

FACILITIES



BASKETBALL
New Zealand



INDOOR FACILITIES GUIDE

CONTENTS

Introduction	3
Executive Summary	4
Basketball in New Zealand	5
Basketball Participation Levels	5
Hierarchy of Facilities for Basketball in New Zealand	6
The Basketball New Zealand Game Plan	6
Outdoor Facilities	8
Summary of the National Facilities Strategy	9
Key Findings of NFS for Indoor Sports	9
Indoor Facility Planning and Development	11
Impact of changes in future provision	11
New Opportunities for Basketball	12
Funding, Design and Development	12
Decision-Making Framework and Toolkit for Facility Development	12
Future Demand	13
Impact of Changing Demographics on Participation	13
Recommendations	16
An alternative approach: Hoops Centres	17
Regional Findings and Zone Plans	18
NFS for Indoor Sports – Regional Findings	18
Zone Plans	18
Northern Zone Plan	18
Mid-North Zone Plan	19
Central Zone Plan	20
Capital Zone Plan	20
Mainland Zone Plan	20
Southern Zone Plan	20
Appendix A: Basketball Associations Within Each BBNZ Zone	21
Appendix B: Outdoor 3x3 Basketball Facilities Plan Scope	22
Appendix C: Sport NZ Advice For Sports On Engaging With Territorial Authorities	23

INTRODUCTION

This guide is designed to assist Basketball New Zealand (BBNZ), basketball Associations, territorial authorities (TAs) and regional sports trusts (RSTs) to work together to enhance the basketball facility network and so enable more people to get active and participate in basketball.

Information for the guide has primarily been informed by the National Facilities Strategy for Indoor Sports (NFS for Indoor Sports)¹ and the BBNZ All of Basketball Plan (The Game Plan)². Links to TA and/or RST regional facility plans are also referenced so that basketball Associations can influence and leverage off the opportunities created through these plans.

The guide is designed to provide:

- A profile of basketball so that TAs, RSTs and other readers gain an understanding of the relationship between the sport and facilities and opportunities for mutual benefits.
- An easy summary of the NSF for Indoor Sports, highlighting key findings that relate to basketball.
- A link between the NSF for Indoor Sports and BBNZ's strategic vision outlined in the "Game Plan" document.
- An increased understanding of ways in which Associations and the Zones should engage with TAs, based on Sport New Zealand's (Sport NZ) existing work on TA engagement.
- Recommendations on ways in which the Zones and Associations can work towards resolving the challenges they are facing through collaboration with facility providers.
- A case study that will explore some of the key challenges faced by basketball Associations (Refer to Case Study - Tauranga City Basketball Association).

¹ National Facilities Strategy for Indoor Sports prepared for Sport New Zealand, May 2014.

² Basketball New Zealand All of Basketball Plan, June 2012.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Basketball is one of the most popular participation sports, and one of the biggest team sports in New Zealand, but its growth is arguably hampered by lack of access to community facilities.

Sport NZ's NFS for Indoor Sports has identified that there are sufficient facilities in New Zealand for international events and national or regional tournaments but there are insufficient local community facilities for basketball and other sports. Population and demographic changes will increase or decrease that demand in some areas.

BBNZ has developed this guide, based on the NFS for Indoor Sports, to identify gaps and opportunities in provision of community indoor facilities for basketball. The guide also addresses the need to develop outdoor 3x3 facilities for the youth market.

The guide identifies critical needs in some areas to address access issues and the high reliance on the school network. The TA network is also under pressure with a number of ageing facilities and other facilities that have not been designed with sufficient flexibility to meet the needs of different indoor sports.

BBNZ has introduced a winter and summer national community participation programme offering basketball programmes over 12 months of the year for all ages, levels and abilities in order to spread use of the facilities.

Because basketball is not a direct provider of facilities, the role of the basketball Associations is to work with TAs and RSTs to influence the development of facility plans that address the shortage of indoor space and/or the need to redevelop some centres to better meet the needs of sport.

A collaborative approach, with other basketball Associations within the Zone and with other sports, is essential when advocating for additional indoor space. Competing with the same sport or between sports within a city or district will compromise the effectiveness of any approach to a TA or RST.

A flexible approach to court sizes and game times is also needed. Basketball needs to be playing games where spaces are available, rather than being constrained by the size of the court. Smaller courts for juniors creates more opportunities for more children to play basketball. For many levels of the game playing to a set length of time, rather than stopping the clock may mean that more games can be played within the same time frame.

Associations will need to have a clear understanding of their own facility usage and participation in basketball in their area, as well as understanding the gaps and opportunities for redistributing utilisation from winter to summer.

Possible strategies for increasing facilities available for basketball include:

- Increasing access to school courts for community use.
- Modifying and increasing access to outdoor courts such as netball courts, tennis courts and recreation spaces.
- Increased flexibility about court sizes for all levels of the game.
- Increased flexibility about game times for all levels of the game.
- Adapting and redeveloping existing facilities.
- Developing new facilities.

BASKETBALL IN NEW ZEALAND

Basketball was introduced into New Zealand by the YMCA, encouraged by Mormon missionaries and popular among servicemen returning home after World War II.

Basketball is an Olympic sport and in 2000 and 2004 the Tall Blacks and Tall Ferns participated in the Olympic Games. The Tall Ferns also participated in the 2008 Olympic Games. The Tall Blacks and Tall Ferns have regularly competed at world championship events.

The New Zealand Breakers are the highest profile and successful basketball brand in New Zealand. The team has achieved outstanding success and this has ignited a committed and loyal following and achieved sell-out crowds for what is an entertainment spectacle.

Basketball in New Zealand is gaining momentum, but its growth is limited by a critical shortage of access to indoor court space, particularly in Auckland and Christchurch. Until this issue is addressed the sport will be unable to grow beyond the current limitations imposed on it by factors that are largely outside its control.

Basketball Participation Levels

Basketball is one of the most popular participation sports for New Zealand youth, and one of the biggest team sports in New Zealand. The Active NZ Survey² shows there are 209,427 adults (age 16+) participating in basketball. The NZ Young People's Survey³ shows that 367,000 young people (age 5-18 years) participate in basketball.

The combined figures, adjusted for the age overlap, show that half a million Kiwis play basketball on an annual basis. Basketball is the number three team sport for adults (behind cricket and touch football).

Based on the NZ Young People's Survey, basketball is the number one "mucking around" sport and recreation activity for young New Zealanders:

- Number one for boys 10-14 years (61% of all boys participated)
- Number one for boys 15-18 years (48% of all boys participated)
- Number one team sport for girls 10-14 years (59% of all girls participated)
- Number one team sport for girls 15-18 years (41% of girls participated)

There are approximately 75,000 members currently registered with BBNZ. The challenge for basketball is converting the half million participants into 150,000 people who play basketball regularly in local competitions and events.

² Active NZ Survey (2008), Sport NZ

³ NZ Young People's Survey (2011), Sport NZ

Hierarchy of Facilities for Basketball in New Zealand

Basketball in New Zealand needs a range of facilities to meet the different levels of competition.

The following outlines the needs for different levels of basketball:

International Event Facility: Meets all the criteria required for hosting international events, with a centre court, and usually played at an entertainment venue e.g. New Zealand matches played at Vector Arena or the North Shore Events Centre.

National (or regional) Tournament Facility: The need for a six court facility able to host multiple games on courts with sprung floors and spectator facilities for up to 1,000 persons.

Local Level Facility: A 1-4 court localised facility commonly used to promote participation and develop the sports club network.

The NSF for Indoor Sport has identified that there are insufficient local community facilities to meet the needs of sport. The community network of indoor facilities is ageing, the network is mainly owned by schools, and the network is often poorly maintained.

The focus of the guide is therefore on the gaps in provision of community indoor facilities as they apply to basketball.

At a community level basketball's growth is impeded as it relies on the TAs and schools to provide indoor facilities and then it competes for this space with a growing number of other indoor sports. In particular badminton, volleyball, Gymsports and Futsal have been identified in the NSF for Indoor Sports as sports that are increasing their demands for indoor space.

As demand from these sports increases, there is also increasing demand from traditional outdoor sports moving indoors, in particular netball. These pressures indicate that the situation is likely to get worse rather than better for all indoor sports. Therefore BBNZ's long-term plan should be directed at securing increased space for playing basketball at a community level.

The Basketball New Zealand Game Plan

The BBNZ Game Plan has been developed to align all basketball development programmes to provide a unified pathway into the game and to deliver a consistent experience to all participants.

The Game Plan formed six “virtual” basketball Zones that create opportunities for integrated planning aligned with the One Game, One Team, One Plan approach. The six Zones are:

1. Northern Zone
2. Mid-North Zone
3. Central Zone
4. Capital Zone
5. Mainland Zone
6. Southern Zone

Appendix A has a list of the Basketball Association with each Zone.

The Game Plan proposes that a national participation programme be introduced offering quality, consistent participation experiences and engagement over 12 months of the year for all ages, levels and abilities.

Planning the participation programmes throughout the year will help ensure basketball receives sustained revenue opportunities, better utilisation of gymnasium availability and greater basketball participation experiences and choices.

The winter and summer national participation programmes are as follows:

	Target market	Winter Brands	Summer Brands
Adult	Generation Y (20-37 years)	Club Hoops	Summer Hoops
Youth	Generation Z (13-19 years)	School Hoops	3x3 National Tour
Junior	Generation Z (5-12 years) Parents - Generation X (28-52 years)	Kiwi Hoops	Kiwi Hoops

The Game Plan focuses on key strategies to address the critical shortage of facilities that are available and necessary to grow the sport of basketball through developing these winter and summer brands.

The strategies identified in the Game Plan are:

- Develop a Zone Based Regional Facility Plan aligned with the NFS for Indoor Sports to cater for growth in the numbers participating.
- Develop a National Participation Programme offering basketball over 12 months of the year for all ages, levels and abilities to spread use of the facilities.

The Game Plan creates an opportunity to work towards achieving the growth targets of having an accurate workable database of over 200,000 participants, with a minimum of 150,000 New Zealanders playing regularly, by December 2016.

Access to facilities has been identified as a key determinant of growth of the sport. Achieving that target will require a collective effort from BBNZ, basketball Associations, schools, TAs and RSTs.

Outdoor Facilities

The Game Plan includes summer outdoor programmes for the youth market in particular. 3x3 basketball can be played outdoors, in diverse locations and in highly visible urban locations. There are international opportunities for New Zealand teams to compete at the FIBA 3x3 World Cup and also World Tour events. FIBA are also actively pursuing 3x3 basketball to be an Olympic sport.

BBNZ has developed a national 3x3 brand that is aligned with the FIBA 3x3 brand. In the summer of 2013/2014 BBNZ launched the inaugural Burger King 3x3 National Tour with events in 10 centres around New Zealand. This tour will be expanded to 12 centres in 2014/2015 and link with community 3x3 basketball organised by Associations.

It is important that local basketball Associations establish communication with TAs and businesses to secure access to strategically located sites that are suitable for 3x3 basketball.

Outdoor courts also provide an opportunity to help overcome indoor court shortages. Associations and other providers should consider relocating suitable community basketball onto outdoor courts. TAs should consider increasing access for indoor sports to use outdoor spaces and look into the feasibility of modifying existing spaces for basketball. Outdoor facilities such as netball courts, tennis courts and other hard surface recreation spaces can be modified for use.

Appendix B provides a draft of outdoor 3x3 venue plans.
BBNZ is also developing an Outdoor Facilities Guide.

SUMMARY OF THE NATIONAL FACILITIES

Sport NZ commissioned the NFS for Indoor Sports to provide guidance and direction in the development of indoor sports facilities on a national basis.

Key Findings of NFS for Indoor Sports

The NSF for Indoor Sports has identified that there are sufficient facilities available for international, national and regional sports competitions as measured against a set of defined criteria.

Within each BBNZ Zone these facilities are as follows:

Zone	Event Facilities		Tournament Facilities	
	International	National	National	Regional
Northern	Vector Arena Trusts Arena	North Shore Events Centre Vodafone Events Trusts Arena Bruce Pulman Park	NS Events Centre Trusts Arena Bruce Pulman Park	ASB Stadium, Whangarei ASB Stadium, Auckland Trusts Arena Waitakere Bruce Pulman Park Auckland Netball Centre
Mid-North	Claudlands ASB Bay Park Arena	Claudlands Taupo Events Centre ASB Bay Park Arena Rotorua Energy Centre	Taupo Events Centre ASB Bay Park Arena Rotorua Energy Centre	Taupo Events Centre QE Youth Centre Rotorua Energy Centre
Central		Pettigrew Green Arena Arena Manawatu	Pettigrew Green Arena Arena Manawatu	Pettigrew Green Arena TSB Stadium and Hub Wanganui Sports Centre
Capital	TSB Arena	Te Rauparaha Arena TSB Arena	ASB Sports Centre	ASB Sports Centre Walter Nash Stadium
Mainland	CBS Canterbury Arena	Trafalgar Centre CBS Canterbury Arena	Saxton Centre Southern Trusts Event Centre, Timaru	Trafalgar Centre (closed) Saxton Stadium Stadium 2000 Solid Energy Centre, West Coast Southern Trusts Timaru EA Networks Centre Cowles Stadium
Southern	Stadium Southland	Edgar Centre Stadium Southland	Edgar Centre Stadium Southland	Edgar Centre Gore Multisports Complex

The NFS for Indoor Sports shows that there is a shortfall in the number of community courts required for indoor sports. The following table shows both community and school courts, the total number of indoor courts provided in New Zealand and school gyms as a percentage of total provision.

It should be noted that not all school courts are available or suitable for indoor sports (size, accessibility, lack of toilets and change-rooms and/or playable condition). Additionally many schools do not make their courts available for community use.

BBNZ needs to continue to strongly advocate to Sport NZ and the Ministry of Education to achieve increased access to school gyms. This is critically important as there are insufficient community sports centres, the network of indoor centres is ageing and there are increased pressures on this space.

Given the current variable and limited access to school facilities, the number of community courts provided in the following table is a better indicator of available court space.

Region	Population	Number of Community Courts	Number of School Courts	Total number of Courts	School gyms as % of total
Northland	158,700	3	24	27	89%
Auckland	1,529,300	47	110	157	70%
Waikato	418,500	27	37	69	54%
Bay of Plenty	278,100	21	22	43	52%
Taranaki	110,500	9	11	20	55%
Gisborne	46,700	1	9	10	90%
Hawke's Bay	155,000	8	21	32	66%
Manawau-Wanganui	232,700	19	28	43	65%
Wellington	492,500	30	44	74	59%
Tasman	48,600	5	4	9	44%
Nelson	46,800	6	4	10	40%
Marlborough	45,900	3	3	6	50%
West Coast	32,700	2	5	7	71%
Canterbury	566,000	21	46	66	70%
Otago	213,200	25	29	54	54%
Southland	94,800	15	12	27	44%
Total NZ	4,470,000	106	242	654	61%

Although the above table indicates in some locations that the total number of available courts meets the criteria establish by the NSF for Indoor Sports of one court per 9,000 residents, the actual number of available community courts available is one court per 18,000 residents.

Indoor Facility Planning and Development

The NFS for Indoor Sports found that there are a number of influences on how the national network of indoor facilities has developed. **There are a number of strategies identified in the NFS for Indoor Sports that the basketball Associations can adopt to address shortages as follows:**

- Collaborate and engage with TAs and RSTs who are developing sport facility plans or who could be persuaded to develop sport facility plans and influence the outcome of those plans to provide increased indoor court space.
- Collaborate with other sports and advocate to TAs for rationalisation and development of new community facilities or refurbishment of existing sports centres that meet the needs of sport.
- Collaborate with other sports and advocate for cross-TA boundary development or redevelopment of regional community facilities that meet the needs of indoor sports.
- Identify spare capacity in existing facilities - adopt flexible timeframes for competitions by moving to evenings or weekend days not popular with other sports.
- Explore opportunities to spread basketball competitions over both winter and summer months.
- Explore opportunities to secure outdoor space for basketball competitions.
- Explore opportunities to use school facilities that are not currently available for community sport.

It is important that basketball defines its own needs for the sport. While the guideline of one court per 9,000 residents is helpful, basketball needs to ascertain how many courts it needs to meet its current needs, and given population changes, how many courts it will need in the future to meet its needs, and how this need can be met over a 12 month window of opportunity.

Impact of changes in future provision

There may be a reduction or shortage in the number of indoor courts available over time or the space available may be unsuitable for basketball. This will have, or is having, a significant impact on delivery of basketball because of lack of suitable court space and should be addressed by adopting the strategies described above.

- Some facilities are nearly 100 years old. As a result, a large number of the TA indoor facilities are reaching the end of their economic lives, making the network particularly vulnerable.
- Where there is a static but aging population there is likely to be a declining demand for indoor facilities and the TA may consider that keeping them open is not sustainable.
- A decline in the school age population will likely lead to rationalisation of schools and reductions in the availability of school gymnasiums to support the indoor facilities network.
- In recent times there has been a trend for TAs to develop event centres and entertainment venues. This has resulted in a surplus of centres for national and regional competitions and a shortage of indoor court space for community basketball.
- The historical TA structure (large number of smaller TAs) resulted in a high number (84%) of smaller one to three court facilities which are often not suitable for basketball competitions.

New Opportunities for Basketball

The Ministry of Education is the major provider of indoor courts in almost all regions within New Zealand (on average 63% of the total network). Small, old and often poorly maintained school gymnasiums dominate in some regions. The NFS for Indoor Sports identified limited access to school facilities as a major contributor to the shortage of court space in New Zealand.

- There are potential opportunities particularly in provincial centres to open up school facilities to the sporting community after school needs have been met.

The greatest need is to develop multi-use flexible facilities in areas of need which allow tournaments or multiple games to be played at once in order to generate long-term sustainable (financial) outcomes.

- Decisions to rationalise may lead to development of new centralised facilities. Providing a multi-use indoor facility as part of an urban renewal programme can promote economic activity as well as promote community engagement or identity.

Funding, Design and Development

The NFS for Indoor Sports identified a number of learnings that have been drawn from facility projects that have been less than effective in meeting needs of indoor facility users and managers.

- Lack of clarity about the role of a facility within the wider network. For example designing facilities for regional or national competitions when demand for this use is not sustainable.
- Local authorities competing to provide national level facilities to attract economic activity. Expectations about levels of use based on representations from the national or regional sport organisation, and the TA being induced to develop facilities on the unrealistic expectation of economic benefits from a calendar of events which ultimately may not arise.
- The overall provision of indoor facilities is generally inconsistent between urban and provincial areas and needs to be better understood during the needs assessment stage of development.
- Small communities having an expectation of facilities that were difficult to justify by their use or commercial relationships (often based on what they saw in larger centres). This usually involved creating a sports hub to replace a range of community funded, small community facilities.
- Capture of development proposals by either small community groups or individual councilors resulting in facilities that were out of scale with local demand.
- Opportunities to adapt existing facilities as a national base for some indoor sports, especially where there is potential to expand services offered including sports science or tertiary education.
- For most areas of New Zealand the adaption and redevelopment of existing facilities is a far greater priority than additional facilities.
- The role of any new facility needs to be fully understood so that any new development complements and supports the existing network.

Decision-Making Framework and Toolkit for Facility Development

The NFS for Indoor Sports contains guidelines that have been developed to assist in the consideration of projects (including re-development projects). The Decision Making Framework proposed is based on TAs developing indoor facility plans and the major national sports bodies aligning to this strategy.

FUTURE DEMAND

The BBNZ Game Plan identified key challenges for the sport to grow and strengthen its game. The Plan had an emphasis on community development and growing participation, which in turn should encourage sustainability of the sport for the future.

This strategy for growth will place increased pressure on indoor court facilities in the national network. It has already been identified that in some regions there is a shortfall of indoor court space, particularly in Auckland and Canterbury.

To address this shortfall will take time and additional resources so in the interim there is the need for new thinking in accessing any spare capacity identified within existing facilities or developing outdoor spaces to add capacity in order to grow participation levels.

Impact of Changing Demographics on Participation

The development of new sporting facilities or improvements require large levels of capital investment so 10 year minimum (and preferably 20 year) projections need to be analysed to fully assess the impact of any changing patterns.

Table 1: Demographic profile of New Zealand 2011, 2021, 2031

Age	2011	2021	2031
14 and under	894,500	918,400	934,800
15 – 24	642,400	604,100	635,300
25 – 44	1,169,400	1,277,100	1,386,500
45 – 64	1,112,000	1,174,800	1,131,300
65 and over	587,100	823,600	1,106,700
Total	4,405,400	4,798,000	5,194,600

Participation projections have been developed by Gemba⁵ based on population projections. These are shown in the table below which indicate the projected level of participation in basketball. This is based on the assumption that levels remain consistent with those captured in 2011. However, this may not be the case across each region so it would be prudent for BBNZ to apply its own projections based on evidence to support BBNZ planning processes.

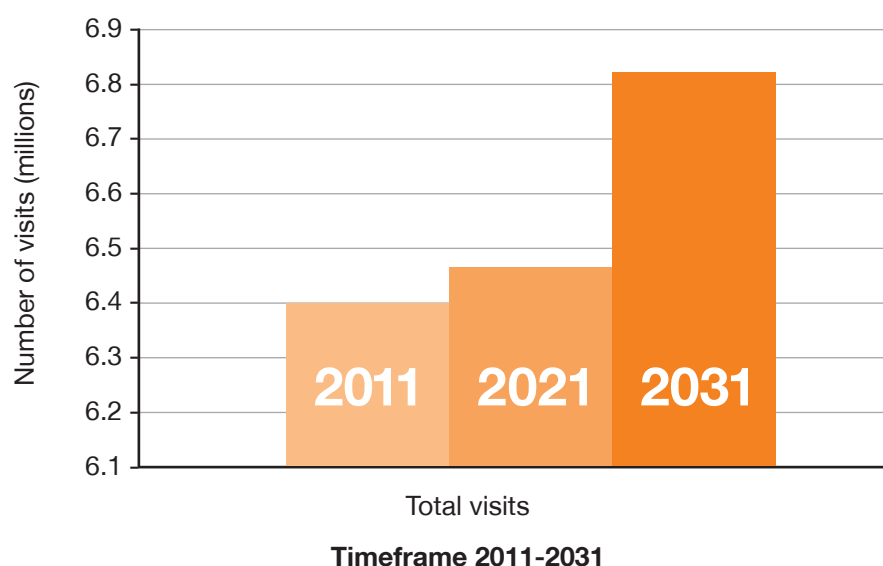
⁵ Gemba Report, Section 4 of the National Facilities Strategy (2014), Sport NZ

Table 2: Projected Basketball Participation Trends by age group 2011, 2021, 2031

Basketball Participation	14 & under	15-24	25-44	45-64	Total
2011 (actual)	275,000	109,208	81,858	22,240	488,306
2021	284,704	102,697	89,397	23,496	500,294
2031	289,788	108,001	97,055	22,626	517,475

Total volume of Basketball Participation 2011-2031

The total number of implied visits specifically for Basketball between 2011 and 2031 is presented in the figure below. The average frequency that has been applied has been 30 visits per annum. This calculation has been taken from the NFS for Indoor Sport. The estimated volume of Basketball patronage increases from 6,399,180 visits in 2011 to 6,830,610 by 2031 (based on projected population and current participation levels remaining constant over the projected timeframe).

Table 3: Total Basketball Visits between the period 2011 and 2031

The population projection translates to an increase of more than 90,000 visits between 2011 and 2021 and a further 360,000 visits between 2021 and 2031. This projected growth, does not take into account any additional product or programme development initiatives by BBNZ.

The NFS for Indoor Sports has estimated the need for indoor courts to be one court per 9,000 residents. This is based on provision of both community and school courts, and does not take into account that the school network is often not available or is unsuitable for community sport.

The following information has been drawn from the NFS for Indoor Sports which shows the potential number of additional community indoor courts above or below the national benchmark estimation required to address the changing population and profile through until 2031. This has a direct impact on basketball and its ability to achieve its target of catering for the current membership and growing the game to meet demand.

Zone	2011 Population	2021 courts under (-) or over (+) benchmark	2031 courts under (-) or over (+) benchmark	To meet National benchmark by 2031
Northern Zone				
Northland	158,700	-5	-5	-5
Auckland	1,529,300	-21	-30	-42
Mid-North Zone				
Waikato	418,500	-9	-10	-11
Bay of Plenty	278,100	+7	+6	+5
Central Zone				
Gisborne	46,700	+6	+6	+6
Hawkes Bay	155,000	-6	-7	-7
Taranaki	110,500	+4	+4	+4
Manawatu - Wanganui	232,700	+4	+4	+4
Capital Zone				
Wellington	492,500	+5	+3	+2
Mainland Zone				
Tasman	48,600	+3	+3	+2
Nelson	46,800	+6	+6	+6
Marlborough	45,900	+1	+1	+1
West Coast	32,700	0	0	0
Canterbury	566,000	-6	-8	-10
Southern Zone				
Otago	213,200	+5	+4	+4
Southland	94,800	+10	+10	+10
New Zealand	4,470,000	+3	-14	-32

This study shows that the area with the greatest need for more courts in the long-term is predicted to be Auckland while the greatest over-supply is expected to be in Southland. Other areas predicted to have a significant shortfall in indoor courts are Northland, Waikato, Hawkes Bay and Canterbury. Auckland also shortage of facilities for national and regional competitions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Because basketball is not a direct provider of facilities, the role of the basketball Associations' is to proactively engage with TAs, schools and RSTs to influence the outcome of TA and RST local and regional facility plans in order to secure spaces for both indoor and outdoor basketball.

Sport facility plans have been developed, or are being developed by TAs and RSTs that largely align with the key findings of the NSL for Indoor Sports. BBNZ and local basketball Associations have an opportunity to leverage off these opportunities to plan for the future and specifically to give basketball a strong voice within the community and around the table.

All of the Associations, within each of the Zone areas, will need to demonstrate a willingness to forgo association boundaries to develop a plan for their area or Zone that provides for a hierarchy of facilities that meet the needs of the sport of basketball.

It is very important for basketball Associations to understand that TAs and RSTs will listen strongly to a voice from a sport that is united and going in the same direction. Where a sport is not united, and is offering differing views and/or is trying to compete with the same sport or other indoor sports within the same city or district, then their voice will be lost and their influence will be nullified.

The basketball Associations will need to use their influence with TAs and RSTs in order to meet the needs of the basketball community. Influence requires evidence based information to support the case that is being built.

A simple planning exercise will be able to produce all of the information required. The important thing is that the information is presented collectively to represent the voice of the sport in that city or district.

Key information to collect and present includes:

- An inventory of all indoor sports venues within the TA area or Zone used by basketball.
- An assessment of the suitability of each venue - size, amenities, standard.
- Participation statistics and an assessment of latent demand.
- A gap analysis - current provision v required provision for winter use.
- A gap analysis - current provision v required provision for summer use.
- Identification of opportunities for redistributing utilisation from winter to summer.

Sport NZ has developed guidelines for forming productive relationships with TAs which can equally be applied to forming relationships with RSTs. These are included in the Appendix C.

In collaboration with TAs and RSTs, BBNZ and basketball Associations need to adopt a number of specific strategies to address the predicted shortfall to meet the needs of the sport.

Six key strategies identified for increasing facilities available for basketball in this guide were:

- Increasing access to school courts for community use.
 - Modifying and increasing access to outdoor courts such as netball courts, tennis courts and recreation spaces.
 - Increased flexibility about court sizes for all levels of the game.
 - Increased flexibility about game times for all levels of the game.
 - Adapting and redeveloping existing facilities.
 - Developing new facilities (including facilities with both indoor and outdoor court provision).
-

An alternative approach: Hoops Centres

In order to meet the long-term needs of the sport, BBNZ could test the feasibility of establishing Hoops Centre/s within each Zone area (scaled up or down in size depending on the population) linked with commercial activities such as cafes and physiotherapist/massage therapist/beauty spa operations.

An independent and professional business case needs to be developed when considering such a facility including both the capital and operating costs of a Hoops Centre. BBNZ needs to be involved in ensuring the level of analysis is appropriate and sufficiently robust to mitigate potential risks.

A priority for feasibility could be a Hoops Centre that is also the national centre of excellence for basketball. This is aligned with a key finding of the NFS for Indoor Sports that there may be opportunities to adapt existing facilities as a national base for some indoor sports, especially where there are potential linkages to sports science or tertiary education.

Creating a Hoops Centre/s would create opportunities for basketball to “own” their own venues rather than compete with all other indoor sports at the community sport level, based on a commercial operating model, possibly a franchise model with common branding and operating systems across New Zealand.

BBNZ could be the Franchisor with risk transferred to the franchisee. The Hoops Centres could be developed as a public-private partnership with support from TAs within the Zone (Council provide the land) and a franchisee/s.

A commercial operation, offering pre-school, school, after-school and holiday programmes as well as a range of summer and winter basketball programmes for all ages and abilities would enable basketball to achieve the growth target of having 150,000 people playing basketball regularly. Access could be provided to other sports, but basketball would have priority access to the Hoops Centres.

REGIONAL FINDINGS AND ZONE PLANS

NFS for Indoor Sports – Regional Findings

The NFS for Indoor Sports makes a number of key findings that align with the predictions of an over or under-supply that relate directly to the needs of basketball in New Zealand.

- Northland needs one multi-court facility to reduce the dependence on the school network.
 - The Auckland region needs 3-4 multi-court facilities to meet demand, and also a range of 2-6 court facilities depending on evidence of demand.
 - Gisborne may require an additional community facility to address current shortfalls and dependence on the school network.
 - Canterbury's proposed Christchurch Metro Sports Facility needs to provide sufficient capacity for the needs of the region.
 - Canterbury needs a further four court facility providing a range of indoor facilities depending on the demographic growth in the region and the changing population patterns.
 - Regions with static but aging populations are likely to have a declining demand for indoor facilities.
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Zone Plans

Facility planning within each of the Zones (Appendix D lists all of the Zones and Associations within the Zones) will focus on developing, redeveloping or accessing the facilities needed to deliver the winter and summer basketball programmes in order to work towards achieving the target of 150,000 people playing basketball regularly by December 2016.

All Associations need to keep abreast of sports facility planning work in their area so that they can contribute and ensure the needs of the sport of basketball are understood and incorporated into the planning.

A draft scope for a Regional Facilities Plan could include the following:

- An inventory of all venues where basketball is currently being played.
 - An assessment of the suitability of that venue for basketball - size, amenities, standard.
 - Basketball membership statistics and an assessment of latent demand.
 - A gap analysis - current provision v required provision for winter use for basketball.
 - A gap analysis - current provision v required provision for summer use for basketball.
 - Identification of opportunities for redistributing basketball utilisation from winter to summer.
 - Testing against the benchmark of one indoor court per 9,000 residents (extrapolated for basketball usage only).
 - An action plan to address the issues identified and work towards providing adequate space to achieve the target for the region.
-

Northern Zone Plan

Sport Northland is updating the 2008 Northland Sports Facility Plan, on behalf of the Far North and Whangarei District Councils. The brief is to take a regional view of sports facility provision across the Northland region (including documenting the condition of current sports facilities), assess and produce a sports facility plan based on predicted future sports facility needs.

The Northland Sports Facility Plan includes both indoor and outdoor sporting and aquatic facilities at a district, regional and (possibly) national level. The NSF for Indoor Sport has identified that Northland needs one multi-court facility to reduce the dependence on the school network, and this need should be reflected in the Northland Sports Facility Plan.

Action Required:

- The Te Tai Tokerau Basketball Association needs to proactively engage with Sport Northland to positively influence the outcome of that plan, aligned with the NSF for Indoor Sport.
- Te Tai Tokerau Basketball should identify the court space required and a location (town) where ideally a multi-sport facility can be built to help grow the sport of basketball.

The NSF for Indoor Sport has identified that the Auckland region needs 3-4 indoor court facilities to meet demand, and a range of 2-6 facilities depending on evidence of demand.

The Auckland Council is currently finalising a draft community facilities network plan which was released in August 2014. They also advise that they want to encourage basketball to develop a code specific facility plan for the Auckland region. Auckland Sport has also expressed an interest and support for facility planning.

Action Required:

- All of the basketball Associations' within the Auckland area need to work collaboratively with Auckland Council to develop an Auckland Basketball Facility Plan, aligned with the NSF for Indoor Sports. They need to demonstrate a willingness to forgo association boundaries to develop a plan that provides for a hierarchy of facilities that meet the needs of the sport of basketball in this area.
- Auckland Council has offered funding support to develop an Auckland Basketball Facility Plan and the basketball Associations' have an opportunity to participate in a project team to support development of this plan.

Mid-North Zone Plan

The majority of the Waikato TAs are currently involved in supporting Sport Waikato in the development of the Waikato Regional Sports Facility Strategy. From this will be developed a long-term strategy for aquatic facilities and indoor sports venues. Strategy documents are available from the Sport Waikato website, www.sportwaikato.org.nz

The summary consultation document identifies a preference for a mix of coordinated facility rationalisation (of aging facilities), optimisation (refurbishment) and new development requiring partnerships between multiple stakeholders with a requirement for cross-boundary partnerships between TAs and other partners.

Specifically the summary consultation document supports two x 4-5 indoor court facilities in the short-term (1-3 years) and two x 2/3 basketball courts in the medium-long term (4-10 years).

It is proposed that one of the larger court facilities is located in the north-east of Hamilton City to serve the wider Waikato district, Waipa and Matamata Piako residents. The summary consultation document recommends partnering with schools for the smaller facilities in the Thames-Coromandel District and/or in Te Aroha.

Action Required:

- All of the basketball Associations within the Mid-North Zone need to work (or continue to work) collaboratively with Sport Waikato.

Central Zone Plan

The NFS for Indoor Sports has identified that Gisborne may require an additional community facility to address current shortfalls and dependence on the school network.

Sport Hawkes Bay is developing a facility plan for this region. No further information is available at this time, but all Associations within this area should collaborate and seek to work closely with Sports Hawkes Bay to influence development of this plan.

Actions Required:

- All of the basketball Associations' within the Central Zone need to work (or continue to work) collaboratively with Sport Hawkes Bay and the TAs in this area to influence development of a facilities plan that meets the needs for basketball in this area, aligned with the NFS for Indoor Sports.

Capital Zone Plan

Sport Wellington is leading a project to develop a facilities plan for the greater Wellington area.

Actions Required:

- All of the basketball Associations' within the Capital Zone need to work collaboratively with Sport Wellington and the TAs in this area to influence development of a facilities plan, based around a hierarchy of facilities for community basketball, aligned with the NFS for Indoor Sports.

Mainland Zone Plan

The NFS for Indoor Sports has identified that the proposed Christchurch Metro Sports Facility needs to provide sufficient capacity for the needs of the region.

Action Required:

- All of the basketball Associations' within the Mainland Zone need to work (or continue to work) collaboratively with the Christchurch City Council to influence agreement to provide for 8-10 courts at the Christchurch Metro Sports Facility and to provide an additional four court facility within the city.
- All of the basketball Associations' within the Mainland Zone need to work (or continue to work) collaboratively with Sport Canterbury to influence agreement to develop a Basketball Facilities Plan based around a hierarchy of facilities for community basketball.

Southern Zone Plan

The NFS for Indoor Sport has identified that the Southern Zone is well provided for with expectations of a surplus through to 2031.

Actions Required:

- All of the basketball Associations' within the Southern Zone need to work collaboratively with Sport Otago and Sport Southland to influence agreement to develop a Basketball Facilities Plan based around a hierarchy of facilities for community basketball.

APPENDIX A: BASKETBALL ASSOCIATIONS WITHIN EACH BBNZ ZONE

Northern Zone

Auckland
Counties Manukau
Harbour
Hibiscus Coast
Te Tai Tokerau
Waitakere West Auckland

Mid-North Zone

Central Country
Lake Taupo
Rotorua
Tauranga City
Te Aroha
Thames Valley
Waikato

Central Zone

Gisborne
Hawkes Bay
New Plymouth
Ngati Porou
Palmerston North
Taranaki Country
Wanganui

Capital Zone

Hutt Valley
Kapiti
Porirua
Wellington

Mainland Zone

Buller
Canterbury
Marlborough
Mid Canterbury
Nelson
North Canterbury
South Canterbury
West Coast

Southern Zone

Eastern Southland
North Otago
Otago
Southland

APPENDIX B: OUTDOOR 3X3 BASKETBALL FACILITIES PLAN SCOPE

A plan for outdoor 3x3 venues should be developed by the Associations in consultation with BBNZ to include the following:

- Establishing criteria for suitable 3x3 sites e.g. location relative to population, size of the space, access to toilets, access to parking, access to shade, access to public transport.
- Identifying potential sites in the community where 3x3 basketball could be played that meet the criteria.
- Identifying frequency of use and/or required dates of use i.e. for regular competitions or Zone events.
- Developing a budget for all expenditure and the income required to at least break-even.
- Identifying minimum registration numbers required to cover costs.
- Identifying equipment requirements and availability.
- Identifying grant funding needs for purchase of equipment where required.
- Identifying resourcing requirements including storage and transport of equipment.
- Identifying organisational requirements including registration of competitions and events with BBNZ, setting registration fees, appointing a 3x3 coordinator.
- An approach to the owners of the space to negotiate and confirm access at the required dates and times (for TA sites this will likely require a formal application for use).
- Identifying marketing activity required to generate registrations in the 3x3 competition or event.
- Developing marketing collateral or initiating social media activity to a level required to ensure market activity resulting in registrations sufficient to ensure a successful competition or event.

APPENDIX C: SPORT NZ ADVICE FOR SPORTS ON ENGAGING WITH TERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES (TA)

UNDERSTAND THE TA YOU ARE APPROACHING:

- Develop an ongoing relationship strategy with the TA, not just for “one off” issues.
- Talk with the relevant TA Manager before submitting anything.
- Know the unique issues/challenges facing the Council and their priorities for investment.
- Use the right language/messages/approach that drives the Councillors (eg. economic development, community development, healthy lifestyles or major events).
- Link into the TA's own plans and LTP.

WHEN COMMUNICATING YOUR “WHOLE-OF-SPORT” PLANS:

- Give evidence of a strategic and measured approach.
- Show confirmation of local RSO and/or Club buy in.
- Identify future national/regional events coming to their region.
- Identify key funding partners – nationally and regionally.

MAKE SURE YOU KNOW ABOUT YOUR OWN SPORT IN THE REGION:

- Local RSO/Club capability and sustainability.
- Club participation demographics (now), trends (future) and issues.
- Degree to which demand meets current facility provision.
- Successes and failures - be honest.

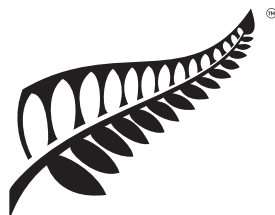
AND IF YOU ARE PROPOSING A FACILITY DEVELOPMENT CONSIDER:

- Evidence of need – reliable and verifiable information.
- The different usage options available – such as amalgamation, partnering, multi-use, all weather.
- Its relationship to other facilities in the region and neighbouring regions – competing/complementing?
- Other capital funding partners – what are you doing to help yourself?
- Organisational capability to manage the facility.
- Financial sustainability – covering all future operational, maintenance and depreciation costs.
- Best industry practice.
- Benefits to the city/region - researched.



BASKETBALL
New Zealand

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SPORT
NEW ZEALAND