

T.RIPPON MID-ESSEX CRICKET LEAGUE

**THIS LETTER IS FROM MICK V ELLIOTT, 26 MOUNTBATTEN WAY, NORTH SPRINGFIELD,
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MEETING WITH/OF CAPTAINS AT THE TOSS

Have team sheets with you.

Clarify under 19 players. Are all players in attendance ?

If with a panel appointed colleague explain that Law 42 applies. If on your own explain that Law 42 does not apply. If only club/player umpires Law 42 does not apply. All other Laws apply.

Explain that if a fielder arrives late then he cannot bowl until he has been on the field for as long as he was late up to a maximum of 90 minutes.

If a fielder leaves the field other than for an external injury he cannot bowl until he has been back on the field for as long as he was off.

Any unserved penalty time from the side fielding first shall be carried over to when the team bats until either the time has been served or five wickets are down.

A helmet worn by a fielder is now deemed part of his person which means that batsmen can be caught off the helmet or by the helmet. If the ball hits the ground first then lodges in the fielders helmet the ball remains live. If the ball rebounds from a fielders helmet and hits the stumps and thus runs a batsman out, the batsman on appeal is out.

All accidental and full pitched balls (beamers), regardless of pace, that passes or would have passed the batsman above waist height standing upright at the popping crease is a No Ball. The first such delivery shall be a first and final warning. A second such delivery will mean that the bowler cannot bowl for the remainder of the match. Any such delivery that is deemed intentional requires the bowler to be withdrawn from bowling immediately. **In both cases a disciplinary report must be sent to the league secretary. It is imperative that umpires strictly apply this law.** Failure to do so and a player gets injured will invalidate your insurance.

If the captain refuses to take the bowler off explain that it will be deemed as refusing to play and the game will be abandoned. This will result in the match being awarded to the opposition.

Other No Ball situations that have changed are:-

A ball having been fairly delivered and has not been touched by the striker with bat or person bounces more than once or rolls along the ground before reaching the popping crease. The umpire shall call and signal No Ball.

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

A substitute may now keep wicket with the consent of the umpires.

If the non-striker is out of his/her ground from the moment the ball comes into play to the instant the bowler would normally have been expected to release the ball, the bowler is permitted to attempt to run him/her out. If the wicket is put down and the non-striker is out of his/her ground then on appeal the umpire will give the non striker OUT.

The above are the more significant changes that have been made to the Laws

Mick Elliott
14.05.18