Ben Wrigley Photography

GUIDANCE NOTE 07

PAVILIONS AND CHANGE FACILITIES

CRICKET AUSTRALIA

GUIDANCE NOTE 07

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Introduction

Pavilions play a crucial role for cricket clubs to operate and meaningfully engage with users and the community. They need to be functional spaces that are welcoming and inclusive for all people.

Well-designed community spaces and change rooms can contribute significantly to a successful club, sporting precinct and local community. They can be flexible spaces with offerings for multiple user groups, while celebrating the club history and performance.

This Guidance Note provides information on planning and design of pavilions and community spaces and covers the following topics:

- Design principles
- Universal access
- Environmental Sustainable Design (ESD)
- Design for longevity and disaster
- Master plan location and placement of the pavilion and supportive infrastructure
- Main pavilion, community spaces, amenities, storage and change room areas.

Reference is made within this Guidance Note to preferred area schedules for community spaces, change rooms and building amenities. It should be read in conjunction with other relevant sporting code facility design guidelines when planning a new building or redeveloping an existing facility in order to align with other users and maximise opportunities for investment.

It is important to note that any pavilion or building project should be based on a sound foundation of club, community and council consultation and the project planning processes and principles outlined within Section 2 of the Guidelines.

Informed business and management planning should precede design processes to ensure that pavilion areas and spaces adequately reflect needs (cricket and community) and are large and functional enough to ensure that clubs, users and the venue itself are viable and sustainable.

Design principles

In addition to cricket specific facility guidelines detailed in this document, it is important that relevant Standards, Codes, Acts and Regulations are complied with and fully considered during the planning and design of cricket pavilions, clubrooms and associated buildings:

- The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999); and the requirements of State and Territory Departments and Authorities responsible for planning and environmental matters.
- Work Health and Safety Acts (2011) (WHS).
- The Building Code of Australia: National Construction Code (NCC).
- Australian Standards (using the version applicable).
- The National Standard for Construction Work document, National Occupational Health and Safety Commission — NOHSC:1016.
- The Protective Security Policy Framework (PSPF) document promulgated by the Australian Government Security Construction and Equipment Committee (SCEC).
- The Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission (HREOC) advisory notes.
- National Code of Practice for the Construction Industry and the Australian Government Implementation Guidelines for the Code.

In addition, all designs (new and refurbished facilities) must fully comply with the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) and relevant Australian Standards, which include, but are not limited to the following:

- Disability Discrimination Act (1992).
- Disability (Access to Premises — Buildings) Standards 2010.
- AS 1428.1 — Parts 1, 2, & 4 — Design for access and mobility.

Universal access

Universal design relates to the design of buildings, products or environments to make them accessible to most people, regardless of age, disability, background or any other factors. Universal design can be applied to all fields of design, including product design, interactive design, architecture and urban planning.

For Cricket Australia, universal design means adapting and designing spaces that are functional for the full range of diversity within our communities, that address the physical, cultural, sensory and cognitive needs of the broadest possible range of people. This is applied through the following guiding principles:

CONSIDERATION	DESCRIPTION	TIPS
EQUITABLE USE	The pavilion is useful and marketable to people with diverse abilities.	■ Ensure the main entry is fully accessible in approach and operation. ■ Locate ambulant and disabled toilets near able bodied toilets. ■ Do not require people with disabilities to make excessive journeys not requested of people without disabilities. ■ Locate team members in the same change room. ■ Make the pavilion feel safe by having good passive surveillance by maximising visibility through creation of clear sight lines, effective lighting, creating active edges of developments and the elimination of entrapment spots.
FLEXIBLE IN USE	The pavilion accommodates a wide range of individual preferences and abilities.	■ Accommodate left and right-handed users. ■ Allow for variable height working surfaces and serving areas where possible. ■ Limit floor level transitions, where required provide various ways to transition, ramps, stairs, lift. ■ Use hardware that caters for multiple grip types. ■ Consider including a space for quiet time for people with sensory sensitivities. ■ Consider including a space for family use and breastfeeding. ■ Provide gender-neutral spaces and supporting amenities where possible. ■ Consider including a prayer room for multi-faith users. ■ Consider including a changing places toilet to expand spectators https://changingplaces.org.au/
SIMPLE AND INTUITIVE	Use of the pavilion is easy to understand regardless of the users experience, knowledge, language skills or concentration levels.	■ Reduce complexity in the design and layout of the building. ■ Avoid dead end corridors and “rabbit warren” layouts. ■ Provide clear line of sight to other spaces.
PERCEPTIBLE INFORMATION	The pavilion communicates effectively regardless of ambient conditions or sensory abilities.	■ Remove clutter and make wayfinding intuitive. ■ Use pictorial and tactile forms of communication and signage. ■ Provide high contrast to essential building elements like doors and handles. ■ Provide contrast between floor and walls to make spaces easier to navigate. ■ Avoid overuse of material and colour changes. ■ Use noise reducing materials where possible to avoid overly loud spaces.
TOLERANCE FOR ERROR	The pavilion minimises hazards and the adverse consequences of accidental or unintended actions.	■ Avoid floor to ceiling glass which can appear like an opening in the building. ■ Use seamless floor transitions. ■ Avoid sharp corners. ■ Provide warnings of hazards.
LOW PHYSICAL EFFORT	The pavilion can be used efficiently and comfortably and with minimal fatigue.	■ Minimise the weight of doors to facilitate easy entry/exit. ■ Promote the use of drawers for storage to minimise over reaching. ■ Locate kit bag store at convenient height for players to minimise bending and reaching.
SIZE AND SPACE FOR APPROACH AND USE	Appropriate size and space is provided for approach reach, manipulation and use regardless of body size, posture or mobility.	■ Ensure wheelchairs can manoeuvre in the space (allow for U-turns). ■ Provide adequate space to operate doors, appliances etc.

An example of a changing places facility which can allow people with high support needs to participate in the cricket community.

Image courtesy of Bickerton Masters

Environmentally Sustainable Design (ESD)

The overall objective of ESD is to promote sustainability initiatives during the development and ongoing use of cricket facilities. The aim is to go beyond best practice and achieve excellence in sustainability. Key benefits include adapting to climate change, reducing Cricket's environmental footprint, improved operational efficiency, reduced operating costs, and a healthier indoor and outdoor environment for users and the surrounding community.

ESD strategies for inclusion in new and/or refurbished sporting pavilion facilities include:

CONSIDERATION	DESCRIPTION	TIPS
MANAGEMENT	Sustainable design will only lead to sustainable buildings if the project includes a well-conceived management approach and an ongoing building management plan.	■ Define ESD target early for appropriate cost and spatial allowances. ■ Projects will ideally have a qualified sustainability consultant. ■ Metering building services to track and analyse energy and water usage. ■ Develop building user guide to encourage and recognise initiatives that will help building users to use the building more efficiently.
ENERGY EFFICIENCY	Good building design can decrease power consumption, save money, reduce the impact of climate change and provide comfortable conditions for the building occupant.	■ The facility will ideally be all-electric (powered by renewable sources) with no gas supply. This is to ensure the facility is "zero carbon ready". ■ Passive design principles are to be implemented as recommended in established industry standards appropriate to the locality. ■ Insulation levels for walls and roofs are to be 10% better than minimums set out on the NCC. ■ Glazing between conditioned spaces and outside is to be double glazed. ■ Energy efficiency of air conditioning equipment is to be verified via the Federal Government's Equipment Energy Efficiency (E3) program and listed on the public database (e.g. energyrating.gov.au). ■ Natural ventilation is to be provided in accordance with NCC. This is in addition to any mechanical ventilation and air conditioning. ■ Locate solar panels where they won't be fully or partially shaded. Ensure that they are easily maintained. Provide water tapping and a power point nearby for washing. ■ Face panels north and tilt to optimum angle (discuss tilt with structural engineer as additional structure may be required to cater for uplift). ■ Battery storage is a good option if the building will have high night-time usage. ■ Locate batteries in a safe space out of direct sunlight. The further the inverter is from the sub-board or switchboard, the higher the installation costs.
WATER	Simple design decisions can reduce consumption of drinking water and help to conserve precious water resources.	■ Locating hot water units close to the point of use to reduce heat loss through pipes. ■ Locating wet areas (bathrooms and laundries) and kitchens adjacent to each other. ■ Using an alternative source of water such as greywater to water plants. ■ Rainwater capture and reuse for toilet flushing unless there is recycled water available to the building. ■ Oval irrigation: recycled water, moisture sensing.
INDOOR ENVIRONMENT QUALITY (IEQ)	Best practice for IEQ is for building occupants to enjoy a comfortable space with good air quality, adequate daylight and ventilation	■ Incorporate daylight into all spaces Undertake daylight modelling for deep spaces (+8M over). ■ Design spaces to take advantage of natural cross ventilation to provide fresh air and passive cooling opportunities. ■ Use materials with low volatile organic compounds (VOC) and off-gassing to reduce indoor air-pollutants.
STORM WATER	Designing buildings and structures to reduce stormwater runoff improves the quality of our waterways.	■ Confer with local authorities to determine if stormwater detention is required. ■ Harvest as much roof area storm water as possible. ■ For hard surfaces like concrete and asphalt, direct stormwater into rain gardens or open swales if possible. ■ Include gross pollutant traps to filter any storm water entering the storm water system. ■ Use porous paving where possible.
TRANSPORT	In Australia, cars account for approximately 50% of our total transport greenhouse gas emissions.	■ Provide bike loops to encourage visitors to ride to the facility. ■ Consider providing end-of-trip facilities (e.g. showers and storage) for cyclists, walkers, runners etc. to encourage alternative travel methods. ■ Where possible, connect the pavilion to a broader pedestrian or cycling network. ■ Consider making provision for electric vehicles in the carpark.
URBAN ECOLOGY	Buildings are part of larger urbanised environments and should consider designs that will contribute positively to the area.	■ Use light coloured wall and roof materials to counteract the urban heat island effect. ■ Reduce hard surfaces and increase the amount of landscape and vegetation. ■ Retain as many existing trees and plants on site as possible. ■ Plant native vegetation.

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Design for longevity and disaster

Designing community spaces for longevity and disaster resilience involves considering various factors that can impact the longevity and resilience of the structure.

CONSIDERATION	DESCRIPTION	TIPS
SITE SELECTION	Selecting a suitable site for the pavilion is crucial. The site should ideally be located away from potential hazards such as flood zones or landslide-prone areas. It should also be situated on stable ground and not be prone to soil erosion.	■ Potential hazards to consider when selecting sites: ■ Flooding ■ Bushfire ■ Cyclone ■ Land-slide prone areas ■ Erosion ■ Earthquake ■ Termites ■ Coastal / Corrosion
FLOOD AFFECTED SITES	Consult with relevant water authorities to identify flood levels. Flood water can be both hydrostatic (standing water) and hydrodynamic (flowing water), and in most cases will result in displaced foundation walls, collapsed structures, floating tanks, scouring and erosion.	■ Elevate floor above the flood line and freeboard. ■ Grade ground surfaces away from the building (can double up as inclined viewing to cricket pitch). ■ Raise heating ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) plant and electrical equipment above flood levels. ■ Use flood resistant building materials (concrete, glazed bricks, steel, treated timber). ■ Allow for ample air flow and circulation to dry out internal spaces when floods recede. ■ Anchor tanks to ground so they don't float. ■ Install backflow devices to sewer and stormwater.
BUSHFIRE AFFECTED SITES	Bushfires are a natural part of the Australian eco-system. All sites must have an appropriate response to bushfire dangers whether its direct exposer to flame or ember attack from fires nearby.	■ Building siting is extremely important. Vegetation, landscape features, ignition sources, slope, aspect and access must all be considered. ■ Simple elevations are recommended without changes of roof pitch. ■ Use tight fitting, cladding and roof that is non-combustible. ■ Avoid using box gutters. Use eaves gutters with leaf guards and locate so they are easily cleaned.
MATERIAL SELECTION	The choice of materials used in the construction of the pavilion can impact its longevity and resilience. Durable materials are preferred over materials that are prone to decay or damage.	■ Materials to consider: ■ Brick and blockwork ■ Structural steel ■ Steel cladding ■ Concrete ■ Cement sheet ■ Materials requiring careful design: ■ Natural timber ■ Engineered timber ■ MDF / Plywood ■ Render ■ Materials to exclude: ■ Unnecessary cladding ■ Plasterboard (in flood prone areas) ■ Foam polystyrene ■ Composite aluminium panels
MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	Regular maintenance and repair are critical for ensuring the longevity of the community pavilion. The pavilion should be designed with ease of maintenance in mind, such as easy access to critical components for repairs or upgrades.	■ Locate plant areas and switchboards in easily accessible areas (elevate if site is in flood prone area). ■ Include inspection openings and flush out points for stormwater and sewer systems. ■ Avoid box gutters and ensure eaves gutters have leaf guards and are easily cleaned. Consider roof access and safety.
RISK MANAGEMENT AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	In addition to disaster-resistant design, community pavilions should also have emergency plans in place. This can include emergency lighting, evacuation plans, and emergency supplies and devices such as first aid kits and AEDs (Automatic External Defibrillators).	■ Have appropriate risk management plans prepared by suitably qualified people to inform the design and ongoing operation.

Image courtesy of the South Australian Cricket Association

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Master plan location and placement of the pavilion and supportive infrastructure

Master planning a pavilion, car park and supportive infrastructure is important for starting a new project or undertaking refurbishment works to an existing site. The master plan process will help to create a comprehensive and coordinated approach to development that is efficient, functional, inclusive, sustainable and adaptable over the long term.

A number of cricket friendly design elements should be considered through pavilion or change facility design, development or retro-fitting in order to improve the overall experience for players, umpires, spectators and families. Key master planning considerations include:

- Building location and placement
- Location of services and site access
- Viewing for players, scorers and spectators
- Shade and shelter provision
- Storage options for player and maintenance equipment
- Parking options for players and spectators
- Playground and amenities for community engagement
- Safety of all patrons.

As each site is different, it is difficult to achieve ideal placement and orientation for every building. However, ensuring that buildings are orientated towards the main or multiple activity areas is a critical success factor. Avoiding direct west facing sun for spectators and positioning buildings within close proximity to car parking and vehicle drop-off areas is also critical, as is creating pathways that promote easy access and a way to the building and its amenities.

Ensuring that the building has good solar access will result in heat gain from the sun, reduce energy requirements and improve comfort levels. External seating and shade should be provided for players, officials and spectators and incorporated within the building envelope where possible.

ESD tips

- Orient the building to take advantage of natural light and ventilation
- The building can be used to protect outdoor areas from prevailing winds and provide sun protection

UNIVERSAL DESIGN TIPS FOR LOCATION AND PLACEMENT OF PAVILION

- **Locate the pavilion and the spectator viewing areas near the car park.**
- **Ensure view lines from spectator viewing to playgrounds, public toilets, building entry, car park where possible.**
- **Build the pavilion and spectator viewing slightly elevated from the pitch but level with the car park.**
- **Avoid multiple level transitions from the car park to the pavilion.**
- **Provide rest areas and benches where users are required to walk long distances (+100m).**

Hurlingham Park Pavilion showing north facing social room with the building and verandah providing player and spectator shade and shelter from the sun and rain.

Ben Wrigley Photography

R.G Chisholm Pavilion showing seamless transitions from car park to clubrooms.

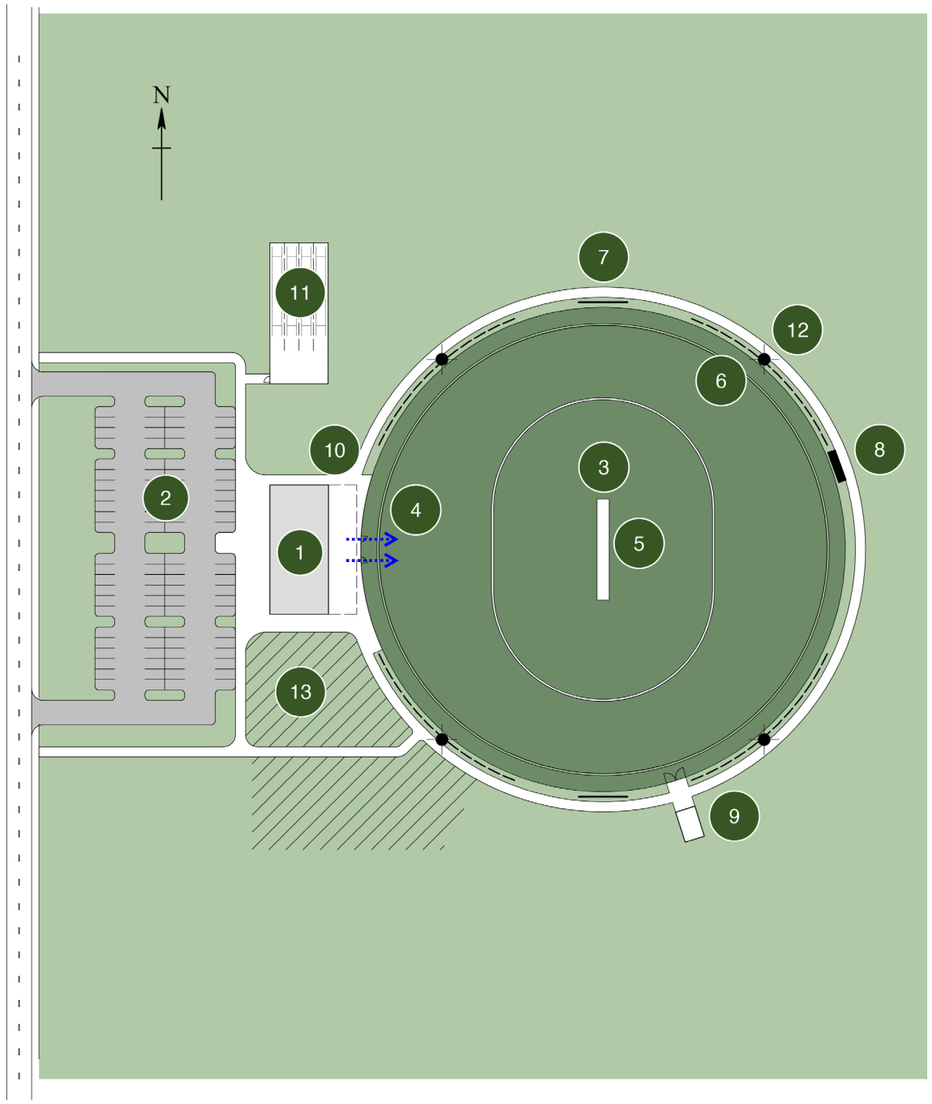
Ben Wrigley Photography

G.H Soppet Heritage Grandstand showing bridge link between first floor grandstand and new clubhouse social room.

Tom Roe Photography

Site planning

The following annotated site plan provides guidance on how a typical cricket venue could be master planned to provide maximum benefit and flexibility for cricket use.



#	ATTRIBUTE / AREA	CONSIDERATIONS
1	PAVILION	Pavilion location is a key passive design strategy and should consider: ■ Facility orientation — ideally the active/spectating elevation of the building should face away from prevailing weather and towards the centre of the pitch. The building siting is therefore crucial at the early planning stages and will vary depending on local weather patterns. ■ Any undercover spectator areas associated with the facility exposed to prevailing weather should be provided with roof overhangs or canopies. This will enhance the spectator experience by providing protection from sun glare, heat and rain. ■ Centrally located to enhance access to the pitch and to maximise views for spectators, players and team staff. At dual or multi playing field sites, locate pavilion centrally between the fields it is servicing. ■ Direct access to site entry points, car park and key activity areas.
2	CAR PARK	The site car park should be provided adjacent to the building and preferably behind the building, in order to: ■ Maximise spectating around the playing field and perimeter circulation ■ Provide direct access to building entry points ■ Limit risks associated with balls striking vehicles ■ Provide easy and direct, universal access for all patrons
3	PLAYING FIELD	■ It is recommended that cricket playing fields are orientated in a north-south direction to minimise the effect of a setting sun on players. ■ Playing pitch orientation can be independent to cricket playing field orientation. For example, an oval sized for AFL could be orientated outside the cricket field limits (i.e. east-west) with the cricket pitch still orientated in accordance with guidance as above (i.e. north-south orientation). ■ Playing fields (including run-off areas) should be developed to accommodate the maximum recommended sizes for senior play, creating opportunities to reduce boundaries (via rope or line marking) for all relevant forms and formats of play.
4	PLAYING FIELD — ACCESS AND EGRESS POINTS	■ If a fixed fence is included around the perimeter of the playing field, ensure single gates for pedestrians and double gates for maintenance and emergency vehicle access are provided. ■ Ensure fencing is also positioned outside the recommended minimum run-off distance from the boundary line/rope.
5	CRICKET PITCH	■ In line with the playing field, it is recommended that both synthetic and natural turf pitches be orientated in a north-south direction to minimise the effect of a setting sun on players (refer to Guidance Note 2 for further details on optimum pitch orientation).
6	SAFETY NETTING	■ Fencing that protects spectators and pedestrians or limits damage to neighbouring properties, infrastructure and vehicles is highly recommended, particularly in 'hot spot' areas prone to cricket balls being hit during play. An example of this would be placing safety netting between the field of play and a nearby playground. Vegetation and/or buffer planting can also be employed to assist in limiting risk. ■ If installation of safety fencing is not feasible, it is recommended from a risk management and liability perspective that warning signage be placed around the playing field advising the public of the sporting activity taking place and to be aware when travelling past or parking their vehicle.

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#	ATTRIBUTE / AREA	CONSIDERATIONS
7	**SIGHT SCREENS**	■ Whilst not required at all levels of community cricket, sight screens should be placed outside the minimum run-off area from the boundary line/rope at both ends of a playing field behind the bowler's arm.
8	**SCOREBOARD**	■ Ensure the proposed location provides optimal visibility for spectators and players. If electronic, consider the impacts of afternoon sun glare on its visibility.
9	**STORAGE / CURATOR SHED**	■ When deciding on the best location for a curator storage shed, ensure it is in close proximity to the playing field and that easy access to the playing field is available (e.g. double gates that enable vehicle access onto the ground). ■ Access between the storage facility and the playing field should be unimpeded by drainage infrastructure or other impediments to allow for rollers and maintenance vehicles to be used. ■ To minimise building footprints and use of public open space, consider using the curator shed as a base for a scoreboard (be mindful of impacts of sun glare on scoreboard).
10	**SHADE/SHELTER**	■ Whether it be permanent shelters with seating, extending a pavilion roofline to provide a verandah, shade sails, tree plantings (natural shade is preferred) or a designated area for a temporary shade structure, sheltered spectator areas provide a refuge from the sun during the hot summer months. ■ Preferably, spectator shade/shelter areas should be positioned away from the batter's line of sight (e.g. not behind the bowler's arm) and if where possible, not being looking directly into the afternoon sun.
11	**TRAINING FACILITIES (NETS)**	Preferably, cricket training nets should: ■ Not be located behind the bowler's arm (at either end of the ground) ■ Not encroach onto the field of play (including hard surface bowler run-up areas) ■ Not present a risk of injury or damage to nearby infrastructure (e.g. pavilion, playground, shared pathway) if balls are hit out of the netting facility. Note: Full pitch length roof designs with aprons provide greater flexibility (limit balls exiting the training facility) ■ Consider access by all users (e.g. those with mobility impairments) ■ Not be situated too close to trees which can result in leaf debris on the pitch (resulting in potential dirt/mould build up if not removed) potential root ingress and/or shadowing (creating possible batter visibility challenges). ■ Where possible, be located on higher land (if site is located in a flood prone area) ■ Not be positioned too far away from the pavilion or car park (resulting in players having to carry kit bags excessive distances) ■ Consider backdrops in the context of player visibility (e.g. dark trees behind the bowler's arm) ■ Refer to Guidance Note 03: Outdoor Training Facilities for more design level detail for training facilities.
12	**FLOODLIGHTING**	■ If installing playing field floodlighting, ensure light poles are located outside of the exclusion zones identified in AS 2560.2 and outside the recommended run-off area from the playing field boundary line/rope. ■ Consider AS/NZS 4282:2019 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting ■ If your venue is within a 6km radius of an airport, it is also recommended the relevant authority be contacted to determine whether any particular restrictions apply. ■ Refer to Guidance Note 06: Floodlighting for more design level detail for lighting installations for cricket.
13	**SOCIAL AMENITIES**	■ Other site features or attributes that add value to community cricket venues include: Playground, BBQ, naturally shaded spectator areas, embankments, access to toilets, place for mobile food and beverage vendors to temporarily operate from.
N/A	**SITE SURVEILLANCE**	■ Restrict sight lines directly into player and umpire change areas and/or limit public access to these areas (particularly at lower profile sites — e.g. 'satellite grounds') ■ Provide adequate lighting in and to-from car parks, as well as around pavilions ■ Minimising of trees and high shrubs in areas where children congregate (e.g. near car parks, place spaces)
N/A	**LIVE STREAMING (E.G. FROG BOX)**	■ Consider the location of Live-streaming camera positions that provide a stable base, and clear and uninterrupted view of the pitch and playing field. ■ Camera positions should also be placed away from main spectator viewing and congregation areas to minimise uncensored audio transmission.

Main pavilion

Pavilion facilities should be designed to be warm and inviting with a celebrated entrance that will provide a refreshed identity for the clubs and community. The design of the building and surrounding landscape features should focus on:

- Being a safe and welcoming space and precinct.
- Celebrate the club's history and identity.
- Siting of building, social room, spectator amenity to maximise views to the cricket pitch.
- Design for flexibility and multi-club use.
- Design to encourage broader community engagement through considered design.
- Fully DDA accessible across both the site and building.
- Intuitive wayfinding throughout to promote better community engagement and outreach to cultural and linguistically diverse communities.
- Materials and finishes that are locally sourced and durable to reduce overall maintenance costs during the life of the building.
- Plant and equipment to be easily accessible and located above flood levels.

Entrance

The entrance to the pavilion should be easily located from the main direction of approach, usually the car park. The entrance is the first space that visitors will encounter and needs to stand out to promote a welcoming, inclusive environment. After a visitor has entered the pavilion, it should be clear where they need to go, via a simple building layout and intuitive signage.

The entry foyer is an opportunity to have discrete club memorabilia and celebrate the history of the club and the game. The entrance door should be able to be opened by people of all abilities and have good passive surveillance from adjacent spaces.

GH Soppet Pavilion — Building Entry

Tom Roe Photography

Community space

This space is the heart of the club. It is where the players and officials will go for refreshments and where the club can engage with members of the community. The social space can be a shared space between multiple user groups and provide a source of potential revenue for clubs. Items to consider when designing the community space(s) include.

CONSIDERATION	DESCRIPTION
SPACE PLANNING AND LAYOUT	The layout of the room is crucial for its functionality. Consider the number of people who will use the room, and ensure there is sufficient space for seating, tables, equipment and storage. The room should be flexible and easily adaptable to different types of events and activities. Rectilinear spaces work best and ensure that there is intuitive wayfinding to toilets and the building entry.
VIEWS	The community room should be oriented in a way that provides the best views of the cricket pitch. This may involve positioning the room on an upper level, providing large windows or glass doors, or angling the room to face the pitch.
EXTERNAL AREAS	Access to outdoor areas is important in creating a versatile community room. Providing a connected outdoor space can be achieved through roof overhangs or verandahs.
ACCESSIBILITY	The community room should be accessible to everyone, including people with disabilities. Ensure that the design meets accessibility guidelines and provides features such as ramps, wide doorways and accessible restrooms.
KITCHENS	The scale and operation of the kitchen needs to be considered carefully in-line with the pavilion's anticipated level and volume of use. Commercial kitchens are costly and have highly specialised appliances. However commercial kitchens can assist with revenue generation via facility hire. The kitchen should have a servery directly to the community space, and should have a second opening to the outdoor space to double as a kiosk.
LIGHTING	Lighting is important to create an inviting and functional space. Consider the amount of natural light that the room receives, and supplement it with artificial lighting as needed. The lighting should be adjustable to accommodate different types of events and activities. Motion sensor lighting is recommended throughout to assist in managing operating and power costs.
ACOUSTICS	Acoustics is an important consideration, especially if the community room will be used for meetings or events. The design should include sound-absorbing materials to minimise noise and echo.
AESTHETICS	The community room should be aesthetically pleasing and inviting. Consider the colours, textures, and materials used in the design, and ensure that they create a welcoming and comfortable atmosphere.
TECHNOLOGY	The design should accommodate technology, such as audio-visual equipment, sound systems and Wi-Fi. Ensure that the room has appropriate outlets and wiring to accommodate the technology needs of the community. Technology that supports live scoring and live streaming has become a key consideration. Also include, hearing augmentation loops where amplified sounds is provided.
DEFIBRILLATORS	AED (Automatic External Defibrillators) are recommended at all venues and should be provided within a visible and accessible space (i.e. not locked in office areas or bars). AEDs have been designed to be used by the general community without formal training, and are equipped with verbal and visual instructions to guide the operator.

RG Chisholm Pavilion — View of kitchen serving to both social space and oval

Ben Wrigley Photography

Gerry Green Pavilion undercover area between social space and oval

Robert Hamer Photography

Special use rooms

There are different types of special use rooms that can be used strategically to increase participation and cater for broader community engagement.

CONSIDERATION	DESCRIPTION
FAMILY ROOM	A small space that would be dedicated to breast feeding or changing children would promote families attending match days, training or club events. The space should be accessed from the spectator viewing area, close to the social room and have windows at high level for privacy.
MULTI-FAITH ROOM	Promotes religious freedom, diversity, inclusion, and respect for cultural differences. It can enhance the overall experience of participants and spectators and contribute to a more harmonious and tolerant sporting community.
SENSORY ROOM	Individuals with sensory processing difficulties, such as autism, ADHD or sensory processing disorder, can be highly sensitive to sensory input, including noise, light and crowds. A sensory room can offer a safe and comfortable space where individuals can regulate their sensory needs, reducing stress and anxiety levels.
CHANGING PLACE	An accessible toilet and shower that is larger than standard to provide people with high support needs access to suitable, safe and private bathroom facilities.

Special use rooms can have multiple functions if their basic requirements align. For example, a multi-faith room may also be a sensory room if the appropriate design measures are considered.

Change rooms

The design of change rooms for cricket should be developed in-line with overall site usage and users, including compatible or alternative sporting uses. The following features should be considered when designing change room facilities that accommodate cricket use.

1. **Entry to the change rooms should ideally be at ground level**, on grade (or ramped to comply with DDA standards) and adjacent to the playing field for ease of access for players. Where possible, avoid the inclusion of stairs as these limit access for all. Access points should be provided with weather protection and clearly visible with room signage. Provide a clear distinction and separation between player thoroughfares and spectator areas.
2. Change rooms can provide both locker storage and an area for players to change in a simple open plan layout. **The room arrangement should ideally be rectangular to provide two opposing benches.** Avoid island lockers/benches where possible, as they limit circulation.
3. **Provide minimum space for 11 players for cricket in the changing space.** If providing lockers, they should be constructed from a robust material (compact laminate or hardwood) and it is recommended that the following be included:
   - locker/bench compartments each 600mm wide minimum
   - a bench seat which is 600mm deep
   - an under-bench compartment for storing bags (1000mm overall depth)
   - a rear locker compartment behind the bench seat, with coat hooks or a hanging rail. The compartment should be 400mm deep and 1350mm high.
4. Provide additional lockers or change benches to accommodate other sports with more than 11 players.
5. **Access to the amenities/wet area is to be provided directly from the changing space,** with showers immediately adjacent to the locker area. Limit site lines from the change space to the amenities and provide showers as lockable cubicles to better accommodate all users. The minimum quantity of showers to accommodate cricket at all levels is three, but a greater number of showers for winter sporting codes may be required in multi-use facilities.
6. Toilets should be provided in accordance with the National Construction Code (NCC) and relevant sporting facility guidelines. A minimum of three toilet pans is preferred for cricket, however a greater number of toilets for winter sporting codes or other uses may be required in multi-use facilities. Toilets should be provided as lockable cubicles and be designed to ensure inclusion for gender diverse people. Avoid the use of urinals to better accommodate universal access. Each change room should have at least one ambulant toilet facility in accordance with Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) standards. Provide wash basins in close proximity to toilet facilities and accommodate NCC requirements based on the quantity of toilets.

Planning, design and managing change rooms spaces should reflect Cricket Australia's policies for safeguarding children and young people. Relevant policies can be accessed via:

SCAN ME

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An Affiliated Association, Club or Indoor Centre may consider making their existing facilities more inclusive by

- **changing signage on some facilities to gender neutral**
- **modifying changerooms and bathrooms to create private spaces (higher doors, floor to ceiling room dividers, shower curtains)**
- **ensuring all changerooms have appropriate sanitary and waste disposal.**

Where new facilities are built or upgrades are taking place (whether in consultation with council, schools or others), Affiliated Associations, Clubs and Indoor Centres should consider options to create inclusive spaces by:

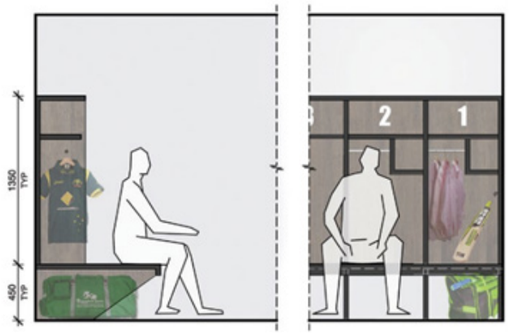
- **creating private spaces so that people can use the facilities safely and comfortably**
- **providing a gender-neutral space where possible.**

Corboy Pavilion Changeroom Facilities showing privacy screens at doorways, robust materials to walls and ceiling, natural light and ventilation through high level windows. Movable benches and roller door allow adjacent changerooms to be connected into a single large space.

Tom Roe Photography

Change room storage

Due to the large amount of equipment required for players (particularly batting equipment), adequate change room size and design that caters for player equipment kits is important. Seating that enables the storage of individual player kits underneath maximises use of the space and minimizes potential trip hazards.



Overhead storage can also be considered for additional equipment or personal belongings, particularly if floor space is restricted.

Storage options

Where internal storage rooms are provided, they should be designed with shelves to maximise storage room capacity. Provision of separate secure areas or cages for storing seasonal user equipment is ideal to ensure all users can secure equipment on site.

External storage facilities for curator equipment and machinery is also recommended within close proximity to the playing field. Access between the storage facility and the ground should be unimpeded by drainage infrastructure or other impediments to allow for rollers and maintenance vehicles to be used. Storage facilities can also double up as a scoreboard foundation.

The following design features should be considered when planning a storage facility.

CONSIDERATION	DESCRIPTION
EQUIPMENT STORE ROOMS	Should be accessed via an external vertical roller door or double swing door to allow for direct playing field access. The storeroom should ideally be rectangular or square in shape, to allow for maximum perimeter storage.
PERIMETER STORAGE SHELVING	Can be fixed or adjustable shelving or open compartments for sports equipment or club goods. The height/vertical spacing of the shelves should be designed to accommodate the nature of the storage. Shelving should be constructed from robust materials and be provided with heavy duty supports, either to the wall or on a free-standing frame.
CURATOR SHEDS	Where curator sheds are provided, ensure that access to the playing field is on grade or ramped to suit the site levels for the pitch roller and other maintenance vehicles. Where the shed is raised, access can be achieved as a 1:8 step ramp, with 45 degree splays.
LOCKABLE GATES	Screen mesh (or similar) or solid doors to storage shelving and cupboards assist to prevent theft and vandalism.

Premier facility pavilion floor plan (Example only)

LEGEND:

Desirable area / Not essential

1. Undercover area facing cricket field
2. Public toilets grouped together with high visibility
3. Entry in prominent location
4. Kitchen / Kiosk has ability to serve out of multiple windows
5. Special Use Room can be a Multi-faith space, changing places, family room. Natural light and good access and visibility.

Club (Home) pavilion floor plan (Example only)

LEGEND:

Desirable area / Not essential

1. Undercover area facing cricket field
2. Public toilets grouped together with high visibility
3. Entry in prominent location
4. Kitchen / Kiosk has ability to serve out of multiple windows
5. Special Use Room can be a Multi-faith space, changing places, family room. Natural light and good access and visibility.

Club (Satellite) pavilion floor plan (Example only)

LEGEND:

Desirable area / Not essential

1. Undercover area facing cricket field
2. Public toilets grouped together with high visibility
3. Entry in prominent location
4. Kitchen / Kiosk has ability to serve out of multiple windows
5. Special Use Room can be a Multi-faith space, changing places, family room. Natural light and good access and visibility.

Pavilion and amenity area schedules

The below area schedule outlines the required, desirable and optional areas for cricket pavilions and supporting amenities at each Premier and Community Club level of the cricket facility hierarchy. If designing a sporting pavilion, the schedule of areas outlined below should be considered in conjunction with other sporting code and community facility requirements and local planning and policy conditions. While these areas set the minimum preferred levels, exceeding these guidelines to meet a range of other uses and users may be a consideration of project partners at the early planning stages of your project.

PREFERRED SIZE (M2)				PREFERRED PROVISION LEVELS			FACILITY DESIGN COMMENTS
PAVILION AMENITIES	**PREMIER**	**CLUB (HOME)**	**CLUB (SATELLITE)**	**PREMIER**	**CLUB (HOME)**	**CLUB (SATELLITE)**	
CHANGING ROOMS / AREA	35–55m2 x 2	35–55m2 x 2	35–55m2 x 2	**Required** (2 change rooms per playing field)	**Required** (2 change rooms per playing field)	Desirable	At a Premier and Club (Home) facility a minimum of two gender neutral changing rooms is required. At Club (Satellite) level venues, dedicated changing rooms are desirable. In many cases pavilions may not be provided at Club (Satellite) venues — in these cases, access to toilet amenities and drinking water is preferable. Where a single clubroom facility serves multiple home playing fields at any one site, two change rooms per playing field is preferred where practical.
AMENITIES (INCLUDING PLAYER TOILETS & SHOWERS)	25m2 x 2	25m2 x 2	25m2 x 2	**Required** (2 amenities areas per playing field)	**Required** (2 amenities areas per playing field)	Desirable	Each change room requires its own designated wet area (shower and toilets) with privacy screening to adjoining areas. Both Premier and Club (Home) level facilities require a minimum of three lockable shower cubicles and three pan toilets. Include mirrors in conjunction with hand basins. Amenity areas should be designed to ensure safe usage by people of all genders. Appropriate sanitary disposal should be provided in all toilet cubicles.
PAVILION TOILETS	Number and size of toilets to be determined via NCC	Number and size of toilets to be determined via NCC	Number and size of toilets to be determined via NCC	**Required**	**Required**	**Required**	Public (user group) and accessible toilets are a key component of all pavilions and should be provided at each cricket facility hierarchy level. It is recommended that accessible toilets be included within the main building footprint to support increased functionality. The size and fit out of toilet amenities will be dependent on building use, the documented requirements at the time of development, and forecast spectator and social attendances. Appropriate sanitary disposal should be provided in all toilet cubicles.
CHANGING PLACE	15m2	15m2	15m2	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Changing Places toilets are larger than standard accessible toilets which provide people with disability and high support needs access to suitable, safe, and private bathroom facilities.
UMPIRES ROOM (INCLUDING SHOWER & TOILET)	15m2	15m2	15m2	**Required** (minimum 1 shower & 1 toilet)	**Required** (minimum 1 shower & 1 toilet)	Desirable	A self-contained changing room for use by umpires is required at both a Premier and Club (Home) facility. It is assumed that at these hierarchy levels that a minimum of two umpires are officiating at Premier level games and a minimum of one officiating at Club (Home) venues. Should independent umpires be officiating at Club (Satellite) venues then adequate change facilities should be provided. A single change room should include at a minimum one lockable shower cubicle (with adequate space to get changed), a toilet cubicle with sanitary disposal, washbasin, mirror and bench space. Secure locker storage is also recommended along with coat hooks.
MEDICAL/ FIRST AID ROOM	15m2	15m2	15m2	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Separate area to cater for desk and a treatment bed. This area would need to include a sink and should be lockable to ensure security of first aid materials and equipment.
KITCHEN + KIOSK	25m2–30m2 Commercial size kitchen to be considered	20m2–30m2 Provision dependent on level of venue capacity, use and activity	15m2 Assuming kiosk level amenities only	**Required**	**Required**	Desirable	Inclusion of an appropriate standard kitchen and kiosk facility is required at both the Premier and Club (Home) level facilities. The standard and level of kitchen provision (community or commercial) will be dependent on the current and forecast level of use and overall purpose of the venue. Planning of these spaces should be coordinated between tenant clubs and user groups and with land owners and funding providers. Where possible, kiosks and serveries should allow volunteers staffing the kiosk to be able to view the playing field and have the capacity to serve both indoors to the main social/community room and outdoors to spectators.
KITCHEN STOREROOM (DIRECTLY ACCESSIBLE TO THE KITCHEN/ KIOSK AREA)	8m2	8m2	5m2	**Required**	**Required**	Desirable	Access to storage immediately adjacent to the kitchen or kiosk area is required to assist with the efficient transportation of consumables to and from the kitchen or kiosk area. Provision of dry, cool and freezer storage should be considered in-line with the level of kitchen/kiosk provision, the type of food and beverage served (and stored), venue attendance levels and the likely turnover rates of produce and products.

Guidance Note 07: Pavilions and Change Facilities

PREFERRED SIZE (M2)				PREFERRED PROVISION LEVELS			FACILITY DESIGN COMMENTS
PAVILION AMENITIES	PREMIER	CLUB (HOME)	CLUB (SATELLITE)	PREMIER	CLUB (HOME)	CLUB (SATELLITE)	
SOCIAL, COMMUNITY OR MULTI-PURPOSE ROOM (INDOORS)	150m2	100–150m2	80m2	**Required**	**Required**	Desirable	A space to conduct social events, club functions, gatherings and meetings and promote social interaction is integral to developing not only a strong and inclusive club culture but also club sustainability and local community cohesion. Size requirements for social, community or multi-purpose rooms will vary depending on the size of the club and teams, number of tenant clubs occupying the building and the diversity of additional venue users other than cricket. Social, community or multi-purpose rooms will often include specialised bar facilities and/or access to appropriate kitchen or kiosk servery. The social space should ideally provide viewing towards the main playing field via large windows and should be flexible in design to allow for multiple sporting club and community usage.
SOCIAL/ BBQ AREA (OUTDOORS)	As needed	As needed	As needed	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	As cricket is generally played in the summer months, a dedicated landscaped area for social activity that may include BBQ space (permanent or portable BBQs) is highly desirable for post match or post training social activity.
ENTRY VESTIBULE	As **required**	As **required**	As **required**	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	An entry vestibule is a good way to create a milling space before the social room. The entry vestibule can also act like an airlock to improve sustainability outcomes as well as having display cabinets for club memorabilia.
ADMIN AREA/ OFFICE	15m2	15m2	15m2	**Required**	**Required**	Desirable	A designated administration area provides a space for clubs to facilitate club management tasks and conduct private meetings and team selections if required. The administration area should provide access to technology connections, internet, wi-fi, telecommunications and include space for shelving, filing storage, computer etc.
SCORERS' VIEWING AREA	8m2	8m2	8m2	**Required**	Desirable	Desirable	A designated scorers' area (indoor) with clear views to the full playing field should be allowed for at Premier level. Dedicated scorer rooms are not required at other levels of community cricket, however an adequate sheltered space with clear sight lines to playing field and pitch is required at all venues. An unobstructed view of the scoreboard from the scorer area is also highly desirable.
GYM/FITNESS ROOM	Provision of gym / fitness space to be based on club needs	Provision of gym / fitness space to be based on club needs	Provision of gym / fitness space to be based on club needs	Desirable	Not Required	Not Required	Gym and fitness areas are not core requirements of cricket facilities however may be desirable for some Premier level clubs. Their provision should be considered in-line with tenant club and landowner consultation.
INTERNAL BUILDING STORAGE	30m2	30m2	20m2	**Required**	**Required**	Desirable	Adequate internal storage is required within all cricket pavilions. Internal storage areas should provide space for storage of club equipment, merchandise, fixtures that support flexible use and should be designed to achieve maximum storage capacity and promote safe manual handling practices.
FAMILY ROOM	9m2	9m2	9m2	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	A room for breastfeeding, preparation of bottles, changing etc. The space should have privacy and be accessed from the spectator area but close to the social space. The space should have a work bench with a sink.
MULTI FAITH ROOM	9m2	9m2	9m2	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Cricket is a global sport, and players from different cultures come with their unique religious beliefs. Having a multi-faith room ensures that players can observe their religious practices, regardless of their faith.
SENSORY ROOM	9m2	9m2	9m2	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	A sensory room promotes sensory inclusivity, accommodates different sensory needs, enhances the overall fan experience, and supports individuals with sensory processing difficulties. It can contribute to a more inclusive and accepting sporting community and help create a positive and enjoyable experience for all fans.
CLEANER'S STORE	5m2	5m2	5m2	**Required**	**Required**	**Required**	Fit out to include an appropriate cleaner's sink, hot and cold water, shelving hooks and drainage. For large or multi-level pavilions, multiple cleaners store rooms may be required.
UTILITIES/PLANT ROOM	As **required**	As **required**	As **required**	**Required**	**Required**	**Required**	A separate utilities/plant room should be provided for any essential facility services. Size and requirements will be dependent on the servicing of the overall cricket clubroom building. Plant and services should also be located above flood levels.
BATTERY STORE	As **required**	As **required**	As **required**	**Required** (new build)	**Required** (new build)	**Required** (new build)	Batteries are to be located internally wherever possible to protect against vandalism and environmental factors. Locate the batteries in areas that are easy to maintain, but out of public spaces. Consider the height batteries are installed above ground if your site is in a flooding zone.
EXTERNAL STORAGE	40m2	30m2	20m2	**Required**	**Required**	Desirable	An external storage facility secured with a durable roller door is recommended for the storage of training and match day equipment. Storage areas may need to provide separate secure areas (e.g. cages or lockers) for storing equipment used by a variety of users (seasonal or casual). This storage facility should not be used to house turf curator machinery and equipment which should be provided separately and in close proximity to the playing field and training nets.
CURATOR'S STORE/SHED	80m2	60m2–80m2	40m2	**Required**	**Required**	**Required**	Curator stores and sheds are assumed for turf cricket pitch venues only and should be developed large enough to house maintenance equipment, covers and small motorised vehicles and trolleys. A separate safe storage area for fuels and chemicals is also required to ensure compliance with OH&S and safe handling standards.

APPENDICES

Venue provision summary by hierarchy

Information presented with the Guidelines outlines the preferred levels of facility and amenity provision for community level cricket.

It sets aspirational targets for all existing venues to reach, as well as providing information from which to plan or redevelop existing venues.

The Cricket Facility Hierarchy outlined in Section 1 and summarised below defines Cricket facilities, their purpose and core cricket uses for Premier and Club level cricket facilities.

HIERARCHY LEVEL	FACILITY PURPOSE
PREMIER	Facilities primarily service Premier Clubs and facilitate the linkage between local level community cricket and underage representative competitions with the talent pathway.
CLUB (HOME)	Provide a mix of recreational and competitive cricket opportunities within a community club environment for local communities — clubs and venues connect with their associated turf or synthetic competition and pathway structure (for all age groups).
CLUB (SATELLITE)	Provides opportunities for club and school competition and social/recreational cricket. Venues often used as secondary or overflow grounds for junior and lower-level senior grades.

The **venue infrastructure amenities** identified in the following tables represent 'cricket's preferred levels of provision' in order to facilitate cricket training and matches at each hierarchy level. Consideration of compatible sports and alternative codes has been taken into account in developing theses guidelines, but they are not expressly represented in the following tables. Through all stages of site and venue planning, consultation with other users, sporting codes, Local Councils and schools should be undertaken in order to align user objectives and requirements.

These tables are best utilised in the preliminary scoping, feasibility and design stages of new venues and projects, but also be used to inform facility or site redevelopment projects. The definitions below have been used within the following tables and should be referenced to help explain cricket's preferences.

REQUIRED	Facility element required to ensure play can occur at relevant hierarchy level
DESIRABLE	Play can occur, but may be compromised or user experience lessened without it
OPTIONAL	Play can occur with little to no impact, on user experience

Pitches and Training Amenities

COMPONENT/CAPABILITY	PREMIER	CLUB (HOME)	CLUB (SATELLITE) WITH CLUBROOM BUILDING	CLUB (SATELLITE) NO CLUBROOM BUILDING
PLAYING FIELDS PER SITE (MINIMUM)	1	1	1	1
PLAYING FIELDS (DESIRABLE)	2	2	1	1
TURF PITCHES PER PLAYING FIELD (MINIMUM/ PREFERRED)	6–10	4–6	4–6	4–6
SYNTHETIC PITCHES PER PLAYING FIELD (SYNTHETIC PITCHES ONLY)	N/A	1	1	1
WARM SEASON GRASS SPECIES	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable
IRRIGATION/ACCESS TO WATER	**Required**	**Required**	Desirable	Desirable
FLOODLIT PLAYING FIELDS (1 PER SITE ONLY)	Optional	Optional	N/A	N/A
PLAYING FIELD FENCING (1050MM OR 1200MM)	Desirable	Optional	Optional	Optional
PITCH COVERS FOR TURF PITCHES	**Required**	**Required**	**Required**	**Required**
PITCH COVERS FOR SYNTHETIC PITCHES	N/A	Optional (for synthetic pitch venues)	Optional (for synthetic pitch venues)	Optional (for synthetic pitch venues)
SIGHT SCREENS (PAIR)	**Required**	Optional	Optional	Optional
SCOREBOARD	**Required**	Temporary or Permanent **(Required)**	Temporary **(Required)**	Temporary **(Required)**
OUTDOOR TURF TRAINING PITCHES	8–12	4–6 (Optional)	N/A	N/A
OUTDOOR SYNTHETIC TRAINING PITCHES	2–4	3–6	2	2
TRAINING FACILITY MULTI-PURPOSE	Optional	Optional	N/A	N/A
POWER TO OUTDOOR TRAINING PITCHES	**Required**	Desirable	N/A	N/A
INDOOR TRAINING PITCHES	Optional	N/A	N/A	N/A

Site Facilities and Amenities

COMPONENT/CAPABILITY	PREMIER	CLUB (HOME)	CLUB (SATELLITE) WITH CLUBROOM BUILDING	CLUB (SATELLITE) NO CLUBROOM BUILDING
SPECTATOR SEATING (STRUCTURE)	Desirable	Desirable	Park benches	Optional
SPECTATOR VIEWING (COVERED)	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable
SPECTATOR VIEWING (NATURAL SHADE)	**Required**	**Required**	**Required**	**Required**
SITE/PERIMETER FENCING	Optional	Optional	N/A	N/A
PLAYGROUND/SPACE OR YOUTH SPACE	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable
WALKING PATH/TRAIL	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable
CAR PARKING (INCLUDING DESIGNATED EMERGENCY VEHICLE PARKING)	**Required**	**Required**	**Required**	**Required**
EXTERNAL SECURITY/ SURVEILLANCE LIGHTING (FROM PAVILION TO CAR PARK)	**Required**	**Required**	**Required**	**Required**
SITE/VENUE SIGNAGE	**Required**	**Required**	**Required**	**Required**
BIN STORE	**Required**	**Required**	Desirable	Optional

Club Facilities and Amenities

COMPONENT/CAPABILITY	PREMIER	CLUB (HOME)	CLUB (SATELLITE) WITH CLUBROOM BUILDING	CLUB (SATELLITE) NO CLUBROOM BUILDING
PAVILION/CLUBROOMS	**Required**	**Required**	**Required**	Assumes no building provided
PLAYER CHANGE ROOMS (PER PLAYING FIELD)	2 x Gender Neutral **Required**	2 x Gender Neutral **Required**	2 x Gender Neutral Desirable	
AMENITIES (INCLUDING PLAYER TOILETS & SHOWERS)	**Required** (2 amenities per playing field)	**Required)** (2 amenities per playing field)	Desirable (2 amenities per playing field)	
UMPIRE CHANGE ROOMS & AMENITIES (PER PLAYING FIELD)	1 x gender neutral (with minimum of 1 lockable shower and 1 lockable toilet cubicle) **Required**	1 x gender neutral (with minimum of 1 lockable shower and 1 lockable toilet cubicle) **Required**	1 x gender neutral (with minimum of 1 lockable shower and 1 lockable toilet cubicle) Desirable	

COMPONENT/CAPABILITY	PREMIER	CLUB (HOME)	CLUB (SATELLITE) WITH CLUBROOM BUILDING	CLUB (SATELLITE) NO CLUBROOM BUILDING
KITCHEN + KIOSK	**Required**	**Required**	Desirable	Assumes no building provided
KITCHEN STOREROOM	**Required**	**Required**	Desirable	
SOCIAL/COMMUNITY ROOM (INDOORS)	**Required**	**Required**	Desirable	
ENTRY VESTIBULE	Optional	Optional	Optional	
SOCIAL/BBQ AREA (OUTDOORS)	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable
DRINKING FOUNTAIN(S)	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable
TOILETS (M/F OR UNISEX & ACCESSIBLE)	**Required** (Number and size to be determined via NCC)	**Required** (Number and size to be determined via NCC)	**Required** (Number and size to be determined via NCC)	Desirable (Number and size to be determined via NCC)
FIRST AID/MEDICAL ROOM	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	N/A
CHANGING PLACE	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	N/A
FAMILY ROOM	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	N/A
MULTI FAITH ROOM	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	N/A
SENSORY ROOM	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	N/A
GYM/FITNESS ROOM	Optional	N/A	N/A	N/A
OFFICE/ADMINISTRATION/ MEETING	**Required**	**Required**	Desirable	N/A
SCORERS' BOX/VIEWING AREA	**Required**	Desirable Table & Chairs (shade and weather protected)	Desirable Table & Chairs (shade and weather protected)	Desirable Table & Chairs (shade and weather protected)
INTERNAL BUILDING STORAGE	**Required**	**Required**	Desirable	N/A
CLEANER'S STORE	**Required**	**Required**	**Required**	N/A
UTILITIES/PLANT ROOM	**Required**	**Required**	**Required**	N/A
BATTERY STORE	**Required**	**Required**	**Required**	N/A
EXTERNAL STORAGE	**Required**	**Required**	Desirable	N/A
CURATOR'S STORE/SHED	**Required**	**Required** for turf pitch venues	**Required** for turf pitch venues	**Required** for turf pitch venues