

New fast bowling directive effective from March 1st

Age	Maximum overs per spell	Maximum overs in a day
11 and under	4	8
12-13	5	10
14-15	5	12
16-17	6	15
18-19	7	18

Consequences for Non compliance

Where an appointed umpire is officiating

- If the umpires realise a bowler is bowling over his limit then the bowlers end umpire stops the game and informs both bowler and captain. If the over has already commenced another bowler must complete the over which will count towards his own allocation of overs.
- If this is not followed then the umpires will class this as time wasting and if the ball is in play will call and signal dead ball and inform the captain and issue a first and final warning
- If still not following requirement then as per the time wasting law 5 penalty runs are awarded.
- Further non compliance will result in the match being awarded to the batting side as this constitutes a refusal to play .

Where an appointed umpire is not officiating

- If a fast bowler exceeds his limit the acting umpire must stop the game and instruct the fast bowler and their captain that he must stop bowling having exceeded his limit . If an over has already commenced then a replacement bowler will complete the over which counts as one of his own over allocation
- The acting umpire must not continue the game until the fast bowler has stopped or has been replaced. or circumstances where the active umpire hasn't not requested the bowler stop, the captain of the batting side must not allow their players to continue batting until the bowler has been replaced. If play hasn't resumed within 15 minutes the game is deemed to be forfeited by the fielding side and the match is awarded to the batting side

Appointed umpire means an umpire who is appointed by a league , recreational cricket board or the ECB ACO to officiate at any match taking place in recreational cricket ([including](#) practice matches)