

ADMINISTRATION

1. Annual Team Entry

1.1.Clubs intending to renew membership of the League are required to e-mail a team entry form to the League's General Secretary no later than 30 November, in type-written format, detailing their requirements for the following season. The GLMC may impose terms and conditions, with regard to a clubs renewed membership. Applications for new membership, as opposed to renewed membership, shall be considered separately by the ELMC who will make appropriate recommendations for approval or rejection at the AGM. Such membership, if approved, shall be probationary and shall be reviewed at the end of twelve months, if the club intends to renew its membership.

1.2 A club withdrawing a team(s) from the league after 10th January shall pay the full amount of the annual subscription, as per rule 5 (a) of the Administration rules, and in addition will be fined as per rule 5 (c).

1.3 Clubs shall appoint a "league representative" who is defined as the person responsible for: -

- a) attendance at meetings as an active member of the GLMC and reporting back to club committee, as required;
- b) receiving and disseminating e-mail messages and enquiries emanating from the League General Secretary including notice of meetings, minute circulation etc;
- c) overseeing the implementation of instructions, adjudications and rulings received from the league.

1.4 The names and contact details of all outstanding key club officials must be e-mailed to the League's Handbook Editor prior to the 1st February in order to meet the strict deadline set for publication in the Handbook, Failure to meet this "deadline" date may result in a fine being levied at the discretion of the GLMC.

1.5 A club shall not be allowed to enter two teams in an age group unless it is able to fulfil all its fixtures on the allocated day of the week set aside for that age group. If the aforementioned conditions are met the teams shall function as two separate "League clubs" in terms of player registration, team management and the provisions of General Rule 6. The teams (to be known as their "A" and "B" teams or other approved named equivalent) will not be grouped together so as to compete in the same section of the league.

2. Player Registration and Membership

2.1 All players shall be made a bona-fide member of the club (s) for which they play and their parents, or guardians, shall be required, annually, to complete a "player disclosure form", for retention by their respective club (s).

2.2 Clubs are required to register all their junior players with the league using the "online" website linked facility provided for the purpose or as directed by the league's Registration Coordinator. This should be undertaken prior to playing in their first match of the season. The registration data required for each player to include his/her full name, gender, date of birth, parental contact details (preferably both mobile phone and email address) & club identity.

2.3 In order to make provision for unforeseen circumstances a player may be permitted to play in a match without being registered provided he/she is registered within 48 hours of the match date and before the match result/outcome data is recorded "online", in accordance under the provisions of General rule 5.

2.4 Players are permitted to play for more than one club during the current season provided it involves different age groups e.g. they can play U11 cricket with one club and U13 cricket with another club etc.

If a player wants to play for two clubs in same age group an approved transfer, or loan agreement, will be required under the provisions of General rule 6. However, if a player has previously played in a Knock-Out Cup competition he/she must not be allowed to play for another club at a later stage. In other words he/she is "cup tied".

3. Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) Vetting Checks & Safeguarding Children

3.1 The DBS vetting process should only be used when a person is undertaking duties, whether paid or unpaid, that will bring him or her into regular, direct, personal and possibly individual contact with young people who have not attained adult status, deemed to be 18 years of age. Guidance is published in [League policy](#) and the CWO will be responsible for giving direction when doubt exists.

3.2 The CWO shall maintain accurate records of all persons required to complete a DBS check and keep all such documentation in a secure manner. These records shall include a person's full name; date of birth, home address, and postcode to which should be added their DBS Enhanced certificate expiry date which is needed to complete the DBS verification procedure. Note: Enhanced Disclosure certificates are valid for three years from their date of issue.

3.3 Applications for Disclosure certificates, whether new or renewed, shall be coordinated by the CWO who MUST determine the outcome of an application through sight of the applicants certificate or by e-mailed contact with a [YCB Assistant Welfare Officer](#) who, on request, will access the ECB database which lists all persons, within cricket, in possession of a valid DBS check. This process involves matching records held, by the club or league, with that shown on the ECB database, from which details of a persons Enhanced Disclosure certificate expiry date will be obtained. If an applicant claims to already have an Enhanced Disclosure certificate, but has misplaced it, the CWO must seek confirmation via the ECB database referred to above by requesting details of the expiry date, without which the persons claim shall be dismissed.

3.4 Applications for Disclosure certificates, whether new or renewed, shall be coordinated by the CWO who MUST determine the outcome of an application through sight of the applicants certificate or by e-mailed contact with a [YCB Assistant Welfare Officer](#) who, on request, will access the ECB database which lists all persons, within cricket, in possession of a valid DBS check. This process involves matching records held, by the club or league, with that shown on the ECB database, from which details of a person's Enhanced Disclosure certificate expiry date will be obtained. If an applicant claims to already have an Enhanced Disclosure certificate, but has misplaced it, the CWO must seek confirmation via the ECB database referred to above by requesting details of the expiry date, without which the persons claim shall be dismissed.

3.5 If a CWO has any concerns about incidents reported to them they must verbally inform the County Welfare Officer who may decide to refer the case to the ECB Child Protection team. The LWO is responsible for processing matters in a like manner if a report is received at league level.

3.6 The CWO's and LWO shall obtain periodical training in support of their work by undertaking the following educational programme every three years:

"Safeguarding and Protecting Children "workshop accredited by Sports coach UK.

"Safe Hands" course. Accessed via the [County Welfare Officer's organisation](#)-

4. Insurance cover

It is a League requirement that all clubs in membership shall take out Public Liability Cover, (a minimum indemnity cover of £10m (ten million) is required) and, on request, shall provide evidence of compliance.

The League, the Management or any Officer of the League shall incur no liability arising from the failure of any club to meet the requirements of this rule. Clubs found in breach of this requirement will be debarred from involvement in any League activity, until such time as the required cover is in place.

5. Subscriptions, Fines, Levies and Expenses

5.1 Annual subscription charges, fines, levies and expenses will be determined at the AGM The current rates are :-

a) Annual Subscription is set at £30.00 per team, except the rate for the Girls team entry is £10.00 per team.

b) Late payments for annual subscription e.g. paid after 1st June - £5.00.

c) Withdrawal of a team from the league after 10th January - £50.00

d) Non-attendance of a club representative at the AGM or meetings of the GLMC - £10.00 (First offence) and £20.00

(for each further offence).

e) Failure to notify the league the outcome of a match, or reason for not playing the match, within 48 hours of the scheduled fixture date or, where applicable, the re-arranged date when postponement is permitted - £5.00

f) Failure of a club to register existing players before the start of the season - £10.00.

- g) Failure to register new players within 48 hours of playing in their first match - £3.00 per player per match played.
 - h) Failure to fulfil a fixture - £10.00. (Waived during Spring Bank Holiday week-deemed to run from Sun to Fri incl)
 - i) Failure to return cups and trophies as directed by the leagues Trophy Steward - £25.00.
 - j) Annual levy for Handbook production - £20.00.
 - k) Umpires engaged by the league's Appointments Secretary to officiate in domestic finals, including the under 15 and under 17 semi-finals, shall receive expenses at the rate of £10.00 per match. The same shall apply to the qualified umpires provided by the league to officiate in the annual Joe Lumb and Yorkshire Junior Cricket Festivals.
- 5.2 All fines, that are levied, shall be paid within 28 days of the notification date, otherwise, other punitive measures may be taken (such as increasing the said amount), as directed by the GLMC. Outstanding fines must be paid before the AGM otherwise any club(s) in default will not be able to enter a team, or teams, for the following seasons competitions

6. Rule contravention

6.1 Rule contraventions which is seen to disadvantage a club, whether intentional or otherwise, will generally result in measures being taken against the offending club, which may vary in its application dependent on the outcome of the match. For example failure to retire a batsman or not use a bowler in accordance with the provisions of Section rule 2 shall automatically result in a fine of £10.00 being levied against the offending club if it goes on to lose the match.

In the event of the winning team contravening the same rule the match will be awarded to their opponents.

In a tied match situation the offending team will concede the match to their opponents.

6.2 Repeated non-compliance with General rule 5.1 (result notification delay) will incur a penalty point (s) deduction in addition to the imposition of a fine. The scale of the point deduction will be increased for each offence and will be taken from the defaulting clubs league point tally, as follows: - First offence = £5 fine: Second offence = 1 point deduction + £5 fine:

Third offence = 2 points deduction + £5 fine: Fourth offence = 4-points deduction + £5 fine.

6.3 Failings in the application of administrative rules, requirements and other instructions that are seen to disrupt the workings of the league may result in punitive measures being taken against the offending club, at the discretion of the GLMC. e.g. the non return of information within set timescales may result in a fine being levied and/or exclusion from a specified league activity, such as fixture allocation

7. Communication policy contravention

Any breach in the communication policy of the league, whereby a message is sent/directed to the wrong league official will result in a fine of £5.00 being levied per offence

8. Handbook. Preparation and distribution

The League shall produce a Handbook, annually, incorporating the rules of competition, a directory of club officials, league policy, child welfare guidance and the current fixture schedules.

Club management should ensure the Chairman, Secretary, appointed League representative, CWO and individual team managers receive a copy of the handbook, for personal reference.

Changes subsequently made to the details shown in the "Directory of Clubs in Membership" section of the Handbook, (published on pages 51 to 57), must be reported, by email message, to all the League Representatives listed in the Handbook, by the club initiating the change. The League's General Secretary must also be advised of the change to enable the detail shown on the league website to be amended, to reflect the current position.

Failure to do so may result in a fine being levied as directed by the GLMC.

9. Named individual prizes

All annual trophies (team and individual) MUST be returned to the League in April at the pre-season meeting of the GLMC. Failure to do so will result in a fine of £25.00 being levied, per trophy not returned.

Clubs will be responsible for the collection and subsequent return, including those held by individual club members.

Trophies to be returned in a presentable condition and appropriately engraved.

Clubs returning trophies, which have not been engraved, will be subsequently charged for the cost of engraving.

The league insures all Cups and Trophies whilst they are on Club premises.

Trophies held by individuals and kept at their home residence etc must be insured separately.

- 9.1 The highly prestigious "**Spirit of Cricket**" **Dale Baxter Memorial Trophy** is awarded annually to the club, which is deemed to have made a significant contribution to the reputation and standing of the league. This is the highest award that the league can bestow on a club.
- 9.2 The **W. S Goldsmith Memorial Trophy** is awarded annually to the player who has made a major contribution to furthering the prestige of the league, both on and off the field of play, throughout his/her junior career. This is the highest award that the league can bestow on an individual player.
- 9.3 The **Roy Black Trophy** is awarded to The Clifford Smith U17 League Championship Final "player of the match".
- 9.4 The **Roy Anderson Trophy** is awarded to The Derek Taylor Cup Final "player of the day".
- 9.5 The **George Newton Trophy** is awarded to the U17 player of the season.
- 9.6 The **Brian Calverley U15 Player of the Season Trophy** is self explanatory.
- 9.7 The **John Regan Trophy** is awarded to the leagues "player of the week" in the Under 15 Yorkshire Junior Cricket Festival
- 9.8 The **All Sports Awards (Bob Moore) U13 Player of the Season Trophy** is self explanatory.
- 9.9 The **Heavy Woollen Cricket Society Trophy** is awarded to the leagues "player of the week" in the Under 13 Yorkshire Junior Cricket Festival
- 9.10 The **Clifford Smith Trophy** is awarded to the U11 player of the season.
- 9.11 The **Neil Smith Trophy** is awarded to the U11 Dorothy Smith championship "player of the finals"
- 9.12 The **Dennis Richards Trophy** is awarded to the leagues "player of the competition" in the Under 11 Yorkshire Junior Cricket Festival
- 9.13 The **Clifford Smith Memorial Trophy** is awarded to the U10 player of the season
- 9.14 The **Geoff Lowe Trophy** is awarded to the U 9 player of the season.
- 9.15 The **Tom Austin Trophy** is awarded to the Girl player of the season
- 9.16 The **Daniel Ward Memorial Trophy** is awarded to the best individual performance by a HWDJCL tour player.

10. Claims for Individual Prizes and Award procedure

This section to be read and applied in conjunction with section 9 above.

10.1 The GLMC shall decide the winners of the trophies except those referred to in 10.2 below

10.2 A member of the GLMC, or the match umpires appointed by the League, shall decide the winners of the trophies referred to in 9.3, 9.4, and 9.11. These particular trophies shall be awarded to the winners on Finals Day.

10.3 The identity of all trophy winners to be announced at the post-season meeting of the GLMC in October and thereafter the details shall be circulated to clubs in writing to assist recovery and return to the league before the start of the following season.

ABBREVIATIONS ADOPTED AND REFERRED TO IN THIS HANDBOOK

AGM	Annual General Meeting	GLMC	General League Management Committee
CWO	Club Welfare Officer	LWO	League Welfare Officer
DBS	Disclosure and Barring Service	MCC	Marylebone Cricket Club
ECB	England and Wales Cricket Board Ltd	NSPCC	National Society for the Prevention of
ECBACO	ECB Association of Cricket Officials		Cruelty to Children
ECBCA	ECB Coaches Association	SDF	Self Declaration Form
EGM	Extraordinary General Meeting	VBS	Vetting & Barring Scheme
ELMC	Emergency League Management Committee	YCB	Yorkshire Cricket Board
		YSCA	Yorkshire Schools Cricket Association

COMMUNICATION POLICY & CONTACT PROCEDURE

Unless stipulated otherwise in this Handbook **ALL COMMUNICATION**, between Club and League Management, shall be sent by email, or email attachment, to the Leagues General Secretary, Julie Sewell, for attention.

The club's "League Representative" will be the main recipient of all email messages emanating from the Leagues General Secretary. They must arrange for their club to be represented at meetings of the GLMC and AGM referred to below.

It needs to be recognized by all concerned that an email message enables the recipients to deal with it at a time and place suitable to him/her and most importantly avoids inconvenience and nuisance. Except when made in connection with the provisions of General rule 4.4, a telephone call is NOT considered an approved method of communication to conduct league business, since it undermines a person's right to privacy.

You are urged to respect this policy and note that league management will not hesitate to impose the provisions of Administration rule 7, in respect of misdirected communications.

MEETINGS OF THE LEAGUE IN 2015

DATE	VENUE	TIME	TYPE OF MEETING
Tue 14 APRIL	Morley CC	7.30pm	GENERAL LEAGUE MANAGEMENT- PRE SEASON MEETING (All member clubs to be represented)
Tue 13 OCTOBER	Morley CC	7.30pm	GENERAL LEAGUE MANAGEMENT- POST SEASON MEETING (All member clubs to be represented)
Tue 8 DECEMBER	Morley CC	7.30pm	ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING (All existing member clubs and new clubs to be represented)



SPELL SPORTS
main league sponsor

Unit 1, Warneford Avenue, Ossett, West Yorkshire WF5 9NJ
WEBSITE: - <http://www.spellsports.co.uk>
EMAIL: - info@spellsports.co.uk LANDLINE PHONE: - 01924 280310
Create an online shop for your club and 10% of all purchases

go back to your club

The set up allows you to purchase single items or larger orders at your leisure rather than the club taking a bulk order with the risk that players and wider club members miss the deadline.

It is operated by Spell Sports of Ossett and all transactions will be directly with them.

Most cricketing items are manufactured by Stuart Surridge and display the club badge and sponsors, where applicable. Items are also provided in your club colours where possible.

Please note that you have 2 delivery options

1 - To your door or.

2 - Pick up from the office in Ossett.

However, free delivery is offered if a combination of orders is delivered at the same time to the club or one club member to distribute accordingly.

Please contact Spell Sports for further info

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

(These should be read in conjunction with the Section rules

1. MCC Laws, ECB Regulations and Safety

1.1 Unless modified by the Section rules, the MCC Laws of Cricket (2000 Code and amendments thereto) shall apply EXCEPT with regard to Law 40.2 (relating to wicket-keeping glove specification) and those parts concerning the awarding of penalty runs, which should be confined to: -
Law 41.2 – Fielding the ball illegally and Law 41.3 – Ball striking a helmet placed on the ground by the fielding side.

The penalty runs for these specific offences shall be added to the score of the striker if the ball first deviates from his/her bat before the offence is committed, otherwise they shall be added to the score of extras, i.e. byes, leg byes, wides or no balls as the case may be.

Law 42.9 concerning the bowling of fast short pitched balls (bouncers) and high full pitched balls (beamers), as modified by the League, shall be fully adhered to. [See Appendix 8 of League Policy](#)

1.2 Players shall NOT to be allowed to bat unless they are wearing a cricket helmet fitted with a grille (faceguard), which is adjusted and secured in place to prevent a cricket ball passing through the space left between helmet visor and the grille. The same shall apply to wicket keepers when standing up to the stumps except, alternatively, a grilled face protector, may be worn in place of a helmet, provided it is of approved design. [See Appendix 9 of League Policy](#)

1.3 The ECB close fielding regulations shall be strictly applied. [See Appendix 11 of League Policy](#)

1.4 An injury, or any other condition, which results in blood loss shall require the player or official to leave the field of play for attention.

1.5 The designated boundary shall include any person, other than participating player, obstacle or animal etc (on or over the field of play) making contact with the ball; in this event 4 runs will be scored. A boundary, however, shall not be signaled or scored if a nominated player of the batting side enters onto the field and makes contact with the ball. Only the runs completed by the batsmen at the moment of contact to count.

2. Umpires and supervision

2.1 Players to be under adult supervision at all times.

Match control- it is a requirement that at least two adult officials from each club be present and responsible at each fixture (all age groups). This includes the umpire but not the scorers. This means that at least one adult person per club is made aware that they are responsible for the conduct and guidance of players not on the field of play. Attending parents who are not made aware of their responsibilities and required duties are not to be employed as an adult official in the context of this rule. A male and a female adult shall supervise mixed gender teams.

2.2 Unless modified by the Section rules, each club shall appoint a person who is competent to umpire. This person may offer advice to the captain of the fielding side and batsmen, with whom they are associated. When league appointed umpires are provided to officiate in the Final or Semi-Finals of a competition, no advice is to be given to players during either innings except during an agreed drinks interval involving both teams. Young persons who have reached their 16th birthday, and above, may be allowed to umpire provided an identified adult is present, throughout the match, to specifically monitor and supervise their performance and to discharge any "duty of care" obligations that may arise particularly with regard to fitness to play and other player safety issues. The club making the appointment is entirely responsible for establishing the competency of the person to officiate in accordance with cricket law and the relevant rules & regulations of the League. The appointed person shall be senior in age to that of the age group category of the players and shall exclude under 15 and under 17 age group matches until the young person concerned has reached his/her 19th birthday, is DBS checked and, preferably, is a junior member of the ECB ACO.

2.3 The two umpires shall be in sole charge of matters when inclement weather, bad light, or delays/interruptions are concerned [See Appendix 10 of League Policy](#)

2.4 Umpires shall not be changed during a match, other than in exceptional circumstances. The opposing team manager must be notified as to the reason for a change of official and agree the revised arrangements.

2.5 A person MUST NOT be appointed by a club, to umpire in a match on their behalf, unless he/she is a fully "paid up" member of that club. A club may appoint an umpire who is currently a "full" member of the ECB ACO unconditionally.

3. Scorers their duties and the workings of the scoreboard

Information concerning player **identity must be** accurately recorded in the scorebook (or acceptable alternative) and when the match result is processed on the website. The use of initials, nicknames or shortened versions of a name is unacceptable and is to be discouraged..

It is the responsibility of both team managers to complete a team sheet listing the full names of all their players, which must be in the hands of the scorers BEFORE the match commences. A supply of **team sheets** can be downloaded from the website. Scorers shall be seated together and readily in a position to exchange player names and assist each other in identifying the bowler and the player "on strike" at any given time in play.

The scoreboard shall be operated and changed at least at the end of each over to display the total runs scored, wickets fallen and the number of overs remaining to be bowled in the innings. During the second innings the first innings score shall be displayed, which in the case of "pairs cricket" shall show the "net" total. Once the first innings score is shown on the scoreboard it shall be taken to have been agreed by all concerned and, thereafter, must not be changed

4. Fixtures

4.1 League fixtures shall be arranged so that clubs in a section are scheduled to play each other at least once provided the number of possible fixtures is equal to or greater than the number of participating clubs. **Matches to be played as per fixture schedule except when the home ground is unavailable the fixture should be transferred to the ground of the away team whenever possible.** ([See Appendix 12](#))

4.2 There will be no action taken to revise fixture scheduling to address gaps in the fixture calendar, or other disruptive elements, associated with a club withdrawing a team from a competition. All fixtures, whether played or not, will be declared "null and void" and no league points will be allocated to the opponents of the club in default. So far as Knockout Cup matches are concerned the opponent of the club in default will receive a "Bye" and go through to the next round. In both circumstances clubs will have a "free date (s)" or gap (s) in their fixtures and, if possible, should arrange "friendly" matches to compensate for the loss of organized cricket. It is recognized that a team withdrawal can introduce inequality in a competition, as would be the case if one, or more, teams were able to play more matches than the rest. When this arises the total number of points accrued shall be divided by the total number of fixtures allocated to give average points per fixture (PPF) ratio. The teams with the highest averages will go through to the play-off stage of the competition. Should the PPF calculation prove inconclusive the provisions of the Section rule shall be applied based on a "head to head" assessment and a "NARR" calculation undertaken in that order.

4.3 Unless authorised by the ELMC in connection with a wholly exceptional set of unforeseen circumstances the postponement of a fixture can only be progressed in accordance with the arrangements that are shown in [Appendix 12 of this Handbook](#) and no official of the League is given authority to vary its application

4.4 The cancellation of a fixture due to unfit ground conditions, or the inability of a club to fulfil a fixture, shall be advised to their opponents by direct verbal communication as the use of e-mail or text messages is unacceptable

5. Result notification, Points allocation and Match forfeit.

5.1 *The result of all matches, or reason for not playing/completing a match, must be reported to the league, within forty-eight (48) hours of the fixture date, by means of the league's "online" (website linked) recording system. This involves the completion of an "on line" match score sheet, which must include the identity of the team managers and the full names of all the players even though some of the latter may not have batted or bowled in the match.*

It is the responsibility of the designated HOME club to record the outcome of the match on the website within the timescale referred to otherwise a fine, in accordance with clause 5(e) of the Administration rules, **will be levied.**

In the event of the designated HOME club reaching agreement to stage the match on their opponents ground the responsibility for result notification remains with the originally designated HOME club. The match records when published on the League's website must be checked by responsible persons associated with the HOME AND AWAY teams. Any unresolved inaccuracies should be notified to the

relevant Result Coordinator, by email, within three days of the match date. Corrections will not, normally, be accommodated after this time, which could result in any unreported errors being reflected in performance analysis e.g. relating to team / individual player records held on the database. No league points will be allocated to either side until the result is reported by the HOME team, as per rule, or failing this until result notification is actioned by the AWAY club to substantiate its entitlement to one or more points.

5.2. The league table position of clubs shall be determined on the basis of the following point's allocation: -

4 points for a win: 3 points for a tie: 2 points for an abandoned or unfinished fixture: 1 point for a fulfilled losing fixture.

NOTE: - The match result shall be a "tie" if the scores are equal when the full allocation of overs has been bowled, irrespective of the number of wickets, which may have fallen. A match will be regarded as "abandoned or unfinished" if the outcome is not determined by a winning or tied score on the date of the fixture or within the deadline set for a postponement

5.3. The discovery of any unauthorised match postponement, which is arranged by clubs, will result in the match being downgraded to "friendly status" with no points awarded to either side.

5.4. Any club unable to fulfil a league fixture shall forfeit the match and, where applicable, league points and will be fined as per clause 5(h) of the Administration rules, except the latter will be waived during the Spring Holiday period. The fixture will not count as a completed match and shall be classed as a "walkover". A maximum of four league points may be awarded to their opponents, at the discretion of the Result Coordinator, to ensure the club is not disadvantaged. See also 5.6 below. Any club failing to fulfil a league fixture, in a particular age group, on three or more occasions may forfeit the right to continued participation in the relevant competitions organized by the league. In consequence all matches in respect of the club concerned and its designated opponents may be declared null and void. The offending club may lose all league points accrued during the season and maybe further penalized at the discretion of the GLMC. The circumstances relating to un-played cup ties and their possible impact on relevant cup round draw(s) shall be referred to and dealt with by the Result Coordinator, as considered appropriate.

5.5 A club shall forfeit the match and, where applicable, league points if it includes an over-aged player in its team. If it transpires the circumstances were concealed, by failure to inform the opposing Manager and by neglecting to notify the Result Coordinator, the offending club will be fined an appropriate sum and/or suffer other measures as may be imposed at the discretion of the ELMC.

5.6 A club who selects an unregistered player to play in a match and fails to provide his/her full registration details within 48 hours of his/her first match shall be fined as per clause 5 (g) of the Administration rules. If the club continues to play the player in breach of registration requirements it may, at the discretion of the ELMC, forfeit entitlement to league points or, in the case of a cup tie, the right to proceed further in the relevant cup competition.

6. Player Transfer and Loan procedure

The League is opposed to the principle of allowing clubs an unrestricted opportunity to import talented players from other clubs to further "pot hunting" aspirations. The development needs of a clubs existing "home grown" players shall be placed first and foremost at all times. The objective shall be to facilitate maximum player participation in the game and to eliminate/reduce the number of teams operating without a full complement of players. No player shall play for more than one League club during the same season, in a particular age group, without either obtaining a transfer from his/her club or under the provisions of a loan agreement. In both cases the league must approve the arrangement.

6.1 In the case of a transfer, only two internal transfers within the league between separate clubs will be permitted on a per person per season basis. However, transfers between "A" and "B teams" (or other named identity) belonging to one club shall not be allowed.

All requests for a transfer must go in the first instance to the Registration Coordinator, giving at least 48 hours notice prior to the intended transfer date, who provided there are no objections, may grant provisional transfer following consultation with the Chairman of the ELMC or if he/she is not available with one other member of the ELMC. The player(s) concerned will be cup-tied and shall not play more than once in a cup competition unless for the same team. The provisional transfer so granted shall be referred to the ELMC for ratification.

6.2 When a club has a surplus of players, in a particular age group, such that one, or more, of its lesser skilled players is/are unlikely to make team selection, on a regular basis, the league may be approached to authorize the loan of such a player or players to another club provided it can demonstrate it has a genuine shortage of players. The club having agreed to loan a player(s) shall always retain the right to re-call the player(s) at any time particularly if, by not so doing, it would jeopardize being able to fulfill a fixture. The Registration Coordinator must be given details of the loan agreement reached and the names of the player(s) for authorization.

6.3 On match day a club may agree to allow an unselected player(s) to play for their opponents to facilitate a game of cricket which otherwise would be abandoned through shortage of players. The conditions under which the match is played to be recorded on the "online" score sheet naming the player(s) who played under a loan arrangement. If a club includes in its side a player(s) loaned to it from another club it shall be deemed to have lost the match but will be judged to have fulfilled its fixture obligation and suffer no further penalty.

7. Complaints and Disputes

Any club wishing to mount a formal complaint against the actions of another club, or to pursue an unresolved dispute, shall refer the matter to the league's General Secretary for independent arbitration and ruling which in exceptional circumstances may result in the imposition of disciplinary procedure. Details of the case shall be disclosed in a comprehensive report sent on official club letter headed paper, within seven days, and signed by the club Secretary (or in his/her absence by an other high ranking club official). A copy of the report shall be sent at the same time to the Secretary of the other club named in the complaint or dispute. Comments made on the "on line" score sheet, shall be deemed invalid unless progressed in accordance with this rule.

8. Disciplinary Guidelines for dealing with misconduct

The under mentioned guidance aims to provide assistance and forms the basis of a unified approach throughout the League. "Misconduct" relates to unacceptable behavior, on or off the field of play, by a player, club member, and supporter of a club or any club, which fails to properly, control or discipline its players, members or supporters. A breach of the ECB's Code of Conduct and The Spirit of Cricket (see Appendix 01 on page 33) shall automatically be processed in accordance with the following procedures which is an adaptation of the Guidelines set out in the ECB Disciplinary Regulations (Code 2000) which is published in full on pages 48, 49 and 50 of this Handbook. The guidance applicable to "Conduct of Hearing" has been modified by the League (see 8.4) to the relevance of junior cricketers who by definition, are all minors in the eyes of Cricket's Governing Bodies and takes into account the ECB's Welfare of Young People in Cricket Policy and recognises the importance of engaging the services of the CWO. It effectively means that the guidance given regarding the Conduct of a Hearing, as outlined in "Code 2000" of the aforementioned Regulation, should only be followed when charges are to be brought against an adult.

8.1 Any club bringing a charge of alleged misconduct against another club, its players/ members/supporters shall refer the matter to the league's General Secretary. Details of the case shall be disclosed in a comprehensive report sent on official club letter headed paper, within seven days of the alleged occurrence, and be signed by the club Secretary (or in his/her absence by an other high ranking club official). A copy of the report shall be sent at the same time to the Secretary of the other club involved. The report shall include the name(s) of the individual(s) accused of misconduct together with the identity of any witnesses otherwise the League may not initiate proceedings. Upon receipt of the notification, by the League General Secretary, it will be referred to the League's Disciplinary Chairman for direct action who shall resolve to: -

- a) refer the matter for action by a Club Internal Enquiry; or
- b) arrange the convening of a league Disciplinary Hearing. ; or
- c) take no action except to record details of the complaint etc and notify the club(s) accordingly

8.2 Any club, following the imposition of 8.1 (a) above, or of its own volition and without receipt of a written report or other prompting shall, forthwith, convene an Internal Club Enquiry.

The purpose of the Internal Club Enquiry shall be to establish the facts and, where appropriate, to take the necessary action so as to ensure that the club does not fail to properly control or discipline its player(s) and ensure that the club acts in a manner designed to protect the good name of the club and of cricket generally.

Clubs shall arrange to hold an Internal Club Enquiry within seven days of the date of any reported allegations of misconduct. The report of the Internal Club Enquiry must be sent, by post or emailed attachment, to the League's Disciplinary Chairman within 48 hours of its findings. (NOTE: If the club fails to hold such an Enquiry within the time allowed, the case will be reviewed by the League's Disciplinary Chairman who may decide to conduct League Disciplinary Hearing.) Any player(s) or

person(s) found in breach of requirements shall have the right to appeal to the club President, or other nominated high- ranking Officer of the club, for a review of the findings of the Club Internal Enquiry and the penalty imposed.

The decision of the President or nominated high-ranking Officer shall be final and binding

If the Internal Club Enquiry finds the alleged case of misconduct proven, the club shall have the following powers

- To require the player to submit appropriate letter(s) of apology within a specified time.
- To record a reprimand and to give warning as to future conduct.
- To suspend the player for one or more matches or for a stated period of time
- To suspend the player's membership of the club for a period.
- If the conduct constitutes gross misconduct the club shall have the power to terminate the player's membership

The club for the same offence may, if it thought fit, impose more than one of the above penalties

8.3 If the League's Disciplinary Chairman is satisfied with the action taken by the club, the case will be closed.

Alternatively, if the League's Disciplinary Chairman is not satisfied with the action taken by the club, a league Disciplinary Hearing will be convened.

8.4 CONDUCTING A HEARING

In the event of a Hearing being convened and charges of misconduct being brought against a juvenile/ minor the following guidance should be followed: -

a) The Hearing will be held in front of a Disciplinary Panel comprising the Disciplinary Chairman and two League Officials or members of the GLMC who have no direct involvement with the clubs concerned or with any other club which, in the event of possible point's deduction, could gain advantage.

b) Details of the Hearing will be sent to the relevant Club Secretaries by the Disciplinary Chairman indicating those who should attend.

c) Any person under the age of 18 years who is summoned to attend a Hearing will be entitled to parental or legal guardian support.

Persons in support will be allowed to sit in on the Hearing but take no active part in the proceedings. Alternatively, the accused person (s) may be accompanied a club official such as CWO or committee member, but not the relevant team manager or coach who, in most cases, can expect to be called as a witness.

There is no right of legal representation at this stage.

d) When the complaint has come from neutral umpires officiating in the finals of a competition or in representative matches, they should be available to give evidence.

e) Witnesses will be called into the Hearing with the Disciplinary Panel determining the order of appearance. Witnesses should not assume that they are free to leave after giving evidence as a recall may be necessary

f) Having heard all the evidence, the Panel will deliberate and reach a decision by simple majority.

g) The accused person (s) will then be recalled and the Panel's decision will be announced as to whether the case is considered proven or not. In the case of a proven outcome the accused person (s), will be invited to offer any mitigating circumstances that could affect the Panel's decision in terms of punishment.

h) The accused person (s) will retire to allow the Panel to determine the scale of punishment, which will then be conveyed to him/her/them, verbally, and then in writing to the Club Secretary with in a period of 14 days.

i) Before leaving the Hearing, the accused person (s) shall be made aware of his/her right of Appeal and the procedure. (See Appendix 14)

8.5 The League's Disciplinary Panel, on finding an alleged offence proven, shall have power to impose one or more of the following penalties as is deemed appropriate.

In case of the player

- To require the player to submit appropriate letter(s) of apology within a specified time.
- To record a reprimand and to give warning as to future conduct.
- To suspend the player for one or more matches, or for a stated period of time.
- To deduct League points from the player's team.
- To expel the player from the league.

In the case of the club

- To require the club to submit appropriate letter(s) of apology within a specified time.
- To record a reprimand and to give warning as to future conduct.
- To impose a fine
- To deduct League points from the clubs team.

- To expel the club from any competition of the league.
- To expel the club from the league

The League's Disciplinary Panel shall have the power to suspend the operation of part, or all, of the penalty it imposes for such period and subject to such terms and conditions it deems appropriate.

8.6 The GLMC shall also be empowered to take punitive action against any club or individual member of a club who makes derogatory or disparaging media statements or comments regarding other clubs, umpires or the League and its officials. If the case is proven, clubs and/or individuals will be found guilty of bringing the game into disrepute and will be liable to points deductions and/or suspension and/or financial penalty as the Disciplinary Panel sees fit. In this regard media shall include press, radio, television, club websites etc and social networking sites such as Facebook and Twitter.

SECTION RULES AND REGULATIONS **For GIRLS CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP CRICKET**

(These should be read in conjunction with the General Rules & Regulations)

1.1. Objective and procedure.

- a) The GLMC shall determine the format of a Girls league, when the number of teams participating is known. It shall define fixture dates and the status of all matches to be played, which may include a mixture of championship and friendly matches. [See Fixtures](#)
- b) A pre-match day discussion shall be held between team managers to reach an understanding on the age group structure of both teams so as to ensure there is reasonably even matching of players' ability/ skill level.
- c) The top four teams, in the championship, will take part in two Semi-Finals with the winners of those matches required to play-off for **"The Geoff Lowe Girls Championship" trophy**. If teams finish level on points the team to be placed highest in the league table shall be determined by the result of the championship match played between them. If this method is inconclusive the Result Secretary will make a calculation, to establish which team has the greater average net run differential in respect of all completed matches. This will take into account the total number of net runs accrued divided by the total of net runs conceded. The top two teams will be seeded not to play each other in the Semi-Finals
- (d) All arrangements for the finals day to be made by the GLMC, including selection of the ground and the appointment of a neutral umpire at the non-strikers (bowlers) end. Clubs shall provide a competent person to officiate at the striker's end, who may offer advice to the fielding side.

1.2. Conduct of Play.

- a) The pitch shall measure 21 yards in length. Boundaries shall be arranged to provide a playing area with a radius of approximate 35 yards e.g. measured from the wicket ends and centre of the pitch.
- b) The ball, in championship matches, shall be of a "hard" cricket type that is quartered and weighs 4¾ oz.
So far as friendly matches are concerned, prior agreement may be reached, between managers before the match date, to use a "soft" ball of an agreed type, which must be used by both teams
- c) A match to be one innings per side, each innings to be sixteen (16) overs.
- d) Each side shall, normally, have eight players. Boys shall not be selected to play.
- e) Each batting side shall commence its innings with a score of 200 runs.
- f) The batting side shall be divided into pairs, each batting four (4) overs and changing at the end of the fourth, eighth and twelfth over.
- g) When batting players shall have unlimited "lives" but each fall of wicket shall result in five (5) runs being deducted from the total. They shall change ends at the fall of each wicket, except on the last ball of an over.
- h) Each player on the fielding side, except the wicket keeper, must bowl. No player shall bowl more than three (3) overs. Wicket keepers not to be changed during an innings without good reason e.g. injury/ illness.
- i) A match is still valid if a team comprises only 7 players, provided the opposing team manager selects the player who will complete the fourth pairing. The player so selected shall be allowed to bat as normal.
- j) The penalty for a "Wide ball" and "No ball" delivery shall be two (2) runs and such a delivery shall count as one of the over e.g. an additional ball shall not be bowled. This modification shall apply to all overs, except the last over of each innings,
- k) Either umpire shall call and signal "No ball" if a delivery bounces three or more times, or rolls along the ground, before it reaches the popping crease.
- l) Either umpire shall call and signal "Dead ball" if a delivery comes to rest in front of the line of the striker's wicket, without any intervention by the striker. The bowler shall be allowed another delivery.
- m) A bowler who may appear to have an unfair, or unusual, bowling arm action shall not be "no balled" on account of this nor shall she receive any official warning or be subjected to any humiliating comments or gestures. The umpire making the observation(s) shall bring the matter to the immediate attention of his/her colleague. There is no requirement to involve the captains of either side. The bowler's Team Manager shall be informed, at the first convenient break in play, and the matter shall be reported to the League's General Secretary for referral to the ELMC.
- n) A non-turf pitch may be used provided
 - i) the visiting Team Manager is advised prior to the scheduled match date OR
 - ii) the prepared turf pitch has been declared unfit by the umpires and both Team Managers agree to play the match on an artificial surface

o)The winning team shall be the side scoring the higher number of runs after deductions for the fall of wickets (recorded as the "net total"). When the net total scores are equal in the Semi-Final or the Final stages the team with the highest gross total will be the winner. If inconclusive a "bowl out" shall be arranged to decide

SECTION RULES AND REGULATIONS For UNDER NINE (U9) CRICKET

(These should be read and applied in conjunction with the General Rules & Regulations)

The rules in this Section are produced in two parts to cater for (1) Tournament cricket and (2) "Knock Out" cup cricket. Clubs entering a team in the Under 9 age group are required to participate in both forms of competitive pairs cricket.

PART 1- COMPETITIVE TOURNAMENT CRICKET

1.1. Objective and procedure.

a) A series of tournaments will be arranged on specified dates, commencing mid May through to August. The club that is chosen to stage/host a tournament will be grouped with seven other clubs to provide the maximum eight team complement required to form a tournament. Please note other tournaments may be arranged on the same date but at separate venues.

b) Dependent on the number of clubs vying for fixture allocation, the scheduling arrangements may result in a club(s) being given "Standby" status. Such a club(s) will be given priority to fill any vacancy that may arise after the fixtures have been published and distributed.

c) A club unable to fulfil their designated tournament(s) must, immediately, inform the manager of the Host club who is given the responsibility to find a replacement team. In the first instance the Host club should arrange to engage the services of the "Standby club" to make up numbers. Failing this the Host club should make every effort to put out a "B" team from its own ranks or by gaging a mix of surplus players from the other clubs involved in the tournament, or elsewhere. Teams arriving at a tournament **with more than eight players** should cooperate in releasing some of its squad members to bolster the complement of any under-strength teams put out by opponents, due to unreported illness, injury, other absence etc. The objective shall be to promote **maximum player participation** at all times.

b) Each tournament to be based on the principle of allocating **three matches for per team** with planned start times of 09.15am, 10.10am & 11.05am. All players to arrive at the venue wearing their playing gear and ready for action. There will be no access given to a clubs changing rooms -only the toilet areas.

The main aim is ensure a prompt start is made to the first matches of the tournament

e) Equipment and facilities to be provided by the Host club to include: -

- Ground divided to provide four separate playing areas/pitches. The four pitches should be cut, rolled and marked, if at all possible. Pitches shall be 18 yards in length measured from wicket to wicket.
- Pitch signing (1 to 4) to readily identify to players, parents and managers their designated match location.
- Markers (e.g. spaced plastic cones, discs or flags etc), to be in place to define the boundaries.
- A central admin point, equipped with table and large chart, for the purpose of signing in/recording results.
- One or two persons admin helper(s)
- A supply of medallions/certificates for presentation **to the winning team** of a tournament (optional).
- A supply of match balls (six of a type to be specified to cater for loss) and eight sets of stumps. (any type)

f) Parent volunteers should be encouraged to officiate and supervise players.

1.2. Match planning and progression.

a) Clubs to arrive at the tournament venue no later than 8.45am. This allows a fifteen-minute period to sign in at the Central Admin point, be given instructions and find the location of their first match.

b) Teams will be allocated a number (1 to 8) that will remain the same throughout the tournament.

c) Each match is allocated 40-45 minutes for completion.

<u>MATCH</u>	<u>PITCH</u>	<u>DRAW IDENTITY</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>TIME SLOT</u>
1	1	Team 1 (Host) vs. Team 2	Group A	09.00-9.50
2	2	Team 3 vs. Team 4	Group A	09.00-9.50
3	3	Team 5 vs. Team 6	Group B	09.00-9.50
4	4	Team 7 vs. Team 8	Group B	09.00-9.50

5	1	Winner match 1 vs. Winner match 2	Group A	09.55-10.45
6	2	Winner match 3 vs. Winner match 4	Group B	09.55-10.45
7	3	Loser match 1 vs. Loser match 2	Group A	09.55-10.45
8	4	Loser match 3 vs. Loser match 4	Group B	09.55-10.45
9	1	Winner match 5 vs. Winner match 6	Final to decide 1 st & 2 nd place	10.50-11.40
10	2	Loser match 5 vs. Loser match 6	Playoff for 3 rd & 4 th place	10.50-11.40
11	3	Winner match 7 vs. Winner match 8	Playoff for 5 th & 6 th place	10.50-11.40
12	4	Loser match 7 vs. Loser match 8	Playoff for 7 th & 8 th place	10.50-11.40

PART 1- COMPETITIVE TOURNAMENT CRICKET (Continued)

1.3. Conduct of Play.

- a) The fielding team umpire/manager shall officiate at the bowlers end who may give advice on field setting always ensuring **three fielders are located on the off side of the pitch and three on the leg side**. The strikers end umpire shall be a representative of the batting team who may offer advice to the batters.
- b) Boys must be under the age of 9 years at midnight on the 31st August of the year preceding the current season. Girls may be up to one year older than the boys bench mark referred to ([Appendix 13](#)). There is no requirement for helmets to be worn by players.
- c) Teams shall comprise eight players. Squad numbers should, ideally, contain more than eight players to enhance player participation on the understanding that changes to teams may be made between matches but not during play.
- d) The first matches of the tournament to commence **at 9.15am promptly on Saturday mornings** with the second and third matches following on in quick succession, without any intervening interval, except for fluid intake.
- e) Each match to be restricted to one innings per side and each over bowled shall comprise 6 balls. The arrangements must ensure each batter faces half the balls bowled e.g. **face 3 balls from each bowler**.
- f) The team score at the start of each innings will be set **at 200 runs for 0 wkts**
- g) The batting side shall be divided into pairs; each pair batting for **two (2) overs**. "Pairs" shall be changed at the end of the second, fourth and sixth over etc. A match will still be valid if a team comprises only seven players provided their opponents manager selects the player(s) who will complete the fourth pairing and who will be allowed to bowl a second over.
- h) Batters shall have unlimited "lives" but each fall of wicket (dismissal) shall result in five (5) runs being deducted from the total. Dismissals to be restricted to four methods namely, bowled, caught, run out and stumped. Appeals for LBW and "Hit –wicket "to be declined.
- i) Bowling shall be from one end throughout the match. **Each player of the bowling side shall bowl 1 over**, except under the provisions of 1.3 (g) above.
- j) No fielder to be allowed within 10 yards of the striker until the ball is played by him/her.
- k) Fielders to rotate clockwise after each over so that all players get a turn in each fielding position, including acting as wicket keeper.
- l) The striker, in the stance position, must not be allowed to obscure the umpire's view of "off stump" in readiness to receive a delivery. A "middle and leg" guard should be given/arranged which may be marked on the pitch in order to provide consistency and to avoid repeated requests for a "guard "position.
- m) The bowler shall only be called/signaled for a "No ball" when the delivery bounces three or more times/ rolls along the ground, before reaching the striker, OR if the ball passes the striker above

waist height when standing in an upright position. Bowlers to be encouraged to bowl within the relevant crease marking(s).

- n) "Wide ball" should only be called/ signalled when a delivery is clearly well out of the striker's reach with his/her bat in hand.
- o) The batting side shall be awarded two (2) penalty runs for a "wide ball" or "no ball" delivery (plus any byes or runs made from the bat for a "no ball"). The ball to count as one of the over and an extra delivery is not allowed.
- p) The winner of a match shall be the teams scoring most runs after deductions are made for the fall of wickets (see paragraph 1.3 (h) above). The outcome shall be recorded as the "net team total", When the "net team scores" are equal the team taking the most wickets in the match will be declared the winner. If this method is inconclusive the outcome of a "bowl out" or "wicket throw down" (to hone fielding skills) will decide the winner.
- q) It is the responsibility of the HOST Club to inform the Under 9 Results Secretary the outcome of their tournament (including details of outstanding performances) within 48 hours of the fixture date, using an e-mailed Summary Report Form provided for the purpose.

1.4. Grand Final of the Competition.

The eight most successful teams in the preceding tournaments will be invited to compete in a Grand Final to be held in August at Hunslet Nelson CC.

This will be based on the most wins and "runner up" positions achieved during the season.

If any team is unable to take their place in the Grand Final then the ninth placed team will be invited to take its place. Failing this the tenth placed team etc will be invited to make up the required compliment of 8 participants.

PART 2 – COMPETITIVE KNOCK-OUT CRICKET

3.1. Competition procedure

- a) Clubs entering a team in the U9 age group will be allocated fixtures for the "**The Brian Calverley, Hunslet Nelson (U9) Knock-out Cup**" competition which is augmented by "**The Tony Larvin (U9) Supplementary Knock-out Cup**" competition. The latter is provided for clubs eliminated from the former in Round 1.
- b) The Fixture Secretary to determine the draw for both competitions, when team entry is known. [\(See Fixtures\)](#)
- c) The finals day arrangements will be undertaken by Hunslet Nelson CC who will host/stage the matches on their ground. Clubs are required to nominate a squad of nine (9) players, to the HOST, no later than six days prior to the date of the Finals by e-mail.
- d) If any matches in the competitions end in a "tie" the team losing the least wickets will be declared the winner. Failing this, a "bowl out" contest shall be arranged between three players from each side.
Each bowler to bowl three deliveries and the winner shall be the team scoring most hits from a maximum nine attempts. If still equal a round of "sudden death" bowling will follow, until a winner is established.
- e) Unless specially approved by the GLMC no player may play in the Semi-Finals, or Final, of the competitions who has not (i) played for the club during the season or (ii) previously been registered.

3.2. Conduct of Play

- a) Play to start promptly at 9.15am
- b) Refer to [Appendix 13](#) for details of pitch length and boundary setting
- c) The ball shall be of junior windball (soft) specification. There is no requirement for helmets to be worn.
- d) A match to be one innings per side, each innings to be sixteen (16) x 6 ball overs.
- e) Boys must be under the age of 9 years at midnight on the 31st August of the year preceding the current season. Girls may be up to one year older than the boys bench mark referred to [\(Appendix 13\)](#)
A match will still be valid if a team comprises only seven players provided an extra over.
- f) Each batting side will start their innings with a score set at **200 runs for 0 wickets**. The batting side shall be divided into pairs, each batting four (4) overs. The "pairs" shall be changed at the end of the fourth, eighth and twelfth over. Batters shall have unlimited "lives" but each fall of wicket (dismissal) shall result in five (5) runs being deducted from the total. The strikers end umpire shall be a representative of the batting team who may offer advice to the batters.
- g) Bowling shall be from one end throughout the match. Every player shall bowl a total of two (2) x 6-ball overs and the bowler shall be changed at the end of each over. Each batsman shall receive three (3) balls of each over delivered

- g) The fielding team umpire/manager shall officiate at the bowlers end who may give advice on field setting always ensuring **three fielders are located on the off side of the pitch and three on the leg side**. No fielder to be allowed within 10 yards of the striker until the ball is played.
- h) Fielders to rotate clockwise after each over so that all players get a turn in each fielding position, including acting as wicket keeper. (Note: -no gloves required). There shall be two full rotations during an innings.
- i) Dismissals to be restricted to four methods namely, bowled, caught, run out and stumped
- j) The striker, in the stance position, must not be allowed to obscure the view of "off stump" in readiness to receive a delivery. A "middle and leg" guard to be given/arranged.
- k) The bowler shall only be penalized for a "No ball" when the delivery bounces three or more times/ rolls along the ground, before reaching the striker, OR if the ball passes the striker above waist height when standing in an upright position. Bowlers to be encouraged to bowl within the crease markings
- l) "Wide ball" only to be called/ signalled when a delivery is clearly well out of the striker's reach with his/her bat in hand.
- m) The batting side shall be awarded two (2) penalty runs for a "wide ball" or "no ball" delivery. The ball to count as one of the over and an extra delivery is not allowed EXCEPT in the final over of each innings two runs to be added to score and the batsman shall receive an extra ball.
- n) The winning team shall be the side scoring the higher number of runs after deductions for the fall of wickets (recorded as the "net total").
- o) Any Cup Round, which is abandoned or is not started due to fitness of ground, weather or light, shall be re-arranged on the earliest date available, as agreed by both clubs.
- p) An incomplete match is invalid and the match shall be re-played. [\(See Appendix 12\)](#)

SECTION RULES AND REGULATIONS For UNDER ELEVEN (U11) CHAMPIONSHIP CRICKET

(These should be read and applied in conjunction with the General Rules & Regulations)

1. Competition procedure

- a) Clubs entering a team in the U11 age group shall compete for “**The Dorothy Smith (U11) Championship Trophy**” also “**The Nancy Richards Finalist Trophy**”.
- b) The GLMC shall determine the format of the League Championship arrangements when the number of teams participating is known. Teams, whenever practicable, will be grouped to take account of their geographical location.
- c) All arrangements for the finals day to be made by the GLMC, including selection of the ground and the appointment of a neutral umpire at the non-striker's (bowlers) end. Clubs shall provide a competent person to officiate at the striker's end who may offer advice to the fielding side.
- d) When clubs are divided into two sections the top two teams in each section will take part in two Semi-Finals, the winners of those matches to play off for the championship trophy. The section leaders will be “seeded” not to play each other in the Semi-Finals. If teams are grouped together in one section the same principle will be applied except the Semi-Finals will be formed by 1st playing 4th & 2nd playing 3rd place.
If two or more teams finish level on points (either in first or second position etc.) the team to be placed highest in the league table will be determined firstly by The Team that has won the most games, and secondly by Net Run Rate (runs scored/balls faced) - (runs conceded/balls bowled) (Only takes account of Completed Games). The League positions are calculated automatically by the Play Cricket Website.
- e) If a Semi-Final or the Final of the competition ends in a “tie” the team scoring the highest gross total will be declared the winner. Failing this, a “bowl out” contest shall be arranged between the players, on each side, who bowled in the match. Each player to bowl one delivery and the winner shall be the team scoring most hits from a maximum seven attempts. A hit resulting from a “No ball” (foot infringement) shall not count. If still equal a round of “sudden death” bowling will follow until a winner is established. The toss of coin to decide which team bowls first
- f) Unless specially approved by the GLMC no player may play in the Semi-Finals, or the Final of the competition who has not;
 - i) played in at least two (2) matches for the club during the season
 - ii) previously been registered as per requirements of the league.
- g) Clubs are required to nominate a squad of nine (9) players to the Results Secretary, by E-Mail, no later than six days prior to the date of the Finals

2. Conduct of play.

- a) Play to commence no later than 6.30pm (earlier if mutually agreed or defined in the Fixture schedule) and shall finish no later than sunset.
The interval between innings to be 5 minutes with no requirement to re-mark, sweep or roll the pitch between innings.
- b) Refer to Appendix 13 (page 47) for details of pitch length and boundary setting
- c) The ball need not be new but shall be quartered and weigh 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
- d) A match to be one innings per side, each innings to be sixteen (16) overs.
- e) Each side shall, normally, have eight players who must be under the age of 11 years at midnight on the 31st August of the year preceding the current season, EXCEPT girl members of a team may be allowed to play until the end of the season in which their thirteenth birthday falls. ([Appendix 13](#)) RECOMMENDATION: - Players under 8 years of age should not be included in a team
- f) Each batting side shall commence its innings with a score of **200 runs for 0 wickets**.
- g) The batting side shall be divided into pairs, each batting four (4) overs and changing at the end of the fourth, eighth and twelfth over.
- h) Batsmen shall have unlimited “lives” but each fall of wicket shall result in five (5) runs being deducted from the total. They shall change ends at the fall of each wicket, except on the last ball of an over.
- i) Each player on the fielding side, except the wicket keeper, must bowl. No player shall bowl more than three (3) overs. Wicket keepers not to be changed during an innings without good reason e.g. injury/illness. Under no circumstances will any player, having kept wicket, be allowed to bowl.
- j) A match will be valid if a team comprises only seven players, provided the opposing team manager selects the player who will complete the fourth pairing. The player so selected shall be allowed to bat as normal.

- k) The winning team shall be the side scoring the higher number of runs after deductions for the fall of wickets (recorded as the "net total"). The result shall be a "tie" when the net total scores are equal.
- l) The penalty for a "Wide ball" and "No ball" delivery shall be two (2) runs and such a delivery shall count as one of the over e.g. an additional ball shall not be bowled.
This modification shall apply to all overs except the last over of each innings.
- m) Either umpire shall call and signal "No ball" if a delivery bounces three or more times, or rolls along the ground, before it reaches the popping crease.
- n) Either umpire shall call and signal "Dead ball" if a delivery comes to rest in front of the line of the striker's wicket, without any intervention by the striker. The bowler shall be allowed another delivery.
- o) A bowler who may appear to have an unfair, or unusual, bowling arm action shall not be "no balled" on account of this nor shall he/she receive any official warning or be subjected to any humiliating comments or gestures. The umpire making the observation(s) shall bring the matter to the immediate attention of his/her colleague. There is no requirement to involve the captains of either side. The bowler's Team Manager shall be informed, at the first convenient break in play, and the matter shall be reported to the League's General Secretary for referral to the ELMC
- p) A non-turf pitch may be used provided
 - i) the visiting Team Manager is notified prior to the scheduled match date OR
 - ii) the prepared turf pitch has been declared unfit by the umpires and both Team Managers agree to play the match on the artificial surface.
- q) In the event of the Semi-Final or Final match not being completed, after having started, it must be continued on the earliest date available, as agreed by both clubs, provided the venue/pitch location and boundary setting is not changed.

THE PETER MYERS (U11) KNOCK-OUT CUP COMPETITION RULES

1. All clubs with a U11 age group team shall enter the **Peter Myers Knock-out Cup** competition.
2. The draw for the competition shall be made by the GLMC
3. The competition procedure shall be in accordance with Section rules 1 (c), (e), (f) and (g) except the format detailed in (e) will apply to all matches not just the Semi-Finals & the Final.
No player can play for more than one club, in any one season, of this competition.
4. Play shall be conducted in accordance with Section rules 2 (a) to (p) inclusive.
5. Matches postponed due to fitness of ground, weather or light must be re-arranged on the earliest date available, as agreed by both clubs.
Incomplete matches must be continued on the first available date agreed by both clubs, provided the venue/pitch location and boundary setting is not changed.
In both instances a result must be determined in accordance with [Appendix 12](#), which as a last resort may involve an organized indoor or outdoor "bowl out", as per rule 1 (e), or the toss of a coin (in that order of progression) to decide which club will advance to the next stage of the competition.

THE JACK BYRNE (U9) HARD BALL TROPHY COMPETITION RULES

1. This competition will be staged annually at the discretion of the GLMC, who will arrange ground selection and neutral umpires.
2. The matches shall consist of one innings per team, each innings being no more than 20 overs.
3. Four teams will take part with each team comprising TEN (10) players per side and arranged to form of an inter-area representative "pairs cricket" competition
4. Bowlers shall bowl no more than three (3) overs in the match
5. Batsmen shall have unlimited "lives" and each batsman will face the same number of balls.

SECTION RULES AND REGULATIONS

For UNDER THIRTEEN (U13) CHAMPIONSHIP CRICKET

(To be read and applied in conjunction with General Rules and Regulations)

1. Competition Procedure

- a) Clubs entering a team in the U13 age group shall compete for **The Martin Stubbs U13 League Championship Trophy** also **The Jean Stubbs Finalist Trophy**.
- b) The GLMC to determine the format of the League Championship arrangements when the number of teams participating is known. Teams, whenever practicable, will be grouped to form two sections taking due account of their geographical location.
- c) When clubs are divided into two sections the top two teams in each section will take part in two Semi-Finals, the winners of those matches to play off for the championship trophy. The section leaders will be “seeded” not to play each other in the Semi-Finals. If teams are grouped together in one section the same principle will be applied except the Semi-Finals will be formed by 1st playing 4th & 2nd playing 3rd place.
- If two or more teams finish level on points (either in first or second position etc.) the team to be placed highest in the league table will be determined firstly by The Team that has won the most games, and secondly by Net Run Rate (runs scored/balls faced) - (runs conceded/balls bowled) (Only takes account of Completed Games). The League positions are calculated automatically by the Play Cricket Website.
- d) All arrangements for the Semi-Finals and the Final to be made by the GLMC, including the appointment of neutral umpires and selection of the ground for the Final.
- e) Unless specially approved by the GLMC no player may play in the Semi-Finals or the Final who has: -
- i) not played in at least two (2) matches for the club during the season.
 - ii) not previously been registered as per requirements of the league.
- f) Clubs are required to nominate a squad of twelve (12) players to the Results Secretary, by E-Mail, no later than six days prior to the date of the Semi-Finals or the Final, as the case maybe. All twelve nominated squad members shall be allowed to participate in these matches, however, only eleven players shall be allowed to bat and only eleven players (inc the wicket keeper) shall be allowed to field at a given moment in play. The umpires shall permit members of the fielding side to be exchanged following a request by the team manager. Players returning to the field of play may be allowed to bowl without incurring a waiting period.

2. Conduct of play

- a) Play to start promptly at 10.00am, however, it may commence after noon, by mutual agreement. A match played on an evening shall commence no later than 6.30pm and shall finish no later than sunset. A team not ready to start at the scheduled or agreed time will forfeit the toss and their opponents will have the choice of innings. The interval between innings to be a maximum 5 minutes duration with no requirement to re-mark, sweep or roll the pitch
- b) Refer to Appendix 13 (page 47) for details of pitch length and boundary setting
- c) The ball need not be new but shall be quartered and weigh 4¾ oz.
- d) A match to be one innings per team, each innings to be of twenty (20) overs maximum. Each team will use a minimum of seven (7) bowlers. No bowler shall bowl more than three (3) overs. Batsmen shall retire after scoring twenty-five (25) runs, with their last scoring stroke counting in full, and shall not resume their innings. Wicket keepers not to be changed during an innings without good reason e.g. injury, sickness. Under no circumstances will any player, having kept wicket, be allowed to bowl.
- e) The match over allocation referred to in (d) above may, by agreement, be reduced by a maximum of 4 overs per innings if the scheduled start time is delayed or to avoid delaying the start of a senior match scheduled later. The revised arrangements shall make provision for at least five (5) bowlers being used per side. Team Managers shall agree the revised arrangement before the toss and the “online” score sheet shall record details of the agreement reached
- f) Each team shall comprise a maximum of eleven (11) players who are under the age of 13 years at midnight on the 31st August of the year preceding the current season EXCEPT girl members of the team may be allowed to play until the end of the season in which their 15th birthday falls. (See Age Group Converter). RECOMMENDATION:- - Players under 8 years of age should not be included in a team
- g) A match will be valid, provided a team has a minimum of seven (7) players. The inclusion of a late arriving player in a team must be declared to their opponent's manager before the toss. A substitute fielder, if available, shall be allowed during the player's absence. However, a player shall not take part in a match at which he has not appeared by the time half the agreed number of overs has been bowled in the first innings. Prior to the “cut off” point being reached the player who arrives late may bat or bowl as normal. After the “cut off” point is reached the substitute may be upgraded to the status of player.

- h) Either umpire shall call and signal "No ball" if a delivery bounces two or more times, or rolls along the ground, before it reaches the popping crease.
- i) Either umpire shall call and signal "Dead ball" if a delivery comes to rest in front of the line of the striker's wicket, without any intervention by the striker. The bowler shall be allowed another delivery. A bowler who may appear to have an unfair, or unusual, bowling arm action shall not be "no balled" on account of this nor shall he/she receive any official warning or be subjected to any humiliating comments or gestures. The umpire making the observation(s) shall bring the matter to the immediate attention of his/her colleague. There is no requirement to involve the captains of either side. The bowler's Team Manager shall be informed, at the first convenient break in play, and the matter shall be reported to the League's General Secretary for referral to the ELMC.
- j) A non-turf pitch may be used provided
 - i) the visiting Team Manager is notified prior to the scheduled match date OR
 - ii) the prepared turf pitch has been declared unfit by the umpires and both Team Managers agree to play the match on the artificial surface
- k) Incomplete matches in the Semi-Final or Final must be continued on the earliest date available, as agreed by both clubs, provided the venue/pitch location and boundary setting is not changed.
- l) If the total scores in a Semi-Final or Final play off are equal, the winners will be the team losing the least number of wickets. If inconclusive, the side with the highest score at the end of 19 overs shall be the winner, if still equal, at the end of 18 overs and so on.

THE GORDON S.COOPER (U13) KNOCK-OUT CUP COMPETITION RULES

1. All clubs competing in the Martin Stubbs (U13) League Championship shall enter a team(s) in **The Gordon S. Cooper (U13) Cup competition**, which is organized on a "knock-out" basis. The U13 Section rules 1(d), (e), (f), 2 (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) (g), (h) (i), and (j) shall apply.
2. Sunday matches to commence at 10.00am, however, this start time may be varied if mutually agreed. A match scheduled to be played on an evening shall commence no later than 6.30pm (earlier if agreed) and play shall finish no later than sunset.
The interval between innings to be 5 minutes with no requirement to re-mark, sweep or roll the pitch between innings
3. No player can play for more than one club, in any one season, of this competition.
4. Matches postponed due to fitness of ground, weather or light must be re-arranged on the earliest date available, as agreed by both clubs. [See Appendix 12.](#)
Incomplete matches must be continued on the earliest date available, as agreed by both clubs, provided the venue/pitch location and boundary setting is not changed.
A result shall be determined no later than the designated "end date" prior to the date of the next round
5. Should any match end in a "tie", the team that loses the least number of wickets will be declared the winner. If equal, the side with the highest scores at the end of 19 overs will be the winner or failing this, at the end of 18 overs and so on. If this method proves inconclusive, a "bowl out" contest shall be arranged between five players from each side (not the wicket keeper) bowled from one end. Each player to bowl one delivery and the winner shall be the team scoring most hits from a maximum five attempts. A hit resulting from a "No ball" (foot infringement) shall not count. If still equal a round of "sudden death" bowling will follow until a winner is established. The toss of a coin to decide which team bowls first

SECTION RULES AND REGULATIONS

For UNDER FIFTEEN (U15) CHAMPIONSHIP CRICKET

(To be read and applied in conjunction with General Rules and Regulations)

1. Competition Procedure.

- a) Clubs entering a team in the U15 age group shall compete for **The Gordon S. Cooper U15 Championship Shield** also **“The Leslie Ruddesden Finalist Cup”**.
- b) The GLMC to determine the format of the League Championship arrangements when the number of teams participating is known. Teams, where possible, will be grouped to form two sections taking due account of their geographical location
- c) When clubs are divided into two sections the top two teams in each section will take part in two Semi-Finals, the winners of those matches to play off for the championship trophy. The section leaders will be “seeded” not to play each other in the Semi-Finals. If teams are grouped together in one section the same principle will be applied except the Semi-Finals will be formed by 1st playing 4th & 2nd playing 3rd place.
If two or more teams finish level on points (either in first or second position etc.) the team to be placed highest in the league table will be determined firstly by The Team that has won the most games, and secondly by Net Run Rate (runs scored/balls faced) - (runs conceded/balls bowled) (Only takes account of Completed Games). The League positions are calculated automatically by the Play Cricket Website.
- d) All arrangements for the Semi-Finals and the Final of the competition to be made by the GLMC, including the appointment of neutral umpires and selection of the ground for the Final.
- e) Unless specially approved by the GLMC no player may play in the Semi-Finals, or the Final who has:
 - i) not played in at least two (2) matches for the club during the season.
 - ii) not previously been registered as per requirements of the league.
- f) Clubs are required to nominate a squad of twelve (12) players to the Results Secretary, by E-Mail, no later than six days prior to the date of the Semi- Finals or the Final, as the case maybe All twelve nominated squad members shall be allowed to participate in these matches, however, only eleven players shall be allowed to bat and only eleven players (inc the wicket keeper) shall be allowed to field at a given moment in play. The umpires shall permit members of the fielding side to be exchanged following a request by the team manager. Players returning to the field of play may be allowed to bowl without incurring a waiting period.

2. Conduct of play

- a) Play to start promptly at 6.30pm (earlier if mutually agreed or defined in the Fixture schedule) and shall finish no later than sunset. A team not ready to start at the scheduled or agreed time will forfeit the toss and their opponents will have the choice of innings
The interval between innings to be a maximum 5 minutes duration with no requirement to re-mark, sweep or roll the pitch
- b) Refer to Appendix 13 (page 47) for details of pitch length and boundary setting
A non-turf pitch may be used in the event of the designated turf pitch being declared unfit by the umpires provided both Team Managers agree to play the match on the artificial surface
- c) The ball need not be new but shall be quartered and weigh 5½ oz.
A match to be one innings per team, each innings to be of twenty (20) overs maximum.
Each team will use a minimum of six (6) bowlers. No bowler shall bowl more than four (4) overs in total. Batsmen shall retire after scoring thirty-five (35) runs, with their last scoring stroke counting in full, and shall not resume their innings.
- e) The match over allocation referred to in (d) above may, by agreement, be reduced by a maximum of 4 overs per innings if the scheduled start time is delayed or in an endeavour to provide reasonable “light” during the last hour of play The revised arrangements shall make provision for at least five (5) bowlers being used per side. Team Managers shall agree the revised arrangement before the toss and the “online” score sheet shall record details of the agreement reached.
- f) Each team shall comprise a maximum of eleven (11) players who are under the age of 15 years at midnight on the 31st August of the year preceding the current season EXCEPT girl members of the team may be allowed to play until the end of the season in which their 17th birthday falls. **(See Age Group Converter)**. RECOMMENDATION:- - Players of U11 age group status and below should NOT be included in a team.
- g) A match will be valid, provided a team has a minimum of seven (7) players. The inclusion of a late arriving player in a team must be declared to their opponent’s manager before the toss. A substitute fielder, if available, shall be allowed during the player’s absence. However, a player

shall not take part in a match at which he has not appeared by the time half the agreed number of overs has been bowled in the first innings. Prior to the "cut off" point being reached the player who arrives late may bat or bowl as normal.

After the "cut off" point is reached the substitute may be upgraded to the status of player.

- h) Either umpire shall call and signal "No ball" if a delivery bounces two or more times, or rolls along the ground, before it reaches the popping crease
- i) A bowler who may appear to have an unfair, or unusual, bowling arm action shall not be "no balled" on account of this nor shall he/she receive any official warning or be subjected to any humiliating comments or gestures. The umpire making the observation(s) shall bring the matter to the immediate attention of his/her colleague. There is no requirement to involve the captains of either side. The bowler's Manager shall be informed, at the first convenient break in play, and the matter shall be reported to the League's General Secretary for referral to the ELMC.
- j) The matches in the Semi Final and Final "play-off" stage shall comprise forty (40) overs per side. Bowlers shall bowl no more than eight (8) overs in the match and fast bowlers, as defined by the relative ECB Fast Bowling directives, shall be restricted to a maximum of four (4) overs per bowling spell. A batsman's innings shall have no restriction placed on it.
- k) If the total scores in a Semi Final or Final play-off are equal, the winners will be the team losing the least number of wickets. If inconclusive, the side with the highest score at the end of 39 overs shall be the winner, if still equal, at the end of 38 overs and so on.
- i) In the event of the start of a Semi Final or Final being delayed, the number of overs to be played per innings may be reduced, in which case the bowler's maximum allocation to be reduced pro rata. Incomplete matches must be continued on the earliest date available, as agreed by both clubs, provided the venue/pitch location and the boundary setting is not changed.

THE MARSDIN TROPHY (U15) COMPETITION RULES

1. Clubs in the U15 age group shall compete for the **Marsdin Trophy**, which is organized on a "knock-out" basis. The Semi-finals and Final of the competition will normally be played on a Sunday. The losing finalist in the Marsdin Cup competition will be presented with the "Leslie Ruddlesden Cup".
2. The Under 15 Section rules 1 (d) (e) & (f), 2. (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) (g), (h) and (i) shall apply.
3. No player can play for more than one club, in any one season of this competition.
4. Cup rounds, which are postponed due to fitness of ground, weather or light, must be re-arranged on the earliest date available, as agreed by both clubs. [See Appendix 12.](#) Incomplete matches must be continued on the earliest date available, as agreed by both clubs, provided the venue/pitch location and boundary setting is not changed. A result shall be determined no later than the designated "end date" prior to the date of the next stage or failing this; a six (6) player "bowl out" shall be arranged. Each team shall bowl one (1) ball, alternately, from one end. The team with most hits shall win. A hit resulting from a "No ball" (foot infringement) shall not count. If inconclusive a second round of "sudden death" bowling to decide the winner. The toss of a coin to decide which team bowls first.
5. The team scoring the most runs in a completed match shall be the winner irrespective of the number of wickets lost. Should any match end in a "tie", the team who has lost the fewer wickets will be declared the winner. If still equal, the side with the highest score at the end of 19 overs shall be the winner, if still equal, at the end of 18 overs and so on.

SECTION RULES AND REGULATIONS
For UNDER SEVENTEEN (U17) CHAMPIONSHIP CRICKET
(To be read and applied in conjunction with General Rules and Regulations)

1. Competition Procedure.

- a) Clubs entering a team in the U17 age group shall compete for **The Clifford Smith U17 League Championship Trophy** also **The George Newton U17 Finalist Trophy**.
- b) The GLMC to determine the format of the League Championship arrangements when the number of teams participating is known. Teams, whenever practicable, will be grouped to form two sections taking due account of their geographical location.
- c) When clubs are divided into two sections the top two teams in each section will take part in two Semi-Finals, the winners of those matches to play off for the championship trophy. The section leaders will be “seeded” not to play each other in the Semi-Finals. If teams are grouped together in one section then the Team at the top of the League shall be deemed to be League Champions. If two or more teams finish level on points (either in first or second position etc.) the team to be placed highest in the league table will be determined firstly by The Team that has won the most games, and secondly by Net Run Rate (runs scored/balls faced) - (runs conceded/balls bowled) (Only takes account of Completed Games). The League positions are calculated automatically by the Play Cricket Website.
- d) All arrangements for the Semi-Finals and the Final to be made by the GLMC, including the appointment of neutral umpires and selection of the ground for the Final
- e) Unless specially approved by the GLMC no player may play in the Semi-Finals, or the Final, of the competition who has:
 - i) not played in at least two (2) matches for the club during the season.
 - ii) Not previously been registered as per requirements of the league.
- f) Clubs are required to nominate a squad of twelve (12) players to the Results Secretary, by E-Mail, no later than six days prior to the date of the Semi-Finals or the Final, as the case maybe. All twelve nominated squad members shall be allowed to participate in these matches, however, only eleven players shall be allowed to bat and only eleven players (inc the wicket keeper) shall be allowed to field at a given moment in play. The umpires shall permit members of the fielding side to be exchanged following a request by the team manager. Players returning to the field of play may be allowed to bowl without incurring a waiting period.

2. Conduct of play

- a) Play to start promptly at 6.30pm (earlier if mutually agreed or as defined in the Fixture schedule) and shall finish no later than sunset. A team not ready to start at the scheduled or agreed, time will forfeit the toss and their opponents will have the choice of innings. The interval between innings to be maximum 5 minutes duration with no requirement to re-mark, sweep or roll the pitch.
- b) Refer to Appendix 13 (page 47) for details of pitch length and boundary setting. A non-turf pitch may be used in the event of the designated turf pitch being declared unfit by the umpires provided both Team Managers agree to play the match on an artificial surface
- c) The ball need not be new but shall be quartered and weigh 5½ oz.
- d) A match to be one innings per team, each innings to be of twenty (20) overs maximum. Batsmen shall retire after scoring thirty five (35) runs, with their last scoring stroke counting in full, and shall not resume their innings. No bowler shall bowl more than four (4) overs
- e) The match over allocation referred to in (d) above may, by agreement, be reduced by a maximum of 4 overs per innings if the scheduled start time is delayed or in an endeavour to provide reasonable “light” during the last hour of play. The revised arrangements shall make provision for at least five (5) bowlers being used per side. Team Managers shall agree the revised arrangement before the toss and the “online” score sheet shall record details of the agreement reached.
- f) Each team shall comprise a maximum of eleven (11) players who are under the age of 17 years at midnight on the 31st August of the year preceding the current season, EXCEPT girl members of the team may be allowed to play until the end of the season, in which their 18th birthday falls. ([See Age Group Converter](#)) RECOMMENDATION: - Players of U11 age group status and below should NOT be included in a team
- g) A match will be valid, provided a team has a minimum of seven (7) players. The inclusion of a late arriving player in a team must be declared to their opponent's manager before the toss. A substitute fielder, if available, shall be allowed during the player's absence. However, a player shall not take part in a match at which he has not appeared by the time half the agreed number of overs have been bowled in the first innings. Prior to the “cut off” point being

reached the player who arrives late may bat or bowl as normal. After the "cut off" point is reached the substitute may be upgraded to the status of player.

- h) Either umpire shall call and signal "No ball" if a delivery bounces two or more times, or rolls along the ground, before it reaches the popping crease
- i) A bowler who may appear to have an unfair, or unusual, bowling arm action shall not be "no balled" on account of this nor shall he/she receive any official warning or be subjected to any humiliating comments or gestures. The umpire making the observation(s) shall bring the matter to the immediate attention of his/her colleague. There is no requirement to involve the captains of either side. The bowler's Team Manager shall be informed, at the first convenient break in play, and the matter shall be reported to the League's General Secretary for referral to the ELMC
- j) In the Semi Finals and the Final of the competition the matches to be one innings per side, each innings to be forty (40) overs maximum. A bowler shall not bowl more than eight (8) overs. A fast bowler, as defined by the ECB Fast Bowling directives, shall not bowl a spell in excess of that applicable to the age group of the player concerned. *(See Appendix 7 of League Policy- page 42)*
A batsman's innings shall have no run restriction placed on it.
- k) If the start of a Semi Final or the Final is delayed, the number of overs to be played may be reduced, in which case the bowler's maximum allocation should be reduced accordingly.
- l) If the total scores in the Semi Final or the Final are equal, the winners will be the team losing the least number of wickets. If still equal, the side with the highest score at the end of 39 overs shall be the winner, if equal, at the end of 38 overs and so on.
- m) In the event of a Semi-Final or the Final play off match not being completed, after having started, it must be continued on the earliest date available, as agreed by both clubs, provided the venue/pitch location and the boundary setting is not changed
- n) The losing finalist in The Clifford Smith U17 Championship play off final will be presented with The George Newton U17 Finalist trophy

THE DEREK TAYLOR (U17) KNOCK-OUT CUP COMPETITION RULES

1. All clubs in the U17 age group shall compete for the Derek Taylor Cup, which is organized on a "Knock out" basis.
2. Section rules 1 (d), (e), (f), 2 (a), (b), (c), (e), (f), (g), (h) and (i) shall apply.
No player can play for more than one club, in any one season of this competition.
3. A match to be one innings per team, each innings to be of twenty (20) overs maximum.
No bowler shall bowl more than four (4) overs. A batsman's innings shall have no run restriction placed on it.
4. Matches postponed due to fitness of ground, weather or light must be re-arranged on the earliest date available, as agreed by both clubs. *(See Appendix 12)*
Incomplete matches must be continued on the earliest date available, as agreed by both clubs, provided the venue/pitch location and the boundary setting is not changed
A result shall be determined no later than the designated "end date" prior to the date of the next round and failing this, a six (6) player "bowl out" shall be arranged. Each team shall bowl one (1) ball, alternately, from one end. The team with most hits shall win. A hit resulting from a "No ball" (foot infringement) shall not count.
If inconclusive a second round of "sudden death" bowling to decide. The toss of a coin to decide which team bowls first
5. Should any match end in a "tie", the team that has lost the fewer wickets shall be declared the winner. If inconclusive, the side with the highest score at the end of 19 overs shall be the winner, if equal, at the end of 18 overs and so on

CONSTITUTION

1. Title

The combination of clubs in membership shall be called "The Heavy Woollen District Junior Cricket League" (hereinafter called "the League"). The League's governing body shall be entitled "The General League Management Committee" that will be abbreviated to read "GLMC" throughout this publication

2. Aims and Objectives.

2.1 To foster and promote junior cricket through a full range of age groups, providing opportunities for recreation and competition.

2.2 To take account of and use reasonable endeavours to apply all relevant ECB codes of practice, directives, guidance, regulations etc and serve the game in accordance with the Spirit of Cricket as defined in the Laws of Cricket.

3. Membership

3.1 The League shall be open to all irrespective of age, gender, disability, race, ethnic origin, colour, social status and sexual orientation

3.2 All clubs in membership shall be affiliated members of the YCB (and through it the ECB) and shall adopt, implement and administer the ECB Welfare of Young People in Cricket Policy and Programmes including the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) vetting procedure.

5. Managerial Duties and Responsibilities

5.1 President

Appointed head of the League overseeing general policy and constitutional issues.

5.2 League Chairman

- a) "chair" meetings of the GLMC and conduct them in accordance with good practice
- b) authorize the agenda for all meetings held by the League
- c) authorize the appointment of the LWO and personally ensure the appointee is DBS checked

5.3 Honorary General Secretary

- a) manage all correspondence /emails, ensuring referral to the GLMC or other delegated authority.
- b) arrange all meetings of the League including production and distribution of the minutes
- c) notify any decisions and rulings made by the GLMC, or other delegated authority, to clubs.

5.4 Honorary Treasurer

- a) manage all financial affairs of the League
- b) report to the GLMC and the AGM on the state of the League's finances & non payment of fines etc
- c) produce an annual financial statement
- d) oversee and monitor the payment of annual subscriptions and fines levied by the League

5.5 Honorary Fixture Secretary

- a) pre-season formulation of annual Fixture schedules for all league competitions.
- b) pre-season booking of venues for domestic finals and inter district League Representative matches.

5.6 Results Coordinator (s)

- a) oversee the publication of match results on the League website and give guidance should the need arise.
- b) vet the accuracy of League tables published on the League website
- c) report any detected irregularities in match play to the League's General Secretary

5.7 Registration Coordinator

- a) oversee the "on line" registration of players
- b) authorise the provisional transfer of players between clubs prior to formal ratification by the ELMC.
- c) oversee that registration records, kept by the League, are strictly controlled and managed in accordance with data protection requirements

6. Election of officers and nominations.

6.1 Officials who are nominated and agree to fill an "honorary" post on the GLMC shall be voted into office at the AGM. **Note: This includes the posts of League President and League Chairman.**

6.2 Their term of office shall run for a period of one year, however, they may be re-elected to the same post, or another post, the following year. A person may be appointed to fill more than one post.

Nominations for the election of an Official, in a honorary capacity, shall be in the hands of the League's General Secretary not later than twenty-one (21) clear days prior to the AGM.

6.3 Nominations for the honour of serving the League in the capacity of Patron, Life Vice-President or

Life Member shall be submitted to the League's General Secretary, no later than the 31st October, who shall refer them to the GLMC for due consideration and, if agreed, ratification at the AGM.

PATRON – the GLMC may elect any person having performed outstanding service to the League and/or Youth Cricket, in general, to the highly prestigious post of "Patron". The post to be held in perpetuity.

LIFE VICE-PRESIDENT - the GLMC may elect an official of the League to the post of "Life Vice-President", in recognition of long and/or significant service to the League. The post to be held in perpetuity.

LIFE MEMBER - the GLMC may, confer on a person the status of "Life Member" for having made a distinguished contribution to the League and/or Youth Cricket.

6.4 Any serving official shall immediately vacate office upon resignation or upon dismissal from office by a resolution supported by the majority of the GLMC

7. Management Objectives

7.1 The membership of the GLMC (as detailed on page 2) will be summoned to attend meetings in April (pre-season), October (end of season) and in December at the AGM.

Clubs shall normally be represented at all meetings of the GLMC by their nominated "league representative".

Only the "league representative", or person deputizing for that person, may vote.

One guest, per each club, may attend a meeting who will not be permitted to participate in discussion or vote during proceedings

Fourteen (14) clear day's written notice shall be given to members regarding the date and venue of the AGM & meetings of the GLMC and the League's General Secretary shall circulate or give notice of the agenda at that time.

7.2 An Emergency League Management Committee (ELMC) will be formed, comprising a Chairman, appointed from within the group, and a minimum of three other members. This body shall have delegated powers to deal with urgent matters that arise between the meetings referred to in 7.1. Other persons may be co-opted to serve on the ELMC especially when one or more of its appointed membership is seen to have a conflict of interest in the outcome of any decision making.

Note: -The person who holds the office of President, will not serve on the ELMC.

7.3 The GLMC has authority to act in an emergency for any matters not provided for in the Leagues rules and shall have powers to impose any penalties deemed necessary and appropriate. Matters of a pressing nature, which need to be resolved prior to the next meeting of the GLMC, will be referred to ELMC, who will have delegated powers to act on the GLMC's behalf. The ELMC is given special powers to amend the rules and introduce other changes considered necessary to facilitate the implementation the "play cricket" website system.

The Hon. League General Secretary shall be the sole recipient of letters and emails submitted by clubs to the league who shall, if necessary, refer the content matter to the GLMC or, if urgent, direct it to the ELMC for attention.

7.4 Any adjudications or decisions reached by the GLMC or ELMC shall be regarded as final without recourse to appeal or further discussion. The League's General Secretary shall inform clubs of the outcome, by letter or email.

8. Financial Year

The financial year end to be 30th of September.

9. AGM/EGM

9.1 The AGM shall be held in December each year.

The business of the AGM shall be to:

- a) confirm the minutes of the previous AGM and any GLMC meetings not previously approved.
- b) receive the audited accounts for the financial year from the Treasurer.
- c) receive the annual report from the League's General Secretary incorporating a review of the season.
- d) elect an auditor.
- e) elect members to serve in a "Honorary" capacity etc for the forthcoming year.
- f) transact such other business received in writing by the General Secretary including rule amendments.
- g) review the rates of the subscription fees, levies, fine payment and expenses set out in Administration rule 5.1.

9.2 An EGM may be arranged at the discretion of the GLMC.

10. Voting at all meetings of the League

Voting at all meetings shall accord with the principle of "one member one vote" with a simple majority of those present being decisive (**by a show of hands**). In the event of a tied vote the motion/proposal is defeated

11. Amendments to the Constitution and Rules of the League

Proposals for omissions, additions or alterations to the league's Constitution, Rules and Regulations shall be submitted to the League's General Secretary, in writing, before the 31st October and thereafter will be voted on at the AGM.

LEAGUE POLICY

Including Duty of Care, ECB Guidelines, Regulations, Directives and Advice on Good Practice

The safety and welfare of our junior players is of primary concern. It is important that all those who are actively involved with the development of young players, particularly in the capacity of Team Manager, Coach or Umpire, are fully acquainted with relevant Safety Guidelines and Codes of Practice which are issued by Governing bodies e.g. the ECB, ECB CA, the ECB ACO, the YCB etc.

Cricket is an intrinsically dangerous game and the elimination of all risk is impossible. Accidents will always happen. It is believed, however, that by following Safety Guidelines, the risk of serious injury to players and spectators can be significantly reduced.

When hiring a sports hall for indoor net practice consideration should be given to evaluating whether the facilities offered measure up to Guidelines and provide a safe environment.

The following Appendices are published for the benefit of those directly concerned with supervising and arranging matters for junior players. In some cases the instructions given are supplementary to League/Competition Rules and the Laws of Cricket and should be strictly adhered to.

Appendix 01	Code of Conduct and the Spirit of Cricket	Appendix 09	Wearing of helmets and other approved headgear
Appendix 02	Child Protection	Appendix 10	Suspension of play
Appendix 03	Umpires-duty of care	Appendix 11	ECB Close Fielding Regs
Appendix 04	Coaches-duty of care	Appendix 12	Criteria for postponement & re-arrangement of matches
Appendix 05	Code of Conduct for Cricket Staff & Volunteers	Appendix 13	Pitch length, Boundary setting & Age Group Converter
Appendix 06	Cricket Practice-duty of care	Appendix 14	ECB Disciplinary Regulations
Appendix 07	ECB Fast bowling directives	Appendix 15	Data Protection
Appendix 08	Dangerous and unfair bowling		

The sport is very proud of the efforts made by its countless volunteers who give so much of their time to assist in the running of clubs and leagues. However, it is important that clubs/leagues remain switched on to the realities of the world outside by ensuring recruitment is always done sensibly in accordance with the mandatory requirements set out in the ECB "Safe Hands" policy booklet. Before engaging anyone in a "regulated activity" clubs/leagues need to be aware of the legal obligations placed on them to provide a safe environment for children and also the consequences of not so doing. Since 2009 it has been a criminal offence for a barred person to work or volunteer to work in a "regulated activity". In addition, it is also a criminal offence (for a club or league) to knowingly engage a barred person to work (paid or unpaid) in a "regulated activity", hence the importance of carrying out DBS checks. The maximum penalty for either of these offences is up to five years in prison, or a fine, or both, to be decided by the court. A club/league, as a "Regulated Activity Provider" is legally required to refer to the DBS anyone they remove from "regulated activity", where they have harmed or pose a risk of harm to a child, for example, as a result of an allegation being investigated. The ECB will carry out this referral on behalf of a club /league' when the case is reported to them.

It is a requirement that clubs or leagues use the ECB reporting mechanisms for all incidents and allegations. **This document** details how to determine if a role being undertaken by a person is classed as a "regulated activity". Team Managers and Coaches are obliged to keep a record of their players personal details including home address, emergency contact telephone numbers, medical conditions etc. This information to be obtained, annually, by arranging the completion of a ["Player Profile Form"](#) signed by the players Parent/Guardian

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

A Regulated Activity is, in brief, training, teaching, supervising or caring for a child on a FREQUENT (once a week or more); INTENSIVE (four days in a month); or OVERNIGHT

basis.

A Regulated Activity Provider is the cricket organisation (County, League or Club) that appoints people to roles that undertake regulated activity.

CLUB WELFARE OFFICER –JOB DESCRIPTION

The protection and support of Young People in Cricket is of paramount importance to the ECB, as the game's Governing Body. The Club Welfare Officer will, therefore, act as first point of contact for any person in cricket, at Club level, who has a concern about child welfare and protection.

Core Areas of Knowledge:-

Basic knowledge of and familiarity with pertinent legislation and Government guidance relevant to this role.

A basic knowledge of the role and responsibilities of the statutory agencies within Child Protection, such as Social Services, Police and the NSPCC.

Understanding of local procedures for reporting Child Protection concerns to the statutory agencies.

Familiarisation with the *ECB "Safe Hands" Welfare of Young People Policy* and knowledge of how to put this into practice in relation to Young People at Club level.

Awareness of equity issues within the context of Child Protection.

A basic knowledge of the different forms of behaviour that can occur within and outside of sport which are harmful to children, ranging from poor practice to child abuse.

Core Skills – ability to:-

- Administrate/organise paperwork and record information received
- Act as a local source of advice on Child Protection matters
- Support the interests of children within Cricket
- Communicate with others

Core Tasks:-

To help safeguard Young People by assisting in the promotion and implementation of the *ECB "Safe Hands" Welfare of Young People Policy* at a Club level.

To be the first point of contact in the Club for the reporting of Child Welfare and Protection concerns.

To assist in the raising of awareness of others in Cricket at a Club level in respect of Child Protection.

To be a source of advice and information at a Club level.

To become a Club Committee member

To uphold confidentiality, as far as is practically possible, in all Child Protection matters

LEAGUE WELFARE OFFICER

Role and Responsibility

The Core Areas of Knowledge, Skills and Tasks applicable to a "Club Welfare Officer" equally apply to the person who is appointed to the position of League Welfare Officer except specific reference to "Club level" should read, "League level"

COUNTY BOARD WELFARE OFFICER

Role and Responsibility

- Act as a source of advice on child protection matters to clubs/leagues
- To support the education and training of county board members and affiliated clubs.

ECB CHILD SAFEGUARDING ADVISOR

Role and Responsibility

- First point of contact for any referrals or disclosures relating to Young People in Cricket.
- Manage and co-ordinate the business of the Referral Management Group

CONTACTS

Details of the individual Club Welfare Officers serving the Heavy Woollen District Junior Cricket League can be obtained from the "Directory of Clubs in Membership" contained within this Handbook.

ECB Safeguarding clerical support	Annemarie Parial- Fountain Email :- safeguarding@ecb.co.uk	020 7432 1239
Disclosure & Barring Service	Customer Services Call Centre team	0870 9090811
YCB -Welfare Officer	Ray Knowles Email: ray.knowles@live.co.uk	07917 205860
YCB-Assistant Welfare Officers	Brian Farrell Email: farrellb@talktalk.net Lawrence Walker Email: l.walker@yorkshirecb.com	0113 282 3944 07749 612353

Requests for supplies of DBS Disclosure Application Forms to be referred direct from TMG CRB by Email ecb@tmgcrb.co.uk OR by telephoning 0845 251 3000

POSTS REQUIRING A DISCLOSURE & BARRING SERVICE (DBS) CHECK and PROCESSING PROCEDURE

Vetting checks, commonly known as DBS checks, are now processed through an Agency called TMG CRB which is located at 1 Wilford Business Park, Ruddington Lane, Nottingham NG11 7EP. The list below has been developed as guidance for clubs, based on the legal right to undertake a vetting check as a

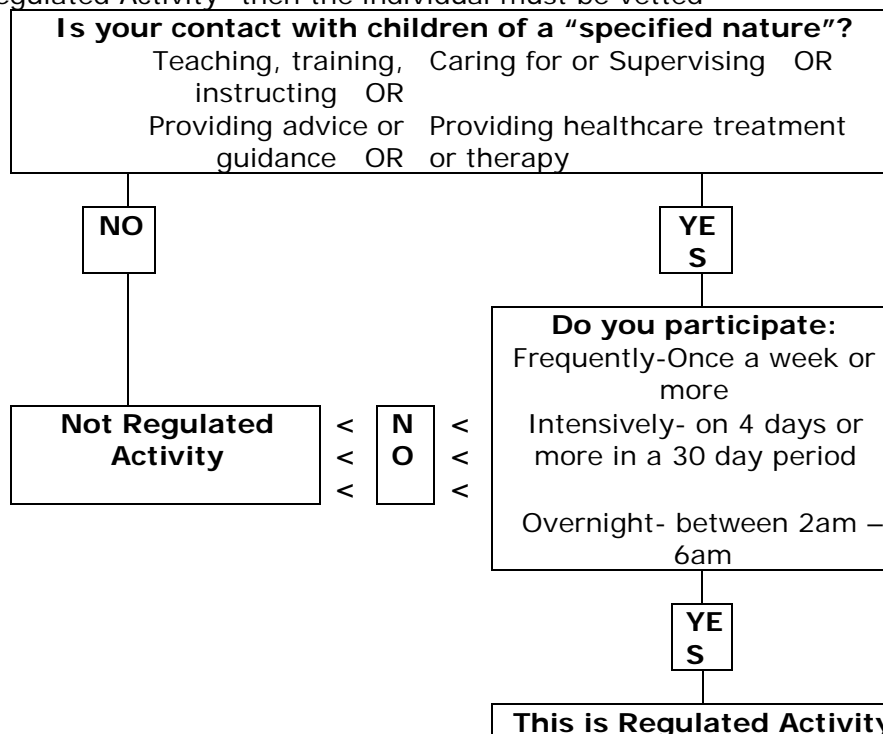
result of the postholder's role with children. For certain posts the CWO will need to assess the role of individuals within the club before making a decision on whether or not a vetting check is required. Any such applications, which are not associated with the mandatory list below, but are based on guidance given at the end of this page, must be accompanied by a covering letter explaining the club's decision and the nature of the work with children.

Roles, which require a vetting, check within cricket

- Welfare Officer (all club/league/county posts)
- Coach (whether volunteer or paid, assisting or leading)
- Umpire
- Adult Scorer
- Junior Supervisors
- Colts/ Junior Managers
- Open Age Group Team Captains (where players under 18 are regularly in the side)
- Age Group Managers
- First Aiders/ Physiotherapists/Medical Support
- Tour Party member involving overnight stay

For all other roles at a cricket club, the guidance below must be followed to see if a vetting check is required.

The following information is provided as guidance for clubs to help with the decision making process involved in assessing roles and responsibilities. As already mentioned, the requirement to undertake vetting checks on an individual depends on the work they are doing with children, whether it is paid or unpaid. The relevant type of work is defined by looking at the type of contact with children and the time spent with children and is known, in law, as "Regulated Activity". All other roles at a club NOT listed above need to be reviewed using the flow chart, below, to see if there is relevant work with children. If a person is identified who is working with children in "Regulated Activity" then the individual must be vetted



The objective shall ALWAYS be to complete a DBS check before the effective date of an appointment.

It needs to be emphasised that checks made following appointment should only be pursued in

justifiable and specially monitored circumstances.

The use of a SELF DECLARATION FORM (SDF), other than in the circumstances described below, is no longer considered an alternative method of vetting as all individuals whose duties bring them into a close working relationship with young persons (U18) are required to undertake a DBS check. The following provides examples of where delays

often arise in completing a DBS check, which can only be avoided with some forward planning and due diligence: -

1. Errors in form filling may add weeks to the application process time.
2. Misuse of obsolete application forms and wrongly directed forms to the ECB, instead of the TMG CRB, means delay.
3. Renewal reminders, sent out by the ECB, are ineffective if the recipient has moved address in the preceding 3 years.
4. Enhanced Disclosure certificates not acceptable unless TMG CRB is recorded under in the "Countersignatory Details"
5. Failure to provide for the minimum 6 weeks lead-time needed to progress an application form sent to TMG CRB

When it becomes apparent that the objective referred to above is not likely to be met the appointee shall be required to complete a [SDF](#) to provide legal interim cover pending receipt of an Enhanced Disclosure certificate.

It is important that CWO's obtain details of the relevant DBS Application Forms unique reference number, which is prefixed by the letter "F". This number can be used to determine /check progress of an application online at www.direct.gov.uk/dbs-online-tracking

SDF's are only valid until evidence of a DBS check is to hand after which the SDF shall be returned to the individual concerned or destroyed.

Appendix 01
CODE OF CONDUCT & THE SPIRIT OF CRICKET
CODE OF CONDUCT

The ECB is committed to maintaining the highest standards of behavior and conduct. This Code of Conduct incorporates the Spirit of Cricket, as set out below. It applies to all matches played under the auspices of the ECB and may be applied to cricket in general. **The captains are responsible at all times for ensuring that play is conducted within the Spirit of Cricket as well as within the Laws** Players and Team Officials must at all times accept the umpire's decision. Players must not show dissent at the Umpire's decision **or react in a provocative or disapproving manner towards an Umpire at any time. Players and Team Officials shall not: -**

- ◆ intimidate, assault or attempt to intimidate or assault an umpire, another player or a spectator.
- ◆ use crude and/or abusive language (known as "sledging") nor make offensive gestures
or hand signals nor deliberately distract an opponent.
- ◆ make racially abusive comments nor indulge in racially abusive actions against fellow
players, officials, members and supporters.
- ◆ use or in any way be concerned in the use or distribution of illegal drugs.

Clubs must operate an active open door membership policy whilst respecting player qualification regulations and welcome players/members irrespective of ethnic origin.

They must take adequate steps to ensure the good behavior of their members and supporters towards players and umpires.

THE SPIRIT OF CRICKET

Cricket is a game that owes much of its unique appeal to the fact that it should be played not only within its Laws, but also within the Spirit of the Game. Any action, which is seen to abuse this spirit, causes injury to the game itself. The major responsibility for ensuring the spirit of fair play rests with the Captains.

1. The Laws of Cricket.

There are two Laws, which place the responsibility for the team's conduct firmly on the Captain.

Law 42.1 makes the captains responsible at all times, for ensuring that play is conducted within the Spirit of the Game as well as within the Laws.

Law 42.18 stipulates that in the event of any player failing to comply with the instructions of an umpire, criticising his decisions by word or action, showing dissent, or generally behaving in a manner which might bring the game into disrepute, the umpire concerned shall report the matter to the other umpire and thereafter shall instruct the player's captain to take action.

2. Fair and Unfair Play

According to the Laws the umpires are the sole judges of fair and unfair play. The umpires may intervene at any time, and it is the responsibility of the captain to take action where required.

3. The Umpires are authorized to intervene in cases of:

- a) Time wasting
- b) Damaging the pitch
- c) Dangerous or unfair bowling
- d) Tampering with the ball
- e) Any other unfair action.

4. The Spirit of the Game involves RESPECT for:

- a) Your opponents
- b) Your own captain and team
- c) The role of the umpires
- d) The game's traditional values

5. It is against the Spirit of the Game:

- To dispute an umpire's decision by word, action or gesture
- To direct abusive language towards an opponent or umpire
- To indulge in cheating or any sharp practice, for instance

- appeal knowing the batsman is not out
- advance towards an umpire in an aggressive manner when appealing
- seek to distract an opponent either verbally or by harassment with persistent clapping or unnecessary noise under the guise of enthusiasm and motivation of one's own side.

6. Violence

There is no place for any act of violence on the field of play.

7.Players

Captains and umpires together set the tone for the conduct of a cricket match. Every player is expected to make an important contribution to this.

Appendix 02 CHILD PROTECTION

INTRODUCTION

- a) Most children are well cared for and have happy and trusting relationships with adults. Sadly, some children do suffer from physical, emotional and sexual abuse and it is very important that anybody taking care of other people's children should know what should cause concern and what to do.
- b) Most people cannot imagine that anyone they know and like could be capable of harming a child. This makes them feel uncomfortable and guilty if they do have suspicions. For this reason, carers (coaches) and parents should discuss and explain any injuries or illnesses, whether they happened in the child's home (away from cricket) or at the care facility (during coaching).
- c) Most of us could hardly believe that any of the coaches we know and more importantly trust would harm their charges in anyway. Yet statistically at least one boy in every team will have been abused by someone in a position of trust or influence over him. This includes parents, guardians, carers, teachers, and/or coaches, which is a very sobering thought. (The actual figures from researchers are 1 in 4 girls and 1 in 9 boys are abused and only 14% of cases are not through members of the family.) While these figures are shocking in themselves what is even worse is for an innocent person's character to be besmirched by an unsubstantiated accusation. However it is a fact that in recent times several coaches have been accused and convicted of offences against young persons of either sex.
- d) It is important to keep notes of any injuries a child might have, or of any other cause for concern
- e) Remember not to over-react. All children have accidents and your standard of care may be different from other people.

CAUSES FOR CONCERN

BRUISES

Most bruises are accidental. However, there are a number of places where it is difficult for bruises to be accidental.

These are:

Back	Behind the ears
Back of legs	Stomach
Buttocks (except the bony part)	Chest
Mouth	Under the arm
Cheeks	Genital area

Some shapes of bruise are also uncommon, particularly those resembling hand or finger marks from slapping or shaking or lines of bruises, particularly on the buttocks or back. Black eyes are less common than most people think. Most accidents will only cause one black eye, and bruising around the nose and forehead normally causes this. A black eye without such bruising should cause some concern.

BITES - If a bite mark is more than 3cm across older children or an adult will have caused it.

REPORTING PROCEDURES

Do not try to investigate yourself, this is a specialist task. It is important that you keep an accurate record of any concerns, disclosures made and what was said.

Remember that all information in these situations is confidential and should not be discussed with anybody who does not need to know.

Serious cases may lead to police action and they will need to collect information under the rules of evidence.

Bring the matter to the urgent attention of the CWO and leave him/her to process the matter with the appropriate Agencies and in accordance with agreed procedures.

GUIDELINES ON TRANSPORTATION

Clubs need to develop and inform Parents of their transport policy i.e. the dropping off and collection process. The following principles should underpin the policy

- Club staff will be responsible for players in their care when on Club premises
- It is the responsibility of Parents/Carers to transport their child/children
- Club staff should avoid taking a young player home, asking him/her to wait in a vehicle or the club with them alone or sending the young player home with another person without permission
- If the parent is late picking up a young player
 - Attempt to contact the Parent/Carer
 - Wait with the player at the Club or Sports Centre with, wherever possible, other Club staff/Volunteers/Parents
- Be wary of the danger of giving lifts to a lone child EXCEPT in emergencies and contact Parents or Carers with estimated arrival and departure times
- Do not have young players sitting in the front seat unless the rear is full
- If two Adults are travelling in the vehicle its better if the Adults sit together

GUIDELINES FOR CLUB CHANGING ROOM POLICY

The following provides a framework of best practice and guidance for Changing Policy to be developed within the club. These guidelines apply to Adults and Young People (under the age of 16 years) sharing changing facilities. Clubs should identify and develop the framework that best suits their changing arrangements taking into account the number of Young People involved.

Method of guidance is:

1. Players aged 10 and under must be supervised at all times in the changing rooms by two members of Staff of the same gender as the players
2. Adults working with young teams, including Volunteers, Team Managers, Coaches, Umpires should not change or shower at the same time using the same facility
3. Mixed gender teams must have access to separate male and female changing rooms.
4. If young players are uncomfortable changing or showering in public, no pressure should be placed on them to do so. Encourage them to do this at home.

5. If your Club has disabled players, involve them and their Carers in deciding how, if applicable, they wish to be assisted to change and ensure they provide full consent to any support or assistance required
6. Avoid being alone with a single child in changing room.

GUIDELINES ON PHOTOGRAPHY AND USE OF VIDEO

The ECB is keen to promote positive images of Young players playing cricket and is not banning the use of photographic or videoing equipment. However, there is evidence that some people have used sporting events as an opportunity to take inappropriate photographs or film footage of Young Persons.

- If you are asking the press or a professional photographer to a match or Festival it is important to ensure they are clear about expectations of them in relation to child protection and the Welfare of Young People
- Unsupervised access to Young Cricketers or one-to-one- photos/filming sessions is not permitted
- Inform Young Cricketers and their Parents/Guardians when a photo shoot is proposed e.g. either team or individual and obtained their approval
- Do not approve photo sessions outside the event

Appendix 03

UMPIRES –DUTY OF CARE

Under the law of the land there is a legal maxim, which states “Volenti Non Fit Injuria”. Simply translated, this means that those who voluntarily participate can have no complaint in the event of injury. In other words, if in the normal course of a match, a batsman or fielder (or umpire!) receives injury, that is considered part of the risk involvement, voluntarily taken.

Certain facets of the Laws of Cricket, however, arguably remove from the individual the element of personal choice, where either Captains or Umpires take decisions on their behalf. Of particular concern are Laws 3.7 (Fair and unfair play) and 3.8 (Fitness of ground, weather and light). It is important to remind Umpires that the law of the land, and particularly the law of negligence, will always override the Laws of Cricket.

It would not be a sustainable defence to an allegation of “Negligence” to plead that an umpire was merely applying the Laws of the game. There could be a potential argument that all participating in the cricket match were voluntarily submitting themselves to all the provisions of the Laws, but we are all aware of the fact that many players, even at First Class level, have a paucity of knowledge of the finer points of the Laws. Law 3.7 states that the umpires shall be the sole judges of fair and unfair play, and Law 42 elaborates upon the question of “Unfair Play”.

Umpires should be urged strictly to enforce the provisions of Law 42, and in particular Laws 42.6 (fast short and high pitched balls) and 42.7 (action by the umpire). If they fail so to do, and injury results, there could be a potential liability against the umpire concerned.

Be aware that important changes to Law 3.9 became effective from 2011. The changes relate to the umpires suspending play as a result of the fitness of the ground, weather or light. Umpires will no longer “offer the light” to the batting side. It was felt that prior to the change the decision to stay on or come off the field was often made on tactical grounds based on what best suited the batting side, rather than on grounds of safety or visibility. In bad light umpires will now only suspend play when they consider it to be unreasonable or dangerous. Unreasonable is to be regarded as being inappropriate, rather than conditions not being very good.

As has been previously stated, the law of the land is paramount, and umpires cannot and must not seek to abrogate their responsibilities by seeking refuge under the strict appliance of the Laws of Cricket. When the point is reached where the Umpires, or either of them, form the view that there is a real potential danger to players or officials, they have a responsibility to all concerned to suspend or to terminate play. It is appreciated that there may be considerable difficulty in deciding when that point is reached, and also potential difficulty in clarifying the situation with players. However, the umpires have a general authority and responsibility for the conduct of the game, and an overriding duty of care to the participants. A decision has to be made and implemented.

Broadly the legal experts agree that umpires could be liable if it were shown that they had not exercised due care but differ in detail as to what would be interpreted as lack of due care by the umpire(s) and how far an umpire needs to go in exercising it. Cricket is not a contact sport like Rugby, nor is it so “rough”, but it is a tough game played with a hard ball. Injuries are bound to occur from time to time in the normal course of play. Providing the game has been correctly administered under the Laws, with the exercise of a proper degree of care and responsibility, such injuries cannot be blamed on the umpires. The difficult thing to interpret is “ a proper degree of care and responsibility”. Certainly umpires must be aware of all the surrounding factors in judging whether conditions are fit for play. What may be acceptable light conditions on an open ground, with a good sight screen, a smooth pitch and a moderate bowler, will not be good enough with a background of trees, or a sporting pitch, or an over aggressive bowler, or an indifferent batsman. The umpire should exercise his power to intervene under Law 42.6 (dangerous bowling) sooner rather than later, again having taken into consideration all the factors of light, background, pitch and batting skill.

The judgement of what is “fast” in applying Law 42.6 must be tailored to the context of the game.

The criterion is how much time the batsman has to deal with such a delivery safely. The less skilful the batsman, the more time he will need to react and the lower the threshold for "fast" must be set.

In junior cricket, umpires must be aware of the ECB's close fielding regulations, particularly, how close to the bat fielders may be allowed to stand, at various age levels, and enforce these restrictions.

Additionally, of course, the younger and less experienced the player, whether in senior cricket or in junior cricket, the more care must be exercised to protect the player concerned. [\(See Appendix 11\)](#)

None of this however differs at all from what is preached to umpires who attend official courses, and have or seek qualification in the Laws of Cricket

Injuries will occur in the game of Cricket; players accept this by playing the game at all.

If umpires do their job properly, have an adequate knowledge of the Laws, exercise proper judgement and err on the side of caution in administering those parts of the Law referring to conditions of play, as to what may be dangerous bowling, they should not be held responsible for such injuries. **A person who is asked, or volunteers, to stand as umpire in a match without qualification is extremely vulnerable and is less likely to respond in a correct manner.**

What could create a problem are players wanting to play in unfit conditions. Clearly if a point is reached where any reasonable person would judge that conditions were not merely unfit but obviously dangerous, and that injury could result, then the umpires are obliged to take steps to prevent foreseeable injury by taking the players off the field.

There is, however, a problem area of unfit conditions, not only on its own account but also in relation to Law 42.6 (bouncers and beamers) and 42.7. In most cases of unfit conditions, reason will prevail with the players.

If it does not and things get so bad as to pass beyond the point of reasonableness, umpires could be held responsible if they do not take appropriate action to prevent foreseeable injury, by suspending play if necessary.

Team managers, coaches and umpires should be aware of the advice given in the ECB publication "Keep your head" and in particular the comments "make sure that the faceguard is adjusted so that the ball can't go between the helmet and the faceguard (grille)."

This is of particular significance if a junior player is observed taking to the field with an ill-fitting or mal-adjusted faceguard and is exposed to the risk of preventable injury

THE QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION published on the December 31, 2002 gives details of a judgement made by Mr Justice Morland concerning a match official's liability.

This judgement arose from a claim brought by a player against a referee and others.

It was ruled that a referee of an adult amateur rugby match (and other sports) owed the players a duty to take care for their safety when carrying out his duties.

Mr Justice Morland so held in the Queen's Bench Division, on 13/12/2002, when allowing a negligence claim brought by the player against the first and second defendants, namely the amateur rugby referee and the Rugby Union concerned, who accepted vicarious liability for their referee.

The player, playing as hooker for his team (an amateur rugby side) was injured during a match when a scrum collapsed with resultant permanent incomplete tetraplegia making him wheelchair bound.

1. Mr Justice Morland said

"that in so far as the referee could stop the risk of injury becoming reality by appropriate application of the laws it would not be unreasonable to expect him to do so. The rapport between referee and players was crucial to a good game of rugby and there was no reason why that rapport would be lessened because both referee and players knew that the referee owed a duty of care for/towards the safety of players.

As a matter of policy it was just and reasonable that the law should impose upon an amateur referee of an amateur rugby match a duty of care towards the safety of players. Such a duty would be breached if the claimant established that the referee failed to take reasonable care for the safety of the players by sensible and appropriate application of the laws of the game having

regard to the context and circumstances of a match. The imposition of such a duty was consistent with the spirit of the laws of rugby.”

2. The player’s lawyers said afterwards that, “ the decision was of great significance for contact sports in general”

THE IMPORTANCE OF ALWAYS HAVING PUBLIC LIABILITY COVER IS STRESSED.

(Always check at the beginning of each season that your Club provides you with such cover.)

Appendix 04 COACHES -DUTY OF CARE

If there is ever an occasion when a player is injured, bodily or otherwise, whilst you are coaching and if the player or parent feels they are wronged they may file a civil case against you.

SOURCE OF LIABILITY

NEGLIGENCE, has four elements:

1. *There exists a duty of care towards the player*

This is judged upon the neighbourhood principle that persons who are closely and directly affected by your actions need to be considered when planning your coaching. The standard of care depends upon that level of behaviour being acceptable to the courts, which must reflect that of an ordinary coach and not merely an ordinary prudent person.

2. *This duty imposes a standard and that negligence has caused that standard to be breached*

Standards for coaching emanate from various sources both sporting and the Law of the Land.

3. *That there is loss, harm, damage or injury to the player*

The onus is on coaches to keep themselves up-to-date with current safe-coaching practice. Use the "but for" question. Ask yourself but for my action would the injury have occurred? This also includes injuries, which could be mental or slanderous as well as the more obvious physical injuries.

4. *That the breach of duty contributes to the harm or loss by the player...."*

How could you put yourself into risky situations, which would be difficult to defend?

The type of risk to the player can be summarised as:

Sexual : Physical : Mental : Over use : Drugs :

THE ECB COACHES ASSOCIATION (ECB CA) provides a ready made opportunity to meet the safety criteria for a coaching session:

- Up-to-date coaching information from the Governing Body
- Guidelines for safe coaching sessions as far as warm-ups and cool-downs are concerned
- Opportunity to attend coaching workshops and seminars- both locally and nationally
- Branches of the association provide local back up for your coaching needs.
- Articles which provide information about overuse of players etc

It is, obviously, preferable to avoid the prospect of a negligence claim arising and below are listed a number of general guidelines, which may help to prevent a potentially actionable incident occurring.

Various cases in relation to teachers, coaches and physical education instructors, have set the parameters of a coach's responsibility. The list below, whilst not exhaustive, has been distilled from the decisions of judges given in cases within this and other jurisdictions. They reinforce the need for coaches to apply up-to-date coaching practice to avoid ending up in the courtroom.

COACHES should, at all times, aim to :-

- Properly supervise activities
- Properly instruct on techniques
- Ensure incorrect techniques are corrected
- Ensure there is a reasonably even matching of participating players
- Ensure the Laws of Cricket and League Rules are clearly emphasised and emphasis is given to those that are necessary for the participants safety
- Give warnings on the risk of particular activities
- Ensure activities which require an increase in skill levels, strength or conditioning are taught progressively
- Ensure participants displaying injury are never encouraged to continue playing, particularly in cases of neck or back injuries
- Ensure violent actions are discouraged at all times (where appropriate participants must be advised that their on field activities can lead to prosecution and/or civil action off the field)
- Ensure equipment is not only issued correctly, but also checked frequently for deterioration which may lead to unsafe situations
-

THE IMPORTANCE OF ALWAYS HAVING PUBLIC LIABILITY COVER IS STRESSED

Always check that your club provides you, as Coach, with such cover.

DO NOT let your membership lapse, as this will negate any such cover.

Appendix 05

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR CRICKET STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS

- Respect the rights, dignity and worth of every person within the context of Cricket
- Treat everyone equally and do not discriminate on the grounds of age, gender, religion, race, sexual orientation or disability
- If you see any form of discrimination do not condone it or allow it to go unchallenged
- Place the well-being and safety of the Young Person above the development of performance
- Develop an appropriate working relationship with Young People, based on mutual trust and respect
- Ensure that physical contact is appropriate and necessary and is carried out within recommended guidelines with the Young Person's full consent and approval
- Always work in an open environment (e.g. avoid private or unobserved situations and encourage an open environment)
- Do not engage in any form of sexually related contact with a Young Player. This is strictly forbidden as is sexual innuendo, flirting or inappropriate gestures and terms
- Know and understand the ECB Welfare of Young People Policy and Procedures
- Respect Young People's opinions when making decisions about their participation in Cricket
- Inform Players and Parents of the requirements of Cricket
- Be aware of and report any conflict of interest as soon as it becomes apparent
- Display high standards of language, manner, punctuality, preparation and presentation
- Do not smoke, drink or use banned substances whilst actively working with Young People in the Club. This reflects a negative image and could compromise the safety of the Young People

- Do not give Young People alcohol when they are under the care of the Club/League/County
- Hold relevant qualifications and insurance cover
- Ensure the activities are appropriate for the age, maturity, experience and ability of the individual
- Promote the positive aspects of Cricket e.g. fair play
- Display high standards of behaviour and appearance
- Follow ECB guidelines set out in the Welfare of Young People Policy and any other relevant guidelines issued
- Ensure that you attend appropriate training to keep up to date with your role and the Welfare of Young People

Report any concerns you may have in relation to a Young Person, following reporting procedures laid down by the ECB

Appendix 06

SAFETY GUIDELINES: CRICKET PRACTICE

1. NDOOR NETS

NETTING

Should be sound, not allowing balls through, underneath or out of the net.

Should not be tight making balls rebound dangerously.

Should not billow out into adjacent nets or into areas where others are moving, spectating or walking. The batting ends should have canvas blinkers c.3 metres high, extending from the rear of the net to at least 3 metres in front of the popping crease so as to absorb the ball's energy and prevent visual interference from net to net.

Should extend from the batting end as far as possible, preferably c.1 metre past the bowling ends if not the length of the building.

Should overlap or otherwise prevent balls from leaving the enclosed area if the sidewalls are drawn towards the middle from opposite ends.

Other material should cover any wall behind the bowlers to prevent balls rebounding from it.

Should be wide enough to allow bowlers and batsmen to practice without undue hindrance (c.3.66 metres minimum).

Should be high enough to allow spin bowlers to flight the ball (c.4metres minimum).

LIGHTING AND BACKGROUND

Lighting should be at least up to the recommended level (minimum average lux 750).

Background should be white preferably, and lit so that the ball can be easily seen against it.

SURFACES

Should provide a safe foothold for bowlers and batsmen. Should be smooth, flat and free from holes and wrinkles. Preferably the ends of any overlay mats should be taped down.

Wherever possible, matting should extend a minimum of c.12 metres in front of the popping crease at the batsmen's end, if a full-length mat is not used. Whenever possible, the bowler's landing, delivery and follow through areas should be cushioned.

2. OUTDOOR NETS

On occasions, outdoor nets will not be totally enclosed, e.g. to allow bowlers longer run-ups. As a consequence, the following additional safety measures have to be considered.

POSITION

Nets should be sited so that balls hit out of the net will cause minimal nuisance or danger to other players and members of the public who should always be directed to a safe area. Nets may have to be partially roofed over to prevent nuisance or danger to others.

Preferably, nets should be oriented so that neither batsman nor bowlers face a setting sun.

Unsuitable backgrounds against which the ball would be difficult to see should be avoided; alternatively coloured balls could be used or sightscreens provided.

SURFACES

Should be maintained to provide a secure footing for batsmen and bowlers, whether of natural or non-turf construction.

Should as far as is reasonably practicable be smooth, flat and free from any defect which would cause a ball to lift, shoot or turn dangerously from the pitching area.

Wherever possible non-turf batting surfaces should extend a minimum of 12 metres in front of the popping crease, with the ends securely fixed.

3. OUTFIELD PRACTICE

When players practice on the outfield they should do so in positions, which minimise the risk of injury to fellow cricketers and spectators and damage to property.

4. NET COACHING AND SAFETY GUIDELINES FOR COACHES

PREPARATORY STEPS

To ensure the session can take place safely the coach must check the physical state of the:

- a) Netting
- b) Surface where the ball is to pitch
- c) The batsmen's positions
- d) The run-up and delivery areas of the bowlers

The coach should check and ensure that the area and equipment is safe for the type of activity, which is to take place, and that no damage or danger to property or persons is reasonably likely to occur.

Any defects should be remedied before practice commences- holes in the netting tied up, foreign objects removed, dangerously slippery areas made safe by drying, covering or saw dusting etc. Any dangerous or potentially dangerous objects or circumstances should be brought to the attention of players and officials and steps taken to limit the potential danger e.g. by covering and preventing access to a particular area, if possible. The participants must be made aware of which areas and

actions are potentially dangerous and the circumstances in which they can move into potentially dangerous areas.

EQUIPMENT

Equipment should not be used nor should it be issued until the required time.

When batsmen and wicket keepers practice with cricket or other hard balls they should wear, as a minimum, helmets, gloves, pads and if male, an abdominal protector (box).

Batsmen should pad up and remove equipment outside the net in a safe area.

When facing quicker or short pitched bowling, the risk of injury rises and batsmen should be advised to wear additional protective equipment, e.g. Thigh pad, Arm guard, Chest guard.

Where British Standards have been laid down it is in the best interest of players to ensure their equipment conforms to those standards. Coaches and players should wear predominantly white clothing. Spectacles, if used, should have clean plastic lenses and frames, which fit securely. Good quality footwear, which ensures sufficient grip, cushioning and support, should be worn- rubber soled, or other suitable composition footwear indoors, and spiked or dimpled outdoors.

NET DISCIPLINE

The coach should ensure good net discipline and monitor participants continually during the session.

Bowlers should only bowl when the batsman are ready and face the batsman at all times.

Coaches should endeavour to group players of similar ability and strength in order that they are equally matched. The make-up and numbers of the participating group and any medical problems or conditions of individuals should be known.

A coach should be aware of and take any remedial action or emergency procedures necessary during sessions.

A written record of the circumstances of any injury sustained, action taken and name of witnesses should be kept.

Each participant must know the pre-arranged signal to stop, which would be given were a potentially dangerous situation to start to arise and must appreciate that he/she must cease the activity immediately the signal is given. Players must be made aware of the correct methods of retrieving balls from the net.

They must also not bowl or be allowed to bowl if there is a danger of a ball already in the net creating a hazardous situation or when another person is retrieving a ball from the net. If the next net is in use, balls must not be left where they could be disturbed by action from the adjacent net.

The coach must ensure that in practice the players observe the Laws of Cricket, i.e. bowl from the correct position, and use a lawful action. The bowling, popping and return creases should be clearly marked.

The deliberate and frequent bowling of fast short-pitched deliveries should only be allowed on true and even surfaces under the supervision of an experienced qualified coach. Batsmen should previously have been instructed in how to play these deliveries by practicing with soft (tennis) balls.

Spectators should be asked to watch from designated areas and warned that they do so at their own risk.

5. BOWLING MACHINES

Particular care should be taken when a bowling machine is used in the course of a practice session.

In addition to the points made above, the following safety guidelines should also be followed:

- ◆ The coach will always have overall responsibility for the operation of the bowling machine.
- ◆ All necessary regulations concerning the supply of electricity to bowling machines and manufacturer's recommendations must be strictly adhered to.
- ◆ Batsmen should take the opportunity of observing several deliveries before taking strike.
- ◆ During practice, no adjustments to the machine should be made without the batsman being informed of the result before receiving another delivery.
- ◆ Adjustments to the machine should be made only under the supervision of the coach.
- ◆ The feeder should ensure the batsman is ready and indicate to him that he is about to feed the machine for each delivery.
- ◆ Balls should be inspected prior to use and rejected if worn or damaged.
- ◆ When practicing certain strokes, it may be advisable for the feeder to have some form of physical protection.
- ◆ Do not increase the speed above that which a batsman can play with some degree of certainty.

Appendix 07 FAST BOWLING DIRECTIVES

INTRODUCTION.

The under mentioned Directives apply to girls and boys

For the purpose of these Directives a fast bowler is defined as a bowler to whom a wicket keeper in the same age group would in normal circumstances stand back to take the ball.

All coaches are urged to identify those players with the potential to bowl fast and to ensure they follow the Directives in all cricket throughout the season.

Studies have revealed that over bowling is the most common cause of back injuries in this country. This is an important consideration especially for young bowlers whose bodies are not fully developed.

Evidence suggests that much of the damage occurs early in the playing career, and especially during growth spurts, though the effects do not often show themselves until the late teens.

The following Directives provide sensible playing and training levels.

For guidance 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.

It is HWDJCL policy to show a value factor relating to "Max Overs per week" and "Max.Balls per week", in order to give further clarification in a consistent manner. See the column information shown in italics.

The 4 day and 2 day objective is interpreted as only applying to fast bowlers who are allowed to bowl their daily maximum allocation regularly or close thereto. Where competition rules provide for a reduced match allocation, which equates to less than the weekly figure, the four-day and two day limit need not be applied

ECB DIRECTIVES FOR MATCHES			
Age Group	Max. Overs per spell	Max.Overs per day	<i>Max.Overs per week</i>
Up to U13	5	10	<i>40</i>
U14 & U15	6	12	<i>48</i>
U16, U17, U18, U19	7	18	<i>72</i>
ECB DIRECTIVES FOR PRACTICE SESSIONS			
Age Group	Max. Balls per session	Max. Sessions per week	<i>Max. Balls per week</i>
Up to U13	30	2	<i>60</i>
U14 & U15	36	2	<i>72</i>
U16, U17, U18, U19	36	3	<i>108</i>

NOTE: -

1. Age group classification to be based on the age of a player at midnight on the 31st August of the year preceding the current season.

2. Players, who are defined as fast and have bowled their full weekly quota, can play in other matches provided they do not bowl. Similarly defined fast bowlers who are selected to play representative cricket, e.g. League or School, should not be allowed to bowl for their club on the same day.

MATCH PROCEDURE: -

Having completed a spell the bowler cannot bowl again, from either end, until an equivalent number of

overs to the length of his/her spell have been bowled from the same end. A bowler can change ends without ending his/her current spell provided he/she bowls the next over that he/she legally can from the other end.

If this does not happen his/her spell is deemed to be concluded.

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. 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 have been bowled from the same end. If the interruption is of 40 minutes 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 number

of overs per day for his age group even if he subsequently bowls spin. He can exceed the maximum overs per spell if bowling spin, but cannot then revert to bowling fast until an equivalent number of overs to the length of his spell have been bowled from the same end. If he bowls spin

without exceeding the maximum number of overs in a spell the maximum will apply as soon as he reverts to bowling fast.

PARENT AND PLAYER RESPONSIBILITY

Parents and players need to be selective, firm and determined to follow guidance and recommendations in order to maintain the balance of match-play, coaching and rest in order to raise standards of play and avoid fatigue, injury and erosion of technique. Within each week (Sunday to Saturday) a player should not play in more than four matches.

The Sunday to Saturday pattern has been chosen to represent the week as some talented players are frequently pressed into playing on Saturdays in senior club matches after completing a busy schedule of mid week representative matches e.g. associated with cricket tours and the rigors of annual festival cricket.

Parents should give priority to releasing their son/daughter to play as high a percentage of their cricket as possible at the highest level available. Only parents are aware of the scale of opportunity being given to their son/daughter to play cricket throughout the county and, in some cases, beyond. This frequently takes place in a fragmented and uncoordinated fashion with the parent lying at the centre of demands and thus, often, the only responsible person with knowledge of the total picture.

A first come first served approach should be resisted. The order of priority that should be followed in order to serve the best interests of our most talented fast bowlers, and others, is detailed below: -

1. ECB National Representative side.
2. ECB Regional Representative side.
3. ECB/ESCA/YCB County Representative side/YCCC Academy
4. YSCA District/Yorkshire Junior Cricket Festival (former Lords Taverners District competition)/ Area side
5. School or Club (Junior or Senior) side

Appendix 08
DANGEROUS AND UNFAIR BOWLING

1. BOWLING OF FAST SHORT PITCHED BALLS.

(i) The bowling of fast short pitched balls is dangerous and unfair if the umpire at the bowler's end considers that by their repetition and taking into account their length, height and direction they are likely to inflict physical injury on the striker, irrespective of the protective equipment he may be wearing.

The relevant skill of the striker shall be taken into consideration.

(ii) Any delivery which, after pitching, passes or would have passed over head height of the striker standing upright at the crease, although not threatening physical injury, shall be included with bowling under (i) both when the umpire is considering whether the bowling of fast short pitched balls has become dangerous and unfair and after he has so decided. The umpire shall call and signal No ball for each such delivery.

2. BOWLING OF HIGH FULL PITCHED BALLS.

(i) Any delivery, other than a slow paced one, which passes or would have passed on the full above waist height of the striker standing upright at the crease is to be deemed dangerous and unfair, whether or not it is likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.

(ii) A slow delivery, which passes or would have passed on the full above shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the crease, is to be deemed dangerous and unfair, whether or not it is likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.

3. ACTION TO BE TAKEN.

(i) As soon as the umpire at the bowler's end decides that the bowling of fast short-pitched balls has become dangerous and unfair he shall call and signal No ball and, when the ball is dead, caution the bowler and inform the other umpire. This caution shall continue to apply throughout the innings.

(ii) If there is any further instance of dangerous and unfair bowling by the same bowler in the same innings, the umpire at the bowler's end shall repeat the above procedure and indicate to the bowler that this is a final warning. Both the above caution and final warning shall continue to apply even though the bowler may later change ends.

(iii) Should there be any further repetition by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall

a) call and signal "No ball".

b) when the ball is dead arrange to take the bowler off.

c) direct that the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have not bowled the previous over nor be allowed to bowl the next over

d) The bowler taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.

(iv) In the event of the umpire considering that a high full pitch, which is deemed to be dangerous and unfair, was deliberately bowled he shall immediately follow the procedure in 3 (iii) above.

THE MATTER SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE RESULTS COORDINATOR BY EMAIL.

Appendix 09
WEARING OF CRICKET HELMETS AND OTHER APPROVED HEADGEAR
BY JUNIOR CRICKETERS

The guidance issued by the ECB, which allowed parents or guardians to give their consent to allow a young player not to wear a helmet, has been discontinued from March 2009.

Forthwith parental consent **MUST NOT** be accepted and helmets with a fitted face grille shall always be worn when batting against a hard cricket ball in matches and in practice sessions. The spacing left between the grille and the helmet visor shall be adjusted and secured to ensure a match ball, or practice ball, will not pass through it. Adults in charge of young players have a "duty of care" to ensure these requirements are carried out.

Helmets are widely available and are covered by a British Standard (BS7928: 1998)

Young wicket keepers, when standing up to the stumps, shall either wear a helmet together with fitted face grille, (of the design and application described for use by young batsmen), or wear a grilled face protector, provided the latter is covered by a new British Standard (BS7928-2: 2009). See illustration shown below.



Face protectors are relatively a new innovation.

It is anticipated that this type of face protection will become progressively available at sports outlets in our area, so as to enable use under the terms and conditions set out. It follows that the wearing of "Face Masks " and other "face protectors", which fail to meet the BS7928-2: 2009 standard, must not be allowed when standing up to the stumps facing a hard ball in matches and in practice sessions. The League Management, or any officer of the league, shall incur no liability arising from the failure of any club to implement the requirements outlined above

Any young player in the Under 16 to Under 18 age groups shall wear a helmet, with a fitted face grille, when fielding within 6 yards (5.5 metres) of the batsman "on strike", except behind the wicket on the off side.

Players should be allowed to wear cricket helmets whenever they are fielding in a position where they feel at risk

Male gender players, who have not reached the age of 18, must wear an abdominal protector (box) whenever a helmet or face protector is being worn

Note:

In order to be legally sold within the European Union cricket helmets and face protectors must carry a CE mark.

A kite mark is the British Standards Institution Certification mark. In order to achieve it the manufacturer/company has to have the product successfully tested to a given standard, which is then given an identity reference number as shown above. It is in the best interests of parents/guardians to ensure young persons in their care use helmets and face protectors that conform to the standards referred to in this Appendix. A young player, in the context of the above requirements, is a person who has not reached his/ her 18th birthday.

Appendix 10 SUSPENSION OF PLAY

The ECB has accepted legal advice that due to legal reasons Umpires are now duty bound to suspend play whenever conditions become unreasonable or dangerous, even if the captains indicate that they want to continue.

The advice from the Governing Body for all players, Clubs and Leagues is as follows:

“Umpires have always had a responsibility to suspend play if they considered conditions warranted it and Law 3 gives them the authority to do so.

Under this law it becomes not merely authority to suspend play but a requirement to do so. Moreover it is something that cannot be over-ridden by the rules of a competition”.

Players should be aware that Umpires are obliged to suspend play if conditions become unreasonable or dangerous and that they have the authority in the Laws of Cricket to do so.

Unreasonable is to be regarded as being inappropriate, rather than conditions simply not being very good or poor

“Offering the light” to the batting side, in perceived poor light conditions, no longer applies and has been excluded from the Laws of Cricket with effect from the commencement of season 2011.

The umpires shall be the final judges of fitness of the ground, weather and light.

Appendix 11

ECB CLOSE FIELDING REGULATIONS

These regulations cover the minimum fielding distance for young players in all matches where a hard ball is used.

- No young player in the Under 15 age group or younger shall be allowed to field closer than 8 yards (7.3 metres) from the middle stump, except behind the wicket on the off side, until the batsman has played at the ball.
- For players in the Under 13 age group and below the distance is 11 yards (10 metres).
- These minimum distances apply even if the player is wearing a helmet.
- Should a young player in these age groups come within the restricted distance either umpire must stop the match immediately and instruct the fielder to move back.
- In addition any young player in the Under 16 to Under 18 age groups, who has not reached the age of 18, must wear a helmet and, for boys, an abdominal protector (box) when fielding within 6 yards (5.5metres) of the bat, except behind the wicket on the off side. Players should wear appropriate protective equipment whenever they are fielding in a position where they feel at risk.

Age groups to be based on the age of the player at midnight on 31st August in the year preceding the current season.

Appendix 12

FIXTURE POSTPONEMENT AND RE-ARRANGEMENT

The following principles shall be strictly applied in conjunction with General rule 4.3. No officer of the league has the authority to vary its application.

1. LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES

(a) The date of a league championship match can only be changed when the home team's ground is not available and the alternative of playing on their opponents ground is not possible **OR when authorised in the Fixture scheduling notes.**

In any other circumstances two points shall be awarded to both teams, as in the case of an abandoned or unfinished match.

(b) When it is permitted to re-arrange the match date, under the provisions of (a) above, it may **with forethought** be played before the original fixture date or alternatively **MUST** be completed not more than 15 days after it, otherwise the result of the match will be recorded as a "draw" with points shared, as previously mentioned. The option of playing after the original date will not apply at the end of season as it is a requirement that the outcome of all matches shall be determined no later than the last publicised league fixture, as detailed in the Fixture schedule for the relevant age group.

(c) In the event of a match being re-arranged in direct contravention of requirements outlined above the match will be down graded to that of "non-competitive" status and league table points will not be awarded. See General rule 5.3

2. KNOCKOUT CUP MATCHES.

(a) Postponement of a fixture associated with a Knock Out cup competition will only be permitted if the match is abandoned due to unfit ground, weather or light at the home venue and it is not possible to play the match on the ground of the designated away team on the scheduled date. When the possibility of playing the match on the away team ground has been exhausted then and only then, is it permitted to re-arrange the match to another date. Notification of the need to re-arrange a match **MUST BE** advised to the Result Coordinator within 48 hours of the scheduled date irrespective of whether a revised date has been agreed at that stage or not. In the latter circumstances the date of the re-arrangement shall be emailed through to the Result Coordinator, by the home club, as soon as it is established

NOTE: - It is a fineable offence not to comply with the aforementioned procedure. See General rule 5.1

(b) The re-arranged match **MUST** be completed not more than 15 days after the original date **unless an extension is granted in the fixture scheduling arrangements,** applicable to the cup competition concerned.

This will be referred to as "the end date" and is not negotiable.

The first attempt to play, or replay, the match shall be on the designated RESERVE DATE. Failing this the clubs concerned shall establish and identify, to their opponents, ALL dates that their respective ground could be made available during the period immediately following the RESERVE DATE up to and including the "end date". If the league detect that a club has withheld identifying a date when their ground was available, prior to the "end date", it may be excluded from progressing further in the competition. Non-availability of a "key" player(s) should not defer the match being played on the RESERVE DATE or the first available date that a ground can be made available after that date

(c) A "sudden death" bowl out shall be arranged to determine a winner when it becomes apparent that a match cannot be played by the designated "end date". It shall be conducted over the pitch length applicable to the age group concerned.

The toss of a coin shall determine which of the two teams shall bowl first after that bowlers from the home and away teams shall alternate following each delivery. The balls shall be bowled from the same end throughout and each delivery shall be preceded

by a run-up. The delivery shall bounce once before reaching the stumps otherwise "no ball" will be called and this shall apply in the case of any front foot bowling infringement. In both cases the delivery will be deemed invalid and the next player from the opposing team will bowl the next delivery. When it is deemed unsafe to impose a "bowl out", due to dangerous foot holds, a "wicket throw down" from a standing position will be organised, again over the appropriate pitch length. Failing this a "toss of the coin" will determine the winner.

3. UNDER 9 TOURNAMENT MATCHES

The objective shall be to complete all the fixtures as published in the Handbook and to facilitate this each tournament is given a fixed Reserve date. There is no provision made to re-arrange tournaments after the designated Reserve date.

4. FRIENDLY NON-COMPETITIVE MATCHES

Clubs are encouraged to arrange to play friendly non-competitive matches, between themselves, whenever possible.

"Free" or "Standby" dates in the fixture calendar, also the withdrawal of a club from competition after the fixtures have been cast, often provides an opportunity to stage unplanned cricket, which should be pursued. Any arrangements made will, of course, fall outside the administrative requirements and rules of the league. Postponement and re-arrangement is permitted.

NOTE: The afore-mentioned is all the advice that will be given by the GLMC on the subject matter and any attempt to circumvent procedure will not be tolerated. The GLMC is empowered to take disciplinary action against any club, or individual member of a club who makes derogatory or disparaging comments about this policy or the Officers of the league who apply it.

The Result Coordinator will not act as an arbitrator should any conflicts of interest arise at club level. His/her duties are confined to overseeing that the outcome of the match is recorded on the website in accordance with requirements.

Appendix 13
ECB RECOMMENDATIONS FOR JUNIOR CRICKET
(Hard ball competitions)

1. BALL SPECIFICATION & WICKET DIMENSIONS

AGE CATEGORY	BALL	WICKET
U09	4.75oz	27" x 8"
U10 & U11	4.75oz	27" x 8"
U12 & U13	4.75oz	27" x 8"
U14 & U15	5.50oz	28" x 9"
U16 & U17	5.50oz	28" x 9"

In competitions organized by the League the match balls shall be coloured red or pink

2. PITCH LENGTH & BOUNDARY SETTING

AGE GROUP CATEGORY	PITCH LENGTH (between stumps)	BOUNDARY Minimum	BOUNDARY Maximum
U09	18 yards	30 yards	45 yards
U10 & U11	20 yards	30 yards	45 yards
U12 & U13	21 yards	30 yards	55 yards
U14 & U15	22 yards	40 yards	70 yards
U16 & U17	22 yards		

(a) Boundaries to be measured from the wicket ends and the centre of the pitch

(b) Pitches that are prepared for junior cricket should meet the relevant variable length criteria, whenever this

can be met. However, it is not the intention to exclude team entry to any league age group competition if the recommended pitch length cannot be attained due to limited facilities available on the host clubs cricket "square".

The following solutions are authorized for adoption should the need and opportunity arises: -

(i) the standard wicket specification normally provided may be replaced by a set of wooden "spring loaded" wickets. Bails shall be applied to the tops of the "spring loaded" wickets.

(ii) when it is necessary for a turf pitch to be shared between U11 and U13 age group matches an additional crease marking should be laid 4 ft in front of and parallel with the "popping crease".

The additional line should be marked in broken/spaced fashion to differentiate between it and the remaining markings.

It will only be of relevance to U11 age group matches and its purpose will be to allow bowlers to shorten the delivery length in keeping with their age group. So far as the No ball- front foot infringement Law (24.5) is concerned the "popping crease" will be ignored and the additional crease marking referred to will become the gauge for determining whether a No ball for "front foot" is called or not in respect of U11 matches.

3. AGE GROUP CONVERTER (Date of birth into age group) - SEASON 2014

PERIOD	PERIOD	AGE
STARTING	FINISHING	GROUP
01/09/1994 Inc.	31/08/1995 Inc.	U19
01/09/ 1995 Inc	31/08/1996 Inc.	U18
01/09/1996 Inc	31/08/1997 Inc.	U17
01/09/1997 Inc	31/08/1998 Inc.	U16
01/09/1998 Inc	31/08/1999 Inc.	U15
01/09/1999 Inc	31/08/2000 Inc.	U14
01/09/2000 Inc.	31/08/2001 Inc	U13
01/09/2001 Inc.	31/08/2002 Inc.	U12
01/09/2002 Inc.	31/08/2003 Inc.	U11
01/09/2003 Inc	31/08/2004 Inc	U10
01/09/2004 Inc	31/08/2005 Inc	U09
01/09/2005 Inc	31/08/2006 Inc	U08
01/09/2006 Inc	31/08/2007 Inc	U07

The ECB fast bowling directives and the Close fielding regulations are formulated on the basis that young players shall be placed into their relevant Age Groups as at the 31st August of the year preceding the current season

Appendix 14

ECB DISCIPLINARY REGULATIONS (Code 2000)

Within these Guidelines words importing the singular include the plural and vice versa, and those importing the male shall include the female and vice versa.

CONDUCT OF HEARING

The guidelines regarding the "Conduct of a Hearing" are subject to a League adaptation to deal more appropriately with a charge of misconduct brought against a juvenile.

For details of such please refer to the General Rules and Regulations on **Page 15 of this Handbook**.

1. A complaint is received by either the Chairman of the League or the Disciplinary Panel Chairman who decides to refer the matter to a Disciplinary Hearing.
2. The Hearing is conducted by at least three persons (the Panel) appointed by either the Chairman of the League or the Disciplinary Panel Chairman.
No one connected with the individual or club, or their opponents or club, who might directly benefit from any disciplinary action (e.g. by the deduction of points), should be a member of the Panel.
3. The accused person/club should be notified of the offence(s) alleged against him/them and the time and location of the hearing. The notification should be in writing, include all relevant documentation and give at least seven day's notice.
4. The accused person is entitled to be supported by a colleague.
There is no right to legal representation but the Panel would normally permit the accused person to be legally represented. However, the attendance or otherwise of the legal representative should not be used as a "delaying tactic".
5. If the umpires have made the complaint, they should be available to give evidence at the hearing.
6. Witnesses should not be present in the room at the outset but should be called in individually to give their evidence at the appropriate time. (Ideally, a separate waiting area should be provided for each party).
7. The Panel Chairman should open the hearing and introduce all the parties. He should then briefly outline the procedure to be followed.
8. The charges against the accused person/club should be specified.
9. Witnesses should be called individually and asked to give their evidence.
The Panel may question the witnesses.
The accused person (or representative) /club may question the witnesses.
10. The accused person/club should be asked to give his/their account and may call witnesses.
The Panel may question the witnesses.
Once the witnesses have given their evidence and answered any questions, they should either leave the room or, with the permission of the Panel Chairman, they may remain but should take no further part in the hearing.
11. The Panel may question the accused person/club.
12. The Panel should deliberate in private.
The Panel's decision should be by majority vote; where necessary the Panel Chairman shall have a casting vote.
13. The accused person/club should be called back in and the Panel should give their decision as to whether the case is proven or not.
If proven, the accused person/club should be asked to give any mitigation, which might affect the Panel's decision as to sentence, if they have any discretion in this area.
14. The Panel should consider the sentence in private.
15. The accused person/club should be called back in and the Panel Chairman should announce the sentence. The accused person/club should be made aware of the Appeals Process, particularly the time within which an appeal should be lodged.
16. The decision of the Disciplinary Panel and if appropriate the penalty should be communicated to the accused person/club in writing within 21 days.

APPEALS PROCESS

1. Notice of appeal against the decision of the Disciplinary Panel, whether as to verdict or sentence, to be given in writing to the league's General Secretary within 7 days of the decision of the Panel together with a deposit of £25.
The notice of appeal should record the decision or part of the decision against which the appeal is made and the grounds and basis of the appeal.
2. Any penalty imposed by the Disciplinary Panel should not take effect until the appeal has been heard.

3. A different Panel from those who sat on the original Disciplinary Panel must hear the appeal.
The Appeal Panel must consist of not less than three people, none of whom should be connected with the individual or the club or their opponents, or club which might directly benefit from any disciplinary action (e.g. by the deduction of points).
4. An appeal against the verdict should take the form of a complete re-hearing
5. At an appeal against the sentence, the accused person or club shall have the same rights of attendance and representation as they did at the first hearing.
6. Decisions of the Appeal Panel shall be by majority vote with the Panel Chairman having a casting vote, where necessary. The decision of the Appeal Panel is final and binding.
7. The Appeal Panel can confirm the Disciplinary Panel's decision, vary or reverse it. It has the power to increase the penalty and award costs.
8. The decision of the Appeal Panel and, if appropriate, the penalty should be communicated to the accused person/club in writing within 21 days.

SENTENCING GUIDELINES-RECREATIONAL GAME

The following are guidelines to sentencing policy, which may be used by Disciplinary Panels in determining the appropriate sentence in any individual case.

The guidelines provide a method of considering individual cases but are not tariff and should not be considered as such.

Only a Disciplinary Panel can decide on the penalty appropriate to any individual case.

Players' Behaviour.

In the event of any player failing to comply with the instructions of an umpire, criticising his decision by word or action, showing dissent, or generally behaving in a manner which might bring the game into disrepute, the umpire concerned shall in the first place report the matter to the other umpire and to the player's captain, requesting the latter to take action.

Breaches of paragraph 5 of the Spirit of the Game should automatically be reported by the umpires to the Executive of the club and to any Governing Body responsible for the match. See Appendix 01. Such breaches will be treated seriously and are likely to result in suspension.

Accumulated Bad Behaviour.

Repeated infringements by an individual of the Spirit of the Game (where it is decided that each infringement in itself does not merit any immediate disciplinary action) should always result in a Disciplinary Hearing.

Repeated infringements by a team are likely to result in the captain being held responsible for the conduct of his team (whether or not individual players are also identified for disciplinary action) and being called before a Disciplinary Hearing.

The penalties available include suspension.

When issuing the penalty, the Disciplinary Panel may take account of poor team discipline in previous years, particularly where the on-the-field captain is the same.

Leagues should ensure that captains understand their responsibility for the "on the field" behaviour of themselves and their team members

If suspension is the penalty, this will normally take effect immediately.

Violence.

There is no place for any act of violence on the field of play.

Proven cases of violent conduct against an official will inevitably result in a lengthy term of suspension.

Violence against a spectator or another player will also normally result in suspension, the length depending upon the circumstances.

If suspension is the penalty, this should take effect immediately.

SENTENCING GUIDELINES-RECREATIONAL GAME (continued)

Racial Abuse

Players and team officials must not make racially abusive comments nor indulge in racially abusive actions against fellow players, officials, members and supporters.

Racially abusive comments or actions will normally result in suspension, the length depending on the circumstances.

Drugs.

It is ECB's policy that there should be no distinction drawn between "performance enhancing" and "recreational" drugs. Use or distribution of illegal drugs by players or team officials is a breach of the ECB Code of Conduct.

Appropriateness of penalties.

In all cases and for all offences, an admission of guilt will almost certainly result in a lesser sentence being imposed than if the matter is contested- credit being given for the admission. Plainly, the extent of the credit to be given will depend upon all the circumstances of the case, including how early the admission of guilt is made, but, save possibly in the most trivial of cases, it will not normally be such as to change the nature of the penalty or to bring about total suspension of the penalty.

Whatever penalties are applied should be applied with consistency.

Fines are normally more appropriate for individual breaches of regulations of the Code of Conduct.

Point's penalties are normally more appropriate in the case of a club or where a significant number of the team has contributed to the breach.

It is likely that cases of accumulated bad behaviour and cases of violent conduct will result in a suspension of at least four weeks.

Suspensions of four weeks' duration should be reported by the League to the YCB for national circulation.

Players should understand that suspensions of this length will normally apply to all cricket played under the auspices of ECB

Leagues should notify the YCB of a four week suspension or above upon expiry of the seven day period within which notification of intent to appeal should be made or, in the case of an appeal, immediately upon conclusion of the appeal hearing

ANTI-RACISM STATEMENT

Junior cricket in our area is opposed to all forms of racism and is committed towards the elimination of all forms of racism at all levels of sport and to address issues of racial inequality.

DISABILITY STATEMENT

Junior cricket in our area is committed to include disabled people in the game of cricket as players, officials, coaches and administrators.

GENDER STATEMENT

Junior cricket in our area is committed to include women and girls in the game of cricket as players, officials, coaches and administrators.

Appendix 15

THE DATA PROTECTION ACT

Personal data relating to the registration of players is held on a Computer Data Base on behalf of the League– comprising the information provided by the clubs in membership either on their registration form or by the “on line” link accessed via the league’s website.

Under this Act the listed persons have the right:

- a) To object to such information being held, and to require its removal from the data base when it may be recorded in some other form
- b) To view the information that is being held

Disclosure of such personal data may only be made in very limited Circumstances. These are:

1. When the player, or person acting on behalf of the player, has requested or consented to the disclosure. The consent may be given either generally or in the circumstances in which the question is made.
2. Disclosures to computer maintenance organizations when this is necessary in order to repair the equipment or computer programmes
3. Other disclosures for the purpose of the League, which its governing body decides are necessary
4. Disclosure to affiliated clubs and societies