

FACILITIES



BASKETBALL
New Zealand

OUTDOOR FACILITIES GUIDE

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For further information please contact Richard Hutchinson: richard@activeinsight.co.nz | 021 875 675

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Basketball New Zealand (BBNZ) and its associations have a key role to play in improving the standards of outdoor basketball facilities in this country. These facilities provide access and opportunities for New Zealanders to be active and participate in basketball.

What is this guide for?

It is important to ensure that all courts, whether new or upgraded, meet the participants' needs if we are to ensure any investment made is maximised.

This Facilities Guide is designed to assist public or private organisations interested in developing or upgrading outdoor courts including basketball associations, councils and funders. The guide outlines how outdoor basketball facilities should be planned, designed, constructed and operated effectively. Importantly, it is intended to ensure that they meet minimum standards and are compliant with appropriate specifications, which are outlined in this guide.

Why invest in basketball facilities?

There is international evidence that basketball is unique amongst sports in that basketball-related programmes can have a particularly positive impact on social outcomes. The research also highlighted that in the context of the fiscal constraints within the public sector, and a heightened focus on value for investment in all sectors, there is no more efficient sporting vehicle than basketball to improve outcomes for individuals and communities.

In 2015 there were over 400,000 New Zealanders who regularly participated in basketball, of which approximately 325,000 are estimated to want to play in a social setting.

When projecting future basketball participation numbers it is important to consider the following factors:

- Population growth
- Increased ethnic diversity (growth of immigrants from basketball-playing backgrounds)
- Aging population.

When these factors are considered it is estimated that the total potential basketball participants will increase to 500,000 by 2028, of which 400,000 will be social players.

The BBNZ Indoor Facility Guide identifies that there is strong demand for basketball combined with a shortfall of indoor courts. Providing access to appropriate outdoor courts can complement the indoor space and provide a cost-effective way to make basketball opportunities that meet both formal and informal demand.

Case studies

This guide gives examples of a wide range of outdoor basketball facilities that are currently provided in a number of different locations. These case studies give examples of both good practice and projects that lessons can be learnt from.

Based on case studies this guide identifies three key lessons:

- Outdoor basketball courts must meet the minimum standards in terms of court size and markings
- Outdoor basketball courts have a positive impact in the urban environment and should be considered when planning for new urban spaces and park design
- Outdoor basketball courts should be in highly visible locations.

Where these factors combine together, outdoor basketball courts will be well utilised, anti-social behaviour will be minimised, they will add to the appeal of the area as a destination and the high level of use will contribute towards the passive surveillance of the area.

This guide concludes with a review of the technical considerations when developing outdoor basketball courts for 3x3 and full court options. It also considers:

- Identifying the purpose of the facility
- Court positioning and site location factors
- Court orientation and design
- Court specifications
- Shade and protection
- Consents and compliance
- Physical accessibility
- Feasibility checklist.

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

It is important to ensure that all courts, whether new or upgraded, meet participants' needs and are of a minimum standard if we are to ensure that their use and the investment made is maximised.

The purpose of this guide

This Facilities Guide is designed to assist public or private organisations interested in developing or upgrading outdoor courts including basketball associations, councils and funders. The guide outlines how outdoor basketball facilities should be planned, designed, constructed and operated effectively. Importantly, it is intended to ensure that they meet minimum standard, and are compliant with appropriate specifications, which is outlined in this guide.

This Facility Guide includes information about court layout and court sizes, adopted from FIBA (Fédération Internationale de Basketball). The Guide also provides a number of case studies to identify good practice and includes various templates to assist in the identification of existing facilities. In addition, there are a number of links to further technical data.

SECTION 2 SOCIAL BENEFITS OF OUTDOOR BASKETBALL

Basketball is enjoyed by many New Zealanders, but there is a big demand for more opportunities in New Zealand society. While the potential is identified, only a fraction of it is being realised. One of the key barriers is limited access to facilities.

The BBNZ Game Plan and the BBNZ Indoor Facilities Guide identify the role of basketball and the importance facilities have within New Zealand society. This Facilities Guide is supported by evidence from overseas that basketball is in some way special or unique, especially with regard to the challenges of inner city communities. There are many local, cultural, national and global characteristics of basketball which, when combined, demonstrate that the sport is efficient and effective in addressing a number of well-known social challenges.

Role of basketball in New Zealand society

Basketball has the potential to assist in addressing issues relating to education, health, inclusion opportunities, aspiration, gang culture, anti-social behaviour and meaningful employment.

The potential benefits of sport and physical recreation are well documented, particularly in the *Economic and Social Value of Sport and Recreation to New Zealand* (2014) study. Many sporting codes can and do identify with the wider community and social benefits that can be achieved through participation in their sport. While this is widely accepted by many, there has been little evidence to fully quantify the wider benefits.

A recent UK All Party Parliamentary Group Inquiry into Basketball (July 2014)¹ focused on the existing and potential impact of basketball. This inquiry recognised that basketball can achieve changes within the greater diversity of the UK's inner cities, and has a strong role to play in the increasing globalisation of sport, culture and business. It was noted that all of this has been achieved despite the immense commercial firepower and pervasive media reach of the more traditional sports in the UK.

This clearly demonstrates how basketball can 'make a difference'.

The BBNZ Game Plan identifies that 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 Basketball Tour with events in 10 centres around New Zealand. This tour was expanded to 12 centres in 2015/2016 and linked with community 3x3 basketball organised by associations. This is seen as an important element going forward to promote increased participation in basketball.

For further detail on the role of basketball see Appendix 1.

¹ www.appgbasketball.org.uk/index.html

SECTION 3 DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR BASKETBALL

Current participation

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

Basketball appeals to a wide demographic profile and has higher participation rates in the Maori (9.7%), and Pacific People (9.5%) and Asian (8.7%) populations than in the NZ European population (4.7%) aged 16 and over.

There are approximately 80,000 members currently registered with BBNZ, being 16% of total participants in basketball. There is an opportunity to convert more of these casual players into people who play basketball regularly in local leagues and events.

When this data is considered against the current population, it is possible to estimate the number of total potential basketball players by region including the number of social players (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Potential demand (for regular participation aged 5-49 years) by regional area 2014

Region	Population	Active Population (5-49 years old)	Total Potential Participants	Potential Social Only Players
Northland	166,000	88,580	16,355	13,902
Auckland	1,526,900	977,400	180,467	153,397
Waikato	430,800	255,340	47,146	40,074
Bay of Plenty	282,300	157,410	29,064	24,705
Gisborne	47,100	27,900	5,151	4,379
Hawke's Bay	158,900	88,260	16,296	13,852
Taranaki	114,800	65,210	12,040	10,234
Manawatu-Wanganui	232,500	132,450	24,456	20,787
Wellington	491,400	303,250	55,992	47,593
Tasman	49,100	25,910	4,784	4,066

² Active NZ Survey (2008), Sport NZ ³ NZ Young People's Survey (2011), Sport NZ

Table continued on next page

Region	Population	Active Population (5 – 49 years old)	Total Potential Participants	Potential Social Only Players
Nelson	49,300	27,000	4,985	4,237
Marlborough	44,800	22,640	4,180	10,216
West Coast	32,800	17,630	3,255	2,767
Canterbury	574,300	338,810	62,558	53,174
Otago	211,600	124,920	23,065	19,605
Southland	96,500	55,330	10,216	8,684
	4,509,100	2,708,040	500,000	425,011

* Based on NZ Statistics Census 2013 and participation rates identified through the Active NZ (2007/08) Survey and the Young Peoples Survey (2011)

Potential future demand

The population of New Zealand is projected to grow significantly over future years. Ethnic diversity is also greatly increasing. These changing demographics have the potential to significantly impact on the numbers of people playing basketball.

The active population has been defined as aged 5-49 years old and is the age group that represents the majority of participants.

The national population is projected to increase significantly over coming years, but the rate of change varies significantly across the country. When combined with an aging population, some areas are projected to have an increase in the active population, but in other areas the active population is projected to decline.

When considering future projected basketball participation numbers and future players, it is important to consider the future active population. Where the active population is projected to grow, so is participation. Where the active population is projected to decrease, so is participation.

In projecting future participation the active population is influenced by the following factors:

- Population growth
- Increased ethnic diversity (growth of immigrants from basketball-playing backgrounds)
- Aging population.

The population is projected to increase from 4.5 million to 5.3 million by 2033. During the same period the active population is projected to decrease from 60% of the total population to 56%.

The impact of these changing demographics is not the same across the country.

The Auckland region is projected to increase in both total population (31.6%) and in the active population (25%, or 977,400 to 1,223,110). However in the Nelson and Tasman regions, the total population is projected to increase while the active population is projected to decrease.

When all of these factors are considered against the future population it is estimated that the total potential basketball participants will increase to 552,000 by 2033, of which 469,000 will be social players (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2 Potential demand (for regular participation aged 5-49 yrs) by regional area by 2033

Region	Projected Population	Active Population (5-49 years old)	Total Potential Participants	Potential Social Only Players
Northland	181,600	87,440	16,145	13,723
Auckland	2,010,500	1,223,110	225,835	191,960
Waikato	496,600	271,240	50,082	42,569
Bay of Plenty	318,000	162,510	30,006	25,505
Gisborne	48,600	26,810	4,950	4,208
Hawke's Bay	166,600	82,520	15,236	12,951
Taranaki	127,200	66,620	12,301	10,456
Manawatu-Wanganui	238,600	126,670	23,388	19,880
Wellington	538,500	302,460	55,846	47,469
Tasman	54,000	23,260	4,295	3,651
Nelson	55,000	26,120	4,823	4,099
Marlborough	47,200	21,320	3,937	3,346
West Coast	34,000	16,630	3,071	2,610
Canterbury	689,000	374,310	69,113	58,746
Otago	233,600	126,190	23,300	19,805
Southland	98,900	52,680	9,727	8,268
	5,337,900	2,989,890	552,053	469,245

* Based on NZ Statistics Population Projections 2033 (2013 base) and participation rates identified through the Active NZ (2007/08) Survey and the Young Peoples Survey (2011)

These projections do not take account of the increasing diversity and different participation rates. When the national ethnic population projections are considered there is a significant increase in the Maori, Pacific People and Asian communities.

Table 3.3 Projected ethnic population and median age

	2013	2028	Percentage of Population 2013	Percentage of Population 2028	Median Age 2013	Median Age 2028
NZ European	3,423,700	3,547,600	68%	60%	40.5	42.4
Maori	692,300	906,000	14%	15%	24.5	26.4
Asian	541,300	924,000	11%	16%	19.9	20.6
Pacific People	344,400	486,500	7%	8%	22.2	24.2

Source: Statistics NZ, National Ethnic Population Projections, Characteristics, 2013 (base).

When these above factors are taken into account alongside the significantly lower median age the Maori, Asian and Pacific People, basketball is ideally placed to meet future population needs.

These changing demographics and the move towards more informal and casual activities have the potential to significantly impact on the number of people playing basketball, especially young people in the main urban centres.

SECTION 4 CASE STUDY REVIEWS

There are a wide range of outdoor basketball facilities in a variety of different locations. This range of facilities and the locations in which they are found can result in difficulties in identifying all the outdoor courts within a particular area.

To assist in the development and planning of outdoor basketball courts some examples of the potential range of facilities and case studies are set out below:

The facility continuum

Covered Outdoor Courts



Multiple Outdoor Courts

Single Court

Multiple 3x3 Courts



Single 3x3 Court

Multi-Sports Courts



Temporary Courts

Park Courts

Flexible Use of Space



Case study

ASB Stadium / Selwyn College, Auckland

Facility type

Optimising existing court spaces

Overview

Here a block of four tennis courts have been provided at Selwyn College, Auckland. One court is marked as a full-sized outdoor basketball court with a movable tennis net.

The courts are co-located with the ASB Stadium (a community/school partnership), which is also the main indoor venue for Auckland Basketball Services leagues and competition.

Key characteristics

The courts are used mainly for casual basketball during lunchtime and after school, as well as school PE. One of the strengths of the court, identified by the Recreation Centre, was the ability to use the facility either as a full court or as two 3x3 courts due to the flexibility of a removable tennis net.

While the courts are well used for casual participation, they also have a secondary role as overflow parking when there are larger events held at the site.

The courts provide:

- Open access courts
- A highly visible location – adjacent to the main entrance and car park with road frontage
- Flexibility to provide a full/half-court with an additional hoop on the side
- Multi-sport markings with movable tennis nets.

Lessons and benefits

- Open access site co-located with a college and recreation centre
- Flexible design to allow for different activities at the same time
- Careful planning is required to ensure that other activities (e.g. car parking) do not reduce the availability of the courts.

Further information

Manager, ASB Stadium 09 5210094
manager@asbstadium.co.nz



ASB Stadium / Selwyn College courts

Case study

Auckland Waterfront

Facility type

Half-court in urban park

Overview

An outdoor basketball court was developed as part of the Wynyard Wharf redevelopment on the Auckland Waterfront and is located within the urban public space.

The court is co-located with other activities including informal recreation, a playground and in close proximity to other significant developments on the waterfront.

Key characteristics

The Wynyard Play space includes a playground and the 3x3 court. It was initially designed for interim use as part of the park's development ahead of the Rugby World Cup in 2011. The approach was to provide an area, which included a site for children's play, and an area for an active outdoor multi-sports court that includes basketball makings.

Approximate cost of design, consent and construction for Site 13 (playground, sports court and toilets) was \$500,000. However the cost of the sports court was minimal as it used an existing slab as the court surface with some minor amendments. The court receives regular cleaning and is included with the litter sweeping and cleaning programme of the wider waterfront area.

The court is almost always in use and there have been a number of requests for a second hoop to accommodate younger players when the existing hoop is busy. In addition, the court is used by Waterfront Auckland's Place Making and Activation Team for holiday programmes and activities.

There have been a number of intermittent repairs to the hoop with the net replaced several times over the last three years, but a custom-made net in marine grade stainless steel chain has been in place for the past 12 months. Previously it was noted that an 'off-the-shelf' rope net was lasting 24 hours and a metal one lasts around a week.

Lessons and benefits

- Robust and appropriate design – use of a stainless steel net extends life
- High-profile area designed as part of a public open space
- Co-location with an urban park increases maintenance but without increasing costs due to daily schedules in the Silo Park
- Lighting installed to maximise usage
- High usage assists in providing passive surveillance to the surrounding area
- Demand is increasing and a single court is considered to restrict the use.

Further information

Waterfront Auckland 09 3368820
www.waterfrontauckland.co.nz



Auckland Waterfront half-court

Case study **ASB Sport Centre, Wellington**

Facility type	Co-location with other sports facilities
Overview	An open access outdoor 3x3 court has been developed as part of the 12 court indoor community sport centre. The court has an asphalt surface, a robust galvanised and painted hoop set, and fence protection on three sides.
Key characteristics	<p>The Wellington 12 court indoor community sports centre was opened in 2011 at a cost of \$47.5m. In addition to 12 indoor courts, an outdoor half-court is provided at the main entrance.</p> <p>The indoor centre attracts over 600,000 users annually. While half-court's are not measured for usage, it is considered the court is well used, particularly after school and on weekends.</p> <p>The court is predominantly used for unstructured and casual use, especially by people who have friends or siblings playing organised sport inside the main venue.</p> <p>It is considered that, over time, the proximity of the outdoor court has assisted with the migration of informal/casual players indoors into team and club-based activities.</p> <p>While there are many positive aspects, it is noted that the hoop is set at 3.66m as opposed to the standard 3.07m. This reduces some of the potential vandalism risks to the hoop, but it restricts the full potential use of the court.</p>
Lessons and benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-location with indoor facilities assists in the migration of some informal/casual players into more structured team-based activity Care is required when designing robust and vandal-resistant facilities so that it does not compromise the playing experience.
Further information	<p>Manager, ASB Sports Centre (04) 830 0500</p> <p>www.wellington.govt.nz</p>



ASB Sport Centre 3x3 outdoor court

Case study

Cog Park, Wellington

Facility type

Multi-use / shared facilities

Overview

Cog Park a small seaside pocket-park in the Wellington suburb of Hataitai. It has a single court for tennis, netball and basketball, specifically designed for casual community use.

Key characteristics

The courts are designed for multi-use including netball, tennis and basketball. Over time they have become mainly used for tennis and basketball, with basketball becoming the dominant activity.

The court is fully enclosed. It has an asphalt surface with robust equipment that has been in place since its installation in 2010. It can accommodate two 3x3 games simultaneously.

The site is highly visible from the road and surrounding park which assists in minimising anti-social behaviour. It is also a popular location for holiday and Hoop Club programmes delivered by Wellington City Council.

Lessons and benefits

- In multi-sport facilities where there is unstructured activity one code can become the dominant user at the expense of other codes
- While this indicates a high level of demand for basketball, in some circumstances it may be beneficial to develop dedicated facilities to avoid conflicts between users as the initial expectations of each potential user group may not be met
- Highly visible location reduces anti-social behaviour
- Utilising the sites for holiday programmes and semi-structured activity maximises the use of the site.

Further information

Parks, Sport and Recreation, Wellington City Council (09) 499 4444
www.wellington.govt.nz



Cog Park single court

Case study

Beach Court, Orewa

Facility type	Park, beach location
Overview	A full-sized basketball court located within a coastal park, adjacent to a surf club and campsite.
Key characteristics	<p>A full-sized basketball court within a coastal park location that is used for informal basketball activities. The court has been established for a number of years and is showing signs of age. The court requires minimal maintenance and is overseen through regular park maintenance with a specific programme of sweeping the court six times a year.</p> <p>While there are currently no plans to refurbish the court and the use of the venue is not monitored, use is highest during the summer and holiday periods when visitors to the beach and the holiday park are at their highest.</p> <p>The court is close to the Surf Club and car park, and is adjacent to a children's play area and a beach volleyball court. The combination of the different activities in the park and the beach front location assist in making the park a destination for informal activity.</p>
Lessons and benefit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synergies between passive and active recreation opportunities increase the range of activities on offer • The range of activities help to promote the area as a destination and increase the desirability of the beach environment to a wider range of participants.
Further information	<p>Parks Advisor, North Auckland Council (09) 301 0101</p> <p>www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz</p>



Beach court – full-sized basketball court

Case study

Temporary venues – The Burger King 3x3 National Basketball Tour

Facility type	Event / Temporary Facility / Commercial Sponsorship
Overview	The Burger King 3x3 National Basketball Tour is an event run between November and April at 14 locations around the country.
Key characteristics	<p>The Burger King 3x3 National Basketball Tour was established in 2013/14 at 10 venues throughout New Zealand. The tour is endorsed by FIBA and sponsored by Burger King Ltd. The event was expanded to 12 venues in 2014/15 and to 14 venues in 2015/16. The Burger King 3x3 National Basketball Tour is open to all players and has U14, U16, U18 and Open grades for both men's and women's.</p> <p>Temporary competition venues are established at the various locations around the country, with the aim of providing a high-profile site to maximise the exposure of the competition and to promote the game. The venues include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trusts Arena car park, Henderson, Auckland • Westlake Girls' High School, Auckland • Aotea Square, Queen Street, Auckland • Garden Place, Victoria Street, Hamilton • Blake Park Tennis Courts, Mt Maunganui • City Centre, Rotorua • Waiwhakaitio Netball Courts, New Plymouth • Tahunanui Beach Reserve Tennis Courts, Nelson • Hagley Park Netball Centre, Christchurch • The Octagon, Dunedin • Southland Boys' High School, Invercargill • Odrlins Plaza, Wellington Waterfront, Wellington • Waldegrave Street car park, Palmerston North • Manukau Council Admin Grounds, Manukau.
Lessons and benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3x3 competitions and events can be established in both sporting and non-sporting areas • The informal nature of 3x3 supports an event-based structure attracting both regular basketball participants as well as casual players • Temporary event-based facilities complement existing permanent facilities and help promote basketball, increase participation as well as providing a competitive structure.



The Burger King 3x3 National Basketball Tour – temporary venue

Design considerations to avoid

In addition to a large number of well-designed facilities there are a significant number of outdoor basketball facilities where the design of the court impacts on the level of use. This reduces the value of the investment made. While it is important to learn from the positive case studies, it is also useful to learn from poor design.

A school facility

The site is adjacent to the road and has open access out of school hours. Three hoops have been provided around a central post, but they have been covered. While this approach has provided for three hoops, it is restricted in the way it can be used:

- The cover is low and restricts the way the courts can be used
- Poor hoop design interferes with play
- No court markings
- Courts are too small and an inappropriate shape
- Site used as a meeting point, bus bay / pick-up point.

The facility can be used for very informal basketball, but it limits casual play and game development.



Example of a school facility that is poorly designed

A community centre facility

A basketball hoop has been developed adjacent to a play area at a community centre. The design of the hoop and backboard is very robust but:

- The court is too small and is an inappropriate shape
- There are no line markings.

The facility can be used for very informal basketball, but it limits casual play and game development.



Community centre example

A park facility

These are typical of many basketball facilities developed in public parks where a basketball court has been built to provide an opportunity for casual recreation.

Many of these types of facility have robust hoop and backboard designs, but the use is often limited in a number of ways:

- Many of the courts are small and do not meet the minimum size for a 3x3 court
- There are often no court markings
- The majority are single court venues, which restricts development opportunities.

Discussions with basketball associations highlight that these facilities are of limited use in developing basketball. If these were a half-court or two half-courts, the association would be able to work with casual users and help facilitate local events or informal/unstructured competition between these users to increase participation and use of the facility.



Example of a park facility



In considering all of the identified case studies there are three key lessons that have been identified:

- Outdoor basketball courts must meet the minimum standards in terms of court size and markings
- Outdoor basketball courts have been demonstrated to have a positive impact in the urban environment and, where possible, should be considered when planning for new urban spaces and park design
- Outdoor basketball courts should be in highly visible locations.

Where these factors combine together:

- Outdoor basketball courts will be well utilised
- Anti-social behaviour will be minimised
- They will add to the appeal of the area as a destination
- The high level of use will contribute towards the passive surveillance of the area.

SECTION 5 TECHNICAL GUIDELINES

This section includes the technical guidelines for court layout, size and specifications to assist with the development of outdoor basketball courts in New Zealand.

This includes consideration of 3x3 and full courts including single and multiple court layouts. The main factors to consider include:

- Identifying the purpose of the facility
- Court positioning and site location factors
- Court orientation and design
- Court specifications
- Shade and protection
- Consents and compliance
- Physical accessibility
- Feasibility checklist.

These guidelines are a recommended approach and should be used as a aid to help inform the development of a project. Detailed design will need to take into account site-specific planning issues.

Identifying the purpose of the facility

Prior to considering the development of outdoor basketball facilities, you should fully understand the strategic purpose of the facility and identify how it will be used.

The case studies have identified a number of key attributes that should be considered when identifying the technical requirements for a court, as well as a number of important design considerations to avoid.

Early consideration of the facilities purpose will maximise the investment made to ensure that the right facility is in the right place. For example, a well-designed and specified 3x3 court can meet the needs of casual/informal play, as well as semi-structured activities, local events, game development, casual competitions or coaching. An inappropriately designed hoop on a small concrete pad is of limited use and could even reduce the potential for casual activity.

Court positioning and site location factors

Given the role that basketball can play in supporting wider social objectives (as identified in Section 2), there are many factors that should be considered when locating courts. These include:

- Highly populated urban areas which are inhabited by young people
- Having in the immediate proximity of facilities that already provide the possibility of socialisation such as schools, existing sports centres, parks within densely inhabited areas and parking facilities that are not in frequent use
- Building them in areas that experience seasonal peaks in population to allow an alternative activity, such as outdoor facilities built in proximity to beaches.

When considering potential locations for outdoor basketball facilities, it is important that they are not considered solely from the sporting point of view, but also as a basic element in wider urban and social planning.

Considering these aspects at the initial planning stage will not only maximise the use of the facilities, but ensure the potential social benefits are as well.

Basketball can play a significant role in meeting the recreational needs of a wide and diverse cross-section of the community and contribute towards a number of wider social benefits. Given this potential role, it is recommended that basketball facilities should be considered an integral part of urban design and planning. This should include new urban spaces in the planning for recreational spaces in new sub-divisions, as well as the development of open spaces or recreational facilities.

Locating facilities at school sites provides a number of benefits and, if carefully planned, can positively address many of the site factors identified. In addition, the use of school sites can gain access to strategic sites in the centre of communities, maximise the use of facilities and avoid unnecessary duplication.

Further factors when considering school-based facilities include:

- The potential to separate the facility on school sites to provide an open access court in a visible location, preferably with road access. While this is an important consideration for formal, organised sport activities, it is essential for informal activities, such as outdoor basketball
- Ensuring facilities are accessible on a long-term basis is a significant issue. The UK Outdoor Basketball Initiative (OBI) shows that of the total investment into outdoor basketball facilities, the greatest loss of access is on school courts where courts are no longer accessible to community use.

The reasons for the loss of access included:

- The facility had been fenced off to maintain the security of the other school facilities
- Courts had been built over to meet the demand for additional classrooms
- Courts had been converted to artificial grass or multi-sport facilities to meet the wider sporting needs of the school.

When considering potential locations, factor in the following:

Site factors	Potential impact
Proximity to potential participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring the courts are located within communities with a large population of young people with a higher participation in basketball While reviewing the UK OBI, the London region was found to have the highest participant base in basketball, but the second lowest number of courts developed. This is a missed opportunity.
High visibility of the facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring courts are visible increases awareness of the courts and the level of use Visible facilities can add to a sense of place and belonging within the community, and help define a public area, e.g. the Auckland Waterfront and Waitangi Park in Wellington Facilities that are highly visible and located near other activities can reduce the level of vandalism and perceptions of anti-social behaviour.
Co-location of facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible, facilities should be co-located with other activities A pilot study into six different activity areas within the UK OBI suggests that courts located in parks and at recreation centres created the greatest longer-term access to basketball courts. There were suggestions that courts placed at community centres were not as well used because these centres were not popular with the demographic of the basketballers.
Ensuring on-going public access to the courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that the site continues to be available and used for basketball is an important consideration Evidence highlights some sites that have been intended for basketball use, but do not get used to their full potential. Reasons include facilities that are multi-use where other codes dominate, e.g. shared netball courts. The UK OBI identified that this is an issue with football dominating at multi-use games areas Occasionally courts at leisure facilities get used as car parks, e.g. the outdoor basketball court at Selwyn College and the ASB Recreation Centre in Auckland are used as overflow car parks. The UK OBI identified that courts built at recreation centres were regularly used as car parks restricting on-going access.
Ease of access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Courts should be in a location that has easy access with consideration given to good public transport links Good access enables users to get to and from the site easily, and allows the access of emergency vehicles if required. Good public transport links enable users to easily disperse from the facility, minimising the impact on neighbouring properties.
Ease of access High-quality facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-quality facilities in appropriate locations have a significant impact on the overall level of use Anecdotal evidence from existing facilities suggests that players will travel further to use a quality court, and this was supported by a review of the UK OBI.

Maximising the use of existing facilities

There are a significant number of opportunities to maximise the use of existing facilities, in particular netball courts. This can be achieved through installing multi-court markings and dual or reversible hoops.

Opportunities to maximise the use of existing facilities should be considered, but the case studies have identified that care must be taken to ensure that one code does not dominate the use of the courts at the expense of other codes.

Where courts are well used throughout the week by one code, the benefits of installing basketball hoops is limited. The existing code is likely to dominate the courts to meet demand and the value of the investment would not be realised. Should outdoor courts only be used occasionally by other codes, installing basketball hoops to provide multi-sport opportunities is a very cost-effective way of providing additional community activity and maximising the use of an under-used court.

For further detail see Appendix 4.

Court orientation and design

A north-south court orientation (with a tolerance of 10° to 15° deviation) is preferred for both 3x3 and full courts to reduce sun glare.

The court size and internal dimensions of the playing areas are derived from the FIBA Official Basketball Court Markings 2010⁴ for a full-sized court.

The full-sized court dimensions are 28mx15m with a perimeter band of 2m.

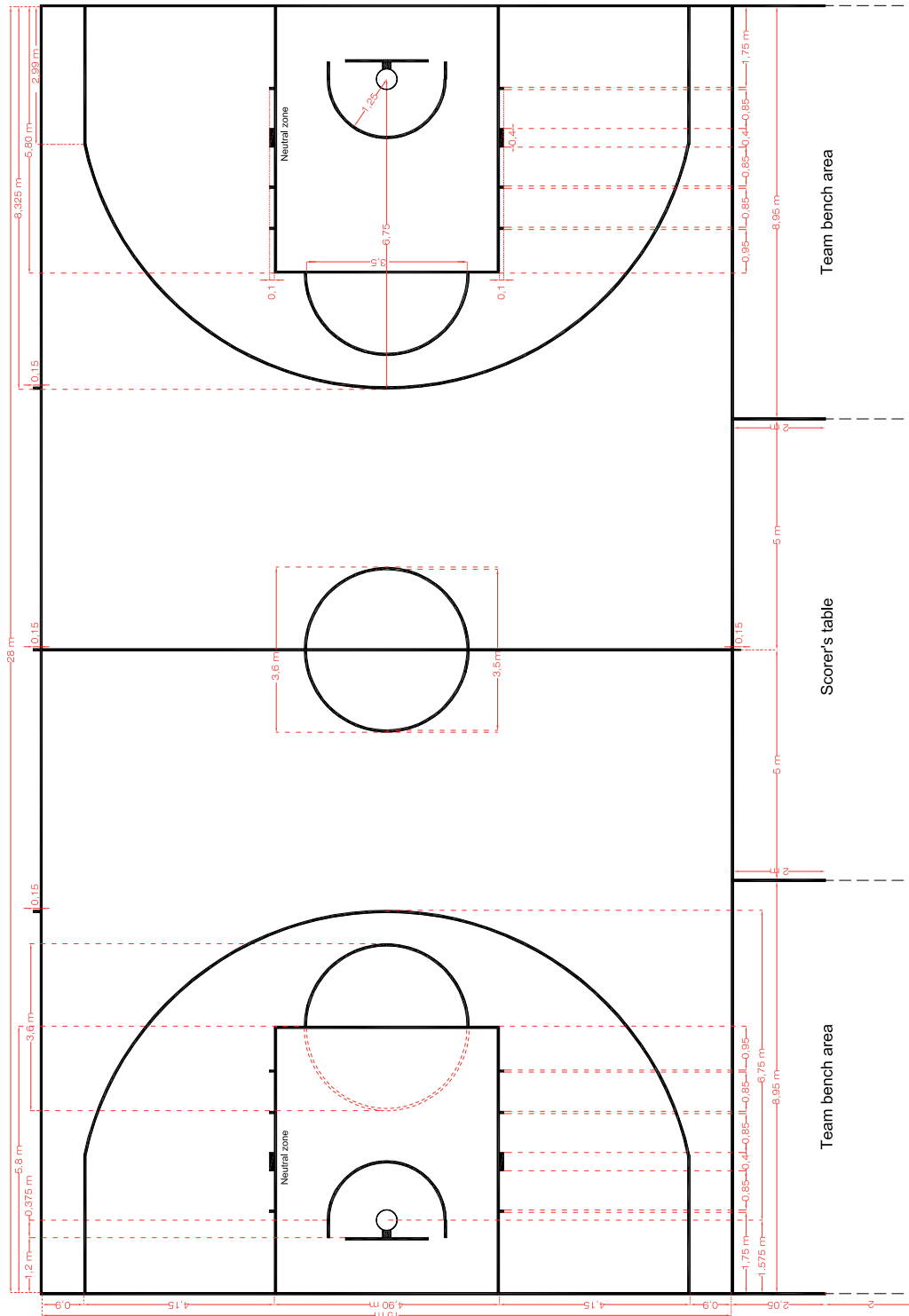
3x3 court dimensions are 14mx15m with a perimeter band of 2m.

All courts should be:

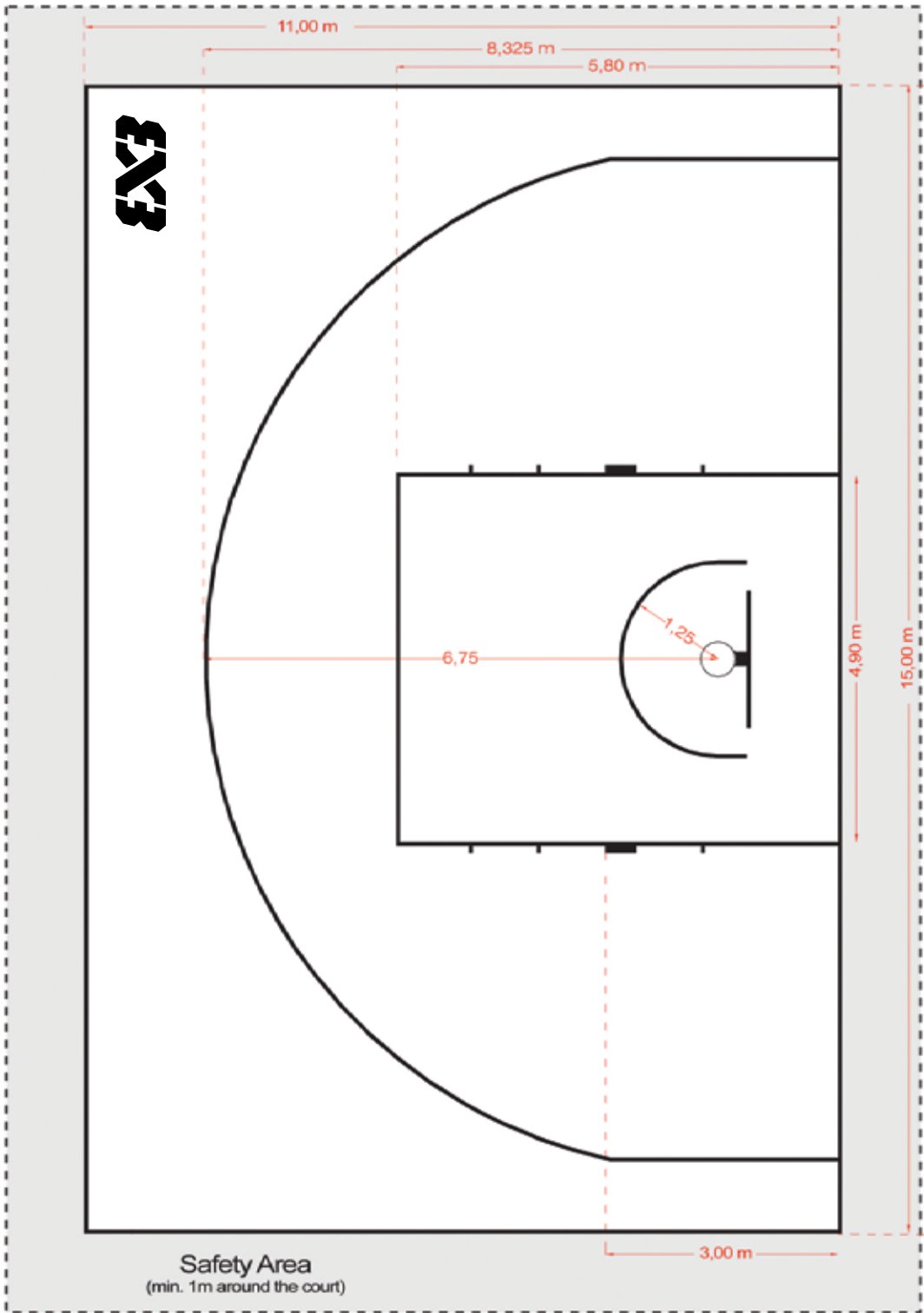
- Level and free of obstacles with a maximum slope of 1° from the centre to allow for run-off of surface water
- All court lines (black on the following diagrams) shall be 5cm in width
- In the following diagrams, all red and dotted lines are auxiliary lines that indicate correct measurements (the team bench and scorer's table are indicative for potential events).

⁴ www.fiba.com/pages/eng/fc/FIBA/ruleRegu/p/openNodeIDs/897/selNodeID/897/baskOffiRule.html

FIBA 2010 court markings

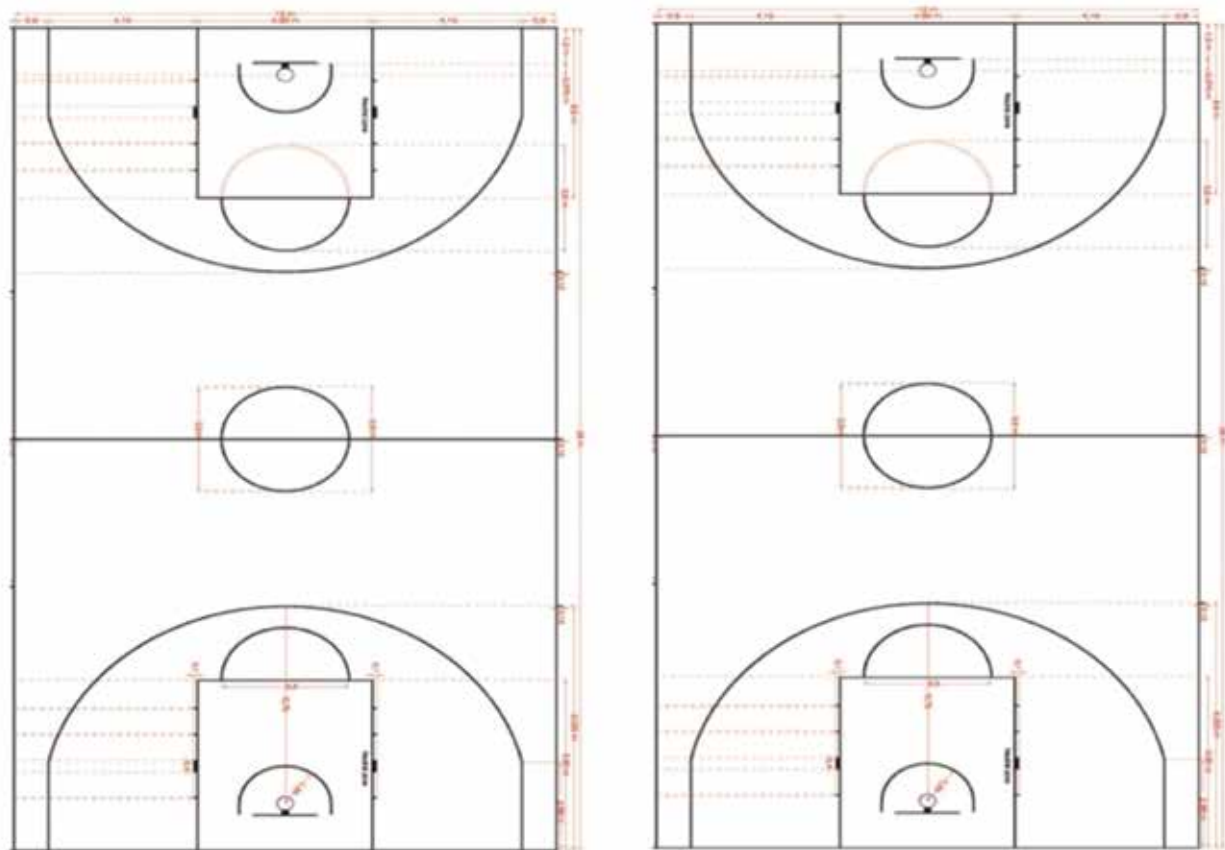


FIBA 2010 court markings (3x3 court)



Multiple court layouts (full-sized courts)

It is recommended that courts are aligned side by side with a minimum combined distance of 4m between them. Additional courts can be added depending on the available space. Where courts are added end-to-end, it is recommended that there is a minimum combined distance of 6m between courts.



Multiple court layouts (3x3 courts)

There are several ways in which 3x3 courts can be laid out. The recommended layout is a full-sized court which can also be used as two 3x3 courts. While this approach is the simplest layout, it has the added advantage that a full-size court is available for use.

When considering the most appropriate layout for any given location, it is recommended that baskets are located to maintain a north-south playing orientation and that adjoining courts do not overlap each other.

Court specifications

In finalising the court specifications there are a number of different options that can be considered to fit the purpose of the court and the budget available. However, there is a minimum specification that all outdoor courts should achieve.

Minimum outdoor court specification

Basketball courts	Minimum specifications
Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FIBA approved dimensions (full court) – 28mx15m FIBA approved dimensions (3x3 court) – 14mx15m Variations to reduce the court by up to 4m in length (full court) and 2m (3x3 court) and 2m on width is permissible for community / social courts. While not recommended, this approach should only be considered where space is limited and outdoor basketball would not otherwise be considered.
Safety run-off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2m run-off and side margin 3m clearances for wheelchair basketball.
Minimum height clearance	7m above the court.
Court surface	Level, free of obstacles, with a maximum slope of 1° from the centre, to allow for run-off of surface water.
Basketball rings	3.05m above ground with the pole at least 1m from the end court line with a fixed ring bolted directly to the backboard.
Kiwi Hoops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8ft (2.43m) above the ground for Kiwi Hoops (basketball for under 10 year olds) Consideration should be given to ensuring a robust construction to prevent damage.
Backboard	1800x1200mm made from 18-24mm marine grade plywood.

When considering the design and specification of courts there is flexibility to ensure that courts are designed to meet the identified needs of the community they are intended to serve. In addition to the identified minimum court specifications, there are a number of desirable design considerations that should be included where possible.

While all of these features are beneficial, the introduction of court lighting should be considered in every outdoor court installation to increase the use and maximise the value of the investment in the outdoor courts.

Desirable outdoor court specifications

Basketball courts	Options
Court surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-layered cushioned surface with acrylic finishing surface for use on asphalt and concrete surfaces Asphalt (part of the court substrate) Concrete (part of the court substrate).
Court substrate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asphalt (generally 25mm-30mm) Concrete (generally 100mm-125mm).
Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asphalt-formed dish channel drains on each side of the court Modular-grated trench drainage system made from corrosion-resistant modular components.
Basketball rings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spring break-away ring Removable ring where vandalism or security is a problem.
Backboard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LED backboards 13mm tempered glass Metal mesh / plate design.
Lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum maintained average horizontal luminance (200 lux) Pole height is recommended to be between 8-12m increasing to between 12-15m for multiple courts.
Drinks station	Stainless steel and vandal-resistant.
Street furniture	Seats and seating systems, rubbish bins and bicycle racking systems.
Paths and networks	Concrete and/or asphalt pathways to integrate to the existing path network.
Services	Consider connections for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data, power, WIFI hotspot Drainage, water (potable).
Fencing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.4m to 3m chain link (or similar) around the perimeter of full courts No fencing is recommended for individual 3x3 courts.

The above minimum and desirable facility specification has been provided with assistance from Studio 106 Architects.

Shade and protection

Covered courts provide shade and protection from inclement weather and extend the use of the facility. There are many options available, including tensioned fabric structures, such as the one developed at Westlake Girls' High School in Auckland.

While covering the court may be cost prohibitive in some cases, consideration should be given to providing shade adjacent to the court or over seating areas.

Consents and compliance

When developing a court design, consideration should be given to local plan requirements and the impacts on neighbours, with particular regard to lighting and noise levels.

Installing lighting is recommended as it maximises the use of the outdoor courts. Specialist design of lighting is required to minimise light spill and ensure the impact on neighbouring properties is minimised.

Physical accessibility

All courts should be designed to ensure inclusive access for all potential users. Guidelines and toolkits that assist in ensuring accessible facilities can be found at:

Office for Disability Issues: www.odi.govt.nz | Sport England: www.sportengland.org

Barrier Free Trust: www.barrierfreenz.org.nz | Disability Sport NI: www.dsni.co.uk

Public and private opportunities

Basketball has a wide appeal and a high level of street credibility. For this reason there is potential to explore public and private partnerships to develop outdoor basketball facilities. This has been demonstrated through the Burger King 3x3 National Basketball Tour and the SPARK Boroughs project: www.sparkboroughs.co.nz.

Feasibility checklist

When developing an outdoor basketball facility, it is important to assess the project feasibility. This will identify the need and assist in ensuring that appropriate facilities are developed. There are many different approaches that can be taken. The Lottery Grants Board provides a useful checklist as to what should be considered: www.grantsonline.govt.nz.



Westlake Girls' High School – Covered court

APPENDIX 1 EVIDENCE OF SOCIAL BENEFITS OF BASKETBALL

A recent UK All Party Parliamentary Group Inquiry into Basketball (July 2014)⁵ focused on the existing and potential impact of basketball. This Inquiry recognised that basketball can achieve changes within the changing demographics of the UK's inner cities, and the increasing globalisation of sport, culture and business. It was noted that all of this has been achieved despite the immense commercial firepower and pervasive media reach of the more traditional sports in the UK.

While the Inquiry was focused on the UK, the findings on the role of basketball are considered directly relevant to New Zealand. The Inquiry concluded that there is no single or small group of characteristics of basketball that drives this apparent 'special' status, but rather a number of particular factors which, in combination, are unique.

These include the facts that basketball:

- Is very physical and athletic, while essentially non-contact
- Is played by both sexes
- Has huge street credibility globally and is perceived as being 'cool'
- Has a strong affinity to music and lifestyle
- Can be played with very little in terms of equipment, space or money
- Is a team game, but one which can be played and skills honed as an individual
- Has a global community with many routes to achieve success locally, nationally, in European clubs, in US colleges, and for the very few, in the NBA
- Features global superstars who are primarily in ethnic minority communities
- Boasts professional players who are exceptional proponents of the value of education, aspiration and sport as a route to success.

By way of demonstrating the potential role that basketball can play the Inquiry noted a number of case studies. These included 200 participants in the Midnight Basketball programme in Milan (the equivalent of Twilight Basketball run by Scottish Sports Futures), which revealed that:

- 24 crimes had been avoided, delivering €191,489 (\$290,000) worth of savings to society
- The educational and employment impacts had been valued at €185,467 (\$280,000)
- There had been 4,256 extra sessions of physical activity, equating to a total of one additional year of (quality adjusted) life expectancy gained, with a value of €23,772 (\$36,000)
- It was estimated that the programme had delivered at least a benefit-to-cost ratio of €8.64 (\$13.10) for every €1 (\$1) invested.

Conclusion

The Inquiry concluded that basketball is evidently unique amongst sports in that basketball-related programmes can have a particularly positive impact on educational outcomes. It was also noted that in the context of the fiscal constraint within the public sector, and a heightened focus on value for investment in all sectors, there is no more efficient sporting vehicle than basketball to improve outcomes for individuals and communities.

These findings clearly outline the potential role of basketball and the value it can contribute towards a range of wider social outcomes within New Zealand.

⁵ www.appgbasketball.org.uk/index.html

APPENDIX 2 UNDERTAKING A COURT AUDIT

The way in which a number of outdoor basketball courts have been developed over the years and the informal way in which they are often used can make it difficult to undertake an audit. Identifying the location, quality and accessibility of outdoor basketball courts can be difficult as there is currently no single source of information. Most courts are located either within parks, close to community or sports facilities, or on school sites.

Source of information on courts

- Undertake a review of the council websites to identify sports and recreation facilities and parks
- Contact parks and sports and recreation advisors
- Contact the Regional Sports Trust
- Use web-based court directories including: www.basketball.isport.com
- Contact local schools directly.

An audit template is set out on the next page outlining the type of information that should be collected when undertaking an audit of local courts. In an ideal world, all of this information could be easily collated but this is not always the case. Information on individual outdoor courts is often very limited, again as a result of the informal way in which many of the courts have been developed.

The Word template and Excel spreadsheet to assist in the audit process are available to accompany this guide.



Outdoor basketball court audit template

Example 1: Jelly Park, Auckland

Court name	Jelly Park	Address	Silo Park Wynyard Quarter Auckland
General description	Open access 3x3 court in Silo Park next to the Auckland Waterfront		
Type of facility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> School <input type="checkbox"/> Sport / community centre <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Courts	<input type="checkbox"/> Full court <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3x3 court <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple courts <input type="checkbox"/> Under-sized <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-sport <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Court markings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good line markings <input type="checkbox"/> Some / limited markings <input type="checkbox"/> None	Court surface	<input type="checkbox"/> Asphalt <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> Not known
Lighting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Fencing	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Access arrangement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open access <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted (e.g. out of school hours) <input type="checkbox"/> Limited public access	Level of activity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very well used <input type="checkbox"/> Some use <input type="checkbox"/> Very little use <input type="checkbox"/> Not known <input type="checkbox"/> Some organised use
Condition	Courts generally in good condition, regular cleaning and maintenance as part of the Silo Park maintenance programme		
General comments	A well-used facility, both daytime and evening, in a popular park. Only one hoop available, which limits potential use at busy times		
Contact details	Auckland Waterfront.		

Example 2: Sample park facility

Court name	Sample Park	Address	Sample Park Town Centre
General description	Small basketball hoop in Sample Park		
Type of facility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> School <input type="checkbox"/> Sport / community centre <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Courts	<input type="checkbox"/> Full court <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3x3 court <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple courts <input type="checkbox"/> Under-sized <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-sport <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Court markings	<input type="checkbox"/> Good line markings <input type="checkbox"/> Some / limited markings <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None	Court surface	<input type="checkbox"/> Asphalt <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> Not known
Lighting	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Fencing	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Access arrangement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open access <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted (e.g. out of school hours) <input type="checkbox"/> Limited public access	Level of activity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very well used <input type="checkbox"/> Some use <input type="checkbox"/> Very little use <input type="checkbox"/> Not known <input type="checkbox"/> Some organised use
Condition	Courts generally in good condition		
General comments	Court is undersized with no line markings adjacent to the netball courts. The hoop is a reversible basketball/netball hoop, but its location next to the netball court means that netball dominates the use of the court further restricting basketball use		
Contact details	Sample District Council.		

APPENDIX 3 ENGAGING WITH PROVIDERS

Engaging with schools

Locating facilities at school sites provides a number of benefits and, if carefully planned, can positively address many of the site factors identified. In addition, use of schools can gain access to strategic sites in the centre of communities, maximise the use of facilities and avoid unnecessary duplication.

The reasons for schools entering into an agreement to share facilities are varied and include:

- Being able to leverage additional capital – ‘Gaining more bang for your buck’
- Developing larger and more complex facilities
- Gaining access to strategic sites
- Generating better operational synergies (school use during the day and community use outside school hours, or ‘dual use’)
- Minimising unnecessary facility duplication
- An ability to access other partners’ skills.

Where a school site might be suitable to develop a shared basketball facility, it is essential to understand the priorities of the school and any potential concerns they may have with increased community use of facilities.

Before approaching a school, consider:

- How access to the facilities can be separate from the school to provide an open access court
- If the courts are in a visible location, preferably with road access
- How potential concerns of the school can be addressed
- What advantages/funding will bring increased community use of courts to the school.

Where all of these factors can be addressed, the next step is to work with the school to develop a detailed plan to enable increased community access to existing courts.

Sport NZ has developed a best practice guide for territorial authorities, schools and community organisations and trusts that are interested in pursuing potential partnerships. This can be found at:

www.sportnz.org.nz/managing-sport/guides/territorial-authority-and-school-partnerships-a-guide

Engaging with councils

MAKING A SUBMISSION TO YOUR LOCAL COUNCIL

Do you know what your local council is planning for sport and recreation in your community? You can influence this by submitting to your council's upcoming Long Term Plan (LTP). The LTP consultation process is the main opportunity for local people to have their say in council decision-making. Your organisation is therefore encouraged to make a submission on the key issues facing it in respect to council's activities and services. If you don't make your views known, then you are likely to miss out.

WHY BOTHER?

- Because councils are major providers of sports and recreation facilities – without them much of what happens in our sector wouldn't be possible
- Draft LTPs are the opportunity to make a submission on what the council plans to do for your community over the next 10 years
- Because councils are not immune from the current economic climate. They have to make tough choices about the mix of services they provide. For some, this may mean limiting or even reducing funding for some sports and recreation services
- It's a chance to thank your fellow ratepayers – through the local council – for funding sports and recreation services in your community.

WHAT ARE LTPS?

LTPs are key planning tools for councils, setting out priorities and work programmes for the following 10-year period. They outline everything a council plans to do, how it fits together and what it costs. The LTP process is designed to minimise the risk of 'surprises' (unanticipated expenditure) for local government.

These plans are reviewed every three years. It is an important opportunity for sport and recreation organisations to make a submission on what your council plans to do for your community over the next 10 years.

Councils are required to widely distribute a summary of their draft LTPs. Full drafts are often available on their websites or can be obtained from council offices. To get a better understanding of the key issues in your council's draft LTP, you should also consider talking with council officers and politicians before you prepare your submission.

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

Councils are required to carry out consultation prior to the adoption of the LTP and this provides them with important feedback on their future direction and priorities.

During the consultation period members of the public have the opportunity to make submissions and attend information sessions and hearings.

After considering submissions, final LTPs are adopted by the full councils at the start of the financial year (1 July). LTPs are then the mechanisms by which councils set rates.

Details on how and when you can make submissions are published on council websites or are available from their offices. Every person who lodges a written submission on time is entitled to a written acknowledgment, and an opportunity to attend a hearing and speak about their submission.

If you don't make your opinions known, councils will presume you support their plans.

MAKING EFFECTIVE SUBMISSIONS

- Ensure your submission is about an issue to the council is responsible for
- State what your topic is and where it fits into the LTP
- If your submission relates directly to a particular point in the draft LTP, state the page and quote the comment
- Provide evidence that is quantified and verifiable
- Outline the benefits to your city or district (e.g. participation and hosting events)
- Show that you have given consideration to alternative options (e.g. partnering, multi-use)
- Give evidence of your organisation's capability and financial sustainability
- Make sure you emphasise how your idea will benefit the wider community
- Say if you are in support of, or in opposition to, a particular issue and why. It is important to support the good things that the council does, or is planning to do, so that they keep on with it
- Tell the council what decision you want them to make
- Use headings and bullet points – it makes your points clearer
- Be clear about how you think the service should be paid for – do you want rates or fees to go up? Or could funding be diverted from other council activities? Consider how other people may feel about these projects losing funding. Remember, the process is about choices
- If you have a good idea about how your project can be funded through a different funding agency or achieved without funding, state it
- Indicate if you want to speak at a LTP submission hearing – you will have much greater impact if you do
- You may wish to let the council know if you would like your submission to be considered at the same time as others who you know will be making similar points
- While numbers count in politics, it's persuasion that influences decisions. Is your submission just your own opinion or is it something that is valued by your whole club or community? Workshop your ideas with others, outline why they're important, and be positive and succinct
- Well-prepared and widely-supported public submissions do make a difference.

Source: Sport NZ

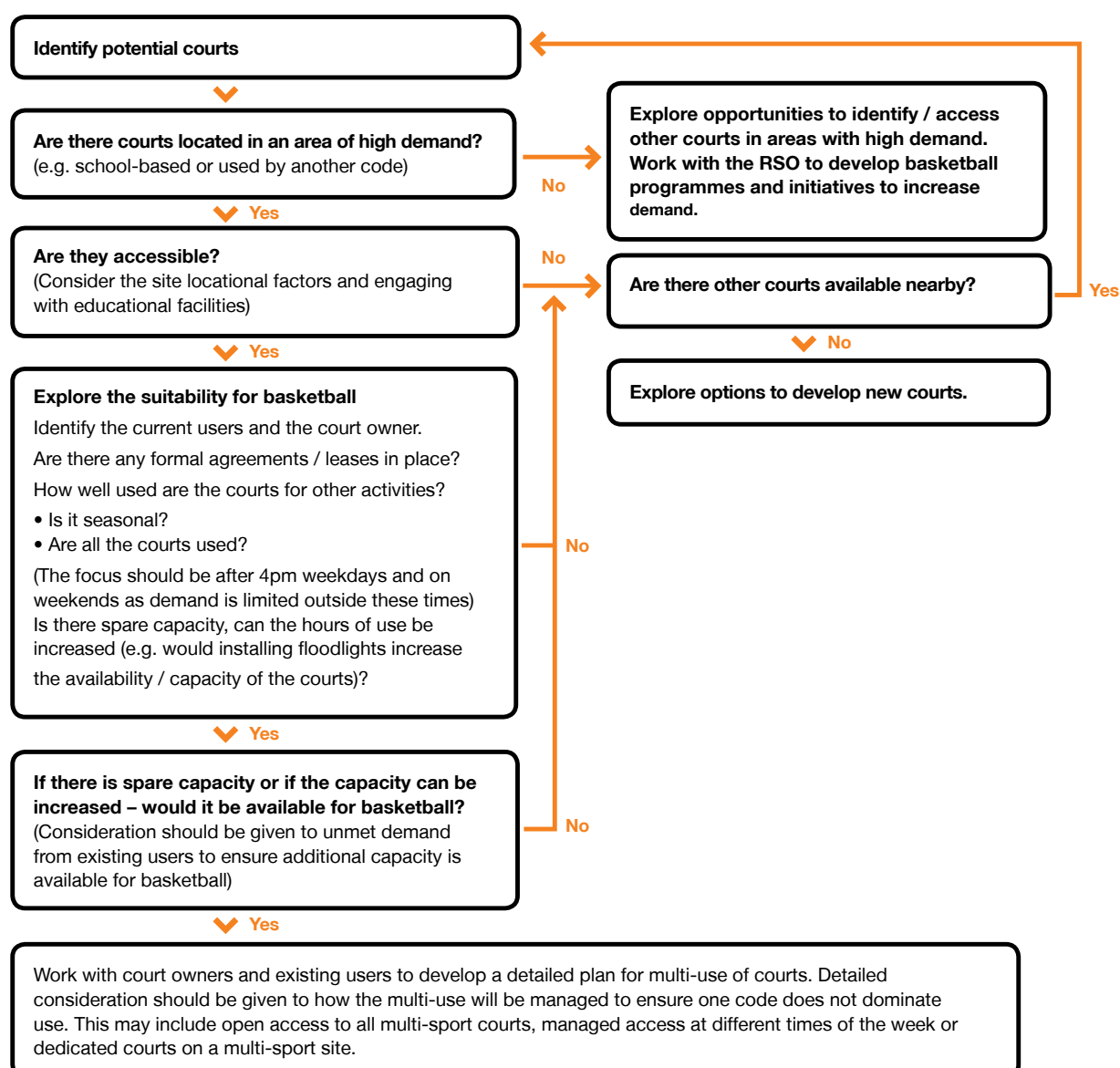
APPENDIX 4 MAXIMISING USE OF EXISTING FACILITIES

There are a significant number of opportunities to maximise the use of existing facilities, in particular netball courts. This can be achieved through installing multi-court markings and dual/reversible hoops.

Opportunities to maximise the use of existing facilities should be considered, but the case studies identified that care must be taken to ensure that one code does not dominate the use of the courts at the expense of the other.

Where courts are well used throughout the week by one code, the benefits of installing basketball hoops is limited. The existing code is likely to continue to dominate the courts to meet their existing demand and the value of the investment would not be realised. Should outdoor courts only be used occasionally by other codes, installing basketball hoops to provide multi-sport opportunities is a very cost-effective way of providing additional community activity and maximising the use of an under-used court.

Decision-making process to maximise use of existing facilities



APPENDIX 5 COURT MANUFACTURERS

Court manufacturer	Products	Contact Details
Multi-sport surfaces	Rebound Ace Rebound Pro Rebound Synpave Rebound Ace Impact	www.multisportsurfaces.co.nz (03) 344 1594
Plexipave	Plexipave Allsport	www.plexipavenz.com info@plexipavenz.com 0800 299 888
Kiwicourts	DecoTurf DecoColour Acrylotex	www.kiwicourts.co.nz sales@kiwicourts.co.nz 0800 767 832
Tiger Turf	Tiger Cushion Tiger Pave Tiger Attack	www.tigerturf.com nzinfo@tigerturf.com 0800 804 134
NZ Specialised Coatings	Descol Pulastic Comfort Descol Classic	www.nzspecialisedcoatings.co.nz admin@nzspecialisedcoatings.co.nz (06) 356 1435

APPENDIX 6 FURTHER INFORMATION

BASKETBALL INFORMATION

FIBA Basketball Rules and Court Markings:
www.fiba.com

UK All Party Parliamentary Group Independent Report into Basketball:
www.appgbasketball.org.uk/index.html

PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY

Office for Disability Issues:
www.odl.govt.nz/resources/guides-and-toolkits

Barrier Free Trust:
www.barrierfreenz.org.nz

Sport England:
www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning

Disability Sport NI:
www.dsni.co.uk/sports-facility-access/design-management-guidelines

PUBLIC / PRIVATE OPPORTUNITIES

SPARK Boroughs Project:
www.sparkboroughs.co.nz

FEASIBILITY CHECKLIST

Lottery Grants Board Feasibility Checklist:
www.grantsonline.govt.nz



This Guide was developed
with the support of

