



2024 ALL IRELAND WOMEN'S T20 PLAYING CONDITIONS

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1. Notification and Reporting

- a. **Confirmation of entry into the competition** – Provincial Unions should notify the Tournament Director of the teams from their Provincial Unions who will be participating in the competition.
- b. Provincial Unions reserve the right to withdraw any of their competing teams at their discretion.
- c. **Reporting of Results & Incidents** – All home teams must score online via NV Play.
- d. The draw will be completed prior to the start of the season.
- e. If there was an incident at the match which needs to be reported, please email the Tournament Director as notification to ensure the issue is looked at as soon as possible.

2. Player Eligibility

- a. The competition will be open to all players who have been registered for their clubs in their qualifying Provincial Union competitions. Any club wishing to play a player in this competition must ensure they are confirmed as registered by their Provincial Union.
- b. Any player currently banned by any of CI's affiliated Provincial Unions (CL, MCU, NCU, NWCU, CCU), for an offence at Level 3 or above, will not be eligible to play in the ISC, NC or AIT20 for any club while the ban is in place, irrespective of the nature of the ban, i.e., period of time or number of matches. In cases of uncertainty or confusion as to the category of offence being punished, clubs should seek advice from their Provincial Union, who may in turn consult the Tournament Director whose decision on the matter shall be final and binding.
- c. CI's Event Technical Committee reserves the right to disqualify any team(s) from this competition in the event of a breach of these player eligibility regulations.

3. Playing Conditions

It is the responsibility of all clubs to make sure that their officials and players understand the attached Playing Conditions.

4. Match Arrangements

Home clubs should make first contact with their visitors to confirm the match arrangements. Such contact should be made as soon as possible after the draw has been published on the CI website.

Any delays in establishing contact or any problems with arrangements should be reported immediately by either club to the Tournament Director who should continue to be fully and promptly apprised of any continuing difficulties.

Please note that clubs are expected to fulfil all fixtures in this competition. Any team that fails to fulfil a fixture in this competition shall be excluded from the next Irish Senior Cup, or National Cup or Men's/Women's All-Ireland T20 competition for which they are eligible.

5. Umpires

CI will arrange umpiring appointments for the Semi-finals and Final and cover all related costs.

6. Conduct of Players & Supporters

CI holds all competing clubs responsible for the behaviour of their players and also of their supporters both home and away. Team captains are responsible for ensuring that these Playing Conditions, the Spirit of Cricket, the Laws of Cricket and the CI Disciplinary Regulations are adhered to.

CI Disciplinary Regulations will apply in the event of any party facing charges of having been in breach of these regulations. The rights of hearing and appeal will be in line with the Regulations and will be applied at the discretion of the CI Disciplinary Committee, in the interests of (a) natural justice and (b) the Spirit of Cricket. All decisions by the Committee, on appeal if necessary, will be final and binding in relation to the Irish Senior Cup, National Cup and AIT20 Cups and all issues arising therefrom.

7. Match Start Time

Matches (except the Final) must be arranged to start no later than 4:30pm but may commence earlier by mutual consent of the Clubs.

8. Dates of Matches

Matches in each round will be played on fixed dates as determined by CI.

9. Replay Dates

- a. Each round of the competition has a confirmed replay date. However, every effort must be made to complete matches on the originally scheduled date in accordance with the playing conditions.
- b. If, due to inclement weather, a match is not started on the original date, or starts but a result cannot be achieved, the following shall apply:
 - i. The match must be replayed on the published date.
 - ii. If a replay date is required, the venue for the replay will be the ground of the visiting team from the original match, providing the conditions of Appendix 6 can be met. If they cannot, the replay will be played at the venue for the original match.
 - iii. A rescheduled match will be of 20 overs a side, except the playing regulations provide that if there are interruptions, a valid result can be obtained in matches reduced down to a minimum of 5 overs per side.

10. Venues

- a. A club must have a venue acceptable to CI in which to play their matches in the AIT20, and such venue must have a grass pitch of a suitable standard. In the event that the home side wishes to play their match(es) at a venue that is not their regular home venue, the consent of the Tournament Director must be sought, but any venue so selected must be approved by the Provincial Union for competitive cricket.
- b. In the event that such venue is not of a high enough standard or does not have a grass pitch of a suitable standard, the club concerned must either play their home matches at an alternative venue (as in a above) or forfeit home advantage to their opponent. Under either circumstance, the club must confirm such arrangements with the Tournament Director, and their opponents.
- c. Subject to the provisions of this regulation, the venue of any match other than the final may be switched by mutual agreement of the clubs involved.

11. Duckworth-Lewis-Stern Method

The most up to date version of the Duckworth-Lewis-Stern Method software (**DLS Version 5.0**) is to be used to determine the result of matches in which overs are lost – please contact your Provincial Union if you have not received this new software. The following provisions shall apply:

- a. The home club shall ensure that there is available at the ground a computer loaded with the necessary software, a compatible and operational printer with a sufficient supply of paper and ink, and a proficient operator. Home Clubs should also ensure that the relevant hardware and software are operational before the start of the match.
- b. Prior to the scheduled commencement of the second innings, and at any subsequent interruption that results in overs being lost, the DLS operator shall produce an up-to-date par score printout, and shall provide copies to each captain, the umpires and the scorers. For the avoidance of doubt, DLS sheets should be issued to both teams and the umpires prior to the scheduled (or rescheduled) time for the start of the second innings. This applies even if conditions of GWL mean it is unlikely that DLS shall be required during the match.
- c. At each interruption of play in the second innings where overs are lost the umpires shall inform the operator of the number of overs lost, allowing sufficient time before play is due to recommence for the production and distribution of the par score printouts. Umpires should allow no more than 10 minutes for the reprinting and distribution of new sheets to be completed.

- d. Where play is interrupted, and overs are lost, and the home club fails to provide the par score printouts as required above, it shall be deemed to have lost the match. In this case the umpires will award the match to the visiting team.

12. Clothing & Equipment

- a. Matches are to be played using a white ball.
- b. Sight screens are to be painted black or entirely covered in a dark material.
- c. Playing shirts, sweaters, trousers and pads shall be coloured (other than white, cream or any light colour which is likely to make the sighting of a white ball difficult.)

13. Over-Rate Penalties

Over-rate penalties apply in this competition, details of which can be found within the Playing Conditions. Captains are encouraged to communicate regularly with the standing umpires with regards the cut-off time for the innings in progress.

Playing Conditions

Except as varied hereunder, the Laws of Cricket 2017 Code (3rd edition 2022) shall apply.
Note that Cricket Ireland's Young Cricketer and Head Protector Directives shall apply in this competition.

LAW 1 – THE PLAYERS

Law 1 shall apply, subject to the following

1.1 Law 1.1 Number of players

Law 1.1 shall be replaced by:

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

1.2 Law 1.2 Nomination and replacement of players

Law 1.2 shall be replaced by:

1.2.1 Each captain shall nominate 11 players plus one substitute fielder in writing to the Umpires before the toss.

1.2.2 Only the nominated substitute fielder shall be entitled to act as a substitute fielder during the match unless the umpires, in exceptional circumstances, allow subsequent additions.

1.2.3 All those nominated, including the nominated substitute fielder, must be eligible to play for that particular team and, by such nomination, the nominees shall warrant that they are so eligible.

1.2.4 In addition, by their nomination, the nominees shall be deemed to have agreed to abide by all the applicable CI Regulations pertaining to the AIT20 (All Ireland T20) and, in particular, the Clothing and Equipment Regulations, Disciplinary Regulations, the Anti-Racism Code, the Anti-Doping Code and Anti-Corruption Code.

1.3 Law 1.4 Responsibility of captains

Law 1.3 shall be replaced by:

The captains are responsible at all times for ensuring that play is conducted with the Spirit of Cricket as well as within the Laws, as amended by these playing conditions where appropriate.

LAW 2 – THE UMPIRES

Law 2 shall apply, subject to the following

2.1 Law 2.1 Appointment and attendance

Law 2.1 shall be replaced by:

2.1.1 Two umpires shall be appointed, one for each end, to control the game as required by the Laws and Playing Conditions with absolute impartiality. The umpires shall be present at the ground and report to the Ground Authority at least 90 minutes before the first scheduled match on each day.

2.1.2 CI shall appoint all umpires for each match.

2.2 Law 2.2 Change of umpire

Law 2.2 shall apply, except that if there is a change of umpire, the duties of all umpires shall be determined by CI.

2.3 Law 2.5 Conduct of the match, implements and equipment

Law 2.5 shall apply, except that in Law 2.5.1, the conduct of the match shall be strictly in accordance with the Laws, as amended by these Playing Conditions.

2.4 Law 2.7 Fitness for play

Law 2.7 shall apply.

2.5 Law 2.13 Signals

Law 2.13 shall apply. The following signals shall also apply in this competition:

- Free hit – After signalling a No ball, the bowler's end Umpire extends one arm straight upwards and moves it in a circular motion.
- Powerplay Over – By rotating their arm in a large circle.

The Level 3 conduct signal shall not apply.

2.6 Law 2.15 Correctness of scores

Law 2.15 shall apply. For the avoidance of doubt, a team innings score may only be corrected, where necessary, prior to the commencement of the subsequent team innings of the match.

2.7 Light Meters

2.7.1 Light meters will be provided by CI to host Provincial Unions, who shall make them available to the match officials for each match.

2.7.2 The umpires shall be entitled to use light meter readings as a guidance for determining whether the light is fit for play, in accordance with the criteria set out in Law 2.8.2. Light meter readings may accordingly be used by the umpires as benchmarks for the remainder of a match. For the avoidance of doubt, any initial decision to suspend shall be made without the aid of light meter readings. Once play has been suspended for bad light, light meter readings shall be used as benchmarks for any resumption in play.

LAW 3 – THE SCORERS

Law 3 shall apply, subject to the following

3.1 Law 3.1 Appointment of scorers

Law 3.1 shall apply, except that one scorer each shall be appointed by each competing team with one additional scorer to be appointed by CI who shall record the match on NV Play for the semi-finals and finals should it be required.

3.2 Law 3.2 Correctness of scores

Law 3.2 shall apply. For the avoidance of doubt, a team innings score may only be corrected, where necessary, prior to the commencement of the subsequent team innings of the match.

3.3 Duckworth Lewis Stern Calculations

3.3.1 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.

3.3.2 Before the toss an umpire will request a sample DLS printout from the scorers. This should be retained by the Umpires.

LAW 4 – THE BALL

Law 4.2 shall be replaced by:

4.1.1 White Kookaburra 142g Regulation Four-Piece balls shall be used in AIT20 matches and spare balls, for changing during a match, shall also be of the same brand and specification.

4.1.2 The fielding captain or her nominee may select the ball with which she wishes to bowl from the supply provided. Such selection must take place in the presence of the Umpires.

4.1.3 The Umpires shall retain possession of the match ball throughout the duration of the match, when play is not actually taking place.

4.1.4 During play, the 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.

4.2 Law 4.3 New ball

One new ball shall be used at the start of each innings.

4.3 Law 4.5 Ball lost or becoming unfit for play

4.3.1 The Umpires may deem a ball that has become wet and soggy or unusually soft to be “unfit for play”. The Umpires alone will select the replacement ball from the supply of approved replacements and shall inform the batters at the wicket and the fielding captain.

4.3.2 Either bowler or batter may raise the matter with the Umpires, and the Umpires' decision as to a replacement or otherwise shall be final.

4.4 Sightscreens and Player Clothing

Sightscreens should be Dark in colour and Player clothing should be coloured.

LAW 5 – THE BAT

Law 5 shall apply. Type A bats only shall be used in this competition.

LAW 6 – THE PITCH

Law 6 shall apply, subject to the following

6.1 Law 6.3 Selection and preparation

6.1.1 In addition to Law 6.3, prior to the start of play, Captains, Coaches, Umpires and Groundsmen should co-operate to ensure that no-one bounces a ball on the pitch or strikes it with a bat for any reason, or causes damage to the pitch in any other way. In addition, any such access shall not interfere with pitch preparation activity.

6.1.2 In the event of any dispute, the umpires will rule and their ruling will be final.

6.2 Law 6.5 Non-turf pitches

Law 6.5 shall not apply.

LAW 7 – THE CREASES

Law 7 shall apply, subject to the following

7.1 Law 7.3 The popping crease

Where possible the popping crease shall be marked to a minimum of 15 yards/13.71m (i.e. 7½ yards on either side of the imaginary line joining the centres of the two middle stumps) and shall be considered to be unlimited in length.

7.2 Additional Crease Markings

As a guideline to the Umpires for the calling of wides on the offside, the crease markings detailed in Appendix 2 shall be marked at each end of the pitch. Note that these guideline markings need not be white in colour.

LAW 8 – THE WICKETS

Law 8 shall apply.

LAW 9 – PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PLAYING AREA

Law 9 shall apply, subject to the following:

9.1 Law 9.1 Rolling

Law 9.1 shall apply and, in addition:

9.1.1 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 affected area(s) 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 at any time they are of the opinion that it is unfit for play.

9.1.2 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.

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

9.2 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:

9.2.1 Such measures will only be possible if requested by the Ground Authority and approved by the umpires before the start of the match.

9.2.2 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.

9.2.3 Any necessary watering shall be carried out only to the extent necessary for such preparations and shall not be permitted in circumstances that may in any way affect the match pitch.

9.2.4 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.

LAW 10 – COVERING THE PITCH

Law 10 shall apply, subject to the following:

10.1 Law 10.2 During the match

Law 10.2 is replaced by:

The whole pitch shall be covered:

10.1.1 The night before the match and, if necessary, until the first ball is bowled; and whenever necessary and possible at any time prior to that during the preparation of the pitch.

10.1.2 In the event of play being suspended on account of bad light or rain during the specified hours of play, and between innings on account of rain.

10.1.3 The covers shall be removed two hours prior to the start of play, provided it is not raining at the time, but they will be replaced if rain falls prior to the commencement of play.

10.1.4 Where possible, the covers must completely protect the pitch and also the pitch surroundings, to a minimum of 5 metres either side of the pitch, and any worn or soft areas in the outfield. In addition, and where possible, the bowlers' run-ups shall be covered during inclement weather, to a distance of at least 10 metres x 5 metres.

LAW 11 – THE INTERVALS

Law 11 shall be replaced by:

11.1 An interval

11.1.1 The following shall be classed as intervals:

- The interval between innings,
- Any other agreed interval.

11.1.2 Only these intervals shall be considered as scheduled breaks for the purposes of Law 24.2.6.

11.2 Duration of intervals

There shall be a 15-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 Changing agreed times of intervals

11.3.1 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.

11.3.2 In circumstances where the side bowling first has not completed the allotted number of overs by the scheduled or rescheduled cessation time for the first innings, the umpires shall reduce the length of the interval by the amount of time that the first innings over-ran. The minimum time for the interval will be 10 minutes.

11.3.3 Following a lengthy delay or interruption prior to the completion of the first innings the Umpires may, at their discretion, reduce the interval between innings from 15 minutes to not less than 10 minutes. Such discretion should only be exercised after determining the adjusted overs per side based on a 15-minute interval. If having exercised this discretion, the rescheduled finishing time for the match is earlier than the latest possible finishing time, then these minutes should be deducted from the length of any interruption during the second innings before determining the overs remaining.

11.4 Intervals for drinks

No drinks intervals shall be permitted. An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or at the fall of a wicket, on the field, provided that no playing time is wasted. No other drinks shall be taken onto the field without the permission of the Umpires. Any player taking drinks onto the field shall be dressed in proper cricket attire (subject to the wearing of bibs per Playing Condition 24.1.4).

11.5 Scorers to be informed

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

LAW 12 – START OF PLAY; CESSATION OF PLAY

Laws 12.5.2, 12.6, 12.7, 12.8 and 12.11 shall not apply. The remainder of Law 12 shall apply, subject to the following:

12.1 Hours of Play

12.1.1 Each match shall consist of two sessions of 75 minutes each, with a 15-minute interval between innings as per the example below

	Match 1
First Innings	11:00am to 12.15pm
Interval	12.15pm to 12.30pm
Second Innings	12.30pm to 1.45pm

12.1.2 Note also the availability of extra time in Playing Condition 13.4 below.

12.2 Minimum Over Rates

12.2.1 The minimum over rate to be achieved in this competition shall be 16 overs per hour.

12.2.2 The actual over rate shall be calculated at the end of each innings by the umpires.

12.2.3 In calculating the actual over rate for the match, allowances will be given as follows:

12.2.3.1 The time lost as a result of treatment given to a player by an authorised medical personnel on the field of play;

12.2.3.2 The time lost as a result of a player being required to leave the field as a result of a serious injury;

12.2.3.3 The time taken for all third umpire referrals and consultations and any umpire or player reviews (if applicable);

12.2.3.4 The time lost as a result of time wasting by the batting side; and

12.2.3.5 The time lost due to all other circumstances that are beyond the control of the fielding side

12.2.4 In the event of any time allowances being granted to the fielding team under clause 12.2.3.4 above (time wasting by batting team), then such time shall be deducted from the allowances granted to such batting team in the determination of its over rate.

12.2.5 In addition to the allowances as provided for above:

12.2.3.1 an additional allowance of 1 minute will be given for each of the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th wickets taken during an

innings.

12.2.6 If a batting team is bowled out within the time determined for that innings pursuant to these playing conditions (taking into account all of the time allowances set out above), the fielding side shall be deemed to have complied with the required minimum over rate.

12.2.7 The current over rate of the fielding team (+/- overs compared to the minimum rate required), to be advised by the match officials every 4 overs as a minimum.

LAW 13 – THE INNINGS

Law 13.2, 13.3.3 and 13.3.4 shall not apply. The remainder of Law 13 shall apply, subject to the following:

13.1 Law 13.1 Number of innings

Matches shall be played as one innings per side.

13.2 Length of Innings

13.2.1 Uninterrupted matches

13.2.1.1 Each team will bat for 20 overs unless all out earlier.

13.2.1.2 If the team fielding first fails to bowl its 20 overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the first innings, play shall continue until the required number of overs have been bowled. The interval shall be reduced to enable the second innings to commence at the scheduled time, subject to there being a minimum interval of 10 minutes. The team batting second shall receive its full quota of 20 overs irrespective of the number of overs it bowled in the scheduled time for the cessation of the first innings.

13.2.1.3 If the team batting first is dismissed in less than 20 overs, the team batting second shall be entitled to bat for 20 overs.

13.2.1.4 If the team fielding second fails to bowl its 20 overs by the scheduled cessation time, the hours of play shall be extended until the required number of overs has been bowled or a result is achieved.

13.2.1.5 Penalties shall apply for slow over rates (see Playing Condition 13.5)

13.2.2 Delayed or Interrupted matches

13.2.2.1 Delay or Interruption to the innings of the team batting first (see Appendix 8)

13.2.2.1.1 When playing time has been lost, the revised number of overs to be bowled in the match shall be based on a rate of 16 overs per hour in the total remaining time available for play.

13.2.2.1.2 The revision of the number of overs should ensure, whenever possible, that both teams have the opportunity of batting for the same number of overs. The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs. To constitute a match, a minimum of 5 overs have to be bowled to the side batting second, subject to a result not being achieved earlier.

13.2.2.1.3 As soon as the total minutes of playing time remaining is less than the completed overs faced by Team 1 multiplied by 3.75, then the first innings is terminated, and the provisions of 13.2.2.2 below take effect.

13.2.2.1.4 A fixed time will be specified for the commencement of the interval and also the close of play for that match, by applying a rate of 16 overs per hour. When calculating the length of playing time available for the match or length of either innings, the timing and duration of all relative delays, extensions in playing hours and interruptions in play and intervals will be taken into consideration. This calculation must not cause the match to finish earlier than the original or rescheduled time for cessation of play. If required, the rescheduled time shall be extended to allow for one extra over for each team.

13.2.2.1.5 If the team fielding first fails to bowl the revised number of overs by the specified time, play shall continue until the required number of overs have been bowled or the innings is completed.

13.2.2.1.6 Penalties shall apply for slow over rates (see Playing Condition 13.5)

13.2.2.2 Delay or Interruption to the innings of the team batting second (see Appendix 8)

13.2.2.2.1 When playing time has been lost and, as a result, it is not possible for the team batting second to have the opportunity of receiving its allocated, or revised allocation of overs in the playing time available, the number of overs shall be reduced at a rate of 16 overs per hour in respect of the lost playing time. Should the calculations result in a fraction of an over the fraction shall be ignored.

13.2.2.2.2 In addition, should the innings of the team first have been completed prior to the scheduled, or rescheduled time for the commencement of the interval, then any calculation relating to the revision of overs shall not be effective until an amount of time equivalent to that by which the second innings started early has elapsed.

13.2.2.2.3 To constitute a match, a minimum of 5 overs have to be bowled to the team batting second subject to a result not being achieved earlier.

13.2.2.2.4 The team batting second shall not bat for a greater number of overs than the first team, unless the latter completed its innings in less than its allocated overs.

13.2.2.2.5 A fixed time will be specified for the close of play by applying a rate of 16 overs per hour. The timing and duration of all relative delays, extensions in playing hours and interruptions in play, will be taken into consideration in specifying this time.

13.2.2.2.6 If the team fielding second fails to bowl the revised number of overs by the scheduled or rescheduled

close of play, the hours of play shall be extended until the overs have been bowled or a result achieved.

13.3 Number of overs per bowler

13.3.1 No bowler shall bowl more than 4 overs in an innings.

13.3.2 In a delayed or interrupted match where the overs are reduced for both teams or for the team bowling second: • For innings of rescheduled length of 10 overs or more, no bowler may bowl more than one-fifth of the total overs allowed. 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.

• For innings of rescheduled length of between 5 and 9 overs, no bowler may bowl more than two overs.

13.3.3 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.

13.3.4 Where possible, the scoreboard shall show the total number of overs bowled and the number of overs bowled by each bowler.

13.4 Extra Time

In matches where the start of play is delayed, or play is suspended, the scheduled hours of play shall be extended up to a maximum of 30 minutes.

13.5 Over-Rate Penalties

13.5.1 The fielding side shall be in position to bowl the first ball of the final over of the innings by the scheduled (or re-scheduled) cessation time for the innings (calculated in accordance with clause 13.2). In delayed or interrupted matches where there has been a reduction of 3 or more overs pursuant to clause 13.2.2, the fielding side shall be in position to bowl the first ball of the penultimate over of the innings by the scheduled (or re-scheduled) cessation time for the innings.

13.5.2 Where this requirement is not met, clause 28.2.1 shall be varied and from the start of the next over after the point in time at which the cessation time is reached (and for the remainder of the innings) no more than 3 fielders shall be permitted outside the fielding restriction area referred to in clause 28.7.

13.5.3 Clause 13.5.2 shall not apply where a side's innings is completed prior to the scheduled (or re-scheduled) cessation time for the innings.

13.5.4 The bowler's end umpire shall inform the captain of the fielding side, the batter and the other umpire of:

13.5.4.1 the scheduled cessation time for the innings prior to the start of the innings, and of any re-scheduled cessation time following any subsequent interruption to play; and

13.5.4.2 any time allowances pursuant to clause 12.2.3 as and when they arise.

LAW 14 – THE FOLLOW-ON

Law 14 shall not apply

LAW 15 – DECLARATION AND FORFEITURE

Law 15 shall not apply

LAW 16 – THE RESULT

Laws 16.1, 16.4 and 16.5.2 shall not apply. The remainder of Law 16 shall apply, subject to the following:

16.1 Uninterrupted matches

16.1.1 When there is no interruption in play, and when both teams have had the opportunity of batting for the same agreed number of overs, the team scoring the higher number of runs shall be the winner.

16.1.2 In the event that runs scored are equal, then the winner shall be determined by a Super Over (see appendix 3). If the umpires decide that it is not possible to play a Super Over, the result shall be decided by way of a bowl-out (see appendix 4).

16.2 Interrupted or reduced matches

16.2.1 If there is an interruption to one or both innings, then a revised target score will be set for the number of overs that the team batting second will have the opportunity of facing. This will be calculated using the Duckworth-Lewis Stern method, and a table of par scores will be printed. The target set will always be a whole number, and scoring one run less than this target will constitute a Tie.

16.2.2 If the innings of the side batting second is suspended (with at least 5 overs bowled) and it is not possible for the match to be resumed, the match will be decided by comparison to the DLS 'Par Score', determined at the instant of the

suspension by the DLS method. If the score is equal to the par score, the match is tied. 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.

16.2.3 If the match is tied, the winner shall be determined by a Super Over (see appendix 3). If the Super Over is a tie, then unless exceptional circumstances arise (see paragraph 24 of Appendix 3) one subsequent Super Over shall be played to decide the winner. If this second Super Over ends in a tie, or if the umpires decide that it is not possible to play a Super Over, the result shall be decided by way of a bowl-out (see appendix 4).

16.3.5 In the event of Bowl Out failing to produce a result, the winner will be determined by the toss of a coin.

LAW 17 – THE OVER

Law 17 shall apply.

LAW 18 – SCORING RUNS

Law 18 shall apply.

LAW 19 – BOUNDARIES

Law 19 shall apply, subject to the following:

19.1 Determining the boundary of the field of play

Law 19.1 shall apply and, in addition:

The aim shall be to maximize the size of the playing area at each venue. With respect to the size of the boundaries, no boundary shall be longer than 65 yards (59.43 metres), neither square boundary should be shorter than 55 yards (50.29 metres) and neither straight boundary shall be shorter than 55 yards (50.29 metres), if possible for all directions.. All measurements are taken from the centre of the pitch to be used.

19.2 Identifying and marking the boundary

Law 19.2 shall apply and, in addition:

The boundary should be located a minimum distance of 3 yards (2.74 metres) inside the perimeter fencing of the ground or from any other immovable obstruction, solid object or advertising board. If the umpires, in their pre-match inspections, discover that this is not the case, then they shall be empowered to ask the Ground Authority to ensure that a 3 yard run-off area is in place around the entire boundary.

LAW 20 – DEAD BALL

Law 20 shall apply.

LAW 21 – NO BALL

With the exception of Law 21.10, Law 21 shall apply, subject to the following:

21.1 Law 21.10 Ball bouncing over head height of striker

A delivery which bounces over head height of the striker shall be called a Wide, and not a No ball. See Playing Condition 41.3.3.

21.2 Law 21.15 Penalty for a No ball / Free Hit

21.2.1 Law 21.15 shall apply and, in addition, the delivery following a No ball shall be a Free hit for whichever batter is facing it.

21.2.2 Note that this penalty applies for all modes of No ball, with the exception of a short-pitched delivery that passes or would have passed over head height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease. This shall include a No ball that is called for a breach of Playing Condition 41.3.1. If the delivery for the Free hit is not a legitimate delivery (i.e. any kind of No ball or Wide ball), then the next delivery will become a Free hit for whichever batter is facing it.

21.2.3 For any Free hit, the striker can only be dismissed under the circumstances that apply for a No ball, even if the Free hit delivery is called Wide ball.

21.2.4 Neither field changes nor the exchange of individuals between fielding positions are permitted for Free hit deliveries unless there is a change of striker (the provisions of Playing Condition 41.2 shall apply), or 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.

21.2.5 For avoidance of doubt, the bowler can change her mode of delivery for the Free hit delivery – in such circumstances, Law 21.1 shall apply.

LAW 22 – WIDE BALL

Law 22 shall apply. Law 22.1 shall be replaced by the following:

Law 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 batting 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 her to be able to hit it with the bat by means of a normal cricket stroke.

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

LAW 23 – BYE AND LEG BYE

Law 23 shall apply.

LAW 24 – FIELDER'S ABSENCE; SUBSTITUTES

Law 24 shall apply., subject to the following:

24.2.1 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 she has either been able to field, or their 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 35 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 in the match until their 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 their side has lost five wickets in its batting innings, she may bat immediately. If any unexpired Penalty Time remains at the end of the first innings of the match, it is carried forward to the second innings.

LAW 25 – BATTER'S INNINGS; RUNNERS

Law 25 shall apply.

LAW 26 – PRACTICE ON THE FIELD

Law 26 shall apply.

LAW 27 – THE WICKET-KEEPER

Law 27 shall apply.

LAW 28 – THE FIELDER

Law 28 shall apply, subject to the following:

28.1 Restrictions on the placement of fielders

In addition to the restrictions outlined in Law 28.4, 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 as follows:

28.1.1 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 25.15 yards (23 metres). The semi-circles shall be linked by two parallel straight lines drawn on the field. (see Appendix 5). 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. These discs shall not be fixed to the ground by means of a nail or other such sharp object.

28.2.1 At the instant of delivery:

28.1.2.2.1 During the Powerplay overs only two fielders shall be permitted outside this fielding restriction area at the instant of delivery.

28.1.2.2.2 During the non Powerplay overs, no more than 4 fielders shall be permitted outside the fielding restriction area referred to in clause 28.1.2.2 above.

28.2.2 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.

Total overs in innings	Number of overs for which fielding restrictions in clause 28.2.2 above will apply
5-8	2
9-11	3
12-14	4
15-18	5
19-20	6

28.1.2.3 If an innings is interrupted during an over and if on the resumption of play, due to the reduced number of overs of the batting team, the required number of Powerplay overs have already been bowled, the remaining deliveries in the over to be completed shall not be subject to the fielding restrictions.

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

LAW 29 – THE WICKET IS BROKEN

Law 29 shall apply.

LAW 30 – BATTER OUT OF HER GROUND

Law 30 shall apply.

LAW 31 – APPEALS

Law 31 shall apply.

LAW 32 – BOWLED

Law 32 shall apply.

LAW 33 – CAUGHT

Law 33 shall apply.

LAW 34 – HIT THE BALL TWICE

Law 34 shall apply.

LAW 35 – HIT WICKET

Law 35 shall apply.

LAW 36 – LEG BEFORE WICKET

Law 36 shall apply.

LAW 37 – OBSTRUCTING THE FIELD

Law 37 shall apply.

LAW 38 – RUN OUT

Law 38 shall apply, subject to Laws 38.3.1 being replaced by the following:

38.3.1 If the non-striker is out of their ground at any time from the moment the ball comes into play until the instant when the bowler would normally have been expected to release the ball, the non-striker is liable to be Run out by the bowler **attempting** to run the non-striker out. In these circumstances, the non-striker will be out Run out if she is out of their ground when their wicket is broken by the bowler throwing the ball at the wicket or by the bowler's hand holding the ball, whether or not the ball is subsequently delivered.

LAW 39 – STUMPED

Law 39 shall apply.

LAW 40 – TIMED OUT

Law 40 shall apply, subject to Law 40.1 being replaced by the following:

40.1 Out Timed Out

After the fall of a wicket or the retirement of a batter, the incoming batter must, unless Time has been called, be ready to receive the ball or for the other batter to be ready to receive the next ball within 1 minute 30 seconds of the dismissal or retirement. If this requirement is not met, the incoming batter will be out, Timed out.

LAW 41 – UNFAIR PLAY

Law 41 shall apply, subject to the following:

41.3 The match ball – changing its condition

41.3.1 The umpires shall make frequent and irregular inspections of the ball. In addition, they shall immediately inspect the ball if they suspect anyone of attempting to change the condition of the ball, except as permitted in clause 41.3.2.

41.3.2 It is an offence for any player to take any action which changes the condition of the ball.

Except in carrying out their normal duties, a batter is not allowed to wilfully damage the ball other than, when the ball is in play, in striking it with the bat. See also Law 4.3.

A fielder may, however:

41.3.2.1 polish the ball on their clothing provided that no artificial substance is used, that the only natural substance used is sweat, and that such polishing wastes no time.

41.3.2.2 remove mud from the ball under the supervision of an umpire.

41.3.2.3 dry a wet ball on a piece of cloth that has been approved by the umpires.

41.3.3 The umpires shall consider the condition of the ball to have been unfairly changed if any action by any player does not comply with the conditions in clause 41.3.2.

41.3.4 If the umpires together agree that the condition of the ball has been unfairly changed by a member or members of either side, or that its condition is inconsistent with the use it has received, they shall consider that there has been a contravention of this clause and decide together whether they can identify the player(s) responsible for such conduct.

41.3.5 If it is possible to identify the player(s) responsible for changing the condition of the ball, the umpires shall:

41.3.5.1 Subject to clause 41.3.2 above, change the ball forthwith.

41.3.5.1.1 If the umpires together agree that the condition of the ball has been unfairly changed by a member or members of the fielding side, the batter at the wicket shall choose the replacement ball from a selection of six other balls of various degrees of usage (including a new ball) and of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention.

41.3.5.1.2 If the umpires together agree that the condition of the ball has been unfairly changed by a member or members of the batting side, the umpires shall select and bring into use immediately, a ball which shall have wear comparable to that of the previous ball immediately prior to the contravention.

41.3.5.2 Additionally, the bowler's end umpire shall:

41.3.5.2.1 award 5 Penalty runs to the opposing side;

41.3.5.2.2 if appropriate, inform the batters at the wicket and the captain of the fielding side that the ball has been changed and the reason for their action; and

41.3.5.2.3 inform the captain of the batting side as soon as practicable of what has occurred.

41.3.5.3 The umpires shall then report the matter to the CI Match Referee (if applicable) or Cricket Ireland who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the player(s) concerned.

41.3.6 If it is not possible to identify the player(s) responsible for changing the condition of the ball, the umpires shall:

41.3.6.1 Change the ball forthwith. The umpires shall choose the replacement ball for one of similar wear and of the same brand as the ball in use prior to the contravention;

41.3.6.2 The bowler's end umpire shall issue the captain with a first and final warning, and

41.3.6.3 Advise the captain that should there be any further instances of changing the condition of the ball by that team during the remainder of the series, clause 41.3.5.1.2 above will be adopted, with the captain deemed to be the player responsible for the contravention.

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 her. 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 clause 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 batters 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 batters and, as soon as practicable, to the captain of the batting side.

The umpires may then report the matter to the Match Referee (if present) or CI who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the bowler concerned.

41.6.1.4 A bowler shall be limited to **ONE fast short pitched delivery 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 batter 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 batter, standing upright at the popping crease, that prevents her from being able to hit it with their 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 clause 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 one fast short pitched delivery 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 second 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 batters 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 one fast short pitched delivery in an over, the umpire shall advise the bowler that this is their 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 batters and, as soon as practicable, to the captain of the batting side.

The umpires may then report the matter to the CI Match Referee (if applicable) or Cricket Ireland who shall take such action as is considered appropriate against the bowler concerned.

41.6.2 Should the umpires initiate the caution and warning procedures set out in clauses 41.6.1.3 and Law 41.7 such cautions

and warnings are not to be cumulative.

LAW 42 – PLAYERS’ CONDUCT

Law 42 is replaced with the following:

42.1 Serious misconduct

42.1.1 The umpires shall act upon any serious misconduct. The relevant offences and the corresponding actions by the umpires are identified in playing condition 42.2.1 below. These offences correspond with Level 4 offences in CI’s Disciplinary Regulations; level 1 to 3 offences will continue to be dealt with separately under CI’s Disciplinary Regulations.

42.1.2 If either umpire considers that a player has committed one of these offences at any time during the match, the umpire concerned shall call and signal Dead ball. This call may be delayed until the umpire is satisfied that it will not disadvantage the non-offending side.

42.1.3 The umpire concerned shall report the matter to the other umpire and together they shall decide whether an offence has been committed. The umpires may also consult with the reserve umpire (if one has been appointed to the match). 42.1.4 If the offence is committed by a batter, the umpires shall summon the offending player’s captain to the field. Solely for the purpose of this playing condition, the batters at the wicket may not deputise for their captain.

42.2 Level 4 offences and action by umpires

42.2.1 Any of the following actions by a player shall constitute a Level 4 offence:

- Threatening to assault an umpire
- Making inappropriate and deliberate physical contact with an umpire
- Physically assaulting a player or any other person
- Committing any other act of violence

42.2.2 If such an offence is committed, the process below shall be implemented:

42.2.3 The umpire shall call Time.

42.2.4 Together the umpires shall summon and inform the offending player’s captain that an offence at this level has occurred.

42.2.5 The umpires shall instruct the captain to remove the offending player immediately from the field of play for the remainder of the match and shall apply the following:

- If the offending player is a fielder, no substitute shall be allowed for her. She is to be recorded as Retired – out at the commencement of the second innings if the incident has occurred in the first innings and their team is to bat second.
- If a bowler is suspended mid-over, then that over must be completed by a different bowler, who shall not have bowled the previous over nor shall be permitted to bowl the next over.
- If the offending player is a batter she is to be recorded as Retired – out in the current innings, unless she has been dismissed under any of Laws 32 to 39. If no further batter is available to bat, the innings is completed.

42.2.6 As soon as is practicable, the umpire shall:

- Award five penalty runs to the opposing team
- Signal the Level 4 penalty to the scorers
- Call Play.

42.2.7 The umpires shall then report the matter under CI’s Disciplinary Regulations

42.3 Captain refusing to remove a player from the field

42.3.1 If the captain refuses to carry out an instruction under 42.2.5, the umpires shall invoke Law 16.3.

42.3.2 If both captains refuse to carry out instructions under 42.2.5 in respect of the same incident, the umpires shall instruct the players to leave the field. The match is not concluded and shall be declared a no result.

42.4 Additional points relating to Level 4 offences

42.4.1 If a player, while acting as wicket-keeper, commits a Level 4 offence, Law 24.1.2 shall not apply, meaning that only a nominated player may keep wicket, even if another fielder becomes injured or ill, and is replaced by a substitute.

42.4.2 A nominated player who has a substitute will also suffer the penalty for any Level 4 offence committed by the substitute. However, only the substitute will be reported under clause 42.2.7 above.



These Directives are applicable to all competitions played under Cricket Ireland's auspices, and they 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.

It must be noted that the Directives are aimed at an individual's age as opposed to the age group of the match being played. For example, a player who because of his age, falls into the under 15 group, must abide by the restrictions laid down for that age group. This will apply even though he may be playing in an under 17 match. He cannot bowl/field using the under 17 restrictions, he is still bound by the under 15 restrictions.

FIELDING DIRECTIVE

Fielders

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 batter 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 head protector.

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 head protector, 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.

Non-compliance with this Directive will result in the umpires stopping the game and instructing the fielder to put on a head protector and/or abdominal protector, and/or stand back from the stumps. If non-compliance continues, the umpire should not allow the match to continue.

Wicket-keepers

Any wicket-keeper under the age of 18 (on the day of the match) must wear a head protector 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 wicketkeeper to put on a head protector, or stand back from the stumps. If non-compliance continues, the umpire should not allow the match to continue.

BOWLING DIRECTIVE

For the purpose of this Directive, 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

Up to U13	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 is allowed 7 overs, but only bowls 4, he cannot bowl again, until 4 overs have been bowled from the same end. He cannot resume his spell' after 2 overs from the same end, claiming that

he 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 bowls the next permissible over from the other end.

If there is an interruption in play, whether scheduled or not, he 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 cannot exceed the maximum overs per day for his age group even if he subsequently bowls spin. He 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.

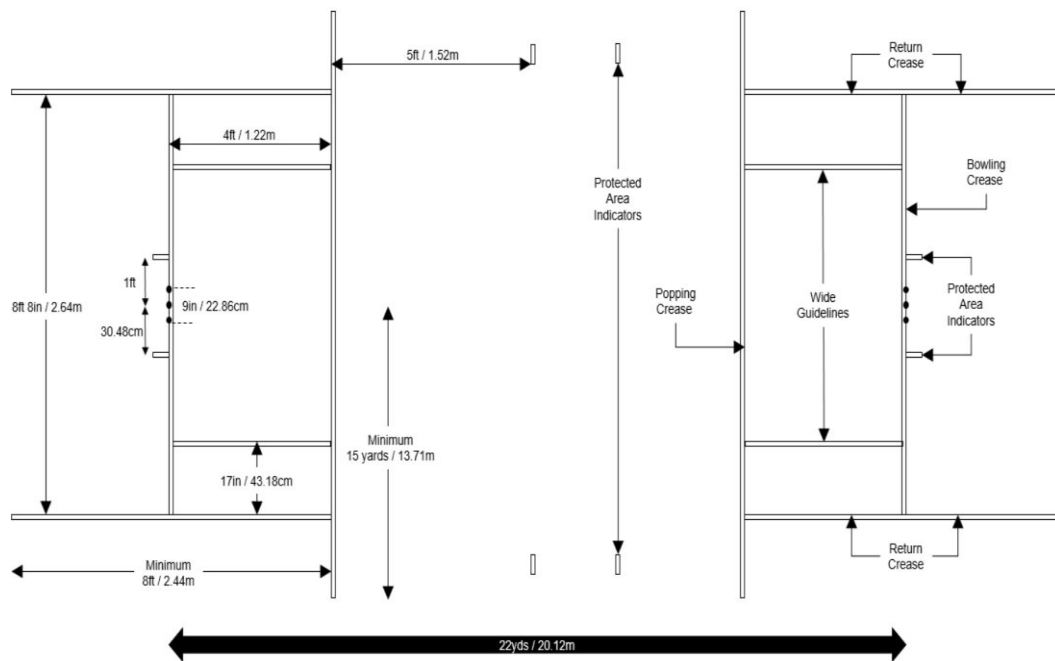
Umpires' responsibility

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. The umpire has final say in what constitutes fast bowling / a fast bowler.

BATTING DIRECTIVE

Any batter 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 batter to put on a helmet. If non-compliance continues, the umpire should not allow the match to continue.

APPENDIX 2- Pitch and crease markings



APPENDIX 3 – Procedure for a Super Over

The following procedure shall apply where the Playing Conditions provide for a Super Over to determine the winner of a tied match. Other than where expressly stated in this Appendix (or by necessary implication), all relevant Playing Conditions for the match shall apply to the Super Over.

1. A Super Over involves each team facing an over of six balls (unless ended earlier as provided for in paragraph 2), and the winner shall be the team scoring the greater number of runs, irrespective of the number of wickets lost.
2. The loss of two wickets shall end the batting team's one over innings.
3. If the first Super Over is a tie then a second Super Over will be played (maximum two Super Overs in the game) (subject to paragraph 24). If the second Super Over is also a tie then the match will be decided by a bowl out as per Appendix 4
4. Subject to weather conditions, the Super Over shall take place on the scheduled day of the match at a time to be determined by the CI Match Referee (if applicable). In normal circumstances it shall commence 5 minutes after the conclusion of the match.
5. The Super Over shall be played until completion, but if there are any delays or interruptions during the Super Over, extra time (taken from the start of the first Super Over) is allocated to complete the Super Over or any subsequent Super Overs. The amount of extra time allocated to the Super Over is the greater of;
 - a) the gap between the time at which the match ended and the time the original match would have been scheduled to finish had the entire extra time provision been utilized, or
 - b) 20 minutes.
6. Should play be delayed prior to or during the Super Over(s) once the playing time lost exceeds the extra time allocated, the Super Over(s) shall be abandoned (see paragraph 24 below).
7. The Super Over shall take place on the pitch allocated for the match, unless otherwise determined by the umpires in consultation with the Ground Authority and the CI Match Referee (if applicable).
8. Only nominated players in the match may participate in the Super Over.
9. Any penalty time being served in the match shall be carried forward to the Super Over
10. The umpires shall stand at the same end at which they finished the match.
11. The team batting second in the match shall bat first in the Super Over.
12. Each team shall use the ball (or one of the balls) that they used during their bowling innings.
13. The fielding side shall choose the end from which it is to bowl its one over.
14. The Super Over shall be played with the same fielding restrictions as would be applicable for the last over in an uninterrupted match.
15. The interval between the two overs in the Super Over shall be 5 minutes.

TIED SUPER OVER – REPEATING THE SUPER OVER

16. If the Super Over is tied, then one more Super Over shall be played to determine a winner (maximum two Super Overs in the game) (subject to paragraph 24).
17. In normal circumstances any subsequent Super Over shall start 5 minutes after the previous Super Over ends.

18. The team batting second in the previous Super Over shall bat first in the subsequent Super Over.
19. The balls used in the first Super Over will be used again in any subsequent Super Over .
20. The fielding side shall bowl its over in a subsequent Super Over from the opposite end from which it bowled in the previous Super Over.
21. Any batter dismissed in any previous Super Over shall be ineligible to bat in any subsequent Super Over.
22. Any bowler who bowled in the previous Super Over shall be ineligible to bowl in the subsequent Super Over.
23. In all other ways the procedure for a subsequent Super Over shall be the same as for the initial Super Over.

SUPER OVER UNABLE TO BE COMPLETED

24. Where the Super Over or subsequent Super Over are abandoned for any reason prior to completion then the match shall be decided on a bowl out, as per Appendix 4

EXAMPLE OF SUPER OVER TIMINGS

1. A match starts at 1.00pm, with a 20 minute interval. The scheduled close of the match is 4.20pm (75 mins for each innings, 30 mins extra time, 20 mins interval)

The match ends in a tie at 3.48pm. This is 32 mins before the scheduled close, so under paragraph 5 of the Super Over regulations, we have the greater of 32 mins and 20 mins extra time for the super over. If it starts raining during the Super Over (or subsequent Super Overs), the umpires should wait for 32 minutes . If it is still not possible to complete the super over, then the umpires will proceed to a bowl out.

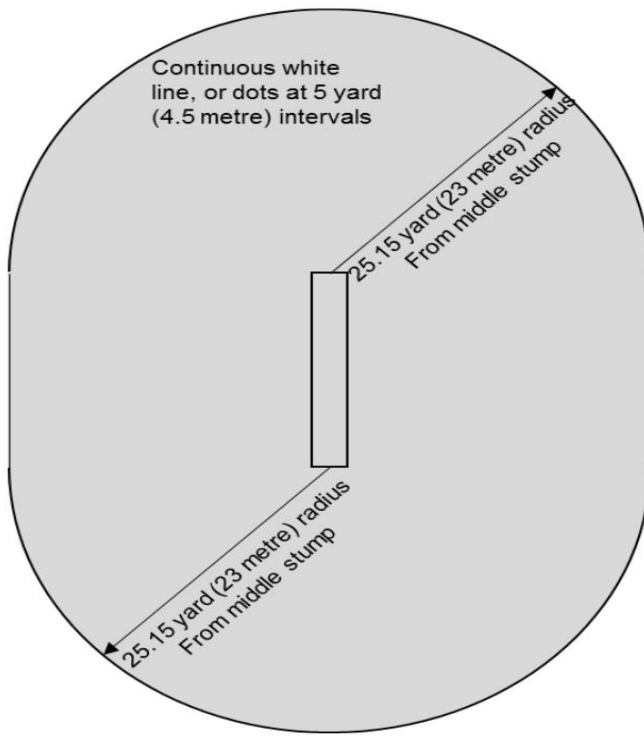
2. A match had a delayed start of 1.20pm (originally planned for 1.00pm), with a 20 minute interval. The scheduled close of the match is 4.20pm (75 mins for each innings, 10 mins remaining extra time, and 20 mins for the interval)

The match ends in a tie at 4.22pm. This is after the scheduled close, so under paragraph 5 of the Super Over regulations, we have 20 mins of extra time to use during the Super Over. If players have to leave the field during the Super Over, the umpires will progress to a bowl-out once 20 mins have elapsed.

NOTE - This Super Over extra time is not the time available to play the super over - that is technically unlimited. It is the maximum amount of time the players can be off the field (normally for rain) during the Super Over.

- 1 Five players from each side will bowl one over-arm delivery at a wicket (conforming to Law 8) from a wicket (conforming to Law 8) pitched at a distance of 22 yards with, if practicable, bowling, popping and return creases (conforming to Law 7). Players from each team shall bowl alternately. The side which puts down the wicket (as defined in Law 29.1) most times shall be winner.
- 2 If the scores are equal, the same players shall bowl alternately, in the original order, on a 'sudden death' basis, until the tie is broken.
- 3 The umpires shall approve the balls to be used by both teams, which shall not be new ones.
- 4 A No ball or Wide ball shall count as a ball bowled. Under no circumstances can a No ball be regarded as having put down the wicket.
- 5 If the original match has started, the five cricketers to take part in the bowl-out must be selected from the original 11 players nominated. If there has been no play, the five cricketers may be selected from any of the club's eligible registered players. 6 No players shall be permitted to stand in front of or behind the wicket, or tend the wicket in any way, in order to act as a target for the bowlers. However, a player shall be permitted to stand back from the stumps to field the ball.

APPENDIX 5 – Restriction on the placement of fielders



APPENDIX 6 – Minimum venue requirements for the staging of CI Women’s All-Ireland T20 matches

Every effort must be made to ensure that all matches in the CI Women’s All-Ireland T20 are played at venues suitable for this
2024 Women’s All Ireland T20 Playing Conditions Page 22

competition and, where possible, on grass pitches. For a venue to be suitable for use in this competition, it must have been approved by its Provincial Union for the playing of competitive domestic matches and, as a minimum, must be able to provide the following facilities:

Pitches & Outfields:

The match pitch must be clearly distinguishable from the rest of the square

The match pitch must have been rolled and properly marked before the start of play.

The outfield must have been closely mown, with no noticeable grass cuttings, weeds, ruts, holes or hazards. The fielding circle must be indicated, per the playing conditions above.

The boundary must be clearly marked, and visible to umpires from the pitch.

Scoreboard:

The scoreboard must, as a minimum, display the following:

Total runs

Wickets lost

Overs bowled and/or remaining

First Innings score and/or runs required to win

Facilities:

Separate changing rooms for home and away teams

A separate changing room for the umpires

A covered area for scorers to score the match from

Availability of toilet(s) for spectators, teams and match officials.

APPENDIX 7 - Head Protector Directives



1 In these Directives, the following definitions shall apply:

- A. "CIDC" means CI's Discipline Committee;
- B. "Compliant Headgear" shall mean head protectors or (for wicket-keepers only) face masks, which have been certified as compliant with the most recent BSI Standard specification for the size of ball that is being used in that Match, including any alterations to such headgear which are specifically permitted pursuant to Regulation 5;
- C. "Match" shall mean any match covered by Regulation 2 below;
- D. "Provincial Union" shall mean any Provincial Union which is a constituent member of CI;
- E. "Regulated Activity" shall mean each of those Match activities detailed in Regulation 3; and
- F. "Relevant Participating Cricketer" shall mean any player participating in a Match for a relevant team as detailed in Regulation 2, including but not limited to any substitute fielder.

2 These Regulations shall apply to all cricketers undertaking any Regulated Activity for any team in the following matches (save where expressly limited below to cricketers from only one of the participating teams):

- A. for any Ireland international team in any of its matches (including Men's, Women's, Wolves and Under 19 teams);
- B. in Inter-Provincial Series matches;
- C. in Women's Super Series matches;

3 It shall be mandatory for all Relevant Participating Cricketers to wear Compliant Headgear when undertaking the following activities in any Match:

- A. Batting against all types of bowling;
- B. Wicket-keeping when standing up to the wicket; and
- C. Fielding in a position closer than 8 yards from the batter's position on the popping crease on a middle stump line, with the exception of any fielding position behind square of the wicket on the off side.

4 In respect of all Matches covered by Regulations 2a to 2c inclusive, the Match umpires shall have the following responsibilities and powers in respect of headgear pursuant to these Regulations:

- A. the Match umpires shall be responsible for ensuring that a head protector (or for wicket-keepers only a face mask) is worn by every Relevant Participating Cricketer when he/she is undertaking any of the Regulated Activities (but shall not be responsible for ensuring that the headgear being worn by the Relevant Participating Cricketer is Compliant Headgear); and
- B. in the event that a Relevant Participating Cricketer fails to wear a head protector or (for wicket-keepers only) a face mask when seeking to undertake a Regulated Activity, the Match umpires shall not allow the Match to continue.

5 A head protector or face mask shall not be deemed to be Compliant Headgear if it is altered in any way which is inconsistent with any guidance or instructions provided by the relevant manufacturer or in a way which otherwise reduces the safety protection provided by the relevant head protector (for example, the removal of the chin-cup) or face protector

6 It shall be the joint responsibility of each Relevant Participating Cricketer and Provincial Union or club (as applicable) for which he/she plays to ensure that he/she wears Compliant Headgear at all times when undertaking any Regulated Activity in any Match. Notwithstanding the umpire powers pursuant to Regulation 4, in the event that a Relevant Participating Cricketer is

alleged to be in breach of Regulation 3 or fails to act immediately on an umpire's instruction to wear a head protector or face mask (as applicable) pursuant to Regulation 4, the Relevant Participating Cricketer and their Provincial Union, team or club (as applicable) may be referred to the CIDC for disciplinary proceedings in accordance with the CIDC Regulations.

As of 1st April 2016 the latest BSI Standard specification for head protectors for cricketers is BS7928:2013 and the latest BSI Standard specification for facemasks is BS7928-2:2009. To be compliant for Women's cricket a head protector must have been certified as compliant with the most recent BSI Standard specification against both the men's and junior sized ball. Further guidance regarding head protectors can be found at: <http://www.ecb.co.uk/helmets> including the list of known head protectors that have met BS7928:2013

In addition to the mandatory requirements on Relevant Participating Cricketers in Matches under these Regulations, it is strongly recommended that all Relevant Participating Cricketers and their coaches wear Compliant Headgear in any practice environments which are similar or equivalent to any of the Regulated Activities (including without limitation the throwing or feeding of practice balls to a batter from less than the length of a pitch).

CI Guidance Note: Safety measures for helmets within recreational cricket

The purpose of this brief note is to assist Leagues and Clubs at the recreational level to understand these changes and what they mean.

Players over the age of 18

CI and all Provincial Unions strongly recommend that all adult recreational cricketers should wear a head protector for certain activities, preferably which meet the most recent British Safety Standard (see below). This recommendation applies to batting against all types of bowling, wicket-keepers standing up to the wicket (who may as an alternative wear face protectors) and fielders fielding closer than eight yards from the batter's middle stump, except behind the wicket on the off side.

[Refer to laws of cricket regarding head protectors and consequences of non-compliance].

Under 18s

The position in relation to U18s currently remains unchanged, and is governed by CI's 'Young Cricketer Directives'. In essence all batters, and wicket-keepers standing up to the stumps, must wear head protection when playing or practicing. That Directive should be referred to in full for the position in relation to U18s.

British Safety Standard

The latest British Safety Standard is **BS7928:2013** (for both adults and juniors). The full list of helmets/head protectors meeting this standard is available at www.ecb.co.uk/helmets. For wicket-keeping face protectors, the relevant British Safety Standard is **BS7929-2:2009** (again, for both adults and juniors).

CI understands that there is currently no specific women's head protector and as a consequence no specific standard for women's cricket head protector. As the size of the standard women's cricket ball is between the standard men and junior balls, it is recommended that women use head protectors that have been tested against both the men's and junior sized ball, or at least against the junior size ball (as that could potentially get through the gap above the face guard on a men's head protector).

What do Leagues and Clubs need to do?

Whilst it is strongly recommended that all adult recreational cricketers wear head protectors in the on-field circumstances detailed above, it is not mandatory for them to do so. For the avoidance of doubt, Leagues or Clubs do not need to go above and beyond CI's recommendation by forcing their cricketers to wear head protectors.

However, Leagues and Clubs in recreational cricket should ensure that their cricketers are made aware of CI's above recommendation in relation to head protectors, including the need to check that any newly purchased head protectors meet the latest British Safety Standard. CI recommends that Leagues and Clubs bring the link above (i.e www.ecb.co.uk/helmets) to the attention of their cricketers and encourage all cricketers to carefully consider their own health and safety regarding head protector use.

Leagues and Clubs should always ensure that they have adequate public liability insurance.

Cricket Ireland April 2021

Appendix 8 - Calculations

Table 1: Calculation sheet for use when a delay or interruptions occur in the First Innings

Time

Net playing time available at start of the match 150 minutes (A)

Time innings in progress _____ (B)

Playing time lost _____ (C)

Extra time available _____ (D)

Time made up from reduced interval _____ (E)

Effective playing time lost [C-(D+E)] _____ (F)

Remaining playing time available (A-F) _____ (G)

G divided by 3.75 (to 2 decimal places) _____ (H)

Max overs per team [H/2] (round up fractions) _____ (I)

Maximum overs per bowler [I/5] _____

Duration of Powerplay Overs (initial, batting side) ____ + ____

Rescheduled Playing Hours

First session to commence or recommence _____ (J)

Length of innings [I x 3.75] (round up fraction) _____ (K)

Rescheduled first innings cessation time [J+ (K-B)] _____ (L)

Length of interval _____ (M)

Second innings commencement time [L+M] _____ (N)

Rescheduled second innings cessation time [N+K] _____ *(O)

* Ensure that the match is not finishing earlier than the original or rescheduled cessation time by applying clause 13.2.2.1.4. If so, add at least one over to each team and recalculate (I) to (O) to prevent this from happening.

Table 2: Calculation sheet to check whether an interruption during the First innings should terminate the innings

Proposed re-start time _____ (P)
Rescheduled cut-off time allowing for full use of any extra time provision _____ (Q)
Minutes between P and Q _____ (R)
Potential overs to be bowled $[R/3.75]$ (round up fractions) _____ (S)
Number of complete overs faced to date in first innings _____ (T)
If S is greater than T then revert to Table 1
If S is less than or equal to T then the first innings is terminated - go to Table 3

Table 3: Calculation sheet for start of Second Innings

Maximum overs to be bowled:

(If first innings was terminated, S from Table 2) _____ (A)
Scheduled length of innings: $[A \times 3.75]$ (round up fractions) _____ (B)
Start time _____ (C)
Scheduled cessation time $[C+B]$ _____ (D)

Overs per bowler and fielding restrictions

Maximum overs per bowler (10-20 overs) $[A/5]$
5-9 overs (both inclusive) - maximum 2 overs per bowler _____ overs
Duration of Powerplay overs (initial, batting side) _____ + _____ overs

Table 4: Calculation sheet for use when interruption occurs after the start of the Second Innings

Time

Time at start of innings _____ (A)

Time at start of interruption _____ (B)

Time innings in progress _____ (C)

Restart time _____ (D)

Length of interruption [D-B] _____ (E)

Additional time available:
(Any unused provision for 'Extra Time' or for earlier than scheduled
start of second innings) _____ (F)

Total playing time lost [E-F] _____ (G)

Overs

Maximum overs at start of innings _____ (H)

Overs lost [G/3.75] (rounded down) _____ (I)

Adjusted maximum length of innings [H-I] _____ (J)

Duration of Powerplay Overs (initial, batting side) ____ + ____ (K)

Rescheduled Playing Hours

Amended cessation time of innings [D + (K-C)] _____ (L)

Overs per bowler and Fielding Restrictions

Maximum overs per bowler - 10 to 20 overs [J/5] _____

5-9 overs (both inclusive) - maximum 2 overs per bowler _____

Duration of Powerplay overs (initial, batting side) _____