



**CRICKET
SCOTLAND**

Cricket Scotland National Facilities Strategy

2025 – 2035



SUSTAINABLE SPORT

Consultation Draft

Cricket Scotland National Facilities Strategy

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Cricket Scotland National Facilities Strategy

1.0 Foreword from Trudy Lindblade, Chief Executive Officer, Cricket Scotland

Cricket has been part of Scotland's sporting fabric for over 225 years, with the first recorded game at Schaw Park, Alloa, in 1785.

From village greens and urban parks to school playgrounds and purpose-built grounds, our game has long held a sense of place in communities across the country. It has been nurtured by generations of volunteers, players, and supporters who have ensured cricket not only survives, but continues to thrive.

Today, cricket in Scotland is at an exciting crossroads. The game is growing in participation, diversity, and ambition. Our men's and women's national teams are competing with distinction on the world stage, our domestic competitions are thriving, and more young people are discovering the joy of willow on leather than ever before.

In 2030, Scotland will co-host the ICC Men's T20 World Cup — a once-in-a-generation opportunity to showcase our game, our facilities, and our warm welcome to a global audience. Yet to seize that opportunity, and to secure the long-term future of the sport, we must ensure our facilities are fit for purpose, sustainable and accessible.

This first dedicated Facilities Strategy for Scottish cricket marks a significant step in that journey. It sets out our shared vision: to provide high-quality places to play and train, to support clubs and communities in upgrading and maintaining their grounds, and to create environments that inspire the next generation of players.

This strategy is not only about pitches, pavilions, and practice nets. It is about the role facilities play in bringing people together, in fostering belonging, and in ensuring cricket continues to have a proud and visible place in Scotland's sporting landscape. It reflects the voices of our clubs, players, volunteers, and partners and it charts a path towards a stronger, more inclusive, and more sustainable future for the game we love.

The work starts now, and it will take all of us. Together, we can ensure that the facilities which have been the heart of our game for generations will continue to inspire for generations to come, uniting people and communities through cricket.



Trudy Lindblade
Chief Executive Officer, Cricket Scotland

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2.0 Strategic Vision and Outcomes for Cricket Facilities in Scotland

2.1 The 2024-2028 organisational strategy for cricket in Scotland – *Uniting People and Communities Through Cricket* – identifies ‘places’ as critical to support participation in the game, with facilities (both indoor and outdoor) meeting the needs of the sport to deliver structured cricket throughout Scotland.

2.2 Under the strategic priority of *Become a Trusted, Effective Scottish Governing Body of Sport* the strategy further commits to an audit of Scotland’s cricket facilities and to creating a publicly accessible database of places to play.

2.3 This facility strategy not only fulfils these organisational commitments, but builds on these foundations to provide a vision for cricket facilities in Scotland over the next ten years, supporting the development of the domestic game and providing a platform to international success.

2.4 The strategic vision for cricket in Scotland, as identified within the 2024-2028 organisational strategy is *People and Communities United Through Cricket*.

2.5 Over the next decade, Cricket Scotland will work in partnership with our international and national partners, Scottish Government and Local Authorities, Regions, clubs and communities to ensure that our indoor and outdoor facilities will enable cricket in Scotland to thrive, year-round, in every community as the future of our game depends on a firm foundation of high-quality, sustainable and accessible facilities.

2.6 By 2035, we aspire to see every player—from grassroots to international—have a place to train, compete, and belong, supported by world-class venues capable of hosting the world’s best. The 2030 ICC Men’s T20 World Cup will be our chance to showcase Scotland on a global stage; the legacy will be grounds and spaces that continue to inspire long after the final ball is bowled.

2.7 The vision for cricket facilities in Scotland is therefore:

People and communities across Scotland can access high-quality and sustainable cricket facilities at all levels, providing a welcoming environment that unites and inspires everyone to play cricket.

2.8 This vision will be delivered through the identification of key actions which will be embedded within Cricket Scotland’s operational planning over the next ten-year period and in line with the National Facility Strategy’s recommendations.

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3.0 Cricket in Scotland

Cricket Participation in Scotland

3.1 The total number of people participating in cricket in Scotland, taken from the International Cricket Council (ICC) Census in 2024 show that 24,749 people were actively involved in some capacity with the sport, as players, officials or other volunteers. However, the total number of individuals in Scotland who consider themselves as 'fans' of cricket is far in excess of this figure and could conservatively be estimated to exceed 800,000¹.

3.2 Of those active individuals, 7,666 were registered within Cricket Scotland's Scottish Cricket Registration System (SCRS) in 2025, which provides the following breakdown in terms of gender and diversity:

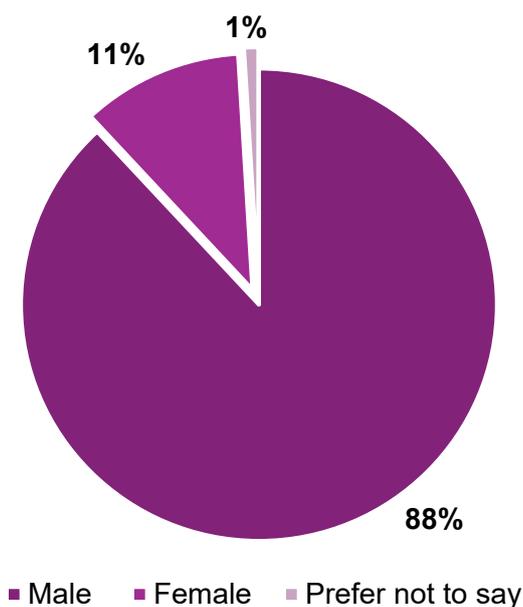


Figure 1 – SCRS gender breakdown 2025

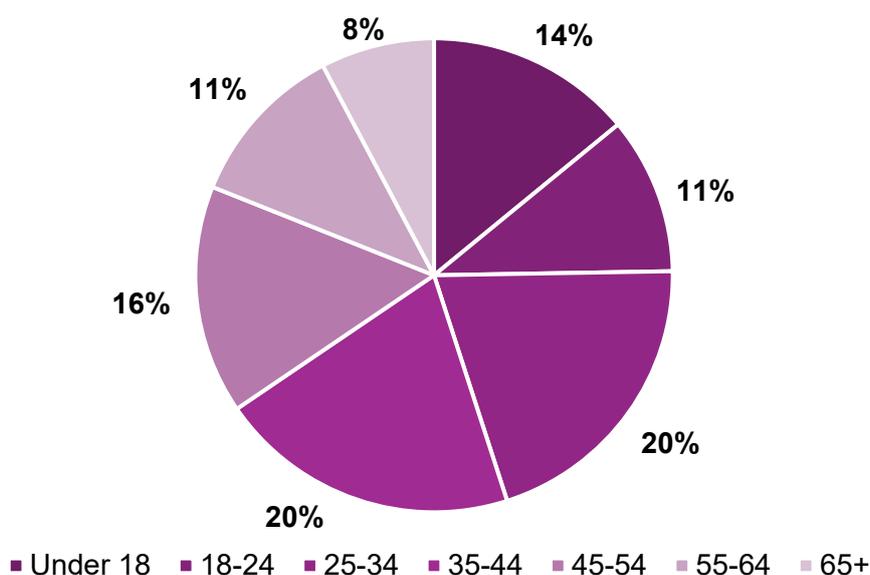


Figure 2 - SCRS age breakdown 2025

¹ www.ecb.co.uk/news/3334603/new-figures-show-health-of-cricket-in-england-and-wales

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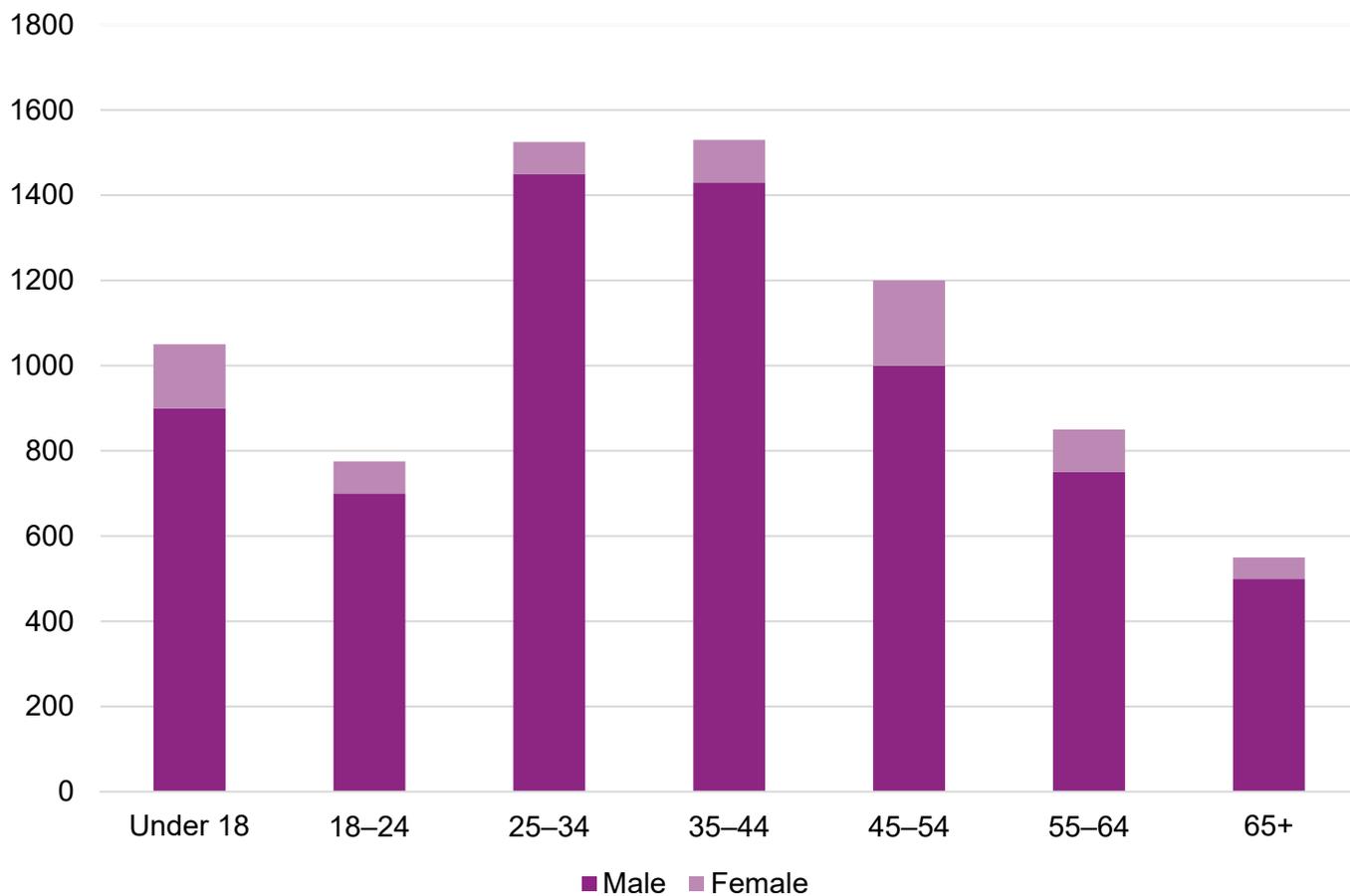


Figure 3 - SCRS age and gender breakdown 2025

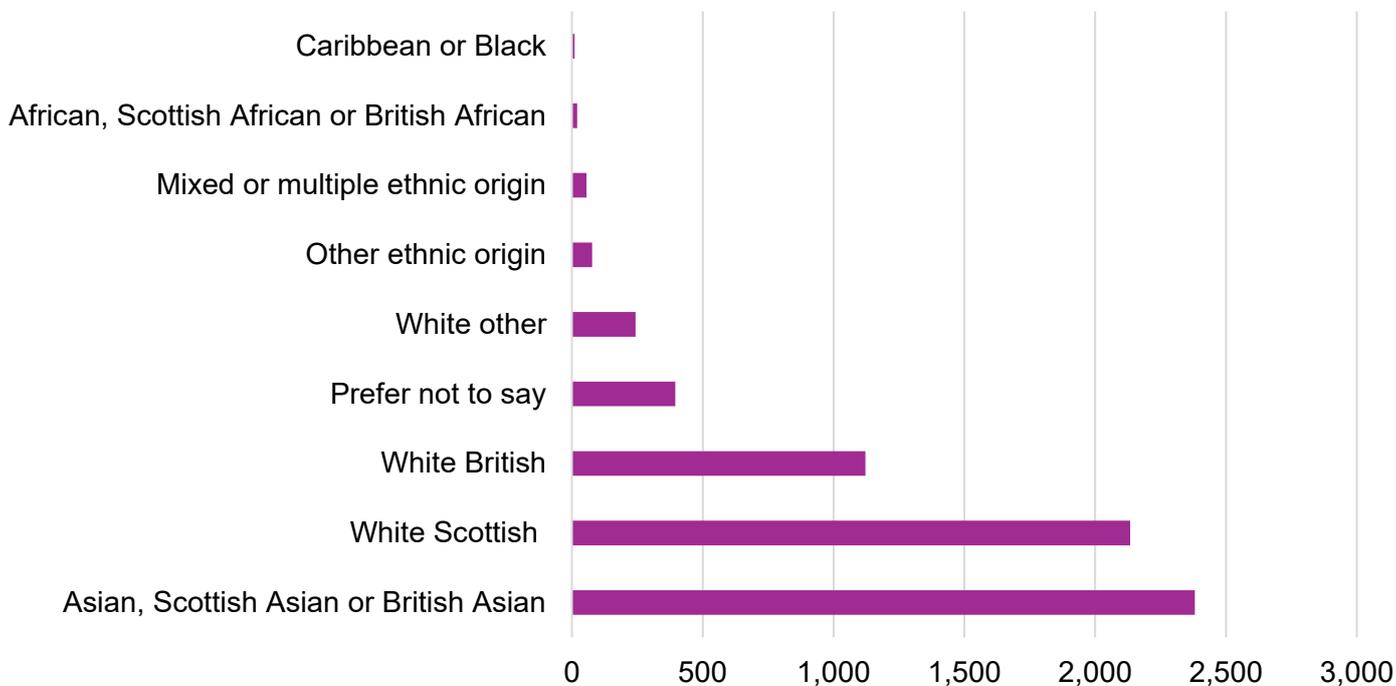


Figure 4 – SCRS ethnicity breakdown by number

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Ethnic Group	Number	Cricket Scotland %	Scotland Census%
Asian, Scottish Asian or British Asian	2,381	31.10%	3.89%
White Scottish	2,134	27.80%	77.70%
White British	1,122	14.60%	9.38%
Prefer not to say	395	5.15%	-
White other	243	3.16%	3.00%
Other ethnic origin	77	1%	0.91%
Mixed or multiple ethnic origin	56	0.73%	1.12%
African, Scottish African or British African	20	0.26%	0.10%
Caribbean or Black	10	0.13%	0.12%

Figure 5 – Cricket Scotland and Scottish Census ethnicity comparison.

3.3 As can be observed in Figure 5, cricket in Scotland is enjoyed by a diverse community, and especially by those identifying as Asian, Scottish Asian and British Asian.

3.4 To underline its commitment to diversity and inclusion, Cricket Scotland launched its Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion Strategy in November 2024, setting out a transformative four-year plan to create a welcoming, safe, and inclusive cricketing environment reflecting the diversity of Scottish society.

3.5 Cricket Scotland’s membership categories include Full Members (cricket clubs and Regional Associations), Personal Members (individuals who are supportive of Cricket Scotland) and Honorary Members. In 2025, there were 511 members of Cricket Scotland

3.6 Of those members, 127 clubs were registered with Cricket Scotland during the 2025 season, with the following breakdown across the five Regional Associations for cricket in Scotland:

- North of Scotland Cricket Association (NoSCA): 10
- North-East Scotland Cricket Scottish Charitable Incorporated Organisation (NESC SCIO): 18
- East of Scotland Cricket Association (ESCA): 39
- Strathmore and Perthshire Cricket Union (SPCU): 25
- Western District Cricket Union (WDCU): 35

Economic Impact of Sport in Scotland

3.7 An assessment of the economic impact of sport in Scotland was commissioned by **sportscotland** in partnership with the Sport Industry Research Centre at Sheffield Hallam University covering the period 1998-2016.

3.8 The report concluded that in 2016, sport-related economic activity in Scotland contributed £2.749 billion in Gross Value Added (GVA), accounting for 2.1% of the national economy, an increase of £965 million (1.5%) from 1998.

3.9 Consumer spending on sport-related goods and services in 2016 was £2.669 billion, representing 3.0% of total consumer expenditure, up from 2.2% in 1998.

3.10 In addition, the report concluded that sport’s multiplier effects are meaningful: a £1 million increase in sport and recreation GVA can generate £1.4 million across the Scottish economy, and up to £1.6 million if linked with construction activity.

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3.11 The report did not specify each sport's contribution to GVA, so no assessment can be made as to the direct economic of impact of cricket in Scotland, with the exception that it can act as a multiplier for investment in line with the conclusions of the assessment.

Social Return on Investment

3.12 In partnership with the Sport Industry Research Centre at Sheffield Hallam University, Sport England published figures showing the social return in investment from sport for 2022-2023 was calculated at £107.2 billion.

3.13 Based on the primary value for individual wellbeing of £2,500, and a secondary value to society of £315, an approximate estimate for the social return on investment of cricket in Scotland is £69.7 million.

3.14 As greater impact is recorded for active children under the age of 16 (£4,100), those with disabilities or long-term health conditions (£5,100), those with 2+ characteristics of inequality (£3,800) or females (£3,100), the actual impact may be significantly higher than the value calculated above.

Impact of International Events

3.15 The Sports Consultancy economic impact and benefits analysis, commissioned by the ICC in relation to the 2019 ICC Men's Cricket World Cup hosted in England & Wales, estimated that £350 million had been generated for the UK economy.

3.16 To support the hosting of major international events, the UK Government committed £35 million of investment in grassroots cricket facilities and in support of 16 new cricket domes in cities hosting fixtures for the Women's T20 World Cup in 2026 and the Men's T20 World Cup in 2030.

3.17 Although not confirmed at this point, the Men's T20 World Cup in 2030, jointly hosted by England, Ireland and Scotland, is expected to generate a net economic benefit for the three host nations alongside the construction or upgrading of cricket facilities to host the event and deliver a legacy through both a national stadium capable of hosting international event and the construction of cricket domes to facilitate grassroots engagement and activity.

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4.0 Cricket Infrastructure

4.1 Cricket Scotland are grateful for the support of Edinburgh University, and specifically to undergraduate students Shiv Bhandari and Freddie Deeks, for their role in assisting with the data collection and collation to provide an updated review of the cricket estate across Scotland in 2025.

The full facilities data set is attached as Appendix 1, for reference.

4.2 The national cricket facilities review in early 2025 identified 233 indoor and outdoor cricket facilities across Scotland, including:

- 124 outdoor facilities
- 92 indoor facilities
- 17 facilities providing combined indoor and outdoor facilities

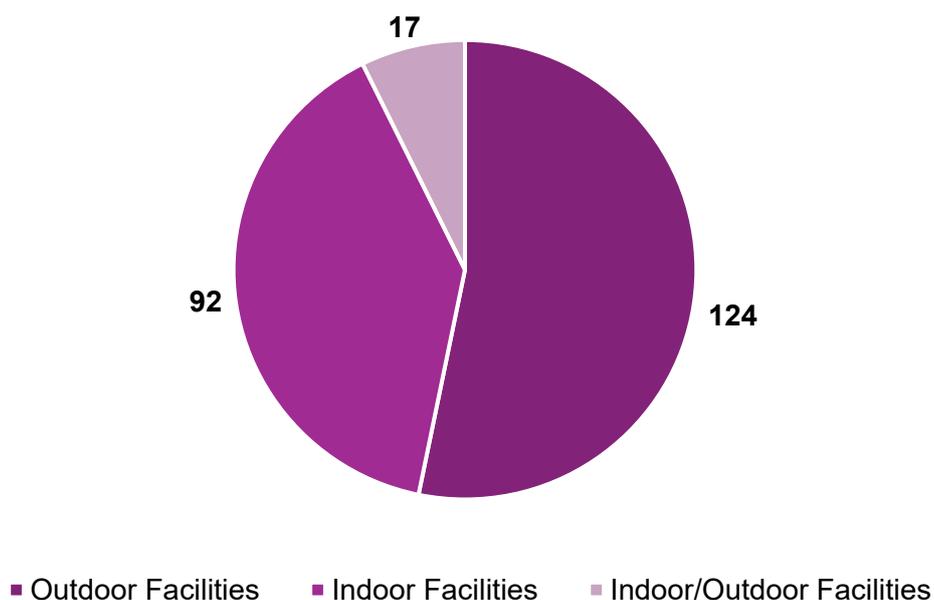


Figure 6 – Cricket Facilities in Scotland by type

4.3 A range of baseline data was collated for the 233 facilities, as follows:

- Facility Name
- Local Authority Area
- Type of Facility (Indoor/Outdoor/Combined)
- Post Code
- Latitude and Longitude
- Affiliated Club (if relevant)
- Population Density (per 10km)
- Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) Ranking

4.5 It is of note that no indoor, outdoor or combined facility was identified within two Local Authority areas – East Dumbartonshire and Na h-Eileanan an Siar (The Western Isles).

4.4 This data has been used to create an interactive map, which will be made available for public use and to assist signpost cricket facilities and provision across Scotland. Maps showing the location of each type of facility are provided below.

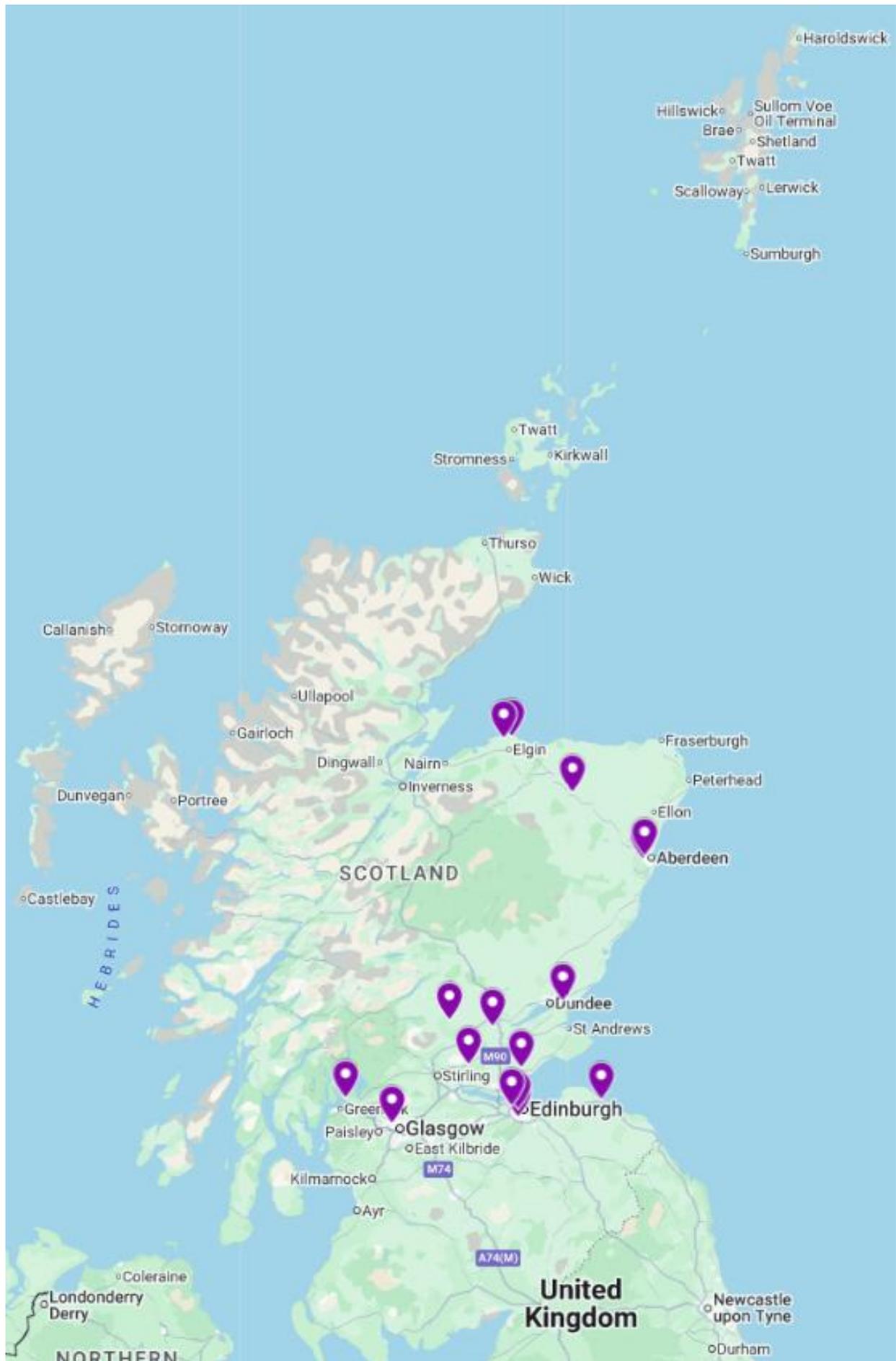
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Outdoor Cricket Facilities



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Combined (indoor and outdoor) Cricket Facilities



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4.5 The number and geographic distribution of cricket facilities across all 32 Local Authority areas in Scotland is shown in Figure 7, below:

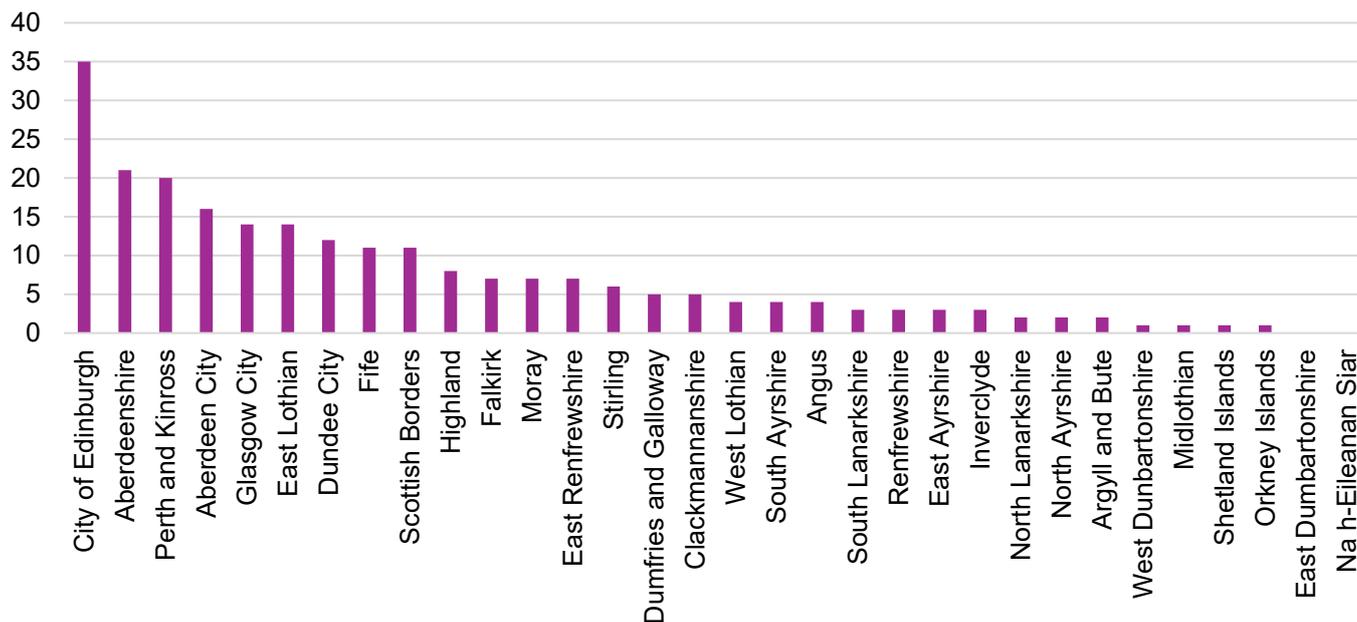


Figure 2 – Number of Cricket Facilities Per Local Authority Area

4.6 In addition, the 30 Local Authorities with Cricket facility provision were assessed to identify the number of people per facility, as show in Figure 8*, below:

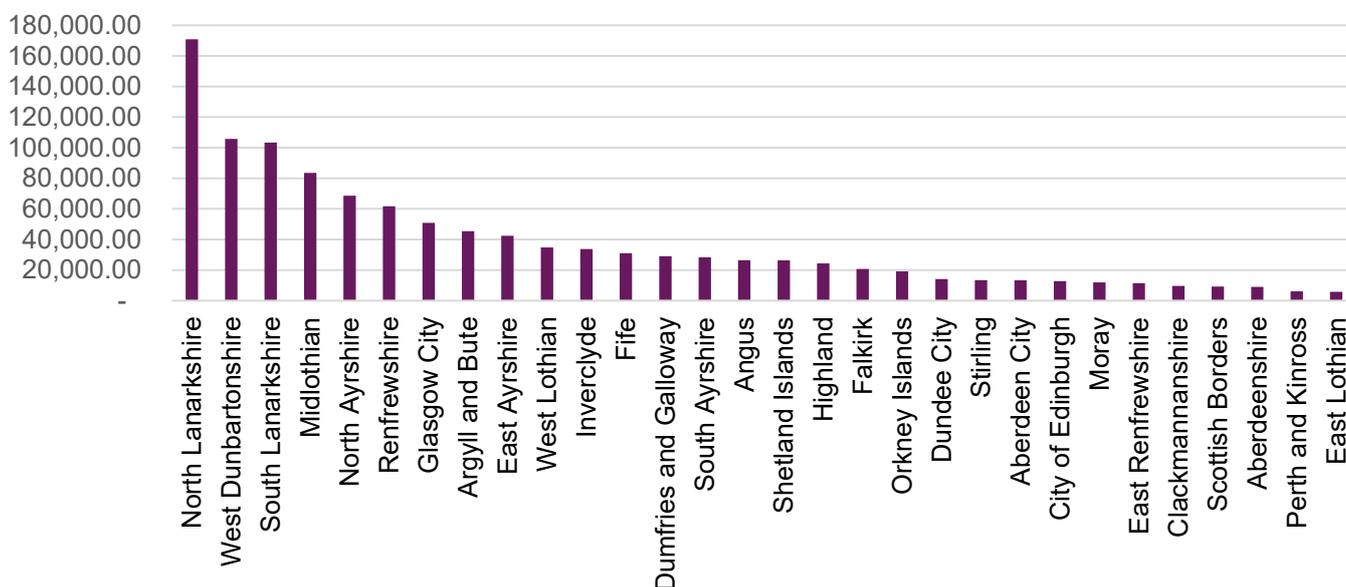


Figure 8 – Local Authority Population per Cricket Facility

* Local Authority figures from mid-year population estimates from the National Records of Scotland. published 14 August 2025.

4.7 Across Scotland, the distribution of cricket facilities can be shown to vary considerably between Local Authority areas, with some regions hosting a relatively high number of facilities while others have very limited, or no, provision.

4.8 When looking at the relative proportion of facilities, it is clear that provision is not aligned with population distribution: certain rural authorities, though having only a small number of facilities, actually enjoy stronger relative access due to lower population levels, whereas some of the larger urban

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authorities, despite having the greatest number of facilities in absolute terms, offer less provision once population is taken into account.

- 4.9 Figure 8 indicates that the greatest need for the development of additional cricket facilities lies in high-population areas where the ratio of people per facility is highest, such as major cities and densely populated central belt authorities.
- 4.10 Addressing this imbalance would ensure that access to cricket is more equitable across Scotland, improving opportunities for participation particularly in urban communities where demand is likely to exceed capacity. In addition, it is important to note that while absolute facility counts highlight geographical spread, the population-adjusted measure provides a more accurate picture of accessibility and should guide future investment decisions.
- 4.11 It should also be noted that this is an absolute assessment against total population and does not consider the accessibility of facilities in terms of the availability of that facility to the relevant population within a specific journey time i.e. 30 minutes.
- 4.12 In addition, each facility's surrounding areas was also assessed in relation to relative deprivation. To calculate relative deprivation, the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) data was utilised. This enables identification of areas where there may be barriers to participation in sport due to social or economic disadvantage.
- 4.13 SIMD is a powerful tool for targeting equity-focused investment and ensuring that facility planning supports inclusion, health outcomes, and community development. There are roughly 7,000 data zones across Scotland which have been categorised as most deprived (Quintile 1 – 0 to 1400) to least deprived (Quintile 5 – 5601 to 7000).

- 4.14 A comparison of cricket facilities against SIMD data is provided within Figure 9 below:

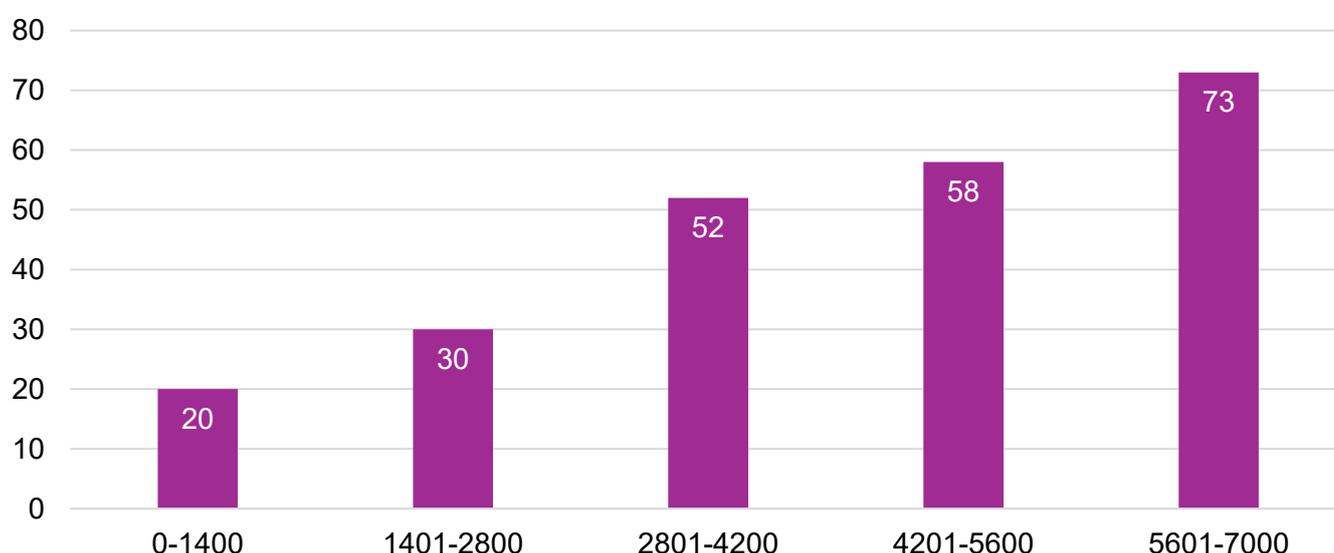


Figure 9 – Number of cricket facilities per SIMD Quintile.

- 4.15 Analysis of cricket facilities by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) quintile shows a clear imbalance in provision. The number of facilities steadily increases across the quintiles, with the most deprived communities (SIMD Quintile 1) having the lowest number of cricket facilities, while the least deprived areas (SIMD Quintile 5) benefit from the highest concentration.
- 4.16 This indicates that individuals living in more affluent areas are more likely to have access to cricket facilities compared to those in more deprived communities, where opportunities to participate are more limited. The greatest need for development therefore lies within the most deprived quintiles,



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where new or improved facilities would help address inequality of access, broaden participation, and support inclusion.

- 4.17 It is also important to note that focusing on investment in deprived areas not only tackles geographic gaps in provision but also aligns with wider strategic goals around reducing inequalities in sport participation and ensuring that cricket is accessible to all communities across Scotland.



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5.0 Club Facility Survey

Outdoor Facilities

5.1 To supplement the data available for the national facilities review, a club survey was circulated to Cricket Scotland clubs in March 2025, receiving 52 responses (41% response rate).

5.2 With regards to outdoor facilities, although 14 clubs owned their facility, the majority of cricket clubs indicated that they leased, rented or hired the facility via another landowner. Examples of 'other' landowners include the Crown Estate, Historic Environment Scotland, charitable organisations, other sports clubs and community benefit organisations.

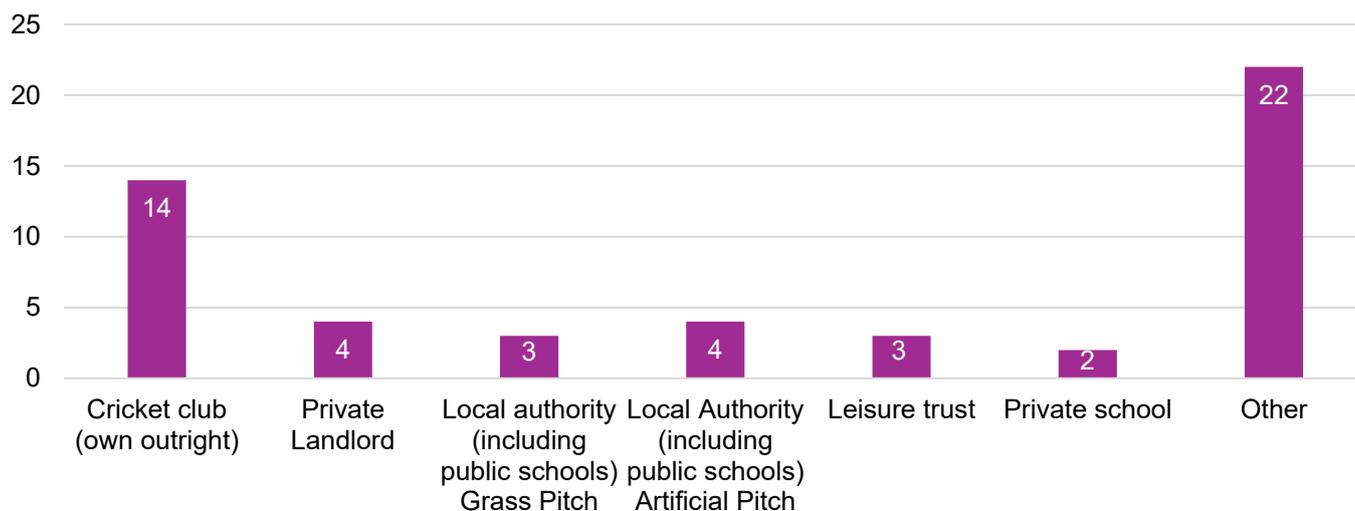


Figure 10 – Survey responses for lease arrangements for cricket clubs

5.3 Of those clubs who reported having a lease in place, there was significant variation in the length of lease, with the average length of lease being 34.5 years and an average of 19 years left on lease arrangements.

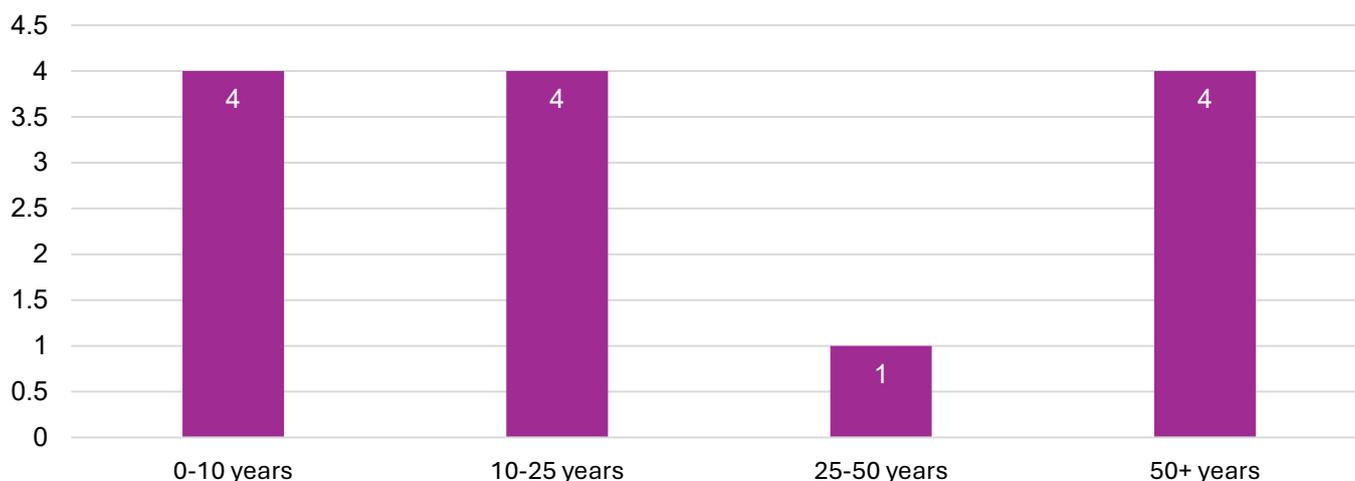


Figure 11 – Survey responses for lease length for cricket clubs

5.4 Out of the 34 clubs that responded to the question, only 2 clubs advised that they shared their facilities with another cricket club.

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5.5 Three was the mode response reported by clubs for the number of teams using each facility.

5.6 Of the 36 clubs that responded to the question, the majority indicated that they utilised a loam prepared surface.

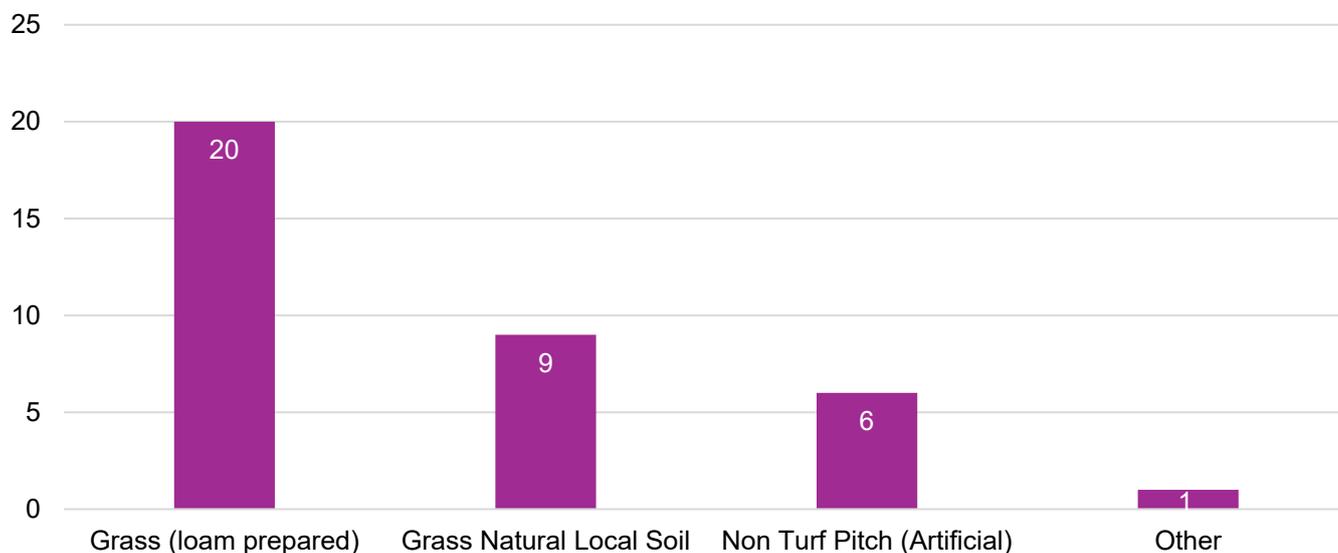


Figure 12 – Survey responses for outdoor facility surface.

5.7 In addition, the clubs reported an average of 8-12 pitches on the square.

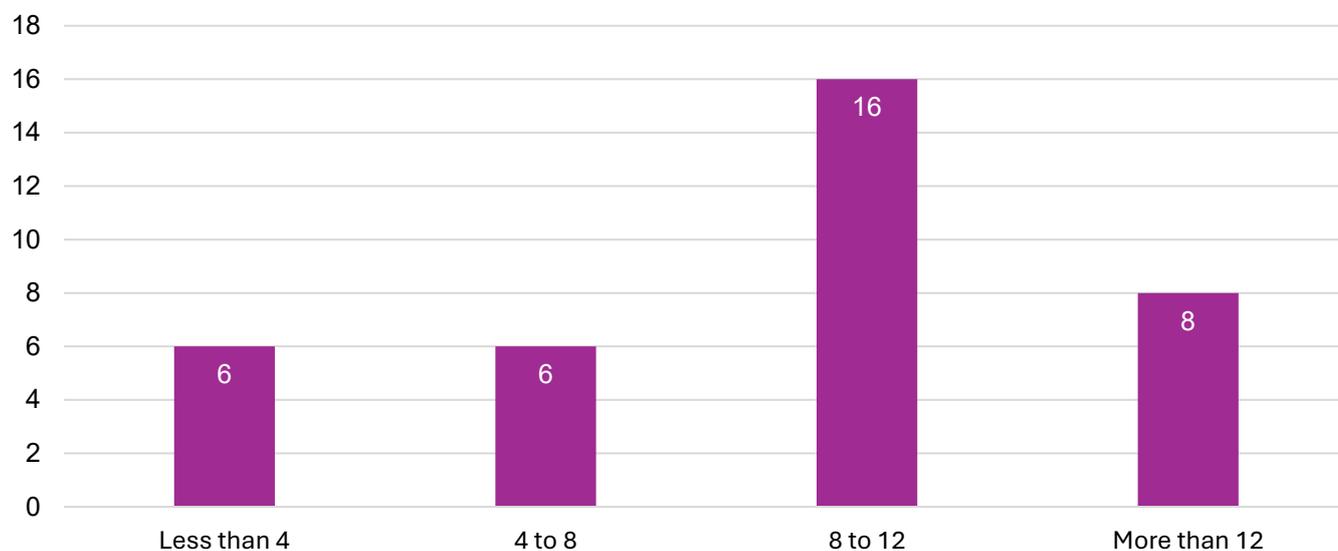


Figure 13 – Survey responses for number of pitches on the square.

5.8 In terms of provision within outdoor facilities, clubs reported the following assets:

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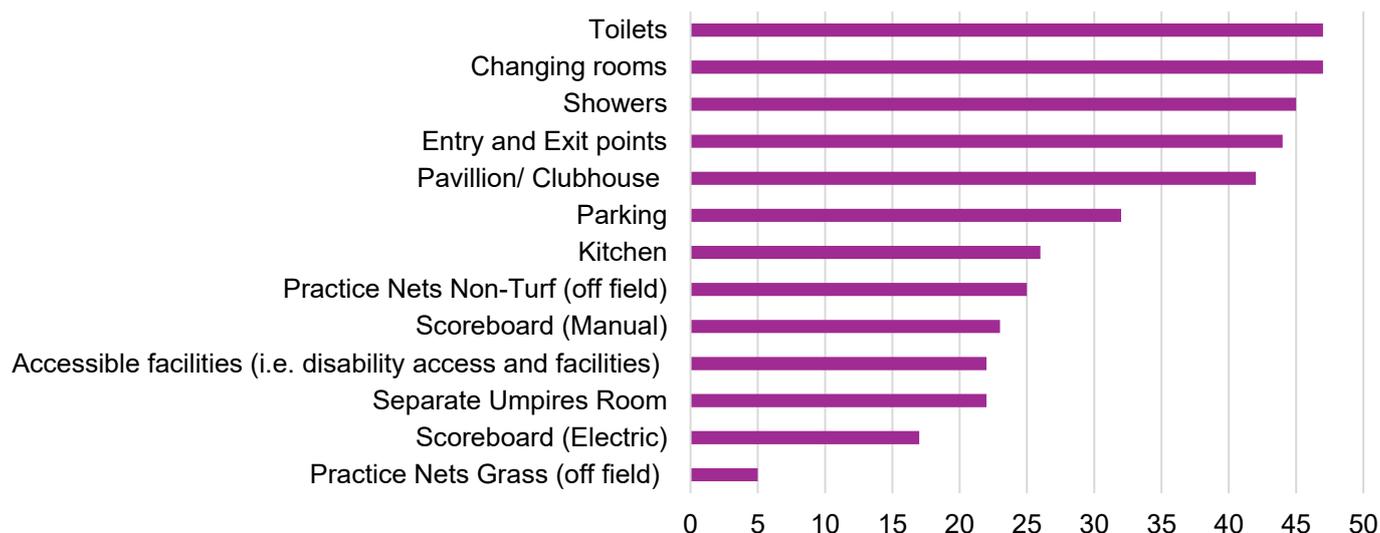


Figure 14 – Survey responses for outdoor facility assets.

5.9 Changing facility provision for outdoor facilities was reported as follows:

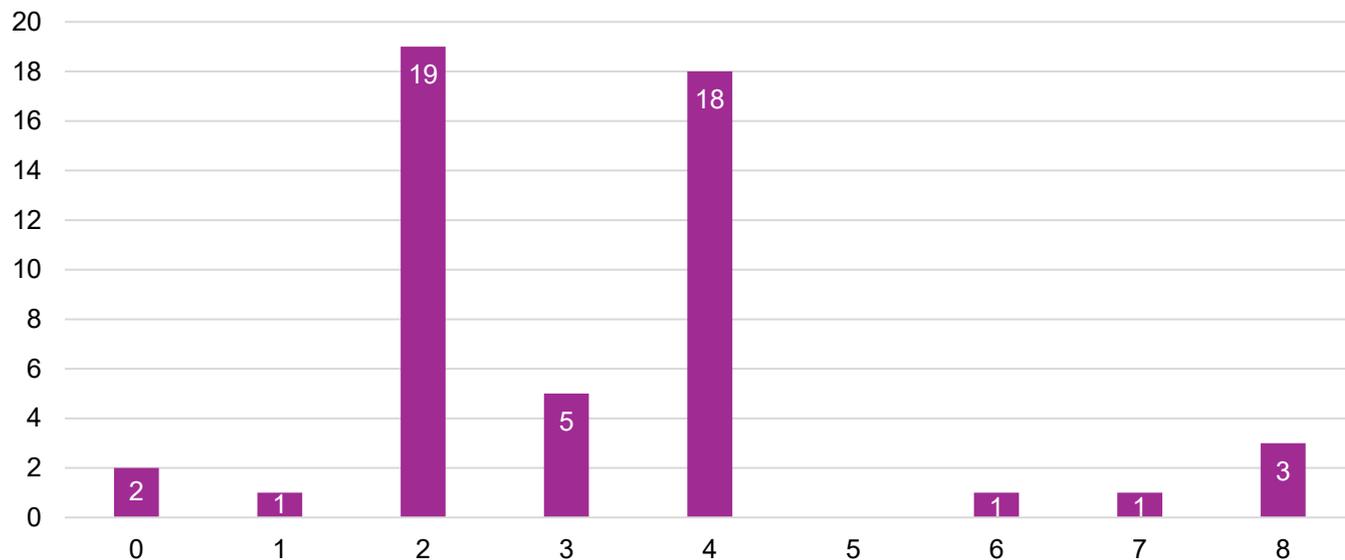


Figure 15 – Survey responses for the number of changing facilities within outdoor facilities.

5.10 Changing facility provision for match officials across the 52 facilities:

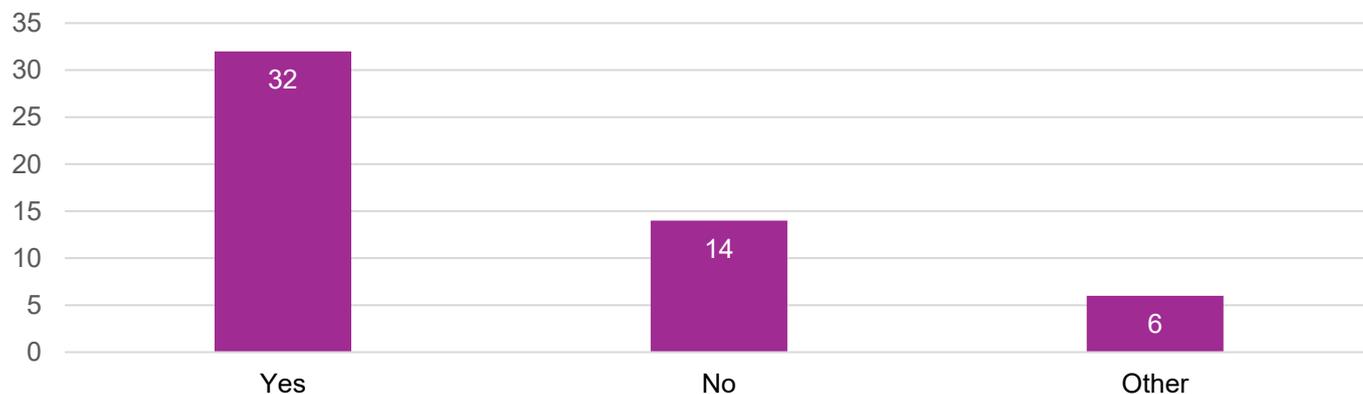


Figure 16 – Survey responses for changing facilities for match officials.

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- 5.11 A series of questions in relation to the ground maintenance arrangements for clubs were also included within the summary. These questions related to ground staff, available equipment, training for ground staff, pitch protection and boundary length. Responses to these questions are not contained within this strategy but will be utilised by Cricket Scotland to support clubs in respect of their groundskeeping arrangements.
- 5.12 On a scale of 1-10 (where 1 is poor and 10 is excellent), clubs rated their outdoor facility against their club needs as an average of 6.7. The distribution of the responses is provided below:

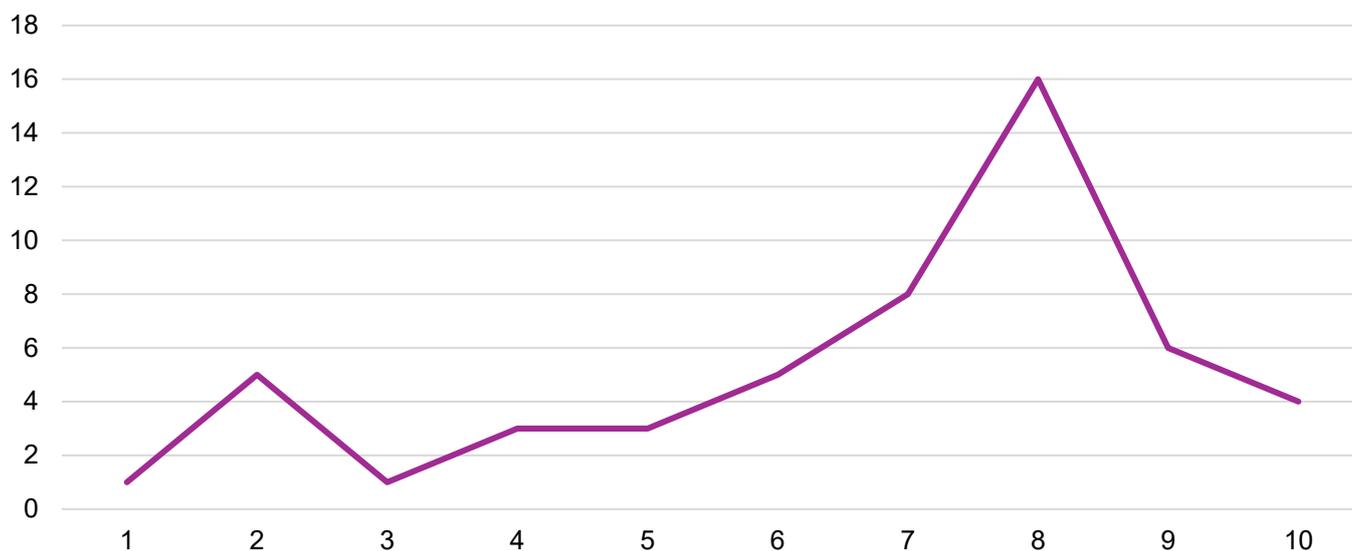


Figure 17 – Survey responses for club ratings outdoor facilities as meeting club needs (where 1 is poor and 10 is excellent).

- 5.13 A number of recurring themes emerge from club feedback on outdoor cricket facilities in Scotland. Playing surfaces are generally regarded as good or even excellent in some cases, but clubs consistently highlight challenges around the maintenance of wickets, outfield and practice facilities, with a lack of access to appropriate machinery, storage, and specialist expertise making standards difficult to sustain.
- 5.14 Many clubs report that practice nets are in poor condition or outdated, representing a significant area in need of investment. Infrastructure issues are also common, particularly the absence or inadequacy of pavilions, changing rooms, toilets, and accessible facilities (including female and disabled provision), with some clubs relying on external venues or temporary arrangements.
- 5.15 Several clubs note the heavy reliance on volunteers to maintain grounds, often without sufficient training or support, and some have lost paid grounds staff due to financial pressures. A further theme is the impact of shared or council-owned facilities, where limited access, competing uses, or lack of council investment constrain development.
- 5.16 Despite these challenges, clubs demonstrate resilience and pride in their facilities, with many actively pursuing fundraising, improvements, and ambitions to host higher-level cricket. Together, these themes point to a need for targeted investment in practice facilities, pavilion and changing infrastructure, and grounds maintenance support to ensure sustainable, inclusive, and high-quality cricket provision across Scotland.

Indoor Facilities

- 5.17 The majority of clubs also reported utilising indoor facilities to support cricket activity:

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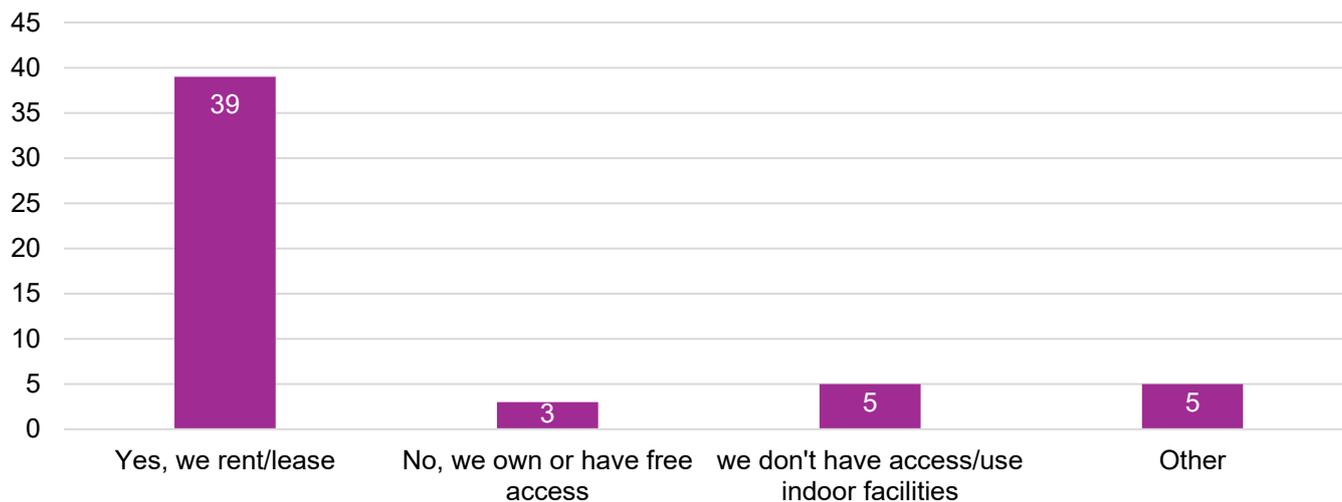


Figure 18 – Survey responses for club's use of indoor facilities.

5.18 Of particular note was the relatively high number of private school facilities reported for indoor facility use:

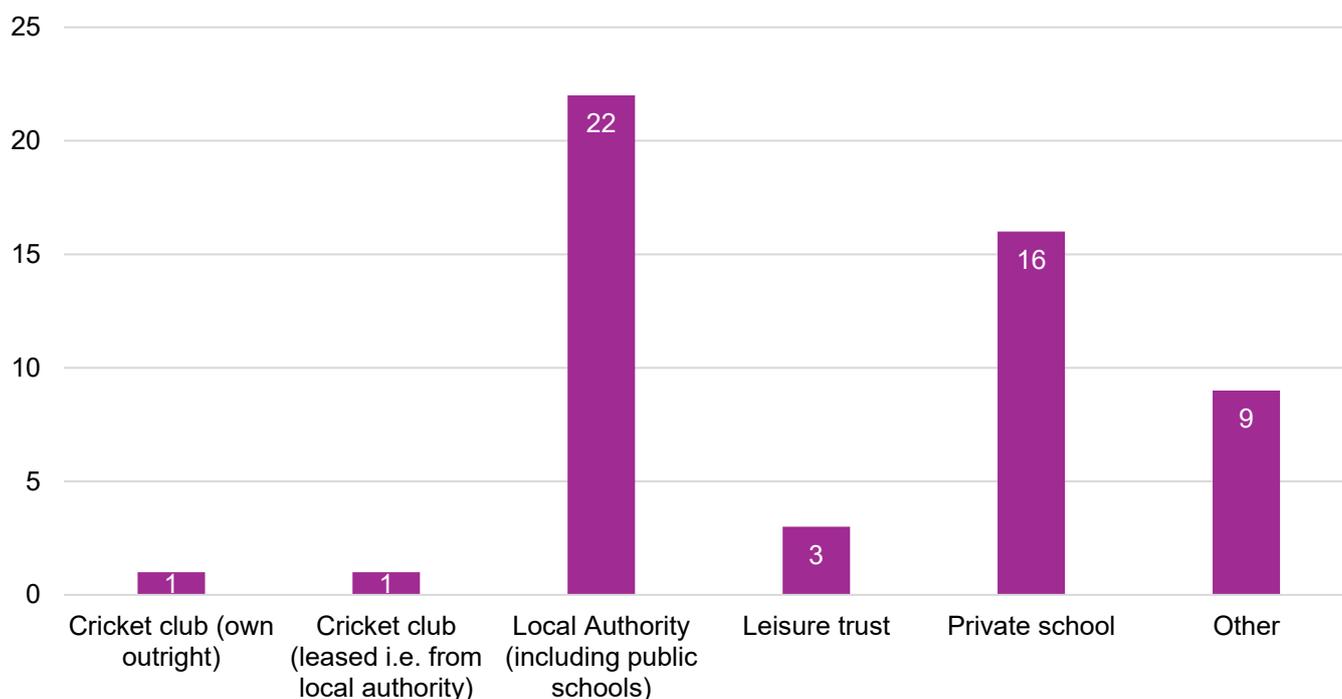


Figure 19 – Survey responses for club use of indoor facility providers.

5.19 Indoor facility costs ranged in price from as little as £12 per hour to £125 per hour, with an average of £45.65 paid per hour by clubs utilising indoor facilities.

5.20 Bowling machines were utilised by 25 of the 52 clubs within indoor sessions.

5.21 For indoor facilities with nets, the number of nets available at each facility was as follows:

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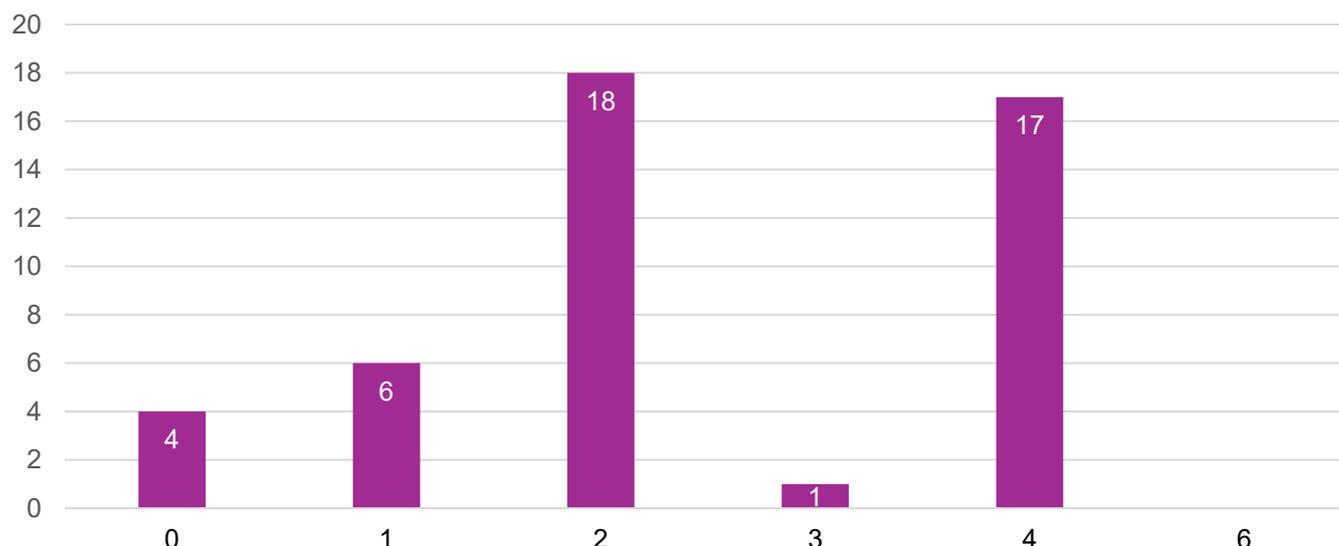


Figure 20 – Survey responses for indoor facility net provision.

5.22 On a scale of 1-10 (where 1 is poor and 10 is excellent), clubs rated their indoor facility against their club needs as an average of 5.9. The distribution of the responses is provided below:

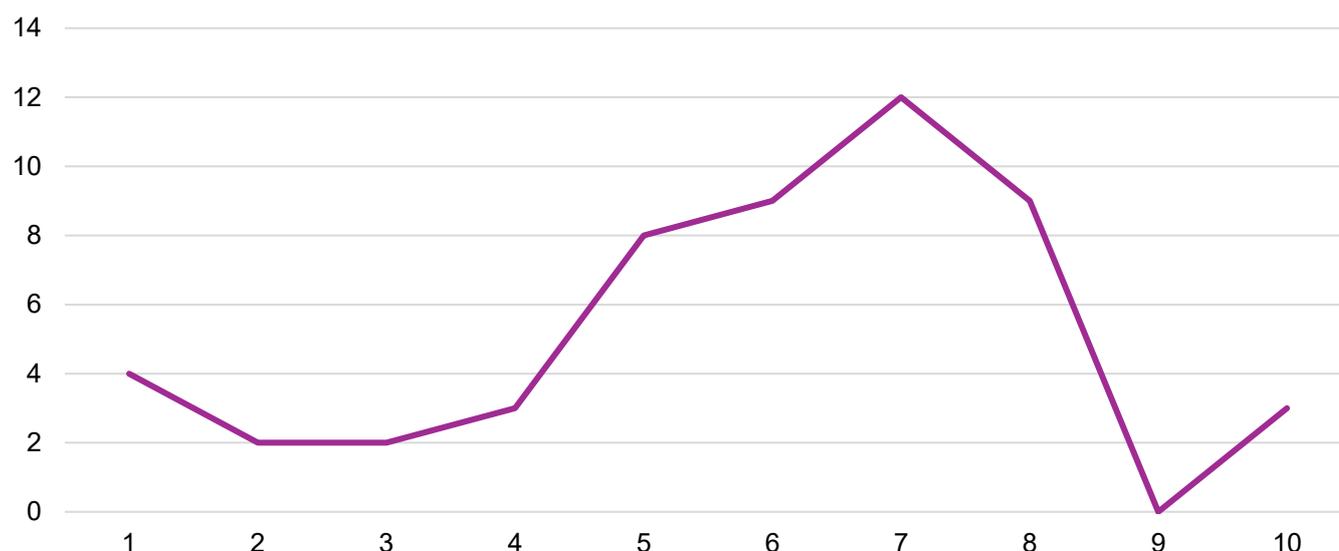


Figure 21 – Survey responses for club ratings indoor facilities as meeting club needs (where 1 is poor and 10 is excellent).

5.23 Feedback on indoor cricket provision across Scotland highlights a number of consistent themes. Access and availability is a major issue, with demand for winter training far exceeding supply in many regions, particularly in the west and north-east, where clubs report a lack of suitable Local Authority or school facilities. Where venues do exist, they are often general-purpose sports halls rather than cricket-specific facilities, leading to compromises such as short run-ups, wooden floors with unrealistic bounce, and limited space for safe training.

5.24 Cost is another significant barrier, with hire prices rising steeply in recent years and placing financial strain on clubs, particularly when large numbers of players are needed to make bookings viable. Several clubs also noted quality and maintenance concerns, including poor lighting, worn nets and mats, or condemned/withdrawn facilities, with little investment being made despite increasing costs.

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5.25 Clubs that rely on private schools or third-party providers often struggle with availability, travel distances, or the lack of community accessibility. Despite these challenges, some clubs have developed positive partnerships with schools or local authorities, and there is recognition that improvements, particularly in affordable, accessible, cricket-specific indoor facilities, would greatly enhance player development, support junior and women's programmes, and ensure sustainable year-round participation in the game.



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6.0 Cricket Grounds

- 6.1 Cricket grounds play a vital role beyond their core sporting purpose. As open spaces, they contribute to the wider network of green infrastructure across Scotland, offering communities places to gather, socialise, and connect with nature.
- 6.2 Their presence within towns, cities, and rural areas adds to the character and identity of local environments, providing valuable breathing space amidst built development. Well-maintained cricket grounds also make a strong visual contribution, often acting as green landmarks at the heart of communities.
- 6.3 In terms of health and wellbeing, cricket grounds provide opportunities for physical activity that extend well beyond cricket itself. Many grounds are used informally by local residents for walking, jogging, children's play, and general exercise. These everyday interactions with green space are proven to support both physical health and mental wellbeing, helping people feel more connected, active, and resilient.
- 6.4 Grounds are also important social spaces, where spectators, families, and friends come together to enjoy the game and the outdoors in a safe and inclusive setting.
- 6.5 More broadly, cricket grounds enhance opportunities for recreation across Scotland. When not being used for formal matches or training, they often function as multi-purpose community assets, hosting events, school activities, and casual recreation. In this way, cricket grounds serve as flexible, shared spaces that benefit entire communities, not just those who play the sport.
- 6.6 Protecting and investing in these facilities therefore has a wider social value: supporting active lifestyles, fostering community cohesion, and ensuring access to high-quality open spaces.
- 6.7 Owners and managers of cricket grounds, whether local authorities, cricket clubs, or charitable trusts, face a growing array of challenges in ensuring the ongoing provision of facilities. Climate volatility has emerged as a major concern. Extreme weather can cripple a season, drain resources, and undermine income streams.
- 6.8 Groundskeepers themselves report that shifting weather patterns (from unusually wet springs to unseasonably dry summers) are making traditional pitch preparation increasingly uncertain and complex.
- 6.9 Financial pressures compound these environmental challenges. Maintenance costs for grass wickets are pushing clubs to the edge. In one survey undertaken by the Cricket Club Development Network, the average annual maintenance expenses reached £15,000, rising above £30,000 for some, and yet basic income for clubs often fails to cover these outlays¹.
- 6.10 The decline of volunteer groundskeepers, combined with rising demand for specialist skills and equipment, further intensifies the problem. Many experienced groundskeepers are retiring, with few replacements in sight; the ones who remain tend to prioritise better-funded clubs, leaving those in more deprived areas disadvantaged.
- 6.11 In response to some of these challenges, the England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB) has sought to intervene with targeted funding and infrastructure investments. The ECB's Grass Pitch Improvement Fund, backed by £5 million in National Lottery funding over three years, aims to help around 250 projects upgrade unsafe or substandard grass pitches, particularly in areas serving women and girls, disabled cricketers, ethnically diverse communities, and lower socio-economic groups.

¹ <https://committees.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/133959/html>

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- 6.12 While the ECB's £5 million Grass Pitch Improvement Fund, supported by Sport England and National Lottery resources, represents a positive step for clubs in England and Wales, there is currently no equivalent mechanism in place for Scotland. Given that lottery funding is generated UK-wide, there is a strong case for applying a Barnett-style allocation to ensure that Scottish cricket receives a fair and proportionate share of these resources.
- 6.13 Cricket grounds in Scotland face many of the same challenges - climate impacts, rising maintenance costs, and pressures on land use, yet clubs here must rely on more general, non-sport-specific funding streams. Ensuring a dedicated allocation for Scotland would create parity of opportunity, allow targeted investment in women's and girls' cricket, disability cricket, and clubs in deprived communities, and strengthen the long-term sustainability of cricket facilities across the country.
- 6.14 Taken together, these factors reflect mounting pressure on the capacity of clubs and authorities to sustain cricket facilities. Climate impacts, financial gaps, land insecurity, and the erosion of specialist labour combine to threaten cricket grounds, especially in urban and deprived areas. National initiatives provide crucial support, but ongoing resilience will require integrated strategies that include sustainable funding for maintenance, adaptation to climate realities, and long-term protection of valued facilities.

Cricket Grounds

- 6.14 A series of questions in relation to the ground maintenance arrangements for clubs were also included within the club survey circulated to Cricket Scotland clubs in March 2025. A summary of these responses have been provided below whilst noting that the responses from clubs were limited so this cannot be considered a definitive reflection across Scottish cricket grounds.

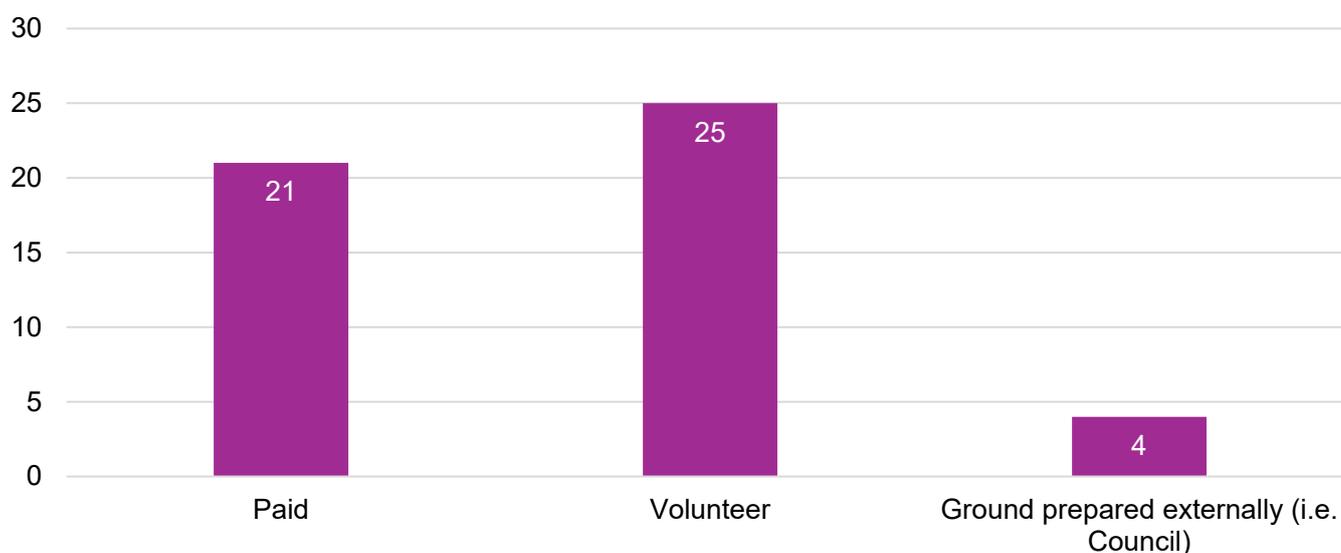


Figure 22 – Reported employment position of groundstaff

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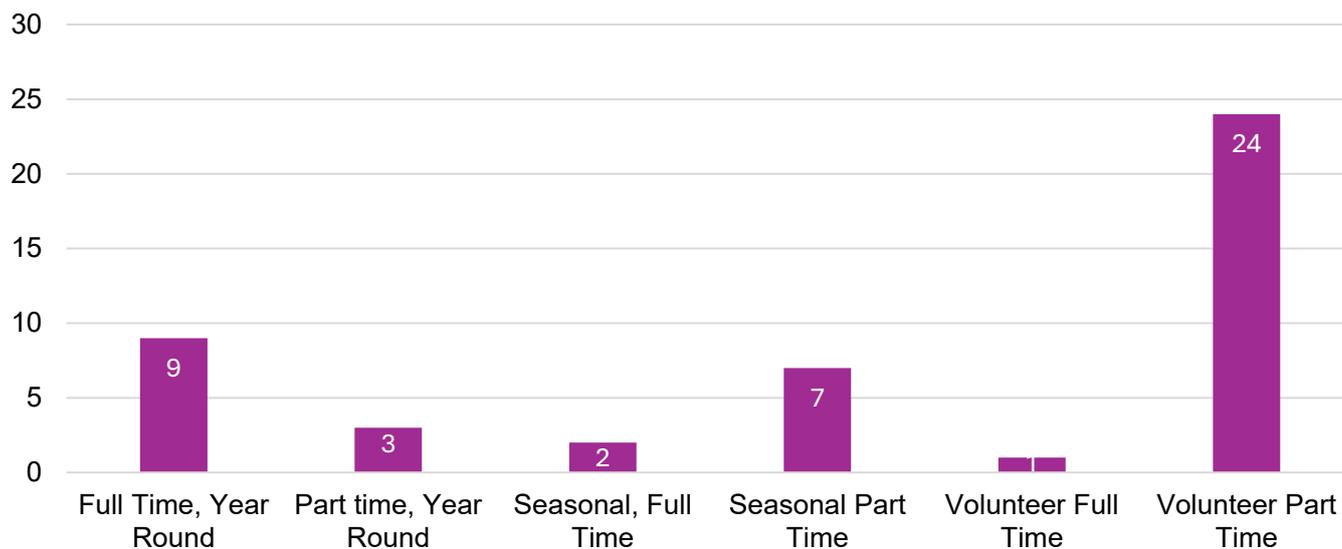


Figure 23 – Groundstaff employment category

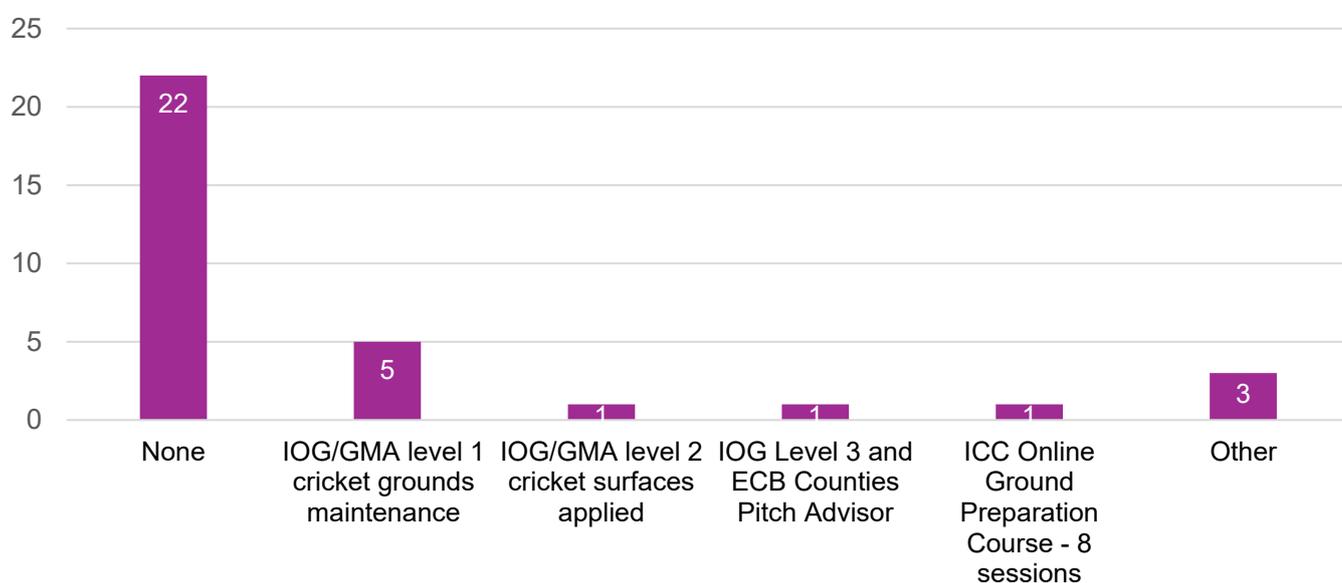


Figure 24 – Reported training by groundstaff

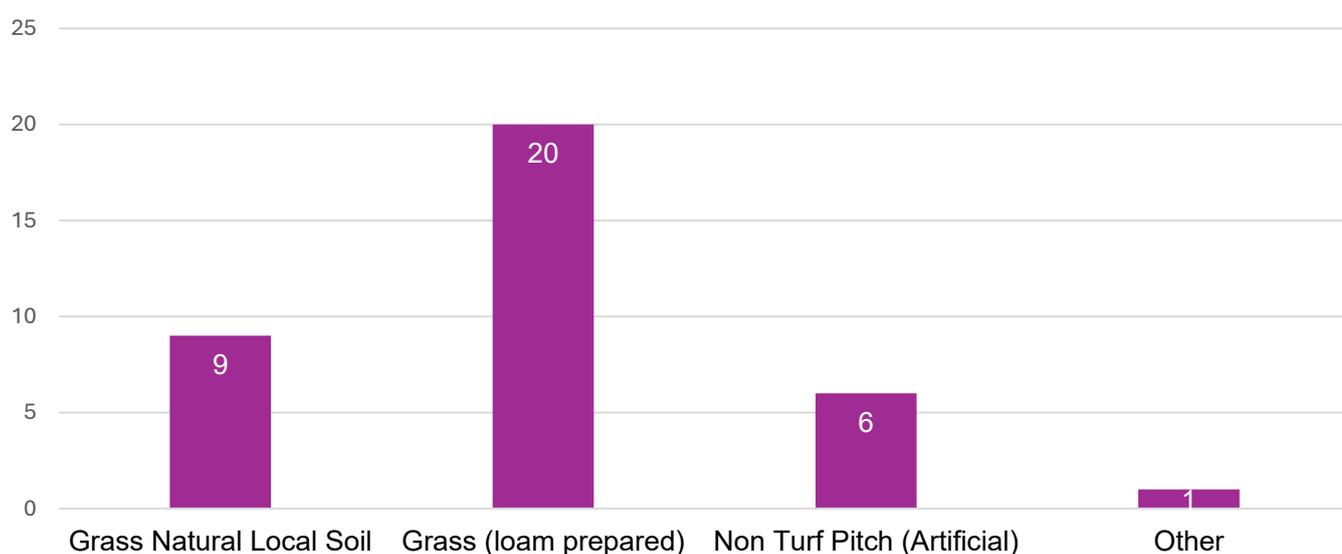


Figure 25 – Type of surface

Cricket Scotland National Facilities Strategy

7.0 Women and Girls

7.1 Cricket Scotland's Strategic Priorities 2024 -2028 are as follows:

- Inspire women and girls to get involved
- Embed a culture of equality
- Develop sustainable success on the pitch
- Become a trusted, effective Scottish Governing Body of Sport (SGB)

7.2 To achieve Cricket Scotland's strategic priorities, a Women and Girls' Action Plan was developed and launched by Cricket Scotland in March 2025, focusing on ensuring equal access to resources and facilities.

7.3 While access to facilities is a challenge for all players, women and girls, who represent a less established demographic in the sport, are disproportionately affected. A key target of the action plan is to increase the percentage of clubs offering women-only and/or girls-only teams from 23% to 50% by 2028. Achieving this ambitious goal will require clubs to improve their facilities and proactively address barriers to participation.

7.4 To gain a deeper understanding of the challenges Scottish cricket clubs face in relation to women and girls' provision, interviews were conducted with eight cricket clubs and two Cricket Scotland staff members. These discussions revealed a series of common facility-related issues that hinder participation, particularly for women and girls.

Outdoor Facilities

7.5 It was highlighted during interviews that many cricket pavilions in Scotland lack adequate provisions for female players, creating significant obstacles to participation. Outdated infrastructure often results in insufficient or non-existent separate changing rooms for women and girls, forcing players to change in unsuitable locations such as toilets or cars.

7.6 Toilet and shower facilities are frequently inadequate, with some clubs still lacking basic provisions such as clean, accessible, and private spaces for female players. This contributes to a general sense of unwelcomeness within some clubs, where women and girls feel like an afterthought rather than an integral part of the club structure.

7.7 Access to pitches is also a challenge. One example that was noted was a club with six adult teams but only one pitch, which heavily restricts training and match opportunities for women's and girls' cricket. A lack of prioritisation for female teams compounds the issue, with men's teams often being given first choice on training slots and match scheduling, leading to inconsistent access for women and girls. Many historic venues require significant refurbishment to ensure inclusivity, including adjustments to clubhouse layouts and measures to guarantee gender-equitable access to facilities.

7.8 While many clubs have multiple changing rooms, the availability of space does not necessarily translate to inclusivity. Figure 10, above, outlines the number of changing facilities across clubs. Although some clubs have three or more changing rooms, this does not necessarily mean they are equipped to accommodate multiple teams simultaneously or to provide private spaces for women and girls. In some cases, even clubs with multiple changing rooms still rely on communal shower areas, which can act as a deterrent to female participation.

Indoor Facilities

7.9 Year-round training opportunities are crucial, particularly given Scotland's unpredictable weather, yet many clubs struggle to access high-quality indoor training spaces. This lack of provision directly limits player development and restricts opportunities for regular practice, especially during the winter months. A major challenge is the shortage of indoor facilities that can accommodate cricket, with rural areas particularly affected, as long travel distances often deter participation. Where facilities do exist, high booking costs make it difficult for clubs to provide consistent winter training, especially for women's and girls' teams.

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- 7.10 In addition to cost, competing demands for space in shared-use facilities pose another obstacle, with cricket frequently losing out to sports such as football, netball, and badminton. Few clubs have their own indoor nets, leaving many reliant on external providers where availability is inconsistent and often insufficient.
- 7.11 There are, however, positive examples such as Blairgowrie Recreation Centre in Perth and Kinross, which has successfully bridged the gap by offering suitable training provision. Nevertheless, the wider picture is clear: without further investment in indoor facilities, access to regular, affordable, and high-quality training will remain a limiting factor for the development of cricket, and particularly women and girls' cricket, across Scotland.
- 7.12 Upgrading cricket facilities will play a crucial role in improving accessibility and encouraging greater female participation. Investment in better infrastructure can help remove key barriers and create an environment where women and girls feel valued and supported.
- 7.13 Some clubs, such as Carlton Cricket Club, are already taking steps by revamping their changing areas to be more inclusive, ensuring that female players have appropriate spaces to shower and change. Expanding indoor training opportunities is also vital, with funding for cricket-specific spaces, high-quality nets, and bowling machines providing year-round development pathways for female cricketers.
- 7.14 Improved access to pitches is another priority, with clubs needing to ensure a fairer allocation of training and match slots between men's and women's teams so that female players are no longer treated as a secondary priority. In addition, investment at the club level in female-friendly spaces, including welcoming social areas and safe environments within clubhouses, will help retain players and foster a stronger sense of community.
- 7.15 Enhancing infrastructure in these ways is essential to meeting the rising demand from women and girls and to ensuring that cricket in Scotland becomes a truly inclusive sport. With appropriate funding and strategic planning, clubs can build a sustainable future in which female participation is fully embedded within the Scottish cricket landscape.

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8.0 Cricket Scotland National Training Facilities and National Stadium

National Training Facilities

- 8.1 Cricket Scotland's national training set-up is organised around the National Cricket Academy base at the Mary Erskine School (MES) sports centre, in Ravelston, Edinburgh and a network of club and school partners for outdoor and match preparation rather than a single, purpose-built, year-round high-performance campus.
- 8.2 This distributed model is functional but compares modestly with several peer nations of similar ranking that now operate centralised, cricket-specific high-performance hubs. For example, Cricket Ireland trains at a dedicated high-performance centre co-located with the Sport Ireland Institute in Abbotstown and is progressing a new national stadium with practice arenas and a performance centre for 2028, creating an integrated world-class base for both men and women.
- 8.3 By contrast, UAE's national teams train at the ICC Academy in Dubai, a state-of-the-art complex with extensive indoor and outdoor facilities. Oman has the Oman Cricket Academy and Al Amerat international complex (upgraded for global events) and the Netherlands has expanded indoor capacity to support year-round preparation. Namibia has opened/announced a new high-performance centre as part of the Namibia cricket ground project in Windhoek, including indoor training and gym provision.
- 8.4 Collectively, these examples indicate that Scotland's model, anchored at Ravelston and reliant on third-party venues, offers fewer consolidated, cricket-specific training assets than many peers, particularly for winter/indoor and integrated sports-science/strength and conditioning support.
- 8.5 As Scotland looks ahead to co-hosting the 2030 Men's T20 World Cup with England and Ireland, the comparative gap suggests clear strategic value in developing a central, cricket-specific high-performance hub with modern indoor lanes, specialist wickets, and co-located performance services to serve both men's and women's programmes year-round.

National Stadium

- 8.6 In a similar vein, Scotland does not have a single, purpose-built national cricket stadium. Men's and women's internationals are staged across a small set of club grounds, principally The Grange (Edinburgh), with other ICC-approved venues including Mannofield (Aberdeen), Titwood (Glasgow) and Cambusdoon (Ayr), and more recently Forthill (Dundee). These grounds are picturesque and proven hosts, but they are essentially enhanced club facilities with modest permanent capacity and event infrastructure compared with purpose-built national venues.
- 8.7 The most explicit move toward creating a dedicated home for Scottish cricket came in 2014, when Cricket Scotland announced a partnership with Stirling Council and Stirling County CC to redevelop New Williamfield as a "world-class centre for cricket in the heart of Scotland"¹, envisaging new pavilion and indoor facilities and a relocation of Cricket Scotland's headquarters.
- 8.8 New Williamfield did stage matches during the 2015 ICC World T20 Qualifier, but the broader vision did not crystallise into a permanent national stadium.
- 8.9 Among peer (Associate) nations, provision is mixed but several now have clearer "national venue" propositions. The UAE possesses three fully-fledged international stadiums (Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah) and benefits from the ICC Academy next door to Dubai International Stadium, creating a year-round high-performance/event hub.
- 8.10 Oman's Al Amerat (Oman Cricket Academy Ground) was significantly upgraded for global events (new floodlights, expanded capacity, improved pavilions) and has hosted ICC tournament fixtures—an example of a smaller nation consolidating activity at a defined national complex.

¹ www.scottishconstructionnow.com/articles/cricket-scotland-track-relocation-stirling

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- 8.11 The Netherlands relies primarily on VRA Amstelveen for internationals (with temporary overlay as needed), which, while still a club ground, functions as the de facto national venue. Namibia is moving beyond a club-ground model: its new FNB Namibia Cricket Stadium in Windhoek (c.7,000 capacity) integrates high-performance facilities and is slated to host major ICC events in 2026–27 marking a step-change in consolidated national infrastructure.
- 8.12 Within this landscape, Cricket Ireland's position is changing fastest. Ireland historically used multiple temporary-overlay venues (Malahide, Clontarf, Stormont, Bready), but in August 2024 the Irish Government approved the National Cricket Stadium and high-performance centre at the Sport Ireland Campus (Abbotstown) to proceed to pre-tender, with planning/design through mid-2025. Current media reporting indicates initial construction targeted for completion in 2028 ahead of co-hosting the 2030 Men's T20 World Cup.
- 8.13 Ireland's aspirations for a national stadium include a 4,000+ seat floodlit stadium (expandable with temporary seating to c12,000) plus practice facilities and a co-located high-performance centre.
- 8.14 In comparison with several Associate Nations that either centralise around a national complex (UAE, Oman) or are now building one (Namibia, Ireland), Scotland's multi-venue club-ground model remains serviceable but less consolidated and less event-ready. If Scotland wishes to match peers on spectator capacity, broadcast/operations infrastructure, and integrated elite preparation, the comparative evidence points to the strategic value of developing or designating a national stadium with modern permanent amenities, or pursuing a hybrid approach with a lead venue upgraded to near-permanent "national" status.



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9.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

- 9.1 The 2025 facilities review highlights that Scotland has a sizeable network of 233 cricket facilities, with both indoor and outdoor provision distributed across 30 of the 32 Local Authority areas. However, the data shows significant regional variation: while some rural areas enjoy good access relative to their population, large urban centres with high population density, such as those in the central belt, face a shortage of facilities relative to demand. This imbalance suggests that participation growth will be constrained unless additional capacity is created in these urban locations.
- 9.2 The analysis also reveals two clear gaps in provision: East Dunbartonshire and Na h-Eileanan an Siar currently have no identified cricket facilities. While geographic spread is important, the study underlines that population-adjusted measures are a better guide for planning, as they more accurately reflect accessibility and demand. Investment decisions should therefore focus on addressing under-provision in high-population areas where the ratio of people per facility is greatest.
- 9.3 A further concern is the socio-economic distribution of facilities. Comparison with the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) shows that cricket facilities are disproportionately concentrated in more affluent areas. Communities within the most deprived quintile (SIMD Q1) have the lowest number of facilities, while those in the least deprived quintile (Q5) benefit from the highest levels of provision. This inequity reinforces existing barriers to participation, limiting opportunities for people in disadvantaged areas to access the sport.
- 9.4 Taken together, these findings point to the need for a strategic approach that prioritises facility development in two key areas: high-density urban local authorities, and communities within the most deprived quintiles. Doing so will not only relieve pressure on existing facilities but also advance wider goals of equity, inclusion, and health improvement.
- 9.5 Regular data collection and analysis, including surveys and audits, should be used to track progress and inform facility planning, ensuring that facilities meet the needs of diverse groups. Facilities should be people centred and designed or refurbished to be physically accessible for individuals with disabilities, incorporating features such as ramps, accessible changing rooms and sensory-friendly spaces, where appropriate. Cricket Scotland's investment strategy should therefore be guided by these insights, ensuring that future resources are targeted where they can have the greatest impact on accessibility and participation.
- 9.6 The club survey highlighted that while a minority of clubs own their facilities outright, most rely on leases, rentals, or agreements with landowners such as local authorities, schools, or charitable organisations. Lease lengths vary significantly, but on average, clubs report reasonable security of tenure.
- 9.7 Playing surfaces were generally viewed positively, though concerns emerged about the sustainability of standards due to maintenance challenges, lack of equipment, and limited expertise. Facilities such as pavilions, changing rooms, and accessible provision are often outdated or absent, and practice nets are frequently in poor condition, representing a priority area for investment.
- 9.8 Clubs also noted a heavy dependence on volunteers for ground maintenance, often without training or adequate support. This reliance, coupled with the loss of paid ground staff in some places, raises concerns over long-term upkeep.
- 9.9 Shared or council-owned sites present further issues, including limited access and competing uses, often compounded by minimal local authority investment. Despite these obstacles, clubs expressed pride in their facilities and ambitions to host higher-level cricket, underlining the importance of targeted investment in practice infrastructure, pavilion upgrades, and grounds maintenance support.
- 9.10 Most clubs reported using indoor facilities, with a notable reliance on private school venues alongside some access to local authority and leisure trust sites. The costs of indoor hire vary widely, averaging around £45 per hour, which many clubs felt placed a financial strain on their operations.



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- 9.11 Availability is a pressing issue, particularly in the west and north-east of Scotland, where winter training demand far exceeds supply. Even where facilities are available, they are often generic sports halls, creating compromises in training quality such as short run-ups, poor surfaces, and limited safe space.
- 9.12 Costs and quality remain persistent concerns. Rising hire charges have made bookings difficult to sustain, and issues such as poor lighting, outdated or unsafe nets, and inadequate maintenance were frequently highlighted. Clubs relying on third-party providers often face additional barriers of limited availability, long travel distances, or lack of community access.
- 9.13 The reported experience of women and girls underlines both the opportunities and the persistent challenges facing Scottish cricket. Despite clear strategic priorities to inspire participation and embed equality, interviews with clubs revealed that outdated infrastructure remains a major barrier.
- 9.14 Many pavilions lack appropriate changing, shower, and toilet facilities for women and girls, leaving players to rely on unsuitable alternatives. Access to pitches is also uneven, with men's teams frequently prioritised over women's and girls' teams, which restricts opportunities for training and matches. Even clubs with multiple changing rooms are not always equipped to provide private, inclusive spaces, highlighting that physical availability does not always equate to accessibility.
- 9.15 As Cricket plays a vital role in community participation, personal development, and inclusive opportunities across Scotland, facilities must support broader participation pathways that enable people from all backgrounds to engage with the game. This should include inclusive training and development opportunities and flexible participation models and match modifications to ensure that all cricketing, including those with disabilities, can thrive. By embedding inclusivity within facility planning, cricket can continue to grow as a sport for everyone.
- 9.16 This approach would align with the UK Government's *Plan for Change*, which prioritises breaking down barriers to opportunity and tackling health inequalities through prevention. By promoting the development of accessible sports facilities in a range of locations this strategy directly supports national objectives to improve community health and widen participation, contributing to broader social and public health outcomes.
- 9.17 Indoor provision poses an equally significant challenge. Clubs struggle to secure regular, affordable access to high-quality indoor spaces, especially in rural areas where travel distances are long and costs are prohibitive. Cricket often loses out to other sports in shared venues, and few clubs have their own indoor nets, limiting development opportunities during the winter months.
- 9.18 While positive examples exist, such as clubs investing in upgraded changing facilities and centres offering inclusive training environments, the broader picture shows a pressing need for investment. Improved infrastructure, both indoor and outdoor, is essential to make women and girls feel valued within clubs, provide equitable access to facilities, and foster sustainable growth. Meeting these needs will be key to achieving Cricket Scotland's goal of embedding female participation as a core part of the sport's future.
- 9.19 The National Facility Strategy highlights the dual importance of cricket grounds in Scotland, both as sporting assets and as community green spaces. Grounds contribute to local identity, provide opportunities for informal recreation, and support health and wellbeing beyond cricket itself. They also serve as social hubs where people come together, reinforcing their value as multi-purpose community resources.
- 9.20 However, maintaining these spaces has become increasingly difficult. Clubs face significant challenges from climate change, with unpredictable weather disrupting pitch preparation and threatening revenue. Financial pressures are acute and this strain is compounded by a decline in experienced volunteer groundskeepers and a shortage of replacements.

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- 9.21 While the ECB has introduced targeted funding for grassroots pitch improvement in England and Wales, there is currently no equivalent for Scotland. Given that lottery funding is UK-wide, the report makes a strong case for a proportionate allocation to Scottish cricket, which would enable targeted investment in women's and girls' provision, disability cricket, and facilities in disadvantaged communities. Without such support, the combined impacts of climate, financial pressures, and erosion of specialist labour pose a serious threat to the long-term sustainability of cricket grounds.
- 9.22 The facilities review also makes clear that Scotland's current performance model, centred on the Mary Erskine School in Edinburgh and supplemented by partner clubs and schools, is functional but limited when compared with international peers. Other Associate nations such as Ireland, Oman, and Namibia have invested in purpose-built high-performance centres and national stadiums that provide year-round, integrated facilities. By contrast, Scotland's distributed approach leaves gaps in key areas like indoor training capacity, specialist wickets, and co-located sports science support.
- 9.23 With the country preparing to co-host the 2030 Men's T20 World Cup, there is a strong strategic case for developing a centralised high-performance hub that can serve men's and women's programmes on an equal footing.
- 9.24 With regard to a national stadium, Scotland relies on a small number of enhanced club venues to host internationals. While picturesque and experienced in staging matches, these grounds lack the permanent capacity and infrastructure of a true national stadium.
- 9.25 Earlier ambitions for a world-class centre at New Williamfield in Stirling did not materialise, leaving Scotland without a flagship venue. Meanwhile, comparator nations have consolidated around defined national venues, with Ireland now progressing plans for a purpose-built national stadium and high-performance centre ahead of 2030. To keep pace and to ensure readiness for major events, Scotland faces a clear choice: either invest in developing or designating a national stadium with modern permanent facilities, or significantly upgrade a lead venue to function as a de facto national home.

Recommendations

- 9.26 This National Facilities Strategy seeks to propose a number of recommendations in support of the vision for cricket facilities in Scotland from 2025 – 2035. The recommendations have also been aligned with the priorities within the broader 2024 – 2028 Cricket Scotland Strategy. These are:

Strategic Priority 1 - Inspire Women and Girls to Get Involved

Recommendation 1:

Facilities are appropriate for a changing demographic.

The engagement of women and girls and those from Scotland's ethnic minorities will only take place in a sport that caters for their requirements. Cricket in Scotland has a long history, but to ensure future success cricket, and cricket facilities, need to reflect the needs of communities which they serve.

Improving the experience of women and girls must be a central objective for the next decade. Investment should focus on delivering female-friendly facilities, including private changing areas, showers, and toilets, as well as welcoming and inclusive social spaces within pavilions. Clubs must also be supported on the allocation of pitches and training slots equitably between men's and women's teams, ensuring equal access as a condition of any future facility funding.

These steps should be directly linked to Cricket Scotland's strategic target of increasing the number of clubs offering women's and girls' teams from 23% to 50% by 2028.

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Strategic Priority 2 - Embed a Culture of Equality

Recommendation 2:

Address Geographic and Socio-Economic Inequalities

Future investment must be guided by evidence of where demand is greatest and provision is weakest. In particular, high-population urban authorities in the central belt should be prioritised, as existing facilities are under significant strain.

Areas with no identified facilities, such as East Dunbartonshire and Na h-Eileanan an Siar, also require attention to close geographic gaps. At the same time, facility planning should address socio-economic disparities by directing resources to communities within the most deprived SIMD quintiles, ensuring that cricket is not disproportionately concentrated in affluent areas.

By focusing on accessibility in both high-density and disadvantaged locations, Cricket Scotland can relieve pressure on existing sites while advancing wider goals of equity, inclusion, and community wellbeing.

Recommendation 3:

Scottish Cricket is open to innovation in ways to engage diverse needs and play cricket.

Traditionally cricket has focused on the provision of physical facilities to accommodate the sport, requires large areas of open space or suitable netting for indoor facilities. However, technical advances in equipment can provide innovative solutions such as the provision of portable pitches, enabling access to green space that is not currently being used for cricket.

An open approach to the identification and adoption of innovative solutions where permanent, fixed facilities do not exist will open up additional spaces for cricket engagement and participation across Scotland.

Facilities planning should prioritise inclusive training and development opportunities, alongside flexible participation models and match modifications, to ensure that cricket in Scotland enables people of all backgrounds, including people with disabilities, to thrive.

Strategic Priority 3 - Develop Sustainable Success on the Pitch

Recommendation 4:

Existing cricket facilities are supported to remain viable, sustainable and resilient to withstand the impacts of climate change.

It is imperative that the current cricket estate is proactively supported so that facilities are not lost, impeding the ability of Cricket Scotland to deliver on its wider strategic aspirations for cricket in Scotland.

Increased pressure on Local Authority and private school budgets alongside rising costs for community clubs and associations, are resulting in closures of facilities within the wider sporting estate, with some Local Authorities actively considering community asset transfers as a way to offset future costs whilst retaining sporting provision within communities.

As the environment changes, cricket in Scotland will need to be aware of the adaptations required to ensure Scottish cricket is resilient to the impacts of a changing environment.

This is especially relevant for outdoor facilities in terms of ground maintenance and water use, however it also relates to a more efficient of resources across the cricket estate, including a move

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towards renewable energy generation and design of future cricket facilities to mitigate the most severe aspects of climate change.

Cricket grounds are more than playing fields; they are vital community green spaces that support health, wellbeing, and social cohesion. Protecting and sustaining these facilities must therefore be a national priority.

Cricket Scotland should advocate for a Scottish equivalent of the ECB's Grass Pitch Improvement Fund, securing a fair allocation of UK Lottery resources to support grassroots investment. At the same time, a national programme of climate adaptation is needed, including investment in drainage, pitch protection, and sustainable maintenance practices to counter the growing volatility of weather.

The decline in experienced groundskeepers also requires urgent action, with training pathways, apprenticeships, and volunteer development schemes established to safeguard the expertise required to maintain high-quality playing surfaces into the future.

Direct facilities support and guidance, provided via Cricket Scotland, will assist in ensuring optimal use of facilities, and that the current estate is not only retained and provides a welcoming environment for participants, but can be developed in line with future sporting needs.

Recommendation 5:

Clear guidance to be produced for the development or redevelopment of facilities capable of hosting both indoor and outdoor cricket.

Local Authorities are the biggest financial contributor to sport in Scotland, providing facilities to take part in sport and physical activity across all regions in Scotland. Local Authority wholly-owned leisure trusts manage these facilities in many parts of Scotland, including the school estate out of curricular hours.

Offering guidance to Local Authorities and Leisure Trusts at the planning stage of new builds or redevelopments of school estates and public sports facilities would create a valuable mechanism for embedding cricket within local provision, ensuring that opportunities for participation are built in from the outset.

Year-round training is essential for participation and player development, yet indoor provision remains one of the most significant gaps. The west and north-east of Scotland in particular face pressing shortages, where demand exceeds availability.

Expanding affordable access to high-quality indoor provision will be critical in sustaining participation through the winter months and raising the overall standard of training.

Recommendation 6:

World-class training, development and community engagement facilities are in place, enabling Scottish players and teams to develop the skills and performance needed to compete and win on a world stage.

High-quality, year-round, accessible facilities are essential for the successful development of Scottish players. The provision of appropriate facilities may be aligned with the development of a world-class facility capable of hosting international fixtures (Recommendation 7), or may be a separate facility in a different locality or region.

To remain competitive internationally, Scotland must invest in infrastructure that supports elite performance and raises the country's profile as a host nation. The establishment of a centralised high-performance hub should be a strategic priority, incorporating modern indoor lanes, specialist wickets, co-located sports science, and equal provision for men's and women's programmes.

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Recommendation 7:

A permanent 'Home of Scottish Cricket' is identified and developed to enable Scotland to host major international fixtures and match the standards of peer nations.

Scottish Cricket lacks a high-quality international facility that is comparable with the national stadia of other cricketing nations or other high-profile Scottish sports. The identification of a potential site for the development of a facility suitable for the hosting of top-level international fixtures is a priority within the timescale of this strategy.

Scotland needs a national stadium capable of hosting major international events, with permanent spectator capacity, broadcast facilities, and floodlighting that meet ICC standards. This could be achieved either through the development of a new venue or the designation and significant upgrade of an existing ground. Regional venues will continue to have an important role, but a flagship national facility is essential if Scotland is to match peers such as Ireland, Namibia, and Oman.

Strategic Priority 4 - Become a Trusted, Effective SGB

Recommendation 8:

Cricket Scotland fosters a collaborative approach across all partners and stakeholders.

Mutually productive partnerships with those who are stakeholders in Scottish cricket facilities, or those who can assist Cricket Scotland delivery on their strategic facility aspirations, will be essential for the delivery of all outcomes as contained within the National Facilities Strategy.

This collaborative approach may also extend to building reciprocal relationships with other governing bodies of sport for cricket, or other Scottish governing bodies of sport, to consider options for the design, delivery and provision of multi-use facilities.

Finally, facility planning must be fully integrated into Cricket Scotland's broader strategic framework. A rolling 10-year capital investment plan should be established, with clear milestones aligned to national priorities of equity, participation, and sustainable success.

Cricket should be embedded within Local Authority and Leisure Trust infrastructure strategies, ensuring the sport is included in the design and redevelopment of schools and public sports facilities from the outset.

Strong partnerships with **sportscotland**, the Scottish Government, and Local Authorities will be essential in securing long-term funding and positioning cricket as a key contributor to community health, wellbeing, and environmental value.

Through this strategic integration, facilities can become a platform not only for cricketing success but also for broader social impact.

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10.0 Appendix 1 – Facility Data

No.	Facility	Local Authority	Type of Facility	Post Code	Latitude	Longitude	Affiliated Club (if applicable)	Population (per 10km)	SIMD Ranking
1	Aberdeen Grammar School	Aberdeen City	Indoor	AB10 1HT	57.14694	-2.11595		215,821	3336
2	Aberdeen Sports Village	Aberdeen City	Indoor	AB24 1SX	57.16465	-2.09459		213,876	2723
3	Albert Park	Glasgow City	Outdoor	G43 2HA	55.82141	-4.27172	Langside CC	214,229	6525
4	Alford Community Campus	Aberdeenshire	Indoor	AB33 8TY	57.23201	-2.70797		37,154	5646
5	Allan Park	Aberdeen City	Outdoor	AB15 9HS	57.1145	-2.17775		132,781	4175
6	Alloa Academy -	Clackmannanshire	Indoor	FK10 1DN	56.10889	-3.79361		113,416	221
7	Alva Academy	Clackmannanshire	Indoor	FK12 5LY	56.15446	-3.80261		117,298	1853
8	Arboretum Rd	City of Edinburgh	Outdoor	EH3 5PN	55.96907	-3.21495	Inverleith CC	213,509	6640
9	Ardvreck school	Perth and Kinross	Both	PH7 4EX	56.38319	-3.84619		102,983	6185
10	Ayshire Athletics Arena	East Ayrshire	Indoor	KA1 3XF	55.60068	-4.48608		83,429	1543
11	Balliefields	Falkirk	Outdoor	FK2 0RN	55.97665	-3.71751	Westquarter and Redding CC	115,982	5922
12	Balmoral Estate	Aberdeenshire	Outdoor	AB35 5TB	57.03439	-3.21895	Crathie	14,150	4447
13	Banchory Sports Village	Aberdeenshire	Indoor	AB31 5JG	57.06099	-2.47744		46,283	5083
14	Banff Academy	Aberdeenshire	Indoor	AB45 1BY	57.66274	-2.53314		29,862	3971
15	Bangholm	City of Edinburgh	Outdoor	EH6 4RH	55.97442	-3.19775	Trinity Sports Academy	201,473	6604
16	Barrhead Foundry	East Renfrewshire	Indoor	G78 1SW	55.80246	-4.38698		171,900	3078
17	Bathgate Academy	West Lothian	Indoor	EH48 1LF	55.89841	-3.61313		113,942	2825
18	Bell Baxter High School	Fife	Indoor	KY15 4HY	56.31812	-3.02735		62,431	5115
19	Bellahouston Park	Glasgow City	Outdoor	G52 1HH	55.84612	-4.32403	Victoria CC	189,430	1936
20	Bellhaven School	East Lothian	Both	EH42 1NN	56.00071	-2.53593		70,742	4205
21	Berwickshire High School	Scottish Borders	Indoor	TD11 3QG	55.77493	-2.35334		27,384	2561
22	Bluebell Woods	Stirling	Outdoor	FK7 0EN	56.09494	-3.91893		130,342	2320
23	Bogbeth Park	Aberdeen City	Outdoor	AB24 5QA	57.15864	-2.08619	Crescent CC	217,451	4012
24	Boghall	West Lothian	Outdoor	EH49 6AB	55.97666	-3.58525	Linlithgow CC	96,201	5838
25	Bothwell Castle Policies	South Lanarkshire	Outdoor	G71 7HJ	55.81662	-4.08454	Uddingston CC	178,309	4751
26	Braes High School	Falkirk	Indoor	FK2 0DA	55.98098	-3.73526		145,302	5957
27	Braeview Academy	Dundee City	Indoor	DD4 0NL	56.49299	-2.91607		116,098	4229
28	Buccleuch Park	Scottish Borders	Outdoor	TD9 0EL	55.41832	-2.80204	Hawick and Wilton CC	31,192	4957
29	Burnett Park	Aberdeenshire	Outdoor	Ab31 4FD	57.05543	-2.52233	Banchory CC	42,930	5631
30	Campbell Park	City of Edinburgh	Outdoor	EH13 0HS	55.90326	-3.27169	Edinburgh CC	145,390	6710
31	Cargilfield Prep School	City of Edinburgh	Both	EH4 6HU	55.9697	-3.30011		209,774	6919
32	Castle Douglas High School	Dumfries and Galloway	Indoor	DG7 1LQ	54.94852	-3.92831		29,674	2170
33	Castle Leod	Highland	Outdoor	IV14 9AA	57.60048	-4.53044	Ross County CC	14,762	2773
34	Castle Park	Aberdeenshire	Both	AB54 4SE	57.45053	-2.78498		18,340	3529
35	Castle Park Fochabers	Moray	Outdoor	IV32 7EH	57.61467	-3.1009	Fochabers CC	31,947	5304
36	Cavalry Park	City of Edinburgh	Outdoor	EH15 3QE	55.93764	-3.14334	Marchmont CC	176,983	5729
37	Citadel Leisure Centre	South Ayrshire	Indoor	KA7 1JB	55.46696	-4.63855		110,304	2283
38	Clickimin Leisure Complex	Shetland Islands	Indoor	ZE1 0PJ	60.15335	-1.15941		7,290	4249
39	Cluny Clays	Fife	Both	KY2 6QU	56.15495	-3.22015		101,904	2360
40	Cooper Park	Moray	Outdoor	IV30 1HS	57.65082	-3.31387	Elgin CC	81,374	1537
41	Counteswells	Aberdeen City	Outdoor	AB15 8AR	57.12972	-2.16421	Gordonians	127,284	3784
42	Craiglockhart	City of Edinburgh	Outdoor	EH14 1AJ	55.92684	-3.22903	George Watsons School	191,834	6923
43	Craigroyston Community High School	City of Edinburgh	Indoor	EH4 4NL	55.9736	-3.25411		205,810	29
44	Criagclowan	Perth and Kinross	Outdoor	PH2 8PS	56.37153	-3.42493	Cragclowan Prep School	103,289	5306
45	Cults Academy ASN Wing	Aberdeen City	Indoor	AB15 9SA	57.11949	-2.18662		131,120	5772
46	Dalnacriag	Dundee City	Outdoor	DD4 6LR	56.4703	-2.94612	Dundee High School Former Pupils CC	167,103	5542

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47	Dalziel Park	North Lanarkshire	Outdoor	ML1 5RZ	55.79805	-3.94218	Motherwell CC	132,487	4461
48	Denny High School	Falkirk	Indoor	FK6 5EB	56.01496	-3.90769		130,001	1048
49	Deveron Community and Sports Centre	Aberdeenshire	Indoor	AB45 1BX	57.66354	-2.53409		29,432	1587
50	Dollar Academy	Clackmannanshire	Both	FK14 7DU	56.16506	-3.67426		84,312	5275
51	Doo'cot Park	Perth and Kinross	Outdoor	PH2 7HU	56.40502	-3.41985	Perth Doo'Cot CC	96,417	6178
52	Douglas Sports Centre	Dundee City	Indoor	DD4 8Tg	56.47841	-2.89228		125,140	1301
53	Dumfries Academy	Dumfries and Galloway	Indoor	DG1 1DD	55.07201	-3.61117		58,902	392
54	Dunblane	Stirling	Outdoor	FK16 6BU	56.18812	-4.05084	Doune and Dunblane CC	90,214	5183
55	Dundee and Angus College	Dundee City	Outdoor	DD3 8LE	56.48447	-2.97716	Dundee and Angus College	127,943	181
56	Dundee University Sports Centre	Dundee City	Indoor	DD1 5EU	56.45951	-2.98022		133,102	3004
57	Dunniker Park	Fife	Outdoor	KY1 3LP	56.13606	-3.16214	Dunnikier CC	112,738	3981
58	Duthie Park	Aberdeen City	Outdoor	AB11 7SX	57.13825	-2.10001	Portcullis CC	201,324	6609
59	Earlston High School	Scottish Borders	Indoor	TD4 6HY	55.64188	-2.66303		41,701	5102
60	East Drive	Fife	Outdoor	KY8 6EZ	56.22054	-2.93317	Largo CC	98,412	2918
61	Eastfield Park	West Lothian	Outdoor	EH47 9LF	55.83099	-3.70162	Fauldhouse Victoria CC	98,702	555
62	Eastwood High School	East Renfrewshire	Indoor	G77 6NQ	55.78723	-4.32766		164,304	6222
63	Edinburgh Academy Sports Centre	City of Edinburgh	Indoor	EH3 5PL	55.96936	-3.21347		212,420	6486
64	Fettes College	City of Edinburgh	Outdoor	EH4 1QX	55.96365	-3.22626	Fettes College	209,382	6732
65	Forfashire Indoor Facility at Forthill	Dundee City	Both	DD5 3HF	56.47614	-2.87008		134,893	6722
66	Fraser Park	Highland	Outdoor	IV2 3LJ	57.47601	-4.21096	Highland CC	74,488	4348
67	Fraserburgh Community And Sports Centre	Aberdeenshire	Indoor	AB43 9TH	57.68281	-2.007		38,204	5741
68	Freuchie	Fife	Outdoor	KY15 7HW	56.24705	-3.15677	Freuchie CC	53,726	6130
69	Garscube Sports Complex	Glasgow City	Outdoor	G20 0SP	55.90145	-4.31075	University of Glasgow	222,134	486
70	George Watsons College	City of Edinburgh	Indoor	EH10 5EG	55.93001	-3.21768		203,912	6535
71	Gilvenbank Park	Fife	Outdoor	KY7 6SU	56.20859	-3.17097	Glenrothes	98,765	1877
72	Glasgow Caledonian University - City Campus	Glasgow City	Indoor	G4 0BA	55.86729	-4.25006		211,842	389
73	Glenalmond	Perth and Kinross	Outdoor	PH1 3RY	56.43761	-3.66346	Glenalmond College	103,284	4624
74	Glenalmond College	Perth and Kinross	Indoor	PH1 3RZ	56.44191	-3.66011		101,284	4624
75	Glenpark	Inverclyde	Outdoor	PA16 8NY	55.95522	-4.77796	Greenock CC	112,731	5698
76	Goldenacre (Pitch 1)	City of Edinburgh	Outdoor	EH3 5NE	55.96921	-3.20121	Heriots CC	215,904	6062
77	Gordon Park	Aberdeenshire	Outdoor	AB41 9BB	57.3651	-2.08432	Ellon Gordon CC	113,084	4158
78	Gordonstoun School	Moray	Both	IV30 5RF	57.70469	-3.36981		37,582	56022
79	Gourock Park	Inverclyde	Outdoor	PA19 1YT	55.95053	-4.81612	Inverclyde CC	108,722	5942
80	Grange Loan	City of Edinburgh	Outdoor	EH9 2EE	55.93121	-3.18924	Carlton CC	201,107	6617
81	Grangemouth High School	Falkirk	Indoor	FK3 0HW	56.00376	-3.71433		145,987	4403
82	Grant Park	Moray	Outdoor	IV36 1DE	57.61009	-3.60961	Forres St Lawrence	47,283	2900
83	Groats Road- Hazlehead	Aberdeen City	Both	AB15 8BE	57.14426	-2.1786		128,403	3784
84	Grove Academy	Dundee City	Indoor	DD5 1AB	56.47082	-2.87944		131,476	6876
85	Guthrie Park	Angus	Outdoor	DD9 7BU	56.72995	-2.64255	Brechin Buchaneers CC	55,897	3410
86	Gyle Park	City of Edinburgh	Outdoor	EH12 8LJ	55.9412	-3.30247	Drummond Trinity CC	186,409	6521
87	Hamilton crescent	Glasgow City	Indoor	G11 5LU	55.87229	-4.31053		229,206	3268
88	Hawick High School	Scottish Borders	Indoor	TD9 0EG	55.42156	-2.79424		32,671	4957
89	Henry Thow Oval	South Ayrshire	Outdoor	KA9 1SX	55.49446	-4.6135	Prestwick CC	102,309	6368
90	Heriot's Centre for Sport and Exercise	City of Edinburgh	Indoor	EH3 9EQ	55.94591	-3.19467		213,001	4156
91	High School of Dundee Mayfield Sports Centre	Dundee City	Indoor	DD4 7HS	56.47122	-2.93858		124,031	4352
92	HMNB Clyde	Argyll and Bute	Indoor	G84 0EH	56.07047	-4.82287		23,184	6326
93	Hughenden	Glasgow City	Outdoor	G12 9XP	55.88194	-4.30541	Hillhead CC	209,823	5199
94	Huntlyburn	Scottish Borders	Outdoor	TD6 9BH	55.59705	-2.74518	Melrose CC	64,158	4197
95	Hutchesons' Grammar	Glasgow City	Indoor	G41 4NW	55.8365	-4.28188		230,174	5350
96	Inch Park	City of Edinburgh	Outdoor	EH16 5UF	55.92489	-3.1589	Edinburgh South CC	198,421	1380
97	Inchtute	Perth and Kinross	Outdoor	PH14 9SG	56.46398	-3.16279	Rossie Priory CC	81,234	5043

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98	Inverleith Park	City of Edinburgh	Outdoor	EH5 2DW	55.96966	-3.21998	Stuart's Melville	214,622	6505
99	Inverurie Community Campus	Aberdeenshire	Indoor	AB51 3QZ	57.28213	-2.37792		97,523	4028
100	Irvine Sports Club	North Ayrshire	Outdoor	KA12 8PE	55.6195	-4.67526	Irvine CC	98,430	254
101	James Gillespie's High School	City of Edinburgh	Indoor	EH9 1DD	55.93685	-3.19985		202,438	6864
102	John Wright Sports Centre	South Lanarkshire	Indoor	G74 3EU	55.76664	-4.16098		183,719	4003
103	Kellands Park	Aberdeenshire	Outdoor	AB51 3UL	57.27657	-2.37964	Inverurie CC	93,462	2258
104	Kelso High school	Scottish Borders	Indoor	TD5 7NL	55.60827	-2.43701		43,286	3879
105	Kemnay Academy	Aberdeenshire	Indoor	AB51 5FW	57.24062	-2.44941		43,819	2753
106	Kessock Park	Aberdeenshire	Outdoor	AB43 8UE	57.68318	-2.00304	Fraserburgh CC	38,651	5741
107	Kilwinning Academy	North Ayrshire	Indoor	KA13 7HD	55.65537	-4.70427		109,472	3991
108	King George V Playing Fields	Renfrewshire	Outdoor	PA4 0AN	55.87142	-4.38534	Renfrew CC	208,107	3307
109	Kingholm	Dumfries and Galloway	Outdoor	DG1 4SR	55.0536	-3.6059	St Michaels	48,293	3508
110	Kings College	Aberdeen City	Outdoor	AB24 3SW	57.16396	-2.10081	Aberdeen University	213,967	2723
111	Kinross High School	Perth and Kinross	Indoor	KY13 8FQ	56.2165	-3.42554		100,623	5883
112	Kinross Oval	Perth and Kinross	Outdoor	PH6 2EA	56.37601	-3.98256		42,270	5072
113	Kirk Brae Playing Fields	City of Edinburgh	Outdoor	EH16 6TS	55.9201	-3.16384	Kirk Brae CC	199,802	5049
114	Kirkhill	Midlothian	Outdoor	EH26 8JB	55.82866	-3.21672	Penicuik CC	95,174	5902
115	Knox Academy	East Lothian	Indoor	EH41 4DT	55.95326	-2.78729		58,309	5195
116	Lairds	Aberdeenshire	Outdoor	AB41 7DT	57.42735	-2.24243	Methlick CC	99,842	4404
117	Langlands Park	Perth and Kinross	Outdoor	PH1 3UT	56.45105	-3.46638		103,122	5917
118	Langlong	North Lanarkshire	Outdoor	ML5 1JP	55.85938	-4.04556	Drumpellier CC	187,230	5224
119	Larbert High School	Falkirk	Indoor	FK5 3BL	56.02196	-3.80901		120,831	4420
120	Leith Links	City of Edinburgh	Outdoor	EH6 7QR	55.97111	-3.15673	Leith FAB CC	208,714	2210
121	Lewisvale Park	East Lothian	Outdoor	EH21 7JY	55.93874	-3.04113	Musselburgh CC	178,632	3591
122	Linzee Gordon Park	Moray	Outdoor	AB56 4HE	57.66896	-2.95861	Buckie CC	23,134	5324
123	Livingston	West Lothian	Outdoor	EH54 9HB	55.86715	-3.50841	Livingston CC	163,802	6317
124	Loch Leven Campus	Perth and Kinross	Outdoor	KY13 9HD	56.22371	-3.35612	Kinross-Shire CC	81,201	5627
125	Lochaber High School	Highland	Indoor	PH33 7ND	56.83682	-5.07756		17,934	3775
126	Lochlands Park	Angus	Outdoor	DD11 3EF	56.56045	-2.60165	Abroath United CC	68,723	3576
127	Lochside Park	Angus	Outdoor	DD8 1DU	56.64167	-2.90074	Strathmore CC	54,312	4029
128	Lomond School- Ardencaple	Argyll and Bute	Both	G84 9JX	56.00942	-4.7367		30,518	5873
129	Loretto School	East Lothian	Outdoor	EH21 7LN	55.94545	-3.03771	Loretto School	178,241	4288
130	Loretto School	East Lothian	Indoor	EH21 7RE	55.94518	-3.04403		179,281	2743
131	Lornhill Academy	Clackmannanshire	Indoor	FK10 2HB	56.13029	-3.81355		128,734	4935
132	Manderston Park	Scottish Borders	Outdoor	TD11 3PP	55.78986	-2.30193	Manderston CC	29,601	4002
133	Mannofield	Aberdeen City	Outdoor	AB10 7FB	57.12972	-2.13859	Aberdeenshire CC	208,612	6478
134	McKane Park	Fife	Outdoor	KY12 7XA	56.06155	-3.46651	Dunfermline and Carnegie CC	137,821	6319
135	Meadowmill	East Lothian	Outdoor	EH33 1LZ	55.95652	-2.9565	Tranent and Preston Village CC	103,503	5249
136	Meadowmill Sports Centre	East Lothian	Indoor	EH33 1LY	55.95424	-2.95881		103,503	5249
137	Mearns Academy Community Campus	Aberdeenshire	Indoor	AB30 1ZJ	56.83866	-2.45904		56,287	5662
138	Mearns Castle High School	East Renfrewshire	Indoor	G77 5GU	55.76976	-4.30669		150,964	6798
139	Mearns Primary School	East Renfrewshire	Indoor	G77 6FB	55.76922	-4.34201		147,212	3029
140	Meggetland	City of Edinburgh	Outdoor	EH14 1XN	55.92767	-3.23468	Boroughmuir CC	195,220	6624
141	Meikleriggs	Renfrewshire	Outdoor	PA2 9PS	55.835	-4.44151	Ferguslie cc	202,014	4121
142	Meiklewood	Stirling	Outdoor	FK8 3AF	56.13554	-4.0549	Gargunnoch Village CC	153,019	5227
143	Meldrum Academy	Aberdeenshire	Indoor	AB51 0NT	57.33689	-2.33122		69,433	6102
144	Merchiston Castle School	City of Edinburgh	Both	EH13 0PU	55.912	-3.25367		144,129	6910
145	Miegle Park	Perth and Kinross	Outdoor	PH12 8RY	56.58701	-3.1639	Meigle CC	45,721	4622
146	Millburn Park	West Dunbartonshire	Outdoor	G83 0SR	55.98281	-4.57735	Vate of Leven CC	59,321	2472
147	Mineralwell Park	Aberdeenshire	Outdoor	AB39 3XY	56.97123	-2.21072	Stonehaven Thistle CC	63,991	5709
148	Montrose	Aberdeenshire	Outdoor	DD10 8PS	56.71272	-2.4542	Montrose CC	73,428	4878

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149	Moray Sports Centre	Moray	Indoor	IV30 8AR	57.63318	-3.28634		41,732	5116
150	Morgan Academy	Dundee City	Indoor	DD4 7AX	56.47473	-2.95409		122,837	4088
151	Morrison Academy	Perth and Kinross	Outdoor	PH7 3AN	56.37496	-3.84051	Morrison academy	116,943	4860
152	Myreside	City of Edinburgh	Outdoor	EH10 5DB	55.92651	-3.22415	Watsonians	204,984	6535
153	Napier University Sports Dome	City of Edinburgh	Indoor	EH11 4BN	55.92408	-3.28847		198,321	2531
154	Neilsen Park	East Lothian	Outdoor	EH41 4DB	55.95175	-2.77992	Haddington CC	59,437	3698
155	Nevis Centre	Highland	Indoor	PH33 6FE	56.82227	-5.10387		19,043	1129
156	New Anniesland	Glasgow City	Outdoor	G13 1RR	55.88932	-4.33107	Glasgow Accies CC	214,893	2841
157	New Cambusdoon	South Ayrshire	Outdoor	KA7 4NH	55.42996	-4.63501	Cambusdoon CC	122,874	5610
158	New Field	City of Edinburgh	Outdoor	EH3 5PG	55.96753	-3.21929	Edinburgh Accies CC	208,701	6486
159	New Williamsfield	Stirling	Outdoor	FK7 7WS	56.12004	-3.90651	Stirling County CC	126,938	1889
160	North Inch Community Campus	Perth and Kinross	Indoor	PH1 5BF	56.41003	-3.43824		104,303	5088
161	Northern Meeting Park	Highland	Outdoor	IV3 5NS	57.47487	-4.23125	Northern Counties	73,562	2680
162	Nunholm	Dumfries and Galloway	Outdoor	DG1 1JW	55.07991	-3.61021	Dumfries CC	57,941	3606
163	Open Cricket Academy	Glasgow City	Indoor	G5 0TS	55.8504	-4.25191		211,276	763
164	Oriam	City of Edinburgh	Indoor	EH14 4AS	55.90939	-3.32068		194,882	6483
165	Peebles High School	Scottish Borders	Indoor	EH45 9HB	55.64616	-3.19149		35,890	6931
166	Peffermill	City of Edinburgh	Outdoor	EH16 5LL	55.93187	-3.15504	Edinburgh University	198,210	1347
167	Peoples Park	Aberdeen City	Outdoor	AB21 9JL	57.19093	-2.18634	Stoneywood Dyce CC	115,328	5964
168	Perth College	Perth and Kinross	Indoor	PH1 2NX	56.4056	-3.46061		102,194	2105
169	Philiphaugh	Scottish Borders	Outdoor	TD7 5AX	55.54593	-2.85765	Selkirk CC	34,602	841
170	Plockton HS	Highland	Outdoor	IV52 8TU	57.33461	-5.67056	Plockton High School	12,471	4487
171	Polwarth Park	East Lothian	Outdoor	EH32 9EN	55.9551	-2.97648	Tranent and Preston Village CC	107,812	2269
172	Preston Lodge High School	East Lothian	Indoor	EH32 9QJ	55.95864	-2.97092		107,612	4498
173	Queen Margaret University	East Lothian	Indoor	EH21 6SP	55.93304	-3.06952		174,371	3585
174	Raeburn Place	City of Edinburgh	Outdoor	EH4 1HQ	55.95967	-3.21427	The Grange CC	211,342	6588
175	RAF Lossiemouth	Moray	Both	IV31 6SD	57.71034	-3.30789		26,107	5622
176	Recreation Park	East Lothian	Outdoor	EH39 4DG	56.0542	-2.70882	Bass Rock CC	72,194	5071
177	Riverside Park	Dundee City	Outdoor	DD2 1UQ	56.45407	-3.00797	University of Dundee	148,238	5472
178	Robert Gordon University - Garthdee	Aberdeen City	Indoor	AB10 7QE	57.11892	-2.13878		210,142	3834
179	Roseburn	City of Edinburgh	Outdoor	EH12 5QT	55.94451	-3.2444	Murrayfield DAFS CC	189,621	6706
180	Ross High School	East Lothian	Indoor	EH33 2EQ	55.94329	-2.95196		108,392	660
181	Royal High School	City of Edinburgh	Both	EH4 6JP	55.96393	-3.28433		201,184	6453
182	Rubislaw	Aberdeen City	Outdoor	AB15 4YY	57.13976	-2.13569	Aberdeen Grammar	204,518	6865
183	Scott Ellis Playing Fields	East Ayrshire	Outdoor	KA1 3JB	55.60443	-4.48403	Kilmarnock CC	84,731	5172
184	Scroggie Park	Fife	Outdoor	KY15 7AF	56.25404	-3.2174	Falkland CC	56,482	4665
185	Shawholm	Glasgow City	Outdoor	G43 1AT	55.82378	-4.30397	Pollock CC	208,129	1946
186	Shedden Park	Scottish Borders	Outdoor	TD5 7AJ	55.59886	-2.43006	Kelso CC	43,286	2911
187	Sheddocksley Sports Centre	Aberdeen City	Both	AB16 6QJ	57.15671	-2.17016		130,207	3146
188	St Andrew's RC High School	Fife	Indoor	KY1 3JJ	56.13177	-3.14685		113,804	1047
189	St Columba's High School	Fife	Indoor	KY11 4UN	56.07012	-3.41897		57,630	961
190	St Columba's School	Inverclyde	Indoor	PA13 4HU	55.89417	-4.63689		57,630	6025
191	St John's RC High School	Dundee City	Indoor	DD3 6EY	56.47539	-2.9962		127,196	1827
192	St Joseph's College	Dumfries and Galloway	Indoor	DG1 4UU	55.06323	-3.60044		50,681	1641
193	St Joseph's Leisure Centre (St Joseph's Academy)	East Ayrshire	Indoor	KA3 7RP	55.61676	-4.48443		84,203	3342
194	St Machar Academy	Aberdeen City	Indoor	AB24 3YZ	57.16606	-2.11119		216,503	2484
195	St Ninian's High School	East Renfrewshire	Indoor	G46 6UG	55.7977	-4.30182		186,008	3767
196	St Pauls R C Academy	Dundee City	Indoor	DD3 0EH	56.48727	-2.97595		124,974	782
197	St Thomas of Aquins High School	City of Edinburgh	Indoor	EH3 9NH	55.94107	-3.20717		197,402	5645
198	Stonehaven Leisure Centre	Aberdeenshire	Indoor	AB39 2RD	56.96871	-2.20543		62,394	3859

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199	Strathallan School	Perth and Kinross	Both	PH2 9EG	56.34886	-3.47027		99,413	5306
200	Strathclyde Sport	Glasgow City	Indoor	G4 0RQ	55.86279	-4.24262		213,187	3550
201	Strathearn Campus	Perth and Kinross	Outdoor	PH7 3JN	56.36997	-3.83638	Strathalian CC	116,184	2975
202	Stromness Academy	Orkney Islands	Indoor	KW16 3JS	58.96999	-3.29		5,824	4911
203	The Arns	Clackmannanshire	Outdoor	FK10 4BP	56.0962	-3.75237	Clackmannan County CC	106,231	2367
204	The Axis Centre	Aberdeenshire	Indoor	AB21 0WB	57.26503	-2.1871		68,351	5854
205	The Beacon Centre	Aberdeen City	Indoor	AB21 9DG	57.17656	-2.18226		120,348	2530
206	The Garrison	Highland	Outdoor	PH33 6TQ	56.83222	-5.07656	Fort William CC	18,092	3786
207	The Glasgow Academy	Glasgow City	Indoor	G12 8HE	55.87584	-4.27944		212,481	4763
208	The Gytes - Peebles	Scottish Borders	Outdoor	EH45 8GL	55.65026	-3.18373	Peebles CC	37,128	5242
209	The Haughs	Aberdeenshire	Outdoor	AB53 4EF	57.53557	-2.46186	Turrif CC	58,964	3590
210	The High school of Glasgow	Glasgow City	Both	G13 1PL	55.88713	-4.3275		216,470	5860
211	The JJ Coupar Recreation Park	Perth and Kinross	Outdoor	PH10 6JT	56.58059	-3.32783	Blairgowrie CC	47,751	5721
212	The Laggan park	Perth and Kinross	Outdoor	PH6 2PF	56.37249	-3.97857	Comrie CC	42,241	3759
213	The Links	Highland	Outdoor	IV12 4EN	57.58828	-3.87414	Nairn County CC	15,342	5008
214	The Mary Erskine School	City of Edinburgh	Both	EH4 3NT	55.95286	-3.25421		216,903	6866
215	The Meadows	City of Edinburgh	Outdoor	eh9 1jb	55.93922	-3.19328		205,143	5951
216	The Peak	Stirling	Indoor	FK8 1QZ	56.11955	-3.9322		152,104	4956
217	The Tryst	Falkirk	Outdoor	FK5 4JB	56.03314	-3.81665	Stenhousemuir CC	137,843	6111
218	Titwood	Glasgow City	Outdoor	G41 4LA	55.83693	-4.28428	Clydesdale CC	231,402	5350
219	Torrance House	South Lanarkshire	Outdoor	G75 0QZ	55.74828	-4.14543	East Kilbride CC	194,204	4971
220	Trinity Academy	City of Edinburgh	Indoor	EH6 4TJ	55.97506	-3.19894		201,043	6604
221	Union Park	City of Edinburgh	Outdoor	EH12 7EG	55.93672	-3.27503		192,883	3800
222	University of St Andrews Sporting Grounds	Fife	Outdoor	KY16 9DY	56.33745	-2.81125	University of St Andrews	77,362	6658
223	University Of Stirling Sports Centre	Stirling	Indoor	FK9 4LJ	56.14858	-3.91949		159,320	6906
224	Victoria Park	Perth and Kinross	Outdoor	PH15 2BS	56.62118	-3.86914		27,410	4192
225	Victory Park	Perth and Kinross	Outdoor	PH12 8SA	56.5859	-3.16259		46,831	4622
226	Webster's Sports Centre	Angus	Indoor	DD8 5AT	56.66987	-3.00683		51,028	1357
227	Wellington School	South Ayrshire	Outdoor	KA7 2XH	55.45446	-4.64086	Wellington School	113,562	5592
228	Westwoods Health Club at Fettes	City of Edinburgh	Indoor	EH4 1RA	55.96392	-3.23212		210,483	6732
229	Whitehaugh	Renfrewshire	Outdoor	PA1 3SJ	55.85001	-4.40588	Kelburne CC	204,119	3717
230	Williamwood High School	East Renfrewshire	Indoor	G76 8QZ	55.77765	-4.27061		166,317	4269
231	Winterfield Park	East Lothian	Outdoor	EH42 1AS	56.00346	-2.5256	Dunbar CC	72,194	4040
232	Woodfarm Playing Fields	East Renfrewshire	Outdoor	G46 7AF	55.8029	-4.30335	East Renfrewshire CC	202,913	6050
233	Woodlands Games Hall	Falkirk	Indoor	FK1 1QE	55.99592	-3.78613		146,809	3919