, and spectators. Some facilities may also include a scoreboard 'cube' above the centre of the playing court – however in this case a scoreboard at each end of the court is still required, and must be synchronised with the cube.

Scoreboards are required (at a minimum) to have the game clock, each team's score, the game period, and the number of team fouls recorded. Level 1 and 2 competition scoreboards may include player names, numbers, and fouls. For these competitions, the main game clock must be a digital countdown clock with an automatic signal once the clock reaches 00:00.

Scoreboards and shot clocks must not have any sharp edge, must be mounted securely, must have sufficient protection (without impacting readability), able to withstand severe impact by a basketball, and have electromagnetic compatibility which aligns with national statutory requirements.

SCOREBOARD SPLITTING

Scoreboard splitting is the capability of dividing scoreboards to display the scores of multiple games occurring concurrently. This function is a necessity for FIBA 3x3 basketball games as two games are played simultaneously on the same court.

For more information, refer to Chapter 3 in the *FIBA Guide to Basketball Facilities.*

CASE STUDY

SOUTHERN BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

LED Media

When the Southern Basketball Association (SBA) needed to transform and enhance their game day experience, LED Media were engaged to provide the solution.

The SBA previously relied on outdated, static signage and an old seven segment digital scoreboard. Craig Weir, CEO of SBA, highlighted the limitations of the previous setup, stating, "before LED Media, we had the traditional and dated fixed signage throughout the stadium, which was a struggle to encourage sponsorship for." The lack of engagement and flexibility in the existing system prompted SBA to seek a more dynamic and multifunctional solution.

SOLUTION

SBA partnered with LED Media to design and install a 7-metre x 4-metre LED Superscreen as the centerpiece of the Sandringham Basketball Stadium's digital transformation. The SportsX LED range was chosen for its picture quality, vivid color accuracy, wide viewing angles, and modular design. Key features of the solution included:

- Capability of displaying live video, scoreboard integration, player introductions, sponsorship animations, and crowd prompts.
- A user-friendly interface designed to be intuitive for staff and volunteers to easily operate the system.
- Versatility to utilise the screen for non-game day events, such as promoting school camps, facility updates, and registration details.

LED Media also provided end-to-end support from design and development to construction and training. The integration of software for dynamic content management allowed SBA to offer sponsors customisable advertising options, such as short videos, competitions, and targeted promotions.

OUTCOMES

The impact of the LED Superscreen was immediate and transformative:

- Spectators enjoyed a more engaging and visually immersive game day atmosphere.
- Sponsorship revenue increased by over 50%, with new and existing sponsors leveraging the screen's versatile advertising capabilities.
- The screen's multi-functionality enhanced SBA's ability to communicate with members and promote community programs.

Craig Weir noted, *"sponsorship has grown significantly since the Superscreen was installed, with several current customers expressing interest in sponsorship arrangements for our new courts."*

LED Media is the preferred LED signage supplier of Basketball Victoria.

Artificial Lighting

A court's lighting requirements depends on the class of competition being played:

- **Class I:** Top-level competitions such as national/international training/matches with large spectator capacities and viewing distances.
- **Class II:** Mid-level competitions such as regional/club matches with medium spectator capacities and viewing distances. This may also include high-level training.
- **Class III:** Low-level competitions such as local or small club matches which generally do not involve spectators. This also involved general training and recreational use.

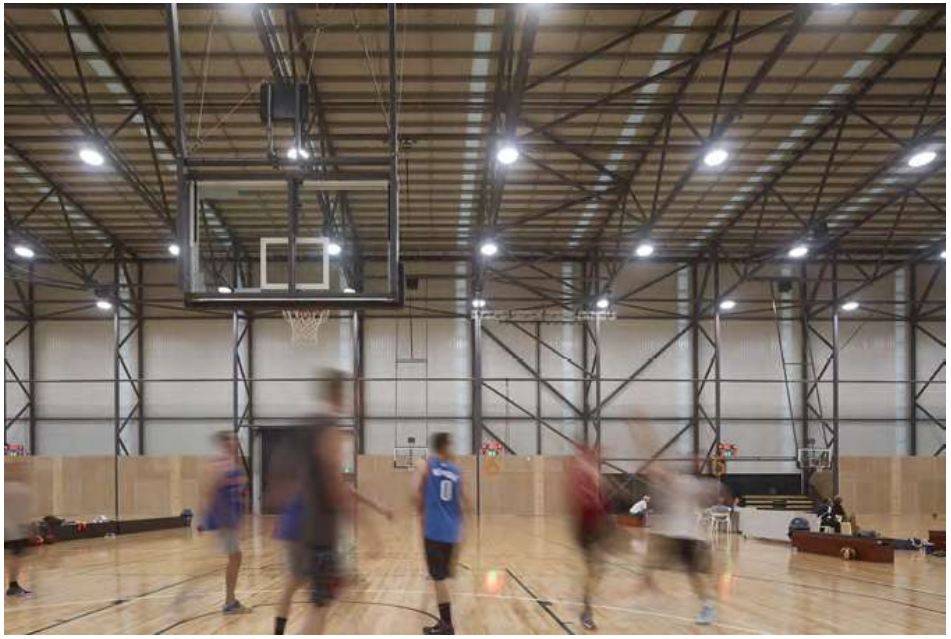
The average horizontal illuminance for the classes for non-televised indoor basketball facilities is as follows:

- **Class I:** 750 lux.
- **Class II:** 500 lux.
- **Class III:** 200 lux.

The average horizontal illuminance for the classes for non-televised outdoor basketball facilities is as follows:

- **Class I:** >500 lux.
- **Class II:** >200 lux.
- **Class III:** >75 lux.

For televised events, adequate vertical illuminance is required to enable high-quality broadcast pictures. In these events, mounting heights and positions chosen must be based on the furthest aiming points and not on the centre field line. Lighting equipment should also not obstruct/interfere with large video screens which may be in use. Emergency lighting systems must be provided in locations accessible to the public, such as the basketball hall.



For more information, refer to Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the *FIBA Guide to Basketball Facilities.*

Luminare Selection

There are many factors that need to be considered when selecting a luminaire. These include:

- Cost
- Energy Efficiency
- Maintenance Costs
- Light Loss Factor
- Comfort

LED luminaires consume far less energy and require almost zero maintenance compared to older style metal halide luminaires. Additionally, LED luminaries provide better quality, quantity and uniformity of light resulting in approximately 50% less fittings per court.

Reduced number of total luminaires ensures less light sources for glare and increases power savings (especially when coupled with effective dimming or switching).

GENERIC LED

Narrow beam spread creates a lot of light, but usually on the floor (not where it's needed). It also creates gaps in lighting for the usual playing area. Leads to shadowing of players faces, and the basketball moving between "light to dark" when being passed around the court - creating uncertainty of the speed of the ball as it travels.

VERSALUX MAXI CAPRI

Wide beam spread creates positive vertical light, with majority of the light output being generated in the usual playing area for basketball. Easy to overlap beam spreads to ensure consistent lighting, therefore players and the basketball stay uniformly lit during the whole game. Upward light reduces cave effect.

Lighting Glare

Glare from both natural and artificial lighting can have a negative impact on both the safety of participants and the experiences of spectators. In the worst case, bad glare can render a court unusable during certain times of the day.

BV suggests undertaking diligence during the facility design phase to map natural light glare throughout different times of the day.

There are two types of glare that need to be considered with lighting design:

- **Discomfort glare**: This affects individuals over time, leading to headaches and visual discomfort (e.g. an area is so bright that everyone in the space has to 'squint').
- **Disability glare**: Has a more immediate effect, impeding the visibility and performance in sports, and can cause errors or injuries (e.g. a player looks directly at the light source when competing in a jump ball, causing them to not see the ball).

Light Loss Factor

The light output of all luminaires will gradually decrease over time. To ensure longevity of the lighting design, the light loss factors should be incorporated into the designs to maximise the time the lighting system is expected to remain compliant for.

CASE STUDY

SHEAHANS RESERVE STADIUM

Versalux

Sheahans Reserve Basketball Stadium, home of the Bulleen Boomers, is a key venue for local basketball competitions and training. However, the stadium's outdated lighting system was compromising player performance, spectator experience, and the facility's ability to host high-level competitions.

The existing lighting system suffered from inconsistent illumination, poor uniformity, and excessive glare, creating discomfort for both athletes and spectators.

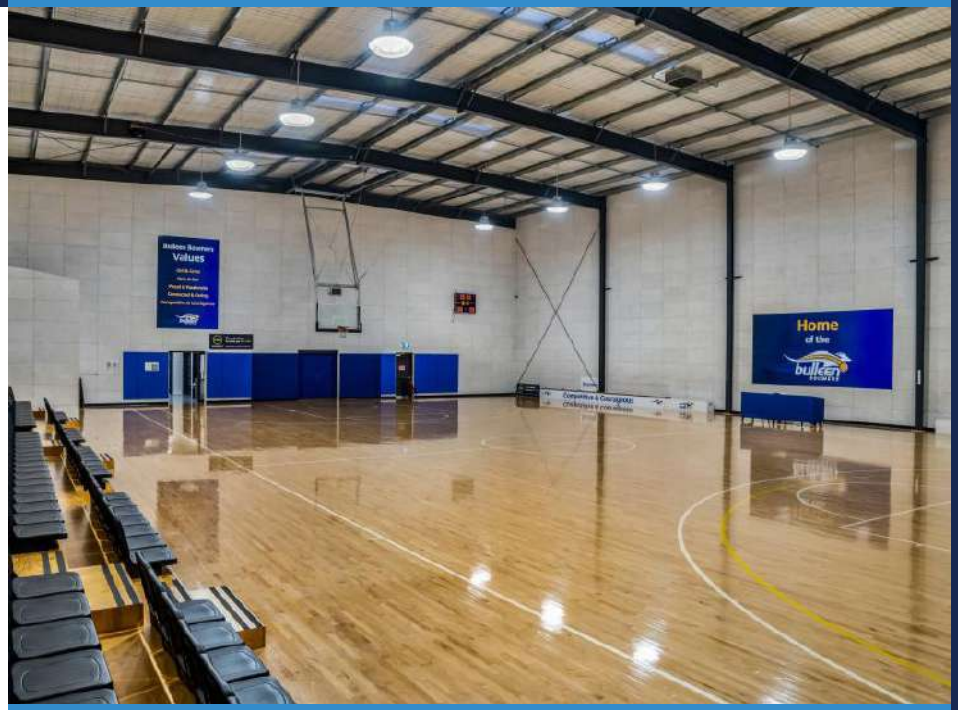
Additionally, inadequate vertical illumination made passing and shooting difficult, while the lighting failed to meet the standards required for high-level competition, limiting the venue's potential.

SOLUTION

Versalux developed and implemented a cutting-edge lighting solution tailored to the needs of the stadium. The new lighting system featured large-diameter fixtures with a prismatic refracting medium, designed to provide a consistent spread of light across the playing surface.

The new fixtures eliminated shadows on the court and improved the vertical illumination, allowing for better tracking of the ball to aid precision passing and shooting.

The advanced optical design of the fixtures created a more comfortable environment for both players and spectators by significantly reducing glare.



OUTCOMES

The new lighting system at Sheahans Reserve Basketball Stadium has transformed the venue by enhancing the player experience, improving spectator comfort, and increasing the venue's appeal and revenue potential.

Players now benefit from a well-lit, glare-free environment that improves depth perception, visibility, and overall gameplay while reducing eye strain and fatigue. Spectators enjoy uniform lighting with minimal glare, allowing them to follow the action comfortably without squinting.

The upgraded system also ensures the stadium meets professional competition standards, making it more attractive for high-level training, games, and tournaments.

As a result, demand for bookings is expected to rise, boosting revenue and strengthening the facility's reputation.

Versalux is the preferred lighting supplier of Basketball Victoria.

Versalux

FACILITIES GUIDE

Ancillary Amenities

BASKETBALL VICTORIA

ANCILLARY AMENITIES

Overview

The following pages outline the general requirements of ancillary items for basketball facilities. These provide a snapshot of BV recommendations on where these should be located, and what they should be made up of.

The ancillary amenities over the following pages include:

- Changerooms.
- Toilets.
- Spectator seating.
- First-aid.
- Administration space.
- Storage.
- Ticket office.
- Signage/noticeboards.
- Canteen/kiosk.
- Function space/meeting rooms.

The specifications and size requirements of amenities are often dependent on the facility size and level of competition. Over the following pages, references are made to sections of the FIBA Guide to Basketball Facilities – where in many cases these details are included.

Changerooms - Players

Basketball facilities must include separate changerooms for players, referees and staff, and game officials. These should be accessible from the main entrance, the playing hall, and the training area (when provided).

These must include, areas for athletes to change, showers, toilets, washbasins, an access room separating changerooms from showers/toilets, and possibly a hydrotherapy area (for facilities wanting to host high level events).

Changerooms should be lockable from the inside with a master lock on the outside, ideally with a communications device inside for safety purposes.

Changerooms - Officials

Changing rooms for game officials must provide separate facilities for officials of all genders.

A common meeting space connected to all-gender private amenities should be provided. It is recommended that each changing room has a minimum area of 20m2 and the common lounge at least 14m2. The officials' rooms should have a separate circulation path from those of the teams and coaching staff. It is recommended that officials' rooms include the following:

- A minimum of four lockers with a recommended size of 600mm wide, 600mm deep, 2.4m tall. Lockers should provide hanging spaces for uniforms, street clothes, shoes, and lockable storage for personal items. Each locker should include a convenience power receptacle.
- a chair for each position.
- shower facilities with two shower heads, two WCs and two basins in each officials' room.
- access to drinking water.

Provision can be made for a common lounge that provides a table and chairs for up to eight people and include flat-panel display with HDMI connectivity and a game clock. The lounge should also include power sockets and wired data connectivity, as well as connectivity to a high-speed wireless network.

For more information, refer to Chapters 2, 4, 8 and 11 in the FIBA Guide to Basketball Facilities.

Toilets

All player changerooms are to have toilets for both able-bodied and differently-abled persons, with the provision based on the number of units the changeroom accommodates.

Each facility's public area must have at least two sets of bathrooms, with each set providing stalls for all genders and differently-abled persons. These should be located within 50m of spectator exits, and should contain toilets, urinals for men, and at least one wash basin in the entrance.

Accessible toilets must contain a fixed grab-rail on the side of the toilet, and wall-mounted fold-away grab-rail on the free side. Accessible toilets are not typically provided in referee and staff changerooms, however facilities may include this if there are differently-abled persons among staff. The appropriate building code standard for amenities must be complied with.

For more information, refer to Chapters 2, 4 and 8 in the *FIBA Guide to Basketball Facilities.*

Spectator Seating

The route to the spectator viewing area should be easily identifiable and facilitate the egress of all persons. Walls, floors and ceilings should be coloured to reflect different sectors. Spaces reserved for wheelchairs is dependent upon the seating capacity of able-bodied spectators.

For more information, refer to Chapter 8 in the FIBA Guide to Basketball Facilities.

Ticket office

A ticket office must not impede egress of persons within the facility. If located outside, the office must comply with safety standards applicable to the construction of public buildings. Outdoor facilities must have a ticket office located separate from the facility, and (at a minimum) 10m from the entrance.

For more information, refer to Chapter 2 in the *FIBA Guide to Basketball Facilities.*

First-Aid

Facilities must include two first-aid medical stations: one for players, and another for the general public.

First-aid rooms for players must be located on the ground floor, as close to the court as possible, and with direct access to an entrance/exit in case of an emergency. The first-aid room for the public must be in an area that is easily accessible to spectator seating areas, and is close to an entrance/exit in case of an emergency.

Each first-aid room must be suitable for administering immediate first-aid. First-aid rooms must meet standard requirements and contain:

- necessary sanitary devices
- a stretcher
- a bed for medical examinations
- a desk with three chairs
- a wardrobe with a mirror
- a coat rack,
- an oxygen cylinder with resuscitation bag equipment,
- a defribilator,
- a cabinet to store medicines and medical equipment
- a fridge.

Rooms must also have a waiting/access room to connect the examination room with toilets and a wash basin (and potentially a shower).

The ability to include all first aid elements will be dependent on facility scope, however any facility hosting regional events must provide all first aid requirements

For more information, refer to Chapters 2, 4 and 7 in the *FIBA Guide to Basketball Facilities.*

Administration Space

Each facility must contain office spaces for staff that oversee the management, technicality, and operations of the facility and competitions. Spaces should vary in size depending on management requirements, but should ideally be adjacent bathrooms, and large facilities should have more-than one space.

For more information, refer to Chapter 2 in the *FIBA Guide to Basketball Facilities.*

Storage

The storage requirements for the facility should be considered early in the design phase. Failure to provide adequate storage can provide operational challenges during the facilities lifespan, can result in damage to equipment and can cause safety issues.

Storage rooms should be able to safely contain all necessary sports equipment used in the facility. Rooms should enable easy access from the outside of the main sports hall, and should not impede the field of play during equipment transfer within the building.

For more information, refer to Chapter 2 in the *FIBA Guide to Basketball Facilities.*

Canteen/Kiosk

The standard and level of kitchen provision (community or commercial) will be dependent on the current and forecast level of use and overall purpose of the venue.

Planning of these spaces should be coordinated between tenant, key user groups and landowner or funding providers.

Where possible, kiosks and serveries should allow staff in the kiosk to be able to view the entrance to the playing hall and have the capacity to serve both the main spectator area and any multipurpose/function rooms.

All facilities should comply with the Victorian Government's Healthy Choices framework.

Function and Meeting Spaces

The provision of a space to conduct meetings, seminars and staff/coach/official training sessions and other gatherings is integral to developing a strong and inclusive facility.

Size requirements for multi-purpose/function rooms will vary depending on the size of the facility (hierarchy level), projected number of users (participants and clubs) and site constraints.

Multi-purpose/function rooms should have appropriate access to the kitchen or kiosk. This space should ideally provide viewing towards the playing hall or show court via large windows

FACILITIES GUIDE

Schedule of Provision

SCHEDULE OF PROVISION

	Essential (E), Desired (D) or Optional (O) Facility Component				Preferred Minimum Size			
ELEMENT	**LOCAL**	**COMMUNITY**	**SUB- REGIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**LOCAL**	**COMMUNITY**	**SUB- REGIONAL**	**REGIONAL**
Changeroom - Participants	E	E	E	E	Min 2 rooms, min 20m² each room		Min 2 rooms, min 25m² each room	
Changeroom - Referees	E	E	E	E	Min 2 rooms, min 20m² each room		Min 2 rooms, min 25m² each room	
Showers	O	E	E	E	1 unisex area min 8m² 1WC, 1HB, 1 shower			
Participant Toilets	E	E	E	E	2 areas, min 20m² each area Unisex facility – min 2 showers, 3WCs, 3HBs in each area		Min 2 areas, min 20m² each area Unisex facility – min 2 showers, 3WCs, 3HBs in each area	
Spectator Toilets	E	E	E	E	Guide: 2 rooms, min 12m² each room Min 2WCs, 2HBs in each room			Min 4 areas, min 12m² each area Min 2WCs, 2HBs in each
Changing Places	E	E	E	E				
First-aid Room	E	E	E	E	1 room, min 10m²	1 room, min 15m²	1 room, min 20m² Dividable into two sections	
Canteen/Kiosk/Kitchen	O	D	E	E	1 room, min 10m²	1 room, min 15m²		
Spectator/Viewing Space	D	D	E	E	20-25 people per court		30-35 people per court	
Show Court Seating	O	O	D	E	300		1,500-3,000	

SCHEDULE OF PROVISION

	Essential (E), Desired (D) or Optional (O) Facility Component				Preferred Minimum Size			
ELEMENT	**LOCAL**	**COMMUNITY**	**SUB- REGIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**LOCAL**	**COMMUNITY**	**SUB- REGIONAL**	**REGIONAL**
Foyer/Reception	D	E	E	E				
Multi-purpose/ function room	O	D	D	E	Min 25m2	Min 30m2	Min 75m2	2 rooms 1x Min 100m2 1x Min 50m2
Meeting Room	O	O	D	D	1 room min 12m2			2 rooms min 12m2
Office/Admin	D	E	E	E	Min 1 office, min 12m2	Min 1 office, min 20m2	Min 1 office, min 25m2	
Staff Room	NR	O	D	D				
Utilities/Plant Room	O	D	E	E	As required			
Equipment Storage	E	E	E	E	Min 20m2	Min 25m2	Min 30m2	
Cleaners Store	E	E	E	E	Min 5m2			
Car Parking	E	E	E	E	In accordance with project planning			
Doping Control Room	NR	NR	D	D			1 room min 15m2Min 1 WC & 1 HB in each room	

FACILITIES GUIDE

Concept Plans

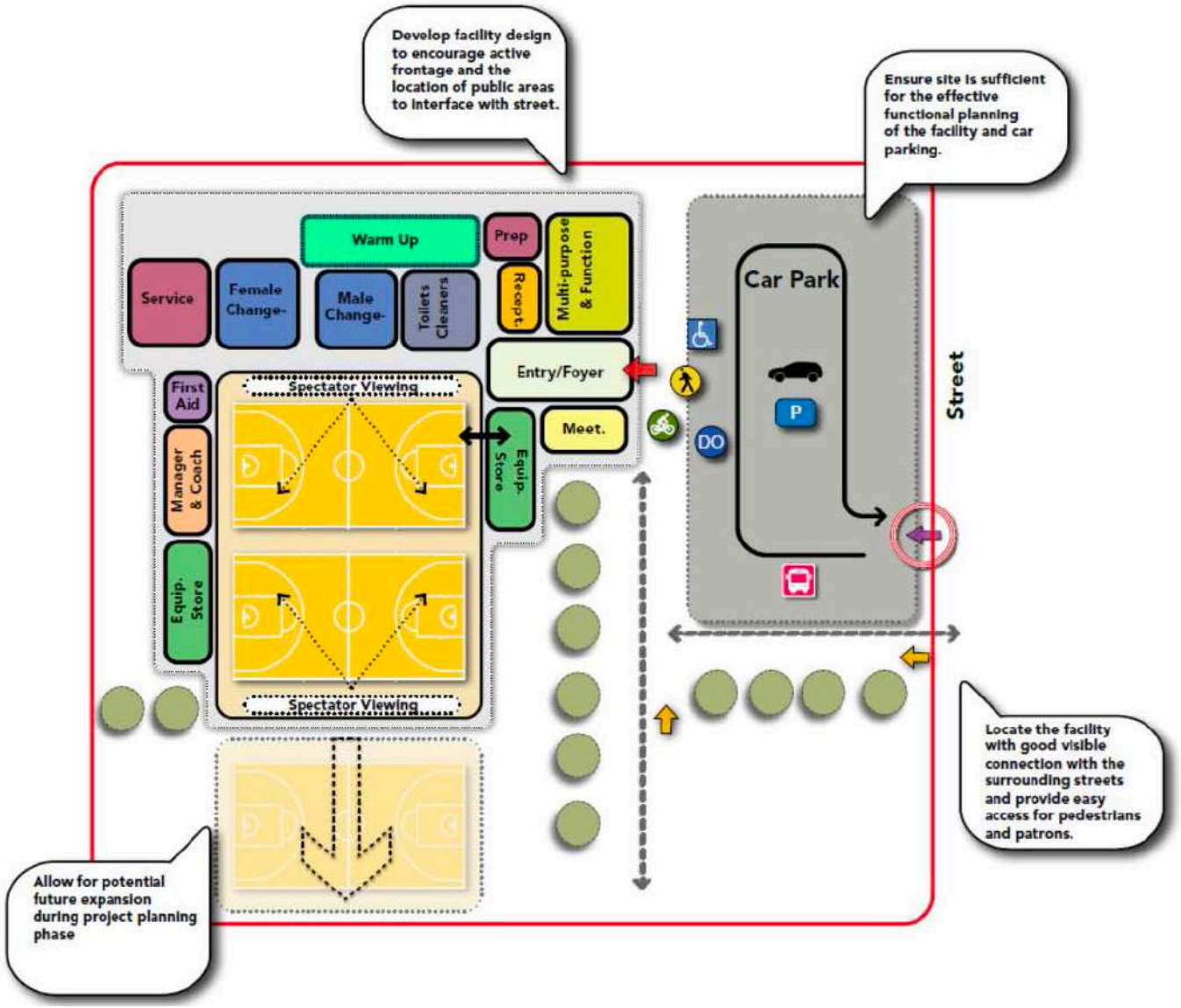
BASKETBALL VICTORIA

Local Facility

ELEMENTS	COMMENTS
Size	1 - 2 Courts
Usage	• Schools • Club Training • Satellite Competition Venue
Show Court	Not Required
Additional Areas	• Lounge • Cafe / Kiosk • Limited Spectator Stands
Design Tips	• Locate share areas adjacent to entry and car park for improved ciculation • Site building to allow for future expansion

LEGEND

- SUBJECT AREA BOUNDARY
- FACILITY ENTRY
- KEY ACCESS
- PEDESTRIAN ACCESS
- CAR PARKING
- DDA CAR PARKING
- BUS DROP-OFF / PICK UP
- BICYCLES
- VEHICLE DROP-OF / PICK UP
- PEDESTRIAN ACCESS
- ROAD ACCESS
- PEDESTRIAN ACCESS
- SHADE TREE / LANDSCAPING



Community Facility

ELEMENTS	COMMENTS
Size	3 - 5 Courts with optional show court
Usage	• Small Association Competition Venue
Show Court	Yes - optional
Additional Areas	• Recovery and gym • Physio • Movable show court seating
Design Tips	• Investigate additional community usage to include • Consider co-location with other sporting facilities and use

LEGEND

- SUBJECT AREA BOUNDARY
- FACILITY ENTRY
- KEY ACCESS
- PEDESTRIAN ACCESS
- CAR PARKING
- DDA CAR PARKING
- BUS DROP-OFF / PICK UP
- BICYCLES
- VEHICLE DROP-OF / PICK UP
- PEDESTRIAN ACCESS
- ROAD ACCESS
- PEDESTRIAN ACCESS
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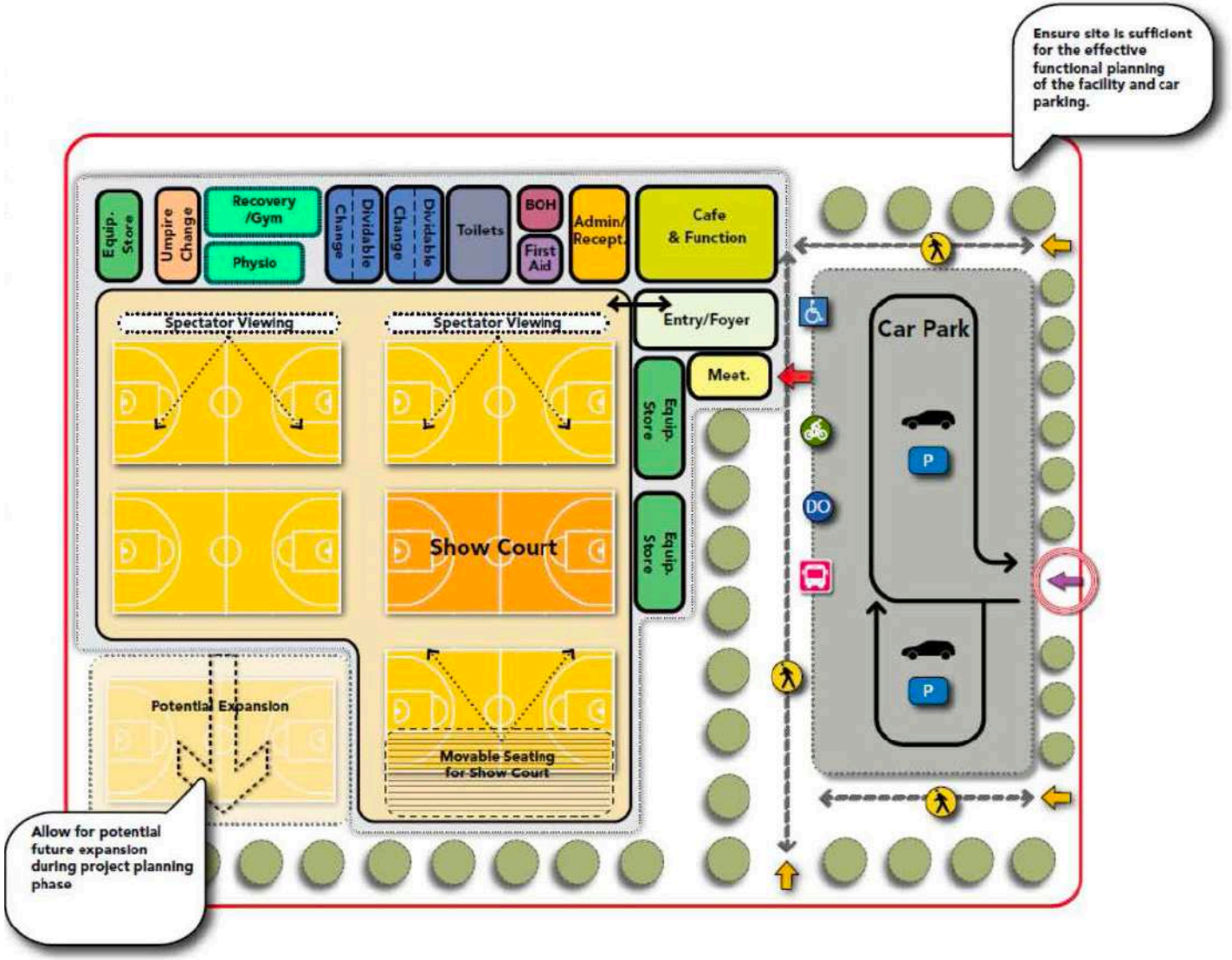
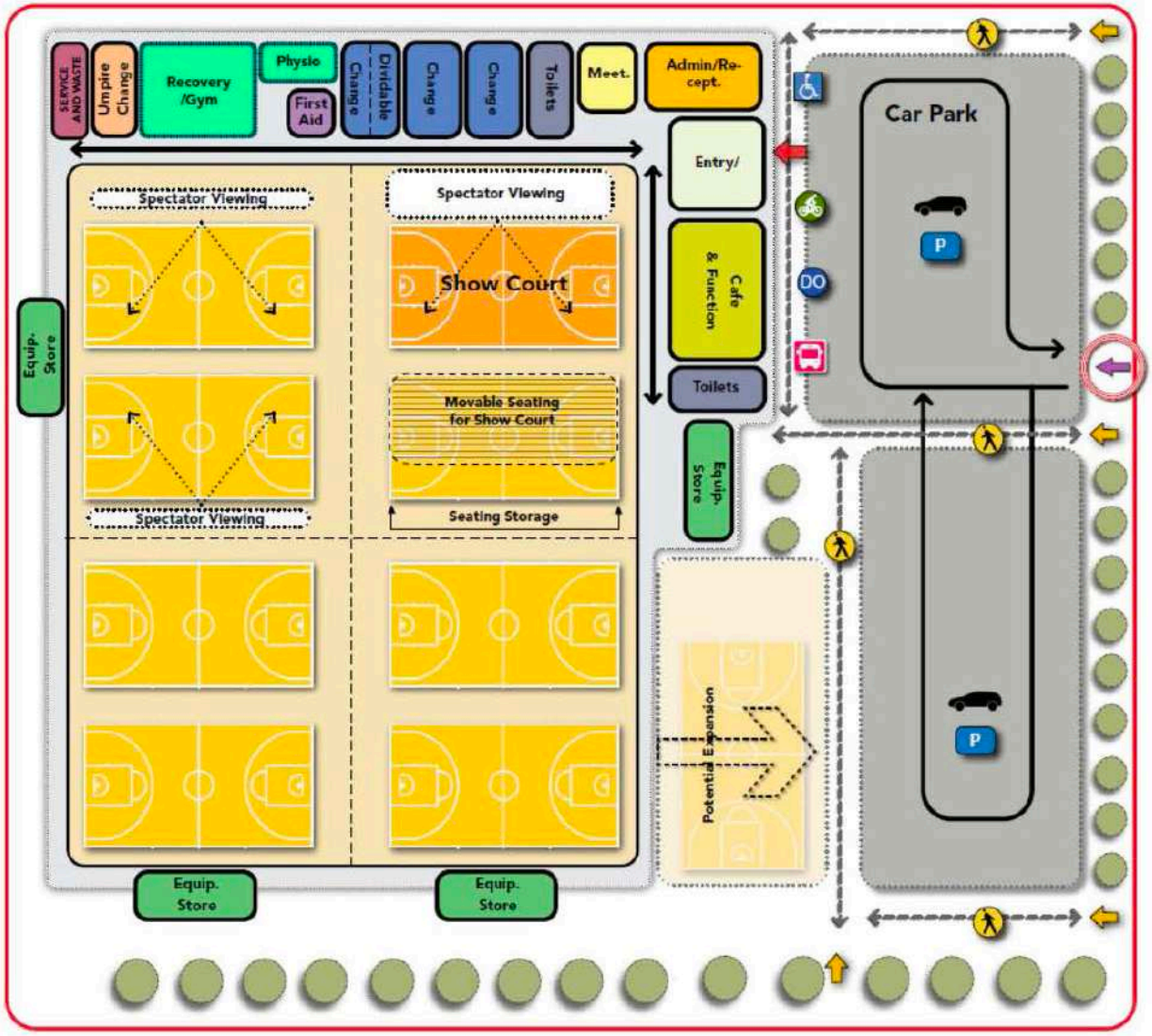


Sub-Regional Facility

ELEMENTS	COMMENTS
Size	6 - 11 Courts with preferable show court
Usage	• Medium Association Competition Venue
Show Court	Yes - Preferred
Additional Areas	• Operable seating for show court • Meeting and office spaces • Potential commnity or health hub space lease
Design Tips	• Provide dedicated spectator seating areas for show court • Allow for increased foyer and circulation space for hosting events • Provide dividable partitions to allow for segmentation

LEGEND

- SUBJECT AREA BOUNDARY
- FACILITY ENTRY
- KEY ACCESS
- PEDESTRIAN ACCESS
- CAR PARKING
- DDA CAR PARKING
- BUS DROP-OFF / PICK UP
- BICYCLES
- VEHICLE DROP-OF / PICK UP
- PEDESTRIAN ACCESS
- ROAD ACCESS
- PEDESTRIAN ACCESS
- SHADE TREE / LANDSCAPING



Regional Facility

ELEMENTS	COMMENTS
Size	12+ Courts
Usage	• Large Association Competition Venue • State Centre
Show Court	Yes - Mandatory
Additional Areas	• Dedicated areas for sporting associations • Meeting and office spaces • Provide training facilities with dedicated areas
Design Tips	• Locate facility adjacent to major raod or freeways with dedicated entry • Allow for separate staff and service access parking • Segemnt court halls to reduce acoustic issues, improve structural efficiency and provide greater facility

LEGEND

- SUBJECT AREA BOUNDARY
- FACILITY ENTRY
- KEY ACCESS
- PEDESTRIAN ACCESS
- CAR PARKING
- DDA CAR PARKING
- BUS DROP-OFF / PICK UP
- BICYCLES
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- PEDESTRIAN ACCESS
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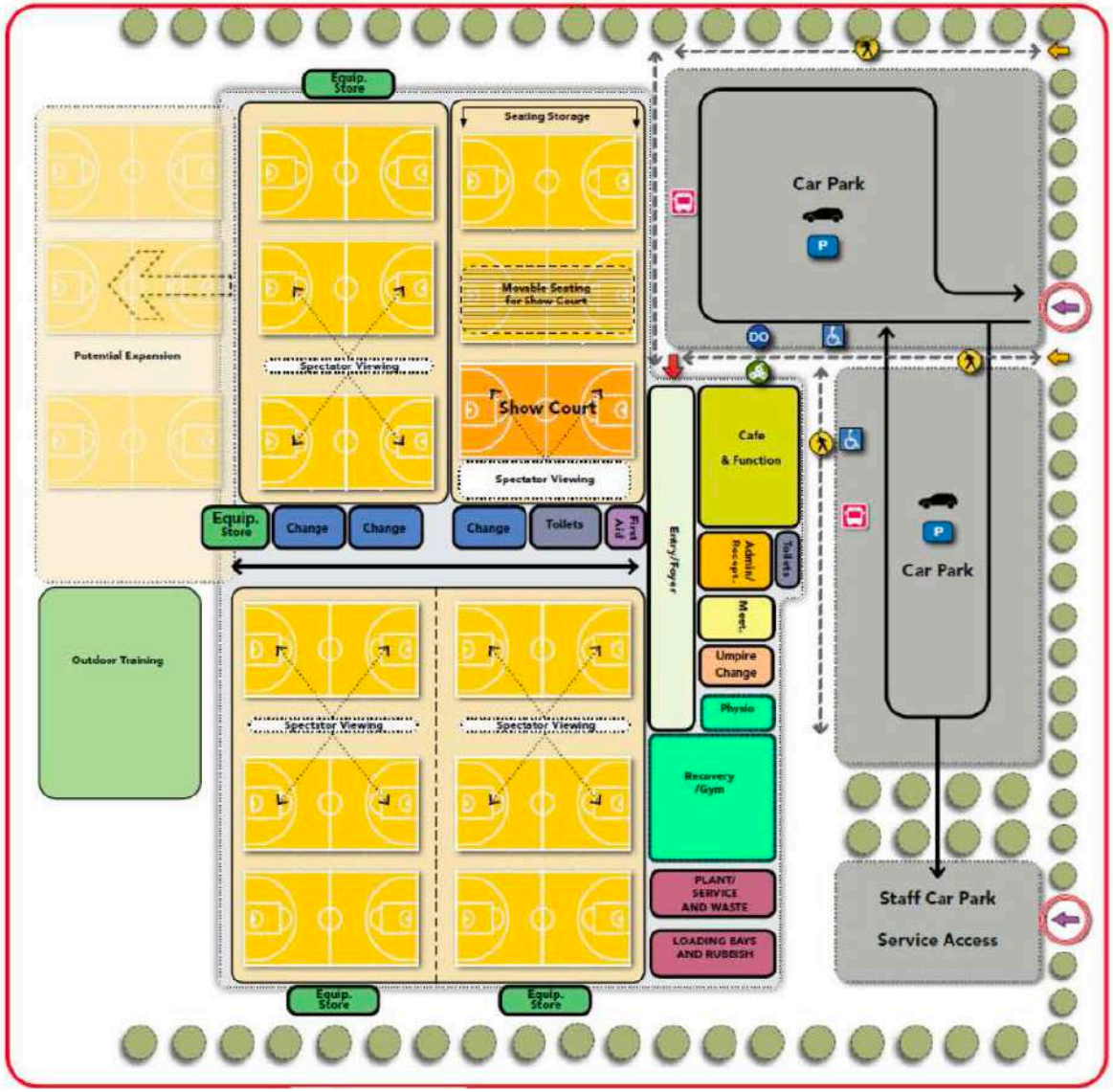

FACILITIES GUIDE

Competition and Event Requirements

BASKETBALL VICTORIA

COMPETITION AND EVENT REQUIREMENTS

ELEMENT	SENIOR REPRESENTATIVE	3X3
Grandstand	• Seating for 500+ for Grand Finals (Youth and Senior). • On both sides of the court, i.e. SBC, Dandenong, Nundawading.	
Scoreboard	• At both ends of the courts with an operational shot clock (14 reset).	• At both ends of the courts with scoreboxes covering them. • Ability to split the scoreboards.
Technology	• Video screen could be used as scoreboard, special effects, sponsors, etc. • Updated speaker system with surround sound and a microphone for speeches, interviews, announcing, etc.	• A power grid that can support multiple TVs/laptops without difficulty. • Access to scoring/advertising on TVs.
Tournament office/ operations	• Looking over the show court that could be used for livestreaming and/or commentary. • Ability to have equipment storage and event operations.	• Access to separate office space for event staff to set up laptops, trophies, gear etc – act as the tournament office.
Referee room	• In close proximity to the show court with toilets and shower facilities. • It should incorporate private areas for both males and females to change when refereeing together. • Not visible to the public.	• Space for 15+ referees with toilet and shower facilities.
Score bench	• Capable of seating 7-8 people, including a score table and statisticians.	
Changerooms	• Preferably four changerooms with toilets, showers, whiteboard, power and seating space for 15 people. • It should be near the show court.	• N/A
Public bathroom facilities	• Separate from changeroom facilities.	
Café/canteen	• Capable of serving 1,000+ patrons from afternoon through to the evening. • It should a variety of hot and healthy food/beverage options and have seating available.	• Capable of serving 800+ patrons, with a variety of hot and healthy food/beverage options.
Bar/lounge area	• Either courtside or ability to watch from above with suitable seating for 100 people.	
Court access	• Double doors leading into a large foyer and/or mezzanine space for supporters. • Integration of an area for ticket sales.	
Parking	• Suitable parking spaces considering the capacity of the event.	
Rubbish bins	• Easily accessible.	

COMPETITION AND EVENT REQUIREMENTS

ELEMENT	CBL (SUB-REGIONAL)	JCC (REGIONAL)	NATIONAL JUNIOR CLASSIC AND VJBL EVENTS
Grandstand	• 500+ grandstand, as the home finals bring in large numbers.	• Large, non-retractable grandstand for finals and presentations	• Two grandstands with a minimum of 200 capacity. • Large grandstand with seating for 500+ people. • Seating available from baseline to baseline.
Scoreboard	• At both ends of the courts to be viewable from all angles. • Shot clock.	• U16/18s require shot clocks on all courts.	• At both ends of the court. • All courts with shot clocks.
Court markings			• All courts with junior and senior 3-point line and foul line.
Tournament office/ operations	• Broadcast space for commentary. • Tournament office.	• Tournament office. • Space for private matters to be dealt with surrounding the event. • Broadcasting/live streaming area.	• Elevated area for streaming and commentary. • Tournament/staff room, easily accessible by participants. • Meeting rooms for media personnel.
Referee room	• Lockable	• Large space for referees to relax in between games.	• Large room.
Score bench			• Minimum of 6 people to sit on, including statisticians and score table.
Changerooms	• 4 changerooms for each team with multiple showers.		• 4 male and 4 female changerooms around the stadium.
Public bathroom facilities			
Café/canteen		• Large canteen area.	• Canteen with sitting area.
Apparel			• Apparel shop area.

For further information please contact

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