

Playing Conditions – 40 overs per side

The Laws of Cricket (2017 Code 2nd Edition - 2019) shall apply with the following exceptions:-

1 Duration

All matches will consist of one innings per side, and each innings will be limited to 40 six-ball overs. A minimum of 10 overs per team will constitute a match (subject to the provisions of 8 below).

2 Hours of Play and Intervals

- 2.1 Start times are to be agreed by teams or directed by competition organiser.
- 2.2 The interval will be 30 minutes unless otherwise agreed by both teams.
- 2.3 The total match time, including interval, should be no longer than 5 hours 50 minutes, exception given for the final over of each innings.
- 2.4 Sessions of Play and Interval between Innings

Provided that no time has been lost (see below) the interval will be of the agreed duration commencing at the end of the innings of the team batting first.

Unless tea is immediately available, if the team batting first has completed its innings at least 30 minutes prior to the scheduled interval, a 10 minute break will occur. The team batting second will commence its innings and the interval will occur as scheduled. The exception to this rule is if the side bowling first complete their overs, in which case they shall have the option of beginning their innings during the time remaining before the scheduled interval or take the interval earlier than scheduled.

In the event of time being lost umpires have the discretion to reduce the length of the interval.

Additional Hour – Subject to weather and light, in the event of play being suspended for any reason other than normal intervals, the playing time shall be extended by the amount of time lost up to a maximum of one hour. If the scheduled match start time is later than 1:00pm, this regulation will not apply. Otherwise, the teams may agree to dispense with this rule only by mutual consent. In such circumstances, the umpires must be notified before the start of the match.

2.5 Intervals for Drinks

One interval for drinks per innings will be taken after 20 overs of the innings unless a wicket falls in the 20th over, in which case the interval will be taken immediately.

The intervals for drinks shall not last longer than 5 minutes in total.

An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or, at the fall of a wicket, on the field providing that no playing time is wasted. No other drinks shall be taken on to the field without the permission of the umpires except that under conditions of extreme heat the umpires may permit extra intervals for drinks. Any player taking drinks on to the field shall be dressed in proper cricket attire.

3 Length of Innings

3.1 Uninterrupted Matches

(i.e. Matches which are neither delayed nor interrupted)

- (a) Each team shall bat for 40 six ball overs unless all out earlier. A team shall not be permitted to declare its innings closed.
- (b) All sides are expected to be in position to bowl the first ball of the last of their 40 overs within 2 hours 40 minutes playing time. In the event of them failing to do so, 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. All penalties in this regard will be imposed immediately the ball first becomes dead after the scheduled or re-scheduled cessation time for the innings.

Play must not continue until the Umpires and Scorers are satisfied that the score is correctly displayed on the scoreboard.

If the innings is ended 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.

3.2 Delayed or Interrupted Matches

3.2.1 General

Rearrangement of the number of overs may be necessary due to a delayed start or one or more interruptions in play as a result of adverse ground, weather or light conditions or any other reason. The timing and duration of all suspensions of play (including all intervals) or delays during the match will be taken into account when calculating the length of time available for either innings.

- (a) The object shall always be to rearrange the number of overs so that, if possible, both teams have the opportunity of batting for the same number of overs. A team shall not be permitted to declare its innings closed.

A minimum of 10 overs must be bowled to the team batting second in order to constitute a match (subject to the provisions of 8 below).

The calculation of the number of overs to be bowled shall be based on a rate of 17 overs per hour in the total time available for play up to the scheduled Close of Play.

- (b) If, owing to a delayed start to the second innings or a suspension of play during the second innings, there is insufficient time for the team batting second to have the opportunity of batting for the same number of overs as the team batting first, they will bat for a number of overs to be calculated as in 3.2.1 (a) above.
- (c) If the team fielding second fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled cessation time, the hours of play shall be extended until the overs have been bowled or a result achieved.
- (d) The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the team batting first unless the latter has been all out in less than the agreed number of overs.
- (e) Fractions are to be ignored in all calculations regarding the number of overs, with total rounded up.
Please refer to 8 (Result) for methodology of calculating target scores in interrupted matches.

4 Restrictions on the Placement of Fielders

- 4.1 The following fielding restrictions shall apply for Men's & Boys matches (for Women's & Girls matches see 4.4 onwards):

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) (25 yards for U13 age group and below). The semi-circles shall be linked by two parallel straight lines drawn on the field. 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.

At the instant of delivery:

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

- (b) Powerplay 2 – no more than four fielders shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area. In an innings of 40 overs, these are overs 9 to 32 inclusive.
- (c) Powerplay 3 – no more than five fielders shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area. In an innings of 40 overs, these are overs 33 to 40 inclusive.

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

4.3 If play is interrupted during an innings, overs are reduced and the table in Appendix 1 is applied, the Powerplay overs take immediate effect. For the avoidance of doubt this applies even if the interruption has occurred mid-over.

4.4 **The following fielding restrictions shall apply for Women's & Girls matches (4.4 – 4.12):**

At the instant of delivery, there may not be more than 5 fielders on the leg side.

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 25.15 yards (23 metres). The semi-circles shall be linked by two parallel straight lines drawn on the field. 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.

At the instant of delivery:

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

- (b) Batting Powerplay – no more than three fielders shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area. In an innings of 40 overs, this is for 4 overs and must be completed before the end of the innings.
 - (c) During non Powerplay Overs, no more than four fielders shall be permitted outside the fielding restriction area.
- 4.5 For the batting Powerplay Overs (block of 4 overs for an uninterrupted match), it shall be taken at the discretion of either of the batter at the wicket.
- 4.5.1 A batter must nominate her team's Powerplay no later than the moment at which the umpire reaches the stumps at the bowler's end for the start of the next over.
 - 4.5.2 Once a batter has nominated a Powerplay, the decision cannot be reversed.
 - 4.5.3 Should the batting team choose not to exercise their discretion, their Powerplay Overs will automatically commence at the latest available point in the innings (i.e. in an uninterrupted innings, the batting Powerplay will begin at the start of the 37th over).
 - 4.5.4 Batting Powerplay Overs must commence at the start of an over.
- 4.6 In circumstances when the number of overs of the batting team is reduced, the number of Powerplay Overs shall be reduced in accordance with the table in Appendix 2. For the sake of clarity, it should be noted that the table shall apply to both the 1st and 2nd innings of the match.
- 4.7 If play is interrupted not during the Powerplay overs, then on resumption, it is necessary to determine how any remaining Powerplay overs should be allocated. The total number of Powerplay overs for the innings is derived from the table in Appendix 2. Any Powerplay overs already taken prior to the interruption will be deemed to have been from the initial allocation followed by the batting side's allocation. The decision of the batting side of when to take any remaining Powerplay overs is made in the usual way.

- 4.8 If play is interrupted during the first Powerplay and on resumption the overs required to be bowled in that Powerplay have already been exceeded, then the Batting Powerplay will be assumed to have been taken immediately and will continue until it is completed.
- 4.9 If following an interruption, on resumption the total number of Powerplay Overs for the innings has already been exceeded, then there will be no further Powerplay deliveries bowled in the innings. Note that this is the only circumstance under which the Powerplay status can be changed during an over.
- 4.10 If following an interruption while a Powerplay is not in progress, it is found on resumption that the recalculated number of Powerplay Overs remaining exceeds the number of overs to be bowled in the innings, then the Powerplays will commence at the start of the next over, with fewer than the scheduled number of Powerplay Overs being bowled in the innings.
- 4.11 At the commencement of the second block of Powerplay Overs, the umpire shall signal such commencement to the scorers by rotating his arm in a large circle.
- 4.12 The umpire shall also indicate to the fielding captain before any signal is made that the batting side has chosen its Powerplay.
- 4.13 In the event of an infringement of any of the above fielding restrictions, the square leg umpire shall call and signal 'No Ball'.
- 4.14 In the event of the striker's end Umpire failing to call and signal No Ball when the fielding restrictions in this playing condition have been breached or when Law 28.4 has been breached (at the point of delivery, not more than two fielders other than the wicketkeeper shall be behind the popping crease on the on side), immediately the ball becomes dead the striker may draw the matter to that Umpire's attention. If the striker's end Umpire is able to verify the breach he shall call and signal No Ball. If the striker's end Umpire is unable to verify the breach

then he shall confirm that the events of the delivery shall be unchanged.

5 Number of Overs Per Bowler

- 5.1 No bowler may bowl more than one-fifth of the amount of overs scheduled for the innings. However, in a delayed start, or interrupted match, where the overs are reduced for both sides, or for the side bowling second, no bowler may bowl more than one-fifth of the total overs allowed (unless such a number has been exceeded before the interruption), except that where the total overs are not divisible by five, an additional over shall be allowed to the minimum number of bowlers necessary to make up the balance - e.g. after 16 overs, rain interrupts play and the innings is reduced to 32 overs. Both opening bowlers have bowled 8 overs. Two bowlers can bowl 7 overs and three bowlers can bowl 6 overs. Bowlers 1 and 2 have already exceeded this limit. They count as the two bowlers who were allowed the extra over (7 as opposed to 6) and so any other bowlers are limited to 6 overs.
- 5.2 When an interruption occurs mid-over and on resumption the bowler has exceeded the new maximum allocation, they will be allowed to finish the incomplete over.
- 5.3 In the event of a bowler breaking down and being unable to complete an over, another bowler will bowl the remaining balls. Such part of an over will count as a full over only in so far as each bowler's limit is concerned..
- 5.4 The ECB Fast Bowling Directives will apply to all matches.

6 No Ball

- 6.1 Law 41.6 (Bowling of dangerous and unfair short pitched deliveries) shall apply with the following additions:
- 6.1.1 Regardless of how wide of the striker a delivery is, there shall be no more than two deliveries per over that after pitching pass or would have passed clearly over shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease.

- 6.1.2 The umpire shall make it clear to the bowler (and any bowler called upon to complete an over) and the batsmen at the wicket when a delivery within the limit in 6.1.1 has been bowled. It is unfair if the limit is exceeded and the umpire shall call and signal No ball on each such occasion and consider it as part of the warning sequence in Laws 41.6.3 and 41.6.4.
- 6.1.3 If a short pitched delivery either:
- 6.1.3.1 Passes or would have passed clearly over head height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease, and in the umpire's opinion so prevents him from being able to hit it with his bat by means of a normal cricket stroke or;
 - 6.1.3.2 Passes or would have passed clearly over shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease, and in the umpire's opinion he is able to hit it with his bat by means of a normal cricket stroke or;
 - 6.1.3.3 Passes clearly over shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease and wide of the striker so that in the umpire's opinion he is unable to hit it with his bat by means of a normal cricket stroke and, although not necessarily threatening physical injury, is deemed dangerous in accordance with Law 41.6.1, it shall be considered as part of the warning sequence in Laws 41.6.3 and 41.6.4.
- 6.1.4 A delivery as described in 6.1.3.1 shall be called No ball in accordance with Law 21.10.
- 6.1.5 A delivery as described in 6.1.3.3, if not a No ball, shall be called and signalled wide. (Refer Law 22).
- 6.1.6 Law 41.6.5 shall not apply. Any warnings applied in Law 41.6.3 shall be added to any warnings applied in Law 41.7 and action taken according to Law 41.6.4.

6.2 Law 41.7 (Bowling of dangerous and unfair non-pitching deliveries) shall apply with the following amendment:

6.2.1 Law 41.7.5 shall not apply. Any warnings applied in Law 41.7 shall be added to any warnings applied in Law 41.6.3 and action taken according to Law 41.7.4.

6.3 Free Hit after a No Ball

6.3.1 The delivery following a no ball shall be a free hit for whichever batter is facing it.

Note: this applies to all modes of No ball with the exception of a short-pitched delivery that passes or would have passed clearly over head-height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease.

6.3.2 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 shall become a free hit for whichever batter is facing it.

6.3.3 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.

6.3.4 Field changes are not permitted for free hit deliveries unless there is a change of striker or the No Ball was the result of a field restriction breach in which case the field may be changed to the extent of correcting the breach. However, in all circumstances, any fielder within 15 yards of the striker may retreat to a position on the same line no more than 15 yards from the striker.

6.3.5 The umpires shall signal a free hit by (after the normal no ball signal) extending one arm straight upwards and moving it in a circular motion.

7 Wide Bowling – Judging a Wide

Umpires are instructed to apply a very strict and consistent interpretation in regard to this Law in order to prevent negative bowling wide of the wicket.

Any offside or legside delivery which in the opinion of the umpire does not give the batter a reasonable opportunity

to score shall be called a wide. For guidance purposes, in adult cricket a legside wide should be called if a ball passes on the legside outside the pads of the batter standing in a normal guard position.

8 The Result

- 8.1 A result can be achieved only if both teams have had the opportunity of batting for at least 10 overs, unless one team has been all out in less than 10 overs or unless the team batting second scores enough runs to win in less than 10 overs.

All matches in which a match has begun but both teams have not had the opportunity of batting for a minimum of 10 overs (subject to the provisions of this clause) shall be declared 'Abandoned'.

- 8.2 Where the maximum number of overs available to both sides remains unaltered once play has commenced the team scoring the higher number of runs shall be the winner. If no winner is required, the match will be declared as a tie.
- 8.3 Where a winner is required and the scores are tied, the side losing fewer wickets shall be the winner.
- 8.4 If the result cannot be decided by 8.2 or 8.3 above the winner shall be the side with the higher score a) after 30 overs, or if still equal b) after 20 overs or if still equal c) after 10 overs.
- 8.5 In the unlikely event of all these being equal, or if a result cannot be achieved in the match, there will be a bowl-out (outdoors or indoors) under the supervision of the umpires to determine a winner.
- 8.6 If the team batting second has not had the opportunity to complete the agreed number of overs, and has neither been all out, nor has passed its opponent's score, the following shall apply:
- 8.6.1 If the match is abandoned before the Close of Play, the result shall be decided on the Duckworth/Lewis method

(version of DL shall be prescribed by the competition organiser. If no agreement, Play-Cricket Scorer/PCS Pro should be used).

- 8.6.2 If, due to suspension of play, the number of overs in the innings of the side batting second has to be revised, their target score shall be calculated by the Duckworth/Lewis method. With the Duckworth/Lewis method, an integral target will be set for the team batting second with one run less than this target resulting in a Tie.
- 8.6.3 If 8.6.2 results in a tie and a winner is required or if a result cannot be achieved in the match, there will be a bowl-out (outdoors or indoors) under the supervision of the umpires to determine a winner.
- 8.7 If circumstances in 8.5 or 8.6.3 make a 'bowl-out' impossible, the match shall be decided by the toss of a coin.

Appendix 1

Illustrations of Powerplay Regulations (Men's)

4.2 In circumstances when the number of overs of the batting team is reduced, the number of overs within each phase (Powerplay) 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
10	2	6	2
11	2	7	2
12	3	7	2
13	3	8	2
14	3	8	3
15	3	9	3
16	3	10	3
17	4	10	3
18	4	11	3
19	4	11	4
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
40	8	24	8

- 4.3 If play is interrupted during an innings, overs are reduced and the table in 4.2 is applied, the Powerplay overs take immediate effect. For the avoidance of doubt this applies even if the interruption has occurred mid-over.

Illustrations of 4.3:

A 40 over innings is interrupted after 8.3 overs and on resumption has been reduced to 32 overs. The new phases are 7+19+6. Therefore the middle phase (Powerplay 2) fielding take immediate effect when play resumes and last for a further 17.3 overs. The final phase (Powerplay 3) begins after 26 overs have been bowled.

A 40 over innings is interrupted after 18.5 overs, and on resumption has been reduced to 22 overs. New phases are 5+13+4. When play resumes, the final phase (Powerplay 3) fielding restrictions apply for the remaining 3.1 overs.

Appendix 2

Illustrations of Powerplay Regulations (Women's)

- 4.6 In circumstances when the number of overs of the batting team is reduced, the number of Powerplay Overs 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	First Powerplay	Batting Powerplay	Powerplay Total
10 – 12	2	1	3
13 – 15	3	1	4
16 – 18	3	2	5
19 – 21	4	2	6
22 – 24	5	2	7
25 – 28	5	3	8
29 – 31	6	3	9
32 – 34	7	3	10
35 – 38	7	4	11
39 – 40	8	4	12

- 4.7 If play is interrupted not during the Powerplay overs, then on resumption, it is necessary to determine how any remaining Powerplay overs should be allocated. The total number of Powerplay overs for the innings is derived from the table in 4.6. Any Powerplay overs already taken prior to the interruption will be deemed to have been from the initial allocation followed by the batting side's allocation. The decision of the batting side of when to take any remaining Powerplay overs is made in the usual way.

Illustrations of 4.7:

A match starts as 40 overs, is interrupted after 9 overs and reduced to 33 overs (The first 8 overs have been Powerplays; the next one was not). The new Powerplay

allocation is 7+3, so there is 1 over left for the batting side. This must start no later than the 40th over in order to be completed by the end of the innings.

- 4.8 If play is interrupted during the first Powerplay and on resumption the overs required to be bowled in that Powerplay have already been exceeded, then the Batting Powerplay will be assumed to have been taken immediately and will continue until it is completed.

Illustrations of 4.8

A 40 over innings is interrupted after 7.3 overs, and on resumption has been reduced to 33 overs. Powerplay overs are 7+3. Batting Powerplay is in progress with 0.3 out of the 3 overs completed, i.e. it covers overs 8 to 10. The fielding restrictions relating to the second powerplay take immediate effect on resumption.

- 4.9 If following an interruption, on resumption the total number of Powerplay Overs for the innings has already been exceeded, then there will be no further Powerplay deliveries bowled in the innings. Note that this is the only circumstance under which the Powerplay status can be changed during an over.

Illustrations of 4.9

A 40 over innings is interrupted after 8.3 overs, and on resumption has been reduced to 28 overs. Powerplay overs are 5+3. All Powerplay overs have been completed. Non-Powerplay restrictions take effect immediately and do not need to wait until the end of the over.

- 4.10 If following an interruption while a Powerplay is not in progress, it is found on resumption that the recalculated number of Powerplay Overs remaining exceeds the number of overs to be bowled in the innings, then the Powerplays will commence at the start of the next over, with fewer than the scheduled number of Powerplay Overs being bowled in the innings.

Illustration of 4.10:

A 40 over innings in which only the 1st Powerplay has been taken is interrupted after 35.1 overs and reduced to 38 overs. Powerplay overs are still 7+4. Powerplays automatically resume for the start of the next over, but only 10 of the 11 scheduled Powerplay overs can be bowled in the innings.

