

Western Australian Cricket Association (WACA)

Draft Facilities Strategic Plan

Comments from the City of Joondalup

The City of Joondalup congratulates the Western Australian Cricket Association and the Department of Sport and Recreation for working cooperatively towards developing a strategic direction for the development of cricket facilities in the Perth Metropolitan area.

The City of Joondalup is committed to assisting in the development of the plan by providing the following comments for your consideration. The comments are intended as a constructive response from a Local Government perspective on the Draft Facilities Strategic Plan.

Supported Principles

The City of Joondalup strongly supports the following principles outlined in the report:

- The strategic approach required for facility development in WA;
- The continued commitment to provide cricket to juniors at affordable prices;
- Open lines of communication between stake holders (including LGA's);
- Joint provision or multi use of community facilities;
- Cooperation with the Education Department for the joint provision of facilities;
- Creating awareness of facility requirements for the future;
- Collaboration with other field sports to standardise season start dates;
- The collation of policies to reduce wasted resources and develop consistency for the sport.

Major Comments

Needs Analysis Vs Strategic Plan

The draft plan presented for comment represents a needs analysis more so than a strategic direction for facility development. In its present form, the plan does not provide Local Government with specific direction on which facilities will be required to accommodate the sport of cricket in the future and what facilities are now redundant.

The key outcomes that the City of Joondalup would like to see from the plan include;

- Current participation rates for cricket;
- Audit of current facilities utilised by cricket in the Perth Metropolitan area;
- Projected participation rates for cricket, including methodology to support the rate determined;
- Identification of existing and future facilities to accommodate the growth of cricket in coming years;
- Details of the minimum facility standards for each of these identified facilities;
- Methodology to support the prioritisation of projects for the development of future facilities and the upgrade of existing facilities;
- Details of the financial contributions to be made by cricket as a sport to the development and upgrade of cricket facilities; and
- Linkages between the Strategic Facilities Plan and the report currently being developed by the Major Stadia Taskforce.

The City acknowledges that some of these components have been addressed in the current report.

Governance Model

There is a fundamental change needed in the delivery of cricket as a sport. The continuation of the current governance model where the WACA is not truly the sports governing body represents a duplication of resources. Cricket should aim to have one peak body in WA, creating cohesion and consistency for the development of the sport.

Continuing with the current structure has the potential to undermine the recommendations in the strategic plan. If one association disagrees with a principle or a recommendation, the strategic development and delivery of cricket again becomes inconsistent.

Expectations from Local Governments

The plan creates an expectation that local government authorities are the providers of all sporting facilities. The report presents a hierarchy of facilities, which sets out facility standards for different levels of play, suggesting that local governments should have a range of facilities available at varying standards to accommodate all levels of competition. The extent of the expectation from associations and clubs should be that local government authorities provide suitable basic playing facilities and infrastructure. This level of provision is considered reasonable.

Enhancement upon this minimum standard should only come as a result of clear planning and equitable financial contributions from stakeholders with vested interest. The report does not illustrate how this planning will occur, who will take the lead role, how facility developments will be financed or how projects will be prioritised. To this end, sporting associations need to elevate their horizon to consider themselves as having more than not for profit status. They need to be in a position, whereby they are able to influence the strategic direction of facilities by being a partner to the process.

An example of this is floodlighting of facilities. There has been a recent push by cricket to move towards access to floodlit facilities. The report makes some inference towards the provision of such facilities however, it does not provide any guidance or leadership in this process. The City of Joondalup would see floodlit cricket facilities, both practice and match play, as being beyond what reasonably could be expected to be provided. Should the sport of cricket oppose this position, there is a need for a strategic planning approach to be included and the WACA needs to show how the enhanced level of funding to provide suitable lighting might be achieved.

Comments on Recommendations

Recommendation (1)
That the cost of participation in junior level cricket to be kept as low as possible.
Comment
The City of Joondalup supports this recommendation. Currently the City provides fully subsidised usage for all parks and community facilities within the City for all junior clubs.

Recommendation (2)

That the WACA and related cricket associations include the relationships model for the sport of cricket in their business plans and promote the model to clubs and stakeholders.

Comment

The City of Joondalup feels that the relationships model illustrated in the report is adequate, if the WACA is to be the peak body for cricket in WA. If the WACA and the related associations are going to continue governing as separate bodies, the relationships model offered is not appropriate. The model places the WACA as the governing body of all cricket associations in the state, through the WA Game Development Committee and the State Cricket Committee. However, throughout the report the WACA and the related cricket associations are referred to as equal.

It should be noted that the City of Joondalup supports the implementation of one peak body for cricket in WA and therefore supports the model.

Recommendation (3)

That Local Government Authorities note the increases in junior player membership and the gradual increase in senior player membership.

Comment

The City of Joondalup supports this recommendation. Membership numbers in the Joondalup area are increasing, however, this is not isolated to cricket. The growth in population of areas surrounding Joondalup is resulting in an increase in demand for facilities for many sports and activities.

Recommendation (4)

That the WACA and related cricket associations publicise the criteria considered to influence the sustainability of cricket clubs and cricket facilities.

Comment

The City of Joondalup supports this recommendation.

Recommendation (5)

That the WACA coordinate and update an annual field specifications manual for schools and Local Government Authorities by the 2007/08 cricket season.

Comment

The City of Joondalup agrees with the concept of a field specifications manual. However, the WACA must ensure that all specifications are realistic and that a thorough consultation process exists before any specifications are finalised.

A specifications manual should only include the basic minimum requirements for training and play. Recommendations should not create an expectation on Local Governments that all cricket facilities will be upgraded to the highest specification.

In situations where Local Government facilities do not meet minimum specifications as outlined in the manual, the governing association will be unable to fixture games there. The facility effectively becomes redundant.

Recommendation (6)

That the WACA and related cricket associations monitor the condition of their affiliated club and support facilities as part of a rolling plan to maintain a high standard of cricket facilities and as part of their grants endorsement responsibilities.

Comment

The City of Joondalup supports this recommendation in part, however the report does not identify the required standard for each individual facility, how these facilities will be upgraded and who will be responsible for the upgrades. These are the key components of a Facilities Strategic Plan that are essential for Local Government.

Recommendation (7)

That the WACA, the relevant LGA's and Department of Sport and Recreation note the possible number of cricket facility projects and the potential ongoing implications for the Community Sporting and Recreation Facilities Fund.

Comment

A true strategic plan would prioritise the projects identified in the report, and identify who is financially responsible for the development and future maintenance of new or upgraded facilities. This would assist the City in its decision making processes, providing Local Governments with a strategic direction for facility development.

The report states that the City of Joondalup will require an additional 16 grounds to accommodate the needs of cricket by 2015. The financial implications of this suggestion are very significant. For instance, the following cost estimates are considered for the development of a single ground;

Cost to develop a sports ground (on flat cleared land)	\$350,000 - \$400,000
Annual Maintenance Costs	\$50,000
Cost of installing a synthetic cricket wicket	\$12,500
Cost of installing synthetic practice wickets	\$27,000
Cost of constructing basic toilet /changeroom facilities	\$400,000
Cost of constructing carparking	\$350,000
Other items (security lights/power/ water/signage/ fencing)	\$150,000
Total	\$1,339,500

Recommendation (8)

That in 2007 the WACA convene a joint forum with related cricket associations to discuss with Local Government Authorities the issue of turf wickets costs.

Comment

The City of Joondalup supports this recommendation.

The sport of cricket needs to recognise the increasing costs of maintaining turf cricket wicket facilities. Cricket is heavily reliant on Local Government to meet the cost of providing these facilities and alternative funding options must be explored for turf wickets to be a viable playing surface in the future. The report should illustrate how turf wickets should be managed in the future.

Recommendation (9)

That Local Government Authorities note the hierarchy of facilities model used by the WACA and related cricket associations.

Comment

The City of Joondalup supports a facility model in principle. However, greater explanation is required as to the methodology used to develop the model than shown in the report. A hierarchy of facilities model and field specifications manual (recommendation 5) should be developed together. It must be realistic and should only illustrate the minimum training and playing requirements for each level of the hierarchy.

Recommendation (10)

That the WACA and the Department of Sport and Recreation jointly request the Education Department to issue a sport facility policy for schools detailing the minimum level of cricket facilities provision in primary and high schools.

Comment

The City agrees with this recommendation in principle. The City supports opportunities to increase access to available school facilities however, this should be seen as an initiative of the whole industry and therefore driven by a collective body (Department of Sport and Recreation (DSR), West Australian Sports Federation (WASF)). As a result, the Education Department could plan for school ovals that are large enough for senior sporting competition, and allow for joint use facilities to be built on Education Department land.

Recommendation (11)

That the WACA and Department of Sport and Recreation support interested Local Government Authorities with negotiations seeking community use of schools.

Comment

The City of Joondalup agrees with this recommendation. Again, this should be seen as an industry wide initiative, and driven by a collective body (Department of Sport and Recreation (DSR), West Australian Sports Federation (WASF)).

Recommendation (12)

That the WACA consider the introduction of a club subsidy in 2007/08 for the planned replacement of synthetic wickets with implementation over a ten-year period.

Comment

The City of Joondalup supports this recommendation.

Recommendation (13)

That Local Government Authorities considering the decommissioning of a cricket facility formally advise and seek the opinion of the appropriate cricket association.

Comment

The City of Joondalup supports this recommendation, and we would not decommission a cricket facility without consulting with all stakeholders. However, the strategic plan should highlight areas where facilities are no longer needed, to ensure that facility rationalization is not considered in an isolated manner by individual local governments. This recommendation is largely contradictory to the projected required cricket grounds as shown on pages 46-48 of the report as a reduction in grounds is only projected for two local governments.

Recommendation (14)

That the proposed cricket stakeholder meetings include an annual review of a facility development implementation plan.

Comment

The City of Joondalup supports the recommendation in principle, however in addition to detailing the number of facilities required in the future, the facilities strategic plan needs to identify specific locations for facility develop and the standard of cricket facility required.

The model is provided as an indicator only, as suggested in note b on page 52 of the report. The City of Joondalup is shown as requiring 17 more cricket facilities, which is unachievable given the very limited land development planned. This brings the proposed target market penetration of 7.5% into question, as according to the report it results in a further 216 cricket grounds being required by 2015 across the Perth Metropolitan region, which is a seemingly unrealistic target.

Recommendation (15)

That the WACA with related cricket associations, the Department of Sport and Recreation and Regional Groupings of Local Government Authorities (or effected Local Governments), collectively advise the Department for Planning and Infrastructure of the projected amount of land required for cricket facilities in the next decade.

Comment

The City of Joondalup supports all recommendations that strategically plan for the provision of sufficient public open space to accommodate sports and recreation in future land developments. However, this will have little impact in Joondalup with limited sizable residential subdivisions planned.

Recommendation (16)

That the Department of Sport and Recreation develop with field sports and Local Government Authorities a preferred winter / summer changeover date for fixtures.

Comment

The City of Joondalup supports this recommendation. The City considers it the role of the WA Sports Federation to encourage its members to manage their seasons accordingly.

Recommendation (17)

That a representative group from the WACA and related cricket associations form a "Grant Endorsement Committee" to annually assess and endorse cricket facility grant funding applications on their merits. In general terms criteria outlined for Community Sporting and Recreation Facilities funding to prevail in decision-making.

Comment

The City of Joondalup supports this recommendation in part, if the strategic plan is used as a basis to prioritise grant applications. Applications not meeting the objectives of the strategic plan should not be considered. The current plan does not provide strategic objectives on which applications can be assessed.

It is also recommended that the Grant Endorsement Committee assess and prioritise applications prior to the applications being submitted to Local Government Authorities, Department of Sport and Recreation or any other funding body, so as to not impact on the current grant funding application processes.

Recommendation (18)

That the WACA and related cricket associations collate their policies relating to facility development and distribute them to Local Government Authorities and affiliated clubs.

Comment

The City of Joondalup supports this recommendation. The City feels that cricket should move towards having one peak body (WACA), and this would enable a single approach to strategic planning.

Recommendation (19)

That each year the WACA convene meetings with Local Government Authorities to discuss matters of mutual interest.

Comment

The City of Joondalup supports this recommendation.

This approach will enable open communication between stakeholders for the benefit of cricket.

Recommendation (20)

That the WACA nominate a specific liaison person(s) for ongoing communication with Local Government Authorities.

Comment

The City of Joondalup supports this recommendation.

Recommendation (21)

That the WACA and related cricket associations incorporate the components of the "Implementation Plan" into their operations.

Comment

The City of Joondalup supports this recommendation.

A fundamental purpose of the draft facilities strategic plan is to provide the WACA and the related cricket associations with direction to achieve objectives and should then form the basis of operational plans.

Recommendation (22)

That each year the WACA convene meetings with stakeholders to discuss matters of mutual interest.

Comment

The City of Joondalup supports this recommendation.

This approach will enable open communication between stakeholders for the benefit of cricket.

Recommendation (23)

That the WACA and related cricket associations incorporate this “Partnership Communication Plan” into their operation.

Comment

The City of Joondalup supports this recommendation.



Sheffield Shield
Champions

1947-48
1967-68
1971-72
1972-73
1974-75
1976-77
1977-78
1980-81
1983-84
1986-87
1987-88
1988-89
1991-92
1997-98
1998-99

One Day
Champions

1970-71
1973-74
1976-77
1977-78
1982-83
1985-86
1989-90
1990-91
1996-97
1999-00
2003-04



18th April 2006

Mr. Garry Hunt
Chief Executive Officer
City of Joondalup
PO Box 21
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Dear Mr. Hunt,

WACA Facilities Strategic Plan – Draft Comment

Cricket and the Department for Sport and Recreation have analysed the needs for different levels of cricket participation in the Perth Metropolitan Region to compile a ten year facility plan.

As you are aware, Local Government Authorities play a pivotal role in helping us provide a service to the community through the provision of cricket facilities for our clubs. This has meant that it was important to ensure Local Governments had the opportunity to input into this study, which they all did.

Since an important thrust of the Strategic Plan is to build on the existing working relationships between WACA and our affiliated clubs, we feel it is important that all Councils had the opportunity to comment on our draft plan.

A great deal of information has been collected from local governments and we wish to ensure you are comfortable with its accuracy. There is also the opportunity to refine the document should you have some creative ideas.

This is WACA's first attempt to create a Perth Metropolitan Regional Cricket Facilities Plan for the future. We are attempting to operate in a transparent manner with our clubs and other stakeholders such as Local Government Authorities and would appreciate your comments by Friday 9th June 2006.

Please forward your comments to me at the WACA address on the letterhead.

Yours sincerely,

David Clear

David Clear
Game Development Manager

EXPOSURE DRAFT
(For Comment)

Cricket Facilities

Perth Metropolitan Region

Strategic Plan 2006-2015

April 2006

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- (1) Field Requirements for Various Levels of Play
- (2) Australian Bureau of Statistics Demographics
- (3) Cricket Australia Alternative Venue Guidelines
- (4) Projected Youth Population (5-19 years) and Market Penetration Targets
- (5) Projected Adult Population (20-39 years) and Market Penetration Targets
- (6) Bibliography

Acknowledgements

Stirling Sport and Recreation Solutions acknowledges the role of the Project Reference Group on overseeing and contributing to the preparation of this Cricket Facilities Strategic Plan. The Plan reflects what is considered to be a realistic first planned approach to the provision of cricket facilities in the Perth Metropolitan Region for the 10 year period, 2006 - 2015. It is also the basis for ongoing discussion between the parties involved in cricket facility development and management.

Project Reference Group

David Clear (WACA)
Mick Doyle (representative SWRRAG)
Steve Mars (representative NMRRAC)
Peter Murphy (WACA)
Geoff Parkinson (Cricket Junior Management Board)
Clayton White (Department of Sport and Recreation)

Executive Summary

• Cricket Structure

Cricket has evolved in Western Australia with a structure where there is no one cricket body to which the various cricket associations are answerable. This is not the perception of the general public who would assume the WACA to be the State Sporting Association responsible for the sport overall. The sport of cricket is working towards the WACA being the peak body for the sport in Western Australia.

The Cricket Australia affiliate for Western Australia is the WACA. It schedules cricket fixtures for a range of competition levels; is host for international and national level cricket matches; and also undertakes cricket development programs using a metropolitan and statewide regional officer program.

Organisational charts in the Report illustrate each cricket association acts independently of each other. They schedule and implement annual cricket competitions and operate with separate groups of volunteers. In recent times structural and operational changes within the WACA have paved the way for improved coordination and communication with the WACA and across these various associations.

The WACA and the separate cricket associations responsibilities have not extended to contributing to facility development.

• Needs Assessment

This plan is a result of efforts by Department of Sport and Recreation to develop a planned and systematic approach for the provision of sports facilities in the Perth Metropolitan Region. Local Government Authorities support this endeavour. As a consequence, this study on cricket facilities is one of a number of similar studies which are to be undertaken for other sports.

A clear focus for all stakeholders when planning for cricket facility provision should be on the needs of the player. This will be more easily achieved through recognition and use of the "facilities planning triangle" outlined in section 2.5 under WA Cricket Philosophy.

In a statistical sense, the 30 Perth Metropolitan Region Local Government Authorities currently provide 278 grounds for the conduct of cricket. This figure does not include wickets located at Primary Schools or Private Schools. Further, Local Government Authorities report that 37 change rooms / toilets, 30 social amenities and 3 toilets require upgrading. A requirement to construct 8 change rooms / toilets and 4 social amenities was also reported.

Club and facility sustainability are seen as two inter-related factors.

Cricket administrators have recognised the following factors as contributing to club and facility sustainability:

- * Demographics
- * Planning framework
- * Community engagement
- * Extended community benefit
- * Governance
- * Financial viability
- * Usage patterns

• Facility Development

The State Government, Local Government Authorities, the WACA and related cricket associations need to aim for the provision of a network of cricket facilities across the Perth Metropolitan Region.

The network of facilities can comprise a mixture of provision from the following areas:

- * Local Government Authorities
- * State and Private Schools

- * Tertiary Education Institutions
- * WACA Ground

The existence of a network of cricket facilities is more easily achieved through partnerships with a variety of other agencies.

From a strategic perspective, a preferred level of cricket facility provision should desirably be based on:

- The geographic spread of facilities across the Perth Metropolitan Region. As a general rule of thumb, GIS mapping of selected cricket club memberships, shows a dense catchment area in a five kilometre radius around the facility, followed by a broad scatter across surrounding Local Government areas.
- The level of cricket facility provision, considering population growth across regional groupings of Councils and individual Local Government Authorities, especially where they are projected to experience particular suburb growth pressures.
- The accessibility of cricket facilities across the Perth Metropolitan Region including opportunities for collocation and joint provision.
- A classification of different facility scale and provision to satisfy the needs of different cricket player markets.
- The existing and projected level of supply and demand.
- Public Transport availability.

A hierarchy of cricket facilities has been developed that will allow for cricket and local Government Authority planners to provide for facilities required for casual neighbourhood cricket to interstate competition.

Most Local Government Authorities will be requested for additional cricket facilities over the next ten years if the cricket playing target market penetration rate sought by the WACA is achieved.

Local Authorities are facing pressures for approvals for alternative use of land as residential densities increase and urban development continues. There is a need to safeguard access to and prevent loss of existing sport, recreation and amenity space and facilities. This particularly applies to field sports such as Cricket since large areas of flat playing fields are attractive for alternative development proposals.

This Plan includes a recommendation that the WACA consider the introduction of club synthetic wicket replacement subsidy for over a 19 year period.

Local Governments will need to examine strategies that include reactivating unused or developing new cricket fields and cricket authorities change fixturing and scheduling practices to meet these pressures.

A statutory requirement ensuring the availability of open space for the construction of sports fields is critical for the successful continuance of cricket as a sport, especially in new residential areas.

• Policy Development

Policies developed as a result of undertaking this report are designed to allow stake holders in Cricket to work towards provision of good quality accessible facilities appropriate to meet the various needs of the "cricket family" through the implementation of the following overall policy objectives:

- (1) Increase the quality and capacity of existing cricket facilities to meet the needs and aspirations of the various Cricket Associations and clubs.
- (2) Maintain and increase the current quality of cricket facility provision to meet the identified needs of local clubs.
- (3) Improve accessibility to existing cricket facilities for cricket clubs and other community groups.

- (4) Increase the demand for cricket facilities through encouraging participation through cricket development initiatives.
- (5) Improve the health of Western Australians by providing high quality opportunities to participate in Cricket using safe competition and training facilities.
- (6) Support the development of local cricket clubs to meet their facility and customer focus responsibilities in the Perth Metropolitan Region.

Policies covering criteria for developing new facilities, cricket club collocation with other sports or activities, facility decommissioning and grants funding decision making are detailed with the observation that a close working relationship with Local Government Authorities will be required for their successful implementation.

• Strategic Plan

As a sport cricket is competing against other State Sport Associations for the sportsperson who may be the serious cricketer or recreational cricket player. Central to that objective is the availability of appropriately located cricket clubs with facilities that are sustainable in the long term.

Effective leadership is critical to making this happen and will require a more proactive approach to facilities planning by the WACA and related cricket associations than has previously been the case. The nature of open space development and the role of Local Government Authorities in facilities development mean the majority of cricket clubs will operate club facilities on land with a licence or lease.

A series of maps with senior and junior cricket club ground locations occur in this section to illustrate the extent of cricket participation coverage currently provided in the Perth Metropolitan Region. No cricket facility duplication was reported by either Local Government Authorities or cricket administrators to the study.

A proposed implementation plan required for the "Cricket Facilities Strategic Plan" is provided and details the desirable roles and responsibilities of the State Government, Local Government Authorities, the WACA and related associations and clubs, to achieve success.

The strategic plan outlines two fundamental strategies to ensure cricket facilities are available to meet game development and competition demand in the long term. They are:

- Ongoing communication and advising outer metropolitan Local Government Authorities of the projected ground requirements for the next 10 years to assist with their town planning responsibilities.
- Ongoing communication and negotiation with the more established inner Local Government Authorities where cricket development initiatives result in a demand for more grounds through an increase in team numbers.

Recommendations

Recommendation (1)

That the cost of participation in junior level cricket be kept as low as possible.

Recommendation (2)

That the WACA and related cricket associations include the relationships model (page 1) for the sport of cricket in their business plans and promote the model to clubs and stakeholders.

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Recommendation (21)

That the WACA and related cricket associations incorporate the components of the "Implementation Plan" into their operations.

Recommendation (22)

That each year the WACA convene meetings with stakeholders to discuss matters of mutual interest.

Recommendation (23)

That the WACA and related cricket associations incorporate this "Partnership Communication Plan" into their operation

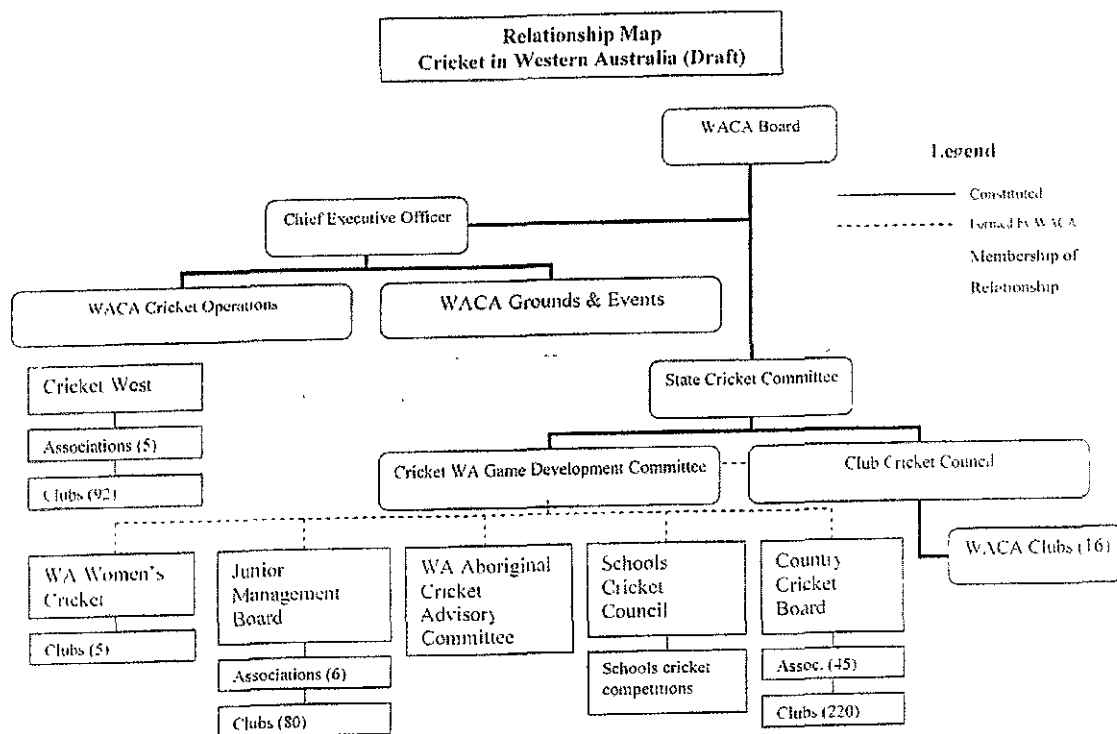
Report 1 – Scoping Report

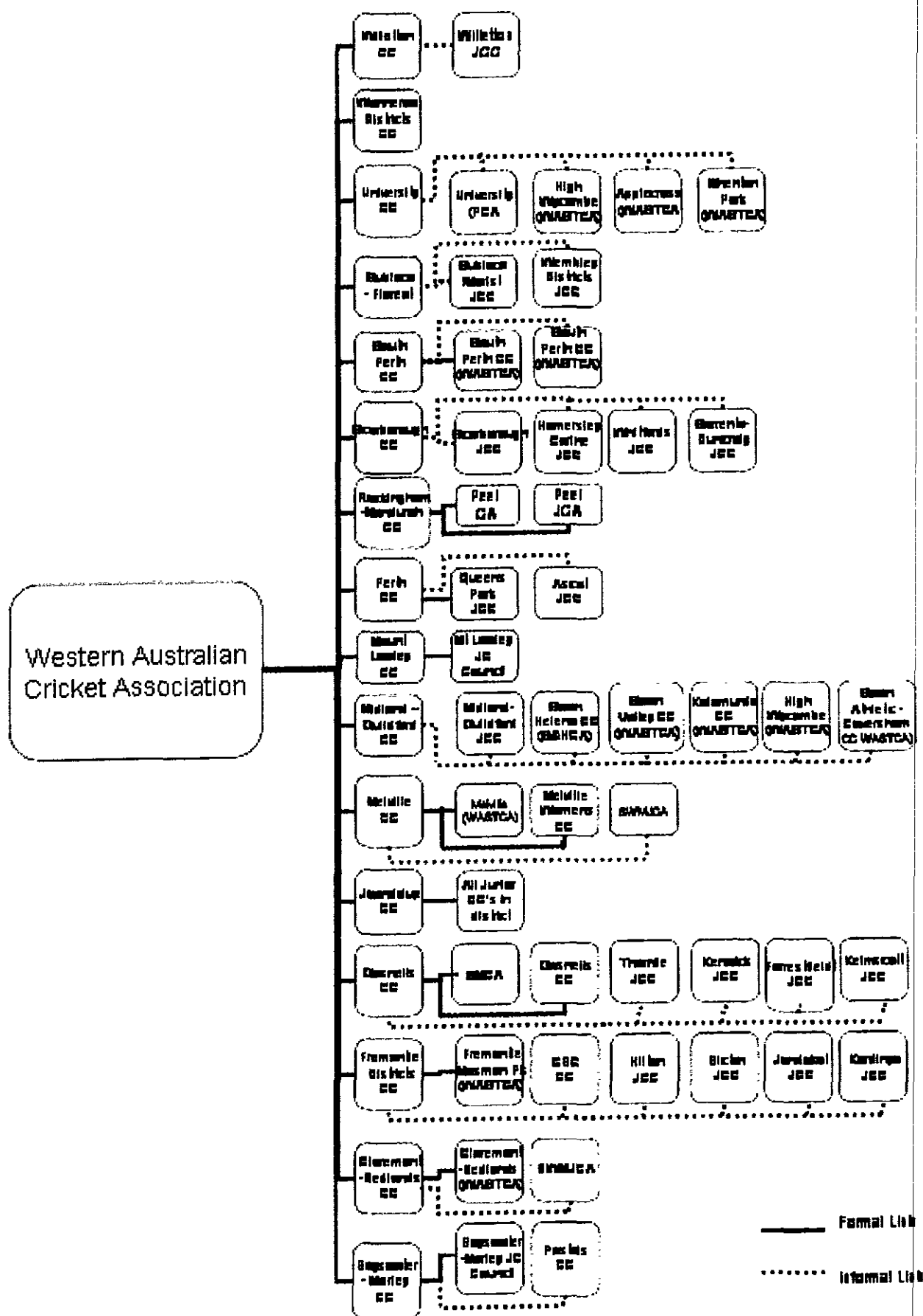
1.1 Relationship Maps for the Sport of Cricket in Western Australia

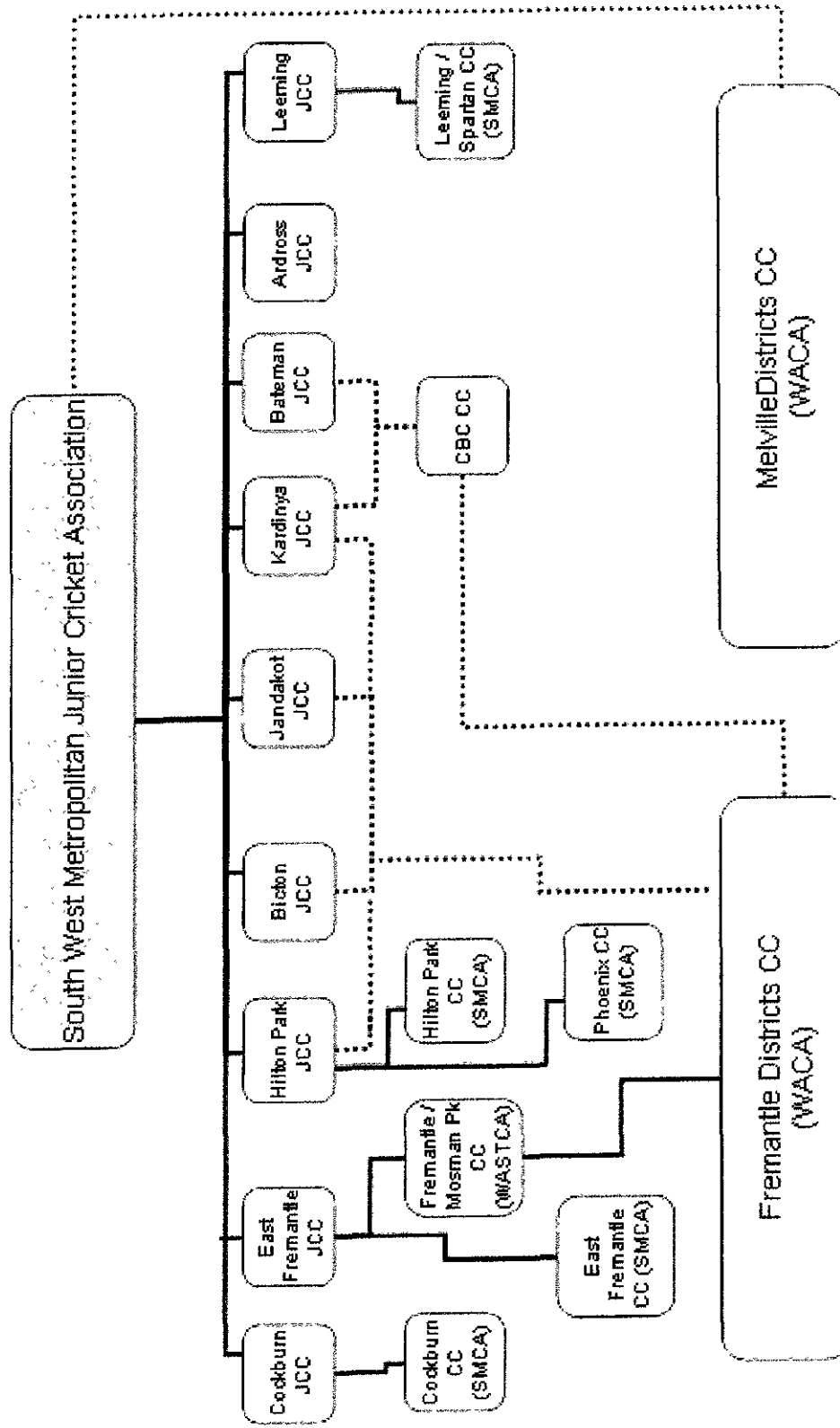
Cricket in the Perth Metropolitan Region has developed into various competitions and associations to meet the needs of different playing groups. Until recent years these groups have proceeded to develop their systems and contribution to the game separately. There is now an understanding that a collective and more strategic approach will be beneficial to the game of cricket overall by the WACA and related Cricket Associations.

Strategic development would be assisted by the existence of some formal or informal linkages between junior and senior cricket clubs. This would clarify the participation pathway for players, assist whole of sport planning and clarify relationships with Local Government Authorities.

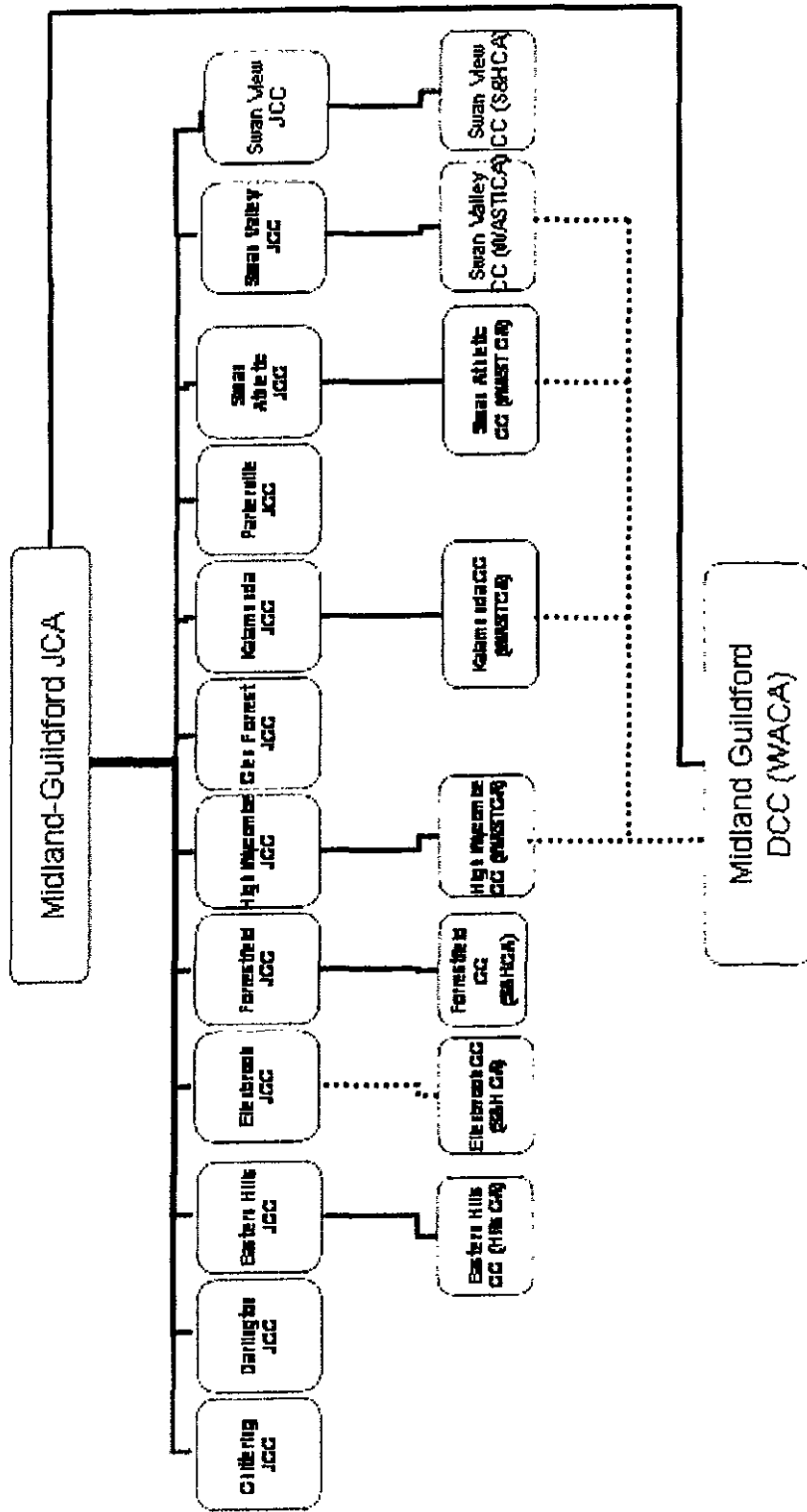
The following chart illustrates the constitutional and functional relationships that currently exist between the different cricket organisations. It is expected that further changes will occur.

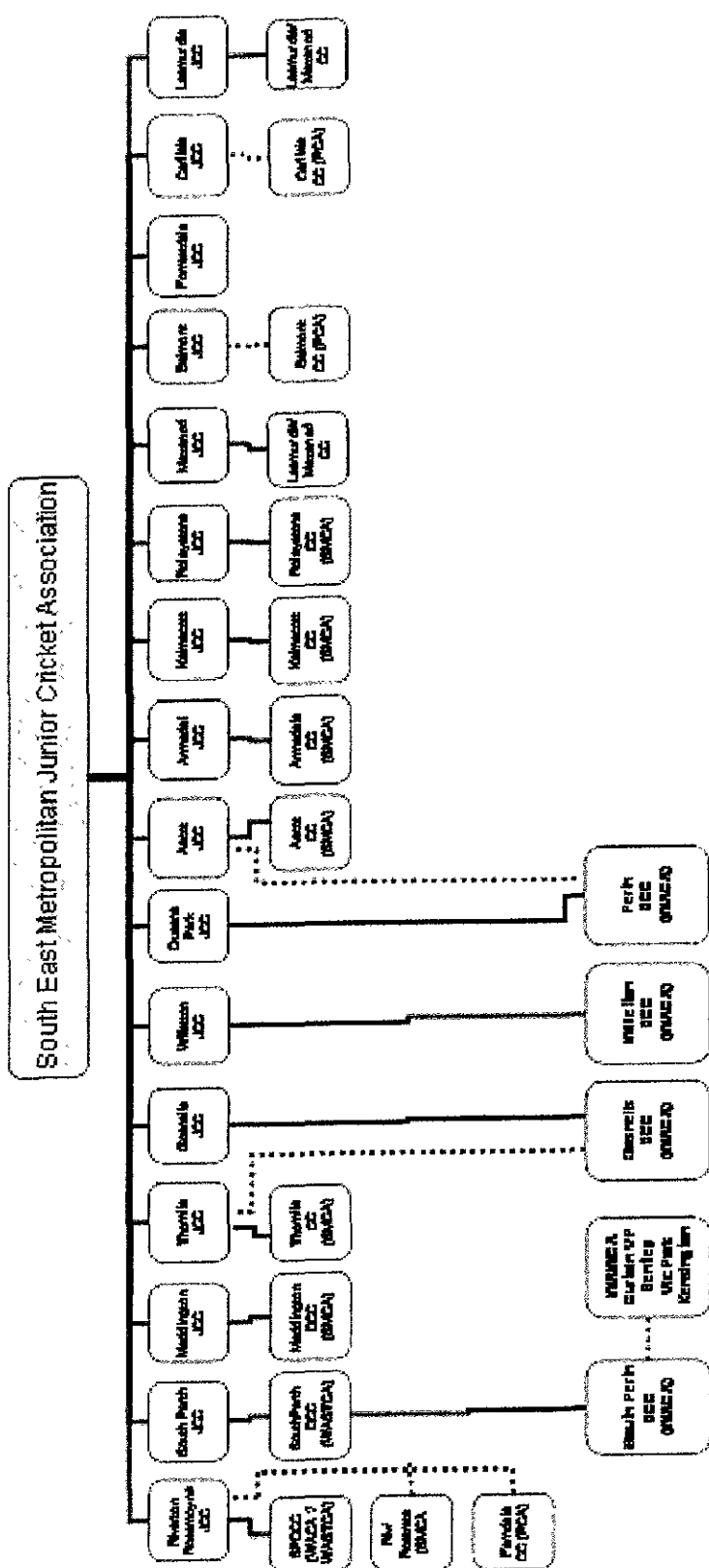




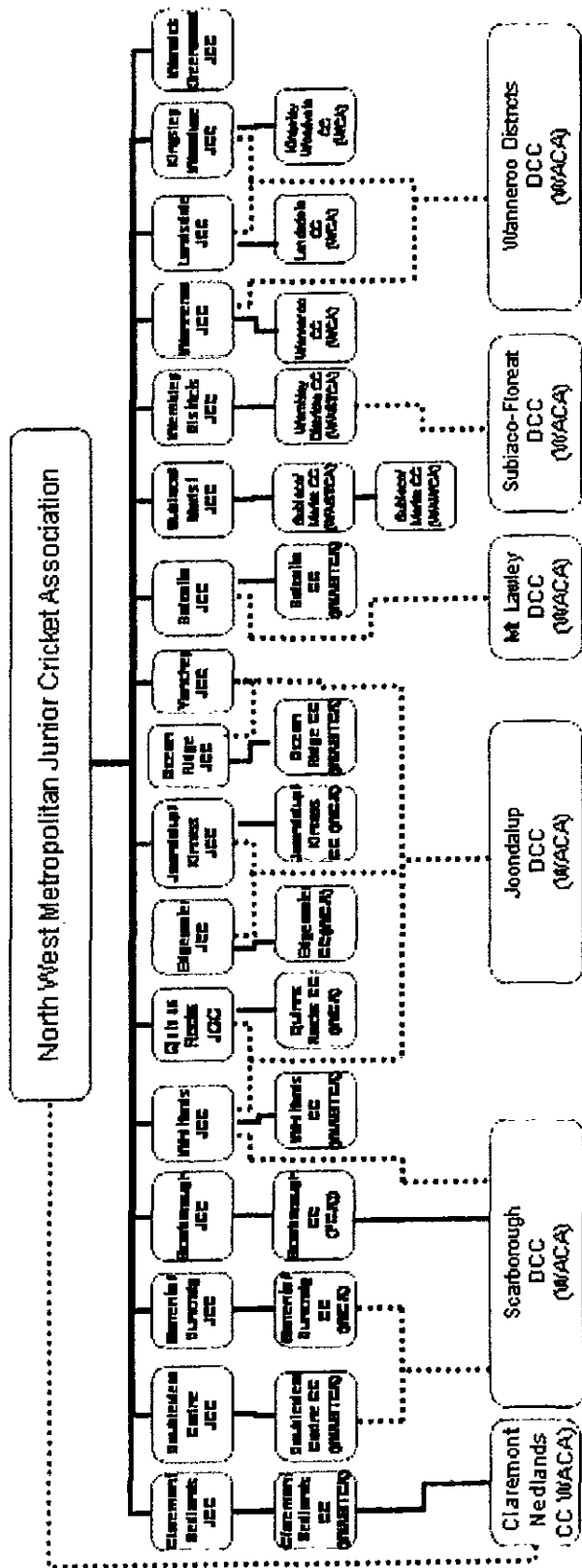


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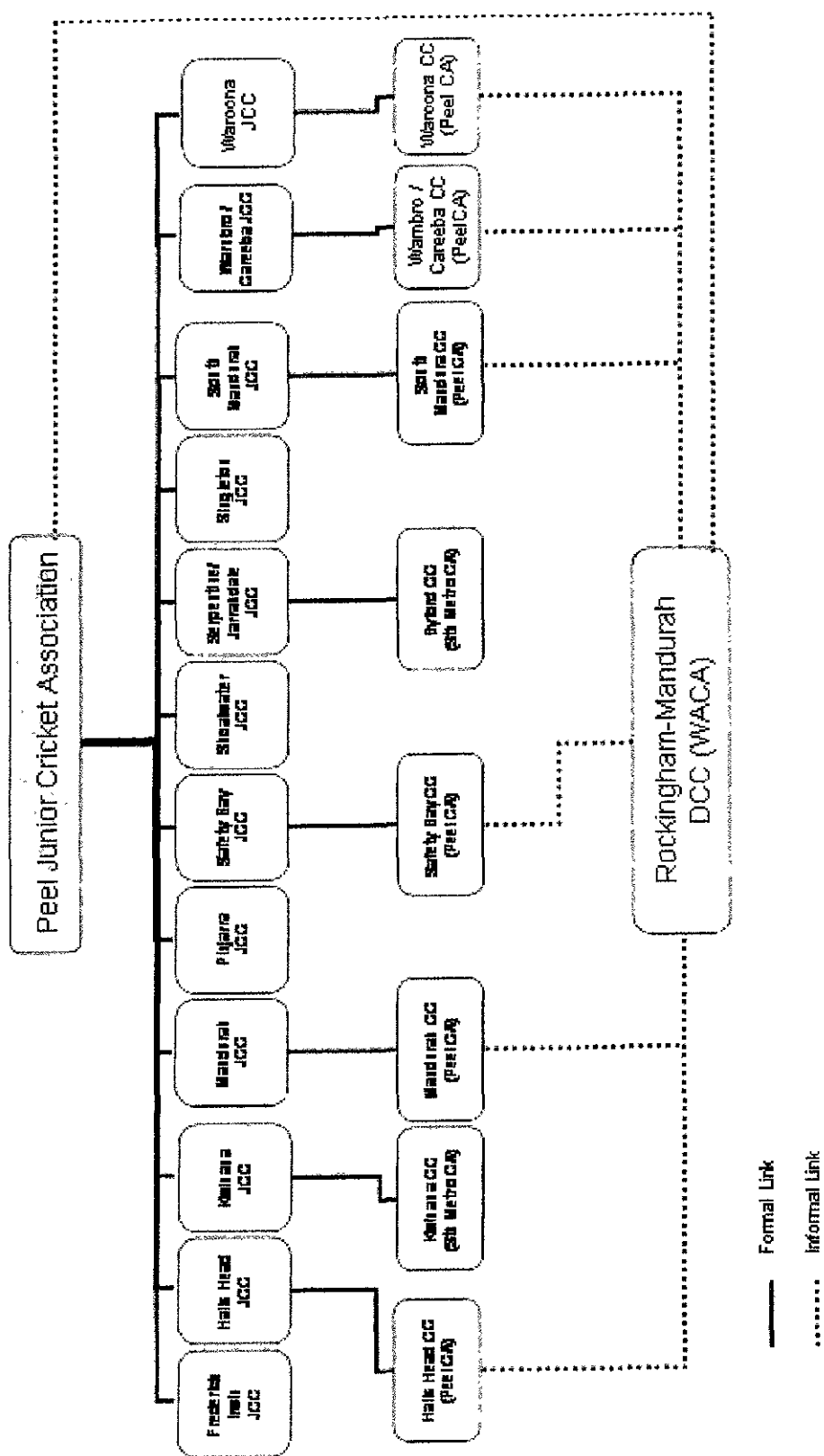




— Formal Link
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— Formal Unit
 Informal Unit



1.2 Field Requirements of the Various Levels of Play

Included in this Strategic Plan are the current field and facility requirements for all Cricket Associations in the Perth Metropolitan Area, including Junior Association, Women's Associations and Senior Men's Associations and are detailed to assist Local Government Authorities and other providers of cricket facilities with an outline of field and other requirements (Appendix 1). Since changes in specifications occur from time to time, it would be prudent for interested organisations to contact the relevant cricket association to confirm details.

Senior Men's Cricket Associations Include:

- WACA Competition
- Wanneroo Cricket Association
- Swan & Helena District Cricket Association
- Suburban Turf Cricket Association
- South Metropolitan Cricket Association
- Hills Cricket Association
- Perth Cricket Association

Junior Cricket Associations Include:

- Western Australian Cricket Association
- Peel Cricket Association
- South West Metropolitan Cricket Association
- South East Junior Cricket Association
- North West Metropolitan Cricket Association
- Bayswater-Morley/ Mt Lawley Junior Cricket Council
- Midland Guildford Junior Cricket Association

Women's Cricket includes:

- Seniors (A and B Grade)
- Under 17s, 15s, 13s.

Please note that all cricket pitches, for ALL Cricket Associations, must run North/ South so that bowlers and/ or batsman are not looking directly into the sun at any time of the day.

2.0 Report 2 – Needs Assessment

2.1 Introduction

This plan is the outcome of requests made by Local Government Authorities to the Department of Sport and Recreation for a planned and systematic approach to be adopted in the provision of sports facilities in the Perth Metropolitan Region. As a consequence, this study on cricket facilities is one of a number of similar studies which are to be undertaken for other sports.

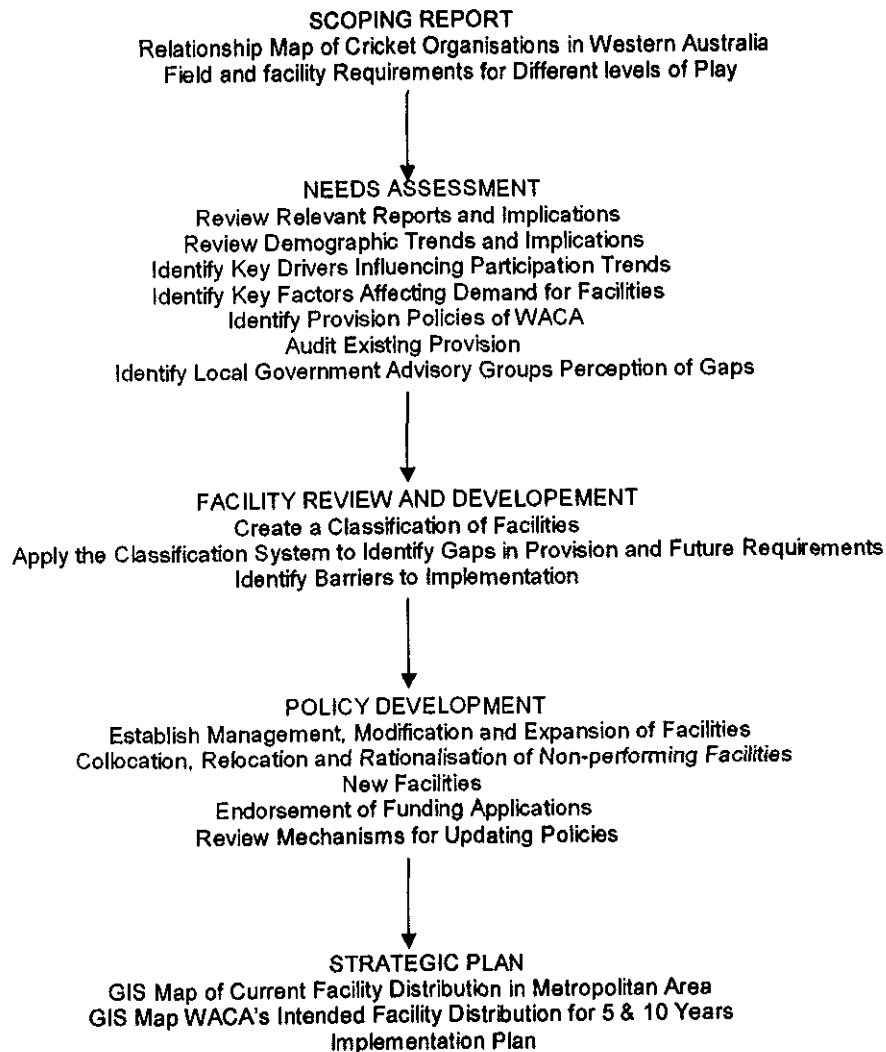
There is a requirement for longer term strategic direction to determine the need for facilities, how facilities should be developed in the future and the appropriate approach to management, community access and ongoing improvements. Otherwise, future provision and improvements will be ad hoc and resources may not be appropriately allocated.

The Cricket Facilities Strategic Plan aims to benefit cricket clubs who are members of the WACA and related cricket associations, the community and the sport of cricket as well as Local Government Authorities. This is a first attempt by the sport of cricket to provide a balanced approach to planning for the community and assisting Local Government Authorities with their endeavours in effectively managing assets.

There will be those in the sport and Local Government Authorities who will not totally agree with the findings, outcomes and proposals in the Report. It is important to emphasise this is a starting point and that only with the development of trust, honest dealings and clear communication between all the stakeholders will progress and worthwhile partnerships be formed.

2.2 Methodology

The following illustrates diagrammatically the study methodology and consultation process.



Consultative and Information Gathering Process

It was important to create an environment of cooperation, trust and the free sharing of information so that participants could feel confident that their views were constructively addressed and that they had a real say in developing realistic and effective strategies for managing the process of change.

Reference Group

The Reference Group consisting of representatives of the key stakeholders provided the necessary input throughout the course of the project and in effect each Reference Group meeting provides opportunities to explore options to build a shared vision.

Group Workshops

The search conference workshop approach with clubs and local governments was useful because it exposed participants to other viewpoints and promoted consensus where partnerships are paramount to achieving the desired outcomes.

Club Involvement

Developing club involvement was more difficult and time consuming because of the nature of clubs and their focus on the immediate. Questionnaires are often viewed with scepticism and the quantitative data provided (membership numbers, income /expenditure, etc) is often 'rubbery' to promote the perception of sustainability. This proved to be the case and club follow up was required to encourage returns.

The purpose of the questionnaires was also to provide some indicators regarding the issues that clubs see as important for their 'health'.

Literature Review

A review of available reports relating to cricket participation, trends affecting the sport and urban development was undertaken to establish likely future trends. These reports or policies, many developed by different levels of Government, were analysed and implications relating to cricket provision identified.

Recreation Planning Models

For the purposes of this Cricket Facilities study the following questions were fundamental to the final Facilities Strategic Plan:

- Are the cricket facilities needed?
- Where should they be located?
- What impact would a new or expanded cricket facility have on an existing club?
- What is the likely catchment area for the cricket facility?
- What is the likely demand?

A number of planning models and methods commonly used to establish a rational basis for planning were considered for the purposes of implementing this study. Their characteristics, advantages and disadvantages are as follows:

STANDARDS APPROACH	Advantages	Disadvantages
Seeks to establish a prescribed level of facilities per head of population in a given area.	Useful when based on sound methodology and known usage patterns, and when applied flexibly.	Institutionalised – once agreed upon become established and difficult to displace
	Give yardsticks against which to measure existing provision.	Lack validity – are based on participation rates but these vary widely in different areas and are often a function of supply.
	Apparent advantages of simplicity, efficiency and equity.	Can be misinterpreted and result in provision unrelated to what the community actually wants.
	Aims at uniformity of provision across the metropolitan area as a whole (may not always be appropriate).	Quantitative – measure number of facilities and available spaces, but say nothing about the quality of provision

STANDARDS APPROACH	Advantages	Disadvantages
		No account taken of the sport's potential in specific areas – local needs, priorities, differences, environments and conditions.
		No existing standards exist for cricket.
HIERARCHICAL APPROACH		
	Proposes a range of complementary facilities scaled to reflect the size of user population.	When facility exceeds a certain size it draws from a proportionally wider catchment.
	Allows for increasing quality of provision.	Larger / more sophisticated facility usage not confined to local people – so local ownership can be lost.
	Seeks to establish a relatively uniform standard of provision.	
PARTICIPATION DATA		
	Large scale national surveys e.g. ABS can be used to assess potential demand	Levels of participation depend on the level of existing provision – do not reflect deferred demand.
		National data may not be applicable regionally or locally.
SPATIAL APPROACHES		
	Based on existing facility provision or user surveys seeking to define the catchment area of a sport facility.	Assumes that density of the population is evenly distributed (not always so).
	Expressed in terms of concentric circles, based on physical distance or travelling times.	Catchments are not necessarily circular; they can be distorted by river, freeway, ocean, railway lines.
	Geographical area served by the facility can be defined and overlap with the catchment of other facilities defined.	Similar catchments may not be equivalent in terms of population density, affluence, mobility and social composition.
	Takes account of facility distribution.	

After considering the planning model options it was determined this cricket Facilities Strategic Plan would incorporate aspects of all the planning model options in an endeavour to capitalise on the advantages of each.

It is proposed that all stakeholders consult regularly in order to implement the plan. (See section 5.2).

2.3 WA Cricket Philosophy

Cricket as a game and physical activity has State wide community impact. The game provides enjoyment and contributes to the health of Western Australians. Traditionally as a diversionary activity, cricket also plays a part in reducing anti-social behavior and increasing educational attainment. It creates a sense of State pride and prestige. It is part of a strong Western Australian sporting culture.

The voluntary sector through the WACA, related Associations and cricket clubs are the direct deliverer's of the game into the community.

The four key supporters of cricket and physical activity are: the National Sporting body, local authorities, the education sector, the private sector and State Government.

The code of Cricket sees itself as working with the State Government and these partners to implement a range of policies and strategies that provide appropriately located and sustainable infrastructure for the sport to operate at all levels - "From Backyard to Baggy Green".

The sport's major aims are:

- . Reinforce and celebrate cricket's place in the Australian community
- . Thrive at the elite level
- . Substantially increase sustainable community participation in cricket
- . Grow the financial resources available to invest in the game
- . Work efficiently in our federal and state system

Local Government Relationship

The social and health benefits of playing cricket are consistent with the policies of medical authorities and governments at all levels who are concerned about increasing levels of obesity and anti-social behavior.

Cricket administrators recognise the role played by Local Government Authorities in providing significant infrastructure to support the game and recognise their need for some cost recovery. The level of cost recovery varies across Local Government Authorities depending on their individual social policies. For example, a number of Councils do not charge ground fees for junior cricket which is of considerable assistance in keeping down the cost of participation.

The WACA and related cricket associations are also aware of examples of where increases in costs have impacted negatively on junior cricket participation numbers. For this reason team costs are kept to a minimum by clubs and associations. Savings resulting from low or no ground charges are passed directly on to junior players and assist participation.

The issue of senior and junior cricket costs is treated separately in this report.

Recommendation (1)

That the cost of participation in junior level cricket be kept as low as possible.

Partnership Practice

In aiming to achieve a high level of client focus, the code of Cricket uses both internal and external partnerships to provide quality facility infrastructure.

It implements the following principles of good practice to achieve this level of service to cricket players:

- A coordinated approach across the code of Cricket for infrastructure planning is essential.
- Consultation must be built into a regular planning cycle and carried out in time to influence decisions.
- Consultation should be coordinated between support agencies.

- Consultation on infrastructure should extend beyond cricket to include other potential users, residents, partner agencies and staff.
- Feedback should be provided to participants on the results of any consultation and any outcomes.
- Cricket facility proposals should be reasonable and achievable and appropriate for the level of Cricket and environmentally sensitive.
- The conventional model of clubs striking arrangements with their Local Government Authority should not be lost however it should be guided by standard policies across all cricket facilities in the state which have been agreed by cricket and Local Government.

The following model diagrammatically represents the relationships between the parties who deliver and support Cricket in Western Australia. The intent is to illustrate that infrastructure planning must involve partnerships to achieve a high level of focus on the player. The needs of the player actual or potential must be the focus of infrastructure planning. Each of the parties identified has a vital role in this process.

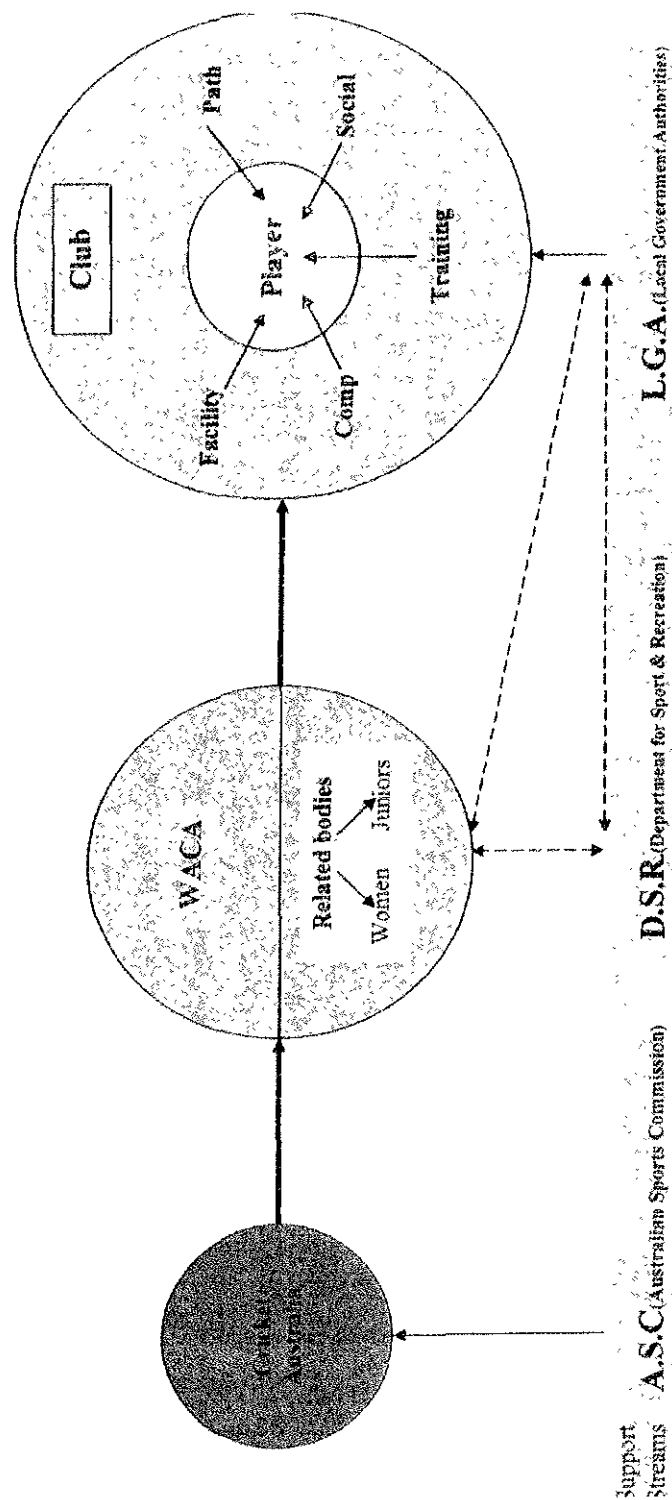
Internal partnerships within the code of cricket must be created and fostered for the model to work.

Recommendation (2)

That the WACA and related cricket associations include the relationships model for the sport of cricket in their business plans and promote the model to clubs and stakeholders.

Cricket Clubs

Conceptual Model of Relationships with Policy Implications



- > CLUB - Primary Provider to the customer as tools
- > WACA - Support to players via clubs
- > DSR - Support to clubs via WACA/LGA's
- > LGA - Support to ratepayers/players via clubs
- > WACA - Co-ordination/guardian of the game via clubs

2.4 Profile and Trends of Existing and Potential Clients

2.4.1 Participation In Sport and Physical Activities in Western Australia – ABS 2003

(Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2003, Participation in Sport and Physical Activities Australia, Cat. 4177. 0)

Type and Frequency of Participation – Australia

A total of 9.1 million Australians aged 18 years and over indicated participation in club or association based sport and physical activities in the 12 months surveyed. Males (65.0%) had a higher level of participation, at least once, compared to females (59.9%). Slightly less than one third, (31.4%) of the 18 years and over population had participated by way of organized club or association activities.

Over half of Australians who had some participation in sport or physical activity (61.8% or 5.6 million) claimed a frequency of 52 times a year in all activities, which suggests once per week on the average. In this area frequency of participation rates for males and females was almost identical i.e. 38.7% compared to 38.6%

Almost three-quarters (6.6 million or 73.4%) of people aged 18 years and over who participated in sport and physical activity restricted their choices to two activities.

Sport and Physical Activity Rankings for Western Australia

Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2003, Sport and Recreation a Statistical Overview, Cat. 4156.0

Ranking	Sport/Physical Activity	Persons (1,000s)
1	Walking	546.0
2	Swimming	238.8
3	Aerobics/fitness	233.2
4	Cycling	136.9
5	Golf	113.2
6	Cricket	93.2
7	Running	80.7
8	Fishing	74.4
9	Bush Walking	60.3
10	Aust. Rules F/B.	56.9
11	Basketball	54.2
12	Soccer (outdoor)	52.3
13	Netball	49.0
14	Yoga	40.5
15	Cricket (outdoor)	40.0

Sports and physical activities that attracted most participants were walking, swimming, aerobics/fitness, cycling, golf and cricket.

Implications

Service provision from traditional sports should be flexible in nature to allow for changes in community sport and recreation participation patterns. Whilst there is still a demand for sporting activity (either the traditional system or as casual participants), simple physical activities such as walking for physical fitness or walking to enjoy nature are seen as attractive options by the community.

Census figures indicate a higher level of participation in sports such as swimming, cycling, golf and cricket compared to actual paid club/association memberships. This suggests a potential market exists for those sports. The requirement for a team means cricket membership numbers will be closer to ABS figures.

2.4.2 Physical Activity Levels of Western Australian Adults (Nov. 2002)

This Report by the Premier's Physical Activity Taskforce highlights the increasing evidence of the relationship between physical inactivity and poor health. Some of the key findings include:

- 55% of Western Australians reported participating in 150 minutes of moderate activity on five or more days, or 60 minutes of vigorous activity. This was a 3% reduction since 1999.
- Walking for recreation was the most popular activity undertaken during the research period for men (55%) and women (37%), followed by gardening (men 41% and women 37%) and walking for transport (men 27% and women 28%).
- Local streets were identified as the most frequently used facilities for physical activity (57%) followed by the home (50%). Approximately 17% Western Australians reported using public paths and ovals and 14% using cycle walking / paths and 14% gymnasiums.
- Western Australians are 25% more likely to be overweight and 20% more likely to be obese since the 1999 State physical activity survey.

Implications

There is a heightened expectation that all levels of Government will contribute to encouraging an increased level of physical activity to address the health problems that will escalate in the community. Contributions amongst other initiatives could include changes of policy, provision of facilities, initiating services and supporting the non-government sport and recreation sector.

2.4.3 Sport and Active Recreation injuries in Australia Report – Medibank Private (Years 2003 & 2004)

According to Medibank Private sporting injuries are now costing the Australian community \$1.83 billion yearly and \$3.6 million of the 5.2 million sports injuries incurred by Australians go untreated. The report was developed from a detailed analysis of 13,500 claims by Medibank Private members and information from the Melbourne Sports Medicine clinic.

Ten Most Injury Prone Sports

Sport	Percentage
Australian Football	21.6%
Cycling	10.0%
Soccer Football	8.1%
Rugby	7.8%
Cricket	7.3%
Basketball	6.9%
Netball	6.5%
Hockey	2.6%
Martial Arts	1.9%
Dancing	1.9%

Other key findings in the Report include:

- Individuals in the 15-29 year age group are twice as likely to incur a sporting injury requiring medical treatment;
- Men account for 55% of all surgery-related ankle, elbow, knee, shoulder and wrist injuries; and
- The average cost of surgery and rehabilitation for a serious knee injury could be in excess of \$10,000.

Implication

The condition of facilities e.g. ground, pitches, courts and floor surfaces, should be maintained to an agreed appropriate level, as part of a Local Government Authority and State Sporting Association risk management strategy.

2.4.4 Facility Demand – Sport Growth Capacity

A recent publication by the Department of Sport and Recreation listed the top ten (10) sports with active membership in Western Australia. They are as follows:

Top 10 Growth Sports

Rank	Sport	Persons
1	Australian Football	68,785
2	Indoor Sports*	47,500
3	Netball	33,434
4	Cricket	30,201
5	Golf	29,669
6	Soccer Football	26,201
7	Basketball	24,350
8	Cricket	22,894
9	Bowls	21,359
10	Hockey	19,685

(*) Indoor cricket and indoor netball (Dept. Sport and Recreation 2003)

Implications

Differences between membership figures reported by State Sporting Associations to the Department of Sport and Recreation and those obtained by the Australian Bureau of Statistics can be attributed in part to the larger or smaller recreation component available to persons wishing to participate but not join a club. The higher figures could also be interpreted to indicate latent interest in a particular sport with some potential for individuals to become members of the club sport system. It should be understood the collection method and definition of membership varies between sports which will influence numbers. However, the results are still a useful indicator.

2.4.5 Developing a Strategy for the Long-Term Strength of Australian Cricket (McKinsey 2004)

The following issues were raised in this report:

Player (customer) Focus

Three of the 4 strategic themes identified in the report's summary are appropriate to this facilities study:

- Adopt a customer-driven approach to managing cricket's products
- Reinforce the place of cricket in the Australian community
- Get the most out of the Federal system

The first two of the above are closely linked in any discussion of the role of the community club which is a visible invitation to the game.

Implications

The WACA should be targeting club development as an effective way to focus on the needs of players ('customers') at the grassroots and high performance levels (p 24), because the club is the prime deliverer of cricket.

Challenges

Challenge of attracting non-represented groups and overall retention rate in metropolitan area.

It appears that females are not participating in cricket in proportion to their population and that the retention rate in the metropolitan area is unsatisfactory.

Implication

The WACA may need to identify those clubs that have been successful in retaining players and advertising their approach.

Financial challenges

The report notes that there are increasing facility costs at all levels and that local governments and schools are tending to shift the costs to cricket.

Implications

Cricket authorities at different levels need to be aware of the pressures on local governments and ensure that they establish cordial, ongoing relationships with them.

Investment challenges

The report notes that the AFL has had success in targeting areas that underpin the development of the game and investing in them. It recommends using well-managed community programs for people of all ages in partnership with clubs and players.

Implication

The WACA needs to use a strategic and well-funded approach to club development in growth areas and a targeted support system for existing clubs which may require a re-balancing of investments.

2.4.6 A Review of Cricket in Western Australia (Inverarity Jan. 1997)

The Report emphasises the need for the WACA to undertake the role of guardian for cricket as the basis for it taking a strong leadership role. There was recognition the WACA was not necessarily representing areas of "massive population increase".

Implication

With the rapid expansion of suburban Perth, it is essential for the WACA to sustain clubs of all shades of cricket using an effective communication system with partner cricket Associations.

The report urged that cricket must be seen as serving the needs of the community and be aware of a "wide range of community needs"

Implications

The WACA should adopt the model which places the client as the focus of services *to the player through the club*.

Clubs should also be mindful that they exist for the player and not vice versa.

This principle should imbue all policy development and resulting actions.

A community club was defined as meeting the needs of clients from many walks of life and that it could be capable of offering 'all forms' of cricket.

The report noted that there are many players who are not talented but wished to be involved in the game. All clubs were seen as having an "integral role" in the development of cricket.

The authors identified the community club as being a suitable mode of transition for junior players or for less talented players to stay in the game.

The report noted that this system depended on the good will and effectiveness of volunteers.

Implication

The WACA should exercise a strong leadership role in liaising with clubs and related Associations to support them in meeting the cricket needs of their specific community. This means accepting that there is no 'one fits all' approach to club development.

The report identified seven potential links for the WACA – internal and external. It noted that the links between the WACA and its associations/clubs was seen as 'limited'.

It urged the WACA to foster the idea that it is a good 'corporate citizen' in the eyes of governments and that it should be seeking support and recognition.

It noted the need for cricket to establish lasting partnerships.

Implication

The WACA should use this report as a launching pad for closer, and regular, links to governments, especially local governments, which are closest to the prime deliverers of community cricket – the community clubs.

2.4.7 Demographics

In 1961, more than 41% of the Australian population were younger than twenty. By 1996 this group represented about 28% of the population and by around 2030, forecasts have the figure at 23.4%. The actual number of people in this age group is predicted to remain fairly constant, but at the same time the Australian population is projected to increase from 11 million in 1961 to 25 million by 2030. Significantly the percentage of people aged over sixty-five was 8.1% in 1961, 12.1% in 1997 and is forecast to increase to around 21% by the year 2030. This means that the percentage of population made up of people aged over sixty-five is expected to double in the next 25-30 years.

Western Australia

Currently Western Australian population increases are immigration driven rather than birth driven. The average family in WA includes 1.8 children and it follows that population increases are due to interstate or overseas migration. Family demography structure and operation are also changing. For example, both parents may work, increase in de facto relationships, single person families or older first time mothers illustrate some of the changes occurring to the traditional family.

Perth Metropolitan Region

The table at Appendix 2 outlines the projected populations for each Local Government Authority in the Perth Metropolitan Region in five (5) year periods until the year 2020. It should be noted that projections become more problematic in the out years.

Concentrating on the next ten years (up to 2010) all Local Government Authorities with the exception of Armadale, Claremont, Cottesloe and Peppermint Grove will experience population increases.

Population pressure points are likely to occur particularly in Cockburn, Gosnells, Rockingham, Swan and Wanneroo. Infill developments and trend towards apartment living could be possible reasons the City of Perth will also experience a sound population increase.

Table – ABS Projected Population Increases 2005 - 2015

North Metropolitan Region Recreation Advisory Council		South West Regional Recreation Advisory Group		South East Region Recreation Advisory Council		Western Region of Councils	
Joondalup	16,516	Cockburn	20,980	Canning	9,186	N/a	
Stirling	11,705	Mandurah	12,976	Gosnells	15,212		
Swan	26,812	Rockingham	23,497				
Wanneroo	43,402						
Total	98,435	57,453		24,398		N/a	

As might be expected, the NMRRAC and SWRRAG group of Councils will be the ones most impacted on in terms of new or expanded Cricket facility requirements. Note that the City of Mandurah has been included in SWRRAG numbers due to growth and joint planning undertaken with the City of Rockingham

Examining census statistics on a Local Government Authority grouping basis the nine Local Government Authorities with the expected greatest population increases by region indicates where regional pressures for Cricket facilities will occur between 2005 – 2015.

Caution should be used when considering these ABS figures. They are based on statistical projections of trends that commenced in the past. An unexpected increase in birth rate or major industrial or residential initiative in a Local Government Authority would change these projections.

TABLE – Populations by Regional Groupings of Councils

North Metropolitan Region Recreation Advisory Council	S / West Regional Recreation Advisory Group	S / East Region Recreation Advisory Group	Western Region of Councils
Bassendean	Cockburn	Armadales	Claremont
Bayswater	East Fremantle	Belmont	Cottesloe
Cambridge	Fremantle	Canning	Mosman Park
Joondalup	Kwinana	Gosnells	Nedlands
Kalamunda	Mandurah	South Perth	Peppermint Grove
Mundaring	Melville	Victoria Park	Subiaco
Stirling	Rockingham		
Swan			
Vincent			
Wanneroo			
2005 popln. 748,478	371,276	322,543	58,221
2010 popln. 801,993	405,621	340,746	66,606
2015 popln. 854,076	439,230	358,320	68,272

Reference to the population projections issued by the Ministry of Planning (2006) also shows increases in population for these nine Local Government Authorities for the years 2006 to 2016.

North Metropolitan Region Recreation Advisory Council	2006	2011	2016	Increase
Joondalup	155,700	152,900	154,100	(1,600)
Stirling	182,700	187,500	196,400	13,700
Swan	94,700	108,900	126,100	31,400
Wanneroo	114,600	146,800	171,000	56,400
			Total	99,900
South West Regional Recreation Advisory Group				
Cockburn	77,900	90,700	102,600	24,700
Mandurah	65,400	78,400	90,100	12,200
Rockingham	88,900	103,900	116,500	27,600
			Total	64,500
South East Region Recreation Advisory Council				
Canning	82,000	81,900	85,300	3,300
Gosnells	95,400	101,600	105,200	9,800
			Total	13,100

Irrespective of the source of population projections the data shows the NMRRAC and SWRRAG group of Councils will be the ones most likely to be approached to meet new sport facilities demands.

A population table (Appendix 2) for each Local Government Authority shows an age breakdown up to the age of 19 years. This information should influence cricket facility development since the playing requirements for juniors and adults are different. There are also implications for where junior development programmes could be targeted.

Examining the age projections for young people up to the 15-19 year age group suggests pressures for junior cricket playing facilities can be expected in the Local Government Authorities of Joondalup, Melville, Stirling, Swan and Wanneroo. The level of certainty that this will occur increases if cricket recruitment and development programmes target these growing areas.

Local Government Authorities will need to view the implications of their projected population increases over the next 10 years with some care, especially when considering the provision of sport facilities for young people. Although the Australian Bureau of Statistics data does not exactly parallel junior cricket competition ages from five to under seventeen years, it should be noted that the large population increases which are expected for some Councils, is not always in this young age bracket. For example, the City of Gosnells in the years 2005-2015 is expected to have an increase of 31 boys and 107 girls between the ages of 0 -19 years although a population increase of 15,212 persons is projected.

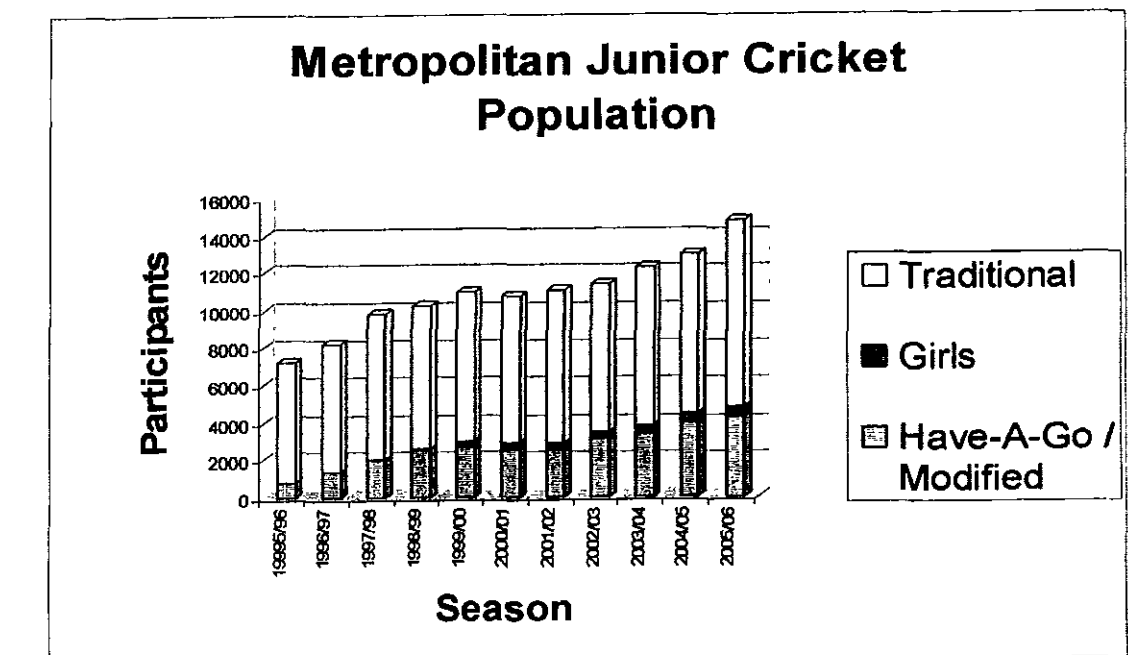
2.4.8 Cricket Membership

Membership figures for junior cricket collected by the WACA and related cricket associations over the last 12 years indicate a continuing growth trend (see graph below). No attempt has been made to geographically analyse any growth differences across the Perth Metropolitan Region. However, it is reasonable to assume that Local Government Authorities that have received population increases in cricket playing age boys and girls would have experienced corresponding increases in junior cricket clubs and teams.

Cricket Australia Census figures for junior players in 2003/2004 and 2004/05 show increases in underage participation rates (see table below).

Junior cricket development programs are systematically being implemented by the WACA in the Perth Metropolitan Region and it can be expected that this growth trend will continue for both boys and girls. Modified rules provided in Super 8s, Super 6s and Kanga Cricket 8s etc will also contribute to increased participation (see table below).

Anecdotally, local sports store retailers report a 20-25% increase in the sale of cricket gear for this current cricket season, which some "experts" attribute to the quality of competition in the recently concluded ashes series.



AUSTRALIAN CRICKET CENSUS 2003 / 2004																			
WESTERN AUSTRALIA																			
Program: Traditional Club Cricket																			
Region:	Total Clubs	No. of Teams										Veterans	Senior	Sub Total Junior	U18	U17	U16	U15	U14
		U9	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17	U18								
Metro																			
South West	53		29	23	24	22	25	15	2	24	1	165	107	3	275	15	4125	70	
South East	52		12	20	11	19	14	13	7	7	1	104	90	1	195	15	2925	48	
North East	60		20	15	27	13	26	12	19	6	4	142	114	2	258	15	3870	240	
North West	49		28	16	24	21	18	18	16	12	1	154	115	3	272	15	4080	60	
Sub Total	214	0	89	74	86	75	83	58	44	49	7	565	426	9	1000		15000	418	

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET CENSUS, 2004/05
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

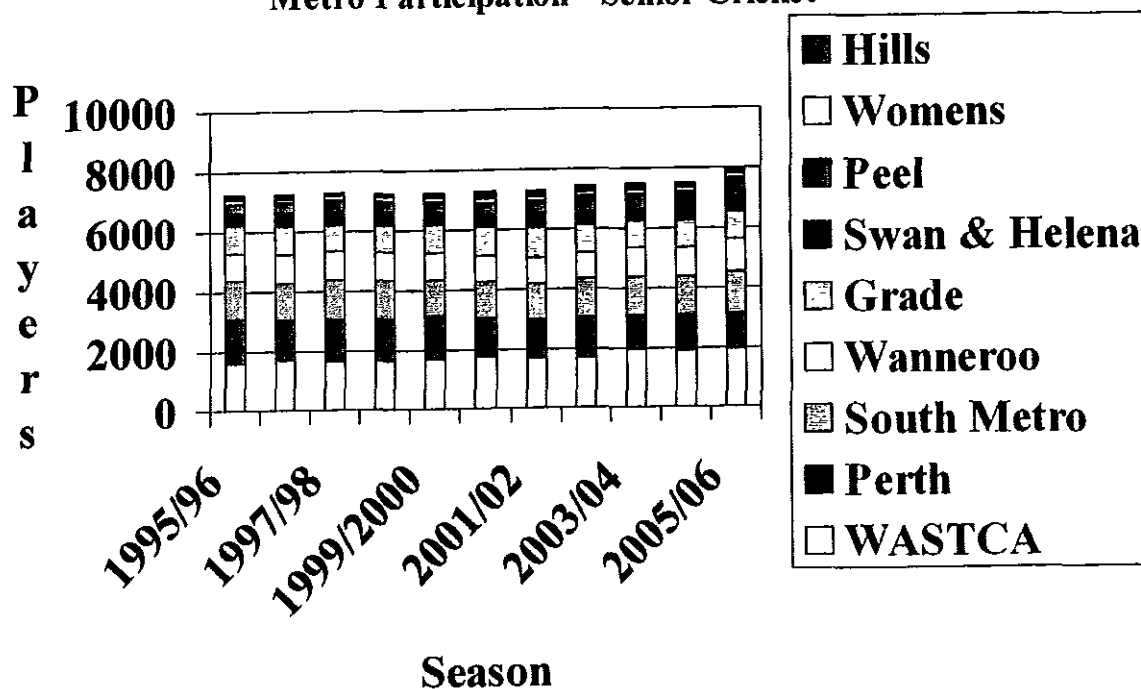
Club Cricket																						
		No. of Teams in Traditional Club Cricket																				
Region:	Total Clubs	U9	U10	U11	U12	U13	U14	U15	U16	U17	U18	Sub Total Jun	Sen	Vets	Total Team	Ave Players per team	Est Total Players	Est Women Players In Male Teams	Dedicated Girls Teams 5-12 years	Dedicated Girls Teams 13-18 yrs	Senior Women Teams	Ave Players per Girl: or Women team
Metropolitan																						
South West	52	8	27	23	20	19	21	6	2	21		167	105	4	276	15	4140	10		2	2	
South East	41		13	20	11	23	12	7	4	13		113	86	1	200	15	3000	8		1	1	
North East	61		19	12	29	13	27	0	3	7		140	113		253	15	3795			6	2	
North West	44		28	22	19	21	19	7	4	11		151	138	4	293	15	4395	12		2	1	
Sub Total	198	8	87	77	79	76	79	0	3	52	0	571	442	9	1022		15330	30	0	11	6	

Super 8's, Super 6's, Kanga 8's, etc						
	No. of Teams 5-12 years	No. of Teams 13 - 18 years	No. of Senior Teams	Players 5-12 years	Est No of Players 13-18 years	Senior Players
Region:						
Metropolitan						
South West	19			190		
South East	14			140		
North East	54			540		
North West	8			80		
Sub Total	95	0	0	950	0	0

Senior player membership data collected by the WACA and related cricket associations for the last 12 years illustrates cricket as a sport has not experienced any major reduction in numbers. A modest growth trend in senior player numbers is now occurring. This growth is not uniform, with the North West Region experiencing the greatest increase in senior teams. It is also evident that cricket, as with other sports, experiences a dropout of younger players who are not making the transition from junior to senior competitions.

The sport is attempting to address this issue through the creation of better career pathways for younger cricketers.

Metro Participation - Senior Cricket



Recommendation (3)

That Local Government Authorities note the increases in junior player membership and the gradual increase in senior player membership in the Perth Metropolitan Region.

2.5 Cricket Facility and Club Sustainability Criteria

The Western Australian Government has accepted the following definition of sustainability.

"Development, which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"

"Hope For the Future" (WA Government-Sept. 2003)

In the context of this Report, facility sustainability can be interpreted as the need for making responsible decisions for the long term about the adequacy of existing and yet to be built Cricket facilities for cricket club participation and the wider community.

Both Local Government Authorities and Cricket Associations have an interest in establishing facility sustainability performance criteria. Local government is responsible for making sound decisions and being accountable for allocating resources from ratepayer funds as outlined by the Local Government Act. Cricket Associations in Western Australia seek to maintain viable clubs to provide Cricket to the community as well as preserving support from stakeholders such as Local Government, sponsors and eminent persons.

The following criteria are viewed by the Project Reference Group as important factors in making decisions on the sustainability of existing Cricket facilities and planning for new facilities;

- **Demographics**

Population trends for the Perth Metropolitan Region provide an important context for sustainable Cricket facility development. Examining the population projections shown elsewhere in this Report reveals that with few exceptions Perth Metropolitan Region Local Government Authorities can expect population increases. Prudent planning for new pitches and fields, or extensions to existing facilities, should require a trend positive population growth for individual Local Government Authorities.

- **Planning Framework**

Consideration of sustainable Cricket infrastructure plans and projects cannot be evaluated in isolation. There must be consideration of other stakeholders' goals, plans and interests in the assessment of projects. Issues such as alternative community uses, collocation, are opportunities to be explored in determining facility sustainability. This concept applies to both existing and new clubs.

Desirably, the facility planning framework will also include minimizing ongoing operational and maintenance costs in the Capital budget planning process

- **Community Engagement**

Community engagement is measured through an individual's sense of belonging and being involved in community organisations such as cricket clubs. There is a sharing and embracing of club traditions and support for a path for future club directions.

For existing Cricket clubs membership numbers are an indicator of engagement and should be expected to at least parallel the percentage increase in Local Government Authority population.

- **Extended Community Benefit**

Most Cricket club arrangements with Councils require ovals and amenities to be available for hire by the community when not being used for club purposes.

The extent to which this occurs is an indicator of the wider benefits of Cricket club facilities to the community and provides another income stream from the pitches.

- **Governance**

A history of good governance for established cricket clubs or community committees seeking to establish a new club is a factor that offers comfort to the WACA and related Cricket Associations and Local Government when requests for resource support to develop facilities are lodged.

Indicators of good governance include:

- * Annual general meeting attendance and voting rates
 - * Setting of balanced budgets to encompass reserve funds for asset replacement, capital purchases and maintenance
 - * Ensuring there is a manageable debt/expense to income ratio
 - * Providing for facility maintenance in the club budget
 - * Existence of and evidence of working to a business plan appropriate to the size of the club
- Appropriate risk management, insurance and volunteers programs are in place.
 - * Use of the Department of Sport and Recreation club support resources such as the "Smart Club " booklet.
 - * Club is an incorporated body
 - * Ongoing support is evident from club's own cricket association
 - Usage Patterns

Usage patterns can be influenced by inter-sport programming overlap, however, the following patterns and facility throughput will reflect on the revenue generation opportunities of Cricket facilities:

- * Seasonal or year round
 - * All week or weekends
 - * Hours per day
 - * User number
 - * Night cricket
- Environmental Sensitivity

There is a growing recognition that ovals in Western Australia need to be designed and maintained in a water sensitive manner. Cricket clubs as major users of ovals during the summer period and local Government Authorities need to strike an acceptable balance between pitch and oval quality and ensure sound ground risk management, but show environmental responsibility for water conservation.

Recommendation (4)

That the WACA and related cricket associations publicise the criteria considered to influence the sustainability of cricket clubs and cricket facilities.

2.6 Facilities Audit

- Local Government Inventory

Local Government Authorities are the major provider of grounds and supporting infrastructure for senior and junior cricket. (See summary table page 27).

There are varying technical ground and infrastructure specifications for the game outlined in Appendix 1 of this Report which cater for different levels of competition. This is essential to allow for the growth and development of young players or to cater for the different playing aspirations of adults. One

outcome of these technical details is that Councils can be unaware of the needs of the different levels of competition.

Due to the diversity of requirements the annual publication and distribution of a "technical bulletin" to Local Government Authorities would be a useful initiative to address this situation.

Recommendation (5)

That the WACA coordinate and update an annual field specifications manual for schools and Local Government Authorities by the 2007/08 cricket season.

- General Condition

There is variance across Local Government Authorities in terms of the standards to which sport facilities are maintained. However, the risk management policies of Councils would ensure that the need for player safety is addressed in facility provision and maintenance.

Local Government has provided an insight into their possible required new cricket infrastructure provision and upgrades which is as follows:

Government Authorities.

Local Government	Toilets Upgrade	Toilets New	Change rooms and toilets upgrade	Change rooms and toilets new	Social Amenities Upgrade	Social amenities new	Other
Armadale			3		2	1	
Bassendean							
Bayswater							
Belmont							
Cambridge			1		1		
Canning							
Claremont							
Cockburn			1	1			
Cottesloe							
East Fremantle	1		1		1		
Fremantle	4				6		
Gosnells	2						
Joondalup				3			
Kalamunda	4		4		3		
Kwinana	2	2	2	2	2	2	floodlighting one ground
Mandurah							Improvement negotiation required for all grounds
Melville	6	2	6	2	4	2	
Mosman Park							
Mundaring							oval surfaces (6)
Nedlands	7		7		7		
Peppermint Grove							
Perth							
Rockingham		1					
South Perth	6		6		4	1	
Stirling							
Subiaco							
Swan							
Victoria Park	2		2		2		
Vincent	4		4		4		
Wanneroo							

Recommendation (6)

That the WACA and related cricket associations monitor the condition of their affiliated club and support facilities as part of a rolling plan to maintain a high standard of cricket facilities and as part of their grants endorsement responsibilities.

Recommendation (7)

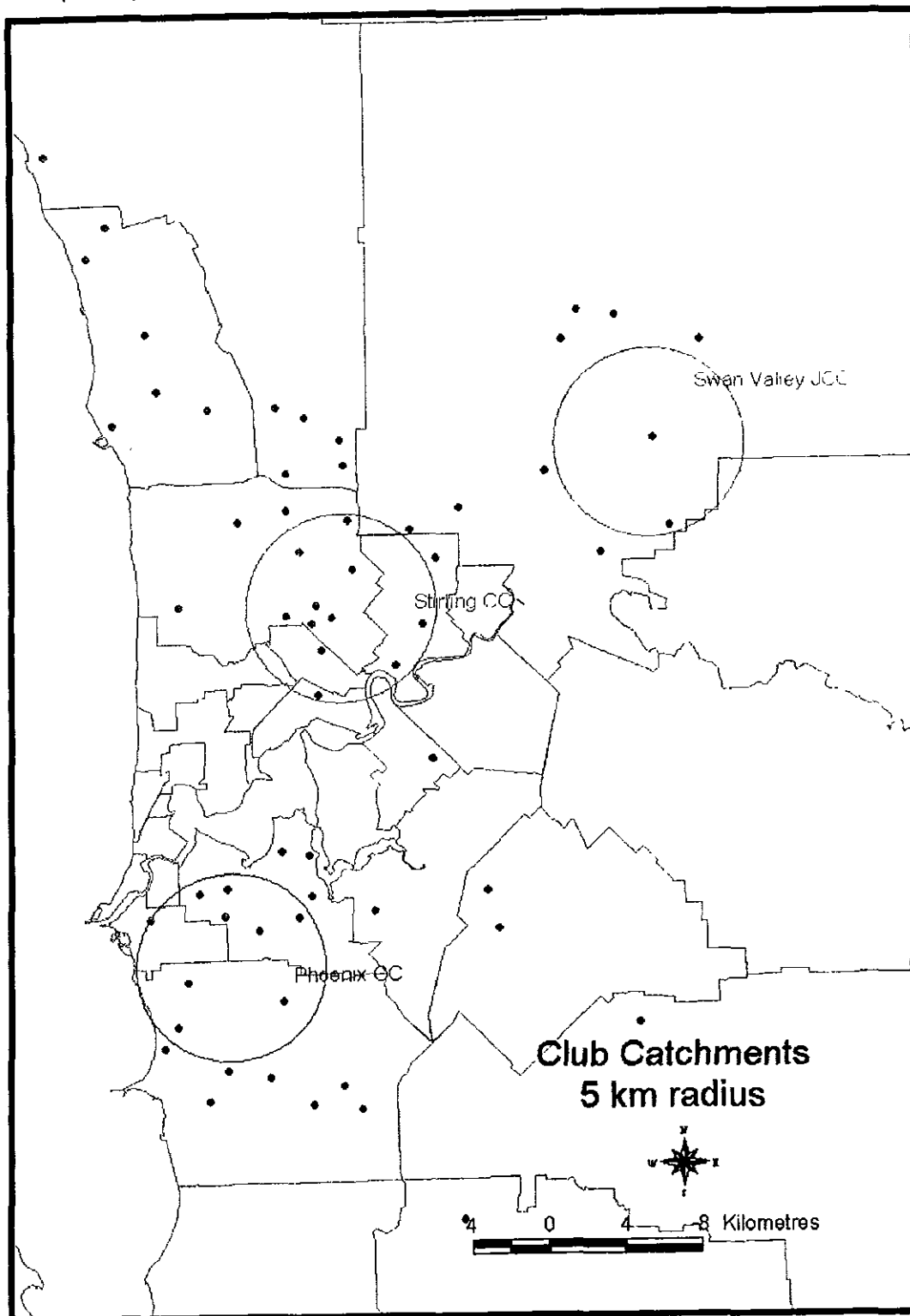
That the WACA, the relevant LGAs and Department of Sport and Recreation note the possible number of cricket facility projects and the potential ongoing implications for the Community Sporting and Recreation Facilities Fund.

The following table illustrates the extent of the collective commitment of Councils to the game

Local Government	Number grounds available	Grounds to 65m radius	Grounds over 68m	Turf match pitches	Synthetic match pitches	Turf practice nets	Synthetic practice nets	Turf match pitches floodlit	Synthetic match pitches floodlit	Turf practice pitch floodlit	Synthetic practice pitch floodlit
Armadale	6	2	5	0	9	0	18	0	0	0	0
Bassendean	3	2	1	1	2	6	6	0	0	0	0
Bayswater	18	10	3	3	20	32	32	-	-	-	-
Belmont	3	0	5	0	5	0	8	0	0	0	0
Cambridge	4	5	1	15	3	34	8	0	0	0	1
Canning	18	0	17	3	15	6	4	0	0	0	0
Claremont	1		1	5	0	18	4	0	0	0	0
Cockburn	7	2	5	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	0
Cottesloe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Fremantle	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	0
Fremantle	6	2	4	8	5	6	14	0	0	0	0
Gosnells	12	5	7	2	12	6	27	-	-	6	5
Joondalup	34	-	-	7	32	19	67	-	-	-	-
Kalamunda	11	5	6	4	7	0	22	0	0	0	12
Kwinana	2	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mandurah	6	4	4	1	7	-	-	0	0	-	-
Melville	14	3	10	3	17	1	32	0	0	0	0
Mosman Park	2	1	1	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0
Mundaring	10	8	2	0	10	0	21	0	0	0	0
Nedlands	9	8	1	4	5	1	4	4	4	4	4
Peppermint Grove	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rockingham	12	12	11	5	8	1	0	0	0	0	0
South Perth	6	1	5	3	4	15	22	0	0	0	0
Stirling	41	-	-	5	42	83	0	0	0	0	0
Subiaco	2	-	2	1	1	2	4	1	1	0	0
Swan	17	16	1	3	14	7	31	0	0	0	0
Victoria Park	6	-	6	2	7	2	7	0	0	0	0
Vincent	6	0	0	2	8	12	10	0	0	0	0
Wanneroo	22	-	-	2	21	5	38	-	-	1	19

- Club Catchment

Examples of junior and senior cricket club residential catchments are shown in the following map:



The breakdown of data for the mapped clubs is as follows:

Club	No. of members	% in home and adjacent suburbs	% within a 5km radius	Country members
Swan View CC Jun	72	72	76	
Swan Valley JCC	78	46	42	
Scarborough JCC	123	60	83	
Wanneroo JCC	86	71	76	
Stirling CC	49	14	31	1
Phoenix CC	73	22	45	

The above distributions of players shows that juniors live close to their cricket club and that senior players may reside considerable distances from where they play. Presumably they either retain their loyalty to their junior club or play where their friends go.

2.7 Overview of the Outcomes of the Consultation Process

- Drivers to Individual Decision Making to Play Cricket

The consultants believe that cricket administrators must be sensitive to the reasons why participants choose a particular sport activity in the first instance and the factors which are likely to motivate them to continue in that sport.

This kind of information can guide administrators in the kind of facilities and programs offered to attract and retain participants. WA cricket has already demonstrated its forward thinking by introducing a range of modified cricket activities which are in line with the kind of motivating factors widely accepted today.

The consultants used information emerging from workshops with the Project Reference Group and local government officers and they also reviewed research on factors motivating people to take part in sport in general. They believe that some of these factors can be applied to cricket specifically.

They are also aware of the position taken by Cricket Australia that young people today have a wide range of sport and recreation activities to choose from and that the sport is virtually competing with a growing number of other sports and other recreation activities. Cricket Australia research has noted that participants in cricket want 'value for time'.

- Drivers in Individual Decision Making to Play Cricket

The Reference Group for this project identified the following key drivers for participating in cricket:

- Family history and tradition
- High profile
- Part of a group with similar aims
- Social
- Love of the game

High profile

It is manifest that cricket as an activity is pervasive – from primary school to university, "from backyard to beach to baggy green".

In short, cricket has a high profile from the informal to the competitive to the professional entertainment level.

The Department of Sport and Recreation ranks cricket fourth (30,201) in a list of growth sports after football, indoor sports and netball.

Love of the game

The last aspect of this list probably is less of a driver towards choice and more a driver towards remaining as a participant in cricket either as a player or administrator. Nevertheless it is a vital consideration.

The review of WA cricket by Inverarity and Goddard (1997) identified some factors likely to influence participation in cricket:

Role model impact:

The game's champions and idols, for over a century, from Trumper to Bradman to Chappell have exhibited characteristics such as 'panache', 'domination', 'persistence' which Australians relate to.

Values-based activity:

The game itself is synonymous with 'fair play'. It is an activity which society in general can relate to. In particular, it is an activity accepted by parents and educators inculcating values which they consider important in society.

Tradition - part of the Australian psyche:

It is one of the games which have a genuine national aspect. The colonies were represented in games against England in the later stages of the nineteenth century – even before Federation. In this respect, cricket is unique in Australian sport.

Societal Impact

Inverarity/Goddard maintain that cricket may be "unique among sports in the social desirability of the values enshrined in its traditions".

This aspect is closely linked with the fact that cricket is unique in that it was an authentic national activity to which Australians have related for over a century.

Other Research

Psychosocial aspects

Research in Australia on participation and motivation of children and youth (8 years to 18 years) in sport identified the most important reasons for participating were: to improve skills; be physically fit; compete; learn new skills; to be challenged. *

It is significant that this research indicated that younger participants were motivated by extrinsic, social factors, implying that being with friends is an important driver in making a choice of a physical activity.

This research indicated that the factors governing choice were similar for both male and female respondents.

Further analysis revealed that there were four significant dimensions to participant choice: 'team/achievement'; 'status'; 'fitness'; 'situational'.

This implies that cricket has the advantage of being essentially a team activity in which participants achieve recognition by contributing a particular skill to the team as a whole

Psychological aspects

Research on psychological aspects of motivation identified four levels that included biological, psychological, social and secondary. **

Biological factors include such features as movement, fitness, and psychological aspects include sense of competence, self-esteem.

These have implications for cricket administrators who have to ensure that the introductory experience to cricket is rewarding and that there is an ongoing strategy to ensure growth in competence through competent coaching. This fact was recognised by survey respondents who ranked 'coaching' (equal with 'good pitches') as their top priority need.

Promoters of cricket would also note that the social influences included: 'competition' and 'co-operation' and the secondary influences included 'external recognition' and 'internal feelings of self esteem, confidence, identity'.

This reinforces the position of the Reference Group's statement that 'social' aspects and 'being part of a group with similar aims' are significant drivers.

*Longhurst and Spinks, 1987 **Butt, 1987

- Local Government Advisory Groups Perceptions of Facilities

Local Government Advisory groups were given the opportunity to make comment on the perceived cricket facility provision gaps and duplication. Individual Local Government Authorities were requested and encouraged by these umbrella bodies to reply direct to the consultants.

A document released by the South East Recreation Advisory Group (SERRAG) in September 2005 calls for member Local Government Authorities to meet collectively prior to the lodgement of CSRFF grant applications to consider regional facility issues and the sharing of "related common issues".

Specific comments relating to active reserves include:

- Incorporating the need to evaluate the provision of additional regional active sporting reserves.
- Noting the high growth of junior soccer.
- Highlighting the need to optimise facility use
- Examining the rationalisation of football grounds within Armadale and Gosnells Local Government Authorities.

No specific comments are made relating to cricket

Implication

Since cricket often collocates with Australian Rules Football rationalisation of ground use for that sport should be monitored for any implications for cricket.

- Club Feedback

Trends have been identified from 3 separate returns provided by clubs. Not all clubs responded to any of the separate questionnaires.

Information has also been included that has been made available by some Local Government Authorities.

General overview

Although cricket could be considered with the AFL as being a "wealthy" sport, in fact it is very dependent on a voluntary infrastructure for its operation. Even the WACA, with its salaried players and employed staff, is still dependent on voluntary support and voluntary board administrators to allow the code to operate under WACA jurisdiction.

All senior and junior clubs across all cricket associations are not-for-profit organisations who have the following things in common. They are:

- * Asset poor
- * Cashflow poor
- * Volunteer rich (compared to some other community groups)

Cricket clubs financial performance

The following figures have been extracted from annual reports

	Gross Income (all sources)	Gross Expenditure (all sources)
Up to \$5,000		
\$5,000 - \$10,000	2	2
\$10,000 - \$20,000	9	9
\$20,000 - \$40,000	20	20
\$40,000 - \$70,000	12	12
\$70,000 +	8	8

These figures are very close to a statistical bell curve with most clubs operating with a gross income and expenditure of between \$20,000 - \$40,000. These figures are comparable to a sport such as hockey where clubs are known to operate with an income in the order of \$50,000.

Club facilities annual hire / lease fee

A number of cricket clubs reported cricket facility hire fees charged by Local Government Authorities. As with the hire of facilities to other sports, there are policy differences between councils that are reflected in the annual hire/lease costs charged. Whilst the differences can be attributed to the type and scale of facilities involved, it also reflects the varying social policies between Local Government Authorities.

Table: Range of Hire / Lease Costs

< \$1000	\$1000-1900	\$2000-2900	\$3000-3900	\$4000-4900	\$5000+	\$10000+
1	13	14	4	3	5	4

It should be recognised that councils provide a significant subsidy to cricket clubs to allow them to operate. This is often an annual in-kind subsidy. One council reported 2003/04 income of \$12,500 from ground hire/lease to cricket clubs and a true cost expenditure of \$440,000. This was not an isolated situation for Local Government Authorities.

Undoubtedly, if councils were to raise ground hire/lease fees to reflect the true costs of facility maintenance and ground preparation, many cricket clubs would be unable to survive.

Any discussion on costs should also recognise the social value of volunteers estimated by cricket administrators to be in excess of 7,000 persons for metropolitan region senior and junior cricket. Using an equation devised by the Department of Community Development in 1995 and a rate of \$10 per hour the worth of their cricket season engagement to the community is \$6.66M each year. This should be viewed as an economical community service provided by cricket to the community which complements the commitment from Local Government Authorities.

Recommendation (8)

That in 2007 the WACA convene a joint forum with related cricket associations to discuss with Local Government Authorities the issue of Turf Wickets costs.

Pitches

The reports from clubs show that about half of the synthetic pitches are from 10 years to more than 20 years old. Although such facilities can be expected to have a long life, this significant number may have implications in the near future.

Multi – Sport Club and Social Hub

Cricket clubs have shared facilities with winter sports to assist keeping the cost of participation in cricket and physical activity to a minimum. Forty two percent (42%) of cricket clubs providing details of their operations reported they were part of a multi-sport club. The potential social significance of the game was further highlighted by ninety percent (90%) of clubs reporting they had use of a clubhouse.

Club Membership

The returns from clubs suggest that, overall, there has been an increase in the number of people playing cricket. While some clubs have exhibited a decline in membership, others reported increases in the last three years.

It is not uncommon for sport clubs go through lifecycles of good to poor performance and regeneration as a club. Success and changes in governance or coaching personnel can manifest themselves in membership changes both upwards and downwards in a relatively short period of time.

2.8 Reference Group's Perceptions of Facility Gaps and Duplications

The Project Reference Group recognised the historic commitment that Local Government Authorities have made to community cricket in the Perth Metropolitan Region and the pressures that this level of government is facing in terms of meeting competing demands for resources from residents and the associated accountability expectations.

The Reference Group appreciated that Local Government Authorities are not homogeneous but heterogeneous in nature. As a consequence, there are different levels of cricket facility provision across the metropolitan area, sometimes due to the prevailing social policy of a Council or in response to local requests to develop a cricket ground.

The Fremantle to Perth to Midland Junction railway transport route influenced the early development of cricket grounds. With population increases and greater personal access to motor vehicles cricket grounds were established further d from the railway, especially around Stirling and Canning Highways. However, the early railway influence is still evident.

The current scheduling of senior and junior cricket is adequately catered for by the existing stock of cricket grounds if all grounds are available. Problems do occur when a Local Government Authority undertakes a major redevelopment of a cricket field. There are examples where a ground has been decommissioned for a cricket season. Problems are caused with adjacent Councils who have been approached to provide replacement facilities and this has a domino effect on existing users.

The Project Reference Group is of the view that additional cricket facilities will be required to accommodate the expected increases in population and recognises that such facilities will need to be strategically placed to provide the greatest impact in new urban areas.

At the same time, it is seen as desirable to retain existing cricket facilities, many of which are used on a summer season basis with winter sports such as Australian Football, Soccer Football and Rugby. One reason for this position is the increasing degree to which many Councils are permitting increases in residential densities, often in more established areas of the Perth Metropolitan Region.

2.9 Facility / Sports International Standards

The State Government has instigated an investigation into the need for a major sports stadium in the Perth Metropolitan Region separate which includes Cricket, to this Report. As a consequence strategic decisions on this level of facility provision for the game are not addressed here.

The WACA has provided Cricket Australia information relating to this section of the Report which is included at Appendix 2.

2.10 Identification of Gaps and Duplications

A delicate balance exists between the number of cricket facilities in the Perth Metropolitan Region and the current level of demand for these facilities. It is surprising that no Local Government Authority cricket facilities exist in the Towns of Cottesloe or Peppermint Grove given the close proximity of a number of private schools with strong cricket programs. No cricket facility duplications have been identified by either Local Governments or cricket authorities.

Gaps in cricket facility provision are forecast to occur in new residential areas where cricket fields are yet to be developed. A more aggressive approach to cricket development by the WACA is also expected to increase the pressures above that which might normally be expected for these facilities.

2.11 Analysis and Synthesis of the Information Gathered

Based on population projections alone the Cities of Swan, Wanneroo, Mandurah and Rockingham will potentially experience the greatest cricket participation increases and requests for increasing their cricket facility ground inventory. Although most Councils will also experience greater ground demand when cricket's target market penetration is taken into consideration

The strategies for addressing this situation are outlined in Report 2A and Report 3.

3.0 Report 2A – Facility Development

3.1 Introduction

Local Authorities will continue to face pressures for approvals for alternative use of land as residential densities increase and urban development continues. From a sport and recreation perspective there is a need to safeguard access to and prevent loss of existing sport, recreation and amenity space and facilities. This particularly applies to field sports such as Cricket since large areas of flat playing fields are attractive for alternative development proposals.

The loss of existing public sport and recreation open space should be avoided unless alternative recreational facilities are provided.

Sport and Recreation opportunities are an integral part of urban and rural development. Field sports such as Cricket should have facilities and support amenities developed and phased in tandem with residential development to create and maintain sustainable and healthy communities.

3.2 Hierarchy of Facilities

Generally large or quality sport facilities tend to attract users from a wider catchment area than small or poor quality ones and tend to have a higher local public profile.

Following consultation with the relevant stakeholders, the following conceptual hierarchy of facility provision has been developed for Cricket. It illustrates that Cricket can accommodate the career path of players moving from casual games, through junior cricket competitions and different levels of community /grade cricket to State (Pura Cup) level competition.

It is not simply the overall quantity of pitches which is important in meeting demand, but also the quality of both pitches and support amenities. Sport teams will always prefer, costs permitting, to use good facilities in preference to poorer ones and may be unable to develop and improve if they are constrained by poor facilities.

The following hierarchy of cricket facilities has been agreed as being appropriate for the Perth Metropolitan Region

Level 5

* The casual game / neighbourhood cricket play level may be at a local park with little parking, limited supporting amenities and preferably within walking distance of potential users. Possible inclusion of use of practice nets facility.

Level 4

* Junior competition refers to the system of introducing young people to cricket as a competitive sport. Rules suitable for underage players, including the scale of playing facilities required, are stipulated. The pitch would be synthetic with reasonable club amenities and must have adequate toilet facilities for males and females and parent parking.

Level 3

* Senior Community level competition facilities include pitches which may be turf or synthetic depending on the grade or association. A higher standard of changing facilities, club accommodation, oval surface, practice wickets, possible training lights and parking would be required. These facilities meet the needs of players who have reached a higher standard of play and require enhanced facilities.

Level 2

* District level competition facilities would include amenities and pitches of a higher quality than for the district senior community competition. Additional features must include a reasonable sized

scoreboard and could include a fenced ground for crowd management. A District facility could have the features that would enable it to host an interstate competition in an emergency.

Level 1

* Interstate level cricket competition facilities criteria are determined by Cricket Australia and extend to matters such as media provision. A copy of requirements is appended.

- Current Club Facilities Disposition

The various levels of facilities are seen as meeting the following competition types:

Level	Type of Play	Facility Provision Requirements	Current Number of Grounds
1	Interstate Competition	Cricket Australia criteria	1
2	District Competition (e.g. WACA)	Geographic / availability / quality criteria	41
3	Senior Community Competition (e.g. Cricket West)	Medium sized club developments	92
4	Junior Competition	Reasonable provision catering to local population catchments (includes some schools)	75
5	Casual Play	Local park / oval provision	N/A

Recommendation (9)

That Local Government Authorities note the hierarchy of facilities model used by the WACA and related cricket associations.

- Role of School Cricket Pitches

Although some junior clubs have the use of school facilities, school pitches generally make a limited contribution to pitch provision. Schools often consider community usage to be problematic in terms of cost, security, wear and tear and management and their primary need to retain pitches and oval for their own curricular requirements.

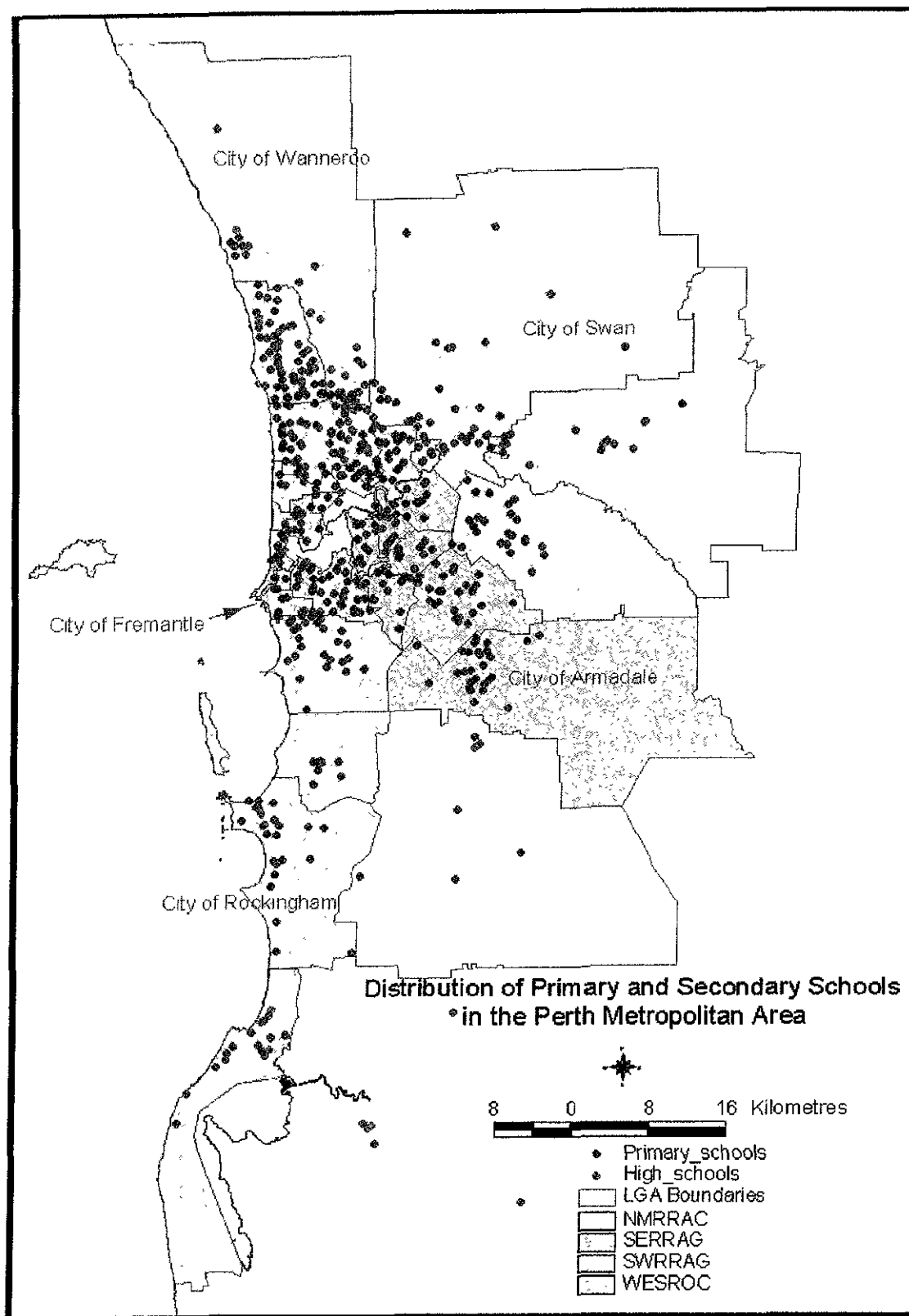
Unfortunately, no inventory exists on the number of practice and competition wickets available at Western Australian Education Department schools. Precedent allows for the construction of a synthetic pitch on a primary school or senior high school oval. Further, practice nets are normally provided for a senior high school. However, no Education Department policy exists regarding cricket provision and advice has been received that some schools have removed their cricket facilities.

Given that schools and the community require access to cricket pitches at different times, there is continuing scope for the use of school facilities to meet future non-school demand under the following conditions:

- The cricket pitches must be physically capable of accommodating extra use by cricket clubs;
- School management policies for community use must ensure that:
 - clubs have unhindered use throughout the cricket season;
 - at least have some say in postponements that may arise from ground conditions;
 - that pitches are available at rents which clubs can afford, especially those catering for junior cricket.
- Ancillary facilities must be available and include changing rooms and showers.

The existence of high schools competitions, such as the Public Schools Association, are significant in the hierarchy of development but pitch quality is usually a domestic matter for the schools.

Some use of school cricket facilities is reported to be occurring. Anecdotally there appears to be potential for an increase in this trend.



The above GIS map of Perth Metropolitan Region primary and secondary schools illustrates the opportunity for school use across all Local Government Authorities and cricket competitions.

Recommendation (10)

That the WACA and the Department of Sport and Recreation jointly request the Education Department to issue a sport facility policy for school detailing the minimum level of cricket facilities provision in primary and high schools.

Recommendation (11)

That the WACA and Department of Sport and Recreation support interested Local Government Authorities with negotiations seeking community use of schools.

3.3 Assessment of Facilities

There is no perceived over provision of facilities associated with cricket clubs since most are located on grounds which are used by other sports during winter. It is unusual for a cricket club to use a specific purpose facility; many are shared with Australian Rules Football, Soccer or Rugby.

Local Government Authorities have provided their opinion on the condition of existing facilities and perceptions on upgrades and new facilities in Section 2.8

The reports from clubs show that about half of the synthetic pitches are from 10 years to more than 20 years old. Although such facilities can be expected to have a long life, this significant factor may have implications in the near future. Local Governments did not indicate a problem existed with wickets other than the cost of maintenance and replacement.

The reference group for this report is of the view that the maintenance of synthetic pitches is a club responsibility and that the costs involved are within the fund raising capacity of most cricket clubs.

Clubs seeking to have these wickets refurbished often approach Local Government authorities for financial support since the State Government Community Sport and Recreation Facilities Fund grant scheme does not encompass maintenance. The WACA could be supportive in this area by introducing a club pitch facility subsidy where clubs seek to ensure they have responsible risk management and safety procedures for players in place.

The matter of turf wicket issues should be addressed after the holding of the Local Government and Cricket forum on this issue (see recommendation 8).

Recommendation (12)

The WACA consider the introduction of a club subsidy in 2007/8 for the planned replacement of synthetic wickets with implementation over a ten year period.

3.4 Exit Strategy

Cricket Facility Exit Strategy For Over Provision

In the event a Cricket club is required to shift its location for some reason, it is not the sole responsibility of a Local Government Authority. Local Government Authorities and the relevant Cricket Associations need to agree that there will be a joint approach in such situations.

It should be noted that proximity to facilities is a strong motivator for adults and children to engage in sport as a physical activity. Therefore, authorities should explore other options to encourage physical activity such as the use of school ovals for junior cricket or access to senior cricket club facilities in periods of down time.

Using such approaches when it becomes necessary to decommission a cricket pitch or oval because of declining demand can reduce community trauma. In the consultants' view, loss of sport field space is not a strategy that should be embraced because, once lost, replacing ovals in the future will be difficult to achieve, especially in already developed areas.

A number of issues may indicate that decommissioning a Cricket facility is an appropriate strategy.

They include:

- The physical design and size is unsuitable for community use,
- Close proximity of other oval or field and geographic location,
- A change of demographics resulting in a community that does not meet the user profile (e.g. ethnic mix),

- Other planned facility developments that would meet community demand for Cricket,
- Cricket infrastructure facility design is no longer suitable for the community and cannot be easily rectified,
- A Cricket facility which requires major work, but this work could not be justified because of the overall poor condition.
- Recycling the facility for another use is not feasible.

Councils have several strategies available to them if it is seen as appropriate to decommission a particular Cricket facility.

They could include:

- Demolition and converting the recreational use of land to another activity,
- Redevelopment of the existing facility to meet any projected demand,
- Using the existing facility to meet other community needs,
- Seeking a partner to operate the facility to meet community needs in another way.

The decision by a Local Government Authority to consider divesting itself of a Cricket facility should involve an analysis that includes seeking the opinion of the WACA or appropriate related Association on what might be the wider implications for the sport of such a decision.

The criteria listed above which may contribute to the reasons where a facility will cease to operate, should form the basis for discussion and agreement in joint discussions held with the Cricket club, the Association and Local Government Authority.

Facility Winding Down

For some people the decommissioning of a Cricket club facility could be a painful process since it may cut across long standing history and tradition.

It is important that players and other club members are not lost to Cricket and maintain their enthusiasm for physical activity and volunteering. This is more likely to be achieved if they are involved in planning for change and given a reasonable timeframe to achieve it.

The formation of a joint working group involving all parties that is charged with the responsibility of planning a change of club location and proposing the timeframes and strategies involved is an appropriate means to address such a problem.

Engagement of club member representatives in developing strategies for member relocation, and determining options for members and player relocation are important human factors needing to be provided for.

Recommendation (13)

That Local Government Authorities considering the decommissioning of a cricket facility formally advise and seek the opinion of the appropriate cricket association.

3.5 Identification of Future Facility Requirements

• Locations

The conduct of cricket competition and development of the game requires two types of facilities. Non traditional forms of the game such as "Have a Go" require grassed areas, whilst the traditional game requires a wicket within a grassed area.

To provide a more complete and accurate picture for the future these different facility requirements have been separated. It should be remembered grounds for the non traditional forms of cricket can accommodate 3 games on a grassed area of traditional oval size.

Based on Cricket Australia and WACA participation figures for traditional cricket, population market penetration targets of 7.5% (boys), 1.5% (girls), 4% (men) and 1.0 % (women) is the sport's objective over the next 10 years.

A prediction model has been developed to provide an indicator of facility demand for traditional cricket. The factors included are:

- Target market penetration figures.
- Cricket age population (5-19 years) for juniors and (20-39 years) for adults for each Local Government Authority.
- Projected ABS Local Government Authority population increases.
- A ground carrying capacity of 3.67 teams per ground which is the current Perth Metropolitan Region team to ground ratio and adequate to meet current demand.
- A team size of 15 persons per team which is the Cricket Australia standard.

Appendices 4 and 5 contain the cricket player target market projections for each Local Government Authority.

Using data generated by the Department of Sport and Recreation and KTA Partnership (Architects) a new cricket ground requires a field of approximately 1.5 hectares (15,000 sq.m) with supporting infrastructure of change rooms / social rooms / storage / parking and roads amounting to an additional 800 sq.m. A total of 15,800 sq.m or 1.58 hectares for each ground.

The requirements for the non-traditional and entry level categories of junior cricket are based on:

- Target market penetration target of 4.0%.
- Projected ABS Local Government Authority population increases.
- A team size of 10 persons per team which is the Cricket Australia standard.
- A ground or field carrying capacity of 6 teams per ground.

Projected Cricket Ground Requirements 2010 and 2015

(If traditional fixturing remains)

LGA	Current grounds in use 2005	YEAR	Number of youth players Boys/Girls	Number of adult players Male/Female	Total players	Projected number of teams	Number of grounds	Grounds needed New or Reactivated
NMRRAC								
Bassendean	3	2010	117	92	209	14	4	1
		2015	108	88	196	13	4	1
Bayswater	18	2010	409	423	832	55	15	-3
		2015	384	408	792	53	15	-3
Cambridge	4	2010	221	166	387	26	7	3
		2015	220	169	388	26	7	3
Joondalup	34	2010	1633	1102	2735	182	51	17
		2015	1599	1116	2715	181	50	16
Kalamunda	11	2010	490	303	793	53	15	4
		2015	462	296	758	51	14	3
Mundaring	10	2010	389	205	594	40	11	1
		2015	376	204	580	39	11	1
Stirling	40	2010	1413	1420	2833	189	52	12
		2015	1382	1426	2808	187	52	12
Swan	17	2010	1097	794	1891	126	35	18
		2015	1133	874	2007	134	37	20
Vincent	6	2010	132	258	390	26	7	1
		2015	123	253	376	25	7	1
Wanneroo	22	2010	944	865	1809	121	34	12
		2015	1399	993	2392	159	44	22
Total 2010			6845	5628	12473	832	231	66
Total 2015			7165	5827	13012	867	241	76
SWRRAG								
Cockburn	7	2010	788	674	1462	97	27	20
		2015	819	736	1555	104	29	22
East Fremantle	1	2010	57	45	103	7	2	1
				45				

Fremantle	6	2010	55	45	100	7	2	1
		2015	181	207	388	26	7	1
Kwinana	2	2010	178	211	388	26	7	1
		2015	240	178	417	28	8	6
Mandurah	6	2010	234	181	415	28	8	6
		2015	556	329	885	59	16	10
Melville	14	2010	568	356	924	62	17	11
		2015	945	628	1574	105	29	15
Rockingham	12	2010	932	639	1571	105	29	15
		2015	914	629	1543	103	29	17
Total 2010			929	694	1623	108	30	18
Total 2015			3682	2690	6372	425	118	70
SERRAG			3715	2862	6577	438	122	74
Armadale	6	2010	501	338	838	56	16	10
		2015	453	329	782	52	14	8
Belmont	3	2010	240	283	522	35	10	7
		2015	243	299	542	36	10	7
Canning	18	2010	807	622	1429	95	26	8
		2015	804	649	1452	97	27	9
Gosnells	12	2010	929	718	1647	110	30	18
		2015	924	756	1680	112	31	19
South_Perth	6	2010	291	339	631	42	12	6
		2015	281	342	623	42	12	6
Victoria_Park	6	2010	174	288	463	31	9	3
		2015	172	296	468	31	9	3
Total 2010			2941	2588	5529	369	102	51
Total 2015			2876	2671	5548	370	103	52
WESROC								
Claremont	1	2010	99	52	150	10	3	2
		2015	96	51	147	10	3	2
Cottesloe	0	2010	55	49	104	7	2	2
		2015	52	47	98	7	2	2
Mosman_Park	2	2010	73	61	134	9	2	0
		2015	73	62	135	9	3	1

Nedlands	9	2010	221	122	343	23	6	-3
		2015	212	122	334	22	6	-3
Peppermint Grove	0	2010	18	7	25	2	0	0
		2015	16	7	23	2	0	0
Subiaco	2	2010	107	143	250	17	5	3
		2015	103	143	245	16	5	3
Total 2010			573	433	1005	67	19	5
Total 2015			552	431	983	66	18	4
Other LGAs								
Perth	0	2010	60	156	216	14	4	9
		2015	68	181	250	17	5	10
Regional Total 2010			14100	11495	25595	1706	474	201
Regional Total 2015			14396	11973	26369	1758	488	216

Projected Grounds / Fields
Requirements
2010 and 2015
ENTRY LEVEL

LGA	YEAR	Number of Entry Level Youth	Number of Entry Level Teams	Grounds/Fields needed (rounded)
NIMRRAC				
Bassendean	2010	53	5	1
	2015	48	5	1
Bayswater	2010	183	18	3
	2015	172	17	3
Cambridge	2010	99	10	2
	2015	99	10	2
Joondalup	2010	731	73	12
	2015	716	72	12
Kalamunda	2010	219	22	4
	2015	207	21	4
Mundaring	2010	175	17	3
	2015	169	17	3
Stirling	2010	630	63	10
	2015	617	62	10
Swan	2010	491	49	8
	2015	508	51	9
Vincent	2010	59	6	1
	2015	55	6	1
Wanneroo	2010	423	42	7
	2015	628	63	10
Total 2010		3064	306	51
Total 2015		3218	322	55
SWRRAC				
Cockburn	2010	354	35	6
	2015	368	37	6
East Fremantle	2010	25	3	1

Fremantle	2015	24	2	1
	2010	81	8	1
	2015	80	8	1
Kwinana	2010	108	11	2
	2015	105	11	2
Mandurah	2010	249	25	4
	2015	255	25	4
Melville	2010	420	42	7
	2015	414	41	7
Rockingham	2010	409	41	7
	2015	416	42	7
Total 2010		1647	165	28
Total 2015		1662	166	28
SERRAG				
Armadale	2010	224	22	4
	2015	203	20	3
Belmont	2010	107	11	2
	2015	109	11	2
Canning	2010	361	36	6
	2015	360	36	6
Gosnells	2010	417	42	7
	2015	415	41	7
South_Perth	2010	132	13	2
	2015	127	13	2
Victoria_Park	2010	78	8	1
	2015	77	8	1
Total 2010		1319	132	22
Total 2015		1291	129	21
WESROC				
Claremont	2010	45	4	1
	2015	44	4	1
Cottesloe	2010	25	2	1
	2015	23	2	1
Mosman_Park	2010	30	3	1
	2015	30	3	1

Nedlands	2010	99	10	2
	2015	95	10	2
Peppermint_Grove	2010	7	1	0
	2015	6	1	0
Subiaco	2010	48	5	1
	2015	46	5	1
Total 2010		254	25	6
Total 2015		245	24	6
Other LGAs				
Perth	2010	27	2.7	1
	2015	31	3.08	1
Regional Total 2010		6910	631	158
Regional Total 2015		6446	645	161

Example: City of Swan – Traditional Cricket

To assist interpret data from the tables the City of Swan has been used as an example with their permission.

Background:

- * Cricket age youth males (5-19 years) for all Perth Metropolitan Region Local Government Authorities in 2005 = 159,523
- * Cricket Australia reports 571 youth male teams with a playing compliment of 15 players per team in 2005 = 8,565
- * Therefore existing youth males market penetration across the Perth Metropolitan area is 8,565/159,523 or 5.36%
- * Cricket's sought after market penetration is 7.5% youth males, 1.5% (girls), 4.0% adult males 1.0% adult females
- * Total Local Government cricket grounds reported to be in use in the Perth Metropolitan Region = 278
- * Total operating traditional cricket teams junior / senior, male and female reported by Cricket Australia = 1022
- * Therefore the grounds to teams ratio is 1022/278 or 3.67 teams per ground.

City of Swan (CoS)

- * In 2015 CoS has a target market penetration of 1133 youth players (952 boys and 181 girls – from Appendix 4)
- * In 2015 CoS has a target market penetration of 874 (rounded) adult players (698 males and 177 females – from Appendix 5)
- * In 2015 CoS total target market players is 2007 (1133 youth and 874 adults – page 45 table).
- * In 2015 CoS has 134 teams (2007 at 15 players per team – page 45 table)
- * In 2015 Cricket in the CoS has a requirement for 37 (rounded) grounds (at 3.67 teams per ground – page 45 table)
- * In 2005 CoS has 17 cricket grounds currently in use and would be requested for and additional 20 cricket grounds – page 45 table)

Options for CoS include negotiation with City of Bayswater where a reduced demand of 3 grounds is indicated.

Notes (a) and (b)

(a) The prediction model has been developed as an indicator to assist the proposed annual discussions between Local Government Authorities and Cricket. Where the current cricket player market penetration figures are lower than the 2005 average (e.g. 5.36% for youth males) for a particular Local Government Authority and population increase is forecast a significant increase in cricket facility requirements will result.

(b) Like many models it is not perfect and an indicator only. For example, the City of Subiaco currently has 2 cricket grounds in use and the model suggests another 3 will be required. However, there is no increase in participation predicted for that City. This is a case which highlights the need for the annual dialogue between cricket and Local Government Authorities proposed in the report.

Cricket authorities report they have recently submitted player participation number returns to Cricket Australia for the 2005/06 season. The data indicates an increase of 120 youth boys' teams. This suggests that the player market penetration increase sought in this area from 5.36% to 7.5% is achievable. Further, there is a comprehensive calendar of major international cricket events commencing with the upcoming Ashes Test at the WACA through to 2011 which it is expected will further increase interest in playing cricket.

Should the WACA player participation target market projections be achieved Local Government Authorities would be hard pressed to accommodate the required grounds especially in established areas. A mix of the following strategies needs to be considered:

- Bringing into service currently unused cricket grounds,
- Multiple use of additional existing grounds by installing pitches,
- Negotiation for use of school and grounds controlled by other parties,
- Development of new cricket grounds where public open space is available,
- Inter – local government ground arrangements to accommodate changing local demand,
- Cricket authorities adopting the scheduling of Saturday and Sunday morning and afternoon, and mid-week fixtures for entry level cricket.

In regard to Level 2 facilities it is understood the WACA has given some initial thought to the development of a regional ground that could in some circumstances be used to host a Pura Cup game. A decision to proceed on this idea would result in an important facility development in addition to those resulting from this Plan over the next ten years.

Recommendation (14)

That the proposed cricket stakeholder meetings include a regional review of a facility development implementation plan

• Timeframes

The nominated 10 year cricket facility requirements are made on the basis of projections on population growth, current cricket policy and existing facility provision at this point in time. It is highly unlikely that circumstances will not change over the period of a decade.

A notional facility development implementation plan devised jointly between cricket authorities and Local Government Authorities, which is reviewed annually for implementation progress and change, would be a sound basis upon which to proceed. This could be an ongoing agenda item for the cricket stakeholder meetings proposed in section 5.9

• Public Transport

The recent increases in petrol prices have brought into sharp focus the financial benefits of using public transport. There is anecdotal evidence that people are changing their expenditure habits. The extent that this might impact on cricket and sport in general in the long term is not known at this time.

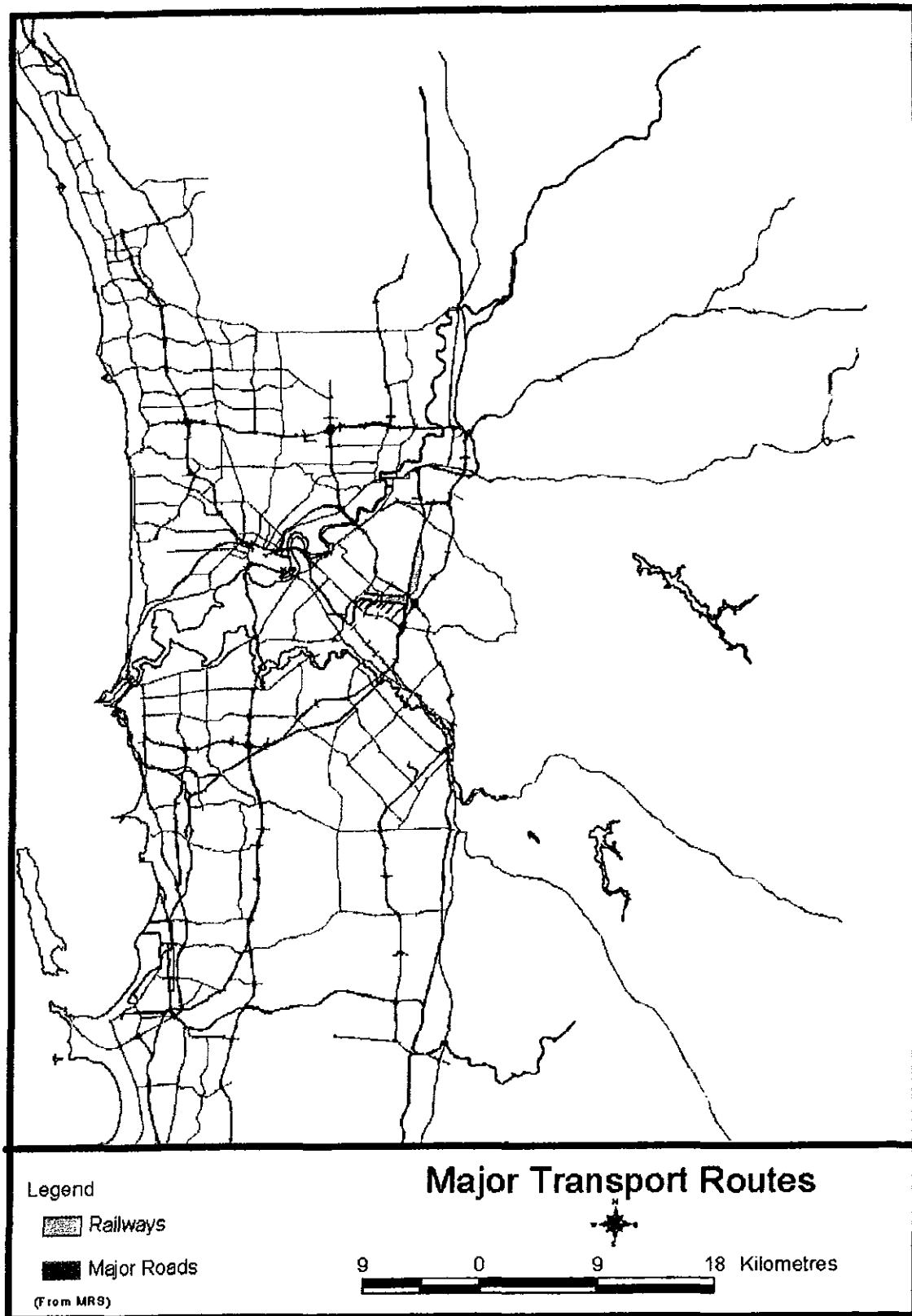
It would be prudent to plan for a worse case scenario where sport participation is negatively impacted on by rising petrol prices. One way to attempt to address this issue is to plan for cricket grounds to be in close proximity to Perth Metropolitan Region rail and bus transport routes.

Reference to the following map shows that Perth is well provided for by a combination of both rail and bus. This has been achieved through:

- The Fremantle to Midland and Perth to Joondalup railways
- The freeway system from Joondalup eventually to Mandurah
- A ring system of highways around the City of Perth
- Major roads including Wanneroo Road, Cambridge St, Great Eastern Highway, Great Northern Highway and South West Highway

The map illustrates that one way or the other most of the current residential areas in the Perth Metropolitan region are provided with a transport option.

New cricket ground developments should consider the availability of existing public transport and any proposed new transport initiatives for the future.



3.6 Barriers to Facility Plan Implementation

Governments at all levels are currently committed to increasing participation in sport and physical activity because of the social issues related to healthy lifestyles and physical issue such as reduction in obesity. However, there are constraints and barriers to the effective and timely development of facilities which need to be recognised and addressed.

- Land availability

Due to the significant size of the facility required for Cricket the availability of public open space can be an issue for some Local Government Authorities.

Inner Perth Metropolitan Region Councils often have limited land available for new sport facility development initiatives. In those circumstances they must seek to implement other strategies such as joint provision and collocation of sports to meet expressed demand.

Occasionally inner Councils may have the opportunity to realise the land value of decommissioned water sumps. This could provide the opportunity to purchase a consolidated parcel of land, and achieve freehold ownership for open space purposes. This would undoubtedly be difficult to implement but has been achieved by at least one Local Government Authority

Outer Perth Metropolitan Region Councils with high population growth rates face demands for sports facilities which they also may find difficult to meet but for different reasons. Private land developers do not always view the provision of a substantial parcel of land for sport field development as a priority. This is a matter that needs to be addressed in Local Authority Town Planning Schemes and by the State Planning Commission as part of its Liveable Neighbourhoods Policy Review.

The problem has been addressed by NMRRAC who have proposed a multi-purpose sport provision model requiring the setting aside of land. A summary of their proposal is attached.

Recommendation (15)

That the WACA with related cricket associations, the Department of Sport and Recreation and Regional Groupings of Local Government Authorities (or effected Local Governments), collectively advise the Department for Planning and Infrastructure of the projected amount of land required for cricket facilities in the next decade.

For some Councils an arrangement with a local university or TAFE College may provide an alternative solution for housing a sport club. This model already exists for Cricket with the University of Western Australia.

- Facility planning

Traditionally there has been little evidence of specific facility planning activity by any sport. Fortuitous facility collocation has occurred between the traditional Australian summer and winter season sports of Cricket and Football, principally due to ground size.

Local Government Authorities have in the past responded to local requests for new or upgraded facilities and not considered the wider implications for a sport or the possible impact on neighbouring Council facilities.

Local Government is facing increasing pressures in attempting to meet a wide range of demands made from its communities. One result has been the need for effective use of financial and land resources which has alerted Local Government Authorities to the need for peak sporting associations to provide an overall facility plan for their sport. Such planning will undoubtedly provide a greater sense of comfort to all parties.

Planning for cricket facilities in the future will experience increasing difficulties if the various cricket Associations are unable to agree on the facility needs of the sport as a whole.

- Financial

- (a) Capital development costs for Cricket and other sport facilities need to be placed within the context of competing priorities for Local Government Authorities and the sport. A feasibility study coupled with facility design and cost estimates are an essential prerequisite to determining whether a Council and Club have the financial capacity to commit to a facility development. This is especially important for a club who may be expected to service a loan.

It is unlikely most State Sporting Associations would provide funds to assist with the development of a club facility development principally because they operate as not-for-profit organisations. This would also be difficult for them to replicate across a number of clubs. However, it can be expected that a financial contribution from clubs will be expected towards a cricket facility capital grant. Such contributions are often in the vicinity of one third of the total project cost.

There are very few community organisations which can maintain a revenue stream suitable to repay a debt necessary to establish significant facility assets.

- (b) Annual operational costs are an important consideration for all parties and should be factored into any decision to develop new facilities. These are sometimes forgotten and will influence the ability of a Club to meet its other financial obligations. Capacity to meet operational costs can be a barrier to Cricket facility development.

- Support from Local Government Authorities and Communities

Local Government Authorities continually wrestle with setting priorities to meet competing demands. The development or redevelopment of a sports facility, especially a large grassed area used by Cricket or Australian Football can be viewed by some ratepayers as provision of expensive facilities for the few and as having a negative impact on the general community amenity of the area.

Engagement of the local community in facility project planning is one strategy that should be considered to meet this challenge and will show good intent by Council.

- Environmental Issues

Communities are much more attuned to their rights and the potential for actions to impact on the environment and community sustainability than in the past. Issues such as light pollution, noise, visual pollution, nuisance behaviour, transport congestion and parking can be of concern to ratepayers.

These environmental issues can impact on sport facility site location options or perhaps result in compromises on the conditions under which a facility can be used.

Residents in the Perth Metropolitan Region and Councils are very aware of the need to conserve water. This concern needs to be addressed in part by the use of Cricket and Australian Rules turf that requires less water, minimal fertilizer and uses night scheduled watering.

- Cricket Club Governance and Administration

A club not demonstrating a history of sound governance and administration is less likely to attract support from Council for the development or redevelopment of a facility. Criteria outlining what constitutes a "sustainable club" are detailed elsewhere in this report.

- Facility User Expectations

It is important to be aware of the barriers to participating in Cricket at all stages of the playing life-span, as a pre-requisite to facility reform implementation. The facility is essentially a physical service to the needs of the individual player as referred to in the conceptual model of relationships which focuses on the individual player. Individual barriers can manifest themselves by influencing facility design.

Some of these barriers to participation in Cricket are specifically personal and others may be physical which include the actual facility. As well as making the introduction to Cricket as congenial as possible administrators at all levels must be conscious of the potential barriers and offset them where possible.

Facility user expectations include:

- (a) Cricket facility design specifications appropriate to age, gender and competition.
- (b) Distance from facility and time travelled.
- (c) Quality of facility.

- **Overlapping Seasons**

Cricket Australia recognises overlapping seasons as a significant barrier to sharing of facilities, noting that Australian Football is encroaching on the time traditionally allocated to cricket.

Recommendation (16)

That the Department of Sport and Recreation develop with field sports and Local Government Authorities a preferred winter / summer changeover date for fixtures.

Report 3 – Policy Development

4.1 Introduction

The overall strategy of the WACA and related cricket associations is to support Local Government Authorities achieve improvements in existing playing pitch and support amenities for cricket at all levels.

This will include prioritising actions and joint planning for the future through a cooperative working partnership and recognizing the strengths and constraints within which each must work.

4.2 Zoning

Currently it is not possible to align groupings of Local Government Authorities with competition of player residential zones. The benefits of zoning for planning purposes are recognised by both Local Governments and some cricket Associations. At this time different Cricket Associations and the competitions for which they are responsible overlap geographically. This is not a situation that will be instantly overcome.

From a facility planning perspective the certain constant involves Local Government Authority boundaries (both individually and collectively) and the Cricket facilities under their jurisdiction.

The following Cricket facility planning strategy will be used in the future:

- Association club facilities requirements will be considered on a Local Government Authority Grouping basis as far as possible.
- Where Cricket Association boundaries overlap a grouping, the level of Cricket club provision in whole or part of the contributing additional Council(s) will be included as a factor.
- Cricket as a sport will attempt to achieve some rationalisation of the various competitions geographic boundaries possibly to match the District Club boundaries.

4.3 Collocation, Relocation

Traditionally it has been recognised that local government is not a homogeneous entity with each Council setting its own direction and priorities. However, accountability and tight resource availability is contributing to initiatives between Councils to provide and plan for joint Local Government Authority sport and recreation facility provision.

Collocation as it applies to sport is about encouraging sports to share resources and deliver broadly compatible sport services to the community.

One form of collocation is two sports clubs offering services located in a multi-function facility with shared common areas, suitable security and appropriate confidentiality. Tompkins Park in Melville would be an example.

By comparison, a sport club may be attracted to "Relocation" for collocation reasons or a number of factors previously listed in the exit strategy section of this Report..

In a sense many Cricket clubs have successfully practiced collocation for a number of years with sport sports such as Australian Football with dates for the commencement and conclusion of Summer and Winter sporting seasons determining who has priority facility use.

Note: Collocation Feasibility Plan

Cricket clubs considering collocation will be required to consider the following:

Market Research

- Assessment of accommodation and ground needs in relation to current and future availability.
- Assessment of potential lease or Local Government Authority annual hire charge.

Location

Provide reasons for the proposed collocation:

- Assess the availability of land and existing or proposed sport facilities...
- Proximity and accessibility to members and players, and necessary services and facilities.
- Other reasons for the location at the ground

State and Local Government Regulations

- Consideration of legislative and policy requirements of relevant levels of Government.
- Consideration of Local Government's requirements in respect to zoning, land and building regulations and parking requirements. e.g. Is there a longer term problem with residents on issues such as lights, noise and parking.

Building

- Accommodation needs of Cricket, for example: change rooms, parking access and after hours access security
- Accessibility to other sport and recreation groups
- Consideration of sport facility design options (e.g. construction of new building, renovation of existing building or refurbishment of Heritage building).
- Ground / size design features.

Management Structure for the Sport facility.

Information on how the centre will be administered maintained and staffed by sport volunteers needs to be detailed for discussion with Local Government and the parent Cricket Association, as well as a description of the proposed legal agreements between the parties involved

Business Plan

A business plan appropriate to the size of the Cricket club that describes the cost of collocation and shows the ongoing club viability using a collocation sport model should be developed for consideration prior to making a commitment.

4.4 Disposal non-performing facilities

The legal owners of most sports facilities are the Local Government Authorities. In that sense Councils have the right to dispose or decommission non-performing sports facilities.

Disposing of a Cricket club facility is not an action that would be taken lightly by any Council.

Factors leading to facility disposal may be club governance, facility management or financial related.

Policy Statements

- Decisions on the future of a Cricket facility will not be taken in isolation and will involve representation from Local Government and Cricket.

- Support should be ongoing for viable club licensees or hirers of Cricket facilities committed to developing the game.
- Alternative competition and support facilities will be located or developed for a displaced club because of demands

4.5 Development of New Facilities

Need Determination Procedures

From a strategic perspective, a base level of provision should be:

- The geographical spread of Cricket competition locations across a particular Local Government Authority, giving due consideration to neighbouring Councils.
- As a general rule of thumb the concentrated catchment for a sport facility is a five (5) kilometre radius around the facility.
- The range of Cricket facilities across the municipality including school provision.
- The level of Cricket facility provision in major growth nodes within a local Government Authority.
- The proximity of Cricket facilities to existing or proposed Recreation Precincts.
- Availability of public transport should be viewed as advantageous.

Experience has shown that changing demographics, population growth, leisure and social trends, may result in the need for new sport facilities, a reduction in facilities, a change in focus, or overhaul of management or operation of facilities.

Triggers for a New Cricket Facility

- Continued monitoring using the above criteria indicates a gap in Local Government Authority facility provision.
- Growing club memberships or waiting lists will indicate whether existing supply can meet current and future demand.
- Inability to field a cricket teams(s) due to insufficient ground availability.
- An existing Cricket facility is at the end of its useful life and may be of some risk management concern.
- Existing Cricket facilities are not suitable for their intended purpose and are unsuitable for redevelopment
- The development of a new Cricket facility will contribute to the outcomes and objectives of a particular Council policy.

4.6 Funding Application Endorsement

Cricket wishes to take the responsibility and opportunity to influence the approval of facility grants since grants influence the strategic directions set by Cricket. This will be achieved through the establishment of a "Grant Endorsement Committee".

Responsibility

A representative group from the WACA and related cricket Associations will annually assess and endorse cricket facility grant funding applications on their merits. In general terms criteria outlined for Community Sporting and Recreation Facilities Funding will prevail in decision making.

In the event that an applicant is a particular Cricket Association or club with a member serving on the "Grant Endorsement Committee", to avoid a conflict of interest, that member will not become involved on deliberations surrounding that particular grant application.

Liaison will occur with Local Government Authorities on individual applications for their professional assessment of the likely sustainability of a project, especially for initial new cricket facility developments. In this regard, reference will be made to this Report.

Process

Generally high priority projects will include those which are essential or integral to sports participation or performance e.g. pitch development, floodlighting, dressing rooms/showers.

Criteria of interest to Cricket will focus on:

- The extent to which the facility will meet local demand for Cricket and the growth targets and increased levels of participation in Cricket which could be expected and/or result in improved standards of performance and how such increases can be measured.
- The extent to which the project in terms of Cricket growth targets will serve to increase participation in new residential areas.
- The sustainability of an existing Cricket club and the likely sustainability of a new club.
- The technical merits of the project i.e. meeting the Cricket facility hierarchy specifications appropriate to the club's level of play.
- The need to achieve an equitable geographical distribution of funds, having regard to the existing distribution of Cricket facilities in the Perth Metropolitan Region.
- The extent to which the applicant Cricket club has consulted with other clubs, schools and the Local Government Authority in developing the proposal and the outcome of those consultations.

Recommendation (17)

That a representative group from the WACA and related cricket Associations form a "Grant Endorsement Committee" to annually assess and endorse cricket facility grant funding applications on their merits. In general terms criteria outlined for Community Sporting and Recreation Facilities Funding to prevail in decision making.

4.7 Review Mechanism for Updating Policies

Format of the policy review

The review of policies should not be all inclusive in any one year that will necessarily be made on clubs to furnish information for the review.

It is proposed that the review should be carried out on a schedule of items over a three –year period leading to coverage of the whole policy document over that period.

Frequency of review

The review be carried out annually and initiated at individual Association level after agreement on a timeframe.

Timing

It is expected that Cricket clubs will provide an annual report on the status of their facilities and amenities. It would be appropriate for the policy review to be locked in to this annual event to ensure that the policy review is based on thorough evidence from the stakeholders.

Stakeholder Review

It is evident that successful provision of facilities will depend on a cohesive approach by the key stakeholders. This is demonstrated in the diagram in section 2.5 which illustrates the essential relationship between the various Cricket Associations, local governments and DSR in providing the most advantageous support for cricket clubs.

The policy review is a vital element in ensuring that the WACA, related cricket Associations their affiliated clubs, local governments and the Department of Sport and Recreation collaborate in consistently achieving this level of facility provision.

The DSR must be included because it is the agent for implementing any State Government policy change and the various Cricket Associations will reflect policy changes emanating from Cricket Australia. Therefore, the policy review must involve input from these stakeholders.

Content of the Review

Cricket Facility Sustainability Criteria listed in Section 2.7 should be the basis for developing review questions. In addition appropriate issues arising from the proposed Annual facility returns proposed for clubs could also contribute agenda items for the Review.

Recommendation (18)

That the WACA and related cricket associations collate their policies relating to facility development and distribute them to Local Government Authorities and affiliated clubs.

Recommendation (19)

That each year the WACA convene meetings with Local Government Authorities to discuss matters of mutual interest.

Recommendation (20)

That the WACA nominate a specific liaison person(s) for ongoing communication with Local Government Authorities.

5. Report 4 – Strategic Plan

5.1 Introduction

Quantifying sports facility needs is difficult to identify because many different variables influence these needs. Community and Local Government Authority values, participation patterns, and willingness to pay for field use vary widely from one community to another. Consequently, what seems appropriate for one community may not be suitable for another.

One of the problems associated with determining sport facility needs is that overstating the demand can result in the development of underutilised facilities. Conversely, under estimating demand can result in overused facilities, lack of usable fields / open space and work against the general thrust to encourage physical activity.

As a sport cricket is competing against other State Sport Associations for the sportsperson who may be the serious cricketer or recreational cricket player. Central to that objective is the availability of appropriately located cricket clubs with facilities that are sustainable in the long term.

Effective leadership is critical to making this happen and will require a more proactive approach to facilities planning by the WACA and related cricket associations than has previously been the case.

The nature of open space development and the role of Local Government Authorities in facilities development mean the majority of cricket clubs will operate club facilities on land with a licence or lease.

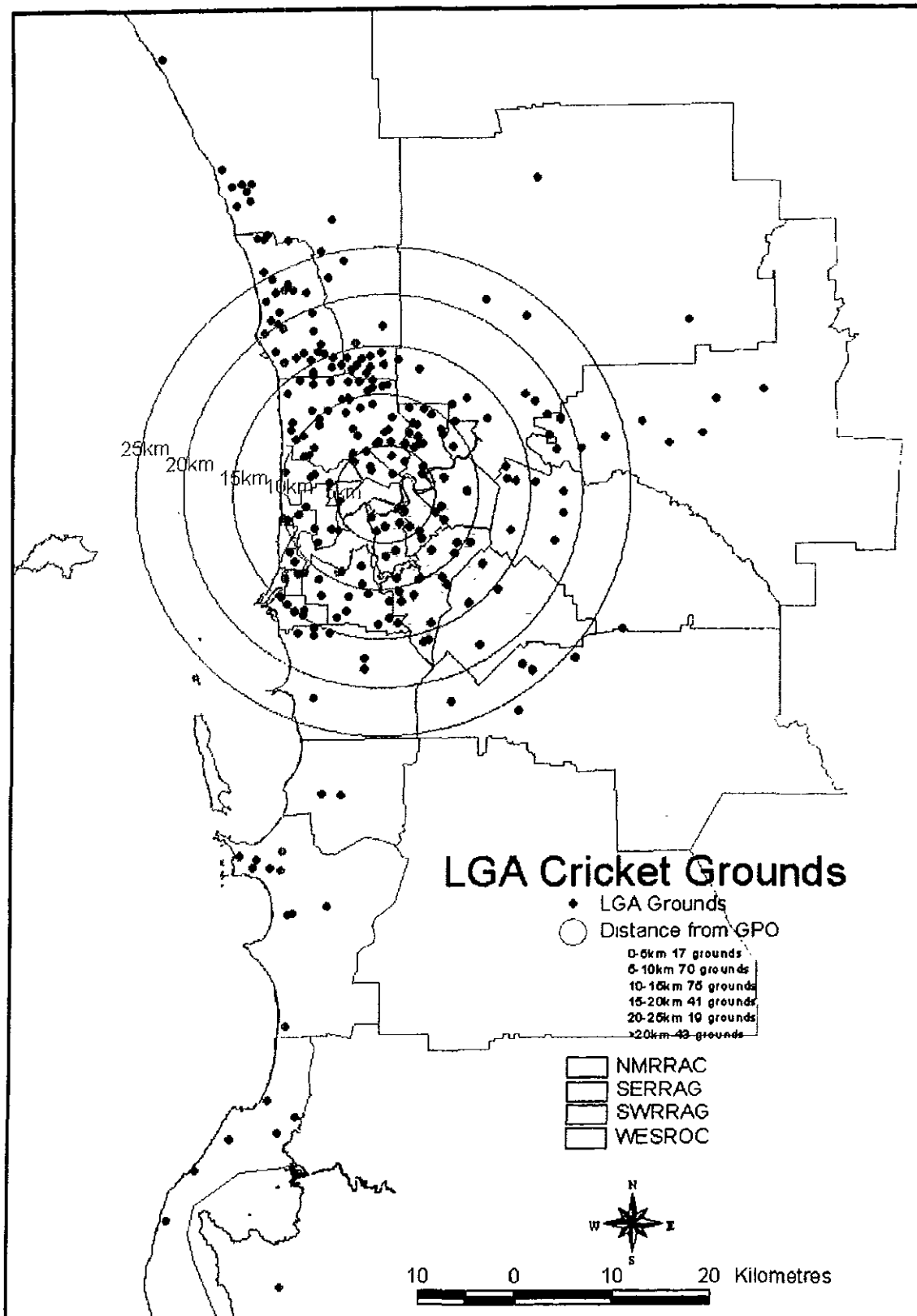
There are a number of aspects to the Cricket Facilities Strategic Plan. They are:

- Nomination of the increased number of grounds desired within Local Government Authorities to meet the target market penetration desired by the sport.
- Recognition that inner Local Government Authorities have limited open space options to develop new cricket fields.
- Recognition that Local Government Authorities may assist in finding grounds from a number of different sources.
- Policies relating to existing and future cricket club facility development,
- Recognition that cricket authorities may need to utilise different fixturing options to meet demand for participation.
- Community use of school cricket facilities.

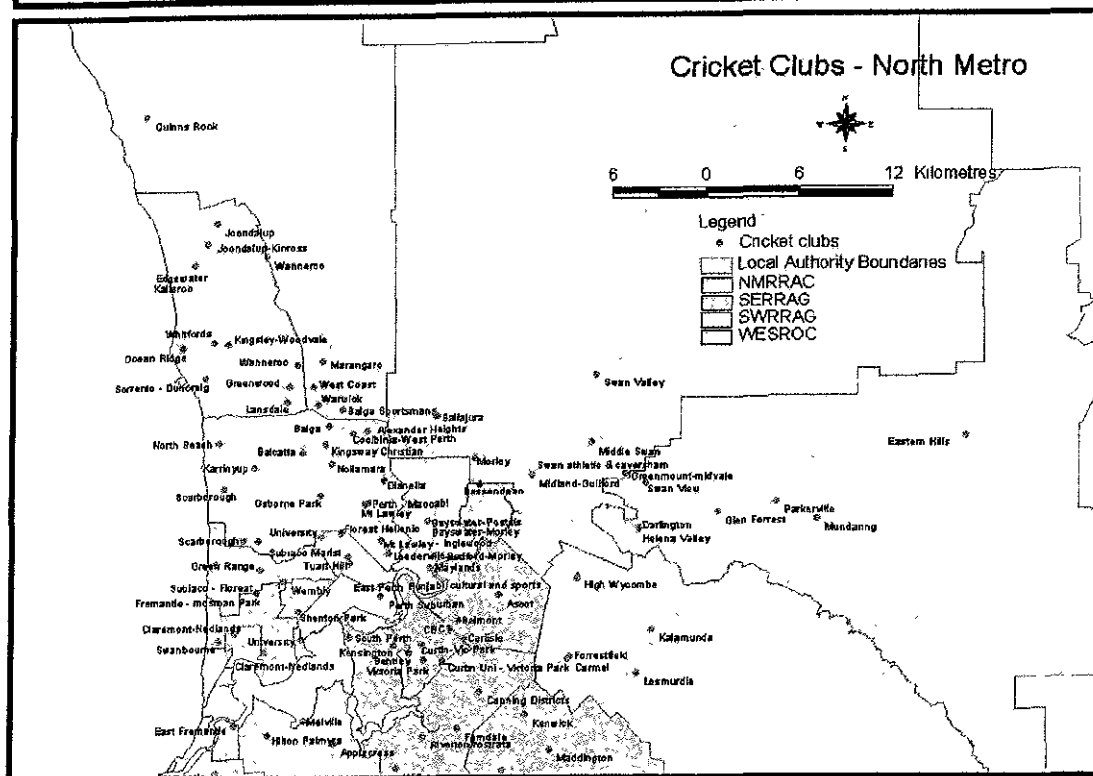
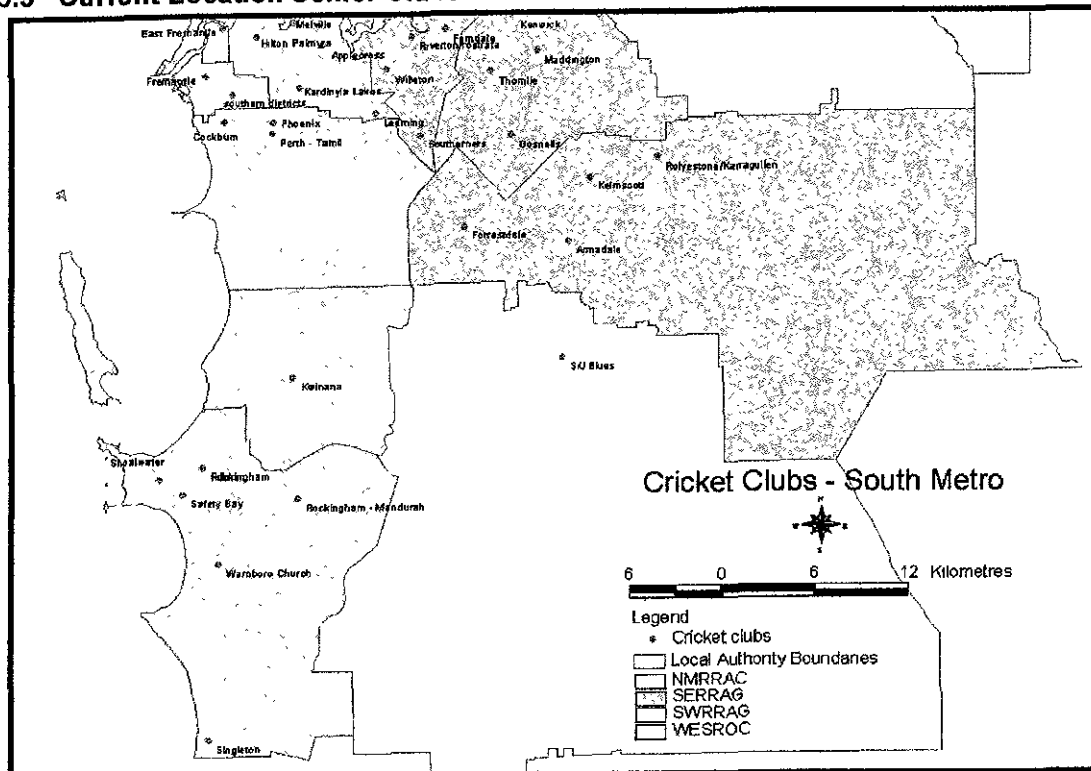
The following table illustrates the spatial distribution of cricket grounds from the Perth GPO:

	Grounds
Within 5km	17
5 – 10K	70
10 – 15K	75
15 – 20K	41
20 – 25K	19
Over 25k	43

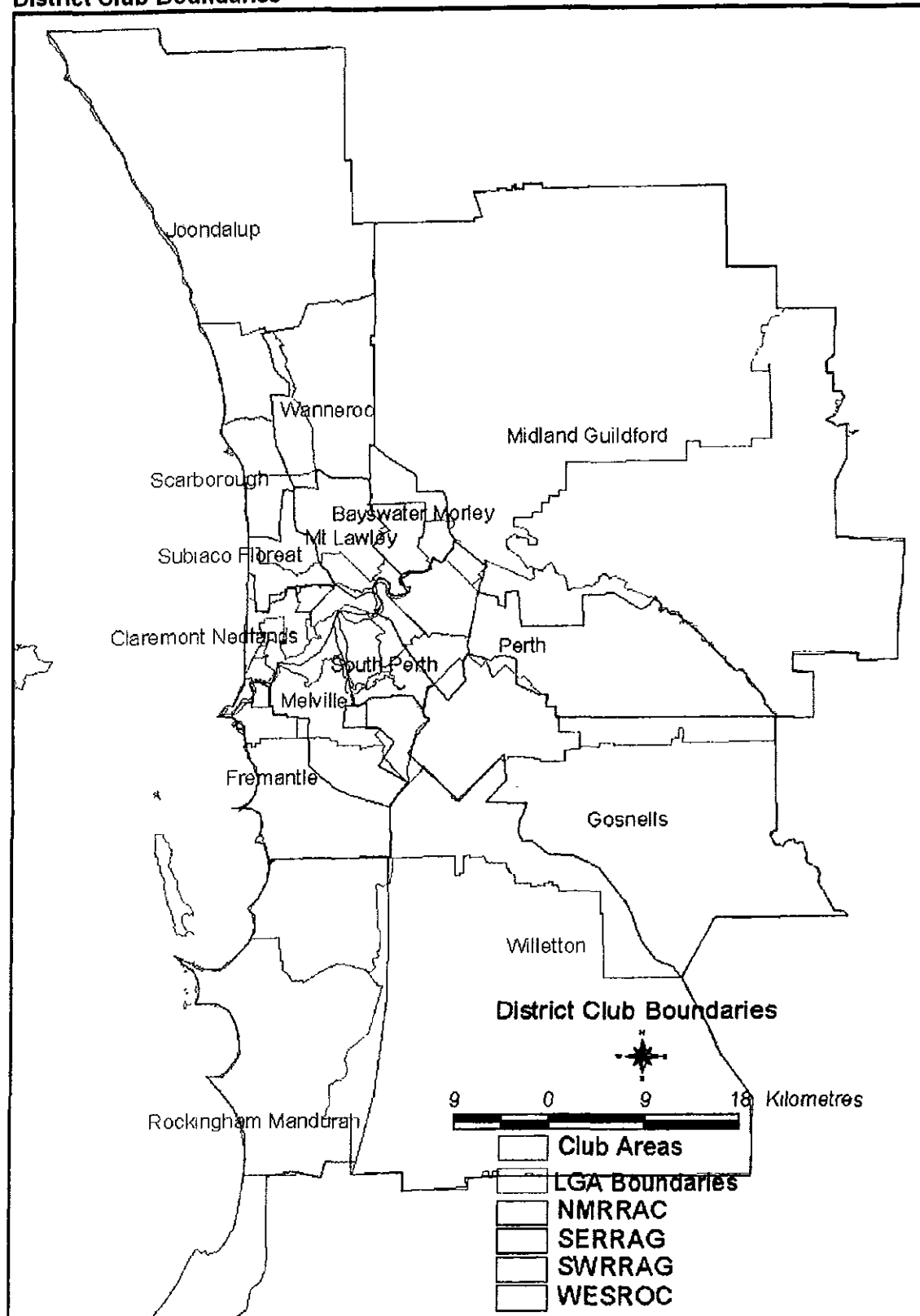
5.2 Local Government Cricket Grounds



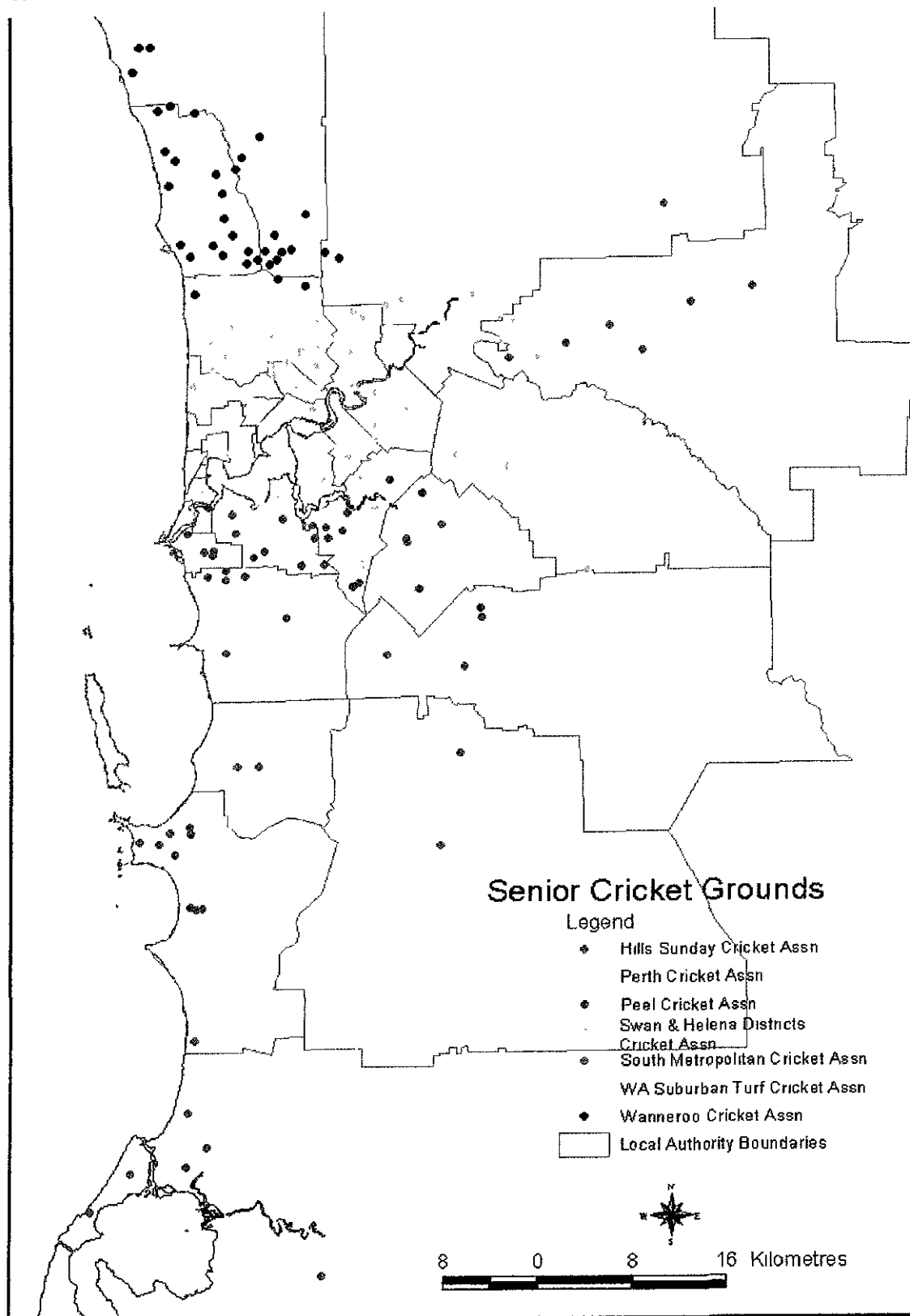
5.3 Current Location Senior Clubs

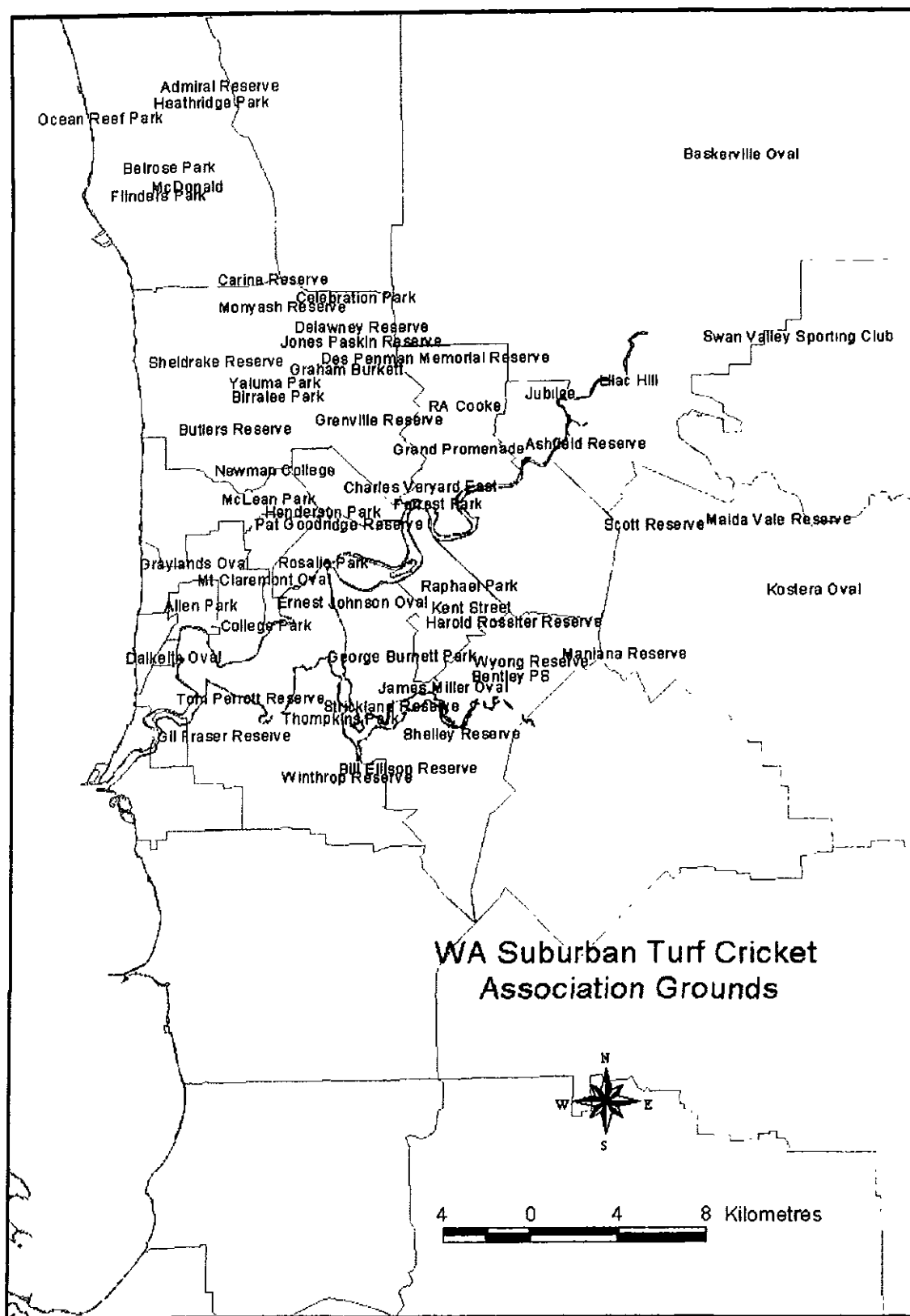


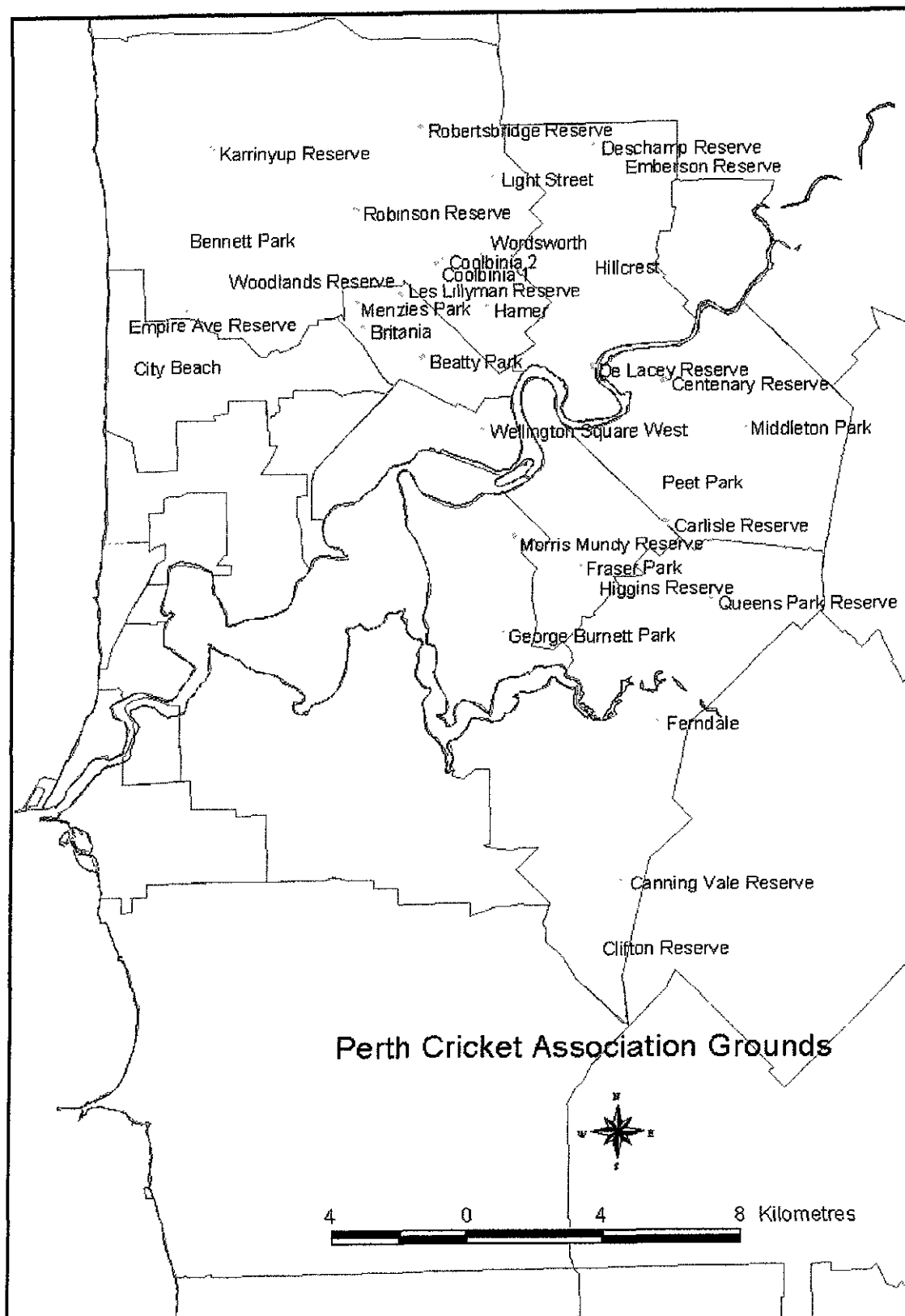
District Club Boundaries

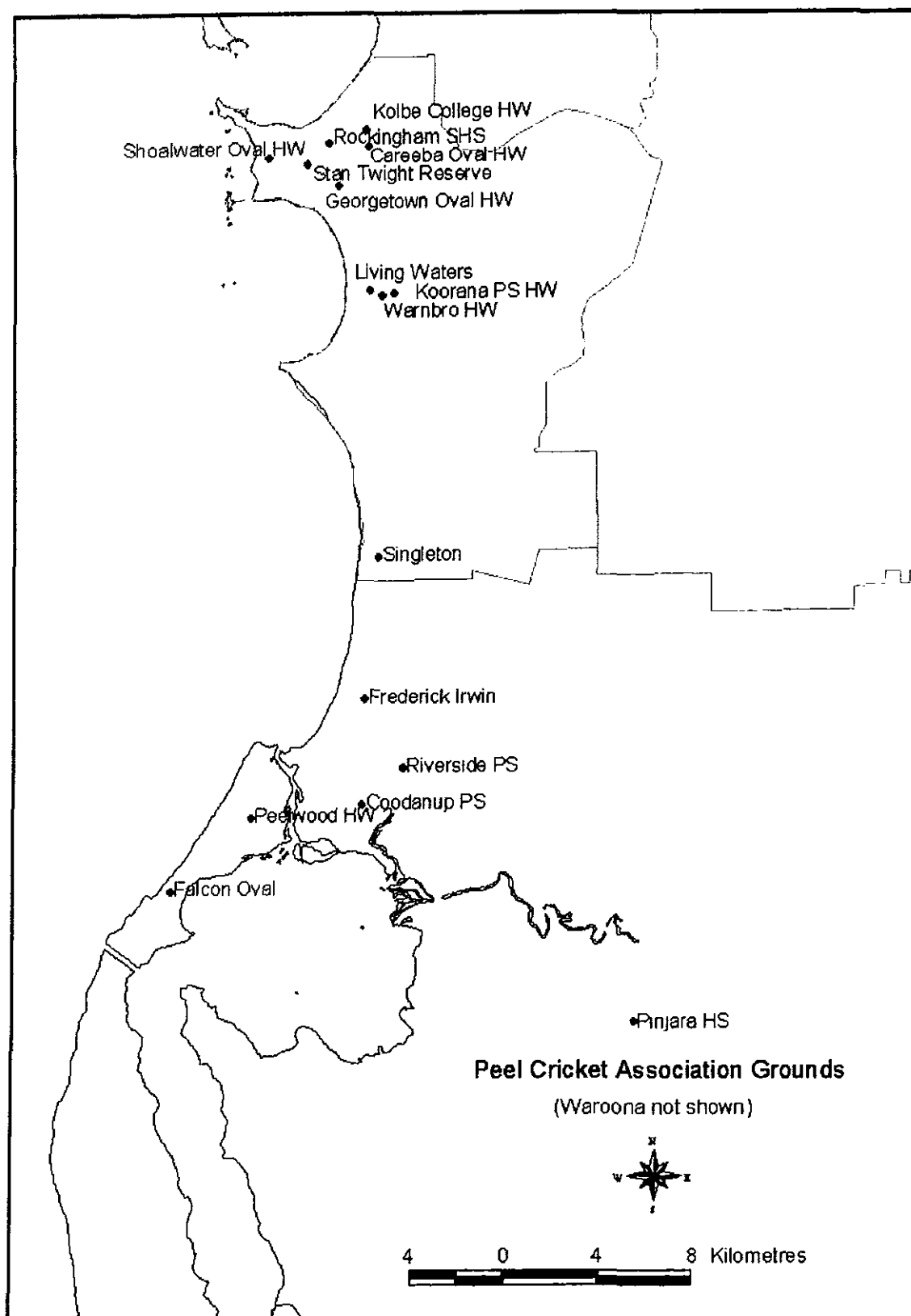


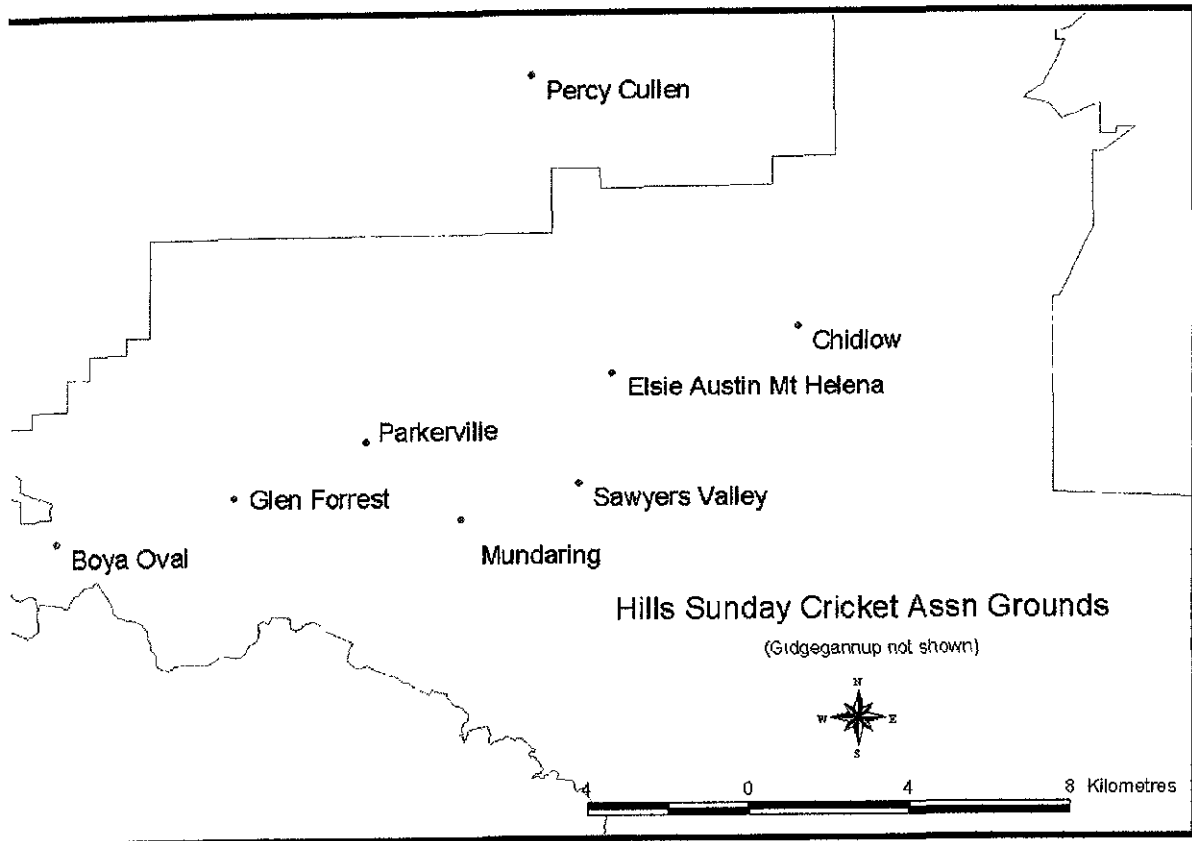
5.4 Current Senior Cricket Clubs Grounds

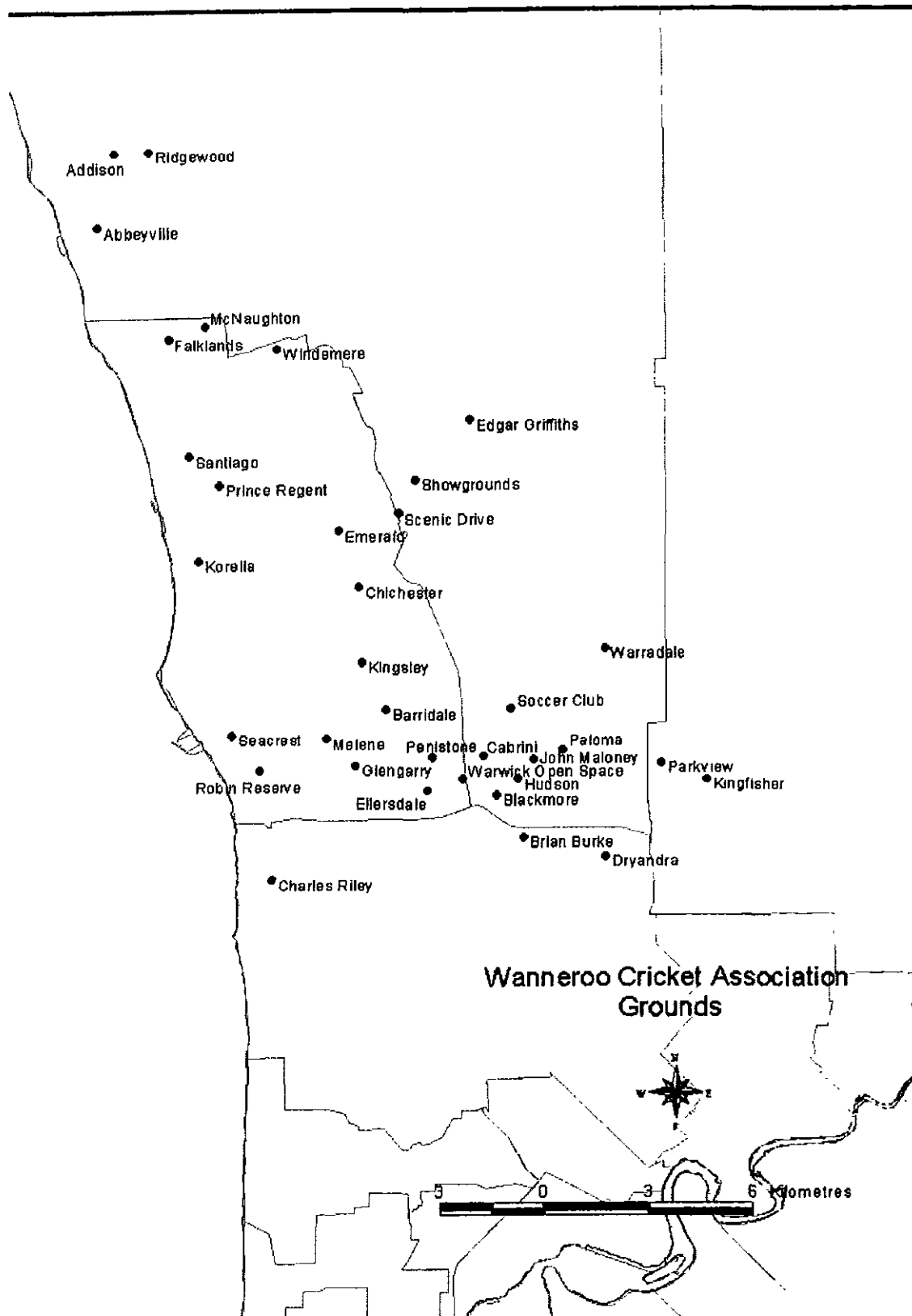




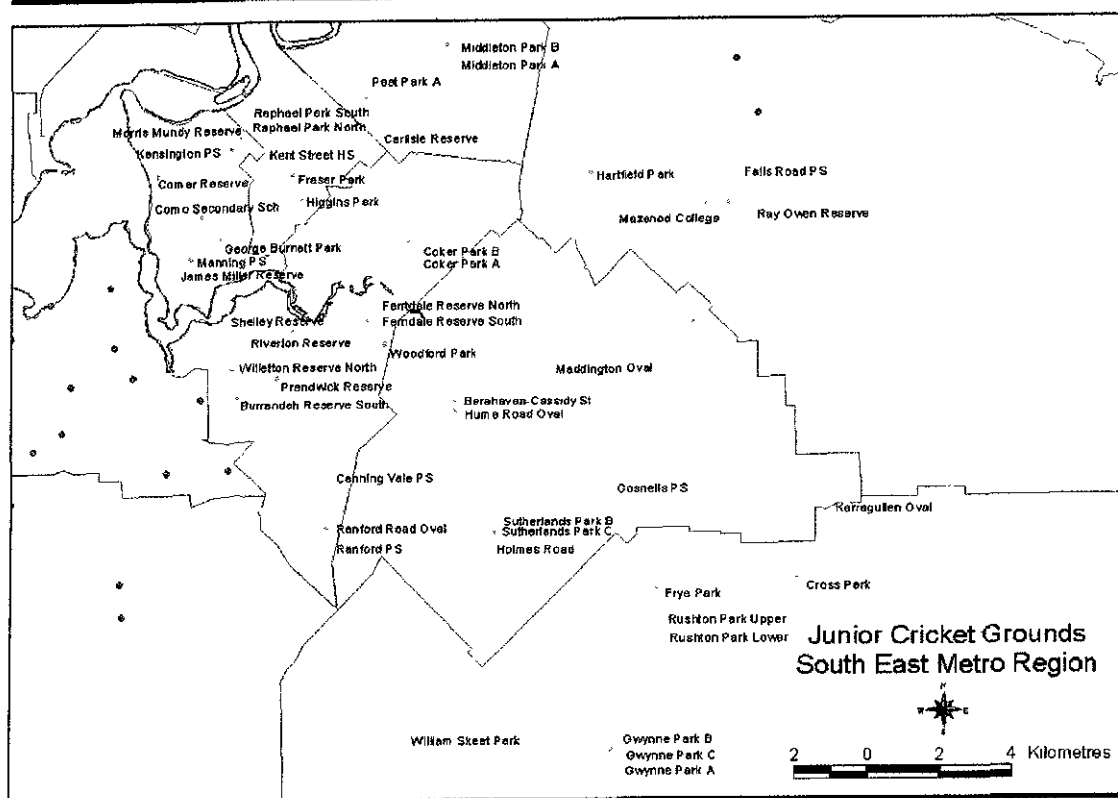
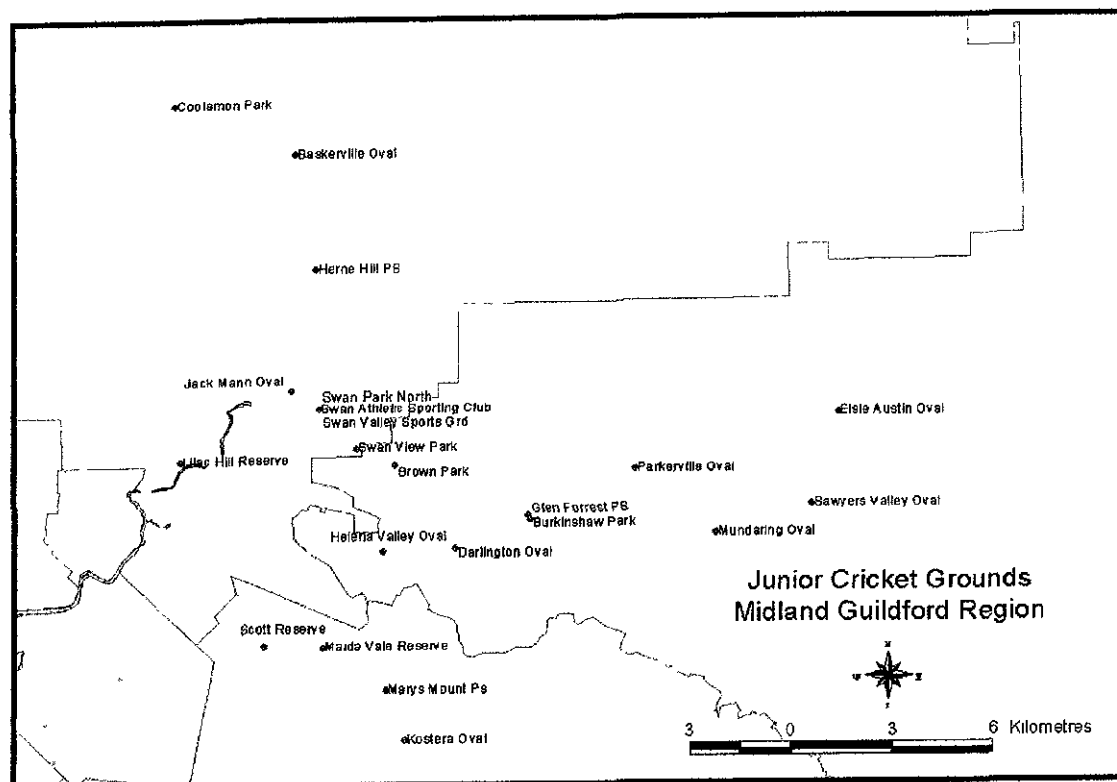


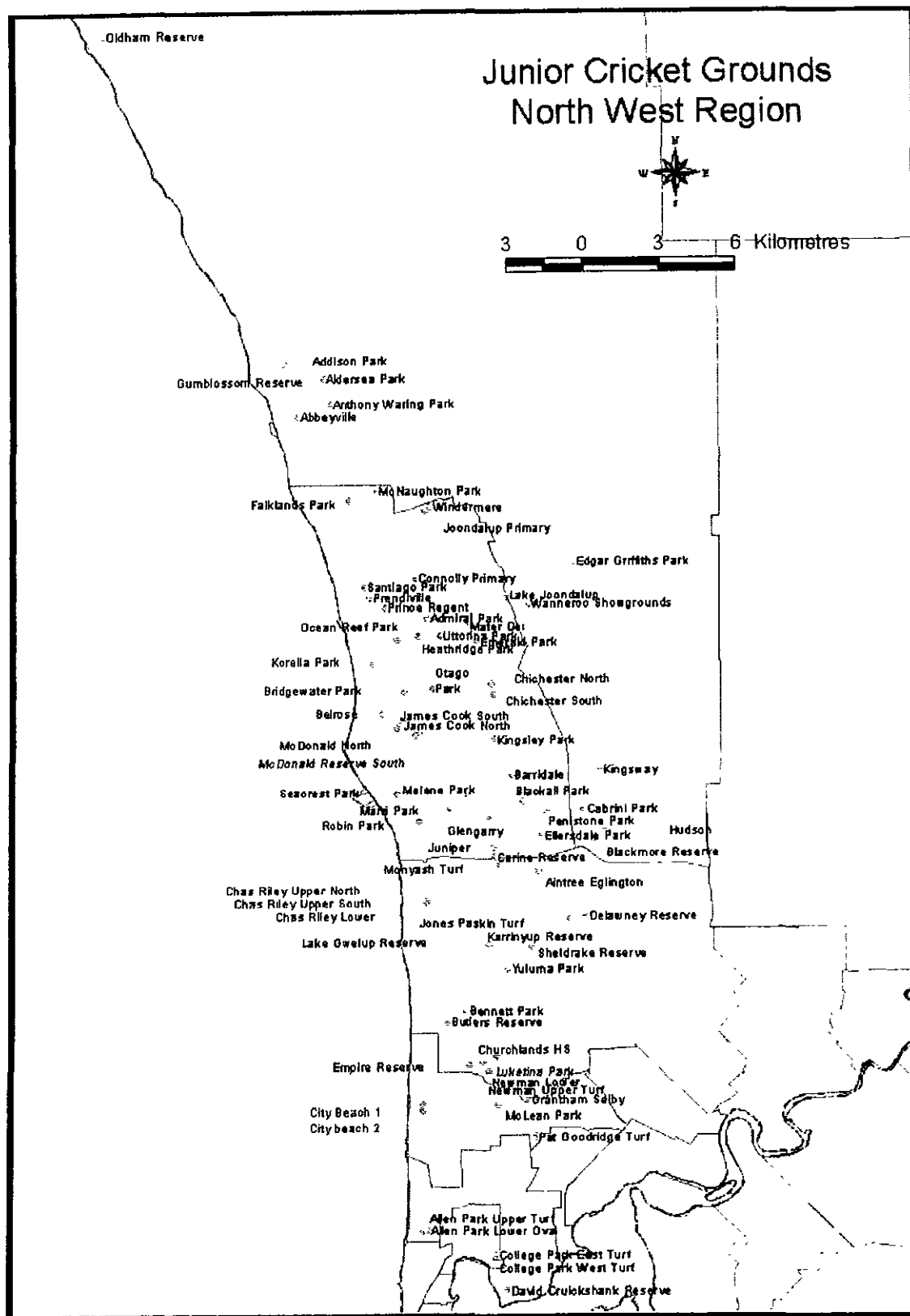


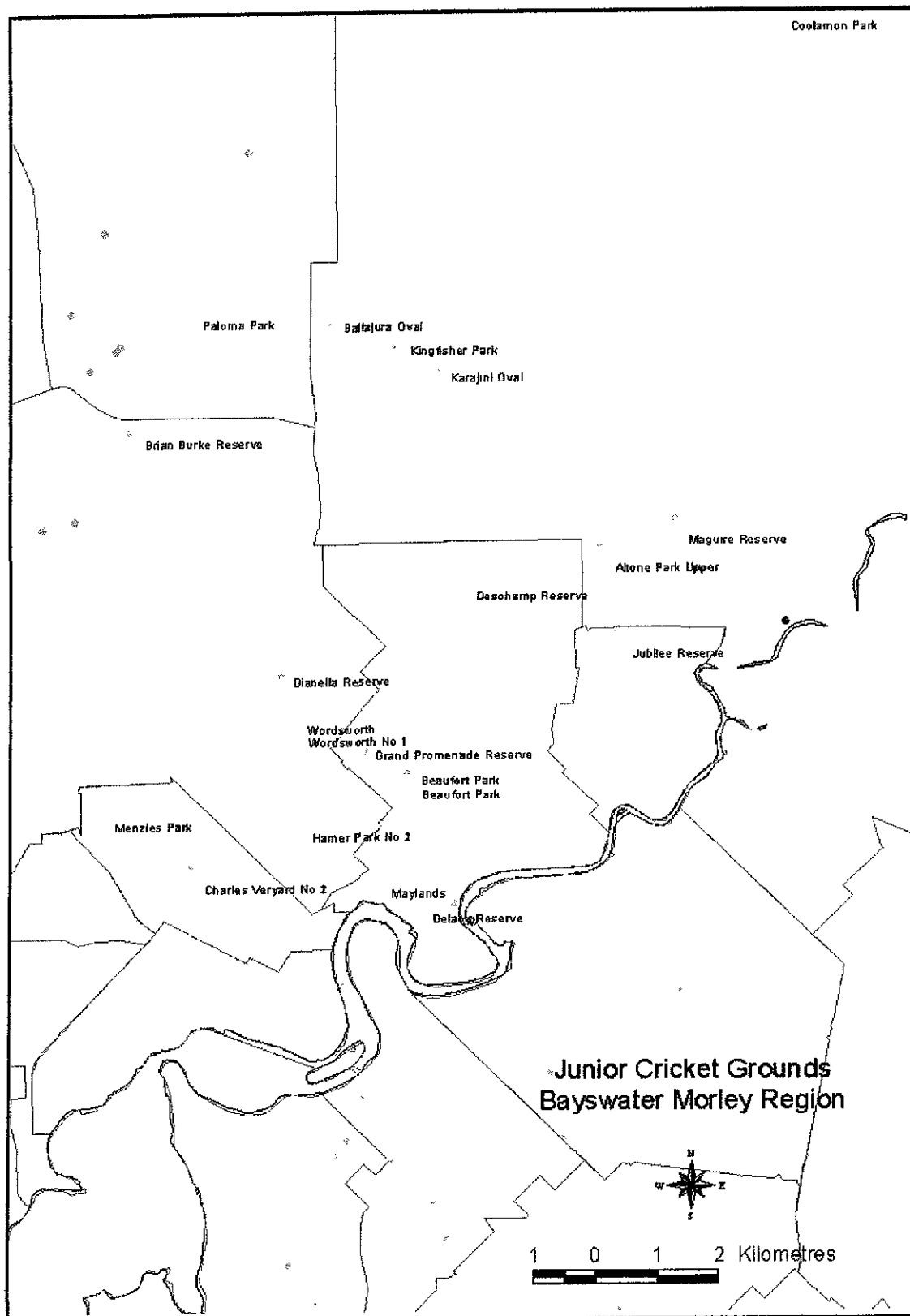


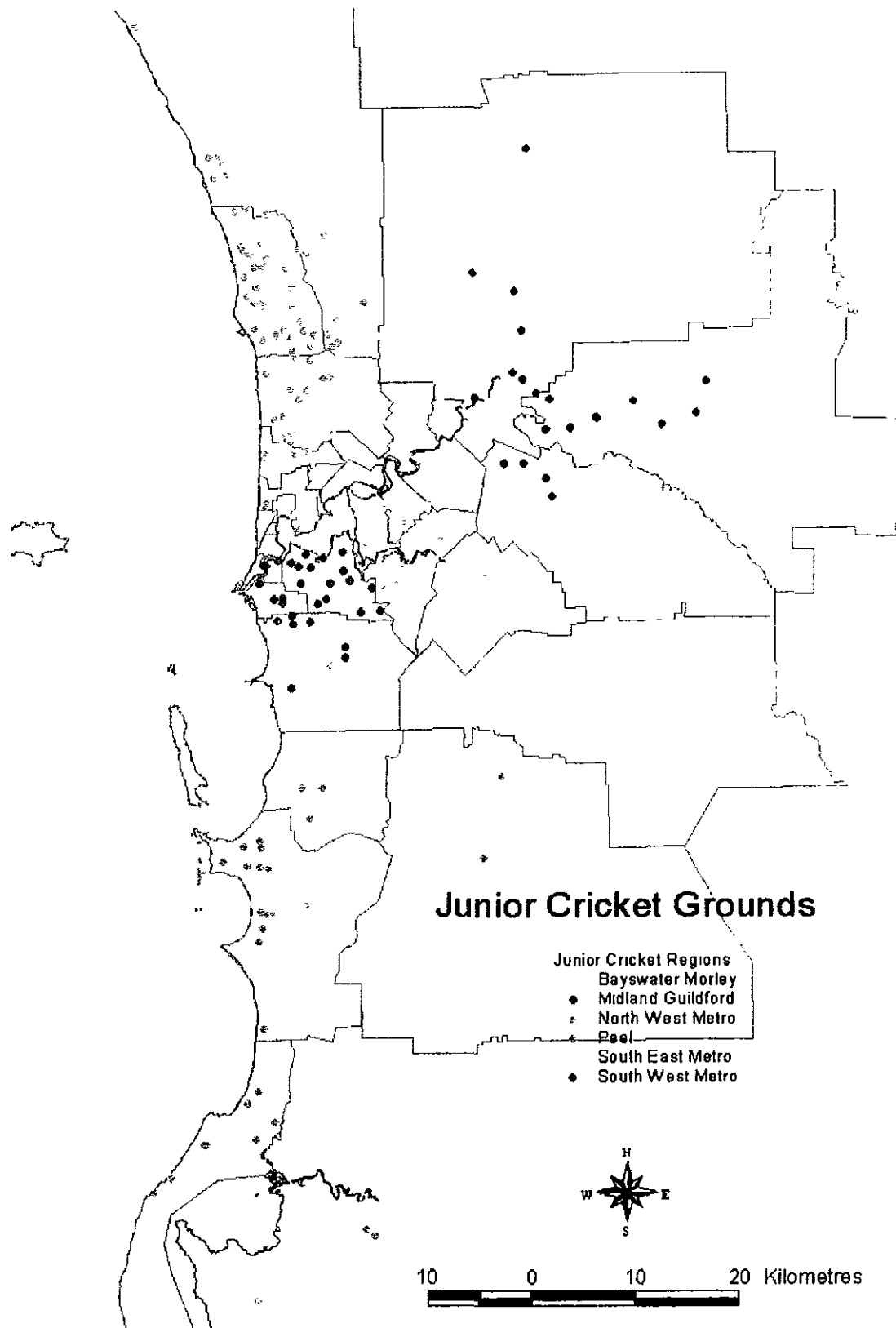


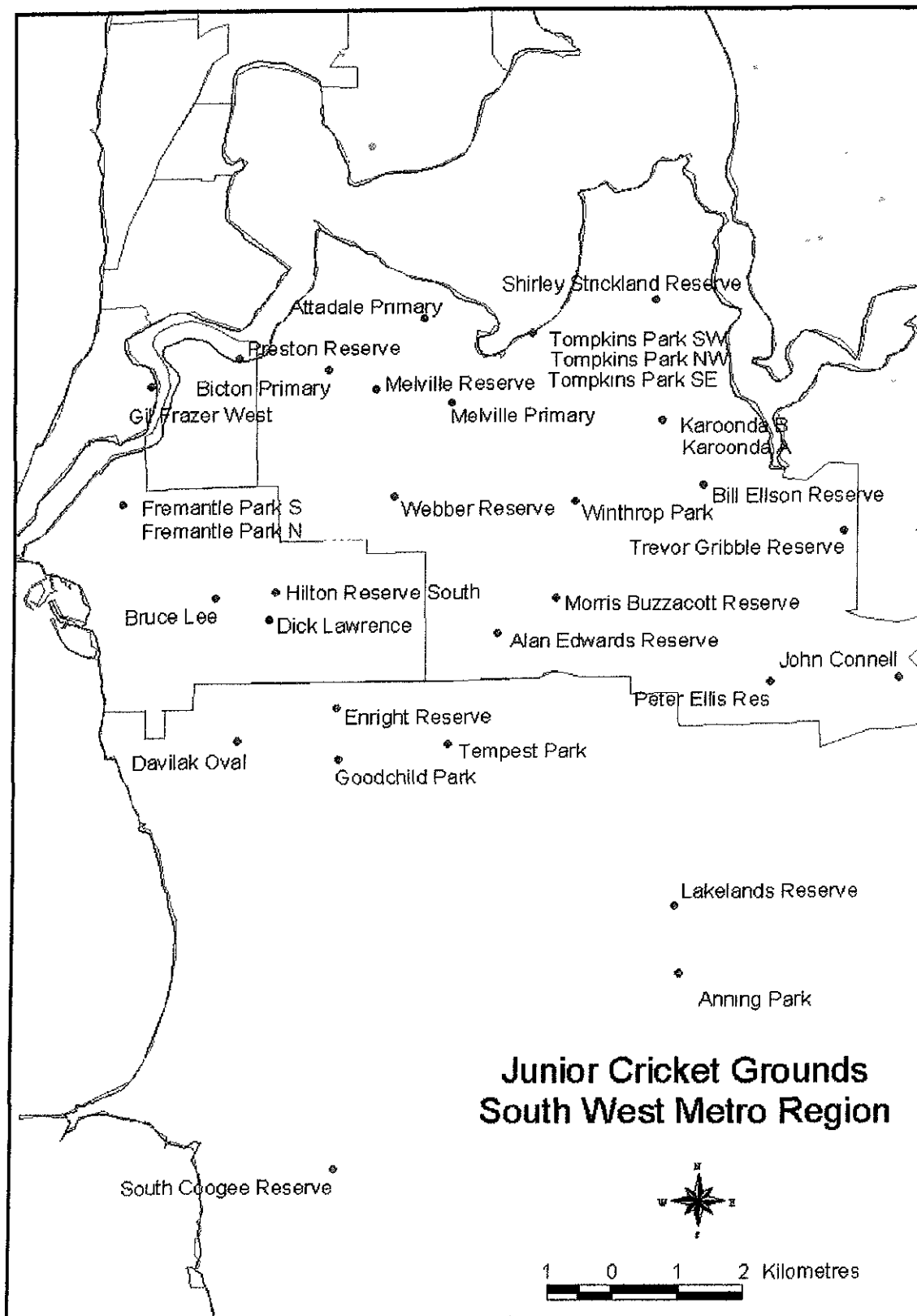
5.5 Junior Cricket Club Grounds

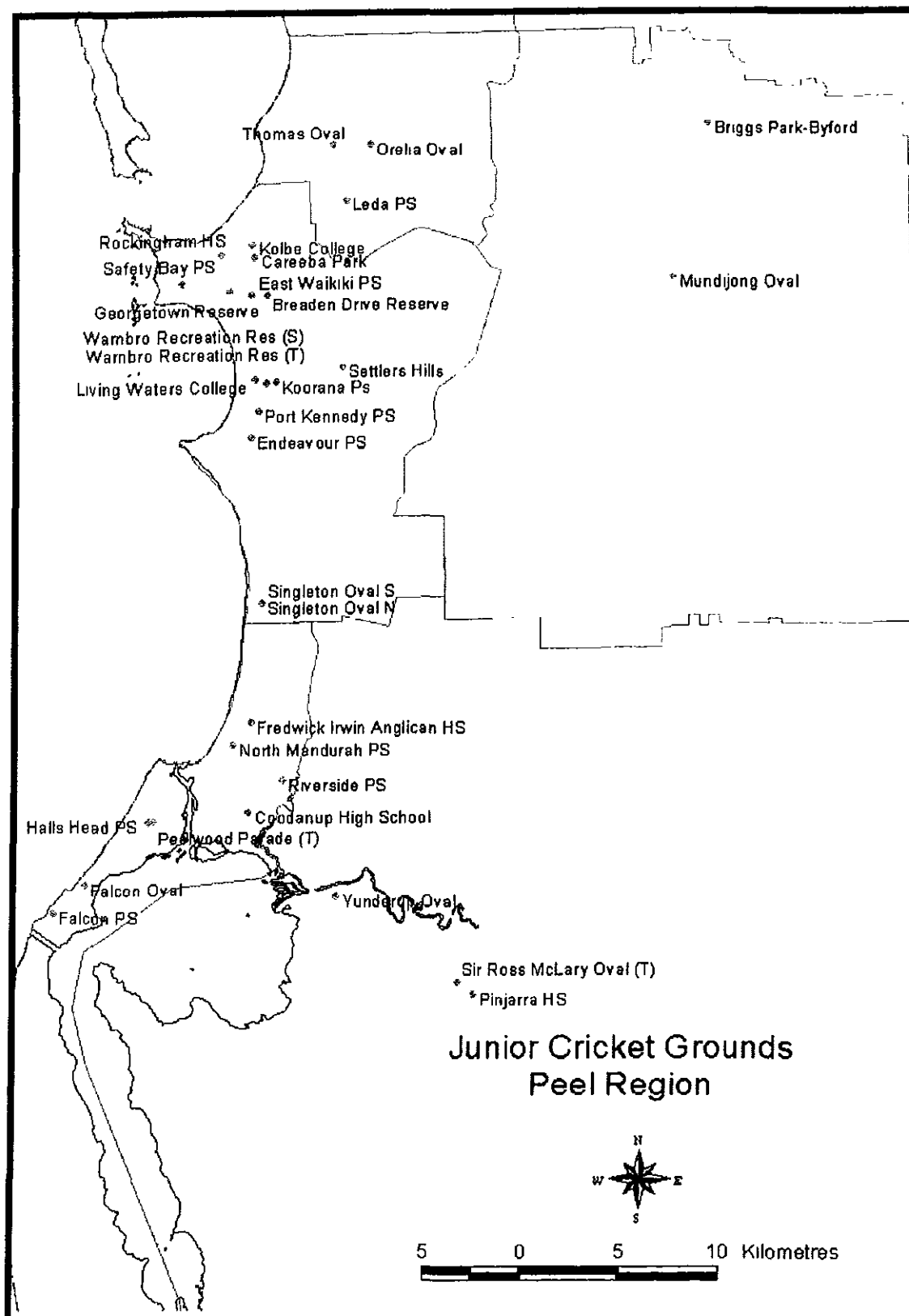












5.6 Implementation Plan

The partnership model outlined in section 2.5 assumes the existence or development of sound working relationships between the government and non-government sport sectors in the community.

These working relationships will be more easily generated if all the parties understand the extent of agreed responsibilities and the limitations of their powers.

Cricket Associations and WACA

In the case of the WACA and other Cricket Associations the organisation is an incorporated body having their Boards elected by the cricket clubs and with Board members required to meet both constitutional and fiduciary responsibilities. A strength of this model is the ability for changes in Board members to be achieved by a vote representing the views of affiliated clubs. A weakness is the capacity of clubs to vote out Board members who are viewed as not performing in the best interests of the club (whether this view is valid or not).

There is financial variance across the cricket associations. Most are both asset poor and cashflow poor. By comparison the WACA is asset rich with reasonable cashflow. However all are volunteer rich. In this respect the sport is different from a business since its success is normally not measured by financial profits distributed to shareholders but rather by the community service provided.

Cricket Clubs

Provide the fundamental interface for cricket club members wishing to participate in association competitions and enjoy a social experience.

Local Government

Individual Local Government Authorities provide financial planning, logistical support and facilities requested by individual cricket clubs and operate within the parameters prescribed and underpinned by the Local Government Act.

State Government

Through agencies such as the Department for Planning and Department of Sport and Recreation the State Government ensures the availability of open space for sport facility development and supports the functions of Local Government Authorities and the sport of cricket through the allocation of resources, strategic planning and promotional initiatives.

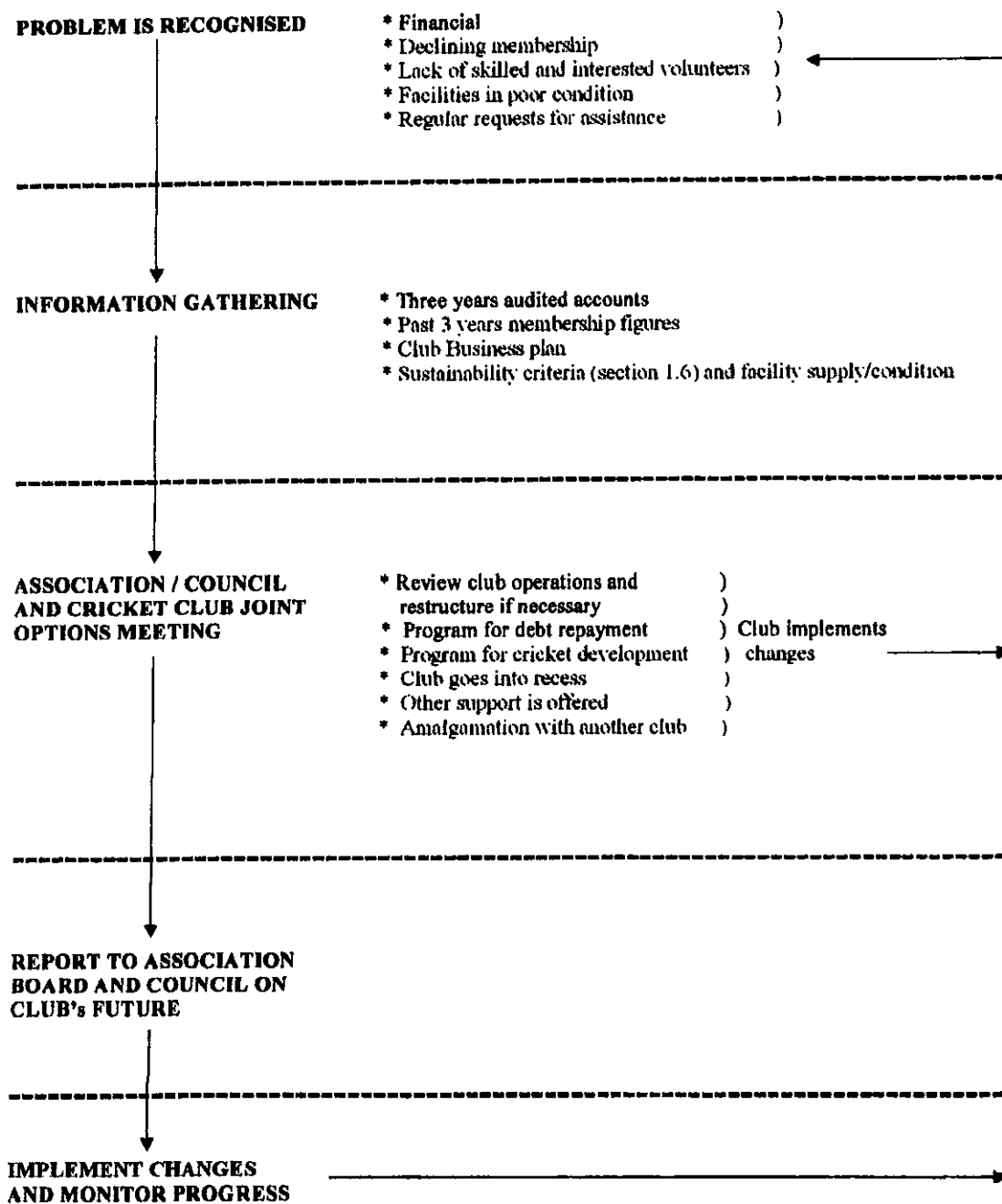
Notwithstanding the characteristics, the strengths and weaknesses of the government and non-government sport sectors in the sport system, all parties are dependent on each other in their endeavours to provide an appropriate and relevant service to the community.

Change is a process that can produce tensions and there will be a need for mutual goodwill to prevail across all sectors if this strategic plan for cricket is to progress and be implemented.

This implementation plan has three aspects:

- Process for assessing the sustainability of a cricket club,
- Process and responsibilities for considering the development of new clubs,
- Long term responsibility for monitoring and reviewing the Plan.

• **Process For Assessing Sustainability of a Cricket Club and Facility**



Functions derived from the above diagram include the following:

- * Coordination and facilitation – achieved through the proposed annual meeting between the WACA and other cricket associations with interested Local Government Authorities
- * Information gathering - undertaken by the cricket

- * Developing buy – in and commitment from all stakeholders through consideration of options
- * Reporting to relevant bodies on decisions
- * Ongoing communication and interaction to monitor changes and progress to foster greater participation and sense of partnership.
- * Process and responsibilities for considering the development of new clubs,

See section 4.7.

- * Long term responsibility for monitoring and reviewing the Plan

It takes time to develop the relationships on which trust is built. And it is only with trust that people will want to cooperate and work with any government or non-government agency.

Community development involves experimentation and innovation. All stakeholders need to acknowledge that if they are to support initiatives designed to strengthen communities it will sometimes need to take risks and/or support communities who want to do the same.

Bearing in mind that accountabilities of the cricket stakeholders are:

- * Cricket clubs to members
- * WACA and other cricket associations to their affiliated clubs
- * Local Government Authorities to ratepayers
- * Department of Sport and Recreation to the Minister and State Government

the ongoing roles of each should include the following.

(a) Cricket clubs

- Ensure they exhibit good governance, develop and work to a business plan.
- Monitor their performance and be receptive to new ideas.

(b) WACA and other Associations

- Continued monitoring of the performance of affiliated clubs to ensure affiliated clubs are mutually supportive of the cricket system as a whole.
- Assume responsibility for formally calling a meeting with interested Local Government Authorities each year to discuss strategic directions, any concerns and the implementation of this Plan.
- Assist clubs wishing to be pro-active about their long term future in negotiations with Local Government Authorities.
- Support the process of business planning at club level.

(c) Local Government Authorities

- Plan for the availability of open space to allow for the development of new cricket facilities.
- Presentation of this report to Council for their consideration.
- Support the implementation of this report where it is consistent with individual local government sport and recreation strategic plans.
- Attend the annual cricket convened meeting with Local Government Authorities to discuss the implementation of this Plan.
- Contact the WACA or relevant association to discuss specific issues of concern about a cricket club within its municipality.

(d) State Government

- Provide advice and financial assistance to WACA or appropriate cricket association and Local Government Authorities to assist in the implementation of this Plan.

Recommendation (21)

That the WACA and related cricket associations incorporate the components of the "Implementation Plan" into their operations.

5.7 Partnership / Communication Plan

The communication plan for Cricket recognises the need for a number of levels of necessary interaction other than the informal contacts occurring from personal networks. Government agencies favour a single point of contact for cricket. At the same time cricket favours a single point of contact for Local Government Authorities.

The details contained in this report will be conveyed to cricket stakeholders using the following principles.

5.7.1 Inter-agency

Ongoing dialogue between the stakeholders nominated in the "Facilities Relationships Model" underpins the success of the model. Those involved are Local Government Authorities, the WACA and related cricket Associations and the Department of Sport and Recreation, all of whom support Cricket club activities in some way.

It is essential that following roles / positions be formally established:

- A club contact to liaise with Local Government Authorities.
- The WACA to ensure consultation occurs with stakeholders including regional groupings of Local Government Authorities.
- A Cricket Association representative to undertake liaison with the Department of Sport and Recreation.

Stakeholder Liaison Meetings

The WACA should take the lead role in convening two meetings each year with interested Local Government Authorities., one prior to and the other at the conclusion of the current Cricket season.

Cricket representation at that meeting should ideally be rotated across a cross section of the sport to foster greater understanding of facility issues and appreciation or partnerships.

Recommendation (22)

That each year the WACA convene meetings with stakeholders to discuss matters of mutual interest.

5.7.2 Internal Cricket

The "Cricket Relationships Map" shown in the Scoping Report outlines some of the formal and informal communication pathways used by Cricket to communicate across its own sport.

The advice is that better communication is occurring across the sport and that adjustments will be made if some improvements can be achieved.

The schedule of meetings required by the various committees should be planned annually to assist communication across the cricket system where a reaction or comment may be required elsewhere. This will help provide some timeframes the gaining of approvals.

Records

Good record keeping is a prerequisite for efficient sport administration and communication.

5.7.3 Partnership Communication Plan Details

A partnership communication plan is an essential adjunct this Cricket Facilities Strategic Plan. Without the existence of the communication plan there is a danger the Cricket Facilities Strategic Plan will not be implemented and the facilities planning triangle described earlier in this report will not operate.

The Communication Plan has the following objectives:

- Outlining and advising cricket clubs and membership on facilities strategies.
- Ensuring the leadership or key representatives of Local Government Authorities and Department of Sport and Recreation are aware of current facility initiatives.
- Ensure the support of the effected parties for cricket club initiatives from the commencement of a project.
- Advise the various constituencies of Cricket Australia and individual cricket association policy changes.
- Engagement of local communities

WACA and related cricket associations Communication Plan Target Audiences are:

- Players (client focus)
- Staff (paid and voluntary)
- All levels of Government
- Affiliated clubs
- Cricket Australia
- Winter sports
- Other stakeholders such as sponsors, coaches, educational institutions (all levels)

Communication Challenges

(a) Communicating Complexities of Projects

All cricket association partners shown in the "Facilities Planning Triangle" need a clear understanding and involvement in cricket facilities projects from start up to completion. An appreciation of the issues and constraints will assist timely and efficient decision making.

(b) Engaging Broad and Diverse Community Participation

A broad spectrum of stakeholders including local residents, community leaders and Local Government Authority recreation staff will bring new voices to the table and assist generate cricket club and facility acceptance and commitment.

(c) Capitalising on Community Involvement

Local residents and cricket club member involvement is essential to the successful completion of a project. Cricket associations and Local Government Authorities will be better placed to address input, comments and concerns about clubs and facilities in a responsive manner. The responsibilities of all parties relating to clubs and facilities require clear definition to ensure expectations and decision making processes are understood by all parties.

(d) Developing Shared Strategies on Facilities Projects and Club Issues

Each facility or club improvement strategy will have a unique spectrum of stakeholders and interests, so there will be a requirement for balance to be shown by individual cricket associations and Local Government Authorities on the need for consistent and timely club member and public involvement strategies.

(e) Providing Unified Communication

It will be in the interests of the sport of tennis that all "Facilities Planning Triangle" partners have an agreed position that when warranted is communicated to the wider public.

Internal Communication Strategy

The WACA and related associations recognise they have a responsibility to share information with its affiliated clubs to keep them informed on policies, public events and to respond to questions and issues.

To share information on facilities and clubs, staff and voluntary administrators are involved through:

- Periodic staff meetings.
- Annual planning forums.
- Association Board Meetings to discuss policy issues and strategies.
- Club Presidents meetings
- Establishing primary club contacts as quick information sources and publicising.
- Developing a program calendar of events
- Posting information on web sites

Overall Involvement Strategy

Successful communication requires open dialogue with "Facility Planning Triangle" stakeholders and the general public so that issues and challenges can be resolved and opportunities identified. Consequently public involvement procedures will:

- Reinforce the need for and benefits of improvements to residents from community amenities that include cricket club facilities operated by successful clubs.
- *Stressing the openness of the planning process and creating ample meaningful opportunities for input to build ownership.*

Outreach Strategy

It is acknowledged that each cricket facilities and club development project will be unique and that activities must be tailored accordingly. Strategies to be utilised as required can include:

- Project advisory committee to oversee the project.
- Creation of public / stakeholder involvement plan for each project.
- Provide regular feedback on decisions
- Empower WACA staff to lead based on known policies and within accepted parameters.

It is envisaged that activities required to implement the communication plan would include choices from:

- Use of the print and electronic media.
- Written newsletter or reports
- Displays/events.
- Formal and informal committees.
- Seminars and workshops.

- Staff research
- Extension activities e.g. use of coaches, input to school facilities planning and education programs
- Twice yearly meeting with interested Local Government Authorities.

Recommendation (23)

That the WACA and related cricket associations incorporate this "Partnership Communication Plan" into their operations.

APPENDIX 1

Field Requirements of Various Levels of Play

This report outlines all the current field and facility requirements for all Cricket Associations in the Perth Metropolitan Area, including Junior Association, Women's Associations and Senior Men's Associations and are detailed to assist Local Government Authorities and other providers of cricket facilities with an outline of field and other requirements. Since changes in specifications occur from time to time, it would be prudent for interested organisations to contact the relevant cricket association to confirm details.

Senior Men's Cricket Associations include:

- WACA Competition
- Wanneroo Cricket Association
- Swan & Helena District Cricket Association
- Suburban Turf Cricket Association
- South Metropolitan Cricket Association
- Hills Cricket Association
- Perth Cricket Association

Junior Cricket Associations include:

- Western Australian Cricket Association
- Peel Cricket Association
- South West Metropolitan Cricket Association
- South East Junior Cricket Association
- North West Metropolitan Cricket Association
- Bayswater-Morley/ Mt Lawley Junior Cricket Council
- Midland Guildford Junior Cricket Association

Women's Cricket includes:

- Seniors (A and B Grade)
- Under 17s, 15s, 13s.

Please note that all cricket pitches, for ALL Cricket Associations, must run North/ South so that bowlers and/ or batsman are not looking directly into the sun at any time of the day.

JUNIOR CRICKET

		FIELD SIZE (EXC 2M SAFETY ZONE)	PITCH DIMENSIONS	PITCH SURFACE	PLAYER REQUIREMENTS	UMPIRE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
Cricket Australia Recommend ations	Boys Under 10	40m metres maximum from centre of the pitch	15 – 18m x 3.05m	Matches to be played on the best available surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 x change rooms, including team shower and toilet facilities Medical facilities and medically trained persons 	Players are rotated through the umpire position as part of the learning process. Match umpiring to be done by coaches/ parents	Not stated
	Boys Under 11	40 – 45m from centre of the pitch	20.12m (although smaller players may be permitted to bowl from a reduced pitch at the discretion of the umpires) x 3.05m	Matches to be played on the best available surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 x change rooms, including team shower and toilet facilities Medical facilities and medically trained persons 	Players given umpire experience at training. Match umpiring to be done by coaches/ parents	Not stated
	Boys Under 12	40 – 45m from centre of the pitch	20.12m (although smaller players may be permitted to bowl from a reduced pitch at the discretion of the umpires) x 3.05m	Matches to be played on the best available surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 x change rooms, including team shower and toilet facilities Medical facilities and medically trained persons 	Players given umpire experience at training. Match umpiring to be done by coaches/ parents	Not stated
	Boys Under 13	50 – 55m from centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Matches to be played on the best available surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 x change rooms, including team shower and toilet facilities Medical facilities and medically trained persons 	Players able to umpire at training. Match umpiring to be done by coaches/ parents	Not stated
	Boys Under	50 – 55m from centre of the	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf where possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 x change rooms, including team shower and toilet facilities 	Players able to umpire at training. Match umpiring to be	Not stated

		FIELD SIZE (EXC 2M SAFETY ZONE)	PITCH DIMENSIONS	PITCH SURFACE	PLAYER REQUIREMENTS	UMPIRE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
	14	pitch			Medical facilities and medically trained persons	done by coaches/ parents	
	Boys Under 15	68.58m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf where possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 x change rooms, including team shower and toilet facilities Medical facilities and medically trained persons 	All players should know how to umpire. Match umpiring to be done by coaches/ parents	Not stated
	Boys Under 17	68.58m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf where possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 x change rooms, including team shower and toilet facilities Medical facilities and medically trained persons 	All players should know how to umpire. Match umpiring to be done by coaches/ parents	Not stated

		FIELD SIZE (EXC 2M SAFETY ZONE)	PITCH DIMENSIONS	PITCH SURFACE	PLAYER REQUIREMENTS	UMPIRE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
WACA Competition	Boys Under 13	60m from centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 x change rooms, including team shower and toilet facilities Medical facilities and medically trained persons 	<p>At least 1 Western Australia Cricket Association (WACA) umpires for all matches. The coach of the fielding side to act as square leg umpire if only one WACA umpire is available.</p> <p>If possible, umpires to have their own change room facilities, including toilets.</p> <p>Each team is to provide a scorer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kitchen Running Water Shade Table for scorers
	Boys Under 15	68.58m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 x change rooms, including team shower and toilet facilities Medical facilities and medically trained persons 	<p>At least 1 Western Australia Cricket Association (WACA) umpires for all matches. The coach of the fielding side to act as square leg umpire if only one WACA umpire is available.</p> <p>If possible, umpires to have their own change room facilities, including toilets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kitchen Running Water Shade Table for scorers

		FIELD SIZE (EXC 2M SAFETY ZONE)	PITCH DIMENSIONS	PITCH SURFACE	PLAYER REQUIREMENTS	UMPIRE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
						Each team is to provide a scorer	
	Boys Under 17	68.58m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 x change rooms, including team shower and toilet facilities Medical facilities and medically trained persons 	<p>At least 1 Western Australia Cricket Association (WACA) umpires for all matches. The coach of the fielding side to act as square leg umpire if only one WACA umpire is available.</p> <p>If possible, umpires to have their own change room facilities, including toilets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kitchen Running Water Shade Table for scorers
						Each team is to provide a scorer	

		FIELD SIZE (EXC 2M SAFETY ZONE)	PITCH DIMENSIONS	PITCH SURFACE	PLAYER REQUIREMENTS	UMPIRE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
Peel Cricket Association	Boys Under 10	30m from the centre of the pitch	16m x 3.05m	Grass or synthetic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 x change rooms • Toilet facilities • Canteen • Scoreboard 	Each team shall have an adult to act as an umpire and scorer for each match. Umpires can give direction to players without over-coaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kitchen • Running Water • Shade • Table for scorers
	Boys Under 11	35m from the centre of the pitch	18m x 3.05m	Grass or synthetic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 x change rooms • Toilet facilities • Canteen • Scoreboard 	Each team shall have an adult to act as an umpire and scorer for each match. Umpires can give direction to players without over-coaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kitchen • Running Water • Shade • Table for scorers
	Boys Under 12	40m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m (although smaller players may be permitted to bowl from a reduced pitch at the discretion of the umpires) x 3.05m	Synthetic or turf (if available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 x change rooms • Toilet facilities • Canteen • Scoreboard 	Each team shall have an adult to act as an umpire and scorer for each match. Umpires can give direction to players without over-coaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kitchen • Running Water • Shade • Table for scorers
	Boys Under 13	45m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Synthetic or turf (if available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 x change rooms • Toilet facilities • Canteen • Scoreboard 	Each team shall have an adult to act as an umpire and scorer for each match. Umpires can give direction to players without over-coaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kitchen • Running Water • Shade • Table for scorers
	Boys Under 14	50m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Synthetic or turf (if available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 x change rooms • Toilet facilities • Canteen • Scoreboard 	Each team shall have an adult to act as an umpire and scorer for each match. Umpires can give direction to players without over-coaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kitchen • Running Water • Shade • Table for scorers

		FIELD SIZE (EXC 2M SAFETY ZONE)	PITCH DIMENSIONS	PITCH SURFACE	PLAYER REQUIREMENTS	UMPIRE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
	Boys Under 15	55m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Synthetic or turf (if available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 x change rooms • Toilet facilities • Canteen • Scoreboard 	Each team shall have an adult to act as an umpire and scorer for each match. Umpires can give direction to players without over-coaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kitchen • Running Water • Shade • Table for scorers
	Boys Under 17	60m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Synthetic or turf (if available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 x change rooms • Toilet facilities • Canteen • Scoreboard 	Each team shall have an adult to act as an umpire and scorer for each match. Umpires can give direction to players without over-coaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kitchen • Running Water • Shade • Table for scorers
	Junior Girls (betwe en 11 and 16 years)	40m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Synthetic surfaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 x change rooms • Toilet facilities • Canteen • Scoreboard 	Each team shall have an adult to act as an umpire and scorer for each match. Umpires can give direction to players without over-coaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kitchen • Running Water • Shade • Table for scorers

		FIELD SIZE (EXC 2M SAFETY ZONE)	PITCH DIMENSIONS	PITCH SURFACE	PLAYER REQUIREMENTS	UMPIRE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
South West Metropolitan Cricknet Association	Boys Under 10	35m from the centre of the pitch	18m (although smaller players may be permitted to bowl from a reduced pitch at the discretion of the umpires) x 3.05m	Grass	Many grounds do not have changeroom facilities, although there is toilet facilities	Parents and team coaches used as umpires	None. All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent
	Boys Under 11	40m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Synthetic	Many grounds do not have changeroom facilities, although there is toilet facilities	Parents and team coaches used as umpires	None. All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent
	Boys Under 12	45m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Synthetic	Many grounds do not have changeroom facilities, although there is toilet facilities	Parents and team coaches used as umpires	None. All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent
	Boys Under 13	50m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Synthetic	Many grounds do not have changeroom facilities, although there is toilet facilities	Parents and team coaches used as umpires	None. All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent
	Boys Under 14	50m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Synthetic	Many grounds do not have changeroom facilities, although there is toilet facilities	Previous Under 17 players that are no longer eligible for Junior Cricket officiate. 2 per match.	None. All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent
	Boys Under 15	60m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Synthetic	Many grounds do not have changeroom facilities, although there is toilet	Previous Under 17 players that are no longer eligible for Junior Cricket	None. All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent

		FIELD SIZE (EXC 2M SAFETY ZONE)	PITCH DIMENSIONS	PITCH SURFACE	PLAYER REQUIREMENTS	UMPIRE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
					facilities	officiate. 2 per match.	parent
	Boys Under 17	60m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Synthetic	Many grounds do not have changeroom facilities, although there is toilet facilities	Previous Under 17 players that are no longer eligible for Junior Cricket officiate. 2 per match.	None. All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent

		FIELD SIZE (EXC 2M SAFETY ZONE)	PITCH DIMENSIONS	PITCH SURFACE	PLAYER REQUIREMENTS	UMPIRE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
South East Junior Cricket Association	Boys Under 10	35m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m (although smaller players may be permitted to bowl from a reduced 16m pitch at the discretion of the umpires) x 3.05m	Grass	Minimum requirements of toilet. Change rooms, canteen and shaded areas are preferred	Each team to provide one umpire and one scorer	All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent
	Boys Under 11	40m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Grass	Minimum requirements of toilet. Change rooms, canteen and shaded areas are preferred	Each team to provide one umpire and one scorer	All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent
	Boys Under 12	50m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Grass	Minimum requirements of toilet. Change rooms, canteen and shaded areas are preferred	Each team to provide one umpire and one scorer	All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent
	Boys Under 13	50m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf or synthetic	Minimum requirements of toilet. Change rooms, canteen and shaded areas are preferred	Each team to provide one umpire and one scorer	All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent
	Boys Under 14	68.58m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf or synthetic	Minimum requirements of toilet. Change rooms, canteen and shaded areas are preferred	Each team to provide one umpire and one scorer	All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent
	Boys Under 15	68.58m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf or synthetic	Minimum requirements of toilet. Change rooms, canteen and shaded areas	Each team to provide one umpire and one scorer	All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent

		FIELD SIZE (EXC 2M SAFETY ZONE)	PITCH DIMENSIONS	PITCH SURFACE	PLAYER REQUIREMENTS	UMPIRE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
					are preferred		
	Boys Under 16	68.58m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf or synthetic	Minimum requirements of toilet. Change rooms, canteen and shaded areas are preferred	Each team to provide one umpire and one scorer	All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent
	Boys Under 17	68.58m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf or synthetic	Minimum requirements of toilet. Change rooms, canteen and shaded areas are preferred	Each team to provide one umpire and one scorer	All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent

		FIELD SIZE (EXC 2M SAFETY ZONE)	PITCH DIMENSIONS	PITCH SURFACE	PLAYER REQUIREMENTS	UMPIRE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
North West Metropolitan Cricket Association	Boys Under 10	35m from the centre of the pitch	16m x 3.05m. May increase up to 18m according to the bowlers ability	Synthetic	Most grounds have toilet facilities. The grounds that don't have toilet facilities have access to toilets in the buildings surrounding the oval (i.e. service station). Very rare for grounds to have change rooms ad/ or a canteen	Parents/ Coaches to act as umpires and scorers. Batting team coach at square leg. WACA umpires are provided for all finals	All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent, however, clubs will provide a large cooler of water. All children must conform to the 'slip, slop, slap' policy. Most teams will provide a shade shelter for their team
	Boys Under 11	35m from the centre of the pitch	18 – 20.18m x 3.05m	Synthetic	Most grounds have toilet facilities. The grounds that don't have toilet facilities have access to toilets in the buildings surrounding the oval (ie service station). Very rare for grounds to have change rooms ad/ or a canteen	Parents/ Coaches to act as umpires and scorers. Batting team coach at square leg. WACA umpires are provided for all finals	All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent, however, clubs will provide a large cooler of water. All children must conform to the 'slip, slop, slap' policy. Most teams will provide a shade shelter for their team
	Boys Under 12	45m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Synthetic	Most grounds have toilet facilities. The grounds that don't have toilet facilities have access to toilets in the buildings surrounding the oval (ie service station).	Parents/ Coaches to act as umpires and scorers. Batting team coach at square leg.	All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent, however, clubs will provide a large cooler of water. All children must conform to the 'slip,

		FIELD SIZE (EXC 2M SAFETY ZONE)	PITCH DIMENSIONS	PITCH SURFACE	PLAYER REQUIREMENTS	UMPIRE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
					Very rare for grounds to have change rooms ad/ or a canteen	WACA umpires are provided for all finals	slop, slap' policy. Most teams will provide a shade shelter for their team
	Boys Under 13	45m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Synthetic	Most grounds have toilet facilities. The grounds that don't have toilet facilities have access to toilets in the buildings surrounding the oval (ie service station). Very rare for grounds to have change rooms ad/ or a canteen	Parents/ Coaches to act as umpires and scorers. Batting team coach at square leg. WACA umpires are provided for all finals	All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent, however, clubs will provide a large cooler of water. All children must conform to the 'slop, slap, slap' policy. Most teams will provide a shade shelter for their team
	Boys Under 14	50m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Synthetic	Most grounds have toilet facilities. The grounds that don't have toilet facilities have access to toilets in the buildings surrounding the oval (ie service station). Very rare for grounds to have change rooms ad/ or a canteen	Parents/ Coaches to act as umpires and scorers, however, umpiring accreditation is recommended. Batting team coach at square leg. WACA umpires are provided for all finals	All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent, however, clubs will provide a large cooler of water. All children must conform to the 'slop, slap, slap' policy. Most teams will provide a shade shelter for their team
	Boys Under 15	55m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf or synthetic	Most grounds have toilet facilities. The grounds that don't have toilet facilities	Parents/ Coaches to act as umpires and scorers, however,	All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent; however,

		FIELD SIZE (EXC 2M SAFETY ZONE)	PITCH DIMENSIONS	PITCH SURFACE	PLAYER REQUIREMENTS	UMPIRE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
					have access to toilets in the buildings surrounding the oval (ie service station). Very rare for grounds to have change rooms ad/ or a canteen	umpiring accreditation is recommended. Batting team coach at square leg. WACA umpires are provided for all finals	clubs will provide a large cooler of water. All children must conform to the 'slip, slop, slap' policy. Most teams will provide a shade shelter for their team
	Boys Under 16	60m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf or synthetic	Most grounds have toilet facilities. The grounds that don't have toilet facilities have access to toilets in the buildings surrounding the oval (ie service station). Very rare for grounds to have change rooms ad/ or a canteen	Parents/ Coaches to act as umpires and scorers, however, umpiring accreditation is recommended. Batting team coach at square leg. WACA umpires are provided for all finals	All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent, however, clubs will provide a large cooler of water. All children must conform to the 'slip, slop, slap' policy. Most teams will provide a shade shelter for their team
	Boys Under 17	65m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf or synthetic	Most grounds have toilet facilities. The grounds that don't have toilet facilities have access to toilets in the buildings surrounding the oval (ie service station). Very rare for grounds to have change rooms ad/ or a canteen	Parents/ Coaches to act as umpires and scorers, however, umpiring accreditation is recommended. Batting team coach at square leg. WACA umpires are provided for all finals	All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent, however, clubs will provide a large cooler of water. All children must conform to the 'slip, slop, slap' policy. Most teams will provide a shade shelter for their team

		FIELD SIZE (EXC 2M SAFETY ZONE)	PITCH DIMENSIONS	PITCH SURFACE	PLAYER REQUIREMENTS	UMPIRE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
Bayswater- Morley/ Mt Lawley Junior Cricket Council	Boys Under 10	30m from the centre of the pitch	18x m 3.05m	Grass	All grounds have toilet facilities; several grounds also have change room facilities, as well as canteen facilities	Each team to provide 2 supervisors responsible for umpiring and scoring. Independent umpires will be appointed for finals	All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent. Most teams will provide a shade shelter for their team
	Boys Under 11	40m from the centre of the pitch	18m x 3.05m	Grass	All grounds have toilet facilities; several grounds also have change room facilities, as well as canteen facilities	Each team to provide 2 supervisors responsible for umpiring and scoring. Independent umpires will be appointed for finals	All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent. Most teams will provide a shade shelter for their team
	Boys Under 12	40m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Grass	All grounds have toilet facilities; several grounds also have change room facilities, as well as canteen facilities	Each team to provide 2 supervisors responsible for umpiring and scoring. Independent umpires will be appointed for finals	All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent. Most teams will provide a shade shelter for their team
	Boys Under 13	50m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf or synthetic	All grounds have toilet facilities; several grounds also have change room facilities, as well as canteen facilities	Each team to provide 2 supervisors responsible for umpiring and scoring. Independent umpires will be appointed for	All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent. Most teams will provide a shade shelter for their team

		FIELD SIZE (EXC 2M SAFETY ZONE)	PITCH DIMENSIONS	PITCH SURFACE	PLAYER REQUIREMENTS	UMPIRE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
						finals	
	Boys Under 14	50m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf or synthetic	All grounds have toilet facilities; several grounds also have change room facilities, as well as canteen facilities	Each team to provide 2 supervisors responsible for umpiring and scoring. Independent umpires will be appointed for finals	All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent. Most teams will provide a shade shelter for their team
	Boys Under 15	60m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf or synthetic	All grounds have toilet facilities; several grounds also have change room facilities, as well as canteen facilities	Each team to provide 2 supervisors responsible for umpiring and scoring. Independent umpires will be appointed for finals	All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent. Most teams will provide a shade shelter for their team
	Boys Under 16	68.58m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf or synthetic	All grounds have toilet facilities; several grounds also have change room facilities, as well as canteen facilities	Each team to provide 2 supervisors responsible for umpiring and scoring. Independent umpires will be appointed for finals	All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent. Most teams will provide a shade shelter for their team
	Boys Under 17	68.58m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf or synthetic	All grounds have toilet facilities; several grounds also have change room facilities, as well as canteen facilities	Each team to provide 2 supervisors responsible for umpiring. Independent umpires will be appointed for finals	All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent. Most teams will provide a shade shelter for their team

		FIELD SIZE (EXC 2M SAFETY ZONE)	PITCH DIMENSIONS	PITCH SURFACE	PLAYER REQUIREMENTS	UMPIRE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
Midland- Guildford Junior Cricket Association	Boys Under 10	35m from the centre of the pitch	16m x 3.05m. May increase up to 18m according to the bowlers ability	Turf or synthetic	No policies set on minimum requirements, however, most ground have toilet facilities	Each team is to provide one umpire, which is usually their coach.	All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent. Shade facilities left up to individual clubs
	Boys Under 12	40m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf or synthetic	No policies set on minimum requirements, however, most ground have toilet facilities	At least one WACA qualified coach, with the coach of the fielding team taking the position of square leg umpire	All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent. Shade facilities left up to individual clubs
	Boys Under 14	50m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf or synthetic	No policies set on minimum requirements, however, most ground have toilet facilities	At least one WACA qualified coach, with the coach of the fielding team taking the position of square leg umpire	All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent. Shade facilities left up to individual clubs
	Boys Under 16	60m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf or synthetic	No policies set on minimum requirements, however, most ground have toilet facilities	At least one WACA qualified coach, with the coach of the fielding team taking the position of square leg umpire	All food and drink are BYO by each player/ parent. Shade facilities left up to individual clubs

Wanneroo Cricket Association	Wanneroo Cricket Association does not have a Junior Competition Junior play in north West Metropolitan Cricket Association
Swan & Helena District Cricket Association	The Juniors from Swan & Helena District Cricket Association are part of Midland Guildford Junior Cricket Association
Suburban Turf Cricket Association	Suburban Turf Cricket Association does not have a Junior Competition
South Metropolitan Cricket Association	South Metropolitan Cricket Association does not have a Junior Competition
Hills Cricket Association	The Juniors from Hills Cricket Association are part of Midland Guildford Junior Cricket Association
Perth Cricket Association	Perth Cricket Association does not have a Junior Competition

COMMENTS:

The key principles of Junior Cricket are enjoyment, safety, participation and progression. As there are 6 Junior Cricket Associations, not including the WACA, the Associations have formed the Junior Management Board (JMB). The JMB have produced a set of guidelines for all age groups of junior cricket, keeping the four key principles in mind. In relation to this report, the recommendations are as follows:

	FIELD SIZE (EXC 2M SAFETY ZONE)	PITCH DIMENSIONS	PITCH SURFACE	PLAYER REQUIREMENTS	UMPIRE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
Under 10's	35m from the centre of the pitch	18m (with provisions to bowl from 16m) x 3.05m	Hard	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
Under 11's	40m from the centre of the pitch	18m x 3.05m	Hard	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
Under 12's	45m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Hard	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
Under 13's	50m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Hard	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
Under 14's	55m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Hard	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
Under 15's – Under 17's	60m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Hard	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated

All Junior Associations conform to these pitch and boundary guidelines, with the only exception being that, for under 15 – under 17, some Associations mark their boundaries at 68.58m (international standard) rather than 60m.

In relation to facilities, all Junior Associations detailed above at least have toilet facilities open to its juniors. If there are no toilets actually located within the oval complex, they have access to toilet facilities nearby. Some grounds do have change room facilities; however, these are usually cricket grounds that also house senior cricket matches. If there are no change rooms, it is also likely that there will be no canteen facilities. All Junior Associations encourage their players to bring their own food and drink bottles (for health reasons), however, each club will more than likely have a water cooler that the players can refill drink bottle.

Interestingly, only one Association has stipulated that their players must conform to the SunSmart message, both with the 'slip, slop, slap' message and shade requirements. The Associations that do not have set shade structures encourage each Club to provide their own shade structure, which most clubs are now doing.

Please note that all cricket pitches, for ALL Cricket Associations, must run North/ South so that bowlers and/ or batsman are not looking directly into the sun at any time of the day

WOMENS CRICKET

		FIELD SIZE (EXC 2M SAFETY ZONE)	PITCH DIMENSIONS	PITCH SURFACE	PLAYER REQUIREMENTS	UMPIRE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
Womens National Cricket League	Western Fury	50m marked from the wickets at each end of the pitch	21.12m x 3.05m	Turf	2 separate change rooms, complete with shower and toilet facilities Dining facilities	2 WACA Umpires	One scorer to be provided by each club <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liquor licences to be handed through the host clubs If possible, separate change rooms for umpires
WACA competition	Under 13	Approx 35m radius from the centre of the pitch	20.12m (although smaller players may be permitted to bowl from a reduced pitch at the discretion of the umpires) x 3.05m	Turf or any synthetic surface	Minimum requirements of toilets onsite	Each team provides umpire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each team provides score
	Under 15	45m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m (although smaller players may be permitted to bowl from a reduced pitch at the discretion of the umpires) x 3.05m	Turf or any synthetic surface	Minimum requirements of toilets on site	WACA umpires for finals only	One scorer to be provided by each club <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liquor licences to be handed through the host clubs
	Under 17	50m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m (although smaller players may be permitted to bowl from a reduced pitch at the discretion of the umpires) x 3.05m	Turf or any synthetic surface	Minimum requirements of toilets on site	WACA umpires for finals only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One scorer to be provided by each club Liquor licences to be handed through the

		FIELD SIZE (EXC 2M SAFETY ZONE)	PITCH DIMENSIONS	PITCH SURFACE	PLAYER REQUIREMENTS	UMPIRE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
							host clubs
	Seniors (A Grade and B Grade)	No less than 45m, no more than 60m from the centre of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf or any synthetic surface	Minimum requirements of toilets on site	'A' Grade – 2 umpires 'B' Grade – at least one umpire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One scorer to be provided by each club Liquor licences to be handed through the host clubs

Peel Cricket Association	Peel Cricket Association does not have a women's cricket league						
Wanneroo Cricket Association	Wanneroo Cricket Association does not have a women's cricket league						
Swan & Helena District Cricket Association	Swan & Helena District Cricket Association Districts Cricket Association does not have a women's cricket league						
Suburban Turf Cricket Association	Suburban Turf Cricket Association does not have a women's cricket league						
South Metropolitan Cricket Association	South Metropolitan Cricket Association does not have a women's cricket league						
Hills Cricket Association	Hill Cricket Association does not have a women's cricket league						

Perth Cricket Association	Perth Cricket Association does not have a women's cricket league
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COMMENTS:

Womens cricket is a growing sport within WA, and the WACA is the only Association that has a dedicated Women's Cricket League. All Associations have attempted to start a womens cricket league, but have not succeeded due to lack of interest. From speaking with the different Associations, all have attributed this to most women not having the time to dedicate an entire weekend day to cricket, as well as training during the week. Associations such as Perth Cricket Association allow women to play in their Senior Division if they wish, however, as of last season, there were no women playing in senior Men's cricket. Pitch dimensions do not vary between Women and Mens Senior Cricket; all pitches are the regulation 20.18m x 3.05m. However, the boundary lengths are shorter. The WACA Women's Cricket league by-laws state that the boundaries can be marked no shorter than 45m, but not longer than 65m, depending on the Ground the match is being played on. At the Women's National Cricket League (WNCL) level, all Womens Boundaries are marked out at 50m, rather than the 68.58m used by the Men.

WNCL matches not played at the WACA Ground are played at alternate external venues. Those venues are decided through a tender process. The Women use the same change room facilities as the Men, as toilet facilities are adequate. At the WACA Ground, the measurement of the boundary is taken from the wickets rather than the middle of the pitch due to the shape of the WACA Ground being oval, not circular.

Please note that all cricket pitches, for ALL Cricket Associations, must run North/ South so that bowlers and/ or batsman are not looking directly into the sun at any time of the day

MENS CRICKET

		FIELD SIZE (EXC 2M SAFETY ZONE)	PITCH DIMENSIONS	PITCH SURFACE	PLAYER REQUIREMENTS	UMPIRE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
International Cricket	Test and One Day International matches	68.58m marked from the wickets at each end of the pitch	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 x change rooms, including team viewing areas, shower and toilet facilities Parking inside the WACA Ground, behind players pavilion Security Medical Support staff Food and drink provided in player change rooms, both during lunch and tea breaks, as well as after the match 	2 x International Cricket Council Accredited Umpires, appointed by the International Cricket Council Umpires also require separate change room and dining facilities to the players	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media – situated in Level 4 of the Lillee Marsh stand Scorers and Scoreboard staff – staff to run the scoreboard Ground Security – Security staff to maintain crowd control WACA/ Cricket Australia Staff – to run the match day including on ground promotions, corporate facilities, Membership staff, Administration Staff Bar outlets on every level of every stand Food outlets on every level of every stand Adequate seating Adequate shade facilities Toilet facilities on every level of every stand
National Cricket	ING Cricket	68.58m marked from the	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 x change rooms, including team viewing areas, shower and toilet facilities 	2 x Cricket Australia. Umpires are appointed by Cricket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media – situated in Level 4 of the Lillee Marsh stand

		FIELD SIZE (EXC 2M SAFETY ZONE)	PITCH DIMENSIONS	PITCH SURFACE	PLAYER REQUIREMENTS	UMPIRE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
Competition		wickets at each end of the pitch			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking inside the WACA Ground, behind players pavilion • Security • Medical Support staff • Food and drink provided in player change rooms, both during lunch and tea breaks, as well as after the match 	<p>Australia. These can be both WACA umpires or umpires from interstate</p> <p>Umpires also require separate change room and dining facilities to the players</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scorers and Scoreboard staff – staff to run the scoreboard • Ground Security – Security staff to maintain crowd control • WACA Staff to run the match day including on ground promotions, corporate facilities, Membership staff, Administration Staff • Bar outlets on every level of every stand • Food outlets on every level of every stand • Adequate seating • Adequate shade facilities • Toilet facilities on every level of every stand

		FIELD SIZE (EXC 2M SAFETY ZONE)	PITCH DIMENSIONS	PITCH SURFACE	PLAYER REQUIREMENTS	UMPIRE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
	Pura Cup	68.58m marked from the wickets at	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 x change rooms, including team viewing areas, shower and toilet facilities 	<p>2 x Cricket Australia. Umpires are appointed by Cricket Australia. These</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media – situated in Level 4 of the Lilfee Marsh stand • Scorers and

		FIELD SIZE (EXC 2M SAFETY ZONE)	PITCH DIMENSIONS	PITCH SURFACE	PLAYER REQUIREMENTS	UMPIRE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
		each end of the pitch			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• food and drink provided in player change rooms, both during lunch and tea breaks, as well as after the match• Parking inside the WACA Ground, behind players pavilion• Medical Support Staff• Security escort after the game	<p>can be both WACA umpires or umpires from interstate</p> <p>Umpires also require separate change room and dining facilities to the players</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scoreboard staff – staff to run the scoreboard• Ground Security – Security staff to maintain crowd control• WACA Staff to run the match day including on ground promotions, corporate facilities, Membership staff, Administration Staff• Bar outlets on every level of every stand• Food outlets on every level of every stand• Adequate seating• Adequate shade facilities• Toilet facilities on every level of every stand
	Twenty20 cricket	68.58m marked from the wickets at each end of the pitch. Boundaries may be bought in to increase scoring and	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 x change rooms, including team viewing areas, shower and toilet facilities• food and drink provided in player change rooms, both during lunch and tea breaks, as well as after the match• Parking inside the WACA Ground, behind players pavilion	<p>2 x Cricket Australia. Umpires are appointed by Cricket Australia. These can be both WACA umpires or umpires from interstate</p> <p>Umpires also require separate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Media – situated in Level 4 of the Lillee Marsh stand• Scorers and Scoreboard staff – staff to run the scoreboard• Ground Security – Security staff to maintain crowd control• WACA Staff to run the match day including on ground promotions,

		FIELD SIZE (EXC 2M SAFETY ZONE)	PITCH DIMENSIONS	PITCH SURFACE	PLAYER REQUIREMENTS	UMPIRE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
		encourage batsman to provide an entertaining innings			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical Support Staff • Security escort after the game 	room and dining facilities to the players	corporate facilities, Membership staff, Administration Staff <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bar outlets on every level of every stand • Food outlets on every level of every stand • Adequate seating • Adequate shade facilities • Toilet facilities on every level of every stand

		FIELD SIZE (EXC 2M SAFETY ZONE)	PITCH DIMENSIONS	PITCH SURFACE	PLAYER REQUIREMENTS	UMPIRE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
WACA District Cricket Competition	Grade 1 – 4	68.58m	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toilet facilities • Change room facilities – including showers – are recommended • 1 scorer to be provided by each team • Liquor license to be dealt with through each individual club rather than the Association 	Registered WACA umpires for all matches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kitchen • Running Water • Shade • Table for scorers
Peel Cricket Association	Grades A - D	68.58m from the centre of	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf or Synthetic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 x change rooms • Toilet facilities • Canteen 	2 umpires assigned per match by the Peel Cricket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each team captain responsible for scoring whilst

		FIELD SIZE (EXC 2M SAFETY ZONE)	PITCH DIMENSIONS	PITCH SURFACE	PLAYER REQUIREMENTS	UMPIRE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
		the pitch			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scoreboard Liquor licence issues to be dealt with by individual clubs rather than the Association 	Association Umpires Association	their team is batting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Running Water Shade Table for scorers
Wanneroo Cricket Association		Max of 70m from the middle of the wicket	20.12 x 3.05m	Synthetic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toilet facilities Change room facilities – including showers – are recommended 1 scorer to be provided by each team Liquor license to be dealt with through each individual club rather than the Association 	Applications for umpires are called for via media each season. Umpires must be accredited by WCA.. Ongoing training and coaching for new umpires. At least 1 umpire must officiate for all matches. If there is no umpires, or team umpires, a player shall be chosen from each team list to act as an umpire. All clubs not playing finals in A or B grade are required to provide a minimum of 2 players for each dat of the finals round	

		FIELD SIZE (EXC 2M SAFETY ZONE)	PITCH DIMENSIONS	PITCH SURFACE	PLAYER REQUIREMENTS	UMPIRE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
Swan & Helena District Cricket Association	A - D Grades	No minimum length, however, the majority of Grounds are marked out at 68.58m	20.12m x 3.05m	Synthetic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toilets and change room facilities Afternoon tea facilities – kettle, hot water etc Liquor licence issues to be dealt with by individual clubs rather than the Association 	2 umpires for every A Grade match, at least one Umpire for every other match. No formal Umpires Association, however, the Association will pay for umpires to obtain WACA Accreditation if they wish to undertake the training course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each team to supply a scorer Home team to provide drinks and afternoon tea
Suburban Turf Cricket Association		68.58m	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf and synthetic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toilets and change room facilities Afternoon tea facilities – kettle, hot water etc Liquor licence issues to be dealt with by individual clubs rather than the Association 	Umpires appointed by West Australian Suburban Turf Cricket Umpires Association. Grade 1 & 2 have 2 umpires, all other grades have 1 umpire	N/ A
South Metropolitan Cricket Association	First Grade – Sixth Grade	60m – any Ground less than 60m must provide written reasons to the South Metro Executive	20.12m x 3.05m	Synthetic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toilets and change room facilities Afternoon tea facilities – kettle, hot water etc Table for scorers 	1 umpire to be provided by the South Metropolitan Umpires Association (bowlers end). Square leg umpire to be a Member of the host Club and must dress neatly and assist the umpire at the bowlers end by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One scorer to be provided by each team

		FIELD SIZE (EXC 2M SAFETY ZONE)	PITCH DIMENSIONS	PITCH SURFACE	PLAYER REQUIREMENTS	UMPIRE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
		Committee				maintaining a ball count	
	Masters Cricket (social competition)	60m	20.12m x 3.05m	Turf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toilets and change room facilities Afternoon tea facilities – kettle, hot water etc 	Unofficial Umpires – must be Members of the host Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bar outlets Afternoon tea facilities
Hills Cricket Association	A Grade	68.58m	20.12m x 3.05m	Synthetic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 x change rooms Toilet facilities Canteen Scoreboard Liquor Licence through the individual clubs 	The majority of matches will have 2 umpires, with a minimum of one per match. Umpires are all WACA Affiliated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scorers to be provided by each team

		FIELD SIZE (EXC 2M SAFETY ZONE)	PITCH DIMENSIONS	PITCH SURFACE	PLAYER REQUIREMENTS	UMPIRE REQUIREMENTS	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
Perth Cricket Association	1 st – 10 th Grade	68.58m	20.12m x 3.05m	Synthetic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toilets and change room facilities Afternoon tea facilities – kettle, hot water etc Liquor licence issues to be dealt with by individual clubs rather than the PCA 	PCA will appoint independent umpires to officiate in Club competition matches. Umpires must have successfully completed an Umpires course conducted by or approved by the PCA. Where possible two umpires to officiate in matches from the top grades down.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One scorer to be provided by each team

COMMENTS:

All Test matches and One Day International matches played in Western Australia are played at the WACA Ground, the premier cricket facility in WA. To run a match day at the WACA, including Test, One Day International, Pura Cup, ING Cup and Twenty20 cricket, there must be adequate security, match day staff and WACA staff, as well as bar and food facilities on every level of every stand. There must also be adequate toilet facilities to service all patrons. To cover the cost of running a match day, the WACA must between 5,000 – 7,000 patrons in attendance (depending on the type of match, ie ING Cup or an Internationals match).

WACA District Cricket Finals may be played on the WACA Ground. In this instance, and for every other match played on the WACA, boundaries will be measured 68.58m from the wickets at each end of the pitch, due to the shape of the WACA Ground being oval, not round. Other Cricket Associations generally stick to the Cricket Australia/ WACA recommendations and mark boundaries out at 68.58m.

The majority suburban grounds do not have fences around their grounds; therefore they do not have the 2m between the marked boundary and the fence. Those grounds that do have a fence have more than 2m between the marked boundary and the fence.

The majority of Cricket Associations have their own Umpiring Association. Umpires registered with the WACA service the WACA District Competition, the WACA Junior and WACA Women's competitions, as well as several other Associations. The WACA also provides training for any person wishing to become a qualified umpire, no matter what Association they belong to. The Western Australian Cricket Umpires Association (WACUA) is an Association of umpires from all Associations that provides professional development, camaraderie and social interaction between umpires. The WACUA also assists the WACA in the training and recruitment of umpires. It is not compulsory for WACA umpires to belong to the WACUA.

Please note that all cricket pitches, for ALL Cricket Associations, must run North/ South so that bowlers and/ or batsman are not looking directly into the sun at any time of the day

Change in LGA Population 2005 to 2020

Change in LGA Population 2005 to 2020												
Local Authority	2005	2010	Variation 2005/2010		2015	Variation 2010/2015		2020	Variation 2015/2020		Variation 2005/2020	%age
				%age			%age			%age		%age
Armadale	52630	53000	370	0.70	52991	-9	-0.02	52686	-305	-0.58	56	0.11
Bassendean	14330	14490	160	1.12	14554	64	0.44	14543	-11	-0.08	213	1.49
Bayswater	57170	57678	508	0.89	57894	216	0.37	57922	28	0.05	752	1.32
Belmont	31799	34427	2628	8.26	37086	2659	7.17	39800	2714	6.82	8001	25.16
Cambridge	24903	25665	762	3.06	26480	815	3.08	27332	852	3.12	2429	9.75
Canning	80872	85506	4634	5.73	90058	4552	5.05	94617	4559	4.82	13745	17.00
Claremont	9149	9144	-5	-0.05	9169	25	0.27	9204	35	0.38	55	0.60
Cockburn	77319	87786	10467	13.54	98229	10443	10.63	108741	10512	9.67	31422	40.64
Cottesloe	7505	7536	31	0.41	7564	28	0.37	7570	6	0.08	65	0.87
East_Fremantle	6965	7207	242	3.47	7427	220	2.96	7630	203	2.66	665	9.55
Fremantle	26825	28121	1296	4.83	29440	1319	4.48	30770	1330	4.32	3945	14.71
Gosnells	89826	97548	7722	8.60	105038	7490	7.13	112451	7413	6.59	22625	25.19
Joondalup	161783	170226	8443	5.22	178299	8073	4.53	186103	7804	4.19	24320	15.03
Kalamunda	49833	50822	989	1.98	51532	710	1.38	52001	469	0.90	2168	4.35
Kwinana	23043	24492	1449	6.29	25834	1342	5.19	27122	1288	4.75	4079	17.70

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Mandurah	55144	61810	6666	12.09	68120	6310	9.26	74060	5940	8.02	18916	34.30
Melville	98890	101289	2399	2.43	103592	2303	2.22	105933	2341	2.21	7043	7.12
Mosman_Park	8696	9161	465	5.35	9632	471	4.89	10092	460	4.56	1396	16.05
Mundaring	36241	37375	1134	3.13	38403	1028	2.68	39370	967	2.46	3129	8.63
Nedlands	21998	22601	603	2.74	23222	621	2.67	23838	616	2.58	1840	8.36
Peppermint_Grove	1623	1583	-40	-2.46	1542	-41	-2.66	1499	-43	-2.87	-124	-7.64
Perth	10244	13066	2822	27.55	15892	2826	17.78	18707	2815	15.05	8463	82.61
Rockingham	83091	94916	11825	14.23	106588	11672	10.95	118150	11562	9.79	35059	42.19
Serpentine-Jarrahdale	12709	14069	1360	10.70	15417	1348	8.74	16763	1346	8.03	4054	31.90
South_Perth	38950	40659	1709	4.39	42283	1624	3.84	43805	1522	3.47	4855	12.46
Stirling	181728	187792	6064	3.34	193433	5641	2.92	198872	5439	2.73	17144	9.43
Subiaco	16010	16576	566	3.54	17143	567	3.31	17696	553	3.13	1686	10.53
Swan	95310	108777	13467	14.13	122122	13345	10.93	135487	13365	9.86	40177	42.15
Victoria_Park	28466	29606	1140	4.00	30864	1258	4.08	32193	1329	4.13	3727	13.09
Vincent	26507	26923	416	1.57	27286	363	1.33	27634	348	1.26	1127	4.25
Wanneroo	100671	122248	21577	21.43	144073	21825	15.15	166323	22250	13.38	65652	65.21

Projected Youth Population 2005 to 2020

YEAR LGA	M0-4	M5-9	M10-14	M15-19	F0-4	F5-9	F10-14	F15-19	Total Boys	%age of Total Population	Change 2005-2015	Total Girls	%age of Total Population	Change 2005-2015	Total Persons	Total Change 2005-2015
2005 Armadale	1806	1894	2090	2135	1674	1754	2084	2082	7925	15.1	7594	14.4	52630			
2010	1657	1712	1837	2049	1530	1590	1791	2005	7255	13.7	6916	13.0	53000			
2015	1553	1575	1661	1833	1431	1454	1628	1768	6622	12.5	-1303	6281	11.9	-1313	52991	361
2020	1493	1472	1528	1661	1375	1357	1493	1611	6154	11.7	5836	11.1	52686			
2005 Bassendean	429	427	459	507	413	402	427	471	1822	12.7	1713	12.0	14330			
2010	389	403	406	508	372	369	394	475	1706	11.8	1610	11.1	14490			
2015	364	367	381	461	351	339	358	442	1573	10.8	-249	1490	10.2	-223	14554	224
2020	356	343	349	431	337	315	329	404	1479	10.2	1385	9.5	14543			
2005 Bayswater	1582	1517	1515	1745	1512	1452	1428	1665	6359	11.1	6057	10.6	57170			
2010	1446	1449	1478	1655	1414	1348	1425	1580	6028	10.5	5767	10.0	57678			
2015	1365	1330	1385	1583	1329	1251	1313	1526	5663	9.8	-696	5419	9.4	-638	57894	724
2020	1333	1254	1279	1476	1301	1175	1222	1414	5342	9.2	5112	8.8	57922			
2005 Belmont	949	921	799	890	919	871	786	825	3559	11.2	3401	10.7	31799			

Projected Youth Population 2005 to 2020														
YEAR LGA	M0-4	M5-9	M10-14	M15-19	F0-4	F5-9	F10-14	F15-19	Total Population	% of Change 2005-2015	Total Population	% of Change 2005-2015	Total Person s	Change 2005-2015
2010	962	898	861	925	952	849	828	872	3646	10.6	3501	10.2	34427	
2015	992	904	849	966	984	863	815	900	3711	10.0	152	3562	161	37086
2020	1050	929	854	967	1039	888	825	899	3800	9.5	3651	9.2	39800	5287
2005 Cambridge	723	763	848	891	715	746	781	850	3225	13.0	3092	12.4	24903	
2010	733	784	829	866	719	748	764	834	3212	12.5	3065	11.9	25665	
2015	748	779	837	849	724	737	759	820	3213	12.1	12	3040	52	26480
2020	760	782	827	846	744	735	740	806	3215	11.8	3025	11.1	27332	1577
2005 Canning	2285	2484	2821	3703	2162	2367	2710	3567	11293	14.0	10806	13.4	80872	
2010	2298	2450	2796	3785	2170	2310	2648	3673	11329	13.2	10801	12.6	85506	
2015	2334	2450	2758	3795	2204	2305	2601	3658	11337	12.6	44	10768	38	90058
2020	2437	2478	2759	3767	2303	2330	2592	3624	11441	12.1	10849	11.5	94617	9186
2005 Claremont	162	235	375	534	151	229	325	401	1306	14.3	1106	12.1	9149	
2010	158	225	384	515	145	210	329	419	1282	14.0	1103	12.1	9144	
2015	155	219	369	506	141	201	304	408	1249	13.6	57	1054	52	9169
2020	155	217	359	480	139	190	293	375	1211	13.2	997	10.8	9204	20

Projected Youth Population 2005 to 2020

YEAR	LGA	M0-4	M5-9	M10-14	M15-19	F0-4	F5-9	F10-14	F15-19	Total Population	%age of Total Population	Change 2005-2015	Girls 2015	Boys 2015	Total Population	%age of Total Population	Change 2005-2015	Persons 2015	Total Change 2005-2015
2005	Cockburn	2717	2771	2791	2846	2525	2699	2590	2648	11125	14.4	10462	10462	13.5	77319	13.5	77319	77319	77319
2010		2827	2828	2987	3036	2609	2712	2793	2761	11678	13.3	10875	10875	12.4	87786	12.4	87786	87786	87786
2015		3005	2934	3052	3218	2763	2797	2829	2946	12209	12.4	1084	11335	11.5	873	98229	11.5	873	20910
2020		3262	3093	3165	3289	3010	2943	2908	2992	12809	11.8	11853	11853	10.9	108741	10.9	108741	108741	108741
2005	Cottesloe	182	167	217	268	174	170	207	236	834	11.1	787	787	10.5	7505	10.5	7505	7505	7505
2010		164	169	195	255	158	165	193	236	783	10.4	752	752	10.0	7536	10.0	7536	7536	7536
2015		156	151	187	239	148	152	181	221	733	9.7	-101	702	9.3	-85	7564	9.3	-85	59
2020		151	143	170	223	141	143	171	210	687	9.1	665	665	8.8	7570	8.8	7570	7570	7570
2005	East_Fremantle	212	216	200	206	194	208	231	211	834	12.0	844	844	12.1	6965	12.1	6965	6965	6965
2010		193	204	204	227	179	205	216	232	828	11.5	832	832	11.5	7207	11.5	7207	7207	7207
2015		189	192	196	224	176	189	207	219	801	10.8	-33	791	10.7	-53	7427	10.7	-53	462
2020		191	189	189	215	177	185	194	211	784	10.3	767	767	10.1	7630	10.1	7630	7630	7630
2005	Fremantle	636	653	602	811	639	597	553	797	2702	10.1	2586	2586	9.6	26825	9.6	26825	26825	26825
2010		635	617	605	806	618	585	558	775	2663	9.5	2536	2536	9.0	28121	9.0	28121	28121	28121
2015		628	606	578	810	611	568	543	769	2622	8.9	-80	2491	8.5	-95	29440	8.5	-95	2615

Projected Youth Population 2005 to 2020

YEAR LGA	M0-4 M5-9 M10-14 M15-19 F0-4 F5-9 F10-14 F15-19									%age of Change Total Population		%age of Change Total Population		Total Change	
	Boys	Girls	2005- 2015	Boys	Girls	2005- 2015	Boys	Girls	2005- 2015	Boys	Girls	2005- 2015	Boys	Girls	2005- 2015
2020	643	597	562	781	623	559	520	747	2583	8.4	2449	8.0	30770		
2005 Gosnells	3136	3313	3401	3668	2964	3151	3207	3297	13518	15.0	12619	14.0	89826		
2010	3128	3231	3432	3756	2934	3039	3246	3527	13547	13.9	12746	13.1	97548		
2015	3177	3222	3364	3786	2977	3016	3167	3566	13549	12.9	31 12726	12.1	107 105038	15212	
2020	3339	3277	3357	3733	3133	3072	3158	3513	13706	12.2	12876	11.5	112451		
2005 Joondalup	4736	5360	6483	7135	4527	5142	6240	6710	23714	14.7	22619	14.0	161783		
2010	4686	5375	6106	6803	4485	5154	5832	6434	22970	13.5	21905	12.9	170226		
2015	4678	5313	6076	6522	4485	5087	5797	6128	22589	12.7	-1125 21497	12.1	-1122 178299	16516	
2020	4784	5299	5989	6442	4581	5080	5714	6045	22514	12.1	21420	11.5	186103		
2005 Kalamunda	1290	1658	2033	2004	1244	1572	2005	1994	6985	14.0	6815	13.7	49833		
2010	1226	1485	1999	1994	1165	1455	1892	1955	6704	13.2	6467	12.7	50822		
2015	1166	1405	1826	1936	1117	1363	1759	1838	6333	12.3	-652 6077	11.8	-738 51532	1699	
2020	1155	1340	1733	1774	1100	1308	1660	1710	6002	11.5	5778	11.1	52001		
2005 Kwinana	861	946	887	847	786	895	885	787	3541	15.4	3353	14.6	23043		
2010	813	916	899	873	772	853	848	833	3501	14.3	3306	13.5	24492		

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Projected Youth Population 2005 to 2020

YEAR LGA	M0-4	M5-9	M10-14	M15-19	F0-4	F5-9	F10-14	F15-19	Total Boys	%age of Total Population n	Change 2005-2015	Total Girls	%age of Total Population n	Change 2005-2015	Total Persons	Change 2005-2015
2015	799	884	870	873	765	841	816	805	3426	13.3	-115	3227	12.5	-126	25834	2791
2020	822	879	842	845	787	840	800	777	3388	12.5	.	3204	11.8		27122	
2005 Mandurah	1560	1894	2039	1978	1528	1826	1951	1902	7471	13.5		7207	13.1		55144	
2010	1639	1986	2091	2151	1578	1906	2032	2010	7867	12.7		7526	12.2		61810	
2015	1722	2044	2140	2182	1652	1936	2068	2030	8088	11.9	617	7686	11.3	479	68120	12976
2020	1818	2115	2172	2174	1744	1994	2073	1996	8279	11.2		7807	10.5		74060	
2005 Melville	2451	2813	3464	4020	2336	2750	3421	4185	12748	12.9		12692	12.8		98890	
2010	2360	2833	3430	4247	2297	2772	3425	4278	12870	12.7		12772	12.6		101289	
2015	2354	2752	3402	4202	2283	2711	3397	4248	12710	12.3	-38	12639	12.2	-53	103592	4702
2020	2416	2735	3329	4135	2338	2690	3323	4177	12615	11.9		12528	11.8		105933	
2005 Mosman_Park	222	188	251	287	205	172	366	524	948	10.9		1267	14.6		8696	
2010	223	202	227	327	204	192	354	531	979	10.7		1281	14.0		9161	
2015	230	202	235	320	205	189	362	525	987	10.2	39	1281	13.3	14	9632	936
2020	236	201	234	321	215	191	361	522	992	9.8		1289	12.8		10092	
2005 Mundaring	1021	1423	1570	1470	982	1325	1442	1337	5484	15.1		5086	14.0		36241	

Projected Youth Population 2005 to 2020

YEAR LGA	M0-4	M5-9	M10-14	M15-19	F0-4	F5-9	F10-14	F15-19	Total Population	%age of Change 2005-2015	Total Girls	%age of Change 2005-2015	Total Persons	Total Change 2005-2015
2010	982	1312	1577	1483	923	1252	1464	1350	5354	14.3	4989	13.3	37375	
2015	957	1268	1478	1479	893	1195	1392	1356	5182	13.5	302	12.6	38403	2162
2020	963	1240	1427	1388	906	1171	1338	1283	5018	12.7	4698	11.9	39370	
2005 Nedlands	520	743	863	948	507	716	791	847	3074	14.0	2861	13.0	21998	
2010	505	699	848	931	474	667	813	852	2983	13.2	2806	12.4	22601	
2015	494	676	800	908	464	640	760	845	2878	12.4	196	11.7	23222	1224
2020	497	658	777	864	469	621	728	796	2796	11.7	2614	11.0	23838	
2005 Peppermint Grove	28	49	61	67	27	48	126	183	205	12.6	384	23.7	1623	
2010	23	42	53	79	26	38	120	171	197	12.4	355	22.4	1583	
2015	23	34	50	73	26	34	102	165	180	11.7	25	21.2	1542	-81
2020	22	32	46	69	26	32	96	143	169	11.3	297	19.8	1499	
2005 Perth	112	86	86	421	101	70	72	356	705	6.9	599	5.8	10244	
2010	141	99	105	471	127	91	87	416	816	6.2	721	5.5	13066	
2015	160	114	114	542	151	107	104	484	930	5.9	225	5.3	15892	5648
2020	192	132	126	588	179	125	117	538	1038	5.5	959	5.1	18707	

Projected Youth Population 2005 to 2020

YEAR LGA	M0-4	M5-9	M10-14	M15-19	F0-4	F5-9	F10-14	F15-19	Total Population Boys	%age of Total Population n	Change 2005-2015	Total Girls	%age of Total Population n	Change 2005-2015	Total Persons	Total Change 2005-2015
2005 Rockingham	2656	3125	3516	3244	2570	3017	3339	3070	12541	15.1		11996	14.4		83091	
2010	2804	3025	3537	3672	2688	2919	3403	3469	13038	13.7		12479	13.1		94916	
2015	2972	3165	3506	3725	2852	3032	3373	3557	13368	12.5	827	12814	12.0	818	106588	23497
2020	3222	3325	3643	3722	3093	3190	3492	3555	13912	11.8		13330	11.3		118150	
2005 Serp-Jarrahdale	409	480	599	479	373	444	535	474	1967	15.5		1826	14.4		12709	
2010	411	485	568	551	386	454	532	495	2015	14.3		1867	13.3		14069	
2015	430	493	579	538	404	458	550	498	2040	13.2	73	1910	12.4	84	15417	2708
2020	455	515	589	548	434	484	553	504	2107	12.6		1975	11.8		16763	
2005 South_Perth	784	812	981	1556	751	752	864	1401	4133	10.6		3768	9.7		38950	
2010	756	748	982	1562	722	696	825	1434	4048	10.0		3677	9.0		40659	
2015	744	719	923	1538	713	664	773	1388	3924	9.3	-209	3538	8.4	-230	42283	3333
2020	747	707	894	1481	718	653	744	1331	3829	8.7		3446	7.9		43805	
2005 Stirling	4930	4755	5042	5952	4775	4647	4804	6040	20679	11.4		20266	11.2		181728	
2010	4787	4732	5025	5995	4589	4594	4770	6096	20539	10.9		20049	10.7		187792	
2015	4674	4563	4931	5922	4483	4409	4644	5994	20090	10.4	-589	19530	10.1	-736	193433	11705

Projected Youth Population 2005 to 2020

YEAR LGA	M0-4	M5-9	M10-14	M15-19	F0-4	F5-9	F10-14	F15-19	Total Population 2005-2015	%age of Change Population n	Total Girls 2005-2015	%age of Change Population n	Total Persons 2005-2015	Total Change 2005-2015
2020	4737	4472	4774	5738	4543	4307	4471	5813	19721	9.9	19134	9.6	198872	
2005 Subiaco	335	359	365	469	326	306	359	487	1528	9.5	1478	9.2	16010	
2010	320	307	393	494	311	293	364	496	1514	9.1	1464	8.8	16576	
2015	313	294	348	505	306	283	347	485	1460	8.5	1421	8.3	17143	1133
2020	313	289	335	471	306	278	332	472	1408	8.0	1388	7.8	17696	
2005 Swan	3533	3841	3991	3864	3291	3650	3775	3579	15229	16.0	14295	15.0	95310	
2010	3646	3846	4160	4279	3373	3664	3962	4058	15931	14.6	15057	13.8	108777	
2015	3873	3992	4228	4469	3582	3774	4033	4254	16562	13.6	1333	12.8	122122	26812
2020	4219	4211	4389	4563	3901	3984	4155	4338	17382	12.8	16378	12.1	135487	
2005 Victoria Park	648	552	523	876	641	523	482	886	2599	9.1	2532	8.9	28466	
2010	648	532	531	885	624	509	483	900	2596	8.8	2516	8.5	29606	
2015	643	523	514	887	618	492	464	896	2567	8.3	32	8.0	30864	2398
2020	661	521	501	870	636	485	452	873	2553	7.9	2446	7.6	32193	
2005 Vincent	702	507	487	547	673	522	469	543	2243	8.5	2207	8.3	26507	

Projected Youth Population 2005 to 2020

YEAR LGA	M0-4	M5-9	M10-14	M15-19	F0-4	F5-9	F10-14	F15-19	Boys	Total Population	%age of Change 2005-2015	Total Girls	%age of Change 2005-2015	Total Persons	Total Change 2005-2015
2010	671	489	436	542	643	479	431	543	2138	7.9	7.8	2096	7.8	26923	
2015	641	454	413	508	616	449	395	507	2016	7.4	7.2	1967	7.2	27286	779
2020	637	435	380	476	612	428	374	475	1928	7.0	6.8	1889	6.8	27634	
2005 Wanneroo	3955	4456	4170	3776	3771	4123	3964	3650	16357	16.2	15.4	15508	15.4	100671	
2010	3288	3675	3653	3248	3125	3426	3454	3184	13864	15.6	14.8	13189	14.8	89077	
2015	4836	5314	5245	5138	4562	4931	4976	4888	20533	14.3	13.4	4176	13.4	144073	43402
2020	5459	5833	5677	5519	5141	5417	5364	5249	22488	13.5	12.7	21171	12.7	166323	
Totals												2492		1608	220977

Projected Youth Population 2005 to 2015										
LGA	YEAR	Total Boys	Change 2005- 2015	Total Girls	Change 2005- 2015	Total Youth	Change 2005- 2015	Total Persons	Change 2005- 2015	Change Youth as % of Population
NMRRAC										
Bassendean	2005	1822.0		1713		3535		14330		24.7
	2010	1706.0		1610		3316		14490		22.9
	2015	1573.0	-249	1490	-223	3063	-472	14554	224	21.0
Bayswater	2005	6359.0		6057		12416		57170		21.7
	2010	6028.0		5767		11795		57678		20.4
	2015	5663.0	-696	5419	-638	11082	-1334	57894	724	19.1
Cambridge	2005	3225.0		3092		6317		24903		25.4
	2010	3212.0		3065		6277		25665		24.5
	2015	3213.0	-12	3040	-52	6253	-64	26480	1577	23.6
Joondalup	2005	23714.0		22619		46333		161783		28.6
	2010	22970.0		21905		44875		170226		26.4
	2015	22589.0	-1125	21497	-1122	44086	-2247	178299	16516	24.7

Projected Youth Population

2005 to 2015

LGA	YEAR	Total		Change 2005-2015		Total Girls		Change 2005-2015		Total Youth		Change 2005-2015		Change Youth as % of Population
		Boys	2016.0	2015	-227	1967	-240	3983	-467	27286	779	14.6		
Wanneroo	2015	2016.0												
	2005	16357.0				15508		31865		100671		31.7		
	2010	13864.0				13189		27053		89077		30.4		
	2015	20533.0				19357		3849		39890		8025		27.7

Total Change	1657	1198	2855	105600
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SWRRAG

Cockburn	2005	11125.0	10462	21587	77319	27.9
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2010	11678.0	10875	22553	87786	25.7
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	2015	12209.0	1084	11335	873	23544	1957	98229	20910	24.0
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East Fremantle	2005	834.0	844	1678	6965	24.1
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Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
2010	828.0	832	1660	7207	23.0						

2015	801.0	-33	791	-53	1592	-86	7427	462	21.4
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Fremantle	2005	2702.0	2586	5288	26825	19.7
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2005 to 2015

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Projected Youth Population									
2005 to 2015									
LGA	YEAR	Total Boys	Change 2005- 2015	Total Girls	Change 2005- 2015	Total Youth	Change 2005- 2015	Total Persons	Change Youth as % of 2005- 2015 Population
Nedlands	2010	979.0		1281		2260		9161	24.7
	2015	987.0	39	1281	14	2268	53	9632	23.5
	2005	3074.0		2861		5935		21998	27.0
	2010	2983.0		2806		5789		22601	25.6
Peppermint Grove	2015	2878.0	-196	2709	-152	5587	-348	23222	24.1
	2005	205.0		384		589		1623	36.3
	2010	197.0		355		552		1583	34.9
	2015	180.0	-25	327	-57	507	-82	1542	32.9
Subiaco	2005	1528.0		1478		3006		16010	18.8
	2010	1514.0		1464		2978		16576	18.0
	2015	1460.0	-68	1421	-57	2881	-125	17143	16.8
Total Change		-408	-389	-797	-389	-797	-797	3291	
Other LGAs									
Perth	2005	705.0		599		1304		10244	12.7

Projected Youth Population									
2005 to 2015									
LGA	YEAR	Total Boys	Change 2005-2015	Total Girls	Change 2005-2015	Total Youth	Change 2005-2015	Total Persons	Change Youth as % of 2005-2015 Population
	2010	816.0		721		1537		13066	11.8
	2015	930.0	225	846	247	1776	472	15892	11.2
Serpentine-Jarrahdale	2005	1967.0		1826		3793		12709	29.8
	2010	2015.0		1867		3882		14069	27.6
	2015	2040.0	73	1910	84	3950	157	15417	25.6
Total Change Perth Metro			2487		1608				220977

CRICKET AUSTRALIA ALTERNATIVE VENUE GUIDELINES

INTRODUCTION

Cricket Australia has reviewed the Alternative Venue Guidelines as an update to previous guidelines produced by Cricket Australia (previously Australian Cricket Board) and as a means of providing a detailed outline into the requirements for staging a state first class or one day match.

In considering alternative venue applications, States/Territories must ensure that:

1. The match and competition is not down-graded by being played under inferior conditions.
2. The participating players are not prejudicing their first class careers through playing on wickets inferior to the major first class grounds.
1. All facilities, including the ground, pitch, practice, player privacy and accommodation are acceptable.

1. CONTROL OF THE MATCH

The control of any match remains the responsibility of the home State/Territory Association and the Chief Executive of the Association or his nominee should be in attendance throughout.

The general details associated with the fixture are to be undertaken by the local Association under the guidance and instruction of the State/Territory Association.

2. SAFETY & SECURITY

Over the past 3 years Cricket Australia has adopted important safety and security issues at major cricket venues in Australia. For alternative venues the following standard criteria is required:

- Prohibition of items that can be carried by spectators into the ground that can be used as missiles and are considered dangerous to players and the public; ie. firearms, weapons, cans, glass bottles and fireworks.
- Prohibition of alcohol being brought into the ground by spectators.
- No spectator access to pitch at any time.
- No access to playing area at anytime except during scheduled breaks after the players have left the playing area and provided that the playing area is vacated prior to the players re-appearing and authorised interval entertainment.
- The players' dressing room and viewing areas shall be out of bounds to spectators at all times when occupied by the players.
- The players practice areas is out of bounds to all spectators.

- An emergency procedure should be in place for the venue in the event of a bomb scare, fire or other security emergency.

3. PLAYING FIELD

To be a minimum size of 150 x 130 metres with a flat and well-grassed surface, free of any undulations.

The Playing Field boundary shall be clearly marked in a continued line. The boundary must be a minimum distance of three (3) metres from the boundary fence or A-frame advertising. A rope or hose that can be safely secured to the surface may be used. Any fixed or protruding objects that could cause injury players, officials or spectators must not be used.

4. PITCH AREA & PRACTICE PITCHES

The pitch area is to be at least a minimum of three (3) pitches wide, well grassed and flat.

A minimum of three (3) well-grassed, flat turf practice pitches is to be provided at the site itself or adjoining the facility.

Appropriate practice nets to be provided.

5. FENCING

The playing field must be completely fenced and constructed of timber, steel or aluminum.

6. CAPACITY

Preferably playing facilities will provide accommodation for a minimum of 10,000 spectators.

It is expected that, as a minimum, the following be provided as part of the total capacity:

- Grandstand, undercover seating 1000 people
- Corporate seating 250 people
- Disabled seating 10 people

7. LIGHTING

In the event of a day/night match being scheduled, the playing facility is to provide adequate lighting to enable training and evening practice sessions.

In order to facilitate the televising of matches the minimum lux levels for lighting as determined by Channel 9 is 1,500 lux.

Adequate back-up power (generator) is required in case of power cuts or surges.

8. PLAYERS & OFFICIALS FACILITIES

The following are to be provided as a minimum to both players and officials.

8.1 Change Room (Player)

Two (2) separate change rooms to accommodate the home and visiting teams, each with a minimum of 70m², providing the following:

- 20 lockers
- telephone
- bench seating
- washing machine
- 1 massage table
- clothes drying machine
- refrigerator

Adequate toilet and shower facilities are to adjoin each change room.

Provision is also to be made either in the change room or alternatively in an adjoining room with a minimum area of 20m² to accommodate the team physiotherapist.

8.2 Medical Room

The facility is to provide one (1) medical room with a minimum area of 20m², fitted with the following:

- treatment table
- refrigerator
- stretcher
- ice machine
- telephone
- bench seating
- sharps disposable facility

8.3 Change Room (Umpires)

One (1) change room to accommodate umpires and officials, with a minimum area of 25m², providing the following:

- 4 lockers
- bench seating
- 1 massage table
- refrigerator or ice tub/esky
- telephone
- table

Adequate toilet and shower facilities are to adjoin the umpires change room.

8.4 Players', Umpires' & Officials' Families

Appropriate facilities are to be provided to accommodate both home and visiting team families, as well as umpires and officials, including seating for viewing and dining.

8.5 Players, Coach & Support Staff Viewing Area

Provision of two (2) separate private areas with unimpeded viewing of the playing field, *secure from spectators/patrons*, is to be provided within the grandstand.

Each area is to accommodate a minimum of 20 persons at any one time.

8.6 Players & Umpires Dining

The facility is to provide a separate private area for dining to accommodate the home and visiting teams as well as officials/umpires.

8.7 Officials Dining

It is appropriate that the facility provide an area to accommodate viewing and dining for State Association and host authority sponsors and official guests.

9. MEDIA FACILITIES

The following facilities are to accommodate the media. Facilities are to be located behind the wicket and with uninterrupted viewing of the playing field.

Radio A minimum area of 20m² and a provision for 3-4 stations.

Print A minimum area of 30m² and provision for 10-15 journalists.

Television A minimum area of 20m².

Host authority is to liaise with the local telecommunications provider regarding the installation of appropriate level of telephones/fax and computer modems for use by the media.

Tea and coffee making facilities and a light luncheon is to be provided.

Ideally a refrigerator with water and soft drink should be provided.

If the match is televised appropriate level TV monitors *should be located within the media facility*.

10. CONTROL ROOM/MATCH REFEREE/THIRD UMPIRE

A secure room or designated area, with a minimum area of 20m², is to be provided at the venue. The room is to have uninterrupted views of the playing field and seating areas and is to accommodate the match referee, the third umpire (in case of televised matches), security and police officials.

Room to provide:

- bench and chairs to seat up to 8 persons
- telephone

- TV monitor (only in the case of televised matches)
- refrigerator
- table
- traffic lights (third umpire) (only in the case of televised matches)

11. **SCORERS**

Provision of a room with a minimum area of 10m² with uninterrupted viewing of the playing field is to be provided to accommodate the two (2) scorers.

The room must be in close proximity to media facilities, as well as the control, match referee and third umpires room.

Room to provide:

- table/bench
- chairs
- telephone (access to scoreboard & control room)
- signal light
- appropriate catering facilities

12. **MATCH DAY OFFICE**

A match day office with a minimum of 15m² is to accommodate match day/event staff.

Room to provide:

- 4 chairs
- table
- telephone
- fax
- acceptable public address system
- facility to accommodate calculation of D/L Method on computer and printing of D/L calculations for distribution.

13. **SCOREBOARD**

The venue is to provide a scoreboard of high quality standard and capable of showing as a minimum the following detail:

- batsmen and runs per batsman
- total runs

- wickets fallen
- bowlers operating from both ends
- overs bowled
- overs remaining
- previous innings

14. TECHNICAL SUPPORT

The facility is also to provide the following support facilities of a sufficient level:

- clock clearly visible from the ground
- standby power
- two-way radios

15. Equipment

The following equipment is to be provided at the facility.

15.1 Wicket rollers

Both heavy and lightweight rollers are essential.

15.2 Pitch covers

In all matches, the pitch shall be entirely protected against rain up to the commencement of play and for the duration of the period of the match.

It is acknowledged that each venue may differ environmentally due to local conditions and it is expected that Oval Managers/Curators will use common sense and local knowledge to determine the number of days before the commencement of the match in which the pitch area is to be covered and protected against the elements.

The pitch area shall be wholly covered at the termination of each day's play or, providing the weather is fine, within a period of two hours thereafter.

Note: The covers must totally protect the pitch and also the pitch surroundings, a minimum of five (5) metres either side of the pitch and any worn or soft areas in the outfield, as well as the bowlers' run-ups to a distance of at least 10 x 10 metres.

15.3 Sight Screens

Adequate sightcreens measuring a minimum of 6m x 6m and painted white, are to be provided at both ends. Sight screens to be easily moveable and located outside the boundary line.

In the instance of one day matches played using a white ball it will be necessary for the venue to be able to provide black covering for the sight screens. The covering must be taut to avoid movement by wind during the match.

15.4 Match Balls

Kookaburra brand cricket balls as approved by Cricket Australia shall be used in all matches.

15.5 Spare Balls

A minimum of a dozen (12) match balls previously used to various degrees of wear and appropriately identified is to be provided by the state cricket association.

15.6 Stumps

Cricket approved stumps and bails, together with spares, are to be provided for both match and practice by the host association.

15.7 Flag Poles

A minimum of four (4) flag poles are to be provided and located at a prominent location at the venue.

16. SIGNAGE

All signage displayed at the venue for the match will be at the sole discretion and approval of the state association and as required jointly approved with Cricket Australia.

It will be the responsibility of the host association to put forward for approval any proposed "local content" signage or sponsorships.

17. PARKING

The venue is to provide the following secure parking for players and officials on site or adjoining the venue:

- Buses - 2
- Cars -- 50
- Public

The host authority is to liaise with the local council and traffic authorities to develop a management plan for general public parking and transportation.

18. FIRST AID

A doctor approved by the state association must be in attendance at the ground or on call at all times for the duration of the match.

Ideally the venue shall be located within easy and direct access to a hospital that has adequate facilities to deal with any emergency.

The venue is to provide a first aid room or to have in attendance at all times during the match, an ambulance together with support staff.

19. FOOD & BEVERAGE

The venue is to provide as a minimum, permanent and/or portable food and beverage outlets to cater for expected attendance levels based on the provision of one service space (1.5m) for every 500 spectators.

Glass bottles and cans containing alcohol and soft drinks cannot be sold to spectators who occupy the open terrace areas of the ground.

Drinks must be served in plastic or similar containers.

Hospitality and other enclosed areas are excluded from this requirement.

20. TOILETS

The venue is to provide as a minimum, permanent and/or temporary toilets to accommodate for expected attendance levels and in accordance with the following guidelines:

- Ratio of spectators 60% male 40% female

Female:

- WC's 1 per 150 spectators
- Basins 1 per 150 spectators

Male:

- WC's 1 per 300 spectators
- Urinals 1 per 150 spectators
- Basins 1 per 300 spectators

Disabled:

- 1 per 1,000 spectators

21. OTHER

For details pertaining to accommodation, transport, financial arrangements for matches and playing conditions please refer to other appropriate documentation provided by Cricket Australia.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Cricket Australia acknowledges the support provided by Cricket New South Wales for allowing access and reproduction of material from their Facilities and Events Planning Guideline Manual (December 2000).

Projected Youth (5-19) Population 2005 to 2015

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Vincent	2015	12689.0	993	952	508	12061	1057	181	24750	2050	122122
	2005	1541.0				1534			3075		26507
	2010	1467.0		110	59	1453		22	2920		26923
	2015	1375.0	-166	103	55	1351	-183	20	2726	-349	27286
Wanneroo	2005	12402.0				11737			24139		100671
	2010	10576.0		793	423	10064		151	20640		89077
	2015	15697.0	3295	1177	628	14795	3058	222	30492	6353	144073
Total Change			1256				959			2215	
Total Target Market Penetration 2010				5744	30641			1101			
Total Target Market Penetration 2015				6034	32181			1151			
SWRRAG											
Cockburn	2005	8408.0				7937			16345		77319
	2010	8851.0		664	354	8266		124	17117		87786
East_Fremantle	2015	9204.0	796	690	368	8572	635	129	17776	1431	98229
	2005	622.0				650			1272		6965
	2010	635.0		48	25	653		10	1288		7207
	2015	612.0	-10	46	24	615	-35	9	1227	-45	7427
Fremantle	2005	2066.0				1947			4013		26825
	2010	2028.0		152	81	1918		29	3946		28121
	2015	1994.0	-72	150	80	1880	-67	28	3874	-139	29440
Kwinana	2005	2680.0				2567			5247		23043
	2010	2688.0		202	108	2534		38	5222		24492
	2015	2627.0	-53	197	105	2462	-105	37	5089	-158	25834
Mandurah	2005	5911.0				5679			11590		55144
	2010	6228.0		467	249	5948		89	12176		61810
	2015	6366.0	455	477	255	6034	355	91	12400	810	68120
Melville	2005	10297.0				10356			20653		98890
	2010	10510.0		788	420	10475		157	20985		101289

Rockingham	2015	10356.0	59	777	414	10356	0	155	20712	59	103592
	2005	9885.0				9426			19311		83091
	2010	10234.0		768	409	9791		147	20025		94916
	2015	10396.0	511	780	416	9962	536	149	20358	1047	106588
Total Change			1686				1319			3005	
Total Target Market Penetration 2010				3088	1647			594			
Total Target Market Penetration 2015				3117	1662			598			
SERRAG											
Armadale	2005	6119.0				5920			12039		52630
	2010	5598.0		420	224	5386		81	10984		53000
	2015	5069.0	-1050	380	203	4850	-1070	73	9919	-2120	52991
Belmont	2005	2610.0				2482			5092		31799
	2010	2684.0		201	107	2549		38	5233		34427
	2015	2719.0	109	204	109	2578	96	39	5297	205	37086
Canning	2005	9008.0				8644			17652		80872
	2010	9031.0		677	361	8631		129	17662		85506
	2015	9003.0	-5	675	360	8564	-80	128	17567	-85	90058
Goshells	2005	10382.0				9655			20037		89826
	2010	10419.0		781	417	9812		147	20231		97548
	2015	10372.0	-10	778	415	9749	94	146	20121	84	105038
South_Perth	2005	3349.0				3017			6366		38950
	2010	3292.0		247	132	2955		44	6247		40659
	2015	3180.0	-169	239	127	2825	-192	42	6005	-361	42283
Victoria_Park	2005	1951.0				1891			3842		28466
	2010	1948.0		146	78	1892		28	3840		29606
	2015	1924.0	-27	144	77	1852	-39	28	3776	-66	30864
Total Change			-1152				-1191			-2343	

[illegible]

bridge	2010	8529.0	-682	341	8192	-614	82	16721	-1296	57678
	2015	8227.0		329	7899		79	16126		57894
	2005	3163.0			3349			6512		24903
	2010	3278.0		131	3456		35	6734		25665
	2015	3340.0	177	134	3494	145	35	6834	322	26480
idalup	2005	21174.0			21383			42557		161783
	2010	22033.0		881	22080		221	44113		170226
	2015	22319.0	1145	893	22356	973	224	44675	2118	178299
imunda	2005	6204.0			6218			12422		49833
	2010	6054.0		242	6078		61	12132		50822
	2015	5917.0	-287	237	5930	-288	59	11847	-575	51532
idaring	2005	4170.0			4146			8316		36241
	2010	4111.0		164	4044		40	8155		37375
	2015	4097.0	-73	164	4007	-139	40	8104	-212	38403
ing	2005	28342.0			28225			56567		181728
	2010	28420.0		1137	28334		283	56754		187792
	2015	28566.0	224	1143	28347	122	283	56913	346	193433
in	2005	14046.0			14622			28668		95310
	2010	15816.0		633	16123		161	31939		108777
	2015	17438.0	3392	698	17656	3034	177	35094	6426	122122
sent	2005	5461.0			5183			10644		26507
	2010	5220.0		209	4961		50	10181		26923
	2015	5113.0	-348	205	4843	-340	48	9956	-688	27286
neroo	2005	14593.0			15141			29734		100671
	2010	17214.0		689	17671		177	34885		89077
	2015	19789.0	5196	792	20132	4991	201	39921	10187	144073
al Change			18611			7961			16272	
al Target Market Iteration 2010				1502			125			
al Target Market Iteration 2015				1665			163			
RRAG										
-kburn	2005	12118.0			11837			23955		77319
	2010	13558.0		542	13165		132	26723		87786
	2015	14826.0	2708	593	14303	2466	143	29129	5174	98229
				148						

East_Fremantle	2005	915.0			919				1834		6965
	2010	905.0			891	36			1796		7207
	2015	908.0	-7		886	36			1794	-40	7427
Fremantle	2005	4048.0			4087				8135		26825
	2010	4150.0			4139	166			8289		28121
	2015	4228.0	180		4157	169		70	8385	250	29440
Kwinana	2005	3629.0			3231				6860		23043
	2010	3624.0			3287	145			6911		24492
	2015	3687.0	58		3366	147		135	7053	193	25834
Mandurah	2005	5871			6029				11900		55144
	2010	6563			6606	263			13169		61810
	2015	7128	1257		7048	285		1019	14176	2276	68120
Melville	2005	12240.0			12840				25080		98890
	2010	12438.0			13076	498			25514		101289
	2015	12668.0	428		13243	507		403	25911	831	103592
Rockingham	2005	11139.0			11295				22434		83091
	2010	12572.0			12579	503			25151		94916
	2015	13900.0	2761		13806	556		2511	27706	5272	106588
Total Change			7385					6571		13956	
Total Target Market Penetration 2010				2152					537		
Total Target Market Penetration 2015				2294					568		
SERRAG											
Armadale	2005	6890.0			6884				13774		52630
	2010	6767.0			6711	271			13478		53000
	2015	6592.0	-298		6518	264		-366	13110	-664	52991
Belmont	2005	5278.0			5187				10465		31799
	2010	5665.0			5600	227			11265		34427
	2015	6006.0	728		5914	240		727	11920	1455	37086
Canning	2005	11723.0			11827				23550		80872
	2010	12401.0			12569	496			24970		85506
	2015	12945.0	1222		13088	518		1261	26033	2483	90058
Gosnells	2005	13443.0			13477				26920		89826
	2010	14373.0			14318	575			28691		97548
				149							

South_Perth	2015	15135.0	1692	605	15078	1601	151	30213	3293	105038
	2005	6729.0			6477			13206		38950
	2010	6857.0		274	6513		65	13370		40659
	2015	6932.0	203	277	6501	24	65	13433	227	42283
Victoria_Park	2005	5625.0			5477			11102		28466
	2010	5799.0	345	232	5615	241	56	11414		29606
	2015	5970.0	3892	239	5718	3488	57	11688	586	30864
Total Change										7380
Total Target Market Penetration 2010				2074			513			
Total Target Market Penetration 2015				2143			528			
WESROC										
Claremont	2005	1030.0			1073			2103		9149
	2010	1033.0		41	1039		10	2072		9144
	2015	1020.0	-10	41	1021	-52	10	2041	-62	9169
Cottesloe	2005	1017.0			1053			2070		7505
	2010	979.0		39	983		10	1962		7536
	2015	932.0	-85	37	936	-117	9	1868	-202	7564
Mosman_Park	2005	1190.0			1199			2389		8696
	2010	1203.0		48	1256		13	2459		9161
	2015	1237.0	47	49	1287	88	13	2524	135	9632
Nedlands	2005	2436.0			2452			4888		21998
	2010	2453.0		98	2395		24	4848		22601
	2015	2457.0	21	98	2367	-85	24	4824	-64	23222
Peppermint_Grove	2005	131.0			150			281		1623
	2010	132.0		5	152		2	284		1583
	2015	133.0	2	5	144	-6	1	277	-4	1542
Subiaco	2005	2882.0			3048			5930		16010
	2010	2825.0		113	2972		30	5797		16576
	2015	2832.0	-50	113	2945	-103	29	5777	-153	17143
Total Change										-350
Total Target Market Penetration 2010				345			88			

Total Target Market Penetration 2015		344	87	
Other LGAs				
Perth	2005	2654.0	2099	4753
	2010	3243.0	130	2672
	2015	3745.0	1091	1065
Total Change Perth Metro		20904	18510	
Regional Total Target Market Penetration 2010		9204	2291	
Regional Total Target Market Penetration 2015		9597	2376	
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APPENDIX 6

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