



**Cricket Leinster
Season 2018**

**Competition Playing
Regulations**

Leinster Senior Cup & Senior II Cup

*These regulations and laws apply to all matches [other than 20/20, youth and women's matches] played under the auspices of the Leinster Cricket Union.
To be read in conjunction with the 2017 code of the Laws of Cricket*

**Competition Playing
Regulations and Laws of Cricket
Leinster Senior Cup & Senior II Cup
(incorporating the 2017 Code of the MCC Laws of Cricket)**

Preamble - The Spirit of Cricket

Cricket owes much of its appeal and enjoyment to the fact that it should be played not only according to the Laws (which are incorporated within these Playing Conditions), but also within the Spirit of Cricket.

The major responsibility for ensuring fair play rests with the captains, but extends to all players, umpires and, especially in junior cricket, teachers, coaches and parents.

Respect is central to the Spirit of Cricket.

Respect your captain, team-mates, opponents and the authority of the umpires.

Play hard and play fair.

Accept the umpire's decision.

Create a positive atmosphere by your own conduct, and encourage others to do likewise.

Show self-discipline, even when things go against you.

Congratulate the opposition on their successes, and enjoy those of your own team.

Thank the officials and your opposition at the end of the match, whatever the result.

Cricket is an exciting game that encourages leadership, friendship and teamwork, which brings together people from different nationalities, cultures and religions, especially when played within the Spirit of Cricket.

1 THE PLAYERS

1.1 Number of players

A match is played between two sides, each of eleven players, one of whom shall be captain.

1.2 Nomination and replacement of players

1.2.1 The toss shall take place 30 minutes before the start of play, in the presence of both umpires. Each captain shall nominate 11 players in writing to the umpires no later than 30 minutes before the start of the match. No player may be changed after the nomination without the consent of the opposing captain.

1.2.2 All those nominated shall be eligible to play for that particular team in accordance with the General Playing Regulations of Cricket Leinster

1.2.3 In addition, by their nomination, the nominees shall be deemed to have agreed to abide by all the applicable Cricket Leinster regulations pertaining to cricket and in particular, the Disciplinary Code of Conduct.

1.3 Captain

1.3.1 If at any time the captain is not available, a deputy shall act for him.

1.3.2 If a captain is not available to nominate the players, then any person associated with that team may act as his deputy to do so.

1.3.3 At any time after the nomination of the players, only a nominated player can act as deputy in discharging the duties and responsibilities of the captain as stated in these Playing Conditions, including at the toss.

1.4 Responsibility of captains

1.4.1 The captains are responsible at all times for ensuring that play is conducted within The Spirit of Cricket as well as within the Laws and these Playing Conditions.

2 THE UMPIRES

2.1 Appointment and attendance

2.1.1 Before the match, two umpires shall be appointed, one for each end, to control the match as required by the Laws, with absolute impartiality. The umpires shall be present on the ground and report to the Executive of the ground at least 60 minutes before the scheduled start of each day's play. If official umpires are not present 30 minutes before the official starting time then the responsibility falls on both captains who must agree on the appointment of umpires to ensure a prompt start to a match. Umpires may be selected from participating players or spectators. If subsequently official umpire(s) arrive, then they may, if both teams agree, take over for the remainder of the match.

2.2 Change of umpire

2.2.1 An umpire shall not be changed during the match, other than in exceptional circumstances, unless he/she is injured or ill. If there has to be a change of umpire, the replacement shall act only as the striker's end umpire unless the captains agree that the replacement should take full responsibility as an umpire. If official umpires are not present 30 minutes before the official starting time then the responsibility falls on both captains who must agree on the appointment of umpires to ensure a prompt start to a match. Umpires may be selected from participating players or spectators. If subsequently official umpire(s) arrive, then they may, if both teams agree, take over for the remainder of the match.

2.2.2 Cancelling of matches: No match may be called off, irrespective of weather conditions, before the official starting time except with the agreement of the officially appointed umpires, at least one of whom shall have first inspected the pitch and determined that no play would be possible on that day. The umpires shall decide whether the pitch is playable or not taking into account the ground authority's view.

2.3 Consultation with captains

Before the toss the umpires shall

2.3.1 meet with the captains; the umpires shall determine

2.3.1.1 the balls to be used during the match. See Law 4 (The ball).

2.3.1.2 the hours of play and the times and durations of intervals for meals and times for drinks intervals.

2.3.1.3 which clock or watch and back-up time piece is to be used during the match.

2.3.1.4 the boundary of the field of play and allowances for boundaries, including whether any obstacle within the field of play is to be regarded as a boundary. See Law 19 (Boundaries).

2.3.1.5 the use of covers. See Law 10 (Covering the pitch).

2.3.1.6 special conditions of play affecting the conduct of the match.

2.3.2 inform the scorers of agreements in 2.3.1.2, 2.3.1.3, 2.3.1.4 and 2.3.1.6.

2.4 The wickets, creases and boundaries

Before the toss and during the match, the umpires shall satisfy themselves that

2.4.1 the wickets are properly pitched. See clause 8 (The wickets)

2.4.2 the creases are correctly marked. See clause 7 (The creases).

- 2.4.3 the boundary of the field of play complies with the requirements of clauses 19.1 (Determining the boundary of the field of play), 19.2 (Identifying and marking the boundary) and 19.3 (Restoring the boundary).

2.5 Conduct of the match, implements and equipment

Before the toss and during the match, the umpires shall satisfy themselves that

- 2.5.1 the conduct of the match is strictly in accordance with these Playing Regulations
- 2.5.2 the implements used in the match conform to the following
- 2.5.2.1 Law 4 (The ball).
 - 2.5.2.2 externally visible requirements of Law 5 (The bat) and paragraph 1 of Appendix B of the Laws of Cricket
 - 2.5.2.3 Laws 8.2 (Size of stumps) and 8.3 (The bails).
- 2.5.3 no player uses equipment other than that permitted.
- 2.5.4 the wicket-keeper's gloves comply with the requirements of Law 27 (Gloves).

2.6 Fair and unfair play

The umpires shall be the sole judges of fair and unfair play.

2.7 Fitness for play

- 2.7.1 It is solely for the umpires together to decide whether either conditions of ground, weather or light or exceptional circumstances mean that it would be dangerous or unreasonable for play to take place.
- Conditions shall not be regarded as either dangerous or unreasonable merely because they are not ideal.
- The fact that the grass and the ball are wet does not warrant the ground conditions being regarded as unreasonable or dangerous.
- 2.7.2 Conditions shall be regarded as dangerous if there is actual and foreseeable risk to the safety of any player or umpire.
- 2.7.3 Conditions shall be regarded as unreasonable if, although posing no risk to safety, it would not be sensible for play to proceed.
- 2.7.4 If the umpires consider the ground is so wet or slippery as to deprive the bowler of a reasonable foothold, the fielders of the power of free movement, or the batsmen of the ability to play their strokes or to run between the wickets, then these conditions shall be regarded as so bad that it would be dangerous and unreasonable for play to take place.

2.8 Suspension of play in dangerous or unreasonable circumstances

- 2.8.1 All references to ground include the pitch. See clause 6.1 (Area of pitch).
- 2.8.2 If at any time the umpires together agree that the conditions of ground, weather or light, or any other circumstances are dangerous or unreasonable, they shall immediately suspend play, or not allow play to start or to recommence. If play is in progress and the umpires do not agree about such conditions, they shall immediately suspend play..
- 2.8.3 When there is a suspension of play it is the responsibility of the umpires to monitor conditions. They shall make inspections as often as appropriate, unaccompanied by any players or officials. Immediately the umpires together agree that the conditions are no longer dangerous or unreasonable they shall call upon the players to resume play.

2.9 Position of umpires

The umpires shall stand where they can best see any act upon which their decision may be required.

Subject to this over-riding consideration, the bowler's end umpire shall stand in a position so as not to interfere with either the bowler's run-up or the striker's view.

The striker's end umpire may elect to stand on the off side instead of the on side of the pitch, provided he/she informs the captain of the fielding side, the striker and the other umpire.

2.10 Umpires changing ends

Shall not apply.

2.11 Disagreement and dispute

Where there is disagreement or dispute about any matter, the umpires together shall make the final decision. See also Law 31.6 (Consultation by umpires).

2.12 Umpire's decision

An umpire may alter any decision provided that such alteration is made promptly. This apart, an umpire's decision, once made, is final.

2.13 Signals shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

2.14 Informing the umpires

Wherever the umpires are to receive information from captains or other players under these Playing Conditions, it will be sufficient for one umpire to be so informed and for him/her to inform the other umpire.

2.15 Correctness of scores

Consultation between umpires and scorers on doubtful points is essential. The umpires shall, throughout the match, satisfy themselves as to the correctness of the number of runs scored, the wickets that have fallen and, where appropriate, the number of overs bowled.

The umpires shall ensure that they are able to contact the scorers at any time during the match and at its conclusion to address any issues relating to the correctness of scores.

3 THE SCORERS

3.1 Appointment of scorers

Two scorers shall be appointed to record all runs scored, all wickets taken and, where appropriate, number of overs bowled.

When team lists are exchanged, a scorer (or scorers) will also be nominated by each team. If a team does not nominate a separate scorer, they must select a nominated player to act as scorer and play with one player less. The player nominated as scorer shall fulfil that function throughout the match and will take no part in the match as a player. Should that player nominated to be scorer not be available for any portion of the match, a second nominated player shall replace him as scorer and will be treated as a player under the applicable "Fielder absent or leaving the field" regulations should they be in a position to act as a nominated player again.

3.2 Correctness of scores

The scorers shall frequently check to ensure that their records agree and consult with the umpires if necessary. See Law 2.15 (Correctness of scores).

3.3 Acknowledging signals

The scorers shall accept all instructions and signals given to them by the umpires and shall immediately acknowledge each separate signal.

3.4 Duckworth Lewis Stern Calculations

3.4.1 There must be at least one person available throughout the match who is capable of performing a calculation under the current Duckworth Lewis Stern method. This can be one of the scorers. A

computer and printer must be available with printouts being provided between innings and at any subsequent interruption in play.

- 3.4.2 Before the toss an umpire will request a sample DLS printout from the host club. This should be retained by the Umpires.
- 3.4.3 Should, at a later stage, the host club be unable to perform any DLS calculation correctly the match will be abandoned and the matter will be referred to the OCC for determination.
- 3.4.4 Should, at any stage, the host club be capable of performing any DLS calculation but unable to produce a printout of any DLS calculation correctly, the match will continue as long as the host club maintains an up to date DLS Target score on the scoreboard. Following the match the umpires will refer the matter to the OCC for determination. The standard penalty under this clause is 5 league points deduction.

4 THE BALL

4.1 Weight and size

The ball, when new, shall be Red in colour and weigh not less than 5.5 ounces/155.9 g, nor more than 5.75 ounces/163 g, and shall measure not less than 8.81 in/22.4 cm, nor more than 9 in/22.9 cm in circumference.

4.2 Approval and control of balls

- 4.2.1 Senior Cup – All teams must use the officially chosen ‘League Ball’ as supplied by Cricket Leinster. For 2018 this will be the Oxbridge Windsor as manufactured by Tiflex. Should any team not have a ball of this type available for use the umpires are solely responsible for the decision to accept an alternative ball and should refer the matter to the OCC after the match.
- 4.2.2 Senior II Cup – All teams must use the officially chosen ‘League Ball’ as supplied by Cricket Leinster. For 2018 this will be the Oxbridge Hampton as manufactured by Tiflex. Should any team not have a ball of this type available for use the umpires are solely responsible for the decision to accept an alternative ball and should refer the matter to the OCC after the match.
- 4.2.3 During play umpires shall periodically and irregularly inspect the condition of the ball and shall retain possession of it at the fall of a wicket, a drinks interval, or any other disruption in play.

4.3 New ball

- 4.3.1 Each fielding team must use a new ball at the start of their innings

4.4 Ball lost or becoming unfit for play

If, during play, the ball cannot be found or recovered or the umpires agree that it has become unfit for play through normal use, the umpires shall replace it with a ball which has had wear comparable with that which the previous ball had received before the need for its replacement. When the ball is replaced, the umpire shall inform the batsmen and the fielding captain. This ball must be of the same type as proscribed in 4.2 above.

4.5 Sightscreens and Player Clothing

Sightscreens should be White or Blue in colour and Player clothing should be white or cream

5 THE BAT shall apply as per the Laws of cricket

However Clauses 5.7 and 5.8 will not apply until 2019

6 THE PITCH shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

6.1 Area of pitch

The pitch is a rectangular area of the ground 22 yards/20.12 m in length and 10 ft/3.05 m in width. It is bounded at either end by the bowling creases and on either side by imaginary lines, one each side of the imaginary line joining the centres of the two middle stumps, each parallel to it and 5 ft/1.52 m from it. If the pitch is next to an artificial pitch which is closer than 5 ft/1.52 m from the middle stumps, the pitch on that side will extend only to the junction of the two surfaces. See clauses 8.1 (Description, width and pitching) and 7.2 (The bowling crease).

6.2 Fitness of pitch for play

The umpires shall be the sole judges of the fitness of the pitch for play. See clauses 2.7 (Fitness for play) and 2.8 (Suspension of play in dangerous or unreasonable conditions).

6.3 Selection and preparation

Before the match, the Ground Authority shall be responsible for the selection and preparation of the pitch. During the match, the umpires shall control its use and maintenance.

6.4 Changing the pitch

6.4.1 The pitch shall not be changed during the match unless the umpires decide that it is dangerous or unreasonable for play to continue on it and then only with the consent of both captains. Should a pitch be changed after a match has commenced a new match shall start with innings duration reduced as per clause 15.1 below.

6.5 Non-turf pitches

6.5.1 In the event of a non-turf pitch being used, the artificial surface shall conform to the following measurements.

6.5.2.1 Length – a minimum of 58 ft/17.68 m

6.5.2.2 Width – a minimum of 6 ft/1.83 m

6.5.2.3 See Law 9.8 (Non-turf pitches). League matches in all grades may be played on non turf pitches.

6.5.3 For matches in the Senior Cup the following shall apply:

6.5.3.1 Clubs should notify opposing teams before April 1st which scheduled fixtures will be played on non turf wickets. If, for weather or other reasons, a home club subsequently wishes to change a fixture from grass to a non-turf pitch (or vice versa) they should notify the opposition at least two days before the day of the match. If, on the day of the match, the scheduled surface is unplayable and the alternative is, then play may only commence with the agreement of both captains and umpires. If the pitch is changed under these circumstances, or no play is possible at all, a report must be sent by the umpires to the OCC and the OCC may take action against the host club including but not limited to the reversal of the result of the match.

6.5.4 For matches in the Senior II Cup below shall apply:

6.5.4.1 Clubs should at the start of the season notify opposing teams that certain scheduled fixtures will be played on non-turf pitches. If, for weather or other reasons, a home club subsequently wishes to change a fixture from grass to a non-turf pitch (or vice versa) they should notify the opposition at least two days before the day of the match. If on the day of the match, the scheduled surface is unplayable and the alternative is, then play may only commence with the agreement of both captains.

7 THE CREASES shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

In addition:

7.8 Additional Crease Markings

As a guideline to the umpires for the calling of wides on the offside, the crease markings detailed in paragraph 1 of Appendix C shall be marked in white at each end of the pitch.

8 THE WICKETS shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

9 PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PLAYING AREA

9.1 Rolling

The pitch shall not be rolled during the match except as permitted in clauses 9.1.1 and 9.1.2.

9.1.1 Frequency and duration of rolling

During the match the pitch may be rolled at the request of the captain of the side batting second, for a period of not more than 7 minutes, before the start of the second innings.

9.1.2 Rolling after a delayed start

In addition to the rolling permitted above, if, after the toss and before the first innings of the match, the start is delayed, the captain of the batting side may request that the pitch be rolled for not more than 7 minutes. However, if the umpires together agree that the delay has had no significant effect on the state of the pitch, they shall refuse such request for rolling of the pitch.

9.1.3 Choice of rollers

If there is more than one roller available the captain of the batting side shall choose which one is to be used.

The following shall apply in addition to clause 9.1:

9.1.4 Prior to the scheduled time for the toss, the artificial drying of the pitch and outfield shall be at the discretion of the Ground Authority. Thereafter and throughout the match the drying of the outfield may be undertaken at any time by the Ground Authority, but the drying of the affected area of the pitch shall be carried out only on the instructions and under the supervision of the umpires. The umpires shall be empowered to have the pitch dried without reference to the captains at any time they are of the opinion that it is unfit for play.

9.1.5 The umpires may instruct the Ground Authority to use any available equipment, including any roller for the purpose of drying the pitch and making it fit for play.

9.1.6 An absorbent roller may be used to remove water from the covers including the cover on the match pitch.

9.2 Clearing debris from the pitch

9.2.1 The pitch shall be cleared of any debris

9.2.1.1 between innings. This shall precede rolling if any is to take place.

9.2.1.2 at all intervals for meals.

9.2.2 The clearance of debris in clause 9.2.1 shall be done by sweeping, except where the umpires consider that this may be detrimental to the surface of the pitch. In this case the debris must be cleared from that area by hand, without sweeping.

9.2.3 In addition to 9.2.1, debris may be cleared from the pitch by hand, without sweeping, before mowing and whenever either umpire considers it necessary.

9.3 Mowing

9.3.1 Responsibility for mowing

- 9.3.1.1 All mowings which are carried out before the match shall be the sole responsibility of the Ground Authority.

9.4 Watering the pitch

The pitch shall not be watered during the match.

9.5 Re-marking creases

Creases shall be re-marked whenever either umpire considers it necessary.

9.6 Maintenance of footholes

The umpires shall ensure that the holes made by the bowlers and batsmen are cleaned out and dried whenever necessary to facilitate play.

The umpires shall allow, if necessary, the reurfing of footholes made by the bowlers in their delivery strides, or the use of quick-setting fillings for the same purpose.

In addition, the umpires shall see that wherever possible and whenever it is considered necessary, action is taken during all intervals in play to do whatever is practicable to improve the bowler's footholes.

9.7 Securing of footholds and maintenance of pitch

During play, umpires shall allow the players to secure their footholds by the use of sawdust provided that no damage to the pitch is caused and that Law 41 is not contravened.

9.8 Non-turf pitches

Wherever appropriate, the provisions set out in 9.1 to 9.7 shall apply.

9.9 Protection and preparation of adjacent pitches during matches

The protection (by way of an appropriate cover) and preparation of pitches which are adjacent to the match pitch will be permitted during the match subject to the following:

- 9.9.1 Such measures will only be possible if requested by the Ground Authority and approved by the umpires before the start of the match.
- 9.9.2 Approval should only be granted where such measures are unavoidable and will not compromise the safety of the players or their ability to execute their actions with complete freedom.
- 9.9.3 The preparation work shall be carried out under the supervision of the fourth umpire.
- 9.9.4 The consent of the captains is not required but the umpires shall advise both captains before the start of the match on what has been agreed.

10 COVERING THE PITCH shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

11 INTERVALS

11.1 An interval shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

11.2 Duration of interval

- 11.2.1 There shall be a 30 minute interval between innings, taken from the call of Time before the interval until the call of Play on resumption after the interval.

11.3 Allowance for interval between innings shall not apply

11.4 Changing agreed times of intervals

- 11.4.1 If the innings of the team batting first is completed prior to the scheduled time for the interval, the interval shall take place immediately and the innings of the team batting second will commence correspondingly earlier providing that this does not lead to an interval occurring more than 30 minutes prior to the scheduled interval.

11.4.2 If the innings of the team batting first is completed more than 30 minutes prior to the scheduled interval a 10 minute break will occur and the team batting second will commence its innings and the interval will occur as scheduled.

11.4.3 Tea Interval. The time of tea may be altered by agreement of the captains and umpires. If an interruption occurs within 30 minutes of the scheduled or agreed time for the tea interval, tea shall be taken immediately.

11.5 Intervals for drinks

11.5.1 If on any day the captains agree that there shall be intervals for drinks, the option to take such drinks shall be available to either side. Each interval shall be kept as short as possible and in any case shall not exceed 5 minutes.

11.5.2 One drinks break per innings shall be permitted, at the midpoint of the overs allocation at the start of the innings. Under conditions of extreme heat the umpires may permit extra intervals for drinks.

11.5.3 Unless the captains agree to forgo it, a drinks interval shall be taken at the end of the over in progress when the agreed time is reached. If, however, a wicket falls or a batsman retires within 5 minutes of the agreed time then drinks shall be taken immediately. No other variation in the timing of drinks intervals shall be permitted.

11.5.4 If an innings ends or the players have to leave the field of play for any other reason within 30 minutes of the agreed time for a drinks interval, the umpires and captains together may rearrange the timing of drinks intervals in that session.

11.5.5 At any time during the match, the captains may agree to forgo drinks intervals. The umpires shall be informed of the decision. When play is in progress, the batsmen at the wicket may deputise for their captain in making an agreement to forgo a drinks interval in that session.

11.6 Scorers to be informed

The umpires shall ensure that the scorers are informed of all agreements about hours of play and intervals and of any changes made thereto as permitted under this Law.

12 START OF PLAY; CESSATION OF PLAY

12.1 Call of Play

The bowler's end umpire shall call Play before the first ball of the match and on the resumption of play after any interval or interruption.

12.2 Call of Time

The bowler's end umpire shall call Time, when the ball is dead, at the end of any session of play or as required by these Playing Conditions. See also Law 20.3 (Call of Over or Time).

12.3 Removal of bails

After the call of Time, the bails shall be removed from both wickets.

12.4 Starting a new over

Another over shall always be started at any time during the match, unless an interval is to be taken in the circumstances set out in clause 12.5.2, if the umpire, walking at normal pace, has arrived at the position behind the stumps at the bowler's end before the time agreed for the next interval has been reached.

12.5 Completion of an over

Other than at the end of the match,

12.5.1 if the agreed time for an interval is reached during an over, the over shall be completed before the interval is taken, except as provided for in clause 12.5.2.

- 12.5.2 when less than 3 minutes remains before the time agreed for the next interval, the interval shall be taken immediately if
- either a batsman is dismissed or retires or
 - the players have occasion to leave the field
- whether this occurs during an over or at the end of an over. Except at the end of an innings, if an over is thus interrupted it shall be completed on the resumption of play.

12.6 Conclusion of match

- 12.6.1 The match is concluded
- 12.6.1.1 as soon as a result as defined in clauses 16.1 to 16.5 (The result) is reached.
 - 12.6.1.2 as soon as the prescribed number of overs have been completed
- 12.6.2 The match is concluded if, without a conclusion having been reached under 12.6.1, the players leave the field for adverse conditions of ground, weather or light, or in exceptional circumstances, and no further play is possible.

12.7 Hours of Play; Minimum Overs Requirement

- 12.7.1 The starting times for the different competitions are set out in the table below

Competition	Start Time	Tea
Senior & Senior II Cup	13:00	15:40-16:10

- 12.7.2 Alterations. The Official Starting Time, as shown above, cannot be changed without the specific prior permission of the Open Competitions Committee except under the following conditions
- 12.7.2.1 Both teams agree to an earlier start time at least two weeks before the scheduled date of the match.
 - 12.7.2.2 Both teams advise the OCC, the LCUSA and the website of the change at least two weeks before the scheduled date of the match.
 - 12.7.2.3 where a start time is changed all related times (tea) etc. change by the same amount.

12.8 Permitted Time Allocations / Minimum Over Rates

- 12.8.1 All sides are expected to be in position to bowl the first ball of the last of their 40 overs within 160 minutes playing time (2 hours 40 minutes) which shall be the Permitted Time Allocation. Over-rate penalties shall apply for teams who fail to bowl their complement of overs by the scheduled or re-scheduled cut-off time – see 12.8.4 below.
- 12.8.2 If, in the sole opinion of the umpires, there have been delays beyond the control of the fielding side e.g. injury, lost ball etc., they may extend the cut-off time by an equivalent amount of time to allow for such delays before determining if a penalty should be applied. Note that any time so added by the umpires shall be at their absolute discretion and shall not be subject to retrospective negotiation.
- 12.8.3 If a side is bowled out within the time determined for that innings pursuant to these playing conditions (taking into account any time allowances as above), the fielding side will be deemed to have complied with the required overrate.
- 12.8.4 Over Rate Penalties
- 12.8.4.1 In the event of a side failing to complete their scheduled number of overs within the Permitted Time Allocation (as adjusted if necessary under 12.8.2), the full quota of overs will be completed, and the batting side will be credited with 6 runs for every whole over that has not been bowled. This will apply to both innings of the match. If the side batting second is credited with runs in this way and this consequently takes their score to or past their victory target then the match shall be deemed to be won by the side batting second.

- 12.8.4.2 All penalties in this regard will be imposed immediately the ball first becomes dead after the scheduled or rescheduled cessation time for the innings.
- 12.8.4.3 If the innings is terminated before the scheduled or re-scheduled cut-off time, no over-rate penalty shall apply. If the innings is interrupted, the over-rate penalty will apply based on the re-scheduled cessation time for that innings.
- 12.8.4.4 The Umpires shall inform the fielding team Captain when taking the field for the first time and on every subsequent occasion if play is interrupted by the weather, the scheduled cessation time for that innings. The Umpire at the bowler's end will inform the fielding Captain, the batsman and his fellow Umpire of any time allowances as and when they arise. (This matter will not be subject to retrospective negotiation).
- 12.8.4.5 In addition, in all reduced overs matches, the fielding team will be given one over's leeway. For the avoidance of doubt, one over's leeway means that the fielding side must be in position to bowl the first ball of the penultimate over by the scheduled or rescheduled cut off time.

13 INNINGS

13.1 Number of innings

13.1.1 A match shall be one innings for each side.

13.2 Alternate innings

Each side shall take their innings alternately.

13.3 Completed innings

A side's innings is to be considered as completed if any of the following applies

13.3.1 the side is all out.

13.3.2 at the fall of a wicket or the retirement of a batsman, further balls remain to be bowled but no further batsman is available to come in.

13.3.3 the prescribed number of overs have been bowled to the batting side.

13.4 The toss

The captains shall toss a coin for the choice of innings, on the field of play 30 minutes before the scheduled or any rescheduled time for the start of play. Note, however, the provisions of clause 1.3 (Captain).

13.5 Decision to be notified

As soon as the toss is completed, the captain of the side winning the toss shall decide whether to bat or to field and shall notify the opposing captain and the umpires of this decision. Once notified, the decision cannot be changed.

13.6 Duration of Match

13.6.1 All matches will consist of one innings per side, each innings being limited to a maximum of 40 overs.

13.7 Length of Innings

13.7.1 Uninterrupted Matches.

13.7.1.1 Each team shall bat for 40 overs unless all out earlier.

13.7.2 Delayed or Interrupted Matches

13.7.2.1 Delayed Starts - Weather delays. The duration of the game shall be reduced by:

13.7.2.1.1 2 overs for every 8 minutes of playing time lost during the first innings or 1 over for every 4 minutes lost during the second innings.

13.7.2.2 Delayed Starts other than weather

- 13.7.2.2.1 If a team is not in a position to take the field of play within 30 minutes of the scheduled starting time, the side present may choose to claim a walkover. If they choose to play, they shall be deemed to have won the toss and play will start as soon as practicable with the match reduced in line with the provisions in a) above and all provisions below.

13.7.3 Minimum Overs to Constitute a Match

13.7.3.1 Should the point be reached where play has not commenced and the total available overs have fallen below 40 Overs the following shall apply:

13.7.3.1.1 If no start is possible due to weather, the match must be rescheduled (Match Day 2) with original hours

13.7.3.1.2 If on Match Day 2 no start is possible due to weather, then a bowl out should take place. However if BOTH clubs agree then a further date (Match Day 3) may be arranged provided that:

- It must take place before the scheduled date for the next round
- A bowl-out is obligatory if no result is possible on Match Day 3
- The details have been agreed between the clubs in advance of Match Day 2
- It cannot result in the cancellation of any other cricket played within the auspices of the LCU

13.7.3.2 The number of available overs may not fall below a total of 40 overs. If at any time, the umpires feel that the remaining overs cannot be completed (due to ground/weather/light conditions), the match shall be abandoned as null and void and will be refixed in line with 13.7.3.1 above

13.8 Extra Time

If less than 30 minutes is lost no time will be deducted and the match will not be shortened.

13.9 Number of Overs per Bowler

13.9.1 No bowler shall bowl more than one fifth of the overs in an innings.

13.9.2 In a delayed or interrupted match where the overs are reduced for both teams or for the team bowling second, no bowler may bowl more than one-fifth of the total overs allowed. Where this leads to a fraction of an over, it shall be rounded up. For clarity the following table demonstrates revised bowling allocations. Where the total overs is not divisible by 5, one additional over shall be allowed to the maximum number per bowler necessary to make up the balance.

Overs Remaining in Innings	Bowler 1	Bowler 2	Bowler 3	Bowler 4	Bowler 5
20	4	4	4	4	4
21	5	4	4	4	4
22	5	5	4	4	4
23	5	5	5	4	4
24	5	5	5	5	4
25	5	5	5	5	5
26	6	5	5	5	5
27	6	6	5	5	5
28	6	6	6	5	5
29	6	6	6	6	5

30	6	6	6	6	6
31	7	6	6	6	6
32	7	7	6	6	6
33	7	7	7	6	6
34	7	7	7	7	6
35	7	7	7	7	7
36	8	7	7	7	7
37	8	8	7	7	7
38	8	8	8	7	7
39	8	8	8	8	7

13.9.3 In the event of a bowler breaking down and being unable to complete an over, the remaining balls will be allowed by another bowler. Such part of an over will count as a full over only in so far as each bowler's limit is concerned.

14 THE FOLLOW-ON shall not apply.

15 DECLARATION AND FORFEITURE shall not apply.

16 THE RESULT

16.1 A Win – one-innings match

16.1.1 The side which has scored in its one innings a total of runs in excess of that scored by the opposing side in its one completed innings shall win the match. See Law 13.3 (Completed innings). Note also 16.4 (Winning hit or extras).

16.1.2 Save for circumstances where a match is awarded to a team as a consequence of the opposing team's refusal to play (clause 16.2), a result can be achieved only if both teams have had the opportunity of batting for at least 20 overs, unless one team has been all out in less than 20 overs or unless the team batting second scores enough runs to win in less than 20 overs.

16.1.3 Save for circumstances where a match is awarded to a team as a consequence of the opposing team's refusal to play (clause 16.2), all matches in which both teams have not had an opportunity of batting for a minimum of 20 overs, shall be declared a No Result.

16.2 Umpire awarding a match

16.2.1 A match shall be lost by a side which either

16.2.1.1 concedes defeat or

16.2.1.2 in the opinion of the Umpires refuses to play and the Umpires shall award the match to the other side.

Note: In addition to the consequences of any refusal to play prescribed under this clause, any such refusal, whether temporary or final, may result in disciplinary action being taken against the captain and team responsible under the Code of Conduct.

16.3 All other matches – A Tie or No Result

16.3.1 A Tie

The result of a match shall be a Tie when all innings have been completed and the scores are equal. In the event of a tie in an uninterrupted match the following will apply: The team losing the lesser number of wickets shall be the winner.

16.3.2 If the result cannot be decided in this way the winner shall be determined by a “one over eliminator” (OOE). If the Umpires shall decide by not later than 15 minutes after the result of the match has been determined it is not possible to play a OOE the result shall be decided by a bowl-out.

16.3.3 No Result

See 16.1.3 above.

16.4 Prematurely Terminated Matches - Calculation of the Target Score

16.4.1 Interrupted Matches - Calculation of the Target Score

16.4.1.1 If, due to suspension of play after the start of the match, the number of overs in the innings of either team has to be revised to a lesser number than originally allotted (minimum of 20 overs), then a revised target score (to win) should be set for the number of overs which the team batting second will have the opportunity of facing. This revised target is to be calculated using the current Duckworth/Lewis/Stern method. The target set will always be a whole number and one run less will constitute a Tie. If the scores are tied the winner shall be determined by an OOE.

16.4.2 Prematurely Terminated Matches

16.4.2.1 If the innings of the side batting second is suspended (with at least 20 overs bowled) and it is not possible for the match to be resumed, the match will be decided by comparison with the DLS ‘Par Score’ determined at the instant of the suspension by the Duckworth/Lewis/Stern method (refer Duckworth/Lewis/Stern Regulations). If the score is equal to the par score, the match is a Tie and a One Over Eliminator should take place. Otherwise the result is a victory, or defeat, by the margin of runs by which the score exceeds, or falls short of, the Par Score.

16.5 Winning hit or extras

16.5.1 As soon as a result is reached as defined in clauses 16.1, 16.2 or 16.3.1, the match is at an end. Nothing that happens thereafter, except as in clause 41.18.2 (Penalty runs), shall be regarded as part of it. Note also clause 16.8.

16.5.2 The side batting last will have scored enough runs to win only if its total of runs is sufficient without including any runs completed by the batsmen before the completion of a catch, or the obstruction of a catch, from which the striker could be dismissed.

16.5.3 If a boundary is scored before the batsmen have completed sufficient runs to win the match, the whole of the boundary allowance shall be credited to the side’s total and, in the case of a hit by the bat, to the striker’s score.

16.6 Statement of result

16.6.1 If the side batting last wins the match without losing all its wickets, the result shall be stated as a win by the number of wickets still then to fall.

16.6.2 If, without having scored a total of runs in excess of the total scored by the opposing side, the side batting last has lost all its wickets, but as the result of an award of 5 Penalty runs its total of runs is then sufficient to win, the result shall be stated as a win to that side by Penalty runs.

16.6.3 If the side fielding last wins the match, the result shall be stated as a win by runs.

16.6.4 If the match is decided by one side conceding defeat or refusing to play, the result shall be stated as Match Conceded or Match Awarded, as the case may be.

16.7 Correctness of result

Any decision as to the correctness of the scores shall be the responsibility of the umpires. See clause 2.15 (Correctness of scores).

16.8 Mistakes in scoring

If, after the players and umpires have left the field in the belief that the match has been concluded, the umpires discover that a mistake in scoring has occurred which affects the result then, subject to clause 16.9, they shall adopt the following procedure.

16.8.1 If, when the players leave the field, the side batting last has not completed its innings and either the number of overs to be bowled in that innings has not been completed, or the end of the innings has not been reached, then, unless one side concedes defeat, the umpires shall order play to resume.

Unless a result is reached sooner, play will then continue, if conditions permit, until the prescribed number of overs has been completed. The number of overs shall be taken as they were at the call of Time for the supposed conclusion of the match. No account shall be taken of the time between that moment and the resumption of play.

16.8.2 If, at this call of Time, the overs have been completed and no Playing time remains, or if the side batting last has completed its innings, the umpires shall immediately inform both captains of the necessary corrections to the scores and to the result.

16.9 Result not to be changed

Once the umpires have agreed with the scorers the correctness of the scores at the conclusion of the match – see clauses 2.15 (Correctness of scores) and 3.2 (Correctness of scores) – the result cannot thereafter be changed.

16.10 Net Run Rate

A team's net run rate is calculated by deducting from the average runs per over scored by that team throughout the competition, the average runs per over scored against that team throughout the competition.

In the event of a team being all out in less than its full quota of overs, the calculation of its net run rate shall be based on the full quota of overs to which it would have been entitled and not on the number of overs in which the team was dismissed.

Only those matches where results are achieved will count for the purpose of net run rate calculations. Where a match is abandoned, but a result is achieved under Duckworth/Lewis/Stern, for net run rate purposes Team 1 will be credited with Team 2's Par Score on abandonment off the same number of overs faced by Team 2. Where a match is concluded with Duckworth/Lewis/Stern having been applied at an earlier point in the match, Team 1 will be credited with 1 run less than the final Target Score for Team 2 off the total number of overs allocated to Team 2 to reach the target.

16.11 Walkovers

16.11.1.1 A walkover arises where a team does not fulfil a fixture and the reasons put forward for the failure to do so are not considered adequate by the Open Competitions Committee.

16.11.1.2 Details of penalties for walkovers are outlined in the General Playing Regulations.

17 THE OVER shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

18 SCORING RUNS shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

19 BOUNDARIES

19.1 Determining the boundary of the field of play

- 19.1.1 Before the toss, the umpires shall determine the boundary of the field of play, which shall be fixed for the duration of the match.
- 19.1.2 The boundary shall be determined such that no part of any sight-screen, will, at any stage of the match, be within the field of play.
- 19.1.3 The distance between a point at the centre of the pitch to be used and any point on the boundary shall not be less than 40 yards (36.6 metres).

19.2 Identifying and marking the boundary

- 19.2.1 Wherever practicable, the boundary shall be marked by means of a continuous white line or by an object in contact with the ground.
- 19.2.2 If the boundary is marked by means of a white line,
 - 19.2.2.1 the edge of the line nearest the pitch shall be the boundary.
 - 19.2.2.2 an object such as a flag, post or board, used merely to highlight the position of a line marked on the ground, must be placed beyond the boundary and is not itself to be regarded as being the boundary.
- 19.2.3 If the boundary is marked by means of an object that is in contact with the ground the boundary will be the edge of the grounded part of the object which is nearest the pitch.
- 19.2.4 Where there is no white line or object providing continuous marking, objects such as flags, posts or boards may be used to mark specific points on the boundary. The boundary shall be the imaginary straight line on the ground joining the two nearest marked points.
- 19.2.5 A boundary that cannot be identified as in 19.2.2, 19.2.3 or 19.2.4 shall be determined by the umpires before the toss.
- 19.2.6 An obstacle within the field of play, other than as in 19.2.7, shall not be regarded as a boundary unless so determined by the umpires before the toss. See Law 2.3.1.4.
- 19.2.7 A person or animal coming onto the field of play while the ball is in play shall not be regarded as a boundary unless the umpires determine otherwise at the time that contact between the ball and such a person or animal is made. The decision shall be made for each separate occurrence.

19.3 Restoring the boundary

If a solid object used to mark the boundary is disturbed for any reason, then:

- 19.3.1 the boundary shall be considered to be in its original position.
- 19.3.2 the object shall be returned to its original position as soon as is practicable; if play is taking place, this shall be as soon as the ball is dead.
- 19.3.3 if some part of a fence or other marker has come within the field of play, that part shall be removed from the field of play as soon as is practicable; if play is taking place, this shall be as soon as the ball is dead.

19.4 Ball grounded beyond the boundary

- 19.4.1 The ball in play is grounded beyond the boundary if it touches
 - the boundary or any part of an object used to mark the boundary;
 - the ground beyond the boundary;

- any object that is grounded beyond the boundary.

19.4.2 The ball in play is to be regarded as being grounded beyond the boundary if

- a fielder, grounded beyond the boundary as in clause 19.5, touches the ball;
- a fielder, after catching the ball within the boundary, becomes grounded beyond the boundary while in contact with the ball, before completing the catch.

19.5 Fielder grounded beyond the boundary

19.5.1 A fielder is grounded beyond the boundary if some part of his person is in contact with any of the following:

- the boundary or any part of an object used to mark the boundary;
- the ground beyond the boundary;
- any object that is in contact with the ground beyond the boundary;
- another fielder who is grounded beyond the boundary.

19.5.2 A fielder who is not in contact with the ground is considered to be grounded beyond the boundary if his final contact with the ground, before his first contact with the ball after it has been delivered by the bowler, was not entirely within the boundary.

19.6 Boundary allowances

19.6.1 Before the toss the umpires shall agree the runs to be allowed for boundaries with both captains. In deciding the allowances the umpires and captains shall be guided by the prevailing custom of the ground.

19.6.2 Unless agreed differently under 19.6.1, 6 runs shall be allowed for a boundary 6; and 4 runs for a boundary 4. See also 19.7.

19.7 Runs scored from boundaries

19.7.1 A boundary 6 will be scored if and only if the ball has been struck by the bat and is first grounded beyond the boundary without having been in contact with the ground within the field of play. This shall apply even if the ball has previously touched a fielder.

19.7.2 A boundary 4 will be scored when a ball that is grounded beyond the boundary

- whether struck by the bat or not, was first grounded within the boundary, or
- has not been struck by the bat.

19.7.3 When a boundary is scored, the batting side, except in the circumstances of clause 19.8, shall be awarded whichever is the greater of

19.7.3.1 the allowance for the boundary

19.7.3.2 the runs completed by the batsmen together with the run in progress if they had already crossed at the instant the boundary is scored.

19.7.4 When the runs in clause 19.7.3.2 exceed the boundary allowance they shall replace the boundary allowance for the purposes of clause 18.12.2.

19.7.5 The scoring of Penalty runs by either side is not affected by the scoring of a boundary.

19.8 Overthrow or wilful act of fielder

If the boundary results from an overthrow or from the wilful act of a fielder, the runs scored shall be any runs for penalties awarded to either side

and the allowance for the boundary

and the runs completed by the batsmen, together with the run in progress if they had already crossed at the instant of the throw or act.

Clause 18.12.2 (Batsman returning to wicket he/she has left) shall apply as from the instant of the throw or act.

20 DEAD BALL will apply as per the Laws of Cricket**21 NO BALL****21.1 Mode of delivery**

21.1.1 The umpire shall ascertain whether the bowler intends to bowl right handed or left handed, over or round the wicket, and shall so inform the striker.

It is unfair if the bowler fails to notify the umpire of a change in his mode of delivery. In this case the umpire shall call and signal No ball.

21.1.2 Underarm bowling shall not be permitted.

21.2 Fair delivery – the arm

For a delivery to be fair in respect of the arm the ball must not be thrown.

A ball is fairly delivered in respect of the arm if, once the bowler's arm has reached the level of the shoulder in the delivery swing, the elbow joint is not straightened partially or completely from that instant until the ball has left the hand. This definition shall not debar a bowler from flexing or rotating the wrist in the delivery swing.

Although it is the primary responsibility of the striker's end umpire to assess the fairness of a delivery in this respect, there is nothing in this Law to debar the bowler's end umpire from calling and signalling No ball if he/she considers that the ball has been thrown.

21.3 Ball thrown or delivered underarm – action by umpires

21.3.1 If, in the opinion of either umpire, the ball has been thrown or delivered underarm, he/she shall call and signal No ball and, when the ball is dead, inform the other umpire of the reason for the call.

The bowler's end umpire shall then

- warn the bowler, indicating that this is a first and final warning. This warning shall apply to that bowler throughout the innings.

- inform the captain of the fielding side of the reason for this action.

- inform the batsmen at the wicket of what has occurred.

21.3.2 If either umpire considers that, in that innings, a further delivery by the same bowler is thrown or delivered underarm, he/she shall call and signal No ball and when the ball is dead inform the other umpire of the reason for the call.

The bowler's end umpire shall then

- direct the captain of the fielding side to suspend the bowler immediately from bowling. The over shall, if applicable, be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over or part thereof nor be allowed to bowl any part of the next over. The bowler thus suspended shall not bowl again in that innings.

- inform the batsmen at the wicket and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of the reason for this action.

21.3.3 The umpires together shall report the occurrence as soon as possible after the match

21.3.4 to the Executive of the offending side and to any Governing Body responsible for the match, who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain, any other individuals concerned and, if appropriate, the team.

21.4 Bowler throwing towards striker's end before delivery

If the bowler throws the ball towards the striker's end before entering the delivery stride, either umpire shall call and signal No ball. See Law clause 41.17 (Batsmen stealing a run).

However, the procedure stated in clause 21.3 of caution, informing, final warning, action against the bowler and reporting shall not apply.

21.5 Fair delivery – the feet

For a delivery to be fair in respect of the feet, in the delivery stride

21.5.1 the bowler's back foot must land within and not touching the return crease appertaining to his stated mode of delivery.

21.5.2 the bowler's front foot must land with some part of the foot, whether grounded or raised

- on the same side of the imaginary line joining the two middle stumps as the return crease described in clause 21.5.1, and
- behind the popping crease.

If the bowler's end umpire is satisfied that any of these three conditions have not been met, he/she shall call and signal No ball. See clause 41.8 (Bowling of deliberate front foot No ball).

21.6 Bowler breaking wicket in delivering ball

Either umpire shall call and signal No ball if, other than in an attempt to run out the non-striker under clause 41.16, the bowler breaks the wicket at any time after the ball comes into play and before completion of the stride after the delivery stride. This shall include any clothing or other object that falls from his person and breaks the wicket.

21.7 Ball bouncing more than once, rolling along the ground or pitching off the pitch

The umpire shall call and signal No ball if a ball which he/she considers to have been delivered, without having previously touched bat or person of the striker,

- bounces more than once
- or rolls along the ground before it reaches the popping crease.
- or pitches wholly or partially off the pitch as defined in clause 6.1 (Area of pitch) before it reaches the line of the striker's wicket.

21.8 Ball coming to rest in front of striker's wicket

If a ball delivered by the bowler comes to rest in front of the line of the striker's wicket, without having previously touched the bat or person of the striker, the umpire shall call and signal No ball and immediately call and signal Dead ball.

21.9 Fielder intercepting a delivery

If except in the circumstances of clause 27.3 (Position of wicket-keeper) a ball, delivered by the bowler, makes contact with any part of a fielder's person before it either makes contact with the striker's bat or person, or it passes the striker's wicket, the umpire shall call and signal No ball and immediately call and signal Dead ball.

21.10 Ball bouncing over head height of striker

See clauses 22.1.1.2 and 41.6.1.7.

21.11 Call of No ball for infringement of other Laws

In addition to the instances above, No ball is to be called and signalled as required by the following Laws.

Clause 27.3 – Position of wicket-keeper

Clause 28.4 – Limitation of on side fielders

Clause 28.5 – Fielders not to encroach on pitch

Clause 41.6 – Bowling of dangerous and unfair short pitched deliveries

Clause 41.7 – Bowling of dangerous and unfair non-pitching deliveries

Clause 41.8 – Bowling of deliberate front foot No ball.

21.12 Revoking a call of No ball

An umpire shall revoke the call of No ball if Dead ball is called under any of clauses 20.4.2.4 to 20.4.2.9 (Umpire calling and signalling Dead ball).

21.13 No ball to over-ride Wide

A call of No ball shall over-ride the call of Wide ball at any time. See clauses 22.1 (Judging a Wide) and 22.2 (Call and signal of Wide ball).

21.14 Ball not dead

The ball does not become dead on the call of No ball.

21.15 Penalty for a No ball

A penalty of one run shall be awarded instantly on the call of No ball. Unless the call is revoked, the penalty shall stand even if a batsman is dismissed. It shall be in addition to any other runs scored, any boundary allowance and any other runs awarded for penalties.

21.16 Runs resulting from a No ball – how scored

The one run penalty shall be scored as a No ball extra and shall be debited against the bowler. If other Penalty runs have been awarded to either side these shall be scored as stated in clause 41.18 (Penalty runs). Any runs completed by the batsmen or any boundary allowance shall be credited to the striker if the ball has been struck by the bat; otherwise they shall also be scored as Byes or Leg byes as appropriate.

21.17 No ball not to count

A No ball shall not count as one of the over. See clause 17.3 (Validity of balls).

21.18 Out from a No ball

When No ball has been called, neither batsman shall be out under any of the Playing Conditions except clause 34 (Hit the ball twice), clause 37 (Obstructing the field) or clause 38 (Run out).

21.19 Free Hit

21.19.1 In addition to the above, the delivery following a no ball called (all modes of no ball) shall be a free hit for whichever batsman is facing it. If the delivery for the free hit is not a legitimate delivery (any kind of no ball or a wide ball) then the next delivery will become a free hit for whichever batsman is facing it.

21.19.2 For any free hit, the striker can be dismissed only under the circumstances that apply for a no ball, even if the delivery for the free hit is called wide ball.

21.19.3 Neither field changes nor the exchange of individuals between fielding positions are permitted for free hit deliveries unless:

21.19.3.1 There is a change of striker (the provisions of clause 41.2 shall apply), or

21.19.3.2 The No Ball was the result of a fielding restriction breach, in which case the field may be changed to the extent of correcting the breach.

21.19.4 For clarity, the bowler can change his mode of delivery for the free hit delivery. In such circumstances clause 21.1 shall apply.

21.19.5 The umpires will signal a free hit by (after the normal No Ball signal) extending one arm straight upwards and moving it in a circular motion.

22 WIDE BALL

22.1 Judging a Wide

- 22.1.1 If the bowler bowls a ball, not being a No ball, the umpire shall adjudge it a Wide if, according to the definition in clause 22.1.2
- 22.1.1.1 the ball passes wide of where the striker is standing and which also would have passed wide of the striker standing in a normal guard position.
- 22.1.1.2 the ball passes above the head height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease.
- 22.1.2 The ball will be considered as passing wide of the striker unless it is sufficiently within reach for him to be able to hit it with the bat by means of a normal cricket stroke. Leg side; Any ball passing down the leg side and not touching the batsman will be called a wide, except in the case where the ball passes between the batsman and the wicket. Off side. The umpire will be guided by the 17" line in determining what is a fair ball.
- 22.1.3 Switch Hits: By the batsman playing the switch hit or the reverse sweep or getting in a position to play the shot, he/she is deemed to bring the ball sufficiently within his reach - on the leg side as well. Consequently, in these circumstances, the wider 75cm wide guidelines (ODIs and T20Is) shall apply on the off side and the leg side.
- 22.1.4 Umpires are instructed to apply very strict and consistent interpretation in regard to this Law in order to prevent negative bowling wide of the wicket.

22.2 Call and signal of Wide ball

If the umpire adjudges a delivery to be a Wide he/she shall call and signal Wide ball as soon as the ball passes the striker's wicket. It shall, however, be considered to have been a Wide from the instant that the bowler entered his delivery stride, even though it cannot be called Wide until it passes the striker's wicket.

22.3 Revoking a call of Wide ball

- 22.3.1 The umpire shall revoke the call of Wide ball if there is then any contact between the ball and the striker's bat or person before the ball comes into contact with any fielder.
- 22.3.2 The umpire shall revoke the call of Wide ball if a delivery is called a No ball. See clause 21.13 (No ball to over-ride Wide).

22.4 Delivery not a Wide

- 22.4.1 The umpire shall not adjudge a delivery as being a Wide, if the striker, by moving, either causes the ball to pass wide of him, as defined in clause 22.1.2 or brings the ball sufficiently within reach to be able to hit it by means of a normal cricket stroke.
- 22.4.2 The umpire shall not adjudge a delivery as being a Wide if the ball touches the striker's bat or person, but only as the ball passes the striker.

22.5 Ball not dead

The ball does not become dead on the call of Wide ball.

22.6 Penalty for a Wide

A penalty of one run shall be awarded instantly on the call of Wide ball. Unless the call is revoked, see clause 22.3, this penalty shall stand even if a batsman is dismissed, and shall be in addition to any other runs scored, any boundary allowance and any other runs awarded for penalties.

22.7 Runs resulting from a Wide – how scored

All runs completed by the batsmen or a boundary allowance, together with the penalty for the Wide, shall be scored as Wide balls. Apart from any award of 5 Penalty runs, all runs resulting from a Wide shall be debited against the bowler.

22.8 Wide not to count

A Wide shall not count as one of the over. See clause 17.3 (Validity of balls).

22.9 Out from a Wide

When Wide ball has been called, neither batsman shall be out under any of the Playing Conditions except clause 35 (Hit wicket), clause 37 (Obstructing the field), clause 38 (Run out) or clause 39 (Stumped).

23 BYE AND LEG BYE shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket**24 FIELDER'S ABSENCE; SUBSTITUTES****24.1 Substitute fielders**

24.1.1 The umpires shall allow a substitute fielder

24.1.1.1 if they are satisfied that a fielder has been injured or become ill and that this occurred during the match, or

24.1.1.2 for any other wholly acceptable reason.

In all other circumstances, a substitute is not allowed.

24.1.2 A substitute shall not bowl or act as captain but may act as wicket-keeper only with the consent of the umpires. Note, however, clause 42.4.1.

24.1.3 A nominated player may bowl or field even though a substitute has previously acted for him, subject to 24.2 and 24.3.

24.2 Fielder absent or leaving the field of play

24.2.1 A player going briefly outside the boundary while carrying out any duties as a fielder is not absent from the field of play nor, for the purposes of this clause, is he/she to be regarded as having left the field of play.

24.2.2 If a fielder fails to take the field at the start of play or at any later time, or leaves the field during play,

24.2.2.1 an umpire shall be informed of the reason for this absence.

24.2.2.2 he/she shall not thereafter come on to the field of play during a session of play without the consent of the umpire. See clause 24.4. The umpire shall give such consent as soon as it is practicable.

24.2.3 If a player is absent from the field for longer than 8 minutes, the following restrictions shall apply to their future participation in the match:

24.2.3.1 The player shall not be permitted to bowl in the match until he/she has either been able to field, or his team has subsequently been batting, for the total length of playing time for which the player was absent (hereafter referred to as Penalty time). A player's unexpired Penalty time shall be limited to a maximum of 120 minutes. If any unexpired Penalty time remains at the end of an innings, it is carried forward to the next and subsequent innings of the match.

24.2.3.2 The player shall not be permitted to bat in the match until his team's batting innings has been in progress for the length of playing time that is equal to the unexpired Penalty time carried forward from the previous innings. However, once his side has lost five

wickets in its batting innings, he/she may bat immediately. If any unexpired penalty time remains at the end of that batting innings, it is carried forward to the next and subsequent innings of the match.

- 24.2.4 If the player leaves the field before having served all of his Penalty time, the balance is carried forward as unserved Penalty time.
- 24.2.5 On any occasion of absence, the amount of playing time for which the player is off the field shall be added to any Penalty time that remains unserved, subject to a maximum cumulative Penalty time of 120 minutes, and that player shall not bowl until all of his Penalty time has been served.
- 24.2.6 For the purposes of clauses 24.2.3.1 and 24.2.3.2, playing time shall comprise the time play is in progress excluding intervals, intervals between innings and official drinks intervals.
- 24.2.7 If there is an unscheduled break in play, the stoppage time shall count as Penalty time served, provided that,
- 24.2.7.1 the fielder who was on the field of play at the start of the break either takes the field on the resumption of play, or his side is now batting.
- 24.2.7.2 the fielder who was already off the field at the start of the break notifies an umpire in person as soon as he/she is able to participate, and either takes the field on the resumption of play, or his side is now batting. Stoppage time before an umpire has been so notified shall not count towards unserved Penalty time.
- 24.2.8 Any unserved Penalty time shall be carried forward into the next innings of the match, as applicable.
- 24.2.9 If a Level 3 offence under Law 42.4 is committed by a fielder, the period of time spent off the field of play as a result of the suspension shall not be added to any unserved Penalty time if he/she takes the field at the end of the period of suspension.
- 24.2.10 If a Level 3 offence under Law 42.4 is committed by a substitute, the following shall apply:
- 24.2.10.1 The period of time spent off the field as a result of the suspension shall not be added to any Penalty time that remains unserved if the nominated player takes the field at the end of the period of suspension. However, any time spent off the field prior to the offence causing the suspension will remain as unserved Penalty time, subject to 24.2.3.
- 24.2.10.2 If the nominated player does not take the field at the end of the period of suspension, then the entire period of his absence will be treated as Penalty time, up to a maximum of 120 minutes.

24.3 Penalty time not incurred

A nominated player's absence will not incur Penalty time if,

- 24.3.1 he/she has suffered an external blow during the match and, as a result, has justifiably left the field or is unable to take the field.
- 24.3.2 in the opinion of the umpires, the player has been absent or has left the field for other wholly acceptable reasons, which shall not include illness or internal injury.
- 24.3.3 the player is absent from the field for a period of 8 minutes or less.

24.4 Player returning without permission

If a player comes on to the field of play in contravention of clause 24.2.2 and comes into contact with the ball while it is in play, the ball shall immediately become dead.

- The umpire shall award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side.
- Runs completed by the batsmen shall be scored together with the run in progress if they had already crossed at the instant of the offence.

- The ball shall not count as one of the over.
- The umpire shall inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side, the batsmen and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of the reason for this action.

25 BATSMAN'S INNINGS; RUNNERS shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

26 PRACTICE ON THE FIELD shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

27 THE WICKET-KEEPER shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

28 THE FIELDER

28.1 Protective equipment

No fielder other than the wicket-keeper shall be permitted to wear gloves or external leg guards. In addition, protection for the hand or fingers may be worn only with the consent of the umpires.

28.2 Fielding the ball

28.2.1 A fielder may field the ball with any part of his person (see paragraph 12 of Appendix A of the Laws of Cricket), except as in clause 28.2.1.2. However, he/she will be deemed to have fielded the ball illegally if, while the ball is in play he/she wilfully

28.2.1.1 uses anything other than part of his person to field the ball.

28.2.1.2 extends his clothing with his hands and uses this to field the ball.

28.2.1.3 discards a piece of clothing, equipment or any other object which subsequently makes contact with the ball.

28.2.2 It is not illegal fielding if the ball in play makes contact with a piece of clothing, equipment or any other object which has accidentally fallen from the fielder's person.

28.2.3 If a fielder illegally fields the ball, the ball shall immediately become dead and

- the penalty for a No ball or a Wide shall stand.

- any runs completed by the batsmen shall be credited to the batting side, together with the run in progress if the batsmen had already crossed at the instant of the offence.

- the ball shall not count as one of the over.

In addition the umpire shall:

- award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side.

- inform the other umpire and the captain of the fielding side of the reason for this action.

- inform the batsmen and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

The umpires together shall report the occurrence as soon as possible after the match to the Executive of the offending side and to any Governing Body responsible for the match, who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain, any other individuals concerned and, if appropriate, the team.

28.3 Protective helmets belonging to the fielding side

28.3.1 Protective helmets, when not in use by fielders, may not be placed on the ground, above the surface except behind the wicket-keeper and in line with both sets of stumps.

28.3.2 If the ball while in play strikes a helmet, placed as described in clause 28.3.1,

28.3.2.1 the ball shall become dead

and, subject to clause 28.3.3,

28.3.2.2 an award of 5 Penalty runs shall be made to the batting side;

- 28.3.2.3 any runs completed by the batsmen before the ball strikes the protective helmet shall be scored, together with the run in progress if the batsmen had already crossed at the instant of the ball striking the protective helmet.
- 28.3.3 If the ball while in play strikes a helmet, placed as described in clause 28.3.1, unless the circumstances of clause 23.3 (Leg byes not to be awarded) or clause 34 (Hit the ball twice), apply, the umpire shall:
- permit the batsmen's runs as in clause 28.3.2.3 to be scored
 - signal No ball or Wide ball to the scorers if applicable
 - award 5 Penalty runs as in clause 28.3.2.2
 - award any other Penalty runs due to the batting side.
- 28.3.4 If the ball while in play strikes a helmet, placed as described in clause 28.3.1, and the circumstances of clause 23.3 (Leg byes not to be awarded) or clause 34 (Hit the ball twice) apply, the umpire shall:
- disallow all runs to the batting side
 - return any not out batsman to his original end
 - signal No ball or Wide ball to the scorers if applicable
 - award any 5-run Penalty that is applicable except for Penalty runs under clause 28.3.2.

28.4 Limitation of on side fielders

- 28.4.1 At the instant of delivery, there may not be more than 5 fieldsmen on the leg side.
- 28.4.2 At the instant of the bowler's delivery there shall not be more than two fielders, other than the wicket-keeper, behind the popping crease on the on side. A fielder will be considered to be behind the popping crease unless the whole of his person whether grounded or in the air is in front of this line.
- 28.4.3 In the event of infringement of this clause by any fielder, the striker's end umpire shall call and signal No ball.

28.5 Fielders not to encroach on pitch

While the ball is in play and until the ball has made contact with the striker's bat or person, or has passed the striker's bat, no fielder, other than the bowler, may have any part of his person grounded on or extended over the pitch.

In the event of infringement of this clause by any fielder other than the wicket-keeper, the bowler's end umpire shall call and signal No ball as soon as possible after delivery of the ball. Note, however, clause 27.3 (Position of wicket-keeper).

28.6 Movement by any fielder other than the wicket-keeper

- 28.6.1 Any movement by any fielder, excluding the wicket-keeper, after the ball comes into play and before the ball reaches the striker, is unfair except for the following:
- 28.6.1.1 minor adjustments to stance or position in relation to the striker's wicket.
 - 28.6.1.2 movement by any fielder, other than a close fielder, towards the striker or the striker's wicket that does not significantly alter the position of the fielder.
 - 28.6.1.3 movement by any fielder in response to the stroke that the striker is playing or that his actions suggest he/she intends to play.
- 28.6.2 In all circumstances clause 28.4 (Limitation of on side fielders) shall apply.
- 28.6.3 In the event of such unfair movement, either umpire shall call and signal Dead ball.
- 28.6.4 Note also the provisions of clause 41.4 (Deliberate attempt to distract striker). See also clause 27.4 (Movement by wicket-keeper).

28.7 Restrictions on the placement of fieldsmen

28.7.1 In addition to the restrictions contained in clause 28.4 above, further fielding restrictions shall apply to certain overs in each innings. The nature of such fielding restrictions and the overs during which they shall apply are set out in the following paragraphs.

28.7.2 The following fielding restrictions shall apply:

28.7.2.1 Two semi-circles shall be drawn on the field of play. The semi-circles shall have as their centre the middle stump at either end of the pitch. The radius of each of the semi-circles shall be 30 yards (27.43 metres). The semi-circles shall be linked by two parallel straight lines drawn on the field. (Refer to paragraph 2 of Appendix C). The fielding restriction areas should be marked by continuous painted white lines or 'dots' at 5 yard (4.57 metres) intervals, each 'dot' to be covered by a white plastic or rubber (but not metal) disc measuring 7 inches (18 cm) in diameter.

28.7.2.2 At the instant of delivery:

28.7.2.2.1 Powerplay 1 - no more than two (2) fieldsmen shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area. In an innings of 40 overs, these are overs 1 to 8 inclusive.

28.7.2.2.2 Powerplay 2 - no more than four (4) fieldsmen shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area. In an innings of 40 overs, these are overs 9 to 32 inclusive

28.7.2.2.3 Powerplay 3 - no more than five (5) fieldsmen shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area. In an innings of 40 overs, these are overs 33 to 40 inclusive

28.7.2.3 In circumstances when the number of overs of the batting team is reduced, the number of overs within each phase of the innings shall be reduced in accordance with the table below. For the sake of clarity, it should be noted that the table shall apply to both the 1st and 2nd innings of the match.

Innings duration	Powerplay 1	Powerplay 2	Powerplay 3
20	4	12	4
21	4	13	4
22	5	13	4
23	5	14	4
24	5	14	5
25	5	15	5
26	5	16	5
27	6	16	5
28	6	17	5
29	6	17	6
30	6	18	6
31	6	19	6
32	7	19	6
33	7	20	6
34	7	20	7
35	7	21	7
36	7	22	7
37	8	22	7
38	8	23	7
39	8	23	8

28.7.2.4 If play is interrupted during an innings and the table above applies, the Powerplay takes immediate effect. For the avoidance of doubt this applies even if the interruption has occurred mid-over.

28.7.2.5 At the commencement of the middle and final phases of an innings, the umpire shall signal such commencement to the scorers by rotating his arm in a large circle.

28.7.2.6 The scoreboard shall indicate the current Powerplay in progress.

28.7.2.7 In the event of an infringement of any of the above fielding restrictions, the square leg umpire shall call and signal 'No Ball'.

29 THE WICKET IS DOWN shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

30 BATSMAN OUT OF HIS GROUND shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

31 APPEALS shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

32 BOWLED shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

33 CAUGHT shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

34 HIT THE BALL TWICE shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

35 HIT WICKET shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

36 LEG BEFORE WICKET

36.1 Out LBW

The striker is out LBW if all the circumstances set out in clauses 36.1.1 to 36.1.5 apply.

36.1.1 The bowler delivers a ball, not being a No ball

36.1.2 the ball, if it is not intercepted full-pitch, pitches in line between wicket and wicket or on the off side of the striker's wicket

36.1.3 the ball not having previously touched his bat, the striker intercepts the ball, either full-pitch or after pitching, with any part of his person

36.1.4 the point of impact, even if above the level of the bails,
either is between wicket and wicket
or if the striker has made no genuine attempt to play the ball with the bat, is
between wicket and wicket or outside the line of the off stump.

36.1.5 but for the interception, the ball would have hit the wicket.

36.2 Interception of the ball

36.2.1 In assessing points of impact in clauses 36.1.3, 36.1.4 and 36.1.5, only the first interception is to be considered.

36.2.2 In assessing clause 36.1.3, if the bowler's end umpire is not satisfied that the ball intercepted the batsman's person before it touched the bat, the batsman shall be given Not out.

36.2.3 In assessing clause 36.1.5, it is to be assumed that the path of the ball before interception would have continued after interception, irrespective of whether the ball might have pitched subsequently or not.

36.3 Off side of wicket

The off side of the striker's wicket shall be determined by the striker's stance at the moment the ball comes into play for that delivery. See paragraph 13 of Appendix A of the Laws of Cricket.

37 OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

38 RUN OUT shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

39 STUMPED shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

40 TIMED OUT shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

41 UNFAIR PLAY shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

41.1 Fair and unfair play – responsibility of captains shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

41.2 Fair and unfair play – responsibility of umpires shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

41.3 The match ball – changing its condition shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

41.4 Deliberate attempt to distract striker shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

41.5 Deliberate distraction, deception or obstruction of batsman shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

41.6 Bowling of dangerous and unfair short pitched deliveries

41.6.1 Notwithstanding clause 41.6.2, the bowling of short pitched deliveries is dangerous if the bowler's end umpire considers that, taking into consideration the skill of the striker, by their speed, length, height and direction they are likely to inflict physical injury on him. The fact that the striker is wearing protective equipment shall be disregarded.

In the first instance the umpire decides that the bowling of short pitched deliveries has become dangerous under 41.6.1

41.6.1.1 The umpire shall call and signal No ball, and when the ball is dead, caution the bowler and inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen of what has occurred. This caution shall apply to that bowler throughout the innings.

41.6.1.2 If there is a second instance, the umpire shall repeat the above procedure and indicate to the bowler that this is a final warning, which shall apply to that bowler throughout the innings.

41.6.1.3 Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall

- call and signal No ball

- when the ball is dead, direct the captain of the fielding side to suspend the bowler immediately from bowling

- inform the other umpire for the reason for this action.

The bowler thus suspended shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.

If applicable, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled any part of the previous over, nor be allowed to bowl any part of the next over.

- The umpire shall report the occurrence to the batsmen and, as soon as practicable, to the captain of the batting side.

The umpires together shall report the occurrence as soon as possible after the match to the Executive of the offending side and to any Governing Body responsible for the match, who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain, any other individuals concerned and, if appropriate, the team.

- 41.6.1.4 A bowler shall be limited to two fast short-pitched deliveries per over.
- 41.6.1.5 A fast short-pitched delivery is defined as a ball, which passes or would have passed above the shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease.
- 41.6.1.6 The umpire at the bowler's end shall advise the bowler and the batsman on strike when each fast short pitched delivery has been bowled.
- 41.6.1.7 In addition, a ball that passes above head height of the batsman, standing upright at the popping crease, that prevents him from being able to hit it with his bat by means of a normal cricket stroke shall be called a wide. See also clause 22.1.1.2
- 41.6.1.7.1 For the avoidance of doubt any fast short pitched delivery that is called a wide under this playing condition shall also count as one of the allowable short pitched deliveries in that over.
- 41.6.1.8 In the event of a bowler bowling more than two fast short-pitched deliveries in an over as defined in clause 41.6.1.5 above, the umpire at the bowler's end shall call and signal No ball on each occasion. A differential signal shall be used to signify a fast short pitched delivery. The umpire shall call and signal 'No ball' and then tap the head with the other hand.
- 41.6.1.9 If a bowler delivers a third fast short pitched ball in an over, the umpire, after the call of no ball and when the ball is dead, shall caution the bowler, inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen at the wicket of what has occurred. This caution shall apply throughout the innings.
- 41.6.1.10 If there is a second instance of the bowler being no balled in the innings for bowling more than two fast short pitched deliveries in an over, the umpire shall advise the bowler that this is his final warning for the innings.
- 41.6.1.11 Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall
- call and signal No ball
 - when the ball is dead, direct the captain of the fielding side to suspend the bowler immediately from bowling
 - inform the other umpire for the reason for this action.
- The bowler thus suspended shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings. If applicable, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled any part of the previous over, nor be allowed to bowl any part of the next over.
- The umpire shall report the occurrence to the batsmen and, as soon as practicable, to the captain of the batting side.
- The umpires together shall report the occurrence as soon as possible after the match to the Executive of the offending side and to any Governing Body responsible for the match, who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain, any other individuals concerned and, if appropriate, the team.

41.6.2 Should the umpires initiate the caution and warning procedures set out in clauses 41.6.1.3 and 41.7 such cautions and warnings are not to be cumulative.

41.7 Bowling of dangerous and unfair non-pitching deliveries shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

41.8 Bowling of deliberate front-foot No ball shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

Note: All clauses of Law 41.8 shall only be applicable in matches to which the LCU&SA have appointed umpire(s).

41.9 Time wasting by the fielding side shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

41.10 Batsman wasting time

41.10.1 It is unfair for a batsman to waste time. In normal circumstances, the striker should always be ready to take strike when the bowler is ready to start his run-up.

In addition, an incoming batsman should be in position to take guard or his partner ready to receive the next ball within 2 minutes of the fall of the previous wicket.

41.10.2 Should either batsman waste time by failing to meet this requirement, or in any other way, the following procedure shall be adopted. At the first instance, either before the bowler starts his run-up or when the ball becomes dead, as appropriate, the umpire shall

- warn both batsmen and indicate that this is a first and final warning. This warning shall apply throughout the innings. The umpire shall so inform each incoming batsman.
- inform the other umpire of what has occurred.
- inform the captain of the fielding side and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

41.10.3 If there is any further time wasting by any batsman in that innings, the umpire shall, at the appropriate time while the ball is dead

- award 5 Penalty runs to the fielding side.
- inform the other umpire of the reason for this action.
- inform the other batsman, the captain of the fielding side and, as soon as practicable, the captain of the batting side of what has occurred.

The umpires together shall report the occurrence as soon as possible after the match to the Executive of the offending side and to any Governing Body responsible for the match, who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the captain, any other individuals concerned and, if appropriate, the team.

41.10.4 Switch Hits

41.10.4.1 The batsman's grip and stance should be the same from the start of the bowler's run up until the beginning of the bowler's delivery stride.

41.10.4.2 The batsman can utilise any grip, as long as he/she does not change it while the bowler is running in to bowl.

41.10.4.3 From the beginning of the delivery stride (defined as the moment that the bowler's back foot lands in the delivery stride), the batsman, if he/she chooses, may start to play the switch-hit stroke.

41.10.4.4 If the bowler sees the batsman alter his grip or stance before he/she enters his delivery stride, he/she is not compelled to deliver the ball.

41.10.4.5 If the bowler does not deliver the ball, in this instance, the umpire shall give the striker an informal warning.

41.10.4.6 The second time this happens, the striker should be formally warned that he/she is wasting time under Law 42.10 (Batsman wasting time). This shall constitute a first and

final warning, and be applicable to any batsman in that innings. Any subsequent instances shall result in 5 penalty runs being awarded to the fielding side.

41.10.4.7 The bowler, having seen the batsman change his grip and/or stance, may decide to bowl at the batsman, and is entitled to do so. The umpires should allow that option.

41.10.4.8 When a switch-hit is attempted then for the purposes of appeals for LBW the umpire will consider the striker's leg side to be the leg side of his original stance. For the purposes of judging a wide the 17" line will be used as a guide on both sides of the wicket as the striker is now considered to have 2 'off-sides'.

41.11 The protected area shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

41.12 Fielder damaging the pitch shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

41.13 Bowler running on protected area shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

41.14 Batsman damaging the pitch shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

41.15 Striker in protected area shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

41.16 Non-striker leaving his ground early shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

41.17 Batsmen stealing a run shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

41.18 Penalty runs shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

41.19 Unfair actions shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

42 PLAYERS' CONDUCT shall apply as per the Laws of Cricket

Note: All clauses of Law 42 shall only be applicable in matches to which the LCU&SA have appointed umpire(s).

Appendices to Leinster Senior Cup & Senior II Cup Playing Conditions (incorporating the 2017 Code of the MCC Laws of Cricket)

Appendix 1 – One Over Eliminator

The following procedure will apply should the provision for an OOE be required in any match.

- a) The OOE will take place as soon as possible on the pitch allocated for the match (the designated pitch) unless otherwise determined by the umpires in consultation with the ground authority.
- b) Prior to the commencement of the OOE each team will nominate three batsmen and one bowler to the Umpires.
- c) The umpires shall choose from which end bowling will take place and both teams will bowl from this end.
- d) Each team's over is played with the same fielding restrictions as per Competition Rule.
- e) The team batting second in the match will bat first in the OOE.
- f) In the case of each teams innings of the OOE the same ball (or a ball of a similar age if the original ball is out of shape or lost) as used at the end of that team's innings shall be used for the "extra" over.
- g) The loss of two wickets in the over ends the team's one over innings.
- h) In the event of the teams having the same score after the OOE has been completed, the team that hit the most number of boundary sixes combined from its two innings in both the main match and the OOE shall be the winner.
- i) If the number of boundary sixes hit by both teams is equal, the team whose batsmen score the most number of boundaries from its two innings in both the main match and the OOE shall be the winner.
- j) If the number of boundaries from the two innings in both the main match and the OOE are equal, the team which took the most number of wickets combined in both the main match and the OOE shall be the winner.
- k) If still equal, a count-back from the final ball of the OOE shall be conducted. The team with the higher scoring delivery shall be the winner. If a team loses two wickets during its over, then any unbowled deliveries will be counted as dot balls. Note that for this purpose, the runs scored from a delivery is defined as the total team runs scored since the completion of the previous legitimate ball, i.e including any runs resulting from wides, no ball or penalty runs.

Example:

Runs scored from	Team 1	Team 2
Ball 6	1	1
Ball 5	4	4
Ball 4	2	1
Ball 3	6	2
Ball 2	0	1
Ball 1	2	6

In this example both teams scored an equal number of runs from the 6th and 5th ball of their innings. However team 1 scored 2 runs from its 4th ball while team 2 scored a single so team 1 is the winner.

Appendix 2 – Bowl Out

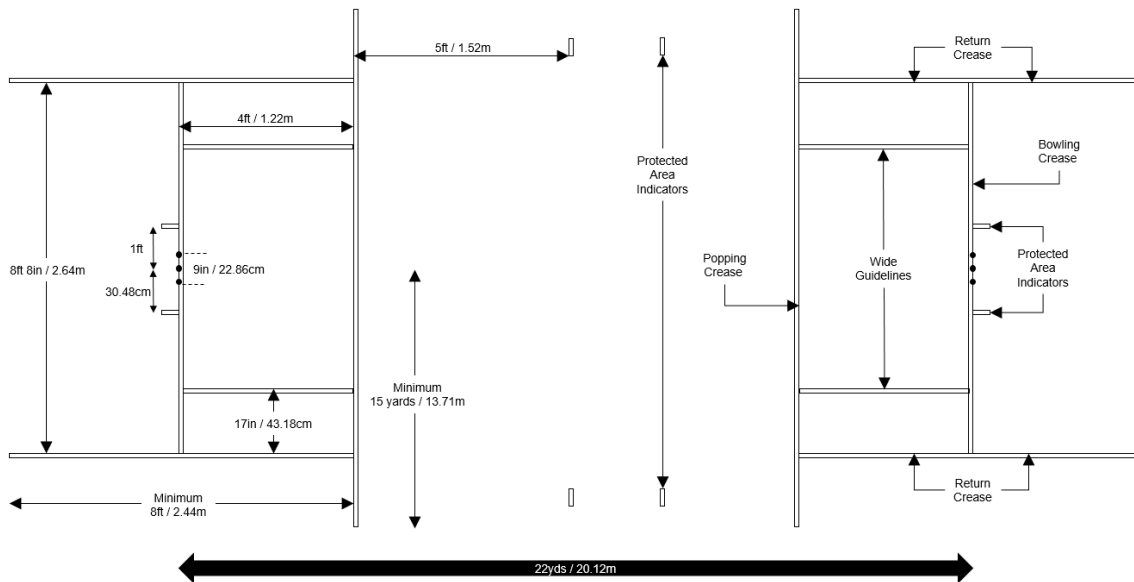
- a) Five members of each team shall bowl one overarm delivery at an unguarded wicket. Players from each team shall alternate. The team that breaks the wicket the greater number of times shall be the winner.
- b) If teams are level after each designated member has bowled, a sudden death play off shall take place, with the same bowlers from each side alternating in the original order until a winner has emerged.
- c) A No ball or wide ball shall count as a ball bowled but a No-ball or a wide shall in no circumstances be regarded as having put down the wicket.
- d) The umpires shall approve the balls (not new ones) which will be used by both teams.
- e) If the original match has started the five cricketers to take part in the 'bowl out' must be selected from the original 11 players. If there has been no play the five cricketers may be selected from any of the club's eligible registered players.

- f) No player shall be permitted to stand in front or behind the wicket or tend the stumps in any way in order to act as a target for the bowlers. (However a player will be permitted to stand back from the stumps to field the ball).

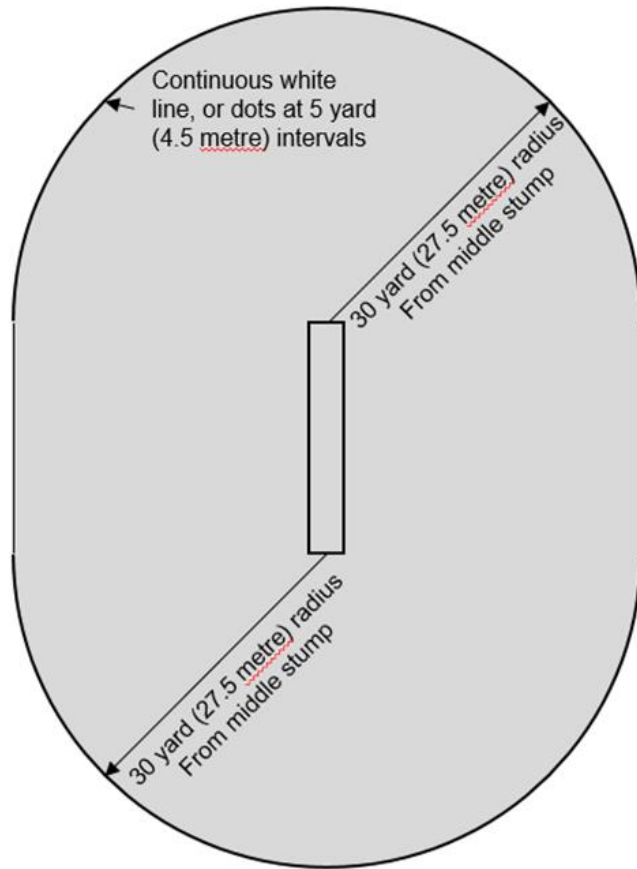
Appendix A
As per Laws of Cricket

Appendix B
As pre Laws of Cricket

Appendix C
The pitch and the creases



Restriction on the placement of fielders



Appendix D
As per Laws of Cricket

Appendix E
As per Laws of Cricket

Appendix F Safety of Young Players

The Leinster Cricket Union has adopted the CRICKET IRELAND YOUNG CRICKETER DIRECTIVES regarding safety in youth cricket as best practice for all competitive matches under its aegis. In matches where official umpires are present, it is the responsibility of the umpires to ensure that they are enforced as regulations. Umpires should therefore ensure that team lists given to them prior to the start of play clearly identify the precise ages of any players under 18 years of age. In matches where no official umpires are present to enforce the regulation, team captains should make every effort to ensure that the directives are followed as best practice. Clubs should therefore ensure that their team captains are familiar with this practice.

The directives apply to boys and girls. Any reference to he/his should be interpreted to include she/her. Age groups are based on the age of the player on 1 September in the year preceding the competition.

Batting Directive

Any batsman under the age of 18 (on the day of the match) must wear a helmet when batting. Non-compliance with this Directive will result in the umpires stopping the game immediately and instructing the batsman to put on a helmet.

Fielding Restrictions

No young player in the under 15 age group or younger shall be allowed to field closer than 8 yards (7.3m) from the middle stump, except behind the wicket on the off side, until the batsman has played at the ball. For those in the under 13 age group and below, the distance is 11 yards (10m). These minimum distances apply even if the player is wearing a helmet.

Should a player in these age groups come within the restricted distance the umpire must stop the game immediately and instruct the fielder to move back. Any player in the under 16 to under 18 age groups who has not reached the age of 18, must wear a helmet, and for boys, an abdominal protector (box) when fielding within 6 yards (5.5m) of the bat, except behind the wicket on the off side.

Wicket-keepers

Any wicket-keeper under the age of 18 (on the day of the match) must wear a helmet when standing up to the stumps. This applies to all speeds of bowling. Non-compliance with this Directive will result in the umpires stopping the game and instructing the wicket-keeper to put on a helmet, or stand back from the stumps.

Bowling Directive

For the purpose of these Directives, a fast bowler is defined as a bowler to whom a wicket-keeper in the same age group would in normal circumstances stand back to take the ball. This does not preclude the umpires from insisting that these Directives apply even though the ability of the wicket-keeper means that he is capable of standing up to what they consider to be a fast bowler.

Directives for matches

Age	Max overs per spell	Max overs per day
Up to 13	5 overs per spell	10 overs per day
U14, U15	6 overs per spell	12 overs per day
U16, U17	7 overs per spell	18 overs per day
U18, U19	7 overs per spell	18 overs per day

In addition to these, it is recommended that in any 7 day period a fast bowler should not bowl more than 4 days in that period and for a maximum of 2 days in a row.' For example: in a tournament lasting 5 days,

a fast bowler would bowl on days 1 and 2: not bowl on day 3: bowl on days 4 and 5. Having completed a spell, a bowler cannot bowl again, from either end, until an equivalent number of overs to the length of his spell has been bowled from the same end. If a bowler only completes part of his permitted spell, the above restriction still applies. For example, if he/she is allowed 7 overs, but only bowls 4, he/she cannot bowl again, until 4 overs have been bowled from the same end. He/she cannot resume his 'spell' after 2 overs from the same end, claiming that he/she is allowed another 3 overs to make up his 7. However, a bowler is allowed to change ends during a spell without taking a rest. This can only be done provided that he/she bowls the next permissible over from the other end.

If there is an interruption in play, whether scheduled or not, he/she will be allowed to count time off the field as part of his 'rest time'. During this interruption, the bowler may count every 7 minutes of the interruption as being equivalent to 1 over at each end. If play is interrupted for any reason for less than 40 minutes, any spell in progress at the time of the interruption can be continued after the interruption up to the maximum number of overs per spell for the appropriate age group. In this case, the bowler cannot claim any time off the field as rest time and his spell will still be in progress even though play is suspended. If the spell is not continued after the interruption, the bowler cannot bowl again, from either end, until the equivalent number of overs to the length of his spell before the interruption has been bowled from the same end. If the interruption is of 40 minutes duration or more, whether scheduled or not, the bowler can commence a new spell immediately.

Once a bowler covered by these Directives has bowled in a match, he/she cannot exceed the maximum overs per day for his age group even if he/she subsequently bowls spin. He/she can exceed the maximum of overs per spell if bowling spin only, but cannot then revert to bowling fast until an equivalent number of overs to the length of his spell has been bowled from the same end. Any spell that includes fast bowling must not exceed the maximum number of overs per spell even if some of the spell is of spin.

Umpires' responsibility

The umpires are expected to monitor these players and keep records of the overs such players bowl. Once the maximum allowance for any one spell has been reached, they will inform the player and the captain accordingly, and will not allow the player to bowl again until the requisite rest period has been fulfilled. Prior to the game, the manager / coach / captain will inform the umpires in writing, of any player who comes under this Directive. If during the game, the umpires consider that any other players come under this Directive, they shall inform the Tournament Director and manager / coach / captain as soon as is practical, that these players shall be subject to the above Directives.