**Tutor notes for new Laws talk October 2022**

**Slides 1 & 2**

**Intro** – we are not covering ALL of the changes in their minutiae but only those that will affect the cricket you are likely to come across – i.e. I’m not going into the changes around forfeiture of an innings during an interval or interruption! – you can read that up for yourself if/when you need it!

**Slide 3**

**Batters** – now gender-neutral term is used throughout the Laws rather than his/her etc.

**Slide 4**

**Law 1 - Replacements**: players who can take a full part in the game rather than substitutes – as a result of concussion or illness such as Covid.

Replacements are to be treated as if they were the player they replaced, inheriting any sanctions or dismissals that player has done in that match.

e.g. Replacement cannot bat if the player they replace has completed their innings, they also inherit any unserved Penalty time, warnings or suspensions, that applied to the original nominated player

For a bowler, especially in a limited overs game, the replacement will only be able to make up the number of overs remaining in the injured player’s spell and not have a full allocation themselves.

To comply with replacement etiquette the replacement should be a like for like player, i.e. a bowler injured in the fielding innings should not be replaced by a batter for the batting innings of their side.

The Leagues/competitions will have to make a call on to the eligibility of replacements – should they be fully eligible to take part in that match? Will a league/competition actually allow them? (Substitutes can be anybody remember)

**Slide 5**

**Law 16 – The Result**

Changes around captain’s refusing to remove a player from the field.

Show video and ask what sanctions should apply – probably at least 2 Level 4’s – player from either side removed.

Law 42.6.2 already said no result but Law 16 now says Draw – what the league disciplinary committee might say about it is another matter and my personal view would be that neither side gets any points in such a situation!

**Slide 6**

**Law 18 – Scoring runs.**

18.11 Batter returning to original end – this is the one you will all probably have heard of and those in HCPCL will have been putting into practice last season.

**NB – this also applies if a batter is given out where an obstruction or distraction prevents a catch being made but NOT for run outs.**

**Slide 7**

18.14 Unintentional short runs - In the past, if a batter had run short, the umpire was instructed to ignore that short run should the ball go to the boundary. This remains the case in almost all cases. However, should that boundary come from an overthrow, the batters should not be credited with that short run. There has therefore been a minor change to amend this.

**Slide 8**

**Law 19 – Boundaries**

Ask what constitutes a boundary marking?

Dogs etc – boundary awarded if umpires feel it would have been scored.

**Slide 9**

**Law 20 – Dead ball**

However, where the Law specifically provides for the call to be delayed, so as not to disadvantage the non-offending side.

**Slides 10 - 13**

**SCENARIO 1**

Answer C. The ball counts as one in the over (since the striker has already had the opportunity to play it) and any runs completed by the batters prior to the moment the fielder and spectator collided, plus the run in progress if the batters have crossed at the moment of the incident, are counted. \*See – this is why you still need to know if the batters have crossed!\*

**SCENARIO 2**   
Answer B. While this has an impact on the fielder, it clearly does not disadvantage his team at that point. There is no need to call Dead ball, the game continues.  If the ball goes to the boundary, award the boundary. If a different fielder cuts it off, play on.

**SCENARIO 3** – answer on slide

**SCENARIO 4** – answer on slide

**Slide 14**

**Law 20.6** – ball cannot become live again once it is dead even if a call is revoked – more aimed at DRS situations than us mere mortals!

**Slide 15**

**21.4 Bowler throwing towards striker’s end before delivery –** such a rare occurrence now will be called Dead ball and no Run out can occur.

**Slides 16 - 21**

**Law 22 – Wide ball**

In the modern game, batters are, more than ever, moving laterally around the crease before the ball is bowled. There are examples of a batter starting three feet outside leg stump, walking across to outside off stump, and back again, all before the bowler has released the ball.

It was felt unfair that a delivery might be called ‘Wide’ if it passes where the batter had stood as the bowler entered his/her delivery stride.

Therefore, Law 22.1 has been amended so that a Wide will apply to where the batter is standing, where the striker has stood at any point since the bowler began his/her run up, and which would also have passed wide of the striker in a normal batting position.

This provides more leeway for bowlers when a batter is moving laterally at the crease.

It should be pointed out to any audience that many playing regulations concerning what is a wide will make this Law change irrelevant and this short presentation is purely around the Laws of Cricket and NOT playing regulations – hence please ignore yellow wide lines on the slides as they refer to playing regulations not Laws of Cricket.

Power Point Slides:

Slide 1 – batter in normal batting position

Click 1- ball bowled here with batter not moving could be considered a wide?

Slide 2 – Batter moves towards a ball delivered to the same position – is this now a Wide?

Click – ball flies in

This has always been part of the Law – what could have been a wide ball can be turned into a fair delivery by the movement of the batter.

The new Law extends this ‘movement of the batter ’to include anytime from when the bowler begins their run up.

Slide 3 – batter in normal batting position

Click - As bowler begins run up batter moves to leg side.

This is now your reference point for judging if the ball *was “sufficiently within reach for him/her to be able to hit it with the bat by means of a normal cricket stroke.”*

As bowler continues his run batter moves again across to off side.

Click – batter moves to off side – leave outline on leg side

Click – moves back to normal batting position as ball is delivered – leaves outline on off side

The two outline batters now form your reference points for determining a wide ball or fair delivery *– i.e. sufficiently within reach for him/her to be able to hit it with the bat by means of a normal cricket stroke.*

Hence the bowler has a lot more leeway to follow the batter as they move around the crease without being penalised for it.

So – is this ball a wide?

Click – ball flies in off side

Or this one

Click – second ball flies in leg side

Open for discussion – Video Slide 21 – would not be wide in FCC or lower divisions of CCL but would be in Tiers 1-4 of CCL Win/Lose games due to descriptors for wides in those playing regulations.

Hence the bowler has a lot more leeway to follow the batter as they move around the crease without being penalised for it.

**Slides 22 - 26**

**Law 25.8/21.8 – Ball causing the striker to leave the pitch.**

We have seen, over the past few years, more and more attempted slower balls which go wrong, and land nowhere near the batter.

Under the old Laws, the striker could run after these deliveries to play them, so long as the ball had not come to rest.

This could potentially be unsafe – especially if fielders are moving towards the ball.

The new Law 25.8 allows the striker to play the ball so long as some part of his/her bat or person remains within the pitch. Should they venture beyond that, the umpire will call and signal Dead ball. As recompense to the batter, any ball which would force them to leave the pitch will also be called No ball.

This is the same as the ball coming to rest in front of the striker’s wicket.

* Note: The batter cannot 'manufacture' a No ball, or a Dead ball, by stepping off the pitch. The ball has to be wayward enough to force them to do so for this Law to apply!​

**Law 20.4.2.12** – Striker attempts to play the ball whilst not within the pitch area – so “L” markings on the pitch now have an additional relevance – tell your grounds manager!

**Slide 27**

**Law 26 – Practice on the field/Law 41**

Laws did not specify is what would happen in such cases – would a team be penalised under both Laws, or only one? If one, which?

If there is such a contravention under law 41, the sanctions in Law 41 shall be applied. However, any warning given shall apply to further instances under both Law 26 and Law 41 (Unfair play).

So, you warn them for practice on the field AND timewasting/ball/damage if appropriate but only one lot of penalty runs if repeated.

**Slide3 28/29**

**LAWS 27.4 AND 28.6 – Unfair movement by the fielding side**

Until now, any member of the fielding side who moved unfairly, was punished only with a ‘Dead ball’ – potentially cancelling a perfectly good shot by the batter. Given the action is both unfair and deliberate, it will now see the batting side awarded 5 Penalty runs, inform and report.

Second video – debate movement of keeper – retreating so they cannot affect a stumping – legal or not?

**Slide 30**

**Protective Helmets**

Helmet (or part of it if it breaks off) falling onto the wicket will NOT now result in the batter being out Hit wicket.

Question on slide – answers below

If the ball while in play strikes a helmet, placed as described in 28.3.1 and the circumstances of

Law 23.3 (Leg byes not to be awarded),

Law 25.7 (Restriction on the striker’s runner)

Law 34.4 (Hit the ball twice)

Law 18.5 (Deliberate short runs)

Law 41.14.3 (Batters damaging the pitch – second occurrence)

Law 41.15.3 (Striker in the protected area – second occurrence)

the umpire shall disallow all runs to the batting side return any not out batter to his/her original end signal No ball or Wide ball to the scorers if applicable award any 5-run Penalty that is applicable **except** for Penalty runs under 28.3.2.

**Slide 31**

**Law 29.1 – The wicket is broken.**

Change of terminology from “putting down” wicket to breaking “wicket”

**Slides 32 - 34**

**Law 38 – Run out.**

Now incorporates “Mankad” – moved from Unfair play but no change to actual Law – the “Unfair” bit was the batter leaving their ground early NOT the bowler running them out – this change emphasises that point.

2 video clips showing correct way to effect dismissal.

Video – Zampa incident shows the point of no return for the bowler to affect the run out.

* Change has been done to simplify these situations and is now not deemed as “unfair play”. This is just a Run out, and as an umpire it is simply our job, if there is an appeal, to determine whether the non-striker was out of his/her ground when the wicket is put down.

**Slide 35**

**Law 40 – Timed out.**

Change of time frame – now has to be ready to receive ball withing 3 minutes NOT just taking guard.

**Slides 36 - 37**

**Law 41.3 - The match ball – changing its condition.**

Show pictures – crosses and ticks come up on clicking each picture.

Use of saliva to polish the ball was removed in 2020 as a Playing Condition due to the COVID Pandemic​

Seen as both unhygienic and open to abuse, with players using various types of sweet to alter their saliva​.

Data from international cricket has shown that this change had very little impact on the amount of swing. Players using sweat to polish the ball has proved equally effective​.

New Laws will not permit the use of saliva on the ball. Using saliva will be treated the same way as any other unfair methods of changing the condition of the ball and will result in the award of penalty runs.​

Ask about process if breached – check for knowledge.

Video shows an improvised way of shining the ball!

**Slide 38**

**Review** – playing conditions.

**Slide 39**

**More information.**

**Slide 40**

**That’s all folks and questions – as if there will be any!!**