



North London Cricket Club *est 1877*

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Code of Conduct and The Spirit of Cricket

Ratified by NLCC Management Committee: 17th August 2020
Last reviewed and updated: 13th August 2020

North London Cricket Club (The Club) has adopted the England and Wales Cricket Board's Code of Conduct and the principles of its Spirit of Cricket as set out below. This document makes several references to The Laws Of Cricket and they can viewed at: <https://www.lords.org/mcc/the-laws-of-cricket>

The Club has adopted the following specific rule in relation to the Coronavirus pandemic:

Members and guests are required to adhere to the government's, the ECB's and the Club's COVID-19 guidelines & procedures laid down from time to time, which include the nationally-imposed quarantine periods for people returning from abroad.

The Club has adopted three codes of conduct produced by the ECB and updated from time to time. This Code of Conduct should be read in conjunction with these documents which are available on the Club's website or can be found at <https://www.ecb.co.uk/safeguarding/safeguarding-resources>
They are:

1. Code of Conduct for Cricket Club Members and Guests
2. All Stars Cricket Activators Code of Conduct
3. Code of Conduct for Coaches

ECB Code of Conduct

- 1) The ECB is committed to maintaining the highest standards of behaviour 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.
- 2) The captains are responsible at all times for ensuring that play is conducted within the Spirit of Cricket as well as within the Laws. In junior matches this responsibility will also fall on managers.
- 3) 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.
- 4) Players and Team Officials shall not intimidate, assault or attempt to intimidate or assault an Umpire, another Player or Spectator.

- 5) Players and Team Officials shall not use crude and/or abusive language (known as “sledging”) nor make offensive gestures or hand signals nor deliberately distract an opponent.
- 6) Players and Team Officials shall not make racially abusive comments nor indulge in racially abusive actions against fellow players, officials, members and supporters. Clubs must operate an active open-door membership policy whilst respecting player qualification regulations and welcome players/members irrespective of ethnic origin.
- 7) Players and Team Officials shall not use or in any way be concerned in the use or distribution of illegal drugs.
- 8) Clubs must take adequate steps to ensure the good behaviour of their members and supporters towards players and Umpires. 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 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 or junior managers.

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

Responsibility of the Captains

The Captains are responsible at all times for ensuring that play is conducted within the Spirit of the Game as well as within the Laws.

Players’ Conduct

In the event that any Player failing to comply with the instructions of the Umpire, criticising his decision by word or action, or showing dissent, or generally behaving in a manner which might bring the game into disrepute, the Umpires 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.

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 when required.

3. The Umpires are authorised to intervene in the cases of

- time wasting
- damaging the pitch
- intimidatory bowling
- tampering with the ball
- any other action that they consider to be unfair

4. The Spirit of the Game involves respect for

- your opponents
- your own captain and team
- the role of the umpires and
- the game's traditional values.

5. It is against the Spirit of the Game to:

- dispute the umpire's decision by word, action or gesture
- direct abusive language towards an opponent or umpire
- indulge in cheating or any sharp practice, for instance:
 - (a) to appeal knowing that the batsman is not out
 - (b) to advance towards an umpire in an aggressive manner when appealing
 - (c) to 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. Players, captains and umpires together set the tone for the conduct of a cricket match and every player is expected to make an important contribution to this.

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.