



SCA WOMEN'S COMPETITION

PLAYING CONDITIONS

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Part 12- SCA Women's Competition Playing Conditions.

Except as outlined below, Laws of Cricket (2017 Code) shall apply:

51.0 Law 1 – The Players

51.1 Law 1.2 Nomination of players

The following shall apply in addition to Law 1.2:

- (1) A team shall consist of nine (9) players. The minimum number of players required to constitute a match is seven (7). Should a team not be able to field seven (7) players at any point during the match, they will forfeit the match.
- (2) Team sheets must be provided to the umpires prior to the toss for innings. Players over the age of 21, under 19, under 17 and under 15 years of age are to be noted on the team sheet.
- (3) The umpire's copy shall be delivered to the Association following the completion of the match.

52.0 Law 4 – The Ball

52.1 Law 4.2 Approval and control of balls

The following shall apply in addition to Law 4.2:

- (1) New four-piece 142g Kookaburra white regulation, regulation reject, club match or Kookaburra Practice balls will be used in all matches.
- (2) In the event the bowling team is unable to comply with PC 52.1(1), that team shall forfeit the match.

- (3) For the first innings of the match, the umpires will take control of the new ball immediately following the toss. For any subsequent innings, the umpires will take control of the new ball prior to the scheduled commencement.

52.2 Law 4.5 Ball lost or becoming unfit for play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 4.5:

Teams must have available replacement balls which can be used in the event the match ball is lost during play. Any club failing to comply with the rule may incur a \$50 deduction per breach at the discretion of the SCA COM. Umpires are to include such information in their Umpire Match Report.

53.0 Law 11 – Intervals

53.1 Law 11.3 Duration of intervals

Law 11.3 shall be replaced by the following:

- (1) The start time of matches will be determined by the SCA roster. There will be two sessions of 1 hour & 15 minutes each separated by a mandatory 10-minute interval between innings.
- (2) If the innings of the team batting first is completed prior to the scheduled time for the interval, the interval shall take place immediately and the Innings of the team batting second will commence correspondingly earlier.

53.2 Law 11.8 Intervals for drinks

Law 11.8 shall be replaced by the following:

No drinks intervals shall be permitted. An individual player may be given a drink either on the boundary edge or at the fall of a wicket, on the field, provided that no playing time is wasted. No other drinks shall be taken onto the field without the permission of the umpires.

53.3 Extra Playing Time

No extra time shall be permitted to make up for any time lost.

- (1) For the purpose of determining penalties, the following allowances shall be taken into account:
 - (a) Actual time taken for treatment of an injured player on the field
 - (b) Actual time taken for a player leaving the field in the event of serious injury
 - (c) Actual time taken to dry a wet ball
 - (d) Actual time to find or replace a ball
 - (e) Actual time lost due to all other circumstances that are beyond the control of the fielding side excluding PC 53.3(2)
- (2) There shall be no allowances given for:

- (a) Wickets falling;
- (b) Drinks Intervals;

54.0 Law 13 – Innings

54.1 Law 13.1 Number of innings

Law 13.1 shall be replaced by the following;

Matches will consist of one innings per side, each innings being limited to 20 overs.

A minimum of 10 overs per team shall constitute a match, except when a team is dismissed in less than 10 overs or a result is achieved.

54.2 Length of Innings

(1) Uninterrupted Matches

- (a) Each team shall bat for the number of overs as outlined in PC 54.1 unless all out earlier, or, in the case of the team batting second, passing the score of the team batting first. A team shall not be permitted to declare its innings closed.
- (b) If either team fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the innings, play shall continue until the required number of overs has been bowled. Should this occur in the first innings of the match the interval shall not be extended and the team batting second shall commence at the scheduled time except as in PC 54.2(2).
- (c) If either team fails to bowl the required number of overs by the scheduled time for cessation of the innings, penalty will be applied as per PC 63.3

(2) Delayed or Interrupted Matches

- (a) The object shall always be to reschedule the number of overs so that both teams have the opportunity of batting for the same number of overs where possible. A team shall not be permitted to declare its innings closed.
- (b) The calculation of the number of overs to be bowled shall be based on an average rate of 3.75 minutes or part thereof per over in the total time available for play in all grades. Refer to Table 14 at conclusion of this section. If a reduction of the number of overs is required, any recalculation must not cause the match to be rescheduled to finish earlier than the original cessation time. This may require one extra over for both teams.
- (c) Fractions are to be ignored in all calculations re number of overs.
- (d) It must be possible to schedule a minimum of 10 over per side for a result to be achievable. Refer PC 54.1

(3) Delay or Interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting First

- (a) If the number of overs of the team batting first is reduced, a fixed time will be specified for the completion of the first session, by applying the provisions of PC 54.2(2)

- (b) If the required number of overs by the rescheduled time for cessation of the first session have not been bowled, play shall continue as per PC 54.2(1)(b) and,
 - (c) Unless determined otherwise by the Umpires or Referee (if appointed), penalty for slow over rate will be as per PC 63.3
- (4) Delay or Interruption to the Innings of the Team Batting Second:
- (a) If there is a suspension in play during the second innings, the overs shall be reduced at the rate as outlined in PC 54.2(2) except that, when the innings of the team batting first has been completed prior to the scheduled time for the interval between innings, the reduction of overs will not commence until an amount of time equivalent to that by which the second innings started early has elapsed.
 - (b) If the required number of overs have not been bowled in the scheduled time for cessation, play shall continue as per PC 54.2(1)(b) and,
 - (c) Unless determined otherwise by the Umpires or Referee (if appointed), penalty for slow over rate will be as per PC 63.3

55.0 Law 16 – The Result

55.1 Law 16.2 – A Win

The following shall apply in addition to Law 16.2:

A result can only be achieved if both teams have had the opportunity of batting for at least 10 overs. The team scoring the highest number of runs shall be declared the winner.

If due to a suspension in play the team batting second receives a lesser number of overs than the team batting first, a revised target score to win shall be for the team batting second to score the average per over equal to the first innings score plus one run for each over less than the first innings.

Example: First innings score, 100 off 20 scheduled overs = 5 runs per over (even if the team is dismissed in less than the scheduled or rescheduled number of overs). Second innings reduced to 10 overs now requires $10 \times 5 = 50$ plus 10 for the reduction of 10 overs = a winning total of 60.

55.2 Law 16 – All other matches – Tie or Draw

Law 16.5.1 shall be replaced by Appendix B

56.0 Law 17 – The Over

56.1 Law 17.1 Number of balls

Law 17.1 shall be replaced by the following;

- (1) In the interest of time, a maximum eight deliveries per over shall be bowled regardless of the number of wides or no balls bowled in an over, apart from the final two overs of any innings and with the exception of PC 56.1 (2).
- (2) If the final ball of an over restricted in length in accordance with PC 56.1(1) is a front foot no-ball, subsequent deliveries shall be permitted for PC 58.3 to be applied.

56.2 Change of Ends

The following will apply in addition to Law 17:

In the interest of time, all overs will be bowled from one end. At the commencement of each innings, the bowling team will advise umpires which end they will bowl from.

57.0 Law 19 – Boundaries

57.1 Law 19.1 The boundary of the field of play

The following shall apply in addition to Law 19.1:

The boundaries shall be between 40 - 45 metres. Distance shall be measured from the centre of the pitch to be used.

58.0 Law 21 – The No Ball

58.1 Law 21.7 Ball Pitching off the Wicket (artificial)

Any ball that when bowled, pitches off the surface of artificial pitches shall be called a no ball.

58.2 Law 21.10 – Ball bouncing overhead height of striker

Law 21.10 shall be replaced by PC 63.1

58.3 Free Hit After a No Ball

The delivery following a front foot no ball shall be a free hit for whichever batter is facing it. If the delivery for the free hit is not a legitimate delivery (any kind of No ball or Wide), then the next delivery will become a free hit for whichever batter is facing it.

For any free hit, the striker can only be dismissed under the circumstances that apply for a No ball even if the delivery for the free hit is called a Wide. Field changes are not permitted for free hit deliveries unless:

- a) There is a change of striker

The bowler's end umpire will signal a free hit by (after the normal No Ball signal) extending one arm straight upwards and moving it in a circular motion.

59.0 Law 22 – Wide Ball

59.1 Law 22.1 Judging a Wide

Law 22.1 and Law 22.4.1 shall be replaced by the following:

- (1) The batters off and leg side are determined by their stance when the ball first becomes live for that delivery.
- (2) If the bowler bowls a ball, not being a No ball, the umpire shall adjudge it a Wide if, according to the definitions in (2) below:
 - (a) the ball passes wide of where the striker is standing, and which also would have passed wide of the striker standing in a normal guard position.

- (b) after pitching the ball passes above or would have passed above head height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease.
- (3) The ball will be considered as passing wide of the striker unless it is sufficiently within reach for her to be able to hit it with the bat by means of a normal cricket stroke.
- (4) A delivery passing the striker on the offside outside the Offside Wide Guideline shall be a Wide provided she maintains a normal batting position and has not brought the ball within reach. If, in the opinion of the umpire, the striker has brought the ball within reach, the Offside Wide Guideline shall be disregarded, and the umpire shall apply a general interpretation consistent with the normal operation of Law 22.
- (5) Any delivery that passes the striker outside the return crease shall be a Wide regardless of whether she has brought the ball within reach.
- (6) A delivery passing the striker's stumps on the leg side without any contact with the striker's bat or person shall be a Wide unless:
 - (a) the ball passes between the striker and the stumps.
 - (b) the striker moves toward the offside and, in the umpire's opinion, the ball would have made contact with the striker in a normal batting position.
 - (c) the striker is attempting to play, or has aborted an attempt to play, a reverse sweep, switch hit or any type of reverse stroke. In this scenario, the def

60.0 Law 25 - Batter innings and runners

60.1 Law 25.4 Batter retiring

The following shall apply in addition to Law 25.4:

A batter must retire their innings once they have scored 35 runs. Retired batters will be allowed to resume their innings in the order they retired once all other batters have had the opportunity to bat, should overs permit.

If a batter is retired and does not recommence their innings, they will be recorded retired not out.

61.0 Law 28 – The Fielder

61.1 Law 28.4 Limitation of on side fielders

The following shall apply in addition to Law 28.4:

At the instant of delivery, there may not be more than 4 fielders on the leg side.

61.2 Other Fielding Restrictions

In addition to PC 61.1, further fielding restrictions shall apply to certain overs in each innings. The nature of such fielding restrictions and the overs during which they shall apply (hereinafter referred to as the Fielding Restriction Overs (FROs)) are set out in the following paragraphs. Refer Annexure A.

- (1) Two semicircles shall be drawn on the field of play. The semicircles shall have as their centre the middle stump at either end of the pitch. The radius of each of the semicircles shall be 30 yards (27.43 metres). The semicircles shall be linked by two

parallel straight lines drawn on the field. The fielding restriction areas should be marked by continuous painted white lines or 'dots' at 5-yard (4.57 metres) intervals, each 'dot' to be covered by white plastic or rubber (but not metal) disc measuring 7 inches (18 cm) in diameter.

- (2) For the first 4 overs only of each innings, only two fielders are permitted to be outside the fielding restriction circle.
- (3) For the remaining overs of each innings only three fielders are permitted to be outside the fielding circle at the instant of delivery.

62.0 Law 40 – Timed Out

62.1 Law 40.1 Out Timed Out

Law 40.1 shall apply except that:

The incoming batter must be in position to take guard or for her partner to be ready to receive the next ball within 60 seconds of the fall of the previous wicket. The incoming batter is expected to be ready to make her way to the wicket immediately a wicket falls and is expected to jog to the wicket.

63.0 Law 41 – Fair and Unfair Play

63.1 Law 41.6 Dangerous and Unfair Short Pitched Bowling

The following shall apply in addition to Law 41.6:

- (1) No short-pitched deliveries are allowed. A short-pitched delivery is one that passes or would have passed above the shoulder of the batter standing upright at the popping crease. Any short-pitched delivery shall be called and signalled a no ball.
- (2) Any delivery which passes or would have passed above shoulder height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease is deemed dangerous and unfair if, in the opinion of the bowler's end umpire it is likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.
- (3) In the event of a bowler bowling a short pitched delivery as defined above in 63.1(2), the umpire at the bowler's end shall, in the first instance, call and signal No ball and when the ball is dead, caution the bowler and issue a first and final warning. The umpire shall inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batsmen at the wicket of what has occurred.
- (4) Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal No ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof.
- (5) The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- (6) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batter at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side. In addition, the umpire shall note any occurrence in the Umpire Match Report.

63.2 Law 41.7 Dangerous and Unfair non-pitching deliveries

The following shall apply in place of Law 41.7.1 and 41.7.2:

- (1) Any delivery which passes or would have passed on the full above waist height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease shall be a no ball.
- (2) Any delivery which passes or would have passed on the full above waist height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease is deemed dangerous and unfair if, in the opinion of the bowler's end umpire it is likely to inflict physical injury on the striker.
- (3) In the event of a bowler bowling a high full pitched ball as defined above in (2), the umpire at the bowler's end shall, in the first instance, call and signal No ball and when the ball is dead, caution the bowler and issue a first and final warning. The umpire shall inform the other umpire, the captain of the fielding side and the batter at the wicket of what has occurred.
- (4) Should there be any further instance by the same bowler in that innings, the umpire shall call and signal No ball and when the ball is dead direct the captain to take the bowler off forthwith. If necessary, the over shall be completed by another bowler, who shall neither have bowled the previous over, or part thereof, nor be allowed to bowl the next over, or part thereof.
- (5) The bowler thus taken off shall not be allowed to bowl again in that innings.
- (6) The umpire will report the occurrence to the other umpire, the batter at the wicket and as soon as possible to the captain of the batting side. In addition, the umpire shall note any occurrence in the Umpire Match Report.

63.3 Over-Rate Penalties

All sides are expected to be in position to bowl the first ball of the last of their 20 overs within 1 hour and 15 minutes playing time. In the event of them failing to do so, the full quota of overs will be completed, and the batting side will be credited with 3 runs for every whole over that has not been bowled. This will apply to both innings of the match. If the side batting second is credited with runs in this way and this consequently takes their score past that of the side batting first, then the match shall be deemed to be won by the side batting second. All penalties in this regard will be imposed immediately the ball first becomes dead after the scheduled or re-scheduled cessation time for the innings.

If the innings is terminated before the scheduled or re-scheduled cut-off time, no over-rate penalty shall apply. If the innings is interrupted, the over-rate penalty will apply based on the re-scheduled cessation time for that innings.

The Umpire shall inform the fielding team Captain when taking the field for the first time and on every subsequent occasion if play is interrupted by the weather, the scheduled cessation time for that innings. The Umpire at the bowler's end will inform the fielding Captain, the batter and his/her fellow Umpire of any time allowances as and when they arise. This matter will not be subject to retrospective negotiation. In addition, in all reduced overs matches, the fielding team will be given one overs leeway.

63.4 LBW Rule

The striker is out LBW if all the circumstances set out in dot points 1. 5 apply:

1. The bowler delivers a ball, not being a No ball;
2. The ball, if it is not intercepted full-pitch, pitches in line between wicket and wicket or on the off side of the striker's wicket;

3. The ball not having previously touched her bat, the striker intercepts the ball, either full-pitch or after pitching, with any part of her person;

4. The point of impact, even if above the level of the bails, has made no genuine attempt to play the ball with her bat, hasn't offered a shot and is between wicket and wicket.

5. But for the interception, the ball would have hit the wicket.

6. If a genuine attempt has been made by the striker to play the ball with her bat, rules 1 to 5 are cancelled out, the decision would be not out.