

THE WORLD CROQUET FEDERATION
LAWS OF ASSOCIATION CROQUET
SEVENTH EDITION

with Official Rulings and interspersed Commentary produced by
the World Croquet Federation's
Association Croquet Laws Committee

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PREFACE

The intention of this 7th Edition of the Laws of Association Croquet, the first major revision for 20 years, is primarily to clarify them, rather than to make any significant changes to the way the sport is played. Many of the changes incorporated here were in the commentary on the previous edition. Others have been the subject of discussion amongst players and referees, with agreement being reached that the changes are desirable. Stylistic changes recommended in the 6th Edition commentary have also been made, including a new numbering system; a Glossary, which defines terms which are italicised when they first appear in a Law; and more modern and gender neutral language. Greater commonality, in both substance and language, with the Rules of Golf Croquet has also been an objective: the hoops are now numbered 1-12, but with the historical naming retained as an alternative. Super-advanced, alternate stroke doubles and time limited games are now covered within the main body of the laws.

The main change that players should be aware of is the introduction of the concept of critical strokes, for which the traditionally lenient treatment of accidental contact between mallet and ball, while casting or otherwise, no longer applies. For these strokes, such contact will now constitute a stroke (see the Glossary, Laws 8 and 36).

Referees are given more guidance about dealing with unauthorised advice and slow play. The treatment of borderline cases and multiple errors and interferences has now been defined.

PUBLICATION OF DOCUMENTS

The Laws, and Refereeing Regulations, are maintained by the Association Croquet Laws Committee (ACLC), a committee of the World Croquet Federation (WCF). The Laws and Refereeing Regulations are formally approved by the Council of the WCF and are published on the WCF's website.

A commentary on the Laws has been prepared by the ACLC and is incorporated in this combined document. The ACLC may also find it necessary from time to time to issue official rulings on the interpretation to be applied to one or more of the Laws. Those rulings are published in a section of this combined document. A separate, stand-alone document containing just the official rulings and the commentary is also published by the ACLC under the auspices of the WCF. The official rulings contained in each of these documents constitute the Official Rulings on the Laws of Association Croquet (ORLAC) as described in Law 63.1.

The 7th Edition Laws have been adopted by Croquet New Zealand and are effective within New Zealand from 1 July 2021.

COMMENTARY: STRUCTURE OF THE LAWS

The Laws are divided into four numbered parts, which are in turn sub-divided into lettered sections. These four parts are preceded by a glossary, which also forms part of the Laws and defines terms that are used throughout the Laws. Accompanying the Laws and placed at the end of their text are two tables, seven appendices, a handicapping schedule and a comprehensive index.

Part 1, Introduction, has three sections: 1A, summarising the game; 1B, containing laws relating to the court and its equipment; and 1C, containing laws relating to the turns and strokes that comprise the game and defining the status of the balls of the game.

Part 2, Level Singles Play, has four sections. These contain the core laws of the basic level singles game. Section 2A describes the level singles game as it should be played. Section 2B contains general laws relating to *errors* and *interferences* with play, collectively known as irregularities. Section 2C then specifies the treatment of the errors, while section 2D similarly deals with the interferences.

Part 3, Other Forms of Play, has five sections dealing with modifications to the laws of Part 2 applicable to other types of play: 3A, advanced singles play; 3B, super-advanced singles play; 3C, handicap singles play; 3D, doubles play; and 3E, shortened games. Section 3D contains laws applicable to two forms of doubles: the form that has traditionally been played, here termed ordinary doubles; and the form in which the players of a side play alternate strokes, termed alternate stroke doubles. Each form may be played as any of the four types defined above for singles: level doubles; advanced doubles; super-advanced doubles; and handicap doubles.

Part 4, Conduct of the Game, has two sections. 4A contains general laws specifying the duties and responsibilities of the players for the conduct of the game. 4B contains laws relating to special formats of play plus the overriding law dealing with the interpretation of the other laws and specifying how breaches of those laws are to be handled.

The two accompanying tables bring together and summarise how the laws deal with different situations. They are intended as a finding aid for players and referees.

The first two appendices give detailed specifications for the court and its equipment. The next four state how the main laws are to be adapted for less common types of play. The final appendix sets out the procedure for resolving an impasse in play, previously included as an official ruling.

Abbreviations used in the Commentary

B, R, K and Y	Blue, Red, Black and Yellow Balls
Bab	the player of Blue or Black
Roy	the player of Red or Yellow
Betty, Ron, Ken, Yvonne	the players of Blue, Red, Black and Yellow respectively in doubles
ACLCL	the Association Croquet Laws Committee of the World Croquet Federation

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GLOSSARY

The terms set out below are listed alphabetically. Where a term is used in the Laws it is italicised the first time it occurs within each law. Italicised terms have the meaning assigned here rather than any alternative meaning. Terms defined here that are used elsewhere in this glossary are also italicised.

Ball at rest A *ball in play* that is stationary on the court. (Law 9.3)

Ball in hand A ball of the game that has been a *ball in play* but that the *striker* must place or may reposition on the court before the next *stroke*. A ball in hand is an *outside agency*. (Law 9.2)

Ball in play A ball of the game is a ball in play from the time it is placed on the court in the position from which it is played into the game until the end of the *stroke* in which it is pegged out, except for those periods when it is a *ball in hand*.

Baulk-lines Those portions of the *yard-line* that extend from the *corner spots* at corners I and III to their intersections with a line extended through the centres of hoops 5 and 6 are known as the A and B baulk-lines respectively. The ends of the baulk-lines may be marked on the court's *boundary* but any raised markers used must not intrude or lean into the court. See Diagram 1.

Bisque and half-bisque A bisque is an extra turn given to a player or side in handicap play. A half-bisque is a restricted bisque during which no point may be scored for any ball. (Law 42)

Body References to touching or other contact with a player or a player's body include all items, other than the mallet or clips, worn or carried by the player at the start of the *stroke*, which are treated as part of the player's body. Similarly, references to a part of the body include any clothing, shoes or gloves covering it.

Boundary The innermost edge of the marking or physical line used to define the perimeter of the court. The boundaries of a court are known as the north, south, east and west boundaries regardless of the geographical orientation of the court. See Diagram 1. (Law 4.3)

Cannon A *croquet stroke* in which the *striker's ball* and the ball from which croquet is to be taken are part of a *group of balls*. (Law 18.4)

Continuation stroke A *stroke* that is played when the *striker* is entitled to continue the turn after playing a *croquet stroke* or scoring a *hoop point* for the *striker's ball*, but is not required to *take croquet* immediately. (Law 19)

Corner flags Flags coloured blue, red, black and yellow mounted on posts about 12 inches (305 mm) high, optionally placed in corners I, II, III and IV respectively to define the corners. See Diagram 2. (Law 6.2)

Corner pegs White pegs, measuring about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (19 mm) in diameter and about 3 inches (76 mm) in height above the ground, optionally placed on the *boundary* one yard (0.914 metres) from each corner (measured to the further side of the corner peg) to indicate the extent of the corner area. See Diagram 2. (Law 6.3)

Corner spot The point where two portions of the *yard-line* meet at right-angles. See Diagram 2.

Critical position A position in which a ball is at rest where a minor change in the position could materially affect future play. Examples include positions in or near hoops, wired positions, and positions on or near the *yard-line* or *boundary*.

Critical stroke Any *stroke* for which the *striker's ball* is in a *critical position* as far as the intended outcome of the stroke is concerned. (Laws 8.5, 36.2.2 and 36.2.3)

Croquet stroke A *stroke* that is played with the *striker's ball* in contact with another ball, except in circumstances where the *striker's ball* is in a lawful position in contact with a *dead ball* and the *striker* is required to play a *continuation stroke*.

Dead ball See Live and dead balls.

Discovery An *error* or *interference* is discovered when the *striker* or an active referee announces it, the opponent *forestalls* play in respect of it, or it is uncovered during investigation of another claimed irregularity. Discovery before a *stroke* means discovery before the stroke is played.

Double-banked games When two games are played simultaneously on a court they use differently coloured sets of balls and are said to be double-banked. (Law 59)

Error A mistake in play, made by the *striker* or a player acting as the striker, which may require *rectification*. The only errors are those defined by Laws 26 to 29 and, in alternate stroke doubles, Law 48.4.

Forestalling A player forestalls play to fulfil the player's responsibilities for the conduct of the game by requesting the *striker* to cease play. (Law 23)

Group of balls Either a 3-ball group or a 4-ball group. A 3-ball group is formed by one ball being in contact with two other balls. A 4-ball group is formed by the fourth ball being in contact with a 3-ball group. (Law 18.4)

Half-bisque See Bisque and half-bisque.

Hampered stroke A *stroke* in which the *striker* has to take special care because the swing of the mallet or the striker's normal stance is impeded by a hoop, the peg, or a ball not in contact with the *striker's ball* nor intended to be *roqueted* by it. (Law 29.2.3)

Hoop in order The hoop in order for a ball is the hoop that the ball is required to score next in the sequence and direction shown in Diagram 1.

Hoop point A point which a ball scores by passing through its *hoop in order* as a consequence of one or more *strokes*. (Law 20)

Interference An irregularity in play other than an *error*, caused by a player or an *outside agency*, which may need to be remedied. Interferences are defined by Laws 31 to 38.

Jaws of a hoop The space enclosed by and including the inner surfaces of the uprights, the surface created by raising a straight edge touching both hoop uprights on the *playing side of the hoop* from the ground to the crown of the hoop and the equivalent surface on the *non-playing side of the hoop*. (Laws 16.3, 20 and 21)

Lift hoops The hoops which, when scored by a player in advanced or super-advanced play, entitle the player of the next turn to begin that turn by optionally lifting a ball of that player's side and playing the first *stroke* of the turn as specified in the individual laws. (Laws 39, 40 and 52)

Limit of claims The point in time by which the *discovery* of an *error* or *interference* must occur if it is to be remedied.

Line of play The sequence of actions the *striker* adopts or attempts including, but not limited to: aiming to move a ball to a specific position on the court; choosing to play with a particular ball; making a particular leave; deciding how many points to score; quitting the court in the belief that the turn has ended; and, in handicap play, deciding whether to play a *half-bisque* or *bisque* under Law 42.7. It also includes the decision the opponent may be required to make on whether or not a fault should be *rectified* under Law 29.3.2.

Live and dead balls All balls other than the *striker's ball* are live at the start of each turn. A live ball may be *roqueted* and have croquet taken from it. A live ball becomes dead when croquet is taken from it and, within that turn, becomes live again when the striker's ball scores a *hoop point*. (Law 9.5)

Loose impediments Small items such as worm casts, leaves, nuts, refuse and similar material lying on the surface of the court. (Law 34.6.2)

Misplaced ball A ball of the game that is not in its lawful position on the court, except when it is a *ball in hand* or has been temporarily moved to avoid interference in accordance with Law 28.2.2.

Non-playing side of the hoop The side opposite to the *playing side* of the *hoop in order* for a ball. See Diagram 3.

Outside agency Any agency that may not lawfully affect play, apart from weather or the consequences of weather or, except in exceptional circumstances dealt with under the overriding law, *loose impediments* on the court. Examples include: animals; spectators; a referee; the players or equipment from another game; a *ball in hand*; a ball that is not a *ball in play*; a clip not attached to a hoop or the peg; the peg extension when not attached to the peg; and other stray objects. (Law 34.6.1)

Partner In ordinary doubles, the player of the side in play who is not the *striker* for the current turn. In alternate stroke doubles, the player of the side in play who is not the striker for the current *stroke*.

Partner ball The ball of the *striker's* side that is not the *striker's ball* for the current turn.

Peel To score a *hoop point* for any ball other than the *striker's ball* as a consequence of a *stroke*. (Law 5.3.4)

Playing side of the hoop The side of the *hoop in order* for a ball from which the ball runs the hoop to score the *hoop point*. See Diagram 3.

Playing characteristics (of a mallet) The mallet's effectiveness in playing different types of *strokes*. (Law 5.5.3)

Questionable stroke A *stroke* concerning which either the *striker* or the opponent suspects that its fairness or effect may be doubtful. Examples include, without limitation: a stroke in which a fault might be committed; an attempted *roquet* of a ball in a hoop; a distant peg-out; and any stroke that might cause a ball to leave the court when the striker is unable to ensure its accurate placement on the *yard-line* in a *critical* or potentially *critical position*. (Law 55.4)

Rectification The actions necessary to correct an *error*. Rectification involves replacing balls affected by *strokes in error* and the cancellation of points scored. (Law 25.3)

Redress The actions necessary to correct an *interference* under Laws 31 to 33. Redress is generally followed by a *replay*. (Laws 16.2.4, 30.3 and 31 to 33)

Replay A period of play involving one or more *strokes* as part of the remedy for an *interference*. Depending on the circumstances, in a replay the *striker* may be required to repeat the same stroke(s) with the same objectives as in the original play, to follow a different *line of play* from that taken originally, or to have a free choice of the stroke or strokes to play and their objectives. (Laws 31 to 35 and 38.2)

Roquet A contact between the *striker's ball* and a *live ball* during a *stroke*, except when the striker's ball has hit a different live ball earlier in the stroke. A roquet normally entitles the *striker* to extend the turn by *taking croquet* from the ball roqueted. (Laws 17 and 21)

Rover ball A ball that has scored all of its *hoop points*. (Law 2.5)

Single-ball stroke A *stroke* at the start of which the *striker's ball* is not in contact with another ball. (Laws 2.6.2 and 29.2.3.2)

Special damage Damage to the surface of the court other than the normal hazards of an indifferent court. Examples of special damage are: a hole on a *corner spot*; an unrepaired or imperfectly repaired divot, hoop hole or peg hole; a protruding tree root; and a sprinkler head. A depression due to wear in a hoop is not special damage. (Law 37.3)

State of the game Factual information about the game that includes, but is not limited to: which ball the *striker* has chosen as the *striker's ball*; the correct positions of the balls or clips; the colour of a ball or clip; whether an *error* or *interference* has been committed; which player is responsible for the position of a ball; whether a ball has been *roqueted* or hit or has moved; whether a ball has scored a *hoop point* or is clear of a given side of a hoop; whether there is an entitlement to a lift, contact or free placement; and the amount of time or number of *bisques* remaining. (Law 54)

Striker The player of the current turn, or of the current *stroke* in alternate stroke doubles.

Striker's ball The ball the *striker* chooses to play, or is required to play in accordance with these laws, during the current turn.

Striking period The period during which a fault under Law 29.1 may be committed. (Law 8)

Stroke The *striker's* attempt to hit a *ball at rest* with a mallet as part of a turn, or a declaration by the *striker*, made verbally or by gesture, that the ball will be left where it lies. A stroke includes any resulting movement of *balls in play*. (Law 8)

Strokes in error The *stroke* in which an *error* is committed and any subsequent strokes played before the error is *discovered* or its *limit of claims* is reached, whichever occurs first.

Taking croquet The *striker* takes croquet by playing a *croquet stroke*. The ball from which croquet is taken is known as the croqueted ball. (Law 18)

Wrong ball A wrong ball is played when the *striker* plays the first *stroke* of a turn with a *ball in play* that is not permitted to be the *striker's ball* for that turn, or a subsequent stroke with a ball in play that is not the *striker's ball* for the turn. (Laws 12 and 27)

Yard-line The unmarked line within the court one yard (0.914 metres) from and parallel to the nearest *boundary*. See Diagram 1.

Yard-line area The space between the *boundary* and the *yard-line*.

Yard-line ball A *ball at rest* on the *yard-line*. (Law 15)

COMMENTARY: GLOSSARY

G1 The glossary assigns specific meanings to terms that are used in more than one place in the body of the Laws. Some definitions now in the glossary occurred within the body of the Laws in the 6th Edition; others are newly defined. Where these defined terms occur in the Laws and are to have the meaning assigned in the glossary, they are identified in italics the first time they occur within each law. Subsequent occurrences of the term within that law have this same specific meaning. The same practice is followed in this commentary.

COMMENTARY: CRITICAL STROKES AND HAMPERED STROKES

G2 Most terms defined in the glossary are described in this commentary under the laws to which they apply. It is appropriate here, however, to contrast the meaning and significance of two terms: *critical stroke* and *hampered stroke*, which are relevant to different laws and have distinct meanings but in some circumstances overlap because both terms can apply to the same *stroke*.

G3 **CRITICAL STROKES** A *critical stroke* is one for which the *striker's ball* is in a *critical position* so far as the outcome of the *stroke* the *striker* is about to play is concerned.

G3.1 The *striker's ball* is in a *critical position* in relation to a hoop that the *striker* wishes the ball to pass through (whether to run it to score the hoop, or to go through for any other purpose) if a minor change in the ball's position would significantly alter the likelihood of the ball going through the hoop.

G3.2 Likewise, the *striker's ball* is in a *critical position* in relation to an obstacle (a hoop, the peg or a ball not involved in the *stroke*) if a minor change in the *striker's ball's* position would materially change the degree of obstruction caused by the obstacle. The obstacle may obstruct either the intended path of the *striker's ball* or the swing of the mallet when the *striker* plays the intended stroke.

G3.3 Finally, the *striker's ball* is in a *critical position* in relation to another ball that the *striker* intends to involve in the *stroke* if the two balls are close together and their relative positions are such that a minor change in the position of the *striker's ball* would materially alter the achievability of the *striker's* intended line of play. This is particularly the case when the proximity of the *striker's ball* to the other ball creates a risk of a fault.

G4 Note that an obstacle will most often be close to the *striker's ball* when it causes a *stroke* to be considered *critical*. That is not the only possibility, however. If the obstacle is another ball located some distance behind the *striker's ball* and on or close to the intended line of swing of the mallet, so that the mallet contacting that ball would be a fault, the stroke should be considered critical if the

striker's intended backswing would reach or pass that ball. A minor sideways change in the position of the *striker's* ball could be sufficient to eliminate the obstruction.

G5 It is only the criticality of the position of the *striker's ball* that determines whether or not a *stroke* is a *critical stroke*. For example, if the *striker* is attempting to roquet a target ball of which only a sliver is visible just beyond a hoop, the stroke would be a critical stroke if the *striker's* ball were 30 cm from the hoop. A minor sideways change in its position would materially alter the difficulty of the stroke. But if the *striker's* ball were 5 metres from the hoop, the stroke would not qualify as a critical stroke: a minor change in the position of the *striker's* ball would make no material difference.

G6 For *strokes* played from a position close to a hoop when the *striker* is intending to score the *hoop point* for the *striker's ball*, it is the combination of the distance of the ball from the hoop and the angle that determines whether the stroke must be considered a *critical stroke*. Neither distance nor angle by itself makes the stroke critical. The determinant is whether a minor change in the position of the ball in the most unfavourable direction would materially affect the likelihood of the ball scoring the hoop.

G7 **HAMPERED STROKES** A *hampered stroke* is one in which the *striker* has to take special care because the swing of the mallet or the *striker's* stance is impeded by a hoop, the peg, or a ball that is neither in contact with the *striker's ball* nor one that the *striker* intends to *roquet* in the *stroke*. Thus, a *croquet stroke* is not hampered by the presence of the ball from which the *striker* is *taking croquet*, nor is a very short rush hampered by the proximity of the target ball to the *striker's* ball.

G8 A hoop, the peg or a ball *hampers* the swing of the mallet if their presence means the *striker* can play the intended *stroke* only with an abbreviated backswing. Any of them also hampers the swing if the *striker* has to play the stroke carefully to ensure the mallet does not hit the obstructing object on the way to hitting the *striker's ball*. A ball also hampers a stroke if it is close to and approximately level with the *striker's* ball, so that the *striker* has to be careful not to contact the ball immediately before or after hitting the *striker's* ball.

G9 A ball *hampers* a *stroke* if it is located close (in any direction) to where the *striker* would normally stand to play that stroke, requiring the *striker* to take care not to contact the ball while the stroke is being played nor while quitting the stance immediately afterwards. In most cases, a hoop or the peg will not similarly hamper a stroke by being located close to where the *striker* would stand to play the stroke (unless it also disrupts the swing of the mallet). It does not matter if the *striker* contacts the hoop or peg while playing the stroke or quitting the stance.

G10 A *stroke* that is *hampered* will be a fault if the ball is not struck by the end-face of the mallet or if the *striker's* mallet damages the court (see Law 29.2.3).

G11 **CONTRASTING CRITICAL STROKES AND HAMPERED STROKES** It is plausible that certain *strokes* must be considered both *critical* (making the law about accidental contact applicable) and *hampered* (bringing parts of the faults law into play). Some strokes will be critical but not hampered, while others may be hampered but not critical. The following examples illustrate the different possibilities.

G11.1 The *striker's ball* runs its hoop by not much more than a mallet head length and a hoop upright limits the *striker* to playing a short poke in an attempt to *roquet* a ball a short distance directly ahead. As well as being *hampered*, this *stroke* is also a *critical stroke*, because a small change in the *striker's* ball's position would alter the difficulty of the stroke.

G11.2 The *stroke* described in paragraph G5 above, where the *striker's ball* is close to a hoop and can hit only a sliver of the target ball, is *critical*. It is not a *hampered stroke* since neither the swing of the mallet nor the *striker's* stance is impeded.

G11.3 The *striker's ball* runs a hoop and stops just short of another ball, which the *striker* would like to rush to the far end of the court. The presence of the hoop behind the *striker* means the *striker* cannot play such a rush but can *roquet* the other ball a shorter distance. The *stroke* is *hampered* but is not a *critical stroke* providing that the *striker* just intends to play a gentle roquet.

COMMENTARY: DEALING WITH BORDERLINE POSITIONS

B1 A number of laws require a judgement to be made about the position of a *ball at rest*. Usually a test of the ball's position will yield a clear-cut answer, but on rare occasions the most accurate test

that can be done will produce a result that is on the borderline between two possibilities (e.g. whether a ball is on or off the court, or whether it has or has not scored its hoop). The 6th Edition of the Laws included guidance on deciding some of these borderline situations. The 7th Edition gives rulings on each borderline case.

B2 These rulings must not be used as substitutes for careful adjudication. They are to be invoked only when a careful and accurate test yields a borderline result, within the limits of accuracy of that test.

B3 These borderline cases and their rulings are summarised in Table 1 attached to the Laws. Each is also covered under the relevant law in this commentary. Because these situations arise only rarely, referees and players are not expected to remember the rulings, but should instead refer to Table 1 and the relevant law when a case does crop up.

B4 The borderline situations are:

- B4.1 whether a ball is off the court, Law 13.1.2 (it is off);
- B4.2 whether a ball to be placed on the *yard-line* will be in contact with another ball already on the yard-line or close to it, Law 15.9 (it is placed not in contact with the other ball);
- B4.3 whether a ball is wired from another, Law 16.5.3 (it is wired);
- B4.4 whether a ball has scored its hoop, Law 20.6.1 (it has scored it);
- B4.5 whether a ball placed for a *croquet stroke* is in a position from which it can run a hoop to score the *hoop point*, Law 20.6.2 (it can run and score the hoop from that position); and
- B4.6 whether the *striker's ball* can make hoop and roquet in the same *stroke* when there is another ball in a borderline position on the *non-playing side* of the hoop, Law 21.5 (the striker's ball cannot make hoop and roquet).

B5 There are three other borderline cases of a different type:

- B5.1 whether a fault was committed during a *stroke*, Law 29.6 (a fault is to be declared if a person adjudicating or the *striker* concludes it is more likely than not that the law was infringed);
- B5.2 whether a *stroke* about to be played is a *critical stroke*, Laws 8.5.4 and 36.4 (it is a critical stroke) or whether the stroke just played was a critical stroke, Law 8.5.4 (it was a critical stroke); and
- B5.3 whether a ball has been hit or has moved during a *stroke*, Law 55.6.2 (the opinion that there was contact or movement is generally to be preferred provided the player holding that opinion is well placed to make a judgement).

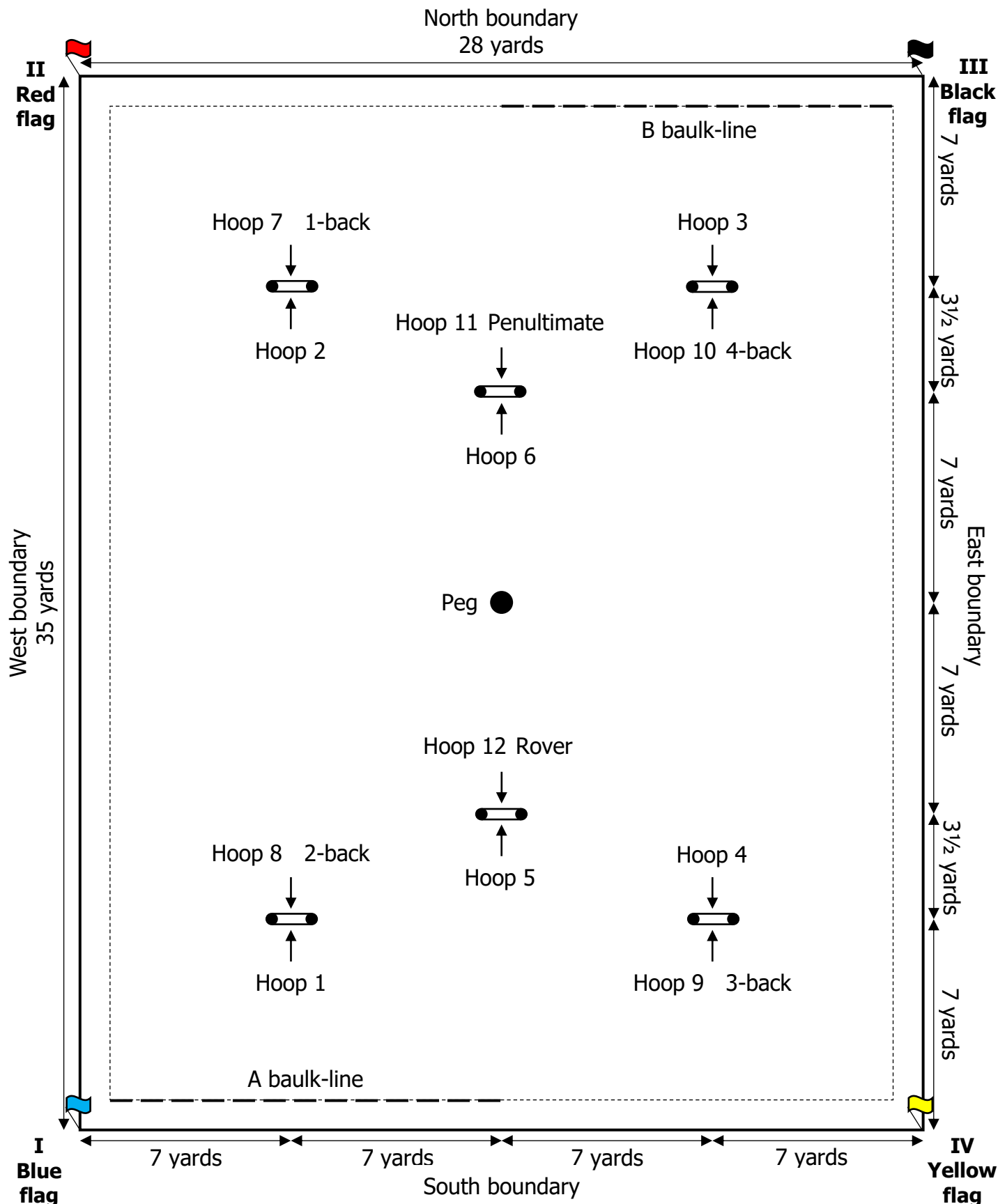


DIAGRAM 1: THE STANDARD COURT

- The corners are depicted by Roman numerals.
- The *yard-line*, indicated by the broken line, and the *baulk-lines* are not marked on the court.
- All distances are in yards. For metric conversions see Appendix 1.

PART 1 INTRODUCTION

A A SUMMARY OF THE GAME

1 OBJECTIVE OF THE GAME

1.1 The game of Association Croquet is played between two sides, each side comprising one player in singles or two players in doubles. The objective of the game is for each side to make each ball belonging to the side score 12 *hoop points* and a peg point, a total of 26 points, before the other side. Shortened and/or time-limited games may be played.

C1 COMMENTARY: OBJECTIVE OF THE GAME

C1.1 This introductory statement defines the objective of the game, specifying that it may be played as either singles or doubles and as a full 26-point game or in shortened and/or time-limited forms.

2 AN OUTLINE OF THE GAME

2.1 The provisions of Law 2 are subject to the more detailed laws that follow.

2.2 **HOW THE GAME IS PLAYED** The game is played by striking a ball with a mallet. The two sides play alternate turns throughout the game, subject to the use of extra turns known as *bisques* in handicap play (see Law 42). The *striker* is the player of the current turn (or current *stroke* of the turn in alternate stroke doubles) and during that turn may strike only the *striker's ball*; striking the *partner ball* or a ball of the other side constitutes a *wrong ball error*. By striking the striker's ball, the striker may cause it and other balls to move and score hoop or peg points.

2.3 **ALLOCATION OF BALLS** One side plays the blue and black balls and the other the red and yellow balls (or green and brown versus pink and white; other colour combinations and/or markings are also permitted). In a game of singles or alternate stroke doubles each player may play either ball of the side. In a game of ordinary doubles each player of a side plays one ball and may strike only that ball; striking the *partner's ball* constitutes a *wrong ball error*.

2.4 **SCORING HOOP POINTS** A ball scores a *hoop point* (see Law 20) by passing through the correct hoop in the order and direction shown as hoops 1 to 12 in Diagram 1. The last six of these hoops are also known as 1-back, 2-back, 3-back, 4-back, penultimate and rover respectively.

2.5 **SCORING A PEG POINT** A ball may score a peg point only when it is a *rover ball*. A rover ball scores a peg point by hitting the peg; it is then said to be pegged out and is removed from the game. Only when the *striker's ball* is a rover ball may it cause another rover ball to score a peg point.

2.6 THE TURN

2.6.1 **ENTITLEMENT TO PLAY EITHER BALL** Once all of the balls have been played into the game, each turn may be played with either ball of the side until one of them has been pegged out.

2.6.2 **FIRST STROKE** In any turn, the *striker* is initially entitled to play one *stroke* which may be either a *single-ball stroke* or, if Law 2.6.3 is satisfied, a *croquet stroke*.

2.6.3 **ENTITLEMENT TO TAKE CROQUET IN FIRST STROKE** If the *striker's ball* is in contact with another ball at the start of the turn, or may be placed in contact with another ball before the first *stroke* as a result of the *striker*:

2.6.3.1 being required to play the ball into the game in one of the first four turns under Law 11 (start of game); or

2.6.3.2 being entitled to and taking a lift under Law 16 (wiring lift) or Law 39 (optional lift or contact in advanced play) or Law 40 (optional lift or contact or free placement in super-advanced play),

the striker is entitled to play a *croquet stroke* immediately, involving a ball that the striker nominates as the croqueted ball by playing the stroke.

- 2.6.4 **ENTITLEMENT TO CONTINUE THE TURN** When the outcome of the first *stroke* of the turn is a *hoop point* (see Law 20.3) or a *roquet* (see Law 17.1) or when that first stroke is a *croquet stroke* played in accordance with Law 2.6.3, the *striker* is entitled to continue the turn by playing further strokes in accordance with Laws 2.6.5 to 2.6.9, using the ball initially chosen as the *striker's ball*, until a turn-ending event occurs (see Law 7.6). It is thus possible for the striker to score one or more points during the turn. In all strokes subsequent to the first, the striker's ball is played from where it came to rest at the end of the preceding stroke unless the striker is required to *take croquet* or the ball must be repositioned on the court in accordance with Laws 13 to 15.
- 2.6.5 **SCORING A HOOP POINT** When the *striker's ball* scores a *hoop point* for itself (see Law 20.3), the *striker* becomes entitled to play one extra *stroke*, which is known as a *continuation stroke* (see Law 19).
- 2.6.6 **MAKING A ROQUET AND TAKING CROQUET** Subject to the limitations specified in Law 17.2, when the *striker's ball* hits a *live ball* it is said to *roquet* that other ball (see Law 17.1) and the *striker* is then required to play a *croquet stroke*, *taking croquet* from the ball roqueted (see Law 18.1.1).
- 2.6.7 **OTHER REQUIREMENT TO TAKE CROQUET** The *striker* must also play a *croquet stroke* when the *striker's ball* is, or is lawfully finally placed, in contact with a *live ball* and the striker is entitled to continue the turn (see Law 18.1.2).
- 2.6.8 **CONTINUING AFTER TAKING CROQUET** After playing a *croquet stroke*, the *striker* becomes entitled to play a *continuation stroke* (see Law 19).
- 2.6.9 **ENTITLEMENT TO CONTINUE FOLLOWING CONTINUATION STROKE** The *striker* is entitled to continue the turn when the outcome of a *continuation stroke* is a *hoop point* or a *roquet*.
- 2.6.10 **LIMITATION ON TAKING CROQUET DURING TURN** The *striker's ball* may *take croquet* only once from each of the other *balls in play* during a turn unless it scores a *hoop point* for itself, in which case the right to *roquet* and take croquet once from each of the other balls in play is renewed.

C2 COMMENTARY: AN OUTLINE OF THE GAME

C2.1 This law summarises the game, and makes a number of points that are not repeated in the more detailed laws that follow. These include:

- C2.1.1 the sides play alternate turns throughout the game (Law 2.2);
- C2.1.2 the allocation of a ball or balls to each player and which balls partner each other (Law 2.3);
- C2.1.3 how *hoop points* are scored and the order in which they are scored (Law 2.4). Note that the hoop names used in Golf Croquet (hoops 1 to 12) have been adopted as the default, with the names used until now for the last 6 hoops (1-back to rover) in Association Croquet included as alternatives; and
- C2.1.4 when a ball may score a peg point or cause another ball to do so (Law 2.5).

C2.2 THE TURN

- C2.2.1 Law 2.6 specifies how a turn is played and the *strokes* that comprise a turn. It also covers the conditions under which each type of stroke entitles the *striker* to continue the turn. Note that additional strokes are earned one at a time (Laws 2.6.5 to 2.6.9). Making a *roquet* earns the striker the right only to play a *croquet stroke*. If the croquet stroke is played successfully, the striker earns the right to play a *continuation stroke*. The statement that making a roquet earns the right to two extra strokes is strictly incorrect. A turn continues as a series of strokes until a turn-ending event, as listed in Law 7.6, occurs in any stroke.
- C2.2.2 The concept of the deemed *roquet* used in earlier editions of the Laws has been eliminated. When the *striker's ball* is in contact with another ball at the start of a turn or may lawfully be

and is finally placed in contact with another ball before the first *stroke*, the *striker* is required to *take croquet* immediately as the first stroke of the turn (Law 2.6.3).

C2.2.3 Likewise, the *striker* is required to *take croquet* when the *striker's ball* is found to be in contact with a *live ball* during a turn (e.g. by running a hoop off the court and when replaced on the *yard-line* being in contact with a live ball, or in the less common situation where a live ball has to be placed on the yard-line and doing so brings it into contact with the striker's ball) (Law 2.6.7).

C2.2.4 The perspective that the *striker* is required to *take croquet* immediately at the start of a turn or during a turn when certain conditions are fulfilled, introduced in the 7th Edition, corresponds to what happens in practice. The striker comes onto the court to begin a turn to find one ball of the side, which the striker chooses to play, in contact with another ball. The striker begins the turn by taking croquet. A *roquet* has not been made before the *croquet stroke*, nor is it necessary to say that a roquet is deemed to have been made (as was done in earlier Editions of the Laws). This required changes in the laws governing roquet and croquet strokes (Laws 17 and 18 respectively).

C2.2.5 Law 2.6.10 specifies that the *striker's ball* may *take croquet* only once from each of the other *balls in play* during a turn unless it scores a *hoop point* for itself, which allows it to take croquet once more from each of those other balls. An alternative way of stating this is to say that all balls other than the *striker's ball* are *live* at the start of every turn but each becomes *dead* when croquet has been taken from it and it becomes live again when the *striker's ball* scores a hoop point for itself. See the definition of *live and dead balls* in the glossary.

3 ADDITIONAL LAWS GOVERNING OTHER TYPES OF PLAY

3.1 **ADVANCED AND SUPER-ADVANCED PLAY** Games played as advanced or super-advanced play are subject to additional laws – see Laws 39 to 41.

3.2 **HANDICAP PLAY** In handicap play, the side with the higher handicap receives a number of extra turns known as *bisques* – see Laws 42 to 44 for additional laws governing this type of play.

3.3 **DOUBLES PLAY** A game that is played as doubles is subject to additional laws – see Laws 45 to 50.

3.4 **TOURNAMENT AND MATCH PLAY** In tournament and match play, special laws and regulations apply – see Laws 60 and 61.

C3 COMMENTARY: ADDITIONAL LAWS GOVERNING OTHER FORMS OF PLAY

C3.1 Two forms of doubles are now covered within the main body of the Laws: the form that has been most common where each player of a side plays only one ball throughout the game, now referred to throughout the Laws as “ordinary doubles” and the form where the players of a side play alternate *strokes* throughout the game, referred to as “alternate stroke doubles”. Either form may be played as level, advanced, super-advanced or handicap doubles.

C3.2 The laws governing super-advanced play are now included within the main body of the Laws. This is not to indicate any desire on the ACLC's part to promote the use of super-advanced play, merely a recognition that in some jurisdictions this variation of the game has become more common.

B THE COURT AND EQUIPMENT

4 THE COURT

4.1 THE STANDARD COURT

4.1.1 The standard court is a rectangle measuring 28 by 35 yards (25.6 by 32.0 metres). Its corners are known as I, II, III and IV. See Diagram 1.

4.1.2 The length and width of the court are each subject to a tolerance of ± 6 inches (152 mm).

4.2 **SMALLER COURTS** If the available area is too small for a standard court, a smaller court may be laid out with the same proportions as the standard court but using a length unit

smaller than the standard 7 yards (6.40 metres). The appropriate organising body may approve other proportions and dimensions.

4.3 BOUNDARIES

- 4.3.1 The *boundaries* must be clearly marked. Where more than one boundary marking is visible and it is not obvious which one should be used, the most recent defines the actual boundary or, if that cannot be determined, the innermost defines the actual boundary. Exceptional cases may be dealt with under the overriding law (see Law 63). If the boundary marking is not straight, the actual boundary at any point is the straight line which best fits the inner edge of the boundary marking in the vicinity of that point.
- 4.3.2 The *boundary* may be marked with a movable cord fastened to the ground in a manner that minimises the risk of it becoming displaced. If the cord is displaced, Law 38.4 applies.

4.4 PEG AND HOOPS

- 4.4.1 Subject to the variation in position permitted under Law 4.4.3, the peg is set in the centre of the court.
- 4.4.2 There are six hoops which are set parallel to the north and south *boundaries*. Subject to the variation in positions permitted under Law 4.4.3, the centres of the two inner hoops are 7 yards (6.40 metres) to the north and south of the peg; the centres of the four outer hoops are 7 yards (6.40 metres) from the adjacent boundaries.
- 4.4.3 The positions of each hoop and the peg are subject to a tolerance of up to 12 inches (305 mm) provided that the lines joining the centres of hoops 1 and 2, 3 and 4, and 5 and 6 remain visually parallel to the east and west *boundaries*, and that the peg lies on the lines joining the centres of hoops 1 and 3, 2 and 4, and 5 and 6.

4.5 **ACCEPTANCE OF SETTING** Once the players start a game, the positions of all *boundary* markings, hoops and the peg may be changed only if a material discrepancy is discovered. The overriding law (Law 63) applies if the balance of the game is disturbed by doing so.

C4 COMMENTARY: THE COURT

C4.1 Law 4.1 deals with the standard court, including tolerances in its dimensions, while Law 4.2 covers variations in size and proportions when the available area is insufficient for a full-sized court.

C4.2 The final sentence of Law 4.3.1 means that the actual *boundary* is an abstraction defined by the physical marking on the court. It is a compromise between the obvious, but impractical, definitions of being a straight line between the corners, or the ragged edge of the actual marking. "Vicinity" is left to the referee's judgement, but will typically be taken as the length of a straight edge used to test whether a ball is on or off the court. Small areas where the marking material has missed or spilled are ignored.

C4.3 Law 4.3.2 deals with string *boundaries* and invokes Law 38.4 if such a boundary is disturbed.

C4.4 Players should check that they are happy with the locations of the hoops, the peg and the *boundaries* before they start a game. Law 4.5 specifies that after the game has started, only gross errors ('material discrepancies') such as a missing peg or hoop or a location wrong by a substantial amount may then be remedied under the overriding law (Law 63). Contrast this with the treatment of a misaligned peg or hoop (see Laws 5.1.4 and 5.2.3 respectively).

5 EQUIPMENT

5.1 THE PEG

- 5.1.1 **SPECIFICATION** The peg is a rigid cylinder with a height above the ground of 18 inches (457 mm) and a uniform diameter of 1½ inches (38 mm). The tolerance for the height is ± 1 inch (25 mm). The tolerance for the diameter is ± ¼ inch (6 mm). The peg must be vertical and firmly fixed.

- 5.1.2 **COLOURING** The peg must be painted white to a height of at least 6 inches (152 mm) above the ground and may have blue, red, black and yellow, and/or green, pink, brown and white, bands descending in that order from the top.
- 5.1.3 **EXTENSION** The extension to the peg is approximately 6 inches (152 mm) in length and ½ inch (13 mm) in diameter. Its purpose is to hold clips and it must be fixed detachably to the top of the peg. The extension is not part of the peg for the purposes of Law 22 (peg point) and may be temporarily removed at any time by the *striker* (see Law 38.3 if a ball hits the extension). When not attached to the peg, the extension is an *outside agency*.
- 5.1.4 **ADJUSTMENT** Subject to any relevant provisions in the tournament regulations (see Law 60.1), at any time during the game either player is entitled to require that a leaning peg be straightened. Such a request is treated as *forestalling* play for the purposes of Law 23.4. Any test required for the purpose of determining wiring (see Law 16) must be carried out before any adjustment is made. After any such adjustment, the positions of the balls must be adjusted if necessary to ensure that the *striker* gains no advantage thereby. The straightening of the peg may not cause a *ball at rest* to be pegged out (see Law 22.2.7)..

C5.1 **COMMENTARY: THE PEG**

- C5.1.1 The peg extension is not part of the peg for the purposes of scoring a peg point but neither is it an *outside agency* when attached to the peg (Law 5.1.3).
- C5.1.2 It is commonplace for a peg in soft ground or in a large peg hole to be knocked away from the vertical by the impact of a ball. This causes a breach of Law 5.1.1, which requires the peg to be vertical at all times. Accordingly, either player may request that a leaning peg be straightened at any time.
- C5.1.3 However, Law 5.1.4 directs that the *striker* may not gain an advantage from having the peg straightened. Thus, if the *striker* lays an imperfect cross-peg and then notices that straightening the peg would improve the cross-peg, the referee should check how much of each ball can be seen by the other before straightening the peg. The referee must adjust the position of either (or both) balls to ensure that they have the same size of target as before. The referee should also be aware of the positions of the uninvolved balls and ensure that adjusting either of the cross-pegged balls does not inadvertently create or destroy a wired position.
- C5.1.4 The reference to the *striker* is deliberate. The opponent can gain an advantage by requiring the peg to be straightened as long as that is done before the player becomes the *striker*. In practice, this will occur only when the opponent sees the *striker* has laid a cross-peg when the peg is leaning and requests adjustment immediately. By contrast, if the opponent delays calling attention to the leaning peg until after becoming the *striker*, the peg may still be straightened but the balls will be adjusted as necessary to ensure that the player, now the *striker*, gains no advantage thereby. Thus, the player will not be able to engineer a larger target or a wired position that did not exist before the peg was straightened.
- C5.1.5 If a wiring lift is claimed, the test must be carried out before the peg is straightened. The reference in Law 5.1.4 to Law 22.2.7 means that a ball cannot be pegged out solely as a result of the peg being straightened.
- C5.1.6 The reference in Law 5.1.4 to the tournament regulations (through Law 60.1) allows the regulations to specify that requests to have a peg corrected should not be made in time-limited games unless the correction will be material to the course of the game. This prevents Law 5.1.4 being abused by an unscrupulous player who wishes to use up time.

5.2 **HOOPS**

5.2.1 **SPECIFICATION**

- 5.2.1.1 Each hoop is made of solid metal and consists of two uprights connected by a crown. The crown must be straight and at right-angles to the uprights. A hoop must be 12 inches (305 mm) in height above the ground measured to the top of

the crown. The tolerance for the height is + ½ inch / - 1 inch (+ 13 mm / - 25 mm). The hoop must be vertical and firmly fixed.

5.2.1.2 The uprights and the crown must have a uniform diameter above the ground of between $\frac{5}{8}$ inch (16 mm) and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (19 mm), with a tolerance of $\frac{1}{16}$ inch (1.6 mm), although minor deviations at the top and bottom of the uprights are permitted. Alternatively, the crown of the hoop may be of square cross-section with sides of between $\frac{5}{8}$ inch (16 mm) and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (19 mm), with a tolerance of $\frac{1}{16}$ inch (1.6 mm) and with rounded edges.

5.2.1.3 The inner surfaces of the uprights must be approximately parallel and not less than $3\frac{11}{16}$ inches (94 mm) or more than 4 inches (102 mm) apart. In tournament and match play, the organising body may specify a narrower internal width as either the distance between the uprights or the gap between a ball and the inner surface of one upright when the ball is half way through the hoop on the ground and is touching the other upright. Each hoop on a court must have the same width within a tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ inch (0.8 mm); a smaller tolerance may be specified for tournament and match play.

5.2.2 **COLOURING** The hoops may be left unpainted or coloured white and, in addition, the crown of the first hoop may be coloured blue and that of the final hoop may be coloured red. It is permissible for the hoops to be coloured as required for Golf Croquet.

5.2.3 **ADJUSTMENT**

5.2.3.1 Subject to any relevant provisions in the tournament regulations (see Law 60.1), the *striker* is entitled at any time during a turn to require that an incorrectly aligned or loose hoop be adjusted and that the width and height of a hoop be checked and corrected if necessary.

5.2.3.2 The *striker* is entitled to have the height of a hoop adjusted, even if it is within the range specified in Law 5.2.1.1, if any part of the hoop's base that is wider than the uprights would affect the swing of the mallet or the passage of a ball in the next *stroke*. No consequential adjustment of the position of any ball is to be made. Furthermore, a part of the hoop's base that is wider than the uprights is to be ignored when testing whether one ball is wired from another.

5.2.3.3 Any test to determine the position of a ball in relation to a hoop must be carried out before the hoop is checked or adjusted under Laws 5.2.3.1 or 5.2.3.2.

5.2.3.4 After any adjustment to the alignment of a hoop under Law 5.2.3.1, the positions of the balls must be adjusted if necessary to ensure that the *striker* gains no advantage thereby. The adjustment of a hoop may not cause a *ball at rest* to score or lose a *hoop point* (see Law 20.4.3).

C5.2 **COMMENTARY: HOOPS**

C5.2.1 The default specification for the width of a hoop has been changed: the minimum width is now set at $3\frac{11}{16}$ inches, rather than $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches as in the 6th and earlier Editions. While this is the default, the common practice of using hoops narrower than $3\frac{11}{16}$ inches in tournaments is accommodated by the reference in Law 5.2.1.3 to tournament and match play.

C5.2.2 The tolerance in the height of the hoop of +½ inch to -1 inch specified in Law 5.2.1.1 allows hoops to be firmed up by knocking them into the ground as a tournament proceeds. The tolerances match those in the Golf Croquet Rules. Notwithstanding this permitted variation, a player is entitled to expect that play will not be influenced by hoops set so that the wider base of a hoop (carrots, fins etc.) protrudes above the ground. Such a hoop does not comply with the requirement in Law 5.2.1.3 for uniformity of the spacing of the uprights.

C5.2.3 Law 5.2.3.2 permits the *striker* to get the height of a hoop adjusted, even if it is within the tolerances specified in Law 5.2.1.1, if part of the wider base of the hoop protrudes above the ground and might impede either the *striker's* mallet or the passage of a ball in the *stroke*

about to be played. The protruding base of a hoop is likewise not permitted to be a cause of wiring. In both cases, the hoop must be adjusted without adjusting the position of any ball. The person making the adjustment should check that the width of the hoop is within the permitted tolerance before considering the job done.

- C5.2.4 Only the *striker* is entitled to ask for a misaligned or loose hoop to be corrected and the width or height of a hoop to be checked and adjusted (Law 5.2.3.1). The opponent is not permitted to request any such check, preventing gamesmanship by the opponent requesting a hoop be checked at a critical time in the striker's turn.
- C5.2.5 Misalignment of a hoop means any or all of: the hoop leaning towards the north or south; leaning towards the east or west; or being twisted in the ground. All of these may be corrected at the *striker's* request. Any wiring test or tests of whether a ball has scored a *hoop point* or is in the *jaws*, however, must be carried out before a hoop is adjusted to correct any of these problems (see Law 5.2.3.3).
- C5.2.6 The *striker* may not gain an advantage from adjustment of the alignment of a hoop as permitted by Law 5.2.3.1. If the striker asks for a hoop to be correctly aligned after playing a hoop approach, Law 5.2.3.4 requires the position of the *striker's ball* to be adjusted if necessary to ensure that the striker faces a hoop stroke of equal difficulty after the hoop has been corrected.
- C5.2.7 A referee asked to adjust a hoop that is both misaligned and with the base of the hoop projecting above the ground, must take care in deciding what, if any, adjustment of a ball's position may be required. Compensating movement of the ball may be required for an adjustment of the hoop's alignment (under Law 5.2.3.4), but not for an adjustment of the height to remove the influence of the projecting base (under Law 5.2.3.2).
- C5.2.8 A hoop that is found to be too narrow must be reset (see Law 38.2 if it is so narrow that the passage of a ball through the hoop could be materially affected by contacting both uprights simultaneously). Similarly, it must be reset if it is too wide or loose (as the law requires it to be firmly fixed). Players should not adjust, nor stamp or knock in loose hoops themselves. The *striker* should at least consult the opponent and preferably a referee (particularly if there is another game on the court that might be affected).

5.3 BALLS

- 5.3.1 **SPECIFICATION** A ball must be $3 \frac{5}{8}$ inches (92 mm) in diameter with a tolerance of $\pm \frac{1}{32}$ inch (0.8 mm) and must weigh 16 ounces (454 g) with a tolerance of $\pm \frac{1}{4}$ ounce (7 g). The rebound and playing characteristics of each ball in the set of balls used in a game must comply with the requirements of Appendix 2 and be similar to each other within the specified tolerances.
- 5.3.2 **TEMPORARY REMOVAL** During a turn the *striker* is entitled to remove a ball between *strokes* in order to wipe it, avoid interference or exchange it when it is faulty or damaged. Before removal, the striker must mark the position of the ball accurately and, if it is in a *critical position*, agree its position with the opponent or a referee in accordance with Law 55.3.
- 5.3.3 **KEEPING IN POSITION** The *striker* may touch or steady a ball or apply such pressure as is reasonably necessary to make it hold its position. Grass clippings or similar material may also be used, but should be removed after use.
- 5.3.4 **PRESERVING ROTATIONAL ALIGNMENT** The *striker* may not rotate a ball before attempting to *peel* it. If the striker wishes to remove or steady a ball immediately before attempting a peel, its rotational alignment must be noted and preserved.

C5.3 COMMENTARY: BALLS

- C5.3.1 It is important for the balls in a set to have widths and rebound characteristics that are as similar as possible. The Tournament Referee should, if possible, check that this is so before a tournament starts, at least to the extent of ensuring that sets with different widths and/or characteristics have not got mixed up.

- C5.3.2 Temporary removal of a ball between *strokes* is permitted and is not *interference* (under Laws 34 or 36) provided the players of the game have given permission beforehand. The *striker* should be informed both before someone else removes a ball in the striker's game and after it is replaced. The position of the ball must be accurately marked beforehand and the ball must be carefully replaced. Failure to observe these requirements may entitle the striker to claim to have been misled by the *misplacement* of a ball (see Law 32).
- C5.3.3 If a ball to be removed temporarily is in a *critical position*, the *striker* must consult in accordance with Law 55.3 by either calling a referee or consulting and, if appropriate, acting jointly with the opponent. See section C55.3 below for more detail.
- C5.3.4 Reasonable pressure may be used to hold a ball in position, but not to the extent of forming a depression that might affect a *stroke* played out of it. Law 5.3.3 permits the use of grass clippings or similar material to hold a ball in position on bad ground for any stroke, not just *croquet strokes*, but they should be cleared away afterwards. Similar material is that which will hold a ball or balls in position without affecting the course of any of them.
- C5.3.5 The requirement in Law 5.3.4 not to rotate a ball before attempting to *peel* it prevents the *striker* from rotating the peelee to minimise pull when using balls with unmilled spots on the surface. It is lawful, however, for the striker to seek to achieve a similar effect by aligning the *striker's ball* so that its least milled spot is in contact with the intended peelee.
- C5.3.6 The requirement to preserve rotational alignment means that the *striker* must take care should it be necessary to remove the intended peelee while preparing for the *peel*. Should temporary removal be unavoidable, the ball's position must first be carefully marked and it should then be lifted carefully and not rotated while being held or wiped.

5.4 CLIPS

- 5.4.1 **SPECIFICATION** Clips, with colours corresponding to those of the balls in the game, are used to indicate the score. They may be made of any suitable material. They must be able to be securely fastened to a hoop or the peg extension but be readily removable.
- 5.4.2 **USE** At the start of each turn the hoop or peg next in order for each ball should carry a clip of the corresponding colour. When a ball scores that point, the *striker* must remove the clip and, at the end of the turn, place it on the appropriate hoop or the peg. The clip is placed on the crown for the first 6 hoops and on an upright for the last 6. When a peg point is scored the clip is removed from the court.
- 5.4.3 **REMOVAL** A clip may be removed at any time by the *striker* and must be removed if it is likely to influence the path of a ball in the next *stroke*. Law 38.3 applies if a ball hits a clip.
- 5.4.4 **CLIPS AS OUTSIDE AGENCIES** Any clip, whether or not it belongs to the game, is an *outside agency* when it is not attached to a hoop or the peg or the *striker*, including when it is falling to or lying on the court surface.

C5.4 CLIPS

- C5.4.1 Law 5.4.3 allows the *striker* to remove a clip at any time and requires the striker to do so if it may affect the outcome of the *stroke*. Even if not, a striker intending to run a hoop from close range should consider removing clips from the top of it, in case one springs off and causes injury. The striker or a referee removing clips must take care to replace them correctly.

5.5 MALLETS

- 5.5.1 **STRUCTURE** A mallet consists of a head with a shaft firmly connected to its mid-point and at right-angles to it for at least the bottom 12 inches (305 mm), so that they function as one unit during play. Alternative but equivalent arrangements are permitted provided the *playing characteristics* of the mallet do not depend on which end-face of the head is used to strike a ball.

- 5.5.2 **GRIP** A grip of any material may be attached to the shaft, but neither it nor the shaft shall be moulded with an impression of any part of the player's hands.
- 5.5.3 **HEAD** The head must be rigid and may be made of any suitable materials. It must have essentially identical *playing characteristics* regardless of which end is used to strike the ball. The parts of the ends that are flat are known as the end-faces. These must be parallel and identical, though fine grooves and minor deviations are permitted. Both the end-faces and their edges must be of a shape and material unlikely to damage the balls. The edges of the end-faces, however they are bevelled or shaped, are not part of the end-faces for the purposes of these laws.
- 5.5.4 **AIMING DEVICES** No mirrors, pointers or other devices intended to assist the aiming or playing of a *stroke* may be attached to any part of the mallet. The shaft need not be straight, however, and the head may bear sighting lines.
- 5.5.5 **DISABLED PLAYERS** A disabled player may use a mallet with an appropriately modified shaft or artificial aids provided that no advantage is gained thereby compared to a player without that disability using a conventional mallet.
- 5.5.6 **EXCHANGE**
- 5.5.6.1 A mallet may not be exchanged for another during a turn unless it is no longer available or its use is significantly affected by accidental damage or a mechanical or structural fault that occurred or was discovered during the turn. A damaged mallet may be used only if the player gains no advantage thereby. If the head is detachable from the shaft, neither may be exchanged except as provided in this law.
- 5.5.6.2 The *playing characteristics* of a mallet may never be changed during a turn, except to restore its initial state following a change to it. Changing the grip to enable the player to cope with different weather conditions does not constitute altering the playing characteristics. If a mallet is exchanged for another under Law 5.5.6.1 the *playing characteristics* of the replacement need not be the same as those of the original.

C5.5 COMMENTARY: MALLETS

- C5.5.1 The basic requirements are that a mallet must have essentially identical *playing characteristics* irrespective of which end of the head is used and must not carry artificial aids (see Laws 5.5.1 to 5.5.4). This rules out mallets with different materials or weightings in the construction of each end of the head, off-centre shafts, shafts that are not vertical below the top grip or mallets adorned with laser gun-sights, mirrors and any other products of fertile imaginations and long winter evenings. It is implicit in the definition that the head has only one pair of end-faces, thus use of the sides, or a hexagonal head, is not permitted. Heads with an I-shaped cross-section are permitted.
- C5.5.2 The 7th Edition has dropped the requirement that materials from which a mallet head may be constructed must give no significant playing advantage over a head made entirely of wood. Some long-used methods of mallet construction (e.g. peripheral weighting) are arguably in breach of this requirement and it is difficult to specify types of construction that ought to be proscribed. This does not mean the ACLC accepts there can be open slather on mallet construction; it will monitor any trends that may emerge. The requirement that the two ends of the head must not differ in their *playing characteristics* remains absolute, as does the requirement that, barring accidents, only one mallet may be used during a turn.
- C5.5.3 Croquet has followed golf in banning grips or shafts moulded to the shape of the player's hands (see Law 5.5.2). This requirement is relaxed for disabled players provided they gain no advantage over a player without the relevant disability using a normal shaft (Law 5.5.5).
- C5.5.4 Mallets may be changed between turns but not within a turn unless the original mallet has suffered damage affecting use. The governing principle is that the *striker* should not gain any advantage. The overriding law (Law 63) may occasionally be needed. An opponent realised that her mallet was being used, accidentally and without permission, by the striker

who was in a promising break. She demanded the return of her property forthwith. Common sense, via Law 63, indicated that the mallet should immediately be returned and the striker continue with his own mallet, whether or not he would gain an advantage by the change.

6 ACCESSORIES

6.1 **PURPOSE** The accessories specified below may be supplied for guidance, convenience and decoration. They are *outside agencies* and may be removed temporarily at any time by the *striker*.

6.2 **CORNER FLAGS** If *corner flags* are used to mark the corners, their mounting posts must touch the corner but must not intrude or lean into the court.

6.3 **CORNER PEGS** If *corner pegs* are used to indicate the limits of the corner area, they must be placed so that they are touching the *boundary* and with the further side of the peg one yard (0.914 metres) from the corner. They must not intrude or lean into the court.

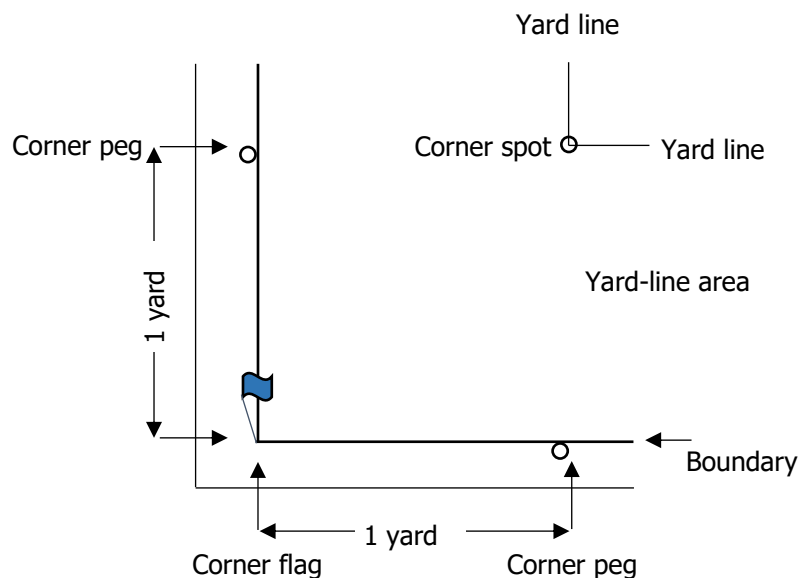
C6 COMMENTARY: ACCESSORIES

C6.1 The exact placement of *corner pegs*, if they are used, is important for defining the square yard of the corner area. They must be placed so that the further side of the peg is one yard from the corner and the *boundary* is tangential to the inner side of the peg. This placement facilitates judgements about where a ball goes off the court in the vicinity of the corner.

DIAGRAM 2

THE CORNER SQUARE

- The corner pegs and corner flag must touch the boundary, namely the inner edge of the definitive border, but must not intrude or lean into the court.
- The yard is measured from the corner flag to the further side of each corner peg.
- The yard-line and corner spot are not marked on the court.



C GENERAL LAWS GOVERNING PLAY

7 START AND END OF A GAME AND TURN

7.1 **WHEN A GAME STARTS** A game and its first turn start when the first *stroke* is played in accordance with Law 11.1.

7.2 **WHEN A GAME ENDS** A game ends when, in agreement as to which side has won, the players quit the court or start another game on it.

7.3 **WINNER** A game is won:

7.3.1 by the side whose balls are first both pegged out; or

7.3.2 in accordance with Law 61.1.7 if the game is subject to a time limit and neither side has both balls pegged out when play ceases after the time limit has been reached.

7.4 **WHEN A TURN STARTS** All turns subsequent to the first start when the preceding turn ends in accordance with Law 7.5.

7.5 **WHEN A TURN ENDS** A turn ends and, unless the game has been won, a new turn starts when:

- 7.5.1 one of the events causing end of turn, as defined in Law 7.6, occurs, the last *stroke* of the turn has ended and the balls and clips are correctly positioned; or
- 7.5.2 the opponent plays a *stroke* after the *striker* has either:
 - 7.5.2.1 quitted the court in the belief that the requirements of Law 7.5.1 have been met; or
 - 7.5.2.2 permitted the opponent to play a *stroke* by mutual agreement or under Law 38.1.

In time-limited games this definition of end of turn is subject to Law 61.1.2.

7.6 **EVENTS CAUSING END OF TURN** A turn ends if:

- 7.6.1 in a *stroke* other than a *croquet stroke*, the *striker's ball* neither makes a *roquet* nor scores a *hoop point* for itself; or
- 7.6.2 in a *croquet stroke* either ball is sent off the court as specified in Law 18.7; or
- 7.6.3 in any *stroke* the *striker's ball* or a ball *roqueted* in that stroke is pegged out; or
- 7.6.4 the *striker* plays a *stroke* by declaring that the ball will be left where it lies; or
- 7.6.5 the *striker* plays a *half-bisque* or *bisque* prematurely and the opponent fails to *forestall* play (but see Law 42.5, which specifies the opponent's obligations); or
- 7.6.6 the *striker* quits the court in the mistaken belief that the turn has ended and the opponent plays a *stroke* (but see Law 23.2.4, which specifies the opponent's obligations, and Law 38.1, which covers what happens if the players realise the mistake before the opponent plays a stroke); or
- 7.6.7 in any *stroke* the *striker* commits an *error* for which the penalty is end of turn (see Laws 26, 27, 28.4 and 29); or
- 7.6.8 it is so required after play is cancelled as part of the *redress* for an *interference* (see Laws 31 to 33); or
- 7.6.9 a ruling is made to that effect under the overriding law (Law 63).

C7 **COMMENTARY: START AND END OF A GAME AND TURN**

C7.1 **WHEN A GAME STARTS** A game starts when the first *stroke* is played, or when the *striker* declares that it has been played since Law 8.8 specifies that a declaration counts as a stroke. In time-limited games, the clock should start when the mallet hits the ball or when the declaration is made. In ordinary doubles, a player can declare that a stroke has been played by an absent *partner* (Laws 8.8 and 45.1).

C7.2 **WHEN A GAME ENDS** A game does not end until the players have quitted the court (or started another game on it) and agreed which side has won. The definition is significant because the end of the game is the ultimate *limit of claims* for irregularities in play. There is no requirement that the players' agreement as to who has won should be correct. Almost always, the players do agree correctly who has won but time-limited games occasionally give rise to confusion between players who cannot add up. If the players agree incorrectly that one side has won and quit the court, the game has ended with that result. Should each player quit the court believing that he/she has won (or lost) the game, no agreement has been reached and the game has not ended until someone sorts out the score and obtains the players' agreement. If the time-limit has expired, no further play will be possible unless the scores were actually level or an *interference* is *discovered* that requires play to be taken back in time under Law 61.3.2, but the game will end only when the players have worked out the true result. Reporting the result to the manager will cause the confusion to be discovered.

C7.3 **WHEN TURNS START AND END** One turn starts as soon as the preceding turn ends and there are two distinct definitions of when that moment occurs.

- C7.3.1 In the normal course of events (Law 7.5.1), a turn ends when the last *stroke* of the turn has been played and the balls and clips have then been correctly positioned (i.e. after replacing balls on the *yard-line* and placing clips on the correct hoops). This definition does not depend on whether the *striker* has quitted the court.
- C7.3.2 The second definition, in Law 7.5.2, covers two other cases. The first (Law 7.5.2.1) is when the *striker* incorrectly thinks that the turn has ended (e.g. having forgotten an entitlement to another *stroke*). This definition of end of turn requires both that the striker quits the court in the belief that the turn has ended and that the opponent then plays a stroke. The order is important.
- C7.3.2.1 **EXAMPLE** Roy takes off with R too hard but makes a glancing *roquet* on B in the *stroke* before R leaves the court. Roy assumes wrongly that his turn has ended and replaces R on the *yard-line*. Before Roy has had time to quit the court, Bab impatiently steps on, plays K and roquets R. By doing so, Bab has played when not entitled, playing a stroke while Roy's turn is still lawfully in progress (because he has not quitted the court) and Law 26 applies. If Roy now quits the court but realises his mistake before he plays the first stroke of his next turn, Roy can *forestall* Bab and resume his turn under Law 26.1.2 after replacing all the balls correctly as required by Law 26.2.
- C7.3.3 The second case (Law 7.5.2.2) is when a player volunteers permission for or, having been asked, allows the opponent to get on with the game while the player goes to retrieve a ball that must be replaced on the *yard-line*, or places a clip on a distant hoop. In contrast, the second player has no grounds for grievance if, having assumed that the first player will not mind rather than having been given permission, the second player hits a long *roquet* and is then required by the first player to *replay*. If the players have come to a tacit understanding that permission is implicitly granted, however, (e.g. by each player playing at least once before the other has placed balls and clips correctly as Law 7.5.1 requires and with the opponent not objecting) then the ex-striker cannot withdraw it retrospectively.
- C7.3.4 For handicap play, Law 7.5 is modified as specified in Law 42.3.4: see section C42.4 below.
- C7.3.5 In time-limited games, a modified and more precise definition of when a turn ends is used for the purposes of determining which side is in play when time is called. See Law 61.1.2 and paragraph C61.2 below.

8 PLAYING A STROKE AND DEFINITION OF THE STRIKING PERIOD

8.1 WHEN A STROKE MAY BE PLAYED

- 8.1.1 A *stroke* may lawfully be played when all *balls in play* are *balls at rest* or one or more such balls have been moved to avoid interference under Law 28.2.2.
- 8.1.2 Notwithstanding Law 8.1.1, a *stroke* may be played before the preceding stroke has ended provided the *striker's ball* is at rest in a lawful position and to do so would not affect the outcome of either stroke.

8.2 **WHEN A STROKE AND THE STRIKING PERIOD START** A *stroke* and the *striking period* start when the *striker* takes a stance with apparent intent to play the stroke or starts again to swing the mallet while remaining in the stance used in the previous stroke.

8.3 **PLAYING A STROKE** Once a *stroke* has been started, unless it is cancelled in accordance with Law 8.4.1 or there is accidental contact between the mallet and a ball as described in Law 8.5.2, the stroke is played when:

- 8.3.1 the mallet touches the *striker's ball*; or
- 8.3.2 a fault is committed; or
- 8.3.3 the mallet misses or does not reach the *striker's ball* when attempting to strike it.

8.4 CANCELLING A STROKE WITHOUT CONTACTING A BALL

- 8.4.1 The *striker* may cancel the *stroke* and the *striking period* after they have started and before the stroke is played by:
- 8.4.1.1 stepping away from the stance under control; or

8.4.1.2 stopping or diverting the mallet, after having begun to swing it for the purpose of striking the *striker's ball*, in a successful attempt to avoid hitting the ball or committing a fault.

8.4.2 The *striker* may then start another *stroke* and *striking period* without penalty.

8.5 ACCIDENTAL CONTACT BETWEEN Mallet AND BALL

8.5.1 CRITICAL STROKES

8.5.1.1 In a *critical stroke* any contact between the mallet and a ball is a *stroke*.

8.5.1.2 Law 8.5.1.1 does not apply if the ball contacted is the *striker's ball* and it has been marked by a referee or to the joint satisfaction of the players before the *stroke*. In such circumstances, the stroke shall be treated under Law 8.5.2 as *non-critical*.

8.5.2 **NON-CRITICAL STROKES** In a *non-critical stroke* accidental contact between the mallet and a ball before the *striker* intended to strike the *striker's ball* does not of itself constitute playing a *stroke*. After such accidental contact, Laws 8.5.2.1 to 8.5.2.3 apply.

8.5.2.1 The *striker* must, if aware of the accidental contact, attempt to avoid any further contact between the mallet and the *striker's ball* during the *striking period*.

8.5.2.2 Nevertheless, if there is a further contact between the end-face of the mallet and the *striker's ball* in the swing in which the *striker* intends to strike it, the *stroke* is played. Any prior accidental contact is ignored for the purposes of determining whether a fault was committed but is otherwise treated as part of the stroke.

8.5.2.3 If Law 8.5.2.2 does not apply, the *stroke* is annulled. Any balls moved must be replaced and the *striker* may start a new stroke and *striking period*, except that the new stroke may not be any *critical stroke* that could have been an alternative to the annulled stroke.

8.5.3 **BETWEEN STROKES** An accidental contact between the mallet and any ball between *strokes* is covered by Law 36.

8.5.4 **ADJUDICATING CLOSE POSITIONS** If a *stroke* that is about to be, or has just been, played is agreed between the players, or decided by a referee, to be borderline between being *critical* or not critical, it shall be considered a *critical stroke*.

8.6 **WHEN THE STRIKING PERIOD ENDS** The *striking period* ends when the *striker* quits the stance under control. If the *striker* does not quit the stance before playing the next *stroke*, the striking period ends when the next stroke starts.

8.7 **WHEN A STROKE ENDS** A *stroke* ends when every ball moved as a consequence of the stroke has come to rest, left the court, or been moved, picked up or arrested in its course under Laws 17.3.1 or 22.3.2 when the *state of the game* will not be affected by doing so.

8.8 DECLARATION OF A STROKE

8.8.1 The *striker* may declare verbally or by gesture that the *striker's ball* will be left where it lies. That declaration shall count as a *stroke* and may be made when a stroke may be played under Law 8.1.

8.8.2 The *striker* must indicate to which ball of the side a declaration applies if the *striker* has a choice under Law 12.

8.9 **OTHER CONTACT BETWEEN Mallet AND BALL** Where the laws allow or require a ball to be repositioned between *strokes*, a mallet may be used to do so.

C8 COMMENTARY: PLAYING A STROKE AND DEFINITION OF THE STRIKING PERIOD

C8.1 WHAT CONSTITUTES A STROKE

- C8.1.1 A *stroke* is defined very generally in the glossary as "the *striker's* attempt to hit a *ball at rest* with a mallet as part of a turn ...". This contains ideas that are crucial for the interpretation of several laws. First, it implies that the striker must intend to hit the ball for a stroke to occur. How then should the Laws treat a contact between mallet and ball before the striker intends to hit the ball?
- C8.1.2 There has long been controversy over such accidental contacts between the mallet and the *striker's ball* – particularly contacts while casting, but also contact with the ball when a player who does not cast and hit continuously is placing the mallet behind the ball. The concern is that a ball in a *critical position* might be replaced after such an accidental contact in a position that is more to the *striker's* advantage. In the 7th Edition of the Laws this has led to the introduction of new laws dealing with such accidental contacts. See section C8.3 below.
- C8.1.3 Secondly, it is only an attempt to hit a *ball at rest* that constitutes a *stroke*, and the glossary definitions mean that only a ball that is part of the game can be a ball at rest. How then should the Laws treat the *striker* deliberately striking a ball that is not part of the game and accordingly is an *outside agency*?
- C8.1.4 There are two policy reasons why a "stroke" in which the *striker* hits a ball that is not part of the game is regarded as a nullity, rather than a case of playing the *wrong ball*. First, in the common case where a double-banked ball is being addressed, it is desirable for the opponent to be able to *forestall* to prevent disruption to the other game, and the players in the other game cannot reasonably be prevented from protecting their property! Secondly, a colour-blind player who may be confused by the presence of additional balls should not be penalised.
- C8.1.5 It is desirable that the Laws should cover not just these cases, where the *striker* strikes a ball that is an *outside agency*, but also other cases where the striker involves such a *ball in play* in place of a ball of the game. In the 7th Edition these cases are treated as an *interference* with play, covered by Law 33. See section C33 below.

C8.2 WHEN A STROKE MAY BE PLAYED

- C8.2.1 A *stroke* may lawfully be played when all of the *balls in play* are at rest or one or more of them has been moved temporarily to avoid interference (and may therefore be in hand or may have been relocated on the court) (Law 8.1.1).
- C8.2.2 A *stroke* may also be played while balls moved by the preceding stroke are still moving provided the *striker's ball* is at rest in a lawful position and playing the second stroke would not affect the outcome of either of them (Law 8.1.2). There are two situations in which one stroke may affect the other.
- C8.2.2.1 A moving ball from the second *stroke* interferes with a ball from the first stroke that is still moving. The most likely interference is when the *striker* has played a stop shot and plays the *continuation stroke* before the croqueted ball has come to rest. If the continuation stroke is played as a rush that sends the *roqueted* ball near to the still-moving croqueted ball, there is interference if the two balls collide.
- C8.2.2.2 After the second *stroke* has been played, something occurs in the first stroke which ends the turn, making the *striker* not entitled to play the second stroke at all.
- C8.2.3 In either situation, the second *stroke* must be treated as the *striker* playing when not entitled under Law 26. The balls moved in the second stroke must be replaced where they were before the stroke and any ball(s) moving as a result of the first stroke that were interfered with by the second stroke must be placed where they would otherwise have come to rest. In the first situation (but clearly not the second), the striker may then resume the turn.

C8.3 ACCIDENTAL CONTACTS

- C8.3.1 **ACCIDENTAL CONTACT IN A CRITICAL STROKE** The 7th Edition makes a major change from previous policy with regard to accidental contacts when the *stroke* is a *critical stroke*, i.e. when the *striker's ball* is in a *critical position* as far as the intended outcome of the stroke is concerned. (See section G3 above for a general characterisation of critical strokes.) In a critical stroke, any contact between the mallet and a ball counts as a stroke

- (Law 8.5.1.1) and if the ball contacted is not the striker's ball, the stroke is necessarily a fault under Law 29.1.11. An accidental contact in a critical stroke is likely to cause the *striker's* turn to end, because it will probably not achieve anything that would entitle the striker to continue.
- C8.3.2 **ACCIDENTAL CONTACT IN A NON-CRITICAL STROKE** If a *stroke* is not a *critical stroke*, an accidental contact between the mallet and a ball before the *striker* intended to strike the *striker's ball* does not count as a stroke. If such an accidental contact occurs and the striker is aware of it, the striker must attempt to avoid a further contact between the mallet and the striker's ball (Law 8.5.2.1). If the striker successfully avoids a further contact, the stroke and *striking period* are annulled and the striker may begin to play the stroke again once any balls disturbed have been replaced (Law 8.5.2.3).
- C8.3.3 The Official Ruling on Law 8.5.2 limits the scope of that law to contacts between the mallet and the *striker's ball* or the ball from which it is *taking croquet*. A *stroke* cannot be considered *non-critical* if the mallet contacts any other ball during the *striking period*.
- C8.3.4 If the *striker* successfully annuls a *non-critical stroke* following an accidental contact, the striker is not obliged to attempt the same *stroke* the second time. There is a restriction on what the striker may then do, however. In the new stroke, the striker may not attempt any *critical stroke* that could have been an alternative to the non-critical one just annulled (Law 8.5.2.3).
- C8.3.4.1 **EXAMPLE** Bab runs hoop 5 with K but the hoop obstructs an attempt to *roquet* the nearby R. Bab decides to try to roquet B in corner III, a shot that is not obstructed by the hoop and is not a *critical stroke*. While casting, Bab accidentally moves K. She successfully annuls the *stroke* and replaces K. She now decides that, after all, she would prefer to try to roquet R. She may not do that, however, as it would be a critical stroke and she is forbidden from attempting a critical stroke following the accidental contact. She is still entitled to try to roquet B.
- C8.3.5 Following an accidental contact in a *non-critical stroke*, if there is a further contact between the end-face of the mallet and the *striker's ball* in a swing in which the *striker* intended to strike it, the *stroke* is played (Law 8.5.2.2). It does not matter whether the further contact is unintentional (the striker attempted to halt the mallet in its final swing but failed) or deliberate (the striker carried on regardless after the accidental contact and deliberately struck the striker's ball).
- C8.3.6 Should the *striker's* mallet make a further contact with the *striker's ball*, the *stroke* must be analysed to check that no fault has been committed. An accidental contact, however it occurred, is ignored for this purpose but is otherwise treated as part of the stroke.
- C8.3.6.1 **EXAMPLE** When the *striker* is about to play a rush, the bottom of the mallet just brushes the *striker's ball* on a backswing. The striker carries on and plays the *stroke*. The stroke is valid, and the accidental contact between the ball and the bottom of the mallet is not itself a fault, nor does it make the subsequent contact between the face of the mallet and the ball a double-tap. The striker might, however, be reminded of the obligation under Law 8.5.2.1 to attempt to avoid a further contact with the striker's ball following an accidental contact.
- C8.3.6.2 **EXAMPLE** The *striker* is about to play a *croquet stroke* but while casting, the mallet just contacts the ball from which croquet is being taken in the last backswing the striker intended to make, separating the balls slightly. Surprised, the striker attempts to halt the forward swing, but the end-face of the mallet contacts the *striker's ball*. According to Law 8.5.2.2, the *stroke* is played (and will probably not have been played as the striker intended). The stroke is not a fault just because of the accidental contact with the croqueted ball (Law 8.5.2.2 again), although it may be susceptible to being faulted for other reasons because the balls were separated when the stroke was played.
- C8.3.7 If the *striker* is about to play a *stroke* that would be a *critical stroke* but the *striker's ball* has first been marked by a referee or to the joint satisfaction of the players (not just casually marked by the striker), the stroke is treated as non-critical should there be an accidental contact with the striker's ball (Law 8.5.1.2). Law 8.5.2 rather than Law 8.5.1 would then apply. The rationale for this is that if the ball were disturbed by an accidental contact, it could be accurately replaced.

C8.3.8 For *non-critical strokes*, the provision of Law 8.5.2 requiring the *striker* to attempt to avoid a further contact with the *striker's ball* following an accidental contact but not penalising the striker if a further contact does occur is important. It removes any incentive for the opponent to claim, correctly or incorrectly, that an accidental contact occurred when the striker played a *stroke*. The outcome of the stroke would be unaffected by whether or not the opponent's claim had any foundation.

C8.3.9 **ADJUDICATING CLOSE POSITIONS**

C8.3.9.1 If the *striker* is about to play a *stroke* that the players agree, or a referee decides is, on the borderline between being critical and not critical, the stroke must be taken to be a *critical stroke* (Law 8.5.4). This may influence what the striker may do in that stroke, as specified in Law 8.5. In particular, Law 8.5.1.1 will mean that an accidental contact will count as the stroke. Secondly, Law 8.5.2.3 may limit what the striker is permitted to do after having annulled a non-critical stroke.

C8.3.9.2 The same borderline judgement, specified in Law 8.5.4, applies to a *stroke* that the *striker* has just played. A post-facto judgement about the nature of the stroke will affect how an accidental contact during the stroke must be treated. The post-facto judgement that the stroke was *critical* may also mean that the striker has just played a stroke that was not permitted under Law 8.5.2.3 after having annulled a non-critical stroke, a situation that may need to be remedied using the overriding law.

C8.4 **WHEN A STROKE AND THE STRIKING PERIOD START** To make sense of the changes to the laws about accidental contacts, the definition of when the *striking period* and a *stroke* start must be changed, making them both more extended in time. Law 8.2 specifies that both start when the *striker* takes up a stance with the apparent intent to play the stroke (i.e. when it appears to an observer that the striker has taken a stance from which the stroke will be played, even if the striker may only be intending to try out whether the stroke would be possible). This is the same definition as is used in the 5th Edition (2018) of the Golf Croquet Rules.

C8.5 **PLAYING A STROKE** Once a *stroke* has been started and not cancelled as specified in Law 8.4, it is played when:

C8.5.1 the mallet strikes the *striker's ball* (Law 8.3.1); or

C8.5.2 a fault is committed (e.g. the mallet hits another ball or moves another ball by hitting a hoop etc., Law 8.3.2); or

C8.5.3 the *striker* accidentally fails to make contact with the *striker's ball* (plays an air shot, Law 8.3.3). This includes cases where the mallet fails to reach the ball, as well as those where it misses the ball by accidentally going past the side or over the top of it.

C8.6 **CANCELLING A STROKE**

C8.6.1 A *stroke* is not played if the *striker* deliberately stops or diverts the mallet and succeeds in avoiding hitting any ball with it or committing a fault (Law 8.4.1.2). In that case both the stroke and the *striking period* are cancelled. Both are also cancelled if the striker steps away from the stance under control before playing the stroke (Law 8.4.1.1).

C8.6.2 It may be up to a referee to decide whether the *striker* cancelled the *stroke* or missed the ball and thereby played it. 'Stopping or diverting the mallet' in Law 8.4.1.2 must be interpreted as a continuous process starting before the striker is aware that a miss has occurred or is inevitable, and ending when the striker regains control of the mallet and stance at the end of a truncated swing.

C8.6.3 After a *stroke* has been cancelled in this way, the *striker* is not required to repeat the stroke originally attempted. The striker may not only decide to play a different stroke (subject to the restriction specified in paragraph C8.3.3 above) but, if the stroke is the first stroke of a turn and the *striker's ball* has not been chosen, may decide to play the other ball of the side. It is as though the striker had never started the cancelled stroke.

C8.7 **THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN CANCELLING AND ANNULLING A STROKE** Law 8.4 uses the term "cancelled" to describe a *stroke* that the *striker* voluntarily stops without having contacted any ball with the mallet or committed a fault (see paragraph C8.6.1). The striker will usually do this when a problem has arisen or a mistake will occur if the stroke is continued. Law 8.5.2.3 uses the term "annulled" to describe a *non-critical stroke* that the striker stops after having accidentally contacted a ball

(see paragraph C8.3.2). In both cases, the striker is entitled to begin the stroke again after having replaced any ball that may have moved. Note that a critical stroke cannot be annulled.

C8.8 WHEN THE STRIKING PERIOD ENDS The *striking period* ends when the *striker* quits the stance under control (Law 8.6). It is permissible, however, for the striker to play a second *stroke* from the same stance as a first, without moving out of the stance in between (see Law 8.2). For example, the striker may play a very gentle *croquet stroke* to approach a hoop and then run the hoop from the same stance without moving in between. In that case, the striking period of the first stroke ends (and the striking period of the second stroke starts simultaneously) when the next stroke starts – that is when the striker begins to swing the mallet for the purpose of playing the second stroke (Law 8.2).

C8.9 QUITTING THE STANCE When the *striker* quits the stance under control is a matter that may have to be decided by a referee observing the *stroke* (whether active on the court or inactive and observing from the sidelines if appealed to). The striker must make a controlled movement that is not just an attempt to avoid being hit by a ball. For example, if a player takes one or more quick steps away from the stance, or jumps aside or makes some other rapid movement, but still gets hit by a ball or contacts another ball, a referee may be justified in ruling that the striker had not quitted the stance under control. The referee could make the same ruling if the striker had to play a stroke using a stance *hampered* by a nearby ball and then moved that ball while moving away from the stance. By contrast, if a player remained in the stance watching a long take-off to its end and then in the first step trod on the stationary croqueted ball, a referee could judge that the player had quitted the stance under control and treading on the ball was not a fault. The player might nevertheless be spoken to about wasting time!

C8.10 DECLARATION OF A STROKE

C8.10.1 The *striker* may opt to leave the balls where they are by declaring a *stroke* to have been played, ending the turn (Law 8.8). If this is done at the beginning of a turn, the striker should declare which ball is played by leaving it where it lies, but the opponent is entitled to take a simple utterance (the word “deem” may well be used for historical reasons) or even a wave of the hand, as an irrevocable declaration. Failure to indicate to which ball of the side the declaration applies causes the striker to become responsible for the positions of both of them (see Law 16.2.2.2). A declaration is instantaneous and has no *striking period*.

C8.10.2 Law 8.8.1 means that a *stroke* may be declared at any time when the *striker* is entitled to play a stroke under Law 8.1. Note in particular the implications of the combination of Laws 8.8.1 and 8.1.2. A stroke may be declared while the previous stroke is still in progress provided the *striker's ball* is at rest in a lawful position. A player may be able to take advantage of this combination of laws to gain an extra turn in a time-limited game by quickly declaring a stroke to have been played just before the time-limit expires.

C8.11 OTHER CONTACT BETWEEN MALLET AND BALL Law 8.9 specifically allows the time-honoured practice of “trundling”: using a mallet to move a ball into position for a *stroke*.

9 CHANGES IN THE STATUS OF A BALL

9.1 BALL IN PLAY A ball becomes a *ball in play* when placed on the court in the position from which it is played into the game under Law 11. Law 28.7 applies if the ball is played into the game from a position materially other than a point on a *baulk-line* when it is required to be played from a baulk-line. It ceases to be a ball in play while it is a *ball in hand* to be repositioned on the court or at the end of the *stroke* in which it is pegged out.

9.2 BALL IN HAND

9.2.1 Once any ball has first become a *ball in play*, it becomes a *ball in hand* and an *outside agency* when:

9.2.1.1 it is temporarily removed under Law 5.3.2; or

9.2.1.2 it leaves the court; or

9.2.1.3 it is moved in preparation for a *cannon* under Law 18.4; or

9.2.1.4 it must be replaced as part of the remedy for an *error* or *interference*.

9.2.2 In addition to the circumstances specified in Law 9.2.1, the *striker's ball* becomes a *ball in hand* and an *outside agency*:

- 9.2.2.1 when it is lifted under Laws 16 (wiring lift), 39 (optional lift or contact) or 40 (optional lift or contact or free placement); or
 - 9.2.2.2 when it is moved, picked up or arrested under Laws 17.3.1 or 22.3.2; or
 - 9.2.2.3 when the *striker* is required to play a *croquet stroke* in any of the situations specified in Law 18.1; or
 - 9.2.2.4 at the end of the last *stroke* of a turn if it comes to rest in the *yard-line area*.
- 9.2.3 In addition to the circumstances specified in Law 9.2.1, a ball other than the *striker's ball* becomes a *ball in hand* and an *outside agency* at the end of a *stroke* if it comes to rest in the *yard-line area*.
- 9.2.4 A ball ceases to be a *ball in hand* and an *outside agency* when it becomes a *ball at rest* as specified in Law 9.3.1.2.

9.3 BALL AT REST

- 9.3.1 A ball becomes a *ball at rest* when:
- 9.3.1.1 having moved as a consequence of a *stroke*, it comes to rest in accordance with Law 9.4 and has not become a *ball in hand*; or
 - 9.3.1.2 having been a *ball in hand* it is placed in a lawful position on the court or, if left on the court in either a lawful or a *misplaced* position, at the start of the next *stroke*. If there is a choice of positions, however, the *striker* may return it to hand and relocate it at any time until the earlier of the start of the next stroke or the end of that turn.
- 9.3.2 A ball ceases to be a *ball at rest* when it is caused to move as a consequence of a *stroke* or becomes a *ball in hand*.

9.4 WHEN A BALL COMES TO REST For the purposes of these laws, a ball comes to rest:

- 9.4.1 if it is in a *critical position* that needs to be tested, when its position has been agreed upon by the players or adjudicated by the players or a referee; or
- 9.4.2 if it is in a *critical position* that does not need to be tested, when its position has apparently remained unchanged for at least 5 seconds; or
- 9.4.3 otherwise when it appears to have stopped moving.

9.5 LIVE AND DEAD BALLS

- 9.5.1 A ball other than the *striker's ball* is defined as being *live* or *dead* for the sole purpose of determining whether it may be *roqueted* and have croquet taken from it.
- 9.5.2 At the start of every turn all balls other than the *striker's ball* are *live balls* and may be *roqueted* and have croquet taken from them. A ball becomes a *dead ball* when croquet has been taken from it.
- 9.5.3 A *dead ball* becomes *live* again when the *striker's ball* scores a *hoop point* for itself or the turn ends, whichever occurs earlier.
- 9.5.4 The *striker's ball* hitting a *dead ball* does not constitute a *roquet*.
- 9.5.5 The *striker's ball* may not *take croquet* from a *dead ball*. Playing such a *stroke* constitutes an *error* under Law 28.4.

C9 COMMENTARY: CHANGES IN THE STATUS OF A BALL

C9.1 BALL IN PLAY

- C9.1.1 Law 9.1 is now more explicit that a ball becomes a *ball in play* (and hence part of the game) only when it is placed on the court in the position from which it is played into the game, or in the position where the *striker* chooses to leave it by declaring a *stroke* to have been played with it. From the time it is placed in that position until the end of the stroke in which it is pegged out, it is at all times either a ball in play or a *ball in hand*.

C9.1.2 If the *striker* of the game's first or second turn places both balls of the side on the court, only the one played into the game becomes a *ball in play*, even if the other is not removed from the court.

C9.2 BALL IN HAND

C9.2.1 A *ball in hand* is an *outside agency* (Law 9.2.1), but when the *striker's ball* makes a *roquet* it becomes in hand only when it comes to rest (as implied by Law 9.2.2.3 and its reference to Law 18.1), leaves the court (Law 9.2.1.2), or is picked up or arrested (which may be done to save time only when the ball is clearly not going to hit or be hit by another one, Law 9.2.2.2). The *striker's ball* can move or even *peel* another ball before becoming in hand. Contrast that with going off the court, when it immediately becomes in hand and an *outside agency*.

C9.2.2 When the ball the *striker* chooses as the *striker's ball* is in contact with another ball at the start of the turn, the *striker's ball* is a *ball in hand* before the *croquet stroke* (see Law 9.2.2.3) even if the *striker* chooses to play the *stroke* without moving the *striker's ball* from the position it lawfully occupied at the end of the previous turn. See paragraph C20.2.1 for the implications for a ball running and scoring its *hoop in order*.

C9.3 **BALL AT REST** Law 9.3.1.2 specifies that a ball ceases to be a *ball in hand* and becomes a *ball at rest* not only when it is placed in a lawful position on the court but also at the start of the next *stroke* if it is left in a *misplaced* position. This may appear to be an abstruse point, but it is relevant should the *striker* fail to *take croquet* when required to do so, doing something else instead. The *striker's ball* will inevitably be misplaced at the start of that other *stroke*, but because of this law it will have the status of a ball at rest rather than a ball in hand and an *outside agency* when the *stroke* is played. The *stroke* will be covered, as intended, by Law 28.6, rather than being treated as a case of striking an *outside agency*!

C9.4 WHEN A BALL COMES TO REST

C9.4.1 In most circumstances a ball may be considered to have come to rest when it appears to have stopped moving (Law 9.4.3). Most often, the final position of a ball is not critical and the criterion is satisfied by a fairly casual inspection. Subsequent movement under the influence of gravity, wind or compressed grass can be treated as movement between *strokes*.

C9.4.2 There are occasions when more care is needed and they occur when a ball may have come to rest in a *critical position*: a position to which a minor change could materially affect future play, such as determining if a turn ends or a point is scored or a ball is wired.

C9.4.3 Law 9.4 creates two categories of *critical position*: 'critical but not testable' (Law 9.4.2) and 'critical and testable' (Law 9.4.1). The latter are listed in Law 55.3.1.4 and, in relation to whether a ball has come to rest, are restricted to cases when a ball may or may not:

C9.4.3.1 have scored a *hoop point*; or

C9.4.3.2 be in position to score a *hoop point* (or, by analogy, affect whether a hoop may be scored and/or a *roquet* made); or

C9.4.3.3 be off the court.

These testable positions must be agreed or adjudicated by the players or a referee and the ball cannot be considered to have come to rest until the test has been done (Law 9.4.1).

C9.4.4 Critical but not testable positions are subject to the less onerous requirement that the position of the relevant ball must appear to remain unchanged for at least 5 seconds (Law 9.4.2). If it moves after that, it is replaced.

C9.4.5 To see how this should be applied in practice, consider the following situations:

C9.4.5.1 On a fast court with a significant slope, the *striker's ball* comes up the slope, then rolls straight back down again to end some distance away. Although it momentarily stopped moving when it reversed direction, that is not sufficient to satisfy Law 9.4.3 so it is not replaced in the higher position.

C9.4.5.2 The *striker's ball* just staggers through its hoop and appears to stop having clearly run it. The *striker* notices, however, that it almost immediately starts to creep back and does so for 15 seconds, by which time it is back in the *jaws*. It is not replaced as it had not remained stationary in a *critical position* for the required 5 seconds.

- C9.4.5.3 The *striker's ball* just staggers though its hoop, apparently stopping in a position where the *striker* thinks it has run the hoop, but is not certain. The *striker* asks the opponent to come and check, but before the opponent gets there the ball falls back into the hoop. It was in a *critical position* needing a test which had not been done, so it is not replaced.
- C9.4.5.4 As in paragraph C9.4.5.3, but this time the *striker* is more confident and, out of courtesy, asks whether the opponent wants to check. The opponent is happy to trust the *striker's* judgement. While the *striker* is sizing up the next shot, the ball falls back into the hoop. In this case, the earlier position had been agreed, so the ball is considered to have come to rest and is replaced there under Law 36.2.1 (a ball moving between strokes).
- C9.4.5.5 The *striker's ball* just staggers through its hoop, apparently stopping in a position in which it has clearly run it, but leaving a *hampered* shot. The *striker* is looking at options when the ball rolls back into the *jaws*. A referee should ask the *striker* whether the ball had stopped moving and, if so, whether 5 seconds had elapsed since then. The ball should be replaced in the position where it had run the hoop only if the *striker* is confident of both.
- C9.4.5.6 After a poor hoop stroke, Roy replays his swing, places his clip on the hoop and walks off the court. Bab comes on and looks to see whether the ball can run the hoop next time, only to find that it is now through. After checking with Roy that it had moved since he last saw it, the ball is replaced where Roy believed it had stopped, and Bab plays the first *stroke* of her turn. The ball was in a position that was *critical* but did not need to be tested and accordingly Law 7.5.1 (occurrence of an event causing end of turn) had been satisfied and Roy's turn had ended.

C9.5 LIVE AND DEAD BALLS

- C9.5.1 It is lawful to cause the *striker's ball* to hit a *dead ball* but that is not a *roquet* and no further *stroke* is earned as a result, although if the *striker's* ball continues on to roquet a *live ball* or score a *hoop point*, the *striker* is entitled to continue the turn.
- C9.5.2 If the *striker's ball* comes to rest in contact with a *dead ball* after a *croquet stroke*, the *striker* is entitled to play the *striker's ball* as it lies in the *continuation stroke*. The *striker* may play away from the *dead ball* or play into it so that both balls move. What the *striker* must not do is adjust the *striker's ball* around the *dead ball* before playing the *stroke*. That constitutes the *error* of playing an unlawful *croquet stroke* involving a *dead ball* (see Law 28.4), for which the penalty is end of turn. This fate does not preclude the *striker* from temporarily lifting either ball under Law 5.3.2 to wipe it, but the *striker* would be well advised to have a good reason for doing so (such as a large blob of mud on the ball) and must inform the opponent first.
- C9.5.3 Laws 9.5.2 and 28.5.2 mean that if a player *roquets* Red but then plays an unlawful *croquet stroke* involving a *live* Blue, Blue becomes *dead* and the *striker* remains alive on Red. Blue reverts to being live if the *error* is *discovered* within its *limit of claims* and *rectified*.

PART 2 LEVEL SINGLES PLAY

A LAWFUL PLAY

10 DECISIONS ABOUT THE ORDER OF PLAY

10.1 The players determine which side makes the first decision about play by tossing a coin, or an equivalent procedure.

10.2 The side winning the toss decides whether to take the choice of lead, which includes the right to play second, or the choice of balls. If the side winning the toss takes the choice of lead, the other side has the choice of balls and vice versa. When a match consists of more than one game, the right to make the first choice alternates after the first game.

10.3 Once validly made, a choice may not be revoked, although if a sequence of *wrong ball errors* occurs at the start of a game the initial choice of balls is reversed under Law 27.6.

C10 COMMENTARY: DECISIONS ABOUT THE ORDER OF PLAY

C10.1 In some competitions, the outcome of the toss may be pre-determined.

C10.2 Choices of lead or colours may not be revoked once validly made, except when the players *discover* sometime after the start of the fifth turn that they have both started every earlier turn by playing a *wrong ball*. When that mix-up is discovered, the initial choice of balls is reversed, the players continuing to play the balls they have been using rather than those they initially chose (see Law 27.6).

11 THE START OF A GAME

11.1 **THE FIRST TURN** To start the game, the player entitled to play first places one of the balls of that side on any point on either *baulk-line* and plays the first *stroke* of the turn. In handicap play, at the end of the turn, the *striker* is entitled to exercise the options for taking *bisques* specified in Law 42.3.2.

11.2 PLAYING THE OTHER BALLS INTO THE GAME

11.2.1 **THE SECOND TURN** After the end of the first turn, the player entitled to play second places one of the balls of that side on any unoccupied point on either *baulk-line* and plays it into the game. If the other *ball in play* is either on or sufficiently close to the baulk-line so that the *striker's ball* may be placed on the baulk-line in contact with that other ball, the first *stroke* of the turn may be played by *taking croquet* immediately from that ball under Law 18.1.3.2. In handicap play, at the end of the turn, the *striker* is entitled to exercise the options for taking *bisques* specified in Law 42.3.2.

11.2.2 **THE THIRD AND FOURTH TURNS** In the third and fourth turns, the remaining two balls are played into the game by the respective sides in a similar manner to the second ball, subject to the options specified in Laws 11.2.2.1 to 11.2.2.3.

11.2.2.1 If the ball to be played into the game can contact another ball when placed on the *baulk-line*, the *striker* may *take croquet* immediately from that other ball under Law 18.1.3.2, but is not entitled to take croquet immediately from any other ball in a *group* of which the two balls may form part.

11.2.2.2 In advanced play or super-advanced play, if the *striker* is entitled to a contact in accordance with Laws 39.4 or 40.4, the ball may be played into the game by *taking croquet* immediately from any *ball in play* as an alternative to being played from a *baulk-line*.

11.2.2.3 In super-advanced play, if the *striker* is entitled to a free placement in accordance with Law 40.6, the ball may be played into the game from any unoccupied position on the court.

11.2.3 Should the player of the fourth turn be unable to play the correct ball, the game must be restarted in accordance with Law 27.5.

C11 COMMENTARY: THE START OF A GAME

C11.1 In the first four ordinary (i.e. non-bisque) turns, the balls must be played into the game from the *baulk-lines*. If the ball to be played into the game can be placed on a baulk-line touching a *ball in play*, however, the *striker* may play it into the game by *taking croquet* immediately from that other ball, in which case the *striker's ball* need not be on the baulk-line when the *stroke* is played. There are other exceptions: in advanced play when the player of the second or third turn scores hoop 10 (4-back); and in super-advanced play when the player of either of those turns scores hoop 7 (1-back) and so concedes a contact. A ball must still be played into the game, but the *striker* may start the turn by taking croquet from any ball in play (see Law 11.2.2.2). There is a further exception in super-advanced play when the player of the second or third turn scores hoop 10 (4-back) and so concedes a free placement. The ball that must next be played into the game may be played from any position on the court, including any position within the *yard-line area* (see Law 11.2.2.3).

C11.2 In handicap play, *bisques* may be played before all the balls have been played into the game (see Laws 11.1 and 11.2), although it will seldom be tactically wise to do so.

C11.3 The situation described in Law 11.2.3, where the player of the fourth turn is unable to play a correct ball, is covered in paragraph C27.4 below.

12 CHOICE OF STRIKER'S BALL

12.1 **RIGHT TO PLAY EITHER BALL** After all four balls have been played into the game under Law 11, the *striker* may choose at the start of any turn to play that turn with either ball of the side, unless one of them has been pegged out. Law 42.1 modifies this law for handicap play.

12.2 **HOW CHOICE IS MADE** The *striker's ball* is chosen by:

12.2.1 playing a *stroke*; or

12.2.2 lifting a ball of the side:

12.2.2.1 when entitled to take a wiring lift with that ball under Law 16; or

12.2.2.2 that is neither in contact with the *partner ball* nor part of a *group of balls* that also includes the partner ball when entitled to take an optional lift or contact in advanced play under Law 39, or an optional lift, contact or free placement in super-advanced play under Law 40.

In each case the ball so chosen becomes the *striker's ball* for that turn and the *striker* may not then strike the *partner ball*. Doing so constitutes a *wrong ball error* and Law 27 applies.

12.3 **LIFTING A BALL** For the purposes of Law 12.2.2 a player lifts a ball by deliberately moving it from its position in any manner other than that used for playing a *stroke*.

C12 COMMENTARY: CHOICE OF STRIKER'S BALL

C12.1 Once all of the balls have been played into the game, there are only two ways of choosing the *striker's ball*, namely playing a *stroke* with it or lifting a ball of the side when entitled to do so under Laws 16 (wiring lift) or 39 (advanced play) or 40 (super-advanced play).

C12.2 Lifting a ball chooses it as the *striker's ball* only if three conditions are all met:

C12.2.1 it is a ball of the *striker's side*; and

C12.2.2 it is not in contact with its *partner ball* (for a lift under Laws 39 or 40); and

C12.2.3 the *striker* is entitled to a lift under any of Laws 16, 39 and 40 (Law 12.2.2).

C12.3 Lifting an enemy ball or lifting a ball of one's own side in the absence of a lift is an *interference* to which Law 36 (interference with a ball between strokes) applies. If the mistake is not noticed before a *stroke* is played, it will result in an *error* being committed under either Law 27 (wrong ball) or Law 28.8 (lifting a ball when not entitled to do so).

C12.4 A ball may be 'lifted' by moving it in any way that differs from playing a *stroke* (see Law 12.3). Trundling using the side of the mallet is lawful, as is trundling using the face of the mallet, but the latter is safe only if the action is clearly distinguishable from that used to play a stroke.

C12.5 In very rare instances, the *striker* may be confronted by the two balls of the side very close together at the start of a turn and the *striker* wishes to hit one without disturbing the other (e.g. to *rocket* a nearby third ball). The *striker* calls a referee to watch the *stroke*. While the *striker* may be intending to hit one ball (and may tell the referee so), if a stroke is played in which the mallet hits only the other ball and does so lawfully, that validly selects it as the *striker's ball* for the turn under Law 12.2.1 and the stroke should be considered lawful. This does not apply, of course, if only one of the two balls belongs to the *striker's side*, nor if the situation occurs during a turn when one of them has already been chosen as the *striker's ball*. If the *striker* hits the other ball in either of those cases, a referee watching the stroke, or the *striker*, should rule the stroke to be a fault rather than a case of playing the *wrong ball*. The justification for this ruling is that the *striker* plays a wrong ball under Law 27.1 by deliberately (albeit erroneously) striking a ball other than the *striker's ball*, whereas the *striker* commits a fault under Law 29.1.11 by accidentally causing the mallet to hit a ball other than the *striker's ball*.

13 BALL OFF THE COURT

13.1 WHEN A BALL LEAVES THE COURT

13.1.1 A ball leaves the court as soon as any part of it would touch a straight edge raised vertically from the *boundary*. It then becomes a *ball in hand* and an *outside agency*.

13.1.2 If a determination of whether a ball is on or off the court concludes that within the limits of observation the position is on the borderline between being on and off the court, the decision shall be that the ball is off the court.

13.2 **CONSULTING A REFEREE OR THE OPPONENT** The *striker* must consult in accordance with Law 55.3 before testing whether a ball is off the court.

C13 COMMENTARY: BALL OFF THE COURT

C13.1 The *boundary* should be imagined as an invisible vertical wall that touches the inside of the boundary marking. It does not matter if the court surface is not flat at the relevant point.

C13.2 A ball goes off the court as soon as it touches the imaginary wall (see Law 13.1.1) and immediately becomes an *outside agency*, so if it comes back onto the court and hits another ball, that ball must be replaced. In rare cases, the opponent may claim that a ball approached and crossed the *boundary*, either perpendicularly or at a shallow angle, and then fell back or curved back into court before coming to rest. If the ball is only just in court when tested, this claim may have merit. It should be granted, however, only if the opponent was well placed to observe the claimed movement and the same effect can be demonstrated repeatedly in tests conducted by the referee.

C13.3 A ball that hits a *corner peg* should not necessarily be placed on the *corner spot*. If the ball hits the corner peg a glancing blow, it should be withdrawn back along its line of travel to find the point at which it first overlapped the inner edge of the *boundary marking*. The extreme case would occur when a ball on the Corner I spot is struck towards Corner II and just touches the out-court side of the southern corner peg. This ball should be placed 13 feet (4 metres) south of Corner II!

C13.4 The *striker* should always take care to observe precisely where balls go off the court. If there is a possibility of a *cannon*, such as shooting from B-baulk at two adjacent west *yard-line* balls, the *striker* should have the outcome watched, for example by asking the opponent to stand near the target balls.

C13.5 **ADJUDICATING A CLOSE POSITION** If a test to determine whether a ball is on or off the court concludes that the matter is too close to call (noting that there may be uncertainty in locating the exact edge of a painted *boundary marking*), the decision shall be that the ball is off the court (see Law 13.1.2 and the section of this Commentary on borderline positions that follows the glossary). A suitable test is to place two vertical surfaces, each touching the boundary from the court side, one on either side of the ball, and then sight horizontally along the surfaces to see whether the ball protrudes beyond the plane of the two surfaces. The playing faces of two mallets (not the mallets' sides), with those playing faces touching the boundary from the court side, provide suitable surfaces.

C13.6 **CONSULTING A REFEREE OR THE OPPONENT** Before testing whether a ball is on or off the court, the *striker* must consult in accordance with the requirements of Law 55.3 by either calling a referee to carry out the test or consulting the opponent and, if the opponent so desires, testing the position jointly. See section C55.3 below for more detail.

14 BALL IN THE YARD-LINE AREA

14.1 **THE STRIKER'S BALL** If the *striker's ball* is in the *yard-line area* at the end of a *stroke* it is played from where it lies unless the *striker* is entitled to *take croquet*. Only at the end of the last stroke of a turn does the *striker's ball* in the *yard-line area* become a *ball in hand*. It is then placed on the *yard-line* in accordance with Law 15.

14.2 **BALLS OTHER THAN THE STRIKER'S BALL** At the end of each *stroke*, any ball other than the *striker's ball* that is in the *yard-line area* becomes a *ball in hand* and is placed on the *yard-line* in accordance with Law 15.

C14 COMMENTARY: BALL IN THE YARD-LINE AREA

C14.1 Law 14 sets out the distinction between when the *striker's ball* and other *balls at rest* in the *yard-line area* at the end of a *stroke* must be placed on the *yard-line*. The implications for handicap play when

the *striker* chooses to take a *half-bisque* or *bisque* are covered in Law 42.3.4 and paragraph C42.4.3 below.

15 PLACEMENT OF A BALL ON THE YARD-LINE

15.1 PLACEMENT WHEN OTHER BALLS AT REST DO NOT INTERFERE Except for the *striker's ball* in hand in preparation for a *croquet stroke*, before the next *stroke*:

15.1.1 any *ball in hand* that has left the court must be placed on the *yard-line* at the point nearest to where it left the court; and

15.1.2 any *ball in hand* in the *yard-line area* must be placed on the *yard-line* at the point nearest to where it came to rest.

15.2 PLACEMENT WHEN OTHER BALLS AT REST INTERFERE If a ball cannot be placed in accordance with Law 15.1 because of the presence of:

15.2.1 the *striker's ball* inside the *yard-line area*; or

15.2.2 one or more *yard-line balls*, or balls outside the *yard-line area*

it must be placed on the *yard-line* in contact with any ball that directly or indirectly interferes with its placement in whichever position the *striker* chooses.

15.3 DIRECT AND INDIRECT INTERFERENCE

15.3.1 A *ball at rest* directly interferes with the placement of a ball on the *yard-line* if the ball at rest prevents the ball from being placed in accordance with Law 15.1.

15.3.2 A *ball at rest* indirectly interferes with the placement of a ball on the *yard-line* if the ball at rest does not directly interfere with the placement but is in contact with, or very close to, another ball at rest that either directly or indirectly interferes with the placement.

15.4 INTERFERENCE BY THE STRIKER'S BALL If the *striker* is entitled to *take croquet*, the *striker's ball* is a *ball in hand* and must not interfere with the placement of a ball under Laws 15.1 or 15.2.

15.5 ORDER OF PLACEMENT If two or more balls have to be placed, the order of placement is as the *striker* chooses.

15.6 HOW TO PLACE The *striker* must take special care to ensure that balls are accurately placed on the *yard-line* and must place them while facing outwards from the court unless there is a choice of placement positions under Law 15.2.

15.7 REQUIREMENT FOR YARD-LINE BALLS TO LIE ON A STRAIGHT LINE If *yard-line balls* that should lie on a straight line are found not to, their positions should be adjusted by the minimum amount to ensure that they do so, with none of them less than one yard (0.914 metres) from the adjacent *boundary*.

15.8 CONSULTING A REFEREE OR THE OPPONENT The *striker* must consult in accordance with Law 55.3 before placing a ball if there is doubt whether it may have to be placed in contact with another ball. The *striker* should inform the opponent whether the placement has resulted in the balls being in contact, or close together but not touching.

15.9 PLACEMENT VERY CLOSE TO ONE OR MORE OTHER BALLS If a determination of the placement of a ball on the *yard-line* in accordance with this law concludes that, within the limits of observation of determining or judging the ball's position, the position is on the borderline between being in contact with one or more other balls and not in contact with it or them, the ball shall be placed where it is not in contact with the other ball or balls.

C15 COMMENTARY: PLACEMENT OF A BALL ON THE YARD-LINE

C15.1 Placing a ball on the *yard-line* means that the ball should be placed so that its centre is a yard from the inside edge of the (idealised) line marking the *boundary*. Players usually determine the position by using the shaft of the mallet as a measuring rod, having previously worked out (and perhaps marked)

what position on the shaft determines the one yard distance exactly. In *critical positions*, or if there is a dispute between the players, a yard-stick may be needed to check the placement.

C15.2 PLACEMENT WHEN OTHER BALLS AT REST INTERFERE

C15.2.1 If a ball has to be placed on the *yard-line* in accordance with Law 15.1 but one or more other balls on the yard-line or close to it prevent the placement of the ball in the required position, the ball must be placed on the yard-line and in contact with any of the balls that interfere with its placement, as the *striker* chooses (Law 15.2).

C15.2.2 Law 15.3 explains the concepts of direct and indirect interference, while Law 15.2 specifies that direct and indirect interference are to be treated on the same basis. To illustrate the implications, consider the following example.

C15.2.2.1 **EXAMPLE** R and Y are just less than a ball's width apart on the south *yard-line*, with Y west of R. K shoots at the two balls and misses, going off the court where its placement on the yard-line as required by Law 15.1.1 is just prevented by the eastern edge of R. R directly interferes with the placement of K. In the absence of R, Y would not interfere with the placement of K. But R is present and Law 15.2.2 permits K to be placed on the yard-line in contact with R on either side. K cannot be placed in contact with R on its western side, however, because of the presence of Y. Y indirectly interferes with the placement of K. Because Law 15.2 treats direct and indirect interference on the same basis, K may be placed on the yard-line in contact either with R on its eastern side or with Y on its western side, as the *striker* chooses. If K is placed in contact with Y, it will be more than 3 ball-widths from its position had there been no interfering balls!

C15.2.3 The same concepts of direct and indirect interference, and options for replacing a ball apply if one or more of the interfering balls is infield from the *yard-line* but sufficiently close that a ball placed on the yard-line can be in contact with it.

C15.2.4 There are no special provisions for replacing balls in or near corners. Hence, if Roy plays the second turn of the game by shooting with R from the end of A-baulk at B in corner IV and misses into the corner, he will normally place R on the west side of B to minimise the target for Bab in the third turn. If Bab now likewise shoots with K at R and misses into the corner, she is entitled to place K in contact with either B or R. She may be expected to place K in contact with R, to give only a single-ball target for Y.

C15.3 BALLS ON THE YARD-LINE NOT IN A STRAIGHT LINE The situation envisaged in Law 15.7 is where three balls have been replaced at different points on the *yard-line* and the *striker*, intending to play one of the outer balls and *roquet* the middle one, finds that the one behind it is visible. The balls should be adjusted by as little as possible to make them all lie on a straight line with none of them less than a yard from the *boundary*.

C15.4 CONSULTING A REFEREE OR THE OPPONENT

C15.4.1 Before placing a ball on the *yard-line* when there is doubt whether it may be in contact with another ball, the *striker* must consult in accordance with the requirements of Law 55.3 by either calling a referee to adjudicate or consulting the opponent and, if the opponent so desires, carrying out the placement jointly. See section C55.3 below for more detail.

C15.4.2 Law 15.8 recommends that after placing a ball on the *yard-line* near another ball, the *striker* should advise the opponent whether the balls are in contact or close together but not touching. This helps to avoid situations where the striker places the ball in one position (in or out of contact with the other ball) but one or both balls move so that they are in different relative positions when the opponent comes on to play, causing the new striker to play a different *stroke* (*croquet stroke* rather than *roquet* or vice versa) from the one the previous striker was expecting.

C15.5 ADJUDICATING CLOSE POSITIONS On occasion, a judgement has to be made as to whether a ball to be placed on the *yard-line* must be placed in or out of contact with one or more other balls already on the yard-line or close to it. If the most accurate test that can be done (using a set square if available) of where the ball must be placed concludes that its position is borderline between being in or out of contact with the other ball (or one of them), the borderline case ruling is that the ball must be placed not in contact with the other ball or any of them (Law 15.9). Should one side or the other involve the placed ball in the next *stroke*, that stroke is a *roquet* (or rush), not a *croquet stroke*.

16 WIRING LIFT

16.1 **LIFT** At the start of a turn, if the opponent is responsible for the position of a ball of the *striker's* side which is not in contact with another ball and is wired from all other balls, as defined in Law 16.3, the striker may:

- 16.1.1 play as the balls lie; or
- 16.1.2 lift the wired ball and play it from any unoccupied point on either *baulk-line*. If the lifted ball can contact another ball when so placed on the baulk-line, the *striker* may *take croquet* immediately from that ball under Law 18.1.3.2, but is not entitled to take croquet immediately from any other ball in a *group* of which the two balls may form part.

16.2 RESPONSIBILITY FOR POSITION

16.2.1 **GENERAL** A ball's position is the responsibility of the player who most recently played a *stroke*:

- 16.2.1.1 with that ball as the *striker's ball*; or
- 16.2.1.2 that moved or shook that ball; or
- 16.2.1.3 that was a *croquet stroke* or *cannon* involving that ball even if that ball did not move.

16.2.2 **SPECIAL CASES** If a player starts a turn by:

- 16.2.2.1 playing an opponent's ball, the player of the *wrong ball* also becomes responsible for the positions of both balls of the player's side; or
- 16.2.2.2 declaring a *stroke* to have been played, that player becomes responsible for the position of the ball nominated, or of both balls of the player's side if neither is specified.

16.2.3 **ERRORS** Law 16.2.1 applies to *strokes in error*, even if the ball is replaced when *rectifying the error*.

16.2.4 **INTERFERENCES** Law 30.3 governs responsibility for the positions of balls affected by an *interference*.

16.3 **WHEN WIRED** A ball ("the relevant ball") is wired from another ball ("the target ball") if:

- 16.3.1 any part of a hoop or the peg would impede the direct course of any part of the relevant ball towards any part of the target ball; or
- 16.3.2 the relevant ball would have to pass through a hoop to hit any part of the target ball; or
- 16.3.3 any part of a hoop or the peg would impede the swing of the mallet before its impact with the relevant ball; or
- 16.3.4 any part of the relevant ball lies within the *jaws* of a hoop.

16.4 IMPEDED SWING

16.4.1 In Law 16.3.3, the swing is impeded if there is any part of an end-face of the mallet specified in Law 16.4.2 with which the *striker* would be unable to strike the centre of the relevant ball in order to drive it freely with the striker's normal swing towards any part of the target ball. The swing is not impeded merely because a hoop or the peg interferes with the striker's stance.

16.4.2 The mallet to be used in the test described in Law 16.4.1 is the mallet the *striker* last used before the relevant ball assumed its current position.

16.5 TESTING

16.5.1 The *striker* must consult in accordance with Law 55.3 if claiming a wiring lift.

16.5.2 A test to determine whether a relevant ball is entitled to a wiring lift may be conducted only before the first *stroke* of a turn at the request of the *striker* and

when the opponent is responsible for the position of the relevant ball. Otherwise a player must rely on an ocular test aided by nothing more than spectacles or contact lenses to check whether one ball is wired from another.

- 16.5.3 If an adjudication of whether one ball is wired from another concludes that within the limits of observation the position is on the borderline between being wired and not wired, the decision shall be that the ball is wired.

16.6 CHANGE OF DECISION If the *striker* lifts a ball of the striker's side when entitled to do so under Law 16.1.2, Laws 16.6.1 and 16.6.2 apply.

- 16.6.1 The ball lifted is thereby chosen as the *striker's ball* and the *striker* may not then play with the other ball of the side; Law 27 applies should the striker do so. In addition, the striker is obliged to take the lift in accordance with Law 16.1.2 and may not then play the lifted ball from where it lay before it was lifted unless it already lay on a *baulk-line*.
- 16.6.2 The ball lifted becomes a *ball in hand* and the *striker* remains entitled to play it from any unoccupied point on either *baulk-line* until the first *stroke* of the turn is played, whether or not it had been placed either in contact with another ball or forming part of a *group of balls*.

C16 COMMENTARY: WIRING LIFT

C16.1 WIRING LIFT

C16.1.1 At the start of a turn, if the *striker* chooses to play a ball:

C16.1.1.1 that is not in contact with another ball but is wired from all other balls, as defined in Law 16.3; and

C16.1.1.2 the opponent is responsible for the ball's position, as defined in Law 16.2,
the *striker* may lift the ball and play it from either *baulk-line* instead of from where it lies.

C16.1.2 A ball within the *jaws of a hoop* meets the criteria for being wired from all other balls set out in Law 16.3, but if it is in contact with another ball and the *striker* chooses to play it, the *striker* must *take croquet* immediately and is not entitled to a wiring lift. (Laws 16.1 and 18.1.3.1)

C16.1.3 Although a ball lifted must usually be played from a *baulk-line*, the *striker* can *take croquet* from a ball that the lifted ball could touch if placed on a *baulk-line* (Law 16.1.2), in which case the *striker* can place the lifted ball anywhere in contact with the other ball to take croquet.

C16.1.4 If the *striker* can create a *group of balls* by placing the lifted ball on the *baulk-line* in contact with another ball, the *striker* may *take croquet* immediately only from a ball in the group that the lifted ball can contact when it is placed on the *baulk-line* (Law 16.1.2).

C16.1.4.1 **EXAMPLE** Roy is entitled to a wiring lift for R when K is on the first *corner spot* and B is in contact with K on the west *boundary*. Roy may play a *cannon*, *taking croquet* immediately from K and with B as the third ball, but may not play the *cannon* by taking croquet from B, because R cannot contact B when placed on the *baulk-line*.

C16.2 RESPONSIBILITY FOR POSITION

C16.2.1 The 7th Edition Laws change the way responsibility for a ball's position is specified (in Laws 16.2.1 and 16.2.2). This does not make any difference in practice; its aim is to clarify the law. The general law specifies that the position of a ball is the responsibility of the player who most recently played:

C16.2.1.1 a *stroke* with it as the *striker's ball* (which includes playing it as the *wrong ball*) (Law 16.2.1.1); or

C16.2.1.2 a *stroke* that moved or shook that ball (including a *croquet stroke* in which that ball was the croqueted ball or the third or fourth balls of a *cannon* and a *single-ball stroke* in which that ball was *roqueted* or otherwise moved or shaken) (Law 16.2.1.2); or

C16.2.1.3 a *croquet stroke* or *cannon* involving that ball, even if it did not move in that *stroke* (Law 16.2.1.3).

C16.2.2 There are also two special cases (Law 16.2.2).

C16.2.2.1 A player who begins a turn by striking an opponent's ball is thereby responsible not only for the position of that ball (under Law 16.2.1.1) but also for the positions of both balls of the player's side (under Law 16.2.2.1); and

C16.2.2.2 A player who starts a turn by declaring a *stroke* to have been played and identifies to which ball the declaration applies is responsible for the position of that ball. If the player fails to specify to which ball of the side the declaration applies, however, the player is thereby responsible for the positions of both of them.

C16.2.3 The general law, Law 16.2.1, applies to *strokes* played in error even if *rectification* results in balls being replaced in the positions they lawfully occupied before the *error* (Law 16.2.3).

C16.2.3.1 **EXAMPLE** Roy plays R and *roquets* B but then *takes croquet* from K, which is *live*. The *error* is claimed and *rectified*, which results in K being replaced. Roy is now responsible for the position of K by virtue of the error of using it in an unlawful *croquet stroke* involving a live ball. Roy is also responsible for the position of B.

C16.2.4 Law 16.2.3 usually applies to *strokes* played in error by the *striker* but may also apply to the opponent. If the player who is not the *striker* plays when not entitled (an *error* under Law 26) that player becomes responsible for the positions of one or more balls by playing *strokes in error*.

C16.2.5 If an *interference* under Laws 31 to 33 has to be *redressed*, the game is returned to the situation when the interference first affected play, and responsibility for the position of each ball reverts to what it was at that time (Laws 16.2.4 and 30.3.1.5). There will be times when a long period of play is cancelled to redress such an interference and it may be difficult to ascertain responsibility for the positions of the balls at the point to which play reverts.

C16.2.6 If an *interference* under Laws 34 to 38 is remedied, the responsibility for the position of any ball placed or replaced as part of that remedy reverts to what it was immediately before the ball was affected by the interference (Laws 16.2.4 and 30.3.3).

C16.2.7 The following examples illustrate other implications of Laws 16.2.4 and 30.3.

C16.2.7.1 **EXAMPLE** If the *striker* plays a roll stroke in which the croqueted ball collides with a ball from a *double-banked game*, it must be placed where it would otherwise have come to rest under Law 34.2.2. The act of playing the *stroke* caused the *striker* to become responsible for the croqueted ball's final position (Law 16.2.1.2), and the subsequent *interference* and placement does not alter that.

C16.2.7.2 **EXAMPLE** If a high wind (or even the *striker*, outside the *striking period*) causes a ball not otherwise involved in the *stroke* to move, it must be replaced (Law 36.2.1). Again, the *interference* does not change responsibility: whichever player was responsible for the position of the ball before the interference remains so afterwards.

C16.3 **WHEN WIRED** Under Law 16.3.2, the relevant ball is wired from a target ball if it has to pass through a hoop to hit the target ball, no matter how close to the hoop the relevant ball may be. It does not matter that it might be able to miss the target ball on either side without touching a wire on its way through the hoop. This is a change of terminology from the 6th Edition of the Laws without a change in substance. The 6th Edition made the same point by specifying that wiring occurred if any part of a hoop, including the *jaws*, impeded the direct course of the relevant ball towards any part of the target.

C16.4 **IMPEDED SWING** If the *striker* claims that a ball is wired by virtue of an impeded swing, the referee must test the position with the mallet the claimant last used before the allegedly wired ball was positioned by the claimant's opponent (Laws 16.4.1 and 16.4.2). This removes the temptation to carry a second, wide-faced mallet for use only in these situations. Self-evidently, this applies only if the mallet the *striker* was using at that earlier time is still available, not having been rendered unusable in the meantime.

C16.5 TESTING

C16.5.1 Law 16.5 requires the *striker* either to ask a referee to adjudicate or to consult the opponent in accordance with Law 55.3 when claiming a wiring lift. It is normal practice to get a referee to adjudicate, but if no referee or other independent and competent person is available, the players may test the position jointly. See section C55.3 below on the requirement to consult.

- C16.5.2 Only the *striker* about to play the first *stroke* of a turn may ask for a test for wiring to be conducted, and the test may be conducted only if the opponent is responsible for the position of the ball for which the striker is claiming the lift (Law 16.5.2). These are matters a referee must check before carrying out a wiring test. A player who wants to determine whether a ball is wired at any other time must rely on a visual test and must not waste time by undertaking such a test in a protracted manner (see Law 56.4).
- C16.5.3 Requesting a wiring test does not commit the *striker* to playing the relevant ball in that turn. The partner ball may, for example, be played to a position on or near a *baulk-line* that is wired from the relevant ball, in the hope of still being entitled to a lift in a subsequent turn.
- C16.5.4 **ADJUDICATING CLOSE POSITIONS** Law 16.5.3 covers the borderline case where a test of any cause of wiring concludes that the situation is too close to call. The decision must be that the relevant ball is wired from the target ball due to that cause. This is an identical ruling to that in the 6th Edition of the Laws.

C16.6 CHANGE OF DECISION

- C16.6.1 Law 16.6.1 defines the consequences of lifting a ball when entitled to under Law 16.1.2:
- C16.6.1.1 lifting it constitutes a valid and irrevocable choice of the *striker's ball* for that turn under Law 12.2.2.1; and
- C16.6.1.2 the *striker* must play the lifted ball as described in paragraphs C16.1.3 and C16.1.4 above; and
- C16.6.1.3 the *striker* may not play the lifted ball from where it originally lay unless that happened to be on a *baulk-line*.
- C16.6.2 Nevertheless, the *striker* remains free to change the position on the *baulk-lines* from which the *striker's ball* is played until the first *stroke* of the turn is played (Law 16.6.2).

17 ROQUET

17.1 **WHEN A ROQUET IS MADE** The *striker's ball* makes a *roquet* when there is any contact between it and a *live ball* during and as a consequence of a *stroke*, subject to the limitations described in Law 17.2.

17.2 LIMITATIONS

- 17.2.1 Once the *striker's ball* has made a *roquet* on a *live ball*, any contact with a different live ball in that *stroke* does not constitute a roquet.
- 17.2.2 If the *striker's ball* hits two or more *live balls* simultaneously, a *roquet* is made only on whichever of those balls the *striker* nominates as the roqueted ball by *taking croquet* from it. If no such nomination is made Law 28.6 applies.
- 17.2.3 If the *striker's ball* simultaneously hits a *live ball* and the peg in order, Law 22.2.2 applies.
- 17.2.4 A *roquet* may be made by the *striker's ball* on a *live ball* during a *croquet stroke* except as provided in Law 21.4.2.

17.3 **CONSEQUENCES OF A ROQUET** If the *striker's ball* makes a *roquet*:

- 17.3.1 it remains a *ball in play* throughout the *stroke* and may therefore cause other balls to move and score hoop or peg points; accordingly, it may be moved, picked up or arrested in its course only if the *state of the game* will not be affected thereby; and
- 17.3.2 it can score a *hoop point* for itself in the same *stroke* only in the hoop and roquet situation covered by Law 21.2; and
- 17.3.3 it cannot score a peg point for itself thereafter in the same *stroke*; and
- 17.3.4 unless the *striker's* turn has ended (see Law 7.6), it becomes a *ball in hand* at the end of the *stroke* and the *striker* must *take croquet* under Law 18.

C17 COMMENTARY: ROQUET

C17.1 WHEN A ROQUET IS MADE

C17.1.1 Law 17.1 is phrased deliberately widely, defining a *roquet* as any contact that occurs between the *striker's ball* and a *live ball* during a *stroke* as a consequence of that stroke, except in the special situations defined in Law 17.2. Thus, for example, a roquet is made if:

C17.1.1.1 the *striker's ball* hits a *live ball* directly; or

C17.1.1.2 the *striker's ball* bounces off a hoop (or the peg, if not pegged out, or a *dead ball*) and hits a *live ball*; or

C17.1.1.3 the *striker's ball* croquets a ball into a *live ball*, propelling it into the path of the striker's ball (a less probable extension of C17.1.1.1 above); or

C17.1.1.4 the *striker's ball* croquets a ball into a *live ball* which then rebounds off a hoop and hits the striker's ball (a low probability event).

C17.1.2 By contrast, if the *striker's ball* runs its *hoop in order* off the court and when placed on the *yard-line* is in contact with another ball, this does not count as a *roquet* as the contact does not occur during the *stroke*. In such a situation the *striker takes croquet* immediately in accordance with Law 18.1.2. Similar instances where the striker's ball is in contact with a *live ball* during a turn without having roqueted that ball are treated in the same way under Law 18.1.2. These reflect the changed approach to the way the Laws describe the sequence of strokes in a game, as outlined in paragraph C2.2.4 above.

C17.2 LIMITATIONS The situations covered in Law 17.2 are as follows.

C17.2.1 The *striker's ball* roquets a *live ball* and rebounds onto a different live ball. Only the hit on the first live ball counts as a roquet (Law 17.2.1).

C17.2.2 The *striker's ball* hits two or more *live balls* simultaneously. A *roquet* is made only on whichever of those balls the *striker takes croquet* from (Law 17.2.2).

C17.2.3 The *striker's ball* simultaneously hits a *live ball* and the peg in order. The peg point is scored unless the *striker* claims the *roquet* by *taking croquet* from the live ball (Laws 17.2.3 and 22.2.2).

C17.2.4 The *striker's ball* hits a *live ball* during a *croquet stroke* (Law 17.2.4). Usually the *striker* will be required to *take croquet* from that live ball in the next stroke. That is not the case, however, when the live ball was the ball from which the striker took croquet and the striker's ball ran its *hoop in order*, causing the croqueted ball to become live again, before hitting it (Law 21.4.2). This is most likely when the *stroke* is an Irish peel and the striker's ball catches up with and hits the croqueted ball on the other side of the hoop (see section C21.8 below).

C17.3 CONSEQUENCES OF A ROQUET Certain consequences are spelled out in Law 17.3.

C17.3.1 The *striker's ball* may cause other balls to move and score points during a *stroke* after it has made a *roquet* in that stroke. The *striker* may pick up or stop the striker's ball before it comes to rest only if doing so will not prevent it from moving other balls (Law 17.3.1).

C17.3.2 The *striker's ball* can score a *hoop point* for itself subsequently in the same *stroke* only in the circumstances specified in Law 21.2 (Law 17.3.2).

C17.3.3 The *striker's ball* cannot subsequently score a peg point during the *stroke* (Law 17.3.3).

C17.3.4 Following a *roquet*, the *striker* is required to continue the turn by *taking croquet* from the ball roqueted unless a turn-ending event, as listed in Law 7.6, has occurred (Law 17.3.4). If so, the *striker's ball* does not become in hand and its lawful position is the one in which it came to rest (or would have done, if not picked up or arrested).

18 CROQUET STROKE

18.1 REQUIREMENT TO TAKE CROQUET If the *striker* is entitled to play a *stroke*, the striker must *take croquet*:

18.1.1 when the *striker's ball* has made a *roquet* under Law 17 in the previous *stroke*; or

18.1.2 when the *striker's ball* is otherwise lawfully in contact with a *live ball*; or

18.1.3 as the first *stroke* of a turn if the ball the *striker* plays as the *striker's ball* for the turn:

18.1.3.1 is lawfully in contact with another ball at the start of the turn; or

18.1.3.2 may be and is finally placed in contact with another ball before the first *stroke* as a result of the *striker* being required to play the ball into the game in one of the first four turns under Law 11 (start of game), or being entitled to and taking a lift under Law 16 (wiring lift) or Law 39 (optional lift or contact in advanced play) or Law 40 (optional lift or contact or free placement in super-advanced play).

18.2 CHOICE OF THE BALL FROM WHICH CROQUET IS TAKEN

18.2.1 When the *striker* is required to *take croquet* in accordance with Law 18.1.1, the *striker* must take croquet from the ball roqueted.

18.2.2 When the *striker* is required to *take croquet* during a turn or at the start of a turn in accordance with Laws 18.1.2 or 18.1.3 respectively and the *striker's ball* is lawfully in contact with a *live ball* but is not part of a *group of balls*, the *striker* must take croquet from that live ball.

18.2.3 Except in the circumstances covered by Laws 18.2.1 (roquet), 11.2.2.1 (playing a ball into the game), 16.1.2 (wiring lift), 39.3.2 (advanced play lift) and 40.3.2 (super-advanced play lift), when the *striker* is required to *take croquet* and the *striker's ball* forms part of a *group of balls*, or would do so when placed, the *striker* may take croquet from any *live ball* in the group. The croqueted ball is chosen by playing the *croquet stroke*; moving balls in preparation for the croquet stroke does not determine the choice.

18.2.4 In all cases, failure to *take croquet* is an *error* covered by the applicable one of Laws 28.4, 28.5 and 28.6.

18.3 **PLACING BALLS FOR THE CROQUET STROKE** The *striker* prepares for a *croquet stroke* by placing the *striker's ball* on the ground in any position in contact with the ball from which croquet will be taken where it is not also in contact with any other ball. Except when the *striker* has a *cannon* (see Law 18.4), no other ball may be moved.

18.4 **CANNONS** After any replacement of balls on the *yard-line* that may be required under Law 15, if the ball from which croquet will be taken and the *striker's ball* form part of a *group of balls*, or would do so when the *striker's ball* is placed in accordance with Law 18.3, the *croquet stroke* is a *cannon*. In preparation for the cannon, all balls in the group other than the ball from which croquet will be taken become *balls in hand* and may be temporarily removed. The ball from which croquet will be taken must be replaced in its original position if it has been moved and the other balls are then placed as follows.

18.4.1 **3-BALL CANNON** The *striker's ball* and the third ball must each be placed in any position on the ground in contact with the ball from which croquet will be taken, provided they are not in contact with each other.

18.4.2 **4-BALL CANNON** The *striker's ball* and one of the remaining balls must be placed as in Law 18.4.1. The fourth ball must be placed on the ground in any position where it is not in contact with the *striker's ball* but is in contact with one or both of the other two balls.

18.4.3 The positions in which any of the balls in a *cannon*, other than the ball from which croquet will be taken, may be placed include positions within the *yard-line area*.

18.5 **HOW CROQUET STROKE IS PLAYED** The *striker* plays a *stroke* with the balls placed in accordance with Laws 18.3 or 18.4 and in so doing must play into the croqueted ball and move or shake it (see Law 29.1.13).

18.6 **LIVE AND DEAD STATUS OF THE BALLS** When a *croquet stroke* is played, the ball from which croquet is taken immediately becomes *dead*. If the croquet stroke is a *cannon*, the live/dead status of any other ball in the *group of balls* is unaffected.

18.7 BALL OFF COURT ENDING TURN In a *croquet stroke* the *striker's* turn ends if:

18.7.1 the croqueted ball is sent off the court, unless it is pegged out in the *stroke*; or

18.7.2 the *striker's ball* is sent off the court, unless it makes a *roquet* or scores a *hoop point* for itself in the *stroke*.

18.8 CONSEQUENCES OF A CROQUET STROKE Following a *croquet stroke*, the *striker* is entitled to play a *continuation stroke* unless a turn-ending event has occurred (see Law 7.6) or the *striker* is required to *take croquet* immediately (see Law 19.2).

C18 COMMENTARY: CROQUET STROKE

C18.1 REQUIREMENT TO TAKE CROQUET This law reflects the changed way the 7th Edition of the Laws describes the conduct of the game, as outlined in paragraph C2.2.4 above. Law 18.1 specifies the circumstances in which the *striker*, being entitled to play a *stroke*, must *take croquet*:

C18.1.1 when a *roquet* was made in the previous *stroke* (Law 18.1.1); or

C18.1.2 when the *striker's ball* is otherwise lawfully in contact with a *live ball* during a turn (for example, after running its *hoop in order* off the court and when placed on the *yard-line* being in contact with the live ball) (Law 18.1.2); or

C18.1.3 at the start of a turn when the ball the *striker* chooses as the *striker's ball* is lawfully in contact with another ball (Law 18.1.3.1); or

C18.1.4 at the start of a turn when the ball the *striker* chooses as the *striker's ball* by lifting it under Laws 16 (wiring lift) or 39 (advanced play) or 40 (super-advanced play) may be and finally is placed in contact with another ball before the first *stroke* (Law 18.1.3.2); or

C18.1.5 at the start of the second, third or fourth turns of the game when the ball the *striker* plays into the game may be and finally is placed in contact with another ball before the first *stroke* (Law 18.1.3.2).

C18.2 CHOICE OF THE BALL FROM WHICH CROQUET IS TAKEN Law 18.2 specifies the options open to the *striker* for choosing the ball from which croquet is taken.

C18.2.1 When the *striker's ball* has made a *roquet*, the *striker* must *take croquet* from the ball roqueted (Law 18.2.1).

C18.2.2 When the *striker* is required to *take croquet* either at the start of a turn or during a turn because the *striker's ball* is lawfully in contact with a *live ball* but they do not form part of a *group*, the *striker* must *take croquet* from that live ball (Law 18.2.2).

C18.2.3 Subject to the exceptions described in paragraphs C18.2.4 and C18.2.5 below, when the *striker* is required to *take croquet* either at the start of or during a turn because the *striker's ball* is lawfully in contact with a *live ball* and they are part of a *group*, the *striker* may take croquet from any live ball in the group. See the example in paragraph C18.2.8.1 below (Law 18.2.3).

C18.2.4 When the *striker* has created a *group of balls* by *roqueting* one of them, the *striker* must *take croquet* from the ball roqueted – circumstances covered by paragraph C18.2.1 above. See also the example in paragraph C18.2.8.2 below.

C18.2.5 If the *striker* can create a *group of balls* by placing the *striker's ball* on the *baulk-line* in contact with another ball when:

C18.2.5.1 playing the *striker's ball* into the game in accordance with Law 11.2.2.1; or

C18.2.5.2 taking a wiring lift in accordance with Law 16.1.2; or

C18.2.5.3 taking an advanced play lift or super-advanced play lift in accordance with Laws 39.3.2 and 40.3.2 respectively

the *striker* must *take croquet* from a ball the *striker's ball* can contact when it is placed on the *baulk-line*. See the examples in paragraphs C18.2.8.3 and C18.2.8.4 below. (Law 18.2.3)

C18.2.6 In the circumstances described in paragraphs C18.2.3 and C18.2.5, when the *striker* has a choice of balls from which croquet may lawfully be taken, the croqueted ball is determined by playing the *croquet stroke*. Merely moving the balls in preparation for the *stroke* does not

determine the choice and the striker may change the decision about which *live ball* is to be the croqueted ball up to the point when the stroke is played (Law 18.2.3).

C18.2.7 In all of these situations, if the *striker* fails to *take croquet* correctly, an *error* covered by one of Laws 28.4, 28.5 and 28.6 is committed (see Law 18.2.4).

C18.2.8 EXAMPLES

- C18.2.8.1 At the start of Bab's turn, B, K and Y form a *3-ball group*. Bab may play either B or K and, in the *cannon*, may *take croquet* from either of the other two balls. The choice of the *striker's ball* for the turn and the ball from which croquet is taken are both determined only when Bab plays the cannon.
- C18.2.8.2 Roy plays R and *roquets* B off the court so that when it is placed on the *yard-line* it is in contact with K. Roy must play a *cannon* with B as the ball from which croquet is taken. *Taking croquet* from K in the cannon would be an *error* covered by Laws 28.4 or 28.5 depending on the *live/dead* status of K.
- C18.2.8.3 Roy is entitled to a wiring lift for R when B and K are in contact with each other in the centre of A-baulk. Roy can create a *3-ball group* by placing R on the *baulk-line* in contact with B on one side or with K on the other side. Roy may begin the turn by playing a *cannon*, *taking croquet* from either B or K.
- C18.2.8.4 Bab is entitled to an advanced play lift when R is on the *corner spot* of Corner I and Y is in contact with R on the west *yard-line*. Bab lifts B and can create a *3-ball group* by placing B in contact with R on the *baulk-line*. She may begin the turn by playing a *cannon*, *taking croquet* from R with Y as the third ball. She may not begin the turn by playing a cannon with Y as the ball from which croquet is taken, however, because B cannot contact Y when placed on the *baulk-line*. Doing so would be an *error* covered by Law 28.5.

C18.3 PLACING BALLS FOR THE CROQUET STROKE The requirement in Laws 18.3 and 18.4 that balls must be placed on the ground was introduced many years ago. A leading Australian player had rushed a ball into hoop 1 when the only remaining *live ball* was near hoop 2. Nothing daunted, he carefully balanced the *striker's ball* on top of the roqueted ball and played it from there. The authorities took a dim view of such ingenuity.

C18.4 CANNONS

- C18.4.1 A *cannon* (see Law 18.4) depends on the existence of a *group of balls* anywhere on the court. Usually, at least one of them will be on the *yard-line*, but this is not a requirement.
- C18.4.2 The *striker's ball* cannot create a *group* by bridging the gap between two separated balls that are a ball's diameter or less apart. This is because Law 18.3 requires the *striker's ball* to be placed in contact with the ball from which it is about to *take croquet* and no other.
- C18.4.3 The moveable third ball in a *group* cannot be used to bridge a gap to create a *4-ball cannon* when there is a *3-ball group* with a fourth ball close, but not in contact with it. The third ball can legally be placed where it also contacts the fourth ball when constructing the *3-ball cannon*, but a *4-ball group* does not result. Law 18.4 refers only to placing the *striker's ball* before determining the size of the group. In the situation described, the fourth ball may not be moved before the cannon is played, though it may be moved by the cannon.
- C18.4.4 Law 18.4 sets out the correct procedure for preparing and playing a *cannon*. The ball from which croquet will be taken must be in the position it occupied before the *stroke*, and if it has been moved it must be replaced. The *striker's ball* and the third ball must not be in contact with each other when the cannon is played. If they are, the *striker* commits the *error* of playing an unlawful *croquet stroke* involving the third ball. Usually it will be *live*, Law 28.5 will apply and the *striker* will be required to *replay* correctly provided no turn-ending event occurred in the unlawful stroke. (See paragraph C28.6.3 below and the example following it for a more detailed consideration of this situation.) But should the third ball be *dead*, the turn ends under Law 28.4. The same applies in a *4-ball cannon*, although there is nothing to stop the *striker* placing the fourth ball in contact with both the ball from which croquet is being taken and the third ball. Normally, the fourth ball is placed in contact with the third ball so that it will travel towards the next hoop when the stroke is played.
- C18.4.5 If the *striker* creates a *cannon* in which the third ball is *dead*, the *stroke* should be watched by a referee. With most placements of the balls, there is a risk of the *striker* hitting the

striker's ball a second time, or maintaining contact with it, after it has hit the dead ball. That would be a fault, since the contact with the dead ball is not a *roquet* (see the discussion at section C29.12 below). With some arrangements, such a fault would be unavoidable. If the striker does not call a referee, the opponent has, and should exercise, the right to do so.

C18.4.6 Occasionally, the *striker* may *roquet a live ball* so that it stops infield very close to a third ball. (See paragraph C15.5 above for situations where the live ball stops or goes off the court in a position where it has to be placed on the *yard-line* very close to or touching a third ball.) It may be difficult to judge whether or not the live ball and the third ball are in contact (and therefore whether the striker has a *cannon*). The only suitable test to apply is to get someone to hold a sheet of paper or card (white unless one of the balls is white) on one side of the balls and then sight horizontally from the other side to see whether any of the coloured paper is visible at the narrowest part of the gap between the balls. If no colour is visible, the striker has a cannon. Under no circumstances should an attempt be made to place anything underneath the balls or between them in an effort to test whether there is a gap.

C18.5 **LIVE AND DEAD STATUS OF THE BALLS** A *live ball* becomes *dead* only when croquet is taken from it (Law 18.6 and the definition of live and dead balls in the glossary). It is incorrect (but a common misconception) that a ball becomes dead when it is *roqueted*. A consequence of the correct interpretation is that if the *striker* roquets a live ball, but then plays an unlawful *croquet stroke* involving a different live ball, the ball roqueted remains live while the ball from which croquet is unlawfully taken becomes dead. If the *error* is *discovered* within its *limit of claims* and the striker is entitled to resume the turn, the ball from which croquet was unlawfully taken becomes live again and the ball originally roqueted will become dead when croquet is taken from it. If the error is not discovered within its limit of claims, the live status of the ball originally roqueted will not have been changed as a consequence of the roquet and the following unlawful croquet stroke. (It may have been changed by subsequent *strokes*.)

C18.6 **PLAYING A CROQUET STROKE WHEN NOT INTENDING TO DO SO** There are rare occasions when the *striker* is required to *take croquet*, as specified in Laws 18.1.2 (*striker's ball* lawfully in contact with a *live ball* during a turn) or 18.1.3 (*striker's ball* lawfully in contact with a live ball at the start of a turn) but the striker mistakenly believes it is permissible to do something else, usually to *roquet* another ball instead, and proceeds to do so. Law 28 (playing when a ball is *misplaced*) does not apply, as the striker has played with all balls in their lawful positions. Regardless of what the striker intends, the *stroke* must be treated as a *croquet stroke* and the laws applied accordingly. In particular it is a fault if the croqueted ball does not move or shake in that first stroke or if the striker does not play into the croqueted ball, and the turn ends if it goes off the court.

C18.6.1 **EXAMPLE** Roy starts a turn with R and Y in contact and B nearby at right angles to them. Roy decides to play R and would like to make his first hoop off Y, so he plays a *stroke* to *roquet* B without moving or shaking Y. As he is preparing to *take croquet* from B to get a rush on Y, Bab stops play and queries what happened. Roy's first stroke was a *croquet stroke* even though he thought of it only as a roquet on B. As a result, he committed a fault by failing to move or shake Y. The situation described here should be contrasted with that described in paragraph C28.3.3. In that case, the *striker* attempts to play a rush with the two balls a very small distance apart, but when the stroke is played the balls have moved into contact. That stroke is still treated as a roquet; the balls are *misplaced* and Law 28.3 applies.

19 CONTINUATION STROKE

19.1 **ENTITLEMENT** After the *striker's ball* scores a *hoop point* for itself, or after a *croquet stroke*, the *striker* becomes entitled to play a *continuation stroke* unless the striker is required to *take croquet* immediately in accordance with Law 19.2 or the turn has ended.

19.2 **REQUIREMENT TO TAKE CROQUET IMMEDIATELY** If the *striker's ball*:

19.2.1 scores a *hoop point* for itself and makes a *roquet* in the same *stroke*; or

19.2.2 makes a *roquet* in a *croquet stroke*; or

19.2.3 is lawfully in contact with a *live ball* before what would otherwise be a *continuation stroke* and is therefore required to *take croquet* under Law 18.1.2

then there is no *continuation stroke* and, unless the *striker's* turn has ended, the next *stroke* must be a *croquet stroke*.

19.3 **NON-CUMULATIVE** *Continuation strokes* may not be accumulated. Accordingly, if the *striker's ball* scores:

19.3.1 two *hoop points* for itself in the same *stroke*; or

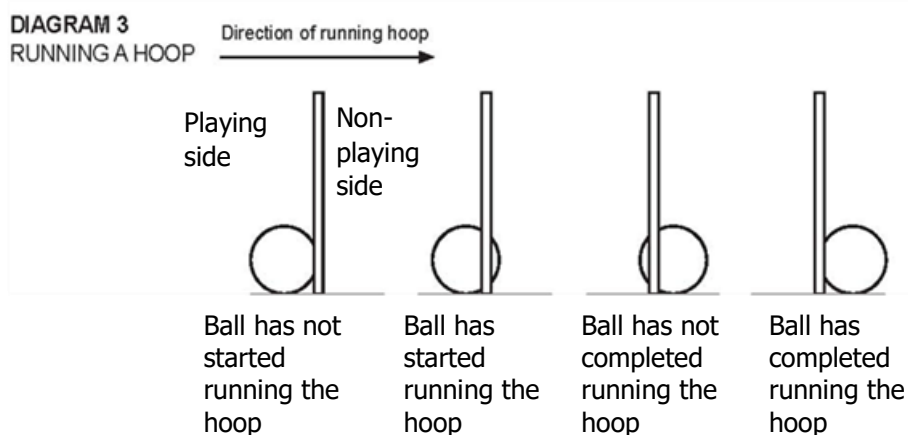
19.3.2 a *hoop point* for itself in a *croquet stroke*,

then, unless the turn has ended, the *striker* is entitled to play only one continuation stroke.

C19 **COMMENTARY: CONTINUATION STROKE**

No comment required.

20 HOOP POINT



20.1 **BALL STARTING TO RUN ITS HOOP** Subject to the special situations covered in Law 20.4.2 a ball starts to run its *hoop in order* when it first protrudes out of the *jaws* of the hoop on the *non-playing side* when travelling from the *playing side* to the non-playing side. If the ball subsequently moves back through the hoop during the *stroke*, however, and either:

20.1.1 comes to rest in the *jaws* where it does not protrude out of the jaws on the *non-playing side*; or

20.1.2 exits the hoop entirely on the *playing side*

then it has not started to run the hoop.

20.2 **BALL COMPLETING THE RUNNING OF ITS HOOP**

20.2.1 Subject to Law 20.2.2, a ball completes running its *hoop in order* when it ceases to protrude out of the *jaws* of the hoop on the *playing side* while travelling forward through the hoop. If the ball subsequently moves back through the hoop during the *stroke*, however, and either:

20.2.1.1 comes to rest in the *jaws* where it protrudes out of the jaws on the *playing side*; or

20.2.1.2 exits the hoop entirely on the *playing side*
then it has not completed the running of the hoop.

20.2.2 A ball may complete running its *hoop in order* in the *stroke* in which it started to run the hoop. Alternatively, it may complete running the hoop in a subsequent stroke or turn unless it either:

20.2.2.1 becomes a *ball in hand* in preparation for a *croquet stroke* that the *striker* finally plays, even if it is not moved; or

20.2.2.2 is lifted under Law 16 (wiring lift) or Law 39 (optional lift or contact in advanced play) or Law 40 (optional lift, contact or free placement in super-advanced play).

In each of these cases it must start to run the hoop again.

20.3 SCORING A HOOP POINT Subject to Law 21.3 (roquet made and hoop not scored), a ball scores a *hoop point* in a *stroke* during which it completes running its *hoop in order* when it:

- 20.3.1 comes to rest in a position where it does not protrude out of the *jaws* of the hoop on the *playing side*; or
- 20.3.2 leaves the court; or
- 20.3.3 enters the *jaws* of the next hoop in the order specified in Law 2.4.

20.4 SPECIAL SITUATIONS

20.4.1 A ball which first enters its *hoop in order* from the *non-playing side* cannot score the *hoop point* for itself in the same *stroke*. Having so entered, it must come to rest in a position entirely clear of the hoop on the *playing side*, or in the *jaws* where it does not protrude out of the jaws on the non-playing side, before it can score the hoop point in a subsequent stroke.

20.4.2 If a *ball in hand* is placed for a *croquet stroke* within the *jaws* of its *hoop in order* where it protrudes out of the jaws on the *non-playing side*, and the *stroke* is played from that position:

- 20.4.2.1 it has not started to run the hoop; and
- 20.4.2.2 it may not do so until it is on the *playing side* of the hoop and does not protrude out of the *jaws* on the *non-playing side* at the start of a subsequent *stroke*.

20.4.3 A *ball at rest* cannot score or lose a *hoop point* solely as a result of a hoop being moved or adjusted.

20.5 CONSULTING A REFEREE OR THE OPPONENT The *striker* must consult in accordance with Law 55.3 before testing whether a ball has scored a *hoop point* or is in a position to do so.

20.6 ADJUDICATING CLOSE POSITIONS

20.6.1 If a determination of whether a *ball at rest* has completed running its hoop in accordance with Law 20.2 concludes that within the limits of observation it is on the borderline between protruding out of the *jaws* of the hoop on the *playing side* and not doing so, the decision shall be that it has completed the running.

20.6.2 If a determination of whether a *ball at rest*, or a ball placed within the *jaws* of its *hoop in order*, is in a position to run the hoop to score the *hoop point* concludes that within the limits of observation the ball is on the borderline between protruding out of the jaws of the hoop on the *non-playing side* and not doing so, the decision shall be that the ball can run the hoop to score the hoop point from that position.

20.7 CONSEQUENCES OF SCORING A HOOP POINT When the *striker's ball* scores a *hoop point* for itself, the *striker* becomes entitled to play a *continuation stroke* (see Law 19.1) unless a turn-ending event (see Law 7.6) has otherwise occurred or the *striker* is required to *take croquet* immediately (see Law 19.2).

C20 COMMENTARY: HOOP POINT

C20.1 RUNNING A HOOP

C20.1.1 A ball may lawfully pass through any hoop on the court, but it is only by passing through its *hoop in order*, in the correct direction, that the ball scores a *hoop point*. The Laws refer to the ball passing through its hoop in order as "running its hoop in order", sometimes abbreviated to just "running". The term "running a hoop" is not used in the Laws to describe the ball passing through any other hoop.

C20.1.2 The 7th Edition makes a distinction between a ball running its *hoop in order* and scoring the *hoop point*. During a *stroke*, a ball begins to run its hoop in order as soon as the front of it protrudes on the *non-playing side* of the hoop (see Law 20.1 and the second illustration in Diagram 3). Having done so, if it subsequently moves back through the hoop to a point where there is no longer any part of it protruding on the non-playing side, or if it exits the hoop entirely on the *playing side*, then it has no longer begun to run the hoop.

C20.1.3 A ball completes running its *hoop in order* during a *stroke* as soon as no part of it protrudes on the *playing side* of the hoop, that is to say the side from which it started the running (see the fourth illustration in Diagram 3), unless it subsequently moves back through the hoop to a point where part of it protrudes on the playing side or it exits the hoop entirely on the playing side, in which case it has not completed the running (Law 20.2).

C20.2 BALL BECOMING A BALL IN HAND WHILE RUNNING ITS HOOP IN ORDER

C20.2.1 Note carefully the implications of Law 20.2.2.1 for the situation where the *striker's ball* (or more rarely the third or fourth ball in a *cannon*) is part-way through running its *hoop in order* at the beginning of a *croquet stroke*. The ball becomes a *ball in hand* in preparation for the croquet stroke and Law 20.2.2 requires that it must begin to run the hoop again before it can thereafter complete running the hoop and score the *hoop point*. Law 20.2.2.1 is carefully phrased to prevent the *striker* from getting around this requirement by playing the croquet stroke without adjusting the position of the ball.

C20.2.2 If a ball part-way through running its *hoop in order* becomes in hand for other reasons, namely temporary removal under Law 5.3.2 (to be wiped, avoid interference, or be exchanged if faulty), or (less obviously) to be replaced to *rectify* an *error* or remedy an *interference* as specified in Law 9.2.1.4, it can complete the running from the position in which it is replaced. Law 20.2.2.1 refers only to a ball becoming in hand in preparation for a *croquet stroke*.

C20.2.3 Law 20.2.2.2 makes the more obvious point that if a ball is part-way through running its *hoop in order* when it is lifted under Laws 16 (wiring lift) or 39 (advanced play) or 40 (super-advanced play) then it must begin to run the hoop again.

C20.3 SCORING A HOOP POINT

C20.3.1 A ball can score a *hoop point* only during a *stroke* in which it completes running its *hoop in order* and it does so when it:

C20.3.1.1 comes to rest where no part of it protrudes out of the hoop on the *playing side*; or

C20.3.1.2 crosses the court *boundary*; or

C20.3.1.3 enters the *jaws* of the next hoop in the order specified in Law 2.4 and illustrated in Diagram 1.

This makes two points explicit: a ball scores a *hoop point* by running it off the court and it may score two hoops in one *stroke*. These seemingly obvious points were sometimes disputed on the basis of the definition of scoring a hoop point in the 6th Edition of the Laws.

C20.4 SPECIAL SITUATIONS: BALL ENTERING THE BACK OF A HOOP

C20.4.1 Law 20.4.1 specifies that if a ball enters its *hoop in order* from the *non-playing side*, it cannot score the *hoop point* in that *stroke*. This applies even if it reaches a point on the *playing side* where it is visibly clear of the *jaws* before returning through the hoop and coming to rest in a position where it has apparently completed running the hoop. The governing principles are that dynamic situations are too difficult to judge reliably and that all such situations should be treated alike.

C20.4.2 If a ball enters its *hoop in order* from the *non-playing side* and comes to rest within the *jaws* but in a position where it does not protrude out of the hoop on the non-playing side (see the first illustration in Diagram 3 in the Laws) then it can score the *hoop point* from there in a subsequent *stroke* (Law 20.4.1). This is because the ball has not begun to run the hoop in the position in which it has come to rest.

C20.5 SPECIAL SITUATIONS: BALL PLACED IN A HOOP (Law 20.4.2)

C20.5.1 If the *striker roquets* a ball into the *jaws* of the *hoop in order* for the *striker's ball*, and when the *striker's ball* is placed for the *croquet stroke* it is within the jaws but does not protrude out on the *non-playing side*, the *striker's ball* can run the hoop to score the *hoop point* in the

croquet stroke or a subsequent *stroke*. This is analogous to the situation in paragraph C20.4.2 above.

- C20.5.2 Contrast this with the situation where the *striker's ball* protrudes out of the *jaws* on the *non-playing side* when placed for the *croquet stroke*. By being placed in this position, the striker's ball has not begun to run the hoop (see Law 20.4.2 and the definition of when a ball begins to run a hoop in Law 20.1). It cannot run the hoop to score the *hoop point* from that position. Furthermore, the striker's ball can begin to run the hoop in a subsequent stroke only if it comes to rest in a position in which it does not protrude out of the hoop on the non-playing side. In some positions this can be achieved by bouncing the striker's ball off the hoop upright in the croquet stroke.

C20.6 **BALL FALLING BACK**

- C20.6.1 A depression or "rabbit run" often develops in the ground between the uprights of a hoop, so that a ball clears the *playing side*, or even the *jaws* entirely, but then falls back to end the *stroke* protruding from the hoop on the playing side. If so, it has not run the hoop. That is the case even if it hits a ball that was some distance behind the hoop. If the ball it hit was *live*, a *roquet* will have been made but the hoop is not scored.

C20.7 **CONSULTING A REFEREE OR THE OPPONENT** (Law 20.5)

- C20.7.1 Before testing whether a ball has scored a *hoop point* or is in a position to do so, the *striker* must consult as required by Law 55.3 by either calling a referee to adjudicate or consulting the opponent and, if the opponent so desires, testing the position jointly with the opponent. See section C55.3 below for more detail on the striker's obligation to consult.

C20.8 **ADJUDICATING CLOSE POSITIONS** (Law 20.6)

- C20.8.1 If a test of whether a ball has scored its *hoop in order* shows that the ball is on the borderline between protruding out of the hoop on the *playing side* and not doing so, the decision is that the ball has scored the *hoop point* (Law 20.6.1). The borderline position is where the back of the ball exactly touches, but does not break, the vertical surface of the *jaws* on the playing side of the hoop. Note carefully that this ruling in the 7th Edition reverses the ruling that applied in the 6th Edition, which required the ball to be clear of that surface on the playing side. While this is an important change of principle, the instances when it will make any practical difference will be rare. The change was made to make the law consistent with what could practically be observed.
- C20.8.2 The test that should be used to determine whether a *ball at rest* has scored its *hoop in order* is to sight across the *playing side* of the hoop on the surface defined by the two hoop uprights and see whether any part of the ball is visible protruding out of the hoop. If no part of the ball can be seen protruding out of the hoop on that side, the ball has scored the *hoop point*.
- C20.8.3 Likewise, if there is a borderline result to a test of whether a *ball at rest* or placed within the *jaws* of its *hoop in order* can run the hoop and score the *hoop point* from that position, the decision is that it can do so (Law 20.6.2). This also reverses the ruling that applied in the 6th Edition, but the instances when it will make any practical difference will be rare.

21 **STRIKER'S BALL RUNNING ITS HOOP AND HITTING ANOTHER BALL**

21.1 **SITUATIONS COVERED** This law applies in all situations where the *striker's ball* runs its *hoop in order* and hits another ball during a single *stroke*. Depending on the positions of the balls involved, running the hoop in order may or may not score the *hoop point* and hitting the other ball may or may not count as a *roquet*.

21.2 **HOOP SCORED AND ROQUET MADE** During a *stroke*, if the *striker's ball* both scores its *hoop in order* (see Law 20.3) and hits a ball ("the relevant ball") that was clear of the *jaws* of the hoop on the *non-playing side* at the start of the stroke:

- 21.2.1 the relevant ball becomes *live* before the impact; and so,
- 21.2.2 subject to the limitations on when a *live ball* may be *roqueted* defined in Laws 17.2.1 and 17.2.2, a roquet is also made on the relevant ball.

This applies no matter whether the relevant ball was *live* or *dead* before the stroke and regardless of whether the impact occurred before or after the striker's ball completed running the hoop.

21.3 ROQUET MADE AND HOOP NOT SCORED

21.3.1 A ball which makes a *roquet* under Law 17.1 before it starts to run its *hoop in order* cannot thereafter score the *hoop point* for itself in the same *stroke*.

21.3.2 During a *stroke* in which the *striker's ball* runs its *hoop in order*, if the *striker's ball* hits another ball before or after completing the running, and at the start of the *stroke* that other ball was:

21.3.2.1 *live* and not clear of the *jaws* of the hoop on the *non-playing side*; and

21.3.2.2 not in contact with the *striker's ball*

a *roquet* is made on that other ball under Law 17.1. The *hoop point* is not scored in that *stroke* regardless of where the *striker's ball* comes to rest.

21.4 **HOOP SCORED AND ROQUET NOT MADE** If the *striker's ball* hits another ball, before or after completing the running of its *hoop in order*, and at the start of the *stroke* that other ball was:

21.4.1 *dead* and not clear of the *jaws* of the hoop on the *non-playing side*; or

21.4.2 in contact with the *striker's ball*

then the *hoop point* is scored provided Law 20.3 is satisfied. A *roquet* is not made on the other ball, but if the balls come to rest in contact, the *striker* is required to *take croquet* in the next *stroke* in accordance with Law 18.1.2.

21.5 **ADJUDICATING CLOSE POSITIONS** When the *striker's ball* is about to run its *hoop in order* and there is another ball close to the *jaws* of the hoop on the *non-playing side*, if a determination of the position of that ball concludes that within the limits of observation the ball is on the borderline between being in or out of the *jaws* of the hoop, the decision shall be that it is within the *jaws*. In these circumstances:

21.5.1 Law 21.2 does not apply to the *stroke* about to be played; and

21.5.2 if the other ball is *live*, Law 21.3 applies if there is any contact between the balls; and

21.5.3 if the other ball is *dead* and the *striker's ball* runs the hoop, Law 21.4 applies.

C21 COMMENTARY: STRIKER'S BALL RUNNING ITS HOOP AND HITTING ANOTHER BALL

C21.1 This law covers all cases where the *striker's ball* hits a ball in the same *stroke* as it runs its *hoop in order*. Completing the running, defined in Law 20.2.1, requires that the *striker's ball* not only leaves the *playing side* of the hoop but does not re-enter it and remain there when it comes to rest. Thus Law 21 does not cover a case in which the *striker's ball* passes through its hoop, hits a ball, and then rolls back into a position where it has not completed the running (see paragraph C20.6.1 above for that case).

C21.2 **ROQUET MADE BEFORE BALL STARTS TO RUN HOOP** (Law 21.3.1) When the *striker's ball* makes a *roquet* and then enters and passes through its *hoop in order*, the *roquet* is made but the *hoop point* is not scored regardless of where the *striker's ball* comes to rest.

C21.3 Providing the *striker's ball* does complete the running, there are five other situations (when there is only one other relevant ball).

C21.4 **HOOP SCORED AND ROQUET MADE** (Law 21.2): other ball well behind the hoop

C21.4.1 If the *striker's ball* completes the running of its hoop (see Law 20.2.1) and then hits the other ball, the *hoop point* is scored and the *roquet* made under Law 21.2. It does not matter whether the other ball was 6 inches beyond the hoop or 25 yards beyond.

C21.5 **HOOP SCORED AND ROQUET MADE** (Law 21.2): other ball just behind the hoop

C21.5.1 If the *striker's ball* begins to run the hoop, then hits a ball that was clear of the *non-playing side* before the start of the *stroke*, and then completes the running, strict logic would demand that a *roquet* was made, but no *hoop point* was scored, if the other ball was *live* before the *stroke* started.

C21.5.2 This physical situation, however, conceals a difficult marginal case, namely where the other ball is just less than a ball's diameter beyond the hoop on the *non-playing side* and the hoop stroke is played with jump. How can a referee decide whether the back of the *striker's ball* no longer protruded out of the hoop on the *playing side* when the striker's ball made its first contact with the other ball? Did the striker's ball complete running its *hoop in order* before or after it hit the other ball?

C21.5.3 To avoid presenting referees with such a difficult dynamic question, the policy of the law is to simplify matters in favour of the *striker*. Provided the other ball is clear of the hoop on the *non-playing side* before the *stroke* starts (a static question that can be determined before the stroke is played) and the *striker's ball* completes the running (a static question that can be determined after the stroke has ended), the contact between the two balls is deemed to occur after the running of the hoop has been completed. The analysis is deemed to be identical to paragraph C21.4.1 above: the *hoop point* is scored and the *roquet* is made.

C21.6 ROQUET MADE AND HOOP NOT SCORED (Law 21.3.2): *live* other ball in the *jaws*

C21.6.1 If the other ball is *live* and protruding into the *jaws* of the hoop, i.e. not clear of the hoop on the *non-playing side*, when the *stroke* starts, the *striker* may wish to jump it to score the *hoop point*. This presents the same dynamic question as detailed in paragraph C21.5.2 above, namely whether the first contact between the two balls occurred before or after the *striker's ball* completed the running. If the first contact occurs before the striker's ball completes the running and the other ball is *live*, the analysis would be *roquet* and no hoop. If the first contact occurs afterwards, the analysis would be hoop followed by roquet as in paragraph C21.4.1 above. How is a referee able to distinguish the sequence of events?

C21.6.2 The policy of the law is again to simplify matters (but this time not in favour of the *striker*) by deeming that all such contacts with a *live ball* that is not clear of the *jaws*, irrespective of when they occur, are treated as *roquet* and no hoop (Law 21.3.2).

C21.7 HOOP SCORED AND ROQUET NOT MADE (Law 21.4.1): *dead* other ball in the *jaws*

C21.7.1 If the other ball is *dead* in the situation described in section C21.6 above, a similar issue arises: if the *striker's ball* contacts the dead ball during a jump shot, does it do so before or after completing the running? The policy adopted is again to simplify matters by deeming that all contacts during the *stroke* with a dead ball in the *jaws* are ignored so that the analysis is hoop and no *roquet* (Law 21.4.1).

C21.7.2 This gives the *striker* a tactical bonus when trying to complete a straight hoop 12 (*rover peel*). If the peelee sticks in the hoop, the striker can half-jump it in the knowledge that any subsequent contacts between the *striker's ball* and the peelee, which happen quite often, do not count as *roquets* and hence will not impede the chances of pegging out the peelee.

C21.7.3 The only exception is when the *striker's ball* and the other ball come to rest in contact with each other, in which case the *striker* is required to *take croquet* immediately in accordance with Law 18.1.2.

C21.8 HOOP SCORED AND ROQUET NOT MADE (Law 21.4.2): Irish peel

C21.8.1 The last situation is the Irish peel. Here the *striker* plays a *croquet stroke* in which both the *striker's ball* and the croqueted ball are sent through the hoop in the same *stroke*. The croqueted ball is treated in the same way as a *dead* other ball (see section C21.7 above) and no later contacts between the two balls in the stroke count as a *roquet* (Law 21.4.2).

C21.8.2 The same exception as in paragraph C21.7.3 above applies if the two balls come to rest in contact: Law 18.1.2 requires the *striker* to *take croquet* immediately.

C21.8.3 The same analysis applies in the infrequent case of a *continuation stroke* played with the *striker's ball* and the other ball in contact. This usually occurs after a failed Irish peel when the *striker* has had the good fortune to have the striker's ball end up in contact with the croqueted ball and with the centres of the balls aligned so that another Irish peel can be played that will send the striker's ball through the hoop. In such cases the striker must not make the fatal *error* of adjusting the striker's ball in contact with the croqueted ball (which is now a *dead ball*) before playing the continuation stroke as this makes it an unlawful *croquet stroke* involving a dead ball, penalised by end of turn under Law 28.4.

C21.9 MORE THAN ONE OTHER BALL

- C21.9.1 If the *striker's ball* hits more than one other ball in a *stroke* when, before the stroke, one of them was *live* and not clear of the hoop on the *non-playing side* and the other was clear on the non-playing side (and therefore necessarily further away), the hit on the ball that was not clear (i.e. closer to the *striker's ball*) governs what happens. The applicable Law is 21.3.2: the *roquet* is made and the hoop is not scored.
- C21.9.2 If both other balls were clear of the hoop on the *non-playing side* before the *stroke*, then the ball *roqueted* is determined by Laws 17.2.1 and 17.2.2 (whichever was first hit, or whichever the *striker* chooses if they were hit simultaneously).

C21.10 ADJUDICATING CLOSE POSITIONS

- C21.10.1 When the *striker's ball* is about to run its *hoop in order* and there is another ball on the *non-playing side*, the position of which is tested (see paragraph C21.10.2) and found to be on the borderline between being in the *jaws* and clear of the jaws, the decision is that the other ball is in the jaws (see Law 21.5). This means that the *striker* cannot make hoop and roquet in the same *stroke*.
- C21.10.1.1 If the other ball is *live*, then if there is any contact between the balls a *roquet* is made and the *hoop point* is not scored (see Law 21.5.2).
- C21.10.1.2 If the other ball is *dead* and the *striker's ball* runs the hoop in the *stroke*, Law 21.4 applies (see Law 21.5.3). The *hoop point* is scored and a *roquet* is not made, but the *striker* is required to *take croquet* immediately if the balls come to rest in contact.
- C21.10.2 The test that should be used to determine whether a ball outside the *jaws* does or does not protrude into the jaws is to sight across the *non-playing side* of the hoop on the surface defined by the two hoop uprights and see whether any gap is visible between the surface of the uprights and the ball. If no gap is visible, the ball protrudes into the jaws.
- C21.10.3 This borderline case ruling is consistent with that which applied under the 6th Edition.
- C21.10.4 Note that the 7th Edition borderline case rulings on whether a ball has or has not scored its *hoop in order* and whether a ball within the *jaws* of a hoop does or does not protrude out of the hoop (Law 20.6) are logically consistent with the ruling on whether a ball outside the jaws of a hoop does or does not protrude into the hoop (Law 21.5). This was not the case with the equivalent parts of the 6th Edition Laws.

22 PEG POINT

22.1 **HOW A PEG POINT IS SCORED** Subject to the special situations covered in Law 22.2, if the *striker's ball* is a *rover ball*:

- 22.1.1 it scores a peg point for itself, and is then said to be pegged out, by hitting the peg as a consequence of a *stroke* (but see Law 43, which limits when a ball may be pegged out in handicap play); and
- 22.1.2 it may cause another *rover ball* to be pegged out by causing it to hit the peg as a consequence of a *stroke*.

22.2 SPECIAL SITUATIONS

- 22.2.1 After the *striker's ball* makes a *roquet* under Law 17.1, it cannot score a peg point for itself in the same *stroke*.
- 22.2.2 If the *striker's ball* simultaneously hits a *live ball* and the peg in order, it is pegged out unless the *striker* claims a *roquet* by *taking croquet*.
- 22.2.3 At the start of a turn, if the *striker* plays a *rover ball* that is in contact with the peg, that ball is pegged out unless it is hit in a direction away from the peg.
- 22.2.4 If the *striker's ball* is a *rover ball* and hits, or causes another ball to hit, another *rover ball* that is in contact with the peg, that other *rover ball* is pegged out unless it is hit in a direction away from the peg.
- 22.2.5 If the *striker's ball*, being a *rover ball*, and another *rover ball* that it causes to hit the peg do so simultaneously, the *striker* is entitled to nominate the order in which they are pegged out.

22.2.6 If the *striker* apparently scores a peg point for any ball while playing a *wrong ball*, Law 27.4 applies.

22.2.7 A *ball at rest* cannot be pegged out solely as a result of the peg being moved or straightened.

22.3 BALL REMAINING IN PLAY

22.3.1 A ball remains in play throughout the *stroke* in which it is pegged out but it becomes *dead* upon hitting the peg and may not thereafter be *roqueted*. During the stroke, it may cause other balls to move, be roqueted, and score hoop or peg points and may cause the *striker's ball* to make a roquet.

22.3.2 A pegged out ball may be moved, picked up or arrested in its course, but only if the *state of the game* will not be affected thereby.

22.4 **REMOVAL FROM COURT** A ball ceases to be a *ball in play* and becomes an *outside agency* at the end of the *stroke* in which it is pegged out. The *striker* must remove a pegged out ball and the corresponding clip from the court before the next stroke, although these removals may be delayed until after the next stroke if the pegged out ball is unlikely to interfere with that stroke. If the pegged out ball does interfere or if it and its clip are not then removed, Law 31 applies.

C22 COMMENTARY: PEG POINT

C22.1 Note the meaning of the traditional term *rover ball*, which is a ball that has scored all of its *hoop points* and is thus for the peg; the term does not mean a ball that is for hoop 12 (or rover, as it has traditionally been known).

C22.2 **HOW A PEG POINT IS SCORED** If the *striker's ball* is a *rover ball*, it may cause another rover ball to be pegged out either directly or through the agency of another ball (see Law 22.1.2). The same principle applies in Law 22.2.4, which covers cases where the other rover ball is in contact with the peg at the start of the *stroke*. If the *striker's ball* is not a rover ball, however, and it causes a rover ball to hit the peg or to hit another rover ball onto the peg, that ball is not pegged out in either situation.

C22.3 BALL REMAINING IN PLAY

C22.3.1 A ball that is pegged out does not disappear at the moment of pegging out. It remains a *ball in play* until the end of that *stroke* (see the glossary definition of a ball in play and Law 22.3.1). It may cause other balls to move, be *roqueted* and score points as a consequence of that stroke and, if it is not the *striker's ball*, may cause the *striker's ball* to make a roquet.

C22.3.2 Note, however, that a ball other than the *striker's ball* becomes *dead* immediately it hits the peg in the *stroke* in which it is pegged out and as a consequence may not thereafter be *roqueted* (Law 22.3.1). This is a change from the 6th Edition, which allowed a *rover ball* that was *live* to be roqueted after it had hit the peg and been pegged out. If the *striker* was both incautious and unlucky and the *striker's ball* hit a live rover ball after the latter had bounced off the peg, the hit counted as a roquet and as a result the *striker's turn* ended immediately. This was felt to be unjust and out of step with other situations (e.g. the *striker's ball* not being able to score a peg point after making a roquet).

C22.3.3 **EXAMPLE** B and Y are both *rover balls*. Bab, playing B, *takes croquet* from R and in the *stroke* R hits Y, which is *live*, onto the peg. Y bounces off the peg and is then hit by B. Y is pegged out and becomes *dead* as soon as it hits the peg, so the collision with B is not a roquet. Following the stroke, Y is removed from the game and B remains where it came to rest after bouncing off Y. Bab is entitled to continue the turn by playing a *continuation stroke*.

C22.4 **REMOVAL FROM COURT** It is lawful to delay removing a pegged-out ball from the court until after the *stroke* following the one in which it is pegged out, provided it is unlikely to interfere with that stroke (Law 22.4). If it does interfere with that stroke, however, or if it is not then removed from the court, the law relating to *interference* by a pegged-out ball not removed from the game (Law 31) applies. This legitimises a common practice when the *striker* is about to peg out the *striker's ball* to complete the game or to continue the turn after pegging out an opponent's ball.

B IRREGULARITIES IN PLAY

COMMENTARY

This section contains laws that cover both *errors* in play and *interference* with play (collectively known as irregularities), including laws dealing with the interactions between errors and interferences. Laws setting out general principles applicable to errors only and those governing the specific errors that may be committed are in section C. Likewise, laws covering interferences only are in section D.

There is a distinction between *errors* and *interferences*. Errors are mistakes, by the *striker* or a player incorrectly acting as the striker, that involve playing a *stroke* in ways that are not in accordance with these laws; a fault is a specific type of error. Interferences are caused either by influences external to the striker (including the opponent and the physical environment) that affect the striker's play, or activities by any of the players of the game or by agencies unconnected with the game that disturb either the positions or courses of the balls, or the accidental involvement in play of a ball that is not part of the game.

23 FORESTALLING PLAY

23.1 HOW TO FORESTALL A player *forestalls* play by requesting the *striker* to cease play in a manner that could reasonably be expected to convey the request. If the striker continues to play after being forestalled and before the issue is settled, Law 26 applies.

23.2 WHEN A PLAYER MUST CEASE OR FORESTALL PLAY The *striker* must cease play and, subject to the exceptions specified in Law 23.3 and the restrictions on timing specified in Law 23.4, the opponent must *forestall* play immediately the player suspects or becomes aware that:

- 23.2.1 the *striker* intends to play a *questionable stroke* without having it specially watched; or
- 23.2.2 an *error*, other than a fault, or an *interference* is about to occur; or
- 23.2.3 an *error* or an *interference* has occurred; or
- 23.2.4 the *striker's* turn is about to end prematurely as specified in Law 38.1 or, in handicap play, Law 42.5; or
- 23.2.5 a clip is misplaced; or
- 23.2.6 a *boundary* marking has been displaced.

23.3 WHEN OPPONENT MUST NOT FORESTALL Unless a turn-ending *error* under Laws 26, 27, 28.4 or 29 has already occurred, the opponent must not *forestall* play or warn the *striker* if the opponent suspects or becomes aware that the striker is about to:

- 23.3.1 run a wrong hoop; or
- 23.3.2 play a *wrong ball*; or
- 23.3.3 play a *croquet stroke* involving a *dead ball*.

23.4 DISTRACTING THE STRIKER The opponent must not *forestall* play after a *stroke* has started and before it has been played unless the playing of the stroke would take the issue to be raised past its *limit of claims* or there is other urgent reason related to the stroke. Forestalling in breach of this restriction constitutes *interference* with the playing of a stroke and Law 35.1 applies.

C23 COMMENTARY: FORESTALLING PLAY

C23.1 HOW TO FORESTALL The definition of *forestalling* in the glossary and Law 23.1 specify the purpose for which the opponent is entitled to forestall, how to forestall and an objective test of whether or not the opponent has been successful in forestalling. There are three significant elements:

- C23.1.1 The opponent must be acting to fulfil the responsibilities assigned to the players for the conduct of the game (see Law 55), usually to inform the *striker* of an *error* or *interference*

that has been committed or may be about to be committed, or to request the striker to have a *questionable stroke* watched if the striker has failed to take the initiative and call a referee.

C23.1.2 The request may take any suitable form and need not begin with the words "Please stop play". It is more usual to begin with the *striker's* name. An argument from the striker that the calling of his or her name is not in itself a request to cease play and could therefore be ignored, deserves to get short shrift from a referee.

C23.1.3 The request must be made in a manner that could reasonably be expected to convey the request. This does not depend on the hearing abilities of the *striker*, but will depend on the physical circumstances. More volume will be required in a gale or under the flight-path of a low-flying jet. It may be necessary to run onto the court and stand in front of a deaf player to halt play, but the opponent would then be entitled to ask for play to be taken back to when a reasonable attempt at *forestalling* was made.

C23.2 WHEN A PLAYER MUST CEASE OR FORESTALL PLAY

C23.2.1 Law 23.2 sets out when either player in the game is obliged to cease play or *forestall*, subject, in the case of the opponent, to the exceptions specified in Law 23.3 (see section C23.3 below) and the restrictions on timing specified in Law 23.4 (see section C23.4 below).

C23.2.1.1 The opponent must *forestall* to get a *questionable stroke* watched if the *striker* appears to be about to play it without asking for it to be watched.

C23.2.1.2 The opponent must *forestall* to warn the *striker* that an *interference* or non-fatal *error* (i.e. one that does not necessarily end the turn) is about to occur.

C23.2.1.3 Either player must cease play or *forestall* when the player realises that an *error* or an *interference* has occurred (but see also paragraph C23.2.3 below).

C23.2.1.4 The opponent must *forestall* to inform the *striker* that the striker's turn has not been completed, typically when the striker appears to be unaware that a *roquet* has been made or a *continuation stroke* remains to be played.

C23.2.1.5 Either player must cease play or *forestall* on becoming aware that a clip is misplaced.

C23.2.1.6 Either player must cease play or *forestall* on becoming aware that a movable *boundary marking* has become displaced.

C23.2.2 Law 23.2.2 specifically requires the opponent to *forestall* when some non-fatal *error* or an *interference* is about to occur, even though the opponent may reasonably expect that the *striker's* turn will be about to end for some other reason. The prohibition on forestalling applies only to the fatal mistakes listed in Law 23.3.

C23.2.3 Law 23.2.3, requiring the opponent to *forestall* when an *error* or an *interference* has already occurred, is qualified by the prohibition on forestalling set out in Law 23.3. The combined effect of these two laws is that the opponent is prohibited from forestalling when the *striker* has already committed one of the non-fatal errors covered by Laws 28.5 to 28.8 but is about to make one of the fatal mistakes listed in Law 23.3.

C23.3 WHEN OPPONENT MUST NOT FORESTALL

C23.3.1 Law 23.3 sets out the fatal (i.e. turn-ending) mistakes that policy demands should NOT be *forestalled*. These are attempting to run a wrong hoop (which ends the turn and is likely to lead to the *striker* playing when not entitled, an *error* covered by Law 26), playing a *wrong ball* (Law 27) and playing a *croquet stroke* involving a *dead ball* (Law 28.4). The reason for the policy is to avoid bad blood: if the opponent was under the normal duty to forestall in advance but failed to do so, the reason could be either genuine failure to notice or deliberate blindness so as not to warn the striker and thus gain the innings. Human nature being what it is, some strikers would assume the less honourable reason and relationships would be strained.

C23.3.2 The prohibition on *forestalling* does not apply if a fatal *error* has already occurred, nor if the *striker* is about to play when not entitled to do so, e.g. after running the wrong hoop.

C23.4 DISTRACTING THE STRIKER

C23.4.1 Law 23.4 governs the timing of a *forestalling* request by the opponent. The policy is that the opponent should intervene between *strokes*, to avoid putting the *striker* off. In particular, there should be no profit to the opponent in forestalling half-way through a stroke for trivial reasons, such as a ball unconnected with the stroke being marginally *misplaced*. If a

wrongly timed intervention materially affects the striker's play, the striker is entitled to a *replay* under Law 35.1.2 (opponent interfering with the playing of a stroke).

C23.4.2 Law 23.4 does admit of emergencies, however, such as realising that an important *limit of claims* will pass if the mallet hits the ball, or for some other urgent reason relevant to the *stroke*, including that the *striker* is about to be hit by a ball from another game. Then the opponent can bellow "X, stop!" fortissimo without reservations.

C23.4.2.1 **EXAMPLE** Bab accidentally *peels* R through hoop 1, but forgets to move the clip to hoop 2. Sometime later, Roy plays R and gets position to run hoop 1. As he is about to play the hoop stroke, Bab realises her mistake and hastily intervenes because Roy is about to run the wrong hoop. Although she has *forestalled* during a *stroke*, the intervention is justified. The situation can be remedied and Roy is likely to be justified under Law 32 in *replaying* at least the current turn, and possibly an earlier turn if that involved preparations to score hoop 1.

C23.5 **WHY FORESTALL** The policy reason for requiring the opponent to *forestall* even when doing so may be to the opponent's disadvantage (see Law 55.2.2), is that both players have a duty to ensure that the game is played according to the Laws. It is generally easier, and less likely to cause disputes, to sort out problems before, or as soon as possible after, they arise, rather than sometime later.

24 MULTIPLE ERRORS AND INTERFERENCES

24.1 **APPLICABILITY** Law 24 applies when it is *discovered* that more than one *error* and/or *interference*, which have not previously been considered, have occurred, regardless of whether they occurred in the same or in different *strokes*. Treatment of individual errors and interferences is covered by Laws 25 and 30 respectively.

24.2 WHEN AN ERROR OR INTERFERENCE OCCURS

24.2.1 An *error* under Laws 26 to 28 and Law 48.4 occurs when a *stroke* that breaches those laws is played.

24.2.2 A fault under Law 29 occurs when it is committed.

24.2.3 An *interference* under Laws 31 and 32 occurs at the time specified in Laws 31.2 and 32.2 respectively.

24.2.4 An *interference* under Laws 33 and 35 occurs when a *stroke* affected by the interference is played.

24.2.5 Other *interferences* occur when play is affected by them.

24.3 **PRECEDENCE** The *errors* or *interferences* are considered in the order in which they occurred, starting with the earliest, except as follows.

24.3.1 Subject to Law 24.4, any *error* or *interference* for which the *limit of claims* has passed at the time of *discovery* is ignored.

24.3.2 If more than one *error* or *interference* occurred when a *stroke* was played, any interferences are considered first, in the order of the applicable Laws 31 to 38, followed by any errors in order of the applicable Laws 26 to 29.

24.3.3 If an *interference* under Law 38.2 is followed by a fault under Law 29 in the same *stroke*, and it is agreed by the players or adjudicated by a referee that the fault was not caused by the interference, the fault is dealt with first.

24.3.4 If play is cancelled or a *stroke* is *replayed* to remedy an *error* or an *interference*, any remaining errors or interferences are ignored.

24.3.5 If incorrect equipment has materially affected a *stroke*, as specified in Law 38.2, the equipment must be corrected before its width might next affect play.

24.4 EARLIER ERRORS DISCOVERED WHEN AN INTERFERENCE IS BEING

REDRESSED If it is *discovered* during the *redressing* of an *interference* under Laws 31 to 33 that one or more *errors* had occurred before play was affected by the interference and the *limits of claims* of those errors had not then passed, the laws applicable to those errors must be applied as if the error or errors had been discovered at that time.

C24 COMMENTARY: MULTIPLE ERRORS AND INTERFERENCES

C24.1 This law applies to all situations where the players *discover* that more than one *error* and/or *interference* that have not already been resolved have occurred. They may have occurred in the same *stroke* or in different strokes. Situations involving only a single error are covered by Law 25, while situations involving a single interference are covered by Law 30.

C24.2 This law also covers situations where an *interference* is being remedied by taking play back to the earlier time when it first affected play and it is *discovered* that one or more *errors* had also occurred that were within their *limits of claims* at that earlier time (Law 24.4).

C24.3 To assist in applying this law, Law 24.2 brings together the definitions of when each of the *errors* (covered by Laws 26 to 29 and, for alternate stroke doubles, Law 48) and the *interferences* (covered by Laws 31 to 38) occurs.

C24.3.1 Of necessity, the *errors* covered by Laws 26 to 28 (playing when not entitled, playing a *wrong ball*, playing when a ball is *misplaced*) and Law 48.4 (playing out of sequence in alternate stroke doubles) occur when a *stroke* that breaches those laws is played.

C24.3.2 A fault under Law 29 may occur either when a *stroke* is played (e.g. failing to strike the *striker's ball* with the end-face of the mallet, damaging the court etc.) or at some later time during the stroke (e.g. allowing the striker's ball to retouch the mallet).

C24.3.3 *Interferences* under Law 31 (ball wrongly removed or not removed from the game) and Law 32 (playing when misled) occur when play is first affected by them, as defined in the relevant parts of those laws.

C24.3.4 *Interferences* under Law 33 (using a ball that is an *outside agency*) and Law 35 (interference with the playing of a *stroke*) occur when the first stroke affected by the interference is played.

C24.3.5 *Interferences* under Law 34 (interference with a ball) and Laws 36 to 38 (interfering with a ball between *strokes*, interference by natural forces or the environment, miscellaneous interference) occur at the point before or during a stroke when play is affected by them.

C24.4 PRECEDENCE

C24.4.1 The general principle set out in Law 24.3 for dealing with these complicated situations is that the *errors* and/or *interferences* that have been *discovered* are considered in the order in which they occurred, starting with the earliest. That general principle is subject to the supplementary conditions specified in Laws 24.3.1 to 24.3.5, as described in paragraphs C24.4.1.1 to C24.4.1.5 below.

C24.4.1.1 The first condition (Law 24.3.1) is that an *error* or *interference* that is past its *limit of claims* at the time of *discovery* is ignored. This is in turn subject to Law 24.4 (earlier errors discovered when an interference is being remedied), which covers circumstances in which earlier errors become relevant because the remedying of an interference takes play back to a point that is within their limits of claims (see section C24.6 below).

C24.4.1.2 The second condition (Law 24.3.2) is that if more than one *error* or *interference* occurred when a *stroke* was played, the interferences are considered first in the order of the laws that apply (i.e. whichever of Laws 31 to 38 are relevant) followed by any errors in the order of the laws that apply, i.e. whichever of Laws 26 to 29 are relevant. (Law 48.4, as the lowest priority error, can never govern what happens in situations where multiple mistakes have occurred.)

C24.4.1.3 The third condition (Law 24.3.3) is that if incorrect equipment materially affects the outcome of a *stroke* (an *interference* covered by Law 38.2) and a fault under Law 29 occurs later in the same stroke, the fault must be dealt with first if the players agree or a referee decides that the fault was not caused by the interference.

C24.4.1.4 The fourth condition (Law 24.3.4) is that if play is cancelled or a *stroke* is *replayed* to remedy an *interference* or *rectify* an *error*, any remaining errors or interferences are ignored. This has the effect of terminating the sequential consideration of errors and/or interferences that the general principle specified in Law 24.3 requires.

C24.4.1.5 The fifth and final condition (Law 24.3.5) is that if it is found that incorrect equipment has materially affected the outcome of a *stroke*, the equipment must be corrected before

its incorrect setting might next affect play, regardless of whatever other action is taken to deal with the multiple mistakes.

C24.4.2 Both the general principle in Law 24.3 of considering multiple *errors* and/or *interferences* in the order in which they occurred, and the specific way Law 24.3.2 requires errors or interferences occurring simultaneously to be treated have implications when a non-fatal error (covered by Laws 28.5 to 28.8 and, in alternate stroke doubles, Law 48.4) occurs simultaneously with or is followed by a fault. Their normal application would cause the fault to be ignored. It is felt, however, that the *striker* (or side in alternate stroke doubles) should not be entitled to continue the turn after committing a fatal error just because a non-fatal error preceded it or occurs in the same *stroke*. The same principle applies if the striker (or side in alternate stroke doubles) commits one of the non-fatal errors and in the same stroke or subsequently makes a mistake that causes the turn to end (e.g. sending a ball off the court in a *croquet stroke*).

C24.4.3 It is for these reasons that when *errors* under Laws 28.5 to 28.8 and Law 48.4 are being *rectified*, those laws require a check to be made to see whether any of the turn-ending events listed in Law 7.6 has occurred. If one has, the error is rectified in accordance with the applicable law (Laws 28.5 to 28.8 or Law 48.4) but the turn then ends with the balls in those positions. See paragraphs C24.5.1 and C24.5.2 for examples. The miscellaneous error cases covered by Law 28.2.5 are different: the *stroke* is lawful once played but if any turn-ending event occurs during the stroke, the law applicable to that event will apply.

C24.4.4 Note, however, that this exception to the general application of Law 24.3 does not apply if a fault was committed during play that was affected by an *interference* and cancelled when remedying it. In that case, the fault is ignored, as it occurred during play that should not have occurred.

C24.5 EXAMPLES OF THE APPLICATION OF LAW 24.3

C24.5.1 Roy correctly took off with R from Y, which was on the *yard-line*, at the start of his turn, intending to get a rush on B, which was by a distant hoop. While placing Y back on the yard-line, he failed to notice that R hit B in the *stroke*, before stopping in a *hampered* position near the hoop. He attempted to *roquet* B (again), but committed a fault. Two *errors* occurred simultaneously in that stroke: failing to *take croquet* from B when required to do so (Law 28.6) and the fault. Under Law 24.3.2, it is Law 28.6 that applies, since it precedes the law on faults (Law 29). R is placed anywhere in contact with B. Law 28.6.2 then requires consideration of whether an event listed in Law 7.6 has occurred. One has – the fault. The turn ends with the balls in the positions described above. Bab cannot have the balls left where they ended up, as she could have done had the stroke been only a fault.

C24.5.1.1 In this example, if Bab notices that R *roqueted* B in the *croquet stroke*, Law 23.2.2 requires her to *forestall* Roy when he prepares to roquet B again, making it apparent he had not noticed the roquet. She would be required to forestall because an *error* under Law 28.6 (failing to take croquet when required to do so) was about to occur, even though it might be apparent that Roy was at risk of committing a fault in the *stroke* he was about to play. Should Bab not forestall in circumstances where it was evident that she was aware of the original roquet on B, she would be in breach of Law 23.2.2. A referee appealed to could consider whether and in what form the overriding Law 63.2.2 might be applied.

C24.5.2 Bab, playing K, *roquets* R but then places K in contact with a *live* Y and plays a take-off to get a rush on R. In the *croquet stroke*, Bab fails to move or shake Y. She then realises that she should have *taken croquet* from R. She has played an unlawful croquet stroke involving a live ball (Law 28.5 applies) and simultaneously committed a fault (Law 29). Law 24.3 requires the unlawful croquet stroke *error* to be dealt with first. It is *rectified* by placing K in contact with R (Y will still be lawfully placed) and Law 28.5 would then permit Bab to resume the turn if no turn-ending event had occurred. But one has – the fault – so Bab's turn ends.

C24.5.3 Roy, playing R, *roquets* Y but then switches to using Y as the *striker's ball*. He plays what he thinks is a *croquet stroke*, sending R as a pioneer to his next hoop. On its way to that hoop, R collides with a stationary Green. Roy's *error* is then *discovered*. Roy has played the *wrong ball* (Y instead of R – Law 27) and simultaneously played an unlawful croquet stroke involving what Roy believed was a *live ball*. (Note that because R was the striker's ball its *live / dead* status is undefined). Later in the stroke there was *interference* with a ball by an

outside agency (Green – Law 34). Law 24.3 requires the wrong ball error to be dealt with first (it occurred before the interference by Green and Law 27 precedes Law 28). It is *rectified* by replacing the balls in a lawful position (R in contact with Y where the croquet stroke should have been played from) and the turn ends. Because play is cancelled to rectify the wrong ball error, the remaining error (unlawful croquet stroke) is ignored. The subsequent interference (R colliding with Green) is also ignored in Roy's game, though the players of the *double-banked* game need to be consulted about Green's position.

C24.5.4 Roy, playing R rushes Y off the court, R also going off the court. Roy retrieves his Y and the K from the adjacent court. He places K on the *yard-line* and plays what he thinks is a *croquet stroke* using Y as the *striker's ball* (*wrong ball* – Law 27) and "*taking croquet*" from K (involving an *outside agency* in play – an *interference* under Law 33). At that point he *discovers* there are two black balls on the court. The wrong ball *error* and the interference of using an outside agency occurred simultaneously. Law 24.3.2 requires the interference to be dealt with first. It is remedied by cancelling the affected croquet stroke and returning the balls to the positions they lawfully occupied at that time. Y must be placed on the yard-line nearest the point where it left the court, R must be placed in contact with Y and K must be restored to its owner. Under Law 24.3.4 the wrong ball error is ignored. Roy is entitled to continue the turn. Note carefully how the application of Law 24.3 (in this case the combination of Laws 24.3.2 and 24.3.4) means that when an interference and a fatal error occur simultaneously, the fatal error is overridden by the remedying of the interference if the latter causes play to be cancelled.

C24.5.5 In level singles Roy accidentally causes the *striker's ball* R, a *rover ball*, to hit the peg when he was trying to *roquet* Y. He fails to remove R from the court (which will cause an *interference* under Law 31 when R's incorrect presence affects play). Bab plays B and roquets K but then switches balls. Playing K, she *takes croquet* from B, then uses Y and then R (so that play has certainly been affected by R's incorrect presence). Her use of R makes Roy realise that R should have been removed from the court and he *forestalls* play (within the *limit of claims* of the *wrong ball error*). Which mistake occurred first: the incorrect presence of R on the court affecting play, or Bab's playing of the wrong ball? Roy may argue that play was affected only when Bab prepared to use R, after the wrong ball error had been committed, meaning that the wrong ball error must be dealt with first. Bab's turn would end and it would be Roy's turn to play. Bab, however, may argue that the incorrect presence of R affected her turn from the beginning and therefore play should revert to the start of her turn. It is her turn to play and she may play either ball. A referee may need to adjudicate their competing claims.

C24.6 EARLIER ERRORS DISCOVERED WHEN AN INTERFERENCE IS BEING REDRESSED

C24.6.1 If a long-*limit of claims interference* is being *redressed* and as part of that process it is *discovered* that one or more *errors* had occurred before play was first affected by the interference and they were within their limits of claims when play was affected, the laws governing those errors must be applied as though the errors had been discovered at that time (Law 24.4). The effect is that the redressing of the interference takes play back to an earlier time, and the *rectification* of an error that was then within its limit of claims causes play to be taken back to a still earlier time. Applying this law can be challenging even for experienced referees, with consequences, including the positioning of balls and clips, very different from what might be expected.

C24.6.1.1 **EXAMPLE** Bab plays a break with K, but at hoop 9 she switches to playing B, which is for hoop 8. Bab takes the break to the peg using B and pegs out R, which is a *rover ball*. She makes a leave in corner II, setting a long rush for K on B towards hoop 8 and places the black clip on the peg without *discovering* that anything is amiss. Roy takes a lift with Y, shoots at B and misses. This takes the *error* of playing the *wrong ball* at hoop 9 past its *limit of claims*. Bab now discovers that the leave is set for the ball which has its clip on the peg. A referee helps the players sort out what happened. Bab cannot peg out R while playing the wrong ball (Law 27.4), so R must be returned to the game and Law 31 applied. Play reverts to the point where it was first affected by R being wrongly removed from the game. Roy may say this was when he decided to take the lift with Y. Bab might say it was even earlier, when she was doing her leave. Either way, the wrong ball error was within its limit of claims when the *interference* affected play. The error must be dealt with. It is remedied by placing all balls in the positions they lawfully occupied

when Bab played the wrong ball at hoop 9 and the black clip is placed on that hoop.
Bab's turn ends.

C ERRORS IN PLAY

25 GENERAL PRINCIPLES GOVERNING ERRORS

25.1 **DELIBERATE ERRORS** A player must not deliberately commit an *error*.

25.2 **DECLARING AN ERROR** Any *error* the *striker* commits or suspects may have been committed must immediately be declared and play must cease until the matter is resolved.

25.3 RECTIFICATION

25.3.1 An *error* is *rectified* by cancelling all points scored for any ball in any *stroke in error* and placing the balls in their lawful positions at the start of the first *stroke in error*. If a ball could have occupied more than one lawful position at that time, it may be placed in any such position at the choice of the player who committed the error. If a ball is replaced following rectification of a fault, however, it must be replaced in the position it occupied before the first *stroke in error* was played.

25.3.2 If the *striker's* turn continues after *rectification*, each ball is then *live* only if it was live at the start of the first *stroke in error*.

25.4 **LIMIT OF CLAIMS** If the end of a turn prevents the *limit of claims* of an *error* being reached, the limit becomes when the first *stroke* of the next turn is played, or when the game ends if the error occurs in the last turn of the game. *Strokes in error* are counted when determining whether the limit of claims of any other error has passed.

25.5 DISCOVERY AFTER LIMIT OF CLAIMS

25.5.1 If an *error* is *discovered* after its *limit of claims* it is not *rectified*, except in accordance with Law 25.5.2. The balls are not replaced and all points in order scored for any ball in any *stroke in error* are counted.

25.5.2 If the *striker* apparently scores a peg point while playing a *wrong ball* or scores any point for the *partner's* ball while playing it in ordinary doubles, Laws 27.4 and 45.4 apply respectively and the *error* must be remedied in accordance with those laws if it is *discovered* before the end of the game.

C25 COMMENTARY: GENERAL PRINCIPLES GOVERNING ERRORS

C25.1 **DELIBERATE ERRORS** Should a player deliberately commit an *error*, a referee appealed to can impose whatever penalty the referee considers appropriate under the overriding law, provided the referee is satisfied that the player deliberately committed the error. It is Law 63.2.1 (a deliberate breach of the law) that applies.

C25.2 RECTIFICATION

C25.2.1 If an *error* is *discovered* within its *limit of claims*, it is *rectified* (Law 25.3, but note that rectification is optional when the error is a fault – see paragraph C25.2.3 below). Rectification involves placing the balls in positions they could lawfully have occupied at the start of the first *stroke in error*, and cancelling any points scored for any ball during any *stroke in error*. If there was more than one lawful position for a ball, the player who committed the error chooses in which of those positions the ball should be placed. (Again, note the special conditions applying when a fault was committed – see paragraph C25.2.3 below).

C25.2.2 Whether the *striker* remains in play following an *error* or the turn ends depends on the nature of the error and is specified in each of the applicable laws. If the turn ends, the clips must then be placed appropriately.

C25.2.3 The opponent is entitled to choose whether or not a fault should be *rectified*. Rectification, if the opponent chooses it, occurs as described in paragraph C25.2.1 above, except that the balls must be placed where they were at the start of the *stroke* in which the fault was committed – if there is more than one lawful position for a ball, the player who committed

the fault has no choice. If the opponent chooses not to rectify a fault, the balls remain, or are placed, in the positions they lawfully occupied at the end of the stroke in which the fault was committed. Whether or not rectification is chosen, no points scored during any *stroke in error* count and the turn ends. See paragraph C29.21.2 below for further considerations applying to the opponent's choice of whether or not to rectify a fault.

C25.2.4 When balls are placed to *rectify* an *error*, the lawful position of a ball may be some distance from where it was located when the first *stroke in error* was played.

C25.2.4.1 **EXAMPLE** The *striker* sends the croqueted ball off the court in a *cannon*, but does not notice until after *taking croquet* from the ball *roqueted* in the cannon, which the mistake meant the *striker* was not entitled to do. *Rectification* of the *error* (playing when not entitled, Law 26) requires the *striker's ball* to be placed where it came to rest after the cannon, rather than in contact with the ball it roqueted, because under Law 17.3.4 the *striker's ball* does not become a *ball in hand* to be repositioned.

C25.2.5 The fact that a player who commits an *error* is entitled, when *rectifying* the error, to choose any position for a ball that it could lawfully have occupied at the start of the first *stroke in error* can have unexpected consequences.

C25.2.5.1 **EXAMPLE** Roy is entitled to an advanced play lift, but he lifts B and plays it from baulk. The *error* is claimed. B is restored to its lawful position on the court and Roy is then entitled, should he so choose, to move either R or Y from where it lies to any point on either *baulk-line*. The turn then ends. Under Law 16.2.2.1 Roy is responsible for the positions of B, R and Y by virtue of having lifted and played the *wrong ball*.

C25.3 **LIMIT OF CLAIMS** The *limit of claims* for an *error* is specified in its own paragraph under each of the relevant laws. Limits of claims are always either when a specific *stroke* is played (a definite instant in time) or the end of the game. A summary of the various limits is in Table 2 in the Laws. In general, the greater the disruption to the normal course of the game caused by making an error, the longer the limit of claims and the greater the penalty if the error is *discovered* in time. For minor *misplacements* of a ball caused by factors outside the *striker's* control (Law 28.3) and the miscellaneous cases of playing with a ball *misplaced* (Law 28.2.5), the applicable laws do not specify a limit of claims. Those errors cannot be *rectified* once the stroke has been played, defining an implicit limit of claims.

C25.3.1 **EXAMPLE** Roy plays R and *roquets* K, but places R in contact with B and plays a *croquet stroke*, in reality unlawful. If B is *dead*, Law 28.4 governs what happens and the *limit of claims* is when Bab plays the first *stroke* of her next turn (Law 28.4.2). On the other hand, if B is *live*, the *error* is dealt with under Law 28.5 and the limit of claims is when the third *stroke in error* is played (Law 28.5.3). In that situation, if R goes on to roquet Y (the second stroke in error) and the error is then *discovered*, it is *rectified*. Once R takes croquet from Y (the third stroke in error), however, the error goes past its limit of claims and it is not then rectified. If B went off when Roy played the unlawful croquet stroke involving the live B, Roy's turn would end before the limit of claims was reached. Under Law 25.4 the limit of claims would then be when Bab played the first stroke of her next turn (or, if Roy took a *bisque*, when he played the first stroke of the *bisque* turn).

C25.4 **DISCOVERY AFTER LIMIT OF CLAIMS** Law 25.5.1 lays down the principle that if an *error* is not *discovered* until after its *limit of claims*, it is ignored and so the balls and clips remain where they are. There are three important exceptions.

C25.4.1 Only hoops run in order count. Hoops run out of order are not scored, and if a clip has been wrongly advanced it must be corrected at any time before the end of the game. See paragraphs C26.6.2 and C26.6.3 below for examples. A wrongly advanced clip creates a risk of further points being scored out of order subsequently, compounding the problem.

C25.4.2 The reference to Law 45.4 in Law 25.5.2 expresses a fundamental principle of ordinary doubles play that each player should play only one ball. A strong player should not be able to mask the *partner's* weaknesses by scoring points directly for the partner's ball. (In handicap doubles play, the same principle operates to limit the number of *peels* on the partner's ball to four.) Accordingly, if the *striker* should play the partner's ball in error and thereby appear to score a point in order for that ball (or to score a fifth peel in handicap doubles play), these apparent points are ignored if the *error* is *discovered* at any time before the end of the game. These are further instances of a wrongly advanced clip creating risks of points being scored out of order subsequently.

C25.4.3 Law 27.4, referenced in Law 25.5.2, states that a peg point may not be scored for any ball when striking an enemy ball. This prevents Bab, should she play R, a *rover ball*, from pegging it out by hitting it onto the peg or from pegging out B, also a rover ball, in a *wrong ball croquet stroke*. If this form of wrong ball *error* is committed and is *discovered* at any time before the end of the game, Law 31 applies and the game is restored to its position when the unlawful peg-out first affected play. This will also allow *rectification* of the wrong ball error that led to the peg-out. See also the example at paragraph C24.6.1.1 above.

26 PLAYING WHEN NOT ENTITLED

26.1 **APPLICABILITY** This law covers situations where:

- 26.1.1 a player continues to play after one of the turn-ending events in Law 7.6 has occurred; or
- 26.1.2 one side plays one or more *strokes* while the other side's turn is still lawfully in progress; or
- 26.1.3 a player continues to play after having been *forestalled* and before the issue is settled; or
- 26.1.4 the *striker* plays a *stroke* before the preceding one has ended and the outcome of either stroke is affected.

26.2 **REMEDY** If a player plays one or more *strokes* when not entitled to do so and the *error* is *discovered* before the *limit of claims*:

- 26.2.1 any points scored in the first *stroke in error* and any subsequent *strokes* played by the offending side are cancelled; and
- 26.2.2 any balls moved by those *strokes* are replaced, unless they have subsequently been moved by strokes that the non-offending side was entitled to play; and
- 26.2.3 if the player continued to play after having been *forestalled*, any outstanding issues must be settled; and
- 26.2.4 the side entitled to play then plays.

26.3 **LIMIT OF CLAIMS** The *limit of claims* is when the first *stroke* is played in the next turn to be started by the non-offending side.

C26 COMMENTARY: PLAYING WHEN NOT ENTITLED

C26.1 **APPLICABILITY** This law combines two different laws from the 6th Edition: playing when not entitled and playing when *forestalled*, on the basis that the latter is just an instance of the former. The law avoids the use of the terms "*striker*" and "opponent", as these can be very confusing when someone is playing when not entitled, which means playing when it is the other side's turn to play or playing when no-one should be playing at all. The following situations are covered by this law.

- C26.1.1 A player ends a turn having been the *striker*, and is therefore no longer the *striker*, but continues to play in the misapprehension that further *strokes* are permitted in that turn (Law 26.1.1).
- C26.1.2 A player starts a turn when the other player's turn is still lawfully in progress, as a result of either a misapprehension or impatience (Law 26.1.2). In extreme circumstances, both players may be playing simultaneously. *Strokes* that they play may or may not interfere with each other (usually they will not, as otherwise someone would notice the odd situation).
- C26.1.3 The *striker* continues to play one or more *strokes* after the opponent has *forestalled* play in accordance with Law 23 and play is therefore temporarily suspended. This applies regardless of whether the *striker* fails to hear the opponent, or does hear the opponent but chooses to ignore the request to cease play. It may be that once the matter the opponent wishes to raise has been settled, the *striker* will be entitled to resume the turn and repeat the stroke or strokes unlawfully played after being *forestalled*.
- C26.1.4 The *striker* plays a *stroke* before the preceding one has ended and one stroke affects the other, either because balls affected by the two strokes collide or because the first stroke

causes the turn to end, meaning the striker was not entitled to play the second stroke. See the description at paragraph C8.2.2 above (Law 26.1.4).

C26.2 **PLAYER CONTINUING AFTER TURN ENDS**

C26.2.1 A player might play more *strokes* than are permitted in a turn for various reasons, for example by carrying on after running a hoop out of order, or by “roqueting” and “taking croquet” from the *partner ball* for a second time without having scored a *hoop point* in between, or possibly by failing to notice that a ball went off the court in a *croquet stroke*. Providing the *error* is noticed before its *limit of claims* (when the first stroke is played in the other side’s next turn) any points scored in the excess strokes are cancelled and the balls are replaced in their lawful positions at the end of the last valid stroke. The opponent then starts the next turn (unless the offender takes a *bisque*).

C26.2.1.1 **EXAMPLE** Roy plays R and *roquets* Y. He *takes croquet* from Y, then successively roquets and takes croquet from B and then K without getting in position to score a *hoop point*. When R returns to Y on the *croquet stroke* from K, Roy finds that R appears to have a useful rush on Y. He therefore plays the “rush” and then takes croquet from Y, at which point Bab belatedly realises something is wrong and intervenes to point out that Roy had already used Y. Roy is playing when not entitled and the balls must be replaced in their lawful positions before the first *stroke* he was not entitled to play: the second croquet stroke involving Y. Y is replaced where it came to rest after being hit by R for the second time (a lawful stroke but not a roquet), while R is replaced where it came to rest after bouncing off Y. These positions are likely to be very different from what Roy had in mind, and not at all to his advantage.

C26.2.2 Running a hoop out of order is not itself an *error*. The *stroke* stands, but does not score a point or (unless it was a *croquet stroke*) earn a *continuation stroke* and the player’s turn ends. Continuing to play after that, however, is playing when not entitled.

C26.3 **PLAYER PLAYS BEFORE PREVIOUS TURN COMPLETED** A second case of playing when not entitled, covered by Law 26.1.2, is where Roy starts playing before Bab has finished tidying up the balls and clips at the end of a turn (and no permission has been granted under Law 7.5.2.2). In this case, if Bab objects, the balls are replaced and points cancelled, but it will be Roy, the offender, who plays once Bab, the non-offender, has tidied up (unless Bab takes a *bisque*), and the *limit of claims* is the start of Bab’s next turn.

C26.4 **PLAYERS PLAY AT SAME TIME** Things get more complex in the rarer cases where both players are playing *strokes* at the same time (also covered by Law 26.1.2). This can occur, for example, if a player fails to notice that the other player, as the *striker*, has made a *roquet* and is therefore entitled to continue the turn. The player who began to play prematurely is playing when not entitled and when it is realised what is occurring, the stroke(s) played by that player are cancelled and balls moved in those stroke(s) are replaced. By contrast, strokes played by the player who was legitimately in play are valid. It is to cover such situations that Law 26.2.2 specifies that only some balls should be replaced. The *limit of claims* is when the first stroke is played in the non-offender’s next turn, though the nature of the *error* means it is likely to be *discovered* sooner than that.

C26.5 **PLAYER CONTINUES PLAYING AFTER BEING FORESTALLED** Play is suspended once the opponent *forestalls* (Law 26.1.3), and if the *striker* continues playing thereafter any *strokes* played are cancelled once play is stopped. Once the issue the opponent wishes to raise has been settled, the player who is entitled to play then plays. The *limit of claims* is when the first stroke of the opponent’s next turn is played, but this is unlikely to be relevant as the opponent can be expected to insist that the striker stop play. It may be relevant, however, in situations such as when the opponent is distracted or the striker has not offered the opponent the option of having the balls replaced after a fault and quickly taken a *bisque*. The opponent’s right to suspend play will prevail.

C26.6 **DISCOVERY AFTER LIMIT OF CLAIMS**

C26.6.1 If the *error* of playing when not entitled is *discovered* only after its *limit of claims*, it is ignored and points scored in order for any ball during the *strokes in error* are counted (as specified in Law 25.5.1). The reason for this is to avoid serious disruption to the game if the error comes to light (possibly because of an unguarded comment by a spectator) many turns later.

C26.6.2 This does not extend to points claimed out of order, which are cancelled if the *error* is *discovered* at any time before the end of the game.

C26.6.2.1 **EXAMPLE** Roy made a break with R, apparently from hoop 7 (1-back) to the peg, and also made a straight *peel* of Y through hoop 11 (penultimate). During some later turn (i.e. after the *limit of claims*) it was realised that Roy had missed out hoop 9 (3-back) in the break. The peel on Y stands (a point scored in order), but the red clip goes back to hoop 9. Bab may be entitled to a *replay* under Law 32.1.3 if she was misled by the red clip being on the peg rather than hoop 9.

C26.6.3 If the *striker* re-runs a hoop that the *striker's ball* has already scored and the *error* of continuing to play afterwards is not noticed until after its *limit of claims* (when the opponent plays the first *stroke* of the next turn), any such re-run hoops are ignored, and all hoops scored that are in sequence under Law 2.4 are validly run.

C26.6.3.1 **EXAMPLE** In a 22-point game starting at hoop 3, Bab played a break in which B ran hoops 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Bab then realised the *error* when Roy, playing R went around in the correct order. The blue clip remains on hoop 7 (1-back), as 5 was in order after she first ran 4. The positions of the balls are not altered.

27 PLAYING A WRONG BALL

27.1 APPLICABILITY

27.1.1 This law covers situations where the *striker* plays a *stroke* with a ball that:

27.1.1.1 is not the *ball in play* validly chosen as the *striker's ball* for the turn by playing it in the first *stroke* of the turn in accordance with Law 12.2.1 or lifting it as specified in Law 12.2.2; or

27.1.1.2 belongs to the other side; or

27.1.1.3 is the *partner's ball* in ordinary doubles (see Law 45.1); or

27.1.1.4 in the third or fourth turn of the game cannot be the *striker's ball* for the turn because its *partner ball* must be played into the game in accordance with Law 11.2.2; or

27.1.1.5 is not the *striker's ball* of the previous turn when playing a *half-bisque* or *bisque* in handicap play (see Law 42.1).

27.1.2 This law does not cover situations where the *striker* plays a ball from another game or a ball of the game that has been pegged out and removed from the court or a ball of the game that has not yet become a *ball in play*, which are *outside agencies*. Playing such a ball is treated as an *interference* under Law 33.

27.2 REMEDY

27.2.1 Except in situations at the start of a game covered by Laws 27.5 and 27.6, if the *striker* plays a *wrong ball* and the *error* is *discovered* before its *limit of claims*, the error is *rectified* and the turn ends.

27.2.2 If the *error* is *rectified* and was committed in the first *stroke* of one of the first four turns of the game, a correct ball must be placed on any unoccupied point on either *baulk-line* at the choice of the player who committed the error. That ball becomes a *ball in play* and the turn ends.

27.2.3 A ball wrongly played into the game becomes a *ball in play* but it ceases to be so if it is removed from the game by the *error* being *rectified*.

27.3 **LIMIT OF CLAIMS** The *limit of claims* is when the first *stroke* is played in the next turn to be started by either side playing a correct ball. In handicap play the limit of claims is modified in accordance with Law 42.3.3 when a *half-bisque* or *bisque* is played.

27.4 **PEG POINT NOT SCORED WHILE PLAYING WRONG BALL** The *striker* may not score a peg point for any ball while playing a *wrong ball*. Any peg point apparently so scored must be cancelled if *discovered* at any time before the end of the game, and Law 31 applies.

27.5 **PLAYER OF FOURTH TURN UNABLE TO PLAY CORRECT BALL** The game must be restarted if the player of the fourth turn of the game *discovers*, either before or after the first

stroke of the turn, that both balls of the side were played into the game in the first two turns of the game.

27.6 REVERSAL OF INITIAL CHOICE OF BALLS If the players *discover* at any time after the first *stroke* of the fifth turn of the game that they have both played a *wrong ball* in the first *stroke* of every earlier turn of the game, the choice of balls made under Law 10.2 is reversed with effect from the start of the game.

C27 COMMENTARY: PLAYING A WRONG BALL

C27.1 APPLICABILITY

C27.1.1 Law 27 covers situations where the *striker*:

C27.1.1.1 has validly chosen the *striker's ball* for the turn by playing it or by lifting it under Laws 16 (wiring lift) or 39 (advanced play) or 40 (super-advanced play) but then plays the *partner ball* (Law 27.1.1.1); or

C27.1.1.2 plays a ball that belongs to the opponent (Law 27.1.1.2); or

C27.1.1.3 plays the *partner's ball* in ordinary doubles (Law 27.1.1.3); or

C27.1.1.4 in the third or fourth turn of the game plays a ball of the side that is already in play when required to play the other ball of the side into the game (Law 27.1.1.4); or

C27.1.1.5 takes a *half-bisque* or *bisque* in handicap play, but then plays a ball that was not the *striker's ball* of the preceding turn (Law 27.1.1.5).

C27.1.2 Law 27 does not cover situations where the *striker* plays any ball that is not a *ball in play* but rather an *outside agency*. That may be either a ball from another game, or a ball that has not yet been brought into the game, or a ball that has been a ball in play but has been pegged out and removed from the game. Those are treated under the *interference* of using a ball that is an outside agency, covered by Law 33.

C27.1.3 Law 27 also does not cover the case of the wrong player of the side playing a *stroke* with a ball the side was entitled to play in alternate stroke doubles. This is the *error* of playing out of sequence covered by Law 48.4.

C27.2 **REMEDY** The *errors* described in paragraphs C27.1.1.1 to C27.1.1.5 above cause the *striker's* turn to end and the error to be *rectified* if *discovered* before the *limit of claims*, which is the earliest occasion on which either side plays the first *stroke* of a subsequent turn with a correct ball. This formulation of the limit of claims is designed to cover cases when both players get confused and play an enemy ball for a number of turns. Then, discovery of such a sequence within the limit of claims of the last such error results in the game being taken back to its last lawful position. See section C42.4.5 below for how the limit of claims for a *wrong ball* error is modified in handicap play.

C27.3 WRONG BALL PLAYED IN ONE OF THE FIRST FOUR TURNS

C27.3.1 If a *wrong ball* is played in one of the first four turns of the game and the *error* is *discovered* within its *limit of claims*, the error is *rectified* if a ball already in play was played, while if a wrong ball was played into the game it is removed from the court. In either case, a correct ball must be brought into the game, and become a *ball in play*, by being placed anywhere on either *baulk-line*, at the choice of the player who committed the error (Law 27.2.2).

C27.3.2 A ball wrongly played into the game at the start of one of the first four turns becomes a *ball in play* and remains so if the *error* is not *discovered* within its *limit of claims* (Law 27.2.3). It ceases to be a ball in play, however, if the error is discovered within the limit of claims and the error is treated as described in paragraph C27.3.1 above.

C27.4 **PLAYER OF FOURTH TURN UNABLE TO PLAY CORRECT BALL** A *wrong ball* played in the first turn of the game and not *discovered* within its *limit of claims* can lead to a sequence of play (first turn – wrong ball; second turn – correct ball, taking the wrong ball *error* past its limit of claims; third turn – correct ball) to which Law 27.2.1 does not apply yet leaves the player of the fourth turn unable to play a lawful *stroke* because both balls of the side have been played into the game and have become *balls in play*. This situation is covered by Law 27.5: the only remedy is to restart the game and, in handicap play, restore any *bisques* that may have been played (see Law 44.1.2).

C27.5 **MULTIPLE WRONG BALL ERRORS AT THE START OF A GAME** The same difficulty does not arise if a sequence of *wrong ball errors* occurs at the start of a game, because a wrong ball error does not go past its *limit of claims* until a turn is next started by a correct ball being played (Law 27.3).

C27.5.1 **EXAMPLE** Bab plays the first turn of a game, Roy the second. Balls are played into the game in the order R (wrong), B (wrong), Y (wrong). K is the only ball left for Roy to play into the game in the fourth turn and the sequence of *errors* is *discovered*. The *limit of claims* for Bab's error in the first turn has not been reached and that error must be *rectified*. All balls are removed from the game, Bab must place a correct ball (either B or K) on any point on either *baulk-line* and the first turn ends. The same remedy applies if Roy incorrectly plays K at the start of the fourth turn but the sequence of errors is then discovered during that turn.

C27.6 **REVERSAL OF INITIAL CHOICE OF BALLS** Law 27.6 provides a pragmatic solution when the players accidentally exchange colours from the start of the game and do not realise their error until after the first *stroke* of the fifth turn – perhaps not until one is about to win. It makes more sense to endorse the swap and let the players carry on.

28 PLAYING WHEN A BALL IS MISPLACED

28.1 **APPLICABILITY** This law covers situations where the *striker*, being entitled to play a *stroke*, plays one with one or more balls *misplaced* from their lawful positions.

28.2 GENERAL

28.2.1 Between *strokes*, any *misplaced ball* must be placed in a lawful position. If there is more than one such position available, the player who should have placed the ball correctly may choose in which of them to place the ball. Subject to the restrictions on when to *forestall* specified in Law 23.3 and the circumstances covered in Law 28.2.2, if the opponent observes that the *striker* is about to play a *stroke* when any ball is misplaced, the opponent must forestall play.

28.2.2 Notwithstanding Law 28.2.1, the *striker* may play a *stroke* knowing that a ball has been moved from its lawful position to expedite a *double-banked* game, and the opponent is not required to *forestall*, provided the striker reasonably believes that the *stroke* will not affect that ball in either its lawful or its actual position. Such a ball is ignored when applying the remainder of these laws.

28.2.3 If one or more balls become *misplaced* by natural forces just before the *stroke* is played, Law 28.3 must be applied before applying the remainder of these laws.

28.2.4 If a *stroke* is played with one or more balls *misplaced* as specified in any of Laws 28.4 to 28.8, an *error* is thereby committed under only the first of those laws that applies.

28.2.5 In all other cases, the *stroke* is lawful unless other *errors* or *interferences* have occurred.

28.2.6 A *misplaced ball* remains so until it is placed in a lawful position or moved by a *stroke*.

28.3 **MISPLACEMENT BY NATURAL FORCES JUST BEFORE STROKE PLAYED** For the purposes of deciding whether a *stroke* has been validly played or an *error* committed under these laws:

28.3.1 a ball is deemed to be in contact with another ball when a *stroke* is played even if it is physically not in contact at that time if, in preparation for the *stroke*, the *striker* attempted finally to place, adjust or leave the balls in contact; and

28.3.2 a ball is deemed not to be in contact with another ball when a *stroke* is played even if it is physically in contact at that time if, in preparation for the *stroke*, the *striker* attempted finally to place, adjust or leave the balls out of contact.

28.4 UNLAWFUL CROQUET STROKE INVOLVING A DEAD BALL

28.4.1 If the *striker* plays a *croquet stroke* with the *striker's ball* in contact with a *dead ball* and the *error* is *discovered* before its *limit of claims*, the error is *rectified* and the turn ends.

28.4.2 The *limit of claims* is when the first *stroke* of the opponent's next turn is played.

28.5 UNLAWFUL CROQUET STROKE INVOLVING A LIVE BALL

28.5.1 If the *striker* plays a *croquet stroke* with the *striker's ball* in an unlawful position in contact with a *live ball* and the *error is discovered* before its *limit of claims*, the error is *rectified*.

28.5.2 The *strokes in error* must then be analysed to determine how play continues. For this purpose, the unlawful *croquet stroke* shall be treated as a croquet stroke in which the *live ball* is the croqueted ball. If any of the turn-ending events set out in Law 7.6 occurred during any of the strokes in error, the *striker's* turn ends. Otherwise, the striker resumes the turn.

28.5.3 The *limit of claims* is when the third *stroke in error* is played.

28.6 FAILING TO TAKE CROQUET WHEN REQUIRED TO DO SO

28.6.1 If the *striker*, being required to *take croquet*, plays a *stroke* which is not a *croquet stroke* and the *error is discovered* before its *limit of claims*, the error is *rectified*.

28.6.2 The *strokes in error* must then be analysed to determine how play continues. For this purpose, the first stroke in error shall be treated as though the *striker* was entitled to and did play a *stroke* that was not a *croquet stroke*. If any of the turn-ending events set out in Law 7.6 occurred during any of the strokes in error, the *striker's* turn ends. Otherwise, the striker resumes the turn.

28.6.3 The *limit of claims* is when the third *stroke in error* is played.

28.7 FAILING TO PLAY A BALL FROM BAULK

28.7.1 If the *striker*, being required to play a ball from a *baulk-line* in accordance with Law 11 (start of game) or Law 16 (wiring lift) or Law 39.3 (optional lift in advanced play) or Law 40.3 (optional lift in super-advanced play), plays a *stroke* from a position materially other than a point on a *baulk-line* and the *error is discovered* before its *limit of claims*, the error is *rectified*.

28.7.2 The *strokes in error* must then be analysed to determine how play continues. If any of the turn-ending events set out in Law 7.6 occurred during any of the strokes in error, the *striker's* turn ends. Otherwise, the striker restarts the turn with the same ball and may choose the position on the *baulk-lines* from which to play the first *stroke*.

28.7.3 The *limit of claims* is when the third *stroke* of the *striker's* turn is played.

28.8 LIFTING A BALL WHEN NOT ENTITLED TO DO SO

28.8.1 If the *striker*, having lifted either ball of the *striker's* side at the start of a turn when not entitled to do so, plays a *stroke* with it *misplaced* and the *error is discovered* before its *limit of claims*, the error is *rectified*.

28.8.2 The *strokes in error* must then be analysed to determine how play continues. If any of the turn-ending events set out in Law 7.6 occurred during any of the strokes in error, the *striker's* turn ends. Otherwise, the striker restarts the turn with either ball of the side.

28.8.3 The *limit of claims* is when the third *stroke* of the *striker's* turn is played.

C28 COMMENTARY: PLAYING WHEN A BALL IS MISPLACED

C28.1 APPLICABILITY

C28.1.1 An *error* is committed under Law 28 if the *striker* plays a *stroke* when one or more balls are materially *misplaced* from their lawful positions due to the actions of either player, someone who is not part of the game (double bankers, referee etc.), or natural forces (wind, gravity etc.).

C28.1.2 Unlike *errors* under the previous law, playing a *wrong ball*, or the faults in the next law, the errors covered by this law are not in themselves fatal, with the exception of those covered by Law 28.4, playing an unlawful *croquet stroke* involving a *dead ball*.

C28.2 GENERAL

- C28.2.1 Once a ball is found to be in a *mislaced* position it must be correctly placed. If there is more than one lawful position, the player who should have placed the ball correctly has the choice of where it is placed (Law 28.2.1).
- C28.2.2 Note that Law 28.2.1 says nothing about moving any other ball when a *mislaced ball* is returned to its correct position.
- C28.2.2.1 **EXAMPLE** Roy, playing R, attempts to get a rush on B in a particular direction but before he plays the rush, he sees a marker a yard or so to one side of B and *discovers* that the marker indicates the correct position of B. B must be correctly placed but R is not moved. If it was the opponent or a player from another game who had moved B, Roy may be able to sustain a claim under Law 32 of playing when misled by the *mislacement* of B. If Roy himself had earlier moved B and had forgotten to replace it, however, then he must play as the balls now correctly lie.
- C28.2.3 Law 28.2.1 requires the opponent to *forestall* upon observing that the *striker* is about to play while a ball is *mislaced*, unless the striker is about to commit one of the fatal mistakes listed in Law 23.3 – run a wrong hoop, play a *wrong ball* or play an unlawful *croquet stroke* involving a *dead ball*. The rationale for the obligation to forestall is that it is easier to sort things out beforehand rather than afterwards.
- C28.2.4 Despite the general obligation on the players to correct the position of a *mislaced ball*, Law 28.2.2 permits the *striker* to play, knowing that a ball has been moved to get it out of the way of a *double-banked game*, provided the striker reasonably believes that the *stroke* about to be played will not affect that ball in its lawful position, nor in the position to which it has been temporarily moved. A ball moved for this reason is ignored when applying Laws 28.3 to 28.8. This is a new law in the 7th Edition, replacing an official ruling that had the same effect.
- C28.2.5 If the *striker* plays a *stroke* when one or more balls became *mislaced* by natural forces just before the stroke was played, Law 28.3 must be applied before applying the remainder of Law 28 (see Law 28.2.3 and section C28.3 below).
- C28.2.5.1 **EXAMPLE** Bab is about to play a mini-*cannon*, playing K, with R as the croqueted ball and Y as the third ball. As she is swinging her mallet to play the *stroke*, the wind causes Y to move so that K is in contact with both R and Y when the stroke is played. Law 28.3.2 means that K is deemed to have been not in contact with Y when the stroke was played. Consequently, Law 28.5 (unlawful *croquet stroke* involving a *live ball*) is not applicable and the cannon was valid. In particular, K is considered to have *roqueted* Y even though K and Y were in contact when the stroke was played.
- C28.2.6 If the *striker* plays a *stroke* when a ball is *mislaced* and the *error* is subsequently *discovered*, an error is committed under only the first of the relevant laws in the list of Laws 28.4 to 28.8.
- C28.2.7 Law 28.2.5 specifies that in all instances of playing when a ball is *mislaced* other than those covered by Laws 28.3 to 28.8, the *stroke* is lawful (subject to any other *errors* or *interferences* that might occur during the stroke). The game continues as if the mislaced ball lawfully occupied the position it was in.
- C28.2.7.1 **EXAMPLE** Roy *roquets* B with R but is then told by the double-bankers that B had not been replaced after being moved to make way for their game. Roy's roquet is valid and he has no redress unless he can claim to have been misled by the *mislacement* of B into adopting a *line of play* he would not otherwise have taken.
- C28.2.8 When a ball is *mislaced*, it remains mislaced until either the misplacement is *discovered* and it is lawfully placed or it is moved by a *stroke* (Law 28.2.6).
- C28.2.9 Law 28 (apart from Law 28.3) applies only to *mislacement* that occurred before the start of a *stroke*. Except in the circumstances covered by Law 28.3, if *interference* occurs during a stroke, causing a ball to become mislaced, Law 34 applies to that stroke, but Law 28 will apply to subsequent strokes if the interference is not noticed and the affected balls have not been moved in the course of play.
- C28.2.10 A difficulty arises if the incoming *striker* finds two, typically *yard-line*, balls in close proximity (touching or just apart) but their relative positions are different from where the opponent

believed they had been left. This can lead to the incoming striker playing a rush or *taking croquet* when the opponent was expecting the opposite.

C28.2.10.1 The 7th Edition deals with this problem by adding a recommendation in Law 15.8 that the *striker* should advise the opponent of the relationship between two balls that the striker has just placed either close together or in contact (see also paragraph C15.4.2 above).

C28.2.10.2 This should avoid the difficulty in most situations, but if not, the interaction between Laws 28 and 32 may still give rise to uncertainty. It might be impossible to tell whether the opponent *misplaced* one or more balls, interfered with the balls after placing them correctly, or they subsequently moved relative to each other. If the players hold different opinions on the placement of the balls, the overriding law (Law 63) may need to be invoked to ensure that neither player is seriously disadvantaged.

C28.3 MISPLACEMENT BY NATURAL FORCES

C28.3.1 Law 28.3 tackles situations where balls accidentally fall into contact or fall apart after the *striker* has finished adjusting or placing them and before the *stroke* is played. The striker's intent is then taken into account to determine the appropriate treatment of the stroke. If the *striker's ball* and the ball from which croquet is being taken move apart as a *croquet stroke* is being played, the nature of the stroke does not change. The laws applicable to croquet strokes still apply, including the requirement that the striker must move or shake the croqueted ball. This may seem harsh if the failure to shake was genuinely the result of the balls falling apart, but if it were not a fault then a striker who committed it could always claim that the balls had fallen apart, and a referee would have no way of knowing.

C28.3.2 The balls are most unlikely to part sufficiently in a *croquet stroke* to put the *striker* at risk of having the mallet contact the *striker's ball* more than once in a manner that constitutes a fault (see Laws 29.1.6.1 and 29.2.5 and paragraph C29.11.2 below). If they part in the direction of the stroke, it is likely to be by a few millimetres at most, potentially making the croquet stroke noisy but not meeting the standard required for a multiple contact fault. The striker is equally unlikely to commit the fault of allowing the mallet to remain in contact with the striker's ball for an observable period, since the balls parting by a small amount should not cause the contact between mallet and ball to be observably prolonged beyond what would occur in a normal croquet stroke.

C28.3.3 Law 28.3 also covers situations where the *striker* prepares to play a *stroke* when there is a very small gap between the *striker's ball* and another ball (usually but not necessarily in a *cannon*) and when the stroke is played the balls have moved into contact. Again, the nature of the stroke does not change: if the striker plays to *roquet* the other ball, the stroke is still a roquet even if the balls are in contact when it is played (see also the example in paragraph C28.2.5.1 above). If it was a *continuation stroke* with the balls very close together but not touching, the relevant fault laws still apply even if the balls have moved into contact when the stroke is played.

C28.4 UNLAWFUL CROQUET STROKES

C28.4.1 The 7th Edition adopts a general definition of the term *croquet stroke*, making any *stroke* played when the *striker's ball* is in contact with another ball a croquet stroke, except when the striker's ball is in a lawful position in contact with a *dead ball* and the *striker* is required to play a *continuation stroke*.

C28.4.2 With this definition, a *stroke* is a lawful *croquet stroke* if played when:

C28.4.2.1 the *striker's ball* is in contact with the ball it *roqueted* in the preceding *stroke*; or

C28.4.2.2 the *striker's ball* is lawfully in contact with a *live ball* as described in Law 18.1.2 (during a turn) or Law 18.1.3 (at the start of a turn).

C28.4.3 Otherwise, the *croquet stroke* is unlawful (in the sense that the *striker's ball* is not in a lawful position). There are two ways in which this can occur:

C28.4.3.1 the *striker* is required to *take croquet* under Law 18.1 but not from the ball that the *striker's ball* has been placed in contact with; and

C28.4.3.2 the *striker* is not entitled to *take croquet* from any ball, because none of the requirements for taking croquet specified in Law 18.1 has been met.

- C28.4.4 A *stroke* played when the *striker's ball* is in a lawful position in contact with a *dead ball* following a *croquet stroke* is treated as a *continuation stroke*, not a *croquet stroke*.
- C28.4.5 The effect of this general definition of the *croquet stroke* is that all situations dealt with as 'purporting to take croquet' in the 6th Edition are treated under the 7th Edition as unlawful *croquet strokes*. The change of terminology acknowledges the difficulty many had in understanding the meaning of 'purporting to take croquet'. An unlawful *croquet stroke* may involve either a *dead ball* or a *live ball* and the Laws treat these differently.

C28.4.6 **EXAMPLES**

- C28.4.6.1 Roy, playing R, *roquets* B but places R in contact with a *live* K and plays a *stroke*. This is an unlawful *croquet stroke* as described in paragraph C28.4.3.1 above involving a *live ball*.
- C28.4.6.2 At the start of Bab's turn B is in contact with R, with Y nearby. Bab picks up B but then, after looking around, places B in contact with Y and plays a *stroke*. This is also an unlawful *croquet stroke* as described in paragraph C28.4.3.1 above involving a *live ball*.
- C28.4.6.3 During Roy's break with R as the *striker's ball*, R comes to rest following a *croquet stroke* near a *live* B without having *roqueted* it. Roy surveys the scene and then picks up R, places it in contact with B and plays a *stroke*. This is an unlawful *croquet stroke* as described in paragraph C28.4.3.2 above involving a *live ball*.
- C28.4.6.4 Bab *takes croquet* with K from B and the balls come to rest in contact. Without moving K, Bab plays a further *stroke*. This is a *continuation stroke* as described in paragraph C28.4.4 above, not a *croquet stroke*, because K was in a lawful position in contact with the *dead* B when the *stroke* was played.
- C28.4.6.5 Bab *takes croquet* with K from B, attempting an Irish peel, and the balls come to rest in contact with B in the centre of the hoop and K close to one wire. Bab moves K to a more central position and plays a *stroke* sending both balls through the hoop. This is an unlawful *croquet stroke* as described in paragraph C28.4.3.2 involving a *dead ball*.
- C28.4.7 Situations where the *striker* involves an *outside agency* in the game, including where the *striker* mistakenly places the *striker's ball* in contact with an *outside agency* and plays a *stroke* are treated under Law 33 (using a ball that is an *outside agency*). Such a *stroke* is not treated as an unlawful *croquet stroke* under Law 28.

C28.5 **UNLAWFUL CROQUET STROKE INVOLVING A DEAD BALL**

- C28.5.1 Law 28.4 covers the fatal *error* of playing an unlawful *croquet stroke* involving a *dead ball*, the first of three mutually exclusive errors relating to *croquet strokes* (the others are playing an unlawful *croquet stroke* involving a *live ball*, Law 28.5, and failing to *take croquet* when required to do so, Law 28.6). If the *error* is *discovered* within its *limit of claims*, the *error* is *rectified* and the turn ends.
- C28.5.2 The *striker* could gain a significant advantage by *taking croquet* twice from the same ball between hoops, such as being able to rescue a much delayed peeling break. What is worse, the *error* may not be noticed until after the normal *third-stroke-in-error limit of claims*. Justice can be done only if the *limit of claims* is extended to when the opponent plays the first *stroke* of the opponent's next turn. The *error* must then be made fatal, as otherwise an unscrupulous *striker* would be tempted to 'remember' such an *error* many *strokes* ago when confronted with the imminent demise of a break.
- C28.5.3 When the *striker* has attempted a *peel* only for the *croqueted ball* to come to rest in the hoop with the *striker's ball* in contact with it in a position from which running the hoop would be difficult, the *striker* could gain a significant advantage by moving the *striker's ball* around the *dead ball* to a more convenient place before playing the *continuation stroke*. Doing so is treated as another instance of playing an unlawful *croquet stroke* involving a *dead ball*. Even though the *striker* was probably under a misapprehension that moving the *striker's ball* is permitted, the *error* still needs to be made fatal, with the longer *limit of claims*.
- C28.5.4 A less likely situation that is treated as playing an unlawful *croquet stroke* involving a *dead ball* is when the placement of a *dead ball* on the *yard-line* following the preceding *stroke* has brought that ball lawfully into contact with the *striker's ball* but the *striker* then moves the *striker's ball* to a different position in contact with the *dead ball* before playing the *stroke*.

C28.5.5 Since the *error* is committed only if the *stroke* is played with the balls *misplaced*, the *striker* can recover after incorrectly moving the *striker's ball* in preparation for a *continuation stroke* when it is in contact with a *dead ball* and then realising that that is not permitted. The striker should notify the opponent of the problem, replace the striker's ball where it was in relation to the dead ball following the previous stroke and get the opponent's agreement that the replacement is satisfactory.

C28.6 UNLAWFUL CROQUET STROKE INVOLVING A LIVE BALL

C28.6.1 Law 28.5 covers three different situations:

- C28.6.1.1 *taking croquet* from the wrong *live ball* (see paragraph C28.4.6.1 above for an example); and
- C28.6.1.2 *taking croquet* from a *live ball* when the *striker* is not entitled to take croquet at all (see paragraph C28.4.6.3 above for an example); and
- C28.6.1.3 playing a *croquet stroke* in which the *striker's ball* is lawfully in contact with a *live ball* and also in contact with a second live ball.

It is limited to *live ball* situations. If the *striker's ball* is in contact with a *dead ball* as well as a live ball, Law 28.4 applies. Law 26 applies if the *striker* is not entitled to play a *stroke* at all.

C28.6.2 If the *error* is *discovered* before the *limit of claims*, it is *rectified*. The *stroke or strokes in error* must then be analysed to see whether a turn-ending event, as listed in Law 7.6 occurred. For this purpose, the unlawful *croquet stroke* must be treated as a normal croquet stroke in which the *live ball* was the croqueted ball (so, for example, if a ball went off the court in circumstances covered by Law 18.7, the turn ends). If any turn-ending event did occur, the *striker's* turn ends with the balls left where they were placed to rectify the error and the clips must be lawfully placed. Otherwise, the striker is entitled to resume the turn.

C28.6.2.1 **EXAMPLE** Roy plays R and *roquets* B, B stopping near K, which is *live*. Roy places R in contact with K instead of B and plays a *stroke* (unlawful *croquet stroke* involving a *live ball* – first *stroke in error*). R stops near B and Roy, thoroughly confused, then plays B and roquets R (second stroke in error for the unlawful croquet stroke). The *wrong ball error* is claimed and the players and a referee reconstruct what happened. The earliest error, the unlawful croquet stroke involving K, must be dealt with first (Law 24.3) and is *rectified*, so K is replaced in its lawful position, B is placed where it came to rest after being roqueted by R and R is placed in contact with B. Because of the subsequent wrong ball error, the turn ends. Roy is not shielded from the wrong ball error by having previously committed the non-fatal unlawful croquet stroke error.

C28.6.3 The admittedly very rare situation in which the *striker* deliberately plays a *croquet stroke* with the *striker's ball* lawfully in contact with one *live ball* and unlawfully in contact with a second live ball, as described in paragraph C28.6.1.3 above, has unexpected consequences, being likely to result in the striker's turn ending.

C28.6.3.1 **EXAMPLE** Roy creates a *cannon* playing R by *roqueting* B off the court so that when it is placed on the *yard-line* B is in contact with K, which is *live*. Roy arranges and plays the cannon with R deliberately placed in contact with both B and K. None of the balls leaves the court in that *stroke*. Roy picks up R, places it in contact with K and is preparing to *take croquet* when Bab *forestalls* play and queries the stroke Roy has just played. This is the situation described in paragraph C28.6.1.3 above: Roy has played a *croquet stroke* with the *striker's ball* in contact with a second live ball. All three balls are replaced where they were when B was placed on the yard-line in contact with K. The analysis of the *stroke in error* must assume that Roy took croquet from both of the live balls. Since none of the balls went off the court, the turn does not end for that reason and no other turn-ending event occurred. Roy resumes the turn by playing a cannon correctly, taking croquet from B and with K as the third ball.

C28.6.3.2 Note that if Bab had not intervened, Roy would have been required to continue the turn by playing a *continuation stroke* from wherever R came to rest. Had Roy continued the turn, as he was evidently intending to do, by placing R in contact with K and playing a *croquet stroke*, he would have played an unlawful croquet stroke involving a *dead ball*, Law 28.4 would apply and his turn would end. In this most unusual situation, Bab should not have intervened – Law 23.3.3 (*striker* about to play a croquet stroke involving a dead

ball) specifies that she must not do so, notwithstanding that Roy had already made a non-fatal *error*.

C28.6.4 Usually, the *error* covered by Law 28.5 is noticed immediately or not at all. If the error is one in which the *striker roquets a live ball* but then *takes croquet* from a different live ball, and the error is noticed only after its *limit of claims*, however, it is necessary to consider how liveness and deadness have been affected. The play is treated as valid, meaning that a lawful *croquet stroke* was played even though the croqueted ball had not been *roqueted*. The definitions of *live and dead balls* in the Laws glossary mean that the ball involved in the now-legitimised croquet stroke becomes dead, while the ball actually roqueted remains live and can be roqueted again before the next *hoop point* is scored for the *striker's ball*.

C28.6.4.1 **EXAMPLE** Bab plays B, *roquets* K, but then places B in contact with Y (*live*) and plays an unlawful *croquet stroke* (*first stroke in error*). In the following *stroke*, under the misapprehension that she roqueted R in that first error stroke, Bab places B in contact with R (*live*) and plays a second unlawful croquet stroke (*second stroke in error*). At this point Bab's *errors* are *discovered*.

C28.6.4.2 Law 28.5 must be applied to the first *error*. It is *rectified* and the subsequent play analysed to see whether a turn-ending event occurred. For this purpose, the first *croquet stroke* involving Y is treated as a lawful croquet stroke (Law 28.5.2), entitling Bab to play a *continuation stroke*. The second croquet stroke, involving R, is treated as a lawful croquet stroke as though she had *roqueted* R in the first stroke (Law 28.5.2 again). Nothing fatal has happened to end the turn, so Bab may resume by *taking croquet* from K once the first error has been rectified and all balls are lawfully placed.

C28.7 FAILING TO TAKE CROQUET WHEN REQUIRED TO DO SO

C28.7.1 Law 28.6 deals with the case when the *striker* makes a *roquet* but does not appreciate (or forgets) that the next *stroke* must be a *croquet stroke* and instead attempts something else (making another roquet, running a hoop). If the *error* is *discovered* before the third *stroke in error* it must be *rectified*. The strokes in error must then be analysed to see whether a turn-ending event has occurred. The situation is treated as though the *striker* never made the preceding roquet but was nevertheless entitled to play a further stroke, which is treated, of necessity, as a *single-ball stroke*. In particular, the turn ends if the *striker* failed to make a roquet or score a *hoop point* in that stroke (Law 7.6.1) but does not end (under Law 7.6.2) if a ball is sent off the court. The turn also ends if any of the other events listed in Law 7.6 occurred in any stroke in error. If no turn-ending event occurred, the *striker* is entitled to resume the turn by *taking croquet* from the ball roqueted.

C28.7.2 If the *error* is *discovered* after its *limit of claims*, play continues as though the *striker* had never made the *roquet* but had remained entitled to play. In particular, the ball hit does not have its position adjusted, nor does it become *dead*.

C28.8 FAILING TO PLAY A BALL FROM BAULK and LIFTING A BALL WHEN NOT ENTITLED TO DO SO

C28.8.1 Laws 28.7 and 28.8 cover two related forms of playing with a ball *misplaced*, namely failing to play a lifted ball from a *baulk-line* and taking a lift when not entitled to one. The opponent must react before the third *stroke in error*, as for the other non-fatal *errors* covered by Laws 28.5 and 28.6. The same principles about end of turn also apply. Note that 'materially' in Law 28.7.1 prevents (unverifiable) claims from the opponent after a successful lift shot, or from the *striker* after an unsuccessful one, that the lift shot must be *replayed* because it was taken from a position 1 cm off the *baulk-line*.

C28.8.2 If the *striker* is entitled to restart the turn under Law 28.7 after taking a lift from the wrong place, the *striker* must still play the ball lifted (it has been validly chosen as the *striker's ball*), but it may be played from any point on either *baulk-line* as the *striker* chooses.

C28.8.3 If the *striker* is entitled to restart the turn under Law 28.8 after taking a lift when not entitled to one, the *striker's ball* for the turn has not been validly chosen. The *striker* is entitled to play either ball of the side from where it lies in the first *stroke*.

C28.8.4 An issue can arise for referees with both of these laws if the *striker* contravenes either of them and the opponent does not *forestall* before the first *stroke* but does so immediately after a *roquet* is made in that stroke. Had the opponent kept silent in the hope of a favourable outcome (a missed roquet), or had the opponent only just woken up? A referee

appealed to will need to take into account how seriously (if at all) the opponent breached the Laws by failing to forestall in deciding how the situation should be resolved. In extreme circumstances, the overriding law (Law 63, in particular Laws 63.2.1 or 63.2.2) may need to be invoked.

29 FAULTS

29.1 ACTIONS THAT CONSTITUTE FAULTS Subject to the exemptions and limitations specified in Law 29.2 a fault is committed during the *striking period* if the *striker*:

- 29.1.1 touches the head of the mallet with a hand, or slides the mallet along the *striker's* foot or leg to guide it (for exemptions see Laws 29.2.1 and 29.2.2);
- 29.1.2 rests the shaft of the mallet or a hand or arm on the ground, an *outside agency*, or any part of the *striker's* legs or feet (for exemptions see Law 29.2.2);
- 29.1.3 moves the *striker's ball* other than by striking it with the mallet audibly and distinctly;
- 29.1.4 causes or attempts to cause the mallet to strike the *striker's ball* by kicking, hitting, dropping or throwing the mallet;
- 29.1.5 strikes the *striker's ball* with any part of the mallet other than an end-face of the head in any of the *strokes* specified in Law 29.2.3;
- 29.1.6 allows the mallet:
 - 29.1.6.1 to contact the *striker's ball* more than once in a *croquet stroke*, or *continuation stroke* when the *striker's ball* is touching another ball (for exemptions see Law 29.2.4 and for limitations see Law 29.2.5); or
 - 29.1.6.2 to contact the *striker's ball* more than once in any other *stroke* (for exemptions see Law 29.2.4); or
 - 29.1.6.3 to remain in contact with the *striker's ball* for an observable period in any *stroke* (for exemptions see Law 29.2.4 and for limitations see Law 29.2.6);
- 29.1.7 allows the mallet to be in contact with the *striker's ball* after the *striker's ball* has hit another ball (for exemptions see Law 29.2.4 and for limitations see Law 29.2.7);
- 29.1.8 strikes the *striker's ball* so as to cause it to touch a hoop upright or, unless the *striker's ball* is pegged out in the *stroke*, the peg when in contact with the mallet;
- 29.1.9 strikes the *striker's ball* when it lies in contact with a hoop upright or, unless the *striker's ball* is pegged out in the *stroke*, the peg otherwise than in a direction away therefrom;
- 29.1.10 moves or shakes a *ball at rest* by hitting a hoop or the peg with the mallet or with any part of the *body*;
- 29.1.11 touches any ball, other than the *striker's ball*, with the mallet;
- 29.1.12 touches any ball with any part of the *body*;
- 29.1.13 in a *croquet stroke*, plays away from or fails to move or shake the croqueted ball;
- 29.1.14 in any of the *strokes* specified in Law 29.2.3, damages the court with the mallet to the extent that a subsequent stroke played over the damaged area could be significantly affected.

29.2 EXEMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- 29.2.1 The fault of touching the head of the mallet in Law 29.1.1 is committed only if the *striker* touches the mallet head during the final swing of the mallet towards the ball.
- 29.2.2 A fault is not committed under Laws 29.1.1 or 29.1.2 if the touching, resting or sliding occurs after the *striker* has completed the swing in which the *stroke* was played.
- 29.2.3 The actions specified in Laws 29.1.5 and 29.1.14 are faults only if they occur in:

29.2.3.1 a *hampered stroke*; or

29.2.3.2 a *single-ball stroke* in which the *striker* is attempting to make the *striker's ball* jump; or

29.2.3.3 a *stroke* in which the *striker's ball* is part of a *group of balls*.

29.2.4 Contact between the mallet and the *striker's ball* is not a fault under Laws 29.1.6 or 29.1.7 if it occurs after the *striker's ball*:

29.2.4.1 makes a *roquet*; or

29.2.4.2 scores the peg point; or

29.2.4.3 hits a ball pegged out in the *stroke*.

The exemption of Law 29.2.4.1 does not apply, however, if the *striker's ball* has hit another object after making the *roquet*.

29.2.5 A multiple contact between the mallet and the *striker's ball* is a fault under Law 29.1.6.1 only if the *striker* or a referee or other person asked to adjudicate the *stroke*, aided by nothing more than spectacles or contact lenses, sees a separation between mallet and ball followed by a second contact between them.

29.2.6 The mallet remaining in contact with the *striker's ball* for an observable period is a fault under Law 29.1.6.3 if the prolonged contact is visible or audible to the *striker* or a referee or other person asked to adjudicate the *stroke*, aided by nothing more than spectacles, contact lenses or hearing aids.

29.2.7 The mallet being in contact with the *striker's ball* after the *striker's ball* has hit another ball is a fault under Law 29.1.7 if the continuation of contact is visible or audible to the *striker* or a referee or other person asked to adjudicate the *stroke*, aided by nothing more than spectacles, contact lenses or hearing aids, or if it can be deduced from observation of the trajectories and speeds of the balls involved compared to what would occur in a lawful *stroke* of the same type.

29.3 REMEDY

29.3.1 If the *striker* commits a fault and the *error* is *discovered* before its *limit of claims*, any points scored in the first or second *stroke in error* are cancelled and the turn ends.

29.3.2 The *striker* must ask the opponent whether the fault is to be *rectified*. If the opponent chooses rectification, the balls are replaced in accordance with Law 25.3.1. Otherwise the balls remain or are replaced in the positions they occupied after the first *stroke in error*. Law 42.8 defines when the opponent must take this decision in relation to when the *striker* is required to decide about playing a *half-bisque* or *bisque* in handicap play.

29.4 **LIMIT OF CLAIMS** The *limit of claims* is when the third *stroke in error* is played.

29.5 **ACTIONS OF THE STRIKER'S PARTNER THAT CONSTITUTE FAULTS IN DOUBLES** In doubles play, certain actions by the *striker's partner* during the *striking period* are faults. These are specified in Laws 45.3.2 and 48.3.2.

29.6 **STANDARD OF JUDGEMENT APPLYING TO THE DECLARATION OF A FAULT** A fault under Law 29.1 is to be declared if a person who has been asked to adjudicate the *stroke* under Law 55.4.1, or the *striker*, believes it more likely than not that the law was infringed.

C29 COMMENTARY: FAULTS

C29.1 **INTRODUCTORY COMMENTS** Faults are the most frequent category of *error* committed by players and give referees the most exercise. In view of the practical importance of faults, each of the 14 faults is covered separately.

C29.2 The change to the way accidental contacts between the *striker's mallet* and a ball (particularly but not only the *striker's ball*) are treated, described in paragraphs C8.3.1 and C8.3.2 above, and the consequential extension of the *striking period*, during which a fault can be committed, described in

paragraphs C8.4 and C8.8 increase the likelihood of the striker committing faults when the *stroke* the striker is intending to play is a *critical stroke*. An accidental contact with the striker's ball in a critical stroke counts as the stroke, and will be a fault if, for example, the contact occurs by the bottom of the striker's mallet brushing the striker's ball. Likewise, the mallet accidentally contacting a ball that is neither the striker's ball nor the ball from which croquet is being taken will be a fault (since the stroke is then necessarily critical).

C29.3 Some of the actions described in Law 29.1 are not faults if they occur in certain types of *strokes* or at certain times during the *striking period* (the exemptions). Other actions are faults only if the adjudication of them meets certain standards (the limitations). These exemptions and limitations are spelled out in Law 29.2. The descriptions of the actions that constitute each fault, spelled out in Law 29.1, cross-reference any exemptions or limitations applicable to that action.

C29.4 For most faults, the action that constitutes the fault must be observed (seen and/or heard) by a referee, some other person adjudicating the *stroke*, or the *striker* for the stroke to be declared a fault. Two faults – those covered by Laws 29.1.6.2 and 29.1.7 – can be deduced to have occurred on the basis of how the ball(s) involved travel as a result of the stroke even though the action concerned may be neither seen nor heard. The court damage fault (Law 29.1.14) is unique in that it may be seen to occur but can in any case be deduced to have happened by the effect on the court surface, which can be inspected after the stroke has been played. It may also be necessary to test afterwards to see whether damage meets a threshold test for affecting subsequent strokes played over the damaged area.

C29.5 **ACTIONS THAT CONSTITUTE FAULTS**

As a precursor to commentary on the faults, it is worth noting that, as an aid to memorising them, the faults are organised into four distinct groups.

C29.5.1 The first four faults, Laws 29.1.1 to 29.1.4, are unlawful methods of using the mallet.

C29.5.2 The next five, Laws 29.1.5 to 29.1.9, are unlawful contacts between mallet and the *striker's ball*.

C29.5.3 Then there are three faults, Laws 29.1.10 to 29.1.12, dealing with unlawful movements of balls, whether by mallet or the *striker's body* (including clothes).

C29.5.4 The last two, Laws 29.1.13 and 29.1.14, are specialised faults – *croquet strokes* and substantial damage.

C29.6 **LAW 29.1.1**

'touches the head of the mallet with a hand, or slides the mallet along the *striker's* foot or leg to guide it (for exemptions see Laws 29.2.1 and 29.2.2)'

C29.6.1 The second clause and the definition of *body* in the Laws glossary ban the use of the shoe to prevent the mallet hitting an obstacle (such as a hoop upright) instead of the ball in a *hindered stroke*. Accidental contact between mallet and the leg or foot may be painful but is not a fault; the fault is deliberately using them to guide the mallet.

C29.6.2 The extension of the *striking period*, starting when the *striker* takes a stance with apparent intent to play a *stroke*, makes it desirable to make touching the head of the mallet a fault only if it occurs during the final swing of the mallet towards the ball. Touching the head of the mallet at other times (e.g. to clean mud from it) while in the stance and therefore within the striking period, but before swinging the mallet to hit the ball, is exempted (Law 29.2.1). Likewise, a fault is not committed under this law if the touching or sliding (plausibly only the former) occurs after the striker has completed the swing in which the stroke was played but before quitting the stance (Law 29.2.2). These exemptions are justified by the fact that they have no effect on the stroke about to be played or that has just been played.

C29.7 **LAW 29.1.2**

'rests the shaft of the mallet or a hand or arm on the ground, an *outside agency*, or any part of the *striker's* legs or feet (for exemptions see Law 29.2.2)'

C29.7.1 The fault is to rest the shaft of the mallet, hand or arm on the ground, an *outside agency* or legs or feet, not merely to touch the ground or a leg, foot or shoe during the swing. The words 'an outside agency' are to counter any bright ideas of placing anything under the shaft etc. to circumvent the law. Note, however, that a hoop is not an outside agency and thus it is legal to rest the shaft of the mallet on or against a hoop. Note also that a hand brushing

along the grass in a horizontal sweep shot is not a fault because it is not resting on the ground.

C29.7.2 This law specifically makes it a fault if the *striker* plays a *stroke* one-handed and rests the other hand on a leg for bracing. The equivalent wording in the 6th Edition was open to different interpretations and the law has been made unambiguous on this point.

C29.7.3 A fault is not committed under this law if the *striker* rests the shaft of the mallet or a hand or arm on the ground after completing the swing of the mallet in which the *stroke* is played but before quitting the stance (Law 29.2.2). The *striker* may legitimately rest a hand on the ground to assist in getting up from a crouched stance!

C29.8 **LAW 29.1.3**

'moves the *striker's ball* other than by striking it with the mallet audibly and distinctly'

C29.8.1 This covers any ball movement brought about by anything other than a traditional *stroke*. Hitting a ball from the vertical and then sliding the mallet around the surface so that it can be pushed around an upright or another ball offends this sub-law – despite what some ingenious players may think! So does placing the mallet immediately behind the ball when an obstructing hoop means the *striker* has no backswing and playing a stroke with a (silent) forward jab that does not produce a distinct impact.

C29.9 **LAW 29.1.4**

'causes or attempts to cause the mallet to strike the *striker's ball* by kicking, hitting, dropping or throwing the mallet'

C29.9.1 'Dropping' and 'throwing' prohibit letting go of the mallet completely. *Strokes* that involve holding on to the top of the shaft while releasing the mallet head to pivot freely are not faults under this sub-law.

C29.10 **LAW 29.1.5**

'strikes the *striker's ball* with any part of the mallet other than an end-face of the head in any of the *strokes* specified in Law 29.2.3'

C29.10.1 The *strokes* to which this fault applies are:

C29.10.1.1 a *hampered stroke*; or

C29.10.1.2 a *single-ball stroke* in which the *striker* is attempting to make the *striker's ball* jump; or

C29.10.1.3 a *stroke* in which the *striker's ball* is part of a *group*.

C29.10.2 Under the 6th Edition, this fault applied to a narrower range of *strokes*: essentially those covered by paragraph C29.10.1.1 above and some *cannons* covered by paragraph C29.10.1.3. The court damage fault (Law 29.1.14) covered most but not all of these strokes (see section C29.19 below). In the 7th Edition, these two types of faults cover the same range of strokes, which is all of the strokes covered by either law in the 6th Edition.

C29.10.3 The definition of a *hampered stroke* in the Laws glossary means it is a fault under this sub-law if the *striker* accidentally or deliberately mis-hits the *striker's ball* when the proximity of a hoop or the peg or, under certain circumstances, a ball hampers the swing of the mallet or impedes the *striker's* normal stance, requiring the *striker* to take special care in playing the *stroke*. See paragraphs G7 to G11 above for more detail on what constitutes hampering of a stroke.

C29.10.4 If the *striker* is faced with a *hampered stroke* because the normal swing of the mallet is impeded by a hoop, the peg, or another ball, the *striker* does not convert the *stroke* into an unhampered stroke by deliberately using any part of the mallet other than an end-face to strike the ball. The proximity of the obstacle is still requiring the *striker* to take special care over the stroke.

C29.10.5 Deliberate use of the edge of the end-face, or the side or shaft of the mallet in circumstances where Law 29.2.3 does not apply, is not explicitly a fault. It should nevertheless be penalised under the overriding law (Law 63) as a deliberate infringement of Laws 5.5.1 and 5.5.3 on the construction and use of the mallet, which require the mallet to have identical *playing characteristics* regardless of which end-face is used.

C29.10.6 *Hampering* due to the proximity of the *striker's ball* to a hoop applies to attempts to run the hoop from close range as well as to attempts to make a *roquet* after it has been run by too

little. It does, however, depend on the *stroke* to be played. If the striker's ball is 2 inches (5 cm) from a hoop at an angle of 30 degrees and the *striker* attempts to run the hoop, the stroke is hampered by the proximity of the hoop. When the ball is in the same position, however, and the striker plays it past the hoop in a direction where the hoop causes no obstruction to the swing of the mallet, the passage of the ball, or the striker's stance, the stroke is not hampered by the hoop.

C29.10.7 The Law 29.1.5 fault applies to *single-ball strokes* in which the *striker* is attempting to make the *striker's ball* jump, but not *croquet strokes* played in a manner that causes the striker's ball to jump. It is common practice for players to play certain types of croquet strokes (for example roll strokes) in such a manner, and there is no intention to make croquet strokes played in this way subject to this law.

C29.10.8 The Law 29.1.5 fault now covers all *cannons*. With certain types of cannons, the mallet is likely to strike the *striker's ball* more than once, and the striker's ball may even jump and be hit a second time by a part of the mallet other than the end-face. The fault of striking the ball with part of the mallet other than an end-face, covered by this law, applies only to the first contact. Any subsequent contact, however it occurs, is covered by Law 29.1.6.2 (multiple contacts between mallet and striker's ball) and the exemptions specified in Law 29.2.4 (see paragraph C29.20.2 below).

C29.11 **LAW 29.1.6**

'allows the mallet

29.1.6.1 to contact the *striker's ball* more than once in a *croquet stroke*, or *continuation stroke* when the striker's ball is touching another ball (for exemptions see Law 29.2.4 and for limitations see Law 29.2.5); or

29.1.6.2 to contact the *striker's ball* more than once in any other *stroke* (for exemptions see Law 29.2.4); or

29.1.6.3 to remain in contact with the *striker's ball* for an observable period in any *stroke* (for exemptions see Law 29.2.4 and for limitations see Law 29.2.6)'

C29.11.1 This sub-law covers both multiple and unduly prolonged contact between the mallet and the *striker's ball*. These are amalgamated partly in recognition of the difficulty in distinguishing between them. High speed photography shows that many *croquet strokes*, which to human senses are perfectly acceptable, have multiple contacts, and contact times considerably longer than *single-ball strokes*.

C29.11.2 To ensure that the game remains playable, a laxer standard is applied to *croquet strokes*, and to *continuation strokes* where the *striker's ball* is touching another ball. A fault may be declared under Law 29.1.6.1 only if an adjudicator or the *striker* sees a separation between the mallet and the striker's ball followed by the mallet hitting the striker's ball a second time (see Law 29.2.5). The principal target of this fault in croquet strokes is 'shepherding', namely guiding the striker's ball with the mallet in a hoop approach after the balls have parted contact, or very extreme pass rolls. "Dirty sounding" croquet strokes may be inelegant, but the striker gains no advantage from poor technique.

C29.11.3 In making the judgement described in paragraph C29.11.2 above, the adjudicator or the *striker* may be aided by nothing more than spectacles or contact lenses; slow-motion video recording, in particular, may not be used.

C29.11.4 A *croquet stroke*, or a *continuation stroke* in which the *striker's ball* is touching another ball, can be ruled to have been a fault under Law 29.1.6.3 if an adjudicator or the *striker* sees or hears a contact between the mallet and the striker's ball that is materially longer than the contact that necessarily occurs in a *stroke* of the same type. In making this judgement, the adjudicator or the *striker* may be aided by nothing more than spectacles, contact lenses or hearing aids.

C29.11.5 *Single ball strokes* can be faulted under Law 29.1.6.2 not only if multiple contacts between the mallet and the *striker's ball* can be seen or heard but also on the basis of the movement of the balls. (Law 29.2 imposes no limitation on how a fault under Law 29.1.6.2 may be judged.) It is well known that when two balls are a few centimetres apart and the striker's ball is driven at the other ball along the line joining their centres, the striker's ball will stop almost completely after hitting the second one, unless it is hit a second time by the mallet. Should the striker's ball not stop almost immediately, but instead travel an appreciable

fraction of the distance travelled by the other ball, that is an indication that the mallet has hit the striker's ball more than once even if a second hit is not audibly distinguishable.

C29.11.6 Law 29.2.4 provides exemptions from the Law 29.1.6.2 fault (and the closely related fault covered by Law 29.1.7) for a second contact (or more than two) between the mallet and the *striker's ball* for *roquets* and pegging-out. A very short rush, i.e. less than 2 inches (5 cm), can lead to the striker's ball being 'carried' forward by the mallet after the roquet has been made. A similar effect can be achieved during pegging out, whether in a *croquet stroke* or a *single-ball stroke*. In all cases, the policy of the Laws is not to penalise these accidents which are often unavoidable consequences of an essentially excellent previous *stroke*. Further consideration of the Law 29.2.4 exemptions is in section C29.20 below.

C29.11.7 A scatter shot when the *striker's ball* lies very close to but not in contact with a *dead ball* does not benefit from the Law 29.2.4 exemption. Such a *stroke* may be (and often needs to be) faulted under Laws 29.1.6.2 or 29.1.7. Judging it is described in detail in section C29.12.

C29.11.8 *Single ball strokes*, e.g. hammer strokes, can be faulted under Law 29.1.6.3 on the basis of sound that an adjudicator, assisted by nothing more than hearing aids, considers to be audibly prolonged compared to the sound of a normal *stroke* of the same type (Law 29.2.6).

C29.11.9 Note that subsequent contact with any part of the mallet, not just the end-face, is a fault under Laws 29.1.6.1 or 29.1.6.2, subject to the exemptions listed in Law 29.2.4 (see paragraph C29.11.6 above and section C29.20 below).

C29.12 **LAW 29.1.7**

'allows the mallet to be in contact with the *striker's ball* after the striker's ball has hit another ball (for exemptions see Law 29.2.4 and for limitations see Law 29.2.7)'

C29.12.1 The reason for this sub-clause is that if the two balls are very close together, say less than 2mm, but not actually touching, the mallet may still be in contact with the *striker's ball* when the striker's ball hits the nearby one. The *striker* could claim there was no multiple contact in breach of Law 29.1.6.2 nor was the contact observably long, in breach of Law 29.1.6.3, and a referee would find it impossible to decide. This plugs the gap by making it a fault if the mallet is still in contact with the striker's ball when the latter hits another ball. The same exemption for *roquets* applies as for Law 29.1.6.2 (see Law 29.2.4.1 and paragraph C29.11.6 above).

C29.12.2 Close scatter shots will be faults under this law or Law 29.1.6.2 unless the *striker* is very careful. Law 29.2.7 allows a fault to be declared under Law 29.1.7 if the prolonged contact can be deduced solely from observing how far and in what directions the balls travel compared to what would be expected in a normal *stroke* where there was no possibility of such a prolonged contact. A multiple contact fault under Law 29.1.6.2 can be declared on the basis of the same observations. Thus, in a close scatter shot played along the line of the balls, there must have been prolonged contact and/or a multiple contact if the *striker's ball* continues forward a significant distance after the impact. Angled scatter shots will be faults if the angle between the directions travelled by the two balls is significantly less than it would have been if the balls had been further apart, which is normally close to a right-angle.

C29.12.3 Law 29.1.7 does not normally apply to *croquet strokes*, since the *striker's ball* is not hitting another ball, unless there is a third ball nearby (including in a *cannon* involving a *dead ball*).

C29.13 **LAW 29.1.8**

'strikes the *striker's ball* so as to cause it to touch a hoop upright or, unless the striker's ball is pegged out in the *stroke*, the peg when in contact with the mallet'

C29.13.1 This is the classic crush stroke but it is more difficult to commit than some referees appear to believe. A croquet ball remains in contact with a mallet end-face for a very short time, and somewhat paradoxically, does so for longer (in time, if not in distance) in gentle shots. The longest distance that mallet and ball will travel in contact with each other is about 1 cm (less than 0.5 inches). This does not mean that any ball within 1 cm from an upright is therefore a candidate for a crush. What matters is the distance the ball travels between being struck and its first impact on the upright. In practice, unless the *striker* is so incompetent as to drive the *striker's ball* almost straight at the upright (in which case there will be a double tap anyway), this means that the nearest point of the ball must be within 1-2 mm of the upright before there is any real chance of a crush on that upright.

C29.13.2 The above analysis does not mean it is almost impossible to commit a fault in running a hoop when the ball starts out close to a hoop upright. There is a significant risk of a multiple contact fault under Law 29.1.6.2, even if the *striker* aims to avoid the nearer hoop upright, if the ball is slowed down by impacting a hoop upright (or by more than one such impact) and the mallet follows through towards the hoop after hitting the ball. The critical factors for a referee to take into account in adjudicating such a *stroke* are the direction in which the stroke is played, the manner in which the ball goes through the hoop (or fails to do so) and the extent to which the striker follows through after hitting the ball, with some guidance also provided by sound. The final direction in which the ball exits an angled hoop is a less reliable guide, as if no fault is committed it depends on whether there was an odd or even number of impacts between the ball and the uprights.

C29.14 LAW 29.1.9

'strikes the *striker's ball* when it lies in contact with a hoop upright or, unless the striker's ball is pegged out in the *stroke*, the peg otherwise than in a direction away therefrom'

C29.14.1 This is the easiest way to commit a crush but should occur only if the *striker* is ignorant of basic physics or tries to play close to the forbidden line and the referee believes the striker transgressed it. A referee can readily judge whether this fault occurs by watching carefully the direction of swing of the mallet as the ball is struck and checking that the ball moves away from the hoop upright or the peg in that direction. If its initial movement is in a different direction, even slightly, the hoop or the peg has contributed to the direction of travel of the ball and the *stroke* was a fault.

C29.15 LAW 29.1.10

'moves or shakes a *ball at rest* by hitting a hoop or the peg with the mallet or with any part of the *body*'

C29.15.1 The main instances are hitting a hoop or the peg in the backswing when a ball is in contact with it and hitting a hoop or the peg on the forward swing when aiming to hit a ball resting on it.

C29.16 LAW 29.1.11

'touches any ball, other than the *striker's ball*, with the mallet'

C29.16.1 With the extension of the start of the *striking period* introduced in the 7th Edition, the *striker* may be more likely to commit this fault, even if it is only while trying out what *stroke* may be possible when the *striker's ball* is in a *critical position* due to the presence of another ball.

C29.17 LAW 29.1.12

'touches any ball with any part of the *body*'

C29.17.1 Note the definition of *body* in the Laws glossary. It includes everything, other than the mallet or clips, being worn or carried by the *striker* at the start of a *stroke*. It is a fault if the striker's hat falls off during the *striking period* and hits a ball, even if it does not move it!

C29.17.2 The 7th Edition changes the way clips are treated: when they are carried by the *striker* they are not treated as part of the *striker's body* and a clip falling to the ground is treated as an *outside agency* (Law 5.4.4). No fault is committed, therefore, by a clip falling off the *striker* during the *striking period* and hitting a ball (as was the case under the 6th Edition).

C29.18 LAW 29.1.13

'in a *croquet stroke*, plays away from or fails to move or shake the croqueted ball'

C29.18.1 A fault is committed if the *striker* plays away from the croqueted ball even though it moves or shakes, as it may do if it was 'propped up' by the *striker's ball* on the edge of a depression.

C29.19 LAW 29.1.14

'in any of the *strokes* specified in Law 29.2.3, damages the court with the mallet, to the extent that a subsequent stroke played over the damaged area could be significantly affected.'

C29.19.1 The *strokes* to which this fault applies are:

C29.19.1.1 a *hampered stroke*; or

C29.19.1.2 a *single-ball stroke* in which the *striker* is attempting to make the *striker's ball* jump; or

C29.19.1.3 a *stroke* in which the *striker's ball* is part of a *group*.

C29.19.2 As described in paragraph C29.10.2 above, this fault applies to the same range of *strokes* as the fault of striking the ball with a part of the mallet other than an end-face. This is a slightly wider range of strokes than was the case under the 6th Edition, as it now includes strokes where the *striker's stance*, and not just the swing of the mallet, is *hampered* by a hoop, the peg, or an unrelated ball (see the definition of a *hampered stroke* in the Laws glossary).

C29.19.3 This sub-law is intended to deter the *striker* from damaging the court in situations where the risk of doing so could reasonably be decreased by playing the *stroke* differently. It does not cover damage caused in an otherwise unexceptional stroke of a different type, either as a result of a mis-hit or faulty technique. Repeated examples of damage in such strokes should be dealt with by coaching or warning after the game, or in persistent cases by sanction by the host club. Damage caused by temper or high spirits is also outside its scope (unless it occurs during the *striking period* after playing one of the strokes listed in paragraph C29.19.1 above).

C29.19.4 The damage must be caused by the mallet, not just the ball.

C29.19.5 The law does not specify an objective test as to whether a subsequent *stroke* played over the damaged area could be 'significantly affected', but it is explicit that it is the potential effect on subsequent strokes, rather than cosmetic appearance, that must be considered. The effect on gentle, as well as hard strokes, must be taken into account. The potential effect must be significant: the guidance offered is that damage significantly affects a stroke if a ball passing over the (unrepaired) damage, at a speed such that it will stop about a mallet's (shaft) length away, would come to rest more than a ball's width from where it would have done if the damage was not there. This deviation could be in distance as well as direction. This test may have to be relaxed on an uneven court.

C29.20 EXEMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS The exemptions and limitations listed in Law 29.2 are described in sections C29.6 to C29.19 above as part of the descriptions of the actions to which they apply.

C29.20.1 The exemptions listed in Law 29.2.4 for multiple contacts or prolonged contact between the *striker's ball* and the mallet, described in paragraphs C29.11.6 and C29.12.1 above, require further consideration.

C29.20.2 If a second contact or multiple contacts between mallet and ball are exempted under Law 29.2.4, that exemption applies to contact with any part of the mallet, not just the end-face. Thus it is not a fault if the *striker's ball* jumps in making a *roquet* and is then hit by the shaft of the mallet, but it would be if the *striker's ball* bounced off a hoop between making the roquet and being hit again by the mallet.

C29.20.3 The exemptions in Law 29.2.4 apply only to contacts between the mallet and the *striker's ball*, not any other ball. There is no exemption, for example, for any contact between the mallet and the croqueted ball even if it is pegged out in the *stroke* and rebounds onto the mallet.

C29.20.4 In the case of *roquets*, the exemption given by Law 29.2.4 is restricted by its last sentence. It is a fault if, after making a roquet, the *striker's ball* hits something else and then touches the mallet again. The objects referred to are hoops, the peg or another ball. The following examples, with R as the *striker's ball* and K as the second ball in each case, clarify this.

C29.20.4.1 Mallet hits R; mallet hits R a second time; R *roquets* K. This is a fault, as the second contact occurred before the roquet was made.

C29.20.4.2 Mallet hits R; R *roquets* K; R hits mallet. This is not a fault, as the exemption in Law 29.2.4.1 applies.

C29.20.4.3 Mallet hits R; R *roquets* K; R hits object; R hits mallet. This is a fault, as the last sentence of Law 29.2.4 means that the exemption in Law 29.2.4.1 does not apply.

C29.20.4.4 Mallet hits R; R *roquets* K; R hits mallet; R hits object. This not a fault, as the exemption in Law 29.2.4.1 applies. (Note that use of the tense "has hit", rather than "hits" or "goes on to hit", in the last sentence of Law 29.2.4 means that that sentence does not apply in this case, as there was no contact between the mallet and R after R hit the object.)

C29.20.4.5 Mallet hits R; R hits object; R *roquets* K; R hits mallet. This is not a fault, as the exemption in Law 29.2.4.1 applies. (The last sentence of Law 29.2.4 does not apply, as R hit the object before, rather than after, making the roquet.)

C29.20.5 Consider the case of the *striker* trying to run a hoop from close to, or even in the *jaws*, with another ball just behind the hoop. If the *striker's ball* is straight in front of (or in) the hoop, and the other ball is more than a ball's width clear of the *non-playing side*, then the striker can hit the striker's ball a second time after it has hit the other one with impunity, provided the striker's ball ends up having run the hoop, as Law 21.1 states that a *roquet* will have been made (and thus the exemption in Law 29.2.4.1 applies, as in example C29.20.4.2 above).

C29.20.6 If the other ball is closer to the hoop (but still clear of the *jaws*), there is a risk that the *striker's ball* will hit an upright after hitting that ball and a subsequent impact by the mallet will not then be exempted (example C29.20.4.3). This is very likely to be the case if the hoop is angled. If the hoop is not too angled, however, and the *striker* is careful, it is possible to play the *stroke* firmly with follow-through so that the mallet hits the striker's ball a second time to make sure it completes running the hoop. Because the stroke is hoop and roquet, it benefits from the Law 29.2.4.1 exemption as described in paragraph C29.20.5 above.

C29.21 REMEDY

C29.21.1 No point can be scored as the result of a fault or any subsequent *stroke in error* when the fault is *discovered* before the *limit of claims* (Law 29.3). In addition, the opponent has the right to choose whether the fault should be *rectified*, replacing the balls in the positions they occupied before the fault, or instead left in the positions they arrived at as a result of the *stroke* in which the fault was committed.

C29.21.2 The opponent's right to choose whether to *rectify* the fault removes any point to the *striker* placing a foot close to a hoop when trying to jump an angled hoop from a position that is wired from an enemy ball on the far side of the hoop, so that a failed attempt will cause the ball to hit the striker's foot. It likewise eases the conscience of a striker who declares a marginal fault when replacement of the balls would advantage the striker.

C29.21.3 Note the reference to Law 42.8 which, for handicap play, specifies the order of events if the *striker* has the option of taking a *half-bisque* or *bisque* and the opponent has the option of *rectification* (see paragraph C42.9 below).

C29.21.4 **REFEREEING CONSIDERATIONS** If the positions to which the balls may be replaced are *critical*, it is reasonable for their positions after the first *stroke in error* to be marked and for them to be provisionally placed where they were before the fault, to enable the opponent, who may not be aware of those positions, to assess the situation before deciding on *rectification*. Once that decision has been announced, however, the opponent may not then alter it.

C29.22 **FAULTS COMMITTED BY THE STRIKER'S PARTNER IN DOUBLES** In doubles, the *striker's partner* as well as the striker can commit certain types of faults. These are specified in Laws 45.3.2 and 48.3.2 and cross-referenced by Law 29.5. See also paragraphs C45.3.2 and C48.3 below.

C29.23 **STANDARD OF PROOF FOR JUDGING A FAULT** Law 29.6 specifies the standard of judgement that the *striker* or a referee or other person adjudicating a *stroke* must apply in deciding whether or not a fault was committed. A fault is to be declared if an adjudicator or the striker believes it more likely than not that the law was infringed. Thus the striker cannot get away with playing a stroke in such a manner that the referee is unable to determine for certain what went on; the striker can and should be faulted if the referee thought it more likely than not that it was unlawful.

D INTERFERENCE WITH PLAY

30 GENERAL PRINCIPLES GOVERNING INTERFERENCES

30.1 **DELIBERATE INTERFERENCE** A player must not deliberately commit an *interference*.

30.2 **PLAYER MUST DECLARE** A player must immediately *forestall* play in respect of, or declare, any *interference* the player believes may have affected play or will affect the *stroke* about to be played.

30.3 REMEDY FOR AN INTERFERENCE

- 30.3.1 An *interference* under Laws 31 to 33 is *redressed* by returning the game to the point where the interference first affected play and cancelling all subsequent play. This involves:
- 30.3.1.1 returning the balls to the positions they lawfully occupied at that time; and
 - 30.3.1.2 cancelling any points scored during the period of cancelled play; and
 - 30.3.1.3 restoring the time that has elapsed since the *interference* first affected play; and
 - 30.3.1.4 in handicap play restoring any *bisques* taken after the *interference* first affected play; and
 - 30.3.1.5 returning responsibility for the position of each ball to what it was at the time the *interference* first affected play.
- 30.3.2 If an *interference* is not subject to a restriction on how the player then entitled to play must resume play, the player may adopt any *line of play*. In addition, if the first affected *stroke* was the first stroke of a turn, the player may play either ball of the side that could lawfully have been played in the first stroke of the turn and may decide whether and how to take any lift, contact or free placement to which the player was then entitled under Laws 16, 39 or 40.
- 30.3.3 Responsibility for the position of any ball replaced when remedying an *interference* under Laws 34 to 38 returns to what it was immediately before the ball was affected by the interference.

C30 COMMENTARY: GENERAL PRINCIPLES GOVERNING INTERFERENCES

C30.1 *Errors* and *interferences* are mutually exclusive and are governed by different principles. An error is a mistake made by the *striker* (or by the opponent mistakenly acting as the striker) in the playing of a *stroke* (see the introduction to Part B above for the analysis). An *interference* is an irregularity in play of a different type and takes one of three forms:

- C30.1.1 a mistake by either player involving something other than playing a *stroke* incorrectly; or
- C30.1.2 a disturbance of the game by an active factor unconnected with either player, otherwise known as an *outside agency*; or
- C30.1.3 a disturbance of the game by a passive factor unconnected with either player.

C30.2 Additionally, these *interferences* fall into two categories:

- C30.2.1 *Interferences* under Laws 31 to 33, which could affect several or even many *strokes*. Their *limit of claims* is the end of the game.
- C30.2.2 *Interferences* under Laws 34 to 38, which generally affect just a single *stroke*. The *limit of claims* is either before the stroke is played (e.g. moving balls to avoid *special damage*), when the next stroke is played (when a ball in motion has been affected) or until subsequent play affects the relevant ball (when a *ball at rest* has been affected).

C30.3 **PLAYER MUST DECLARE** A player in the game is obliged to *forestall* play to draw attention to, or (in the case of the *striker*) to declare, any *interference* the player believes may have already affected play or will affect the *stroke* the striker is about to play. This obligation is unconditional and does not depend on whatever the striker may be about to do in the stroke about to be played.

C30.4 REMEDY FOR AN INTERFERENCE

- C30.4.1 *Interferences* under Laws 31 to 33 are *redressed* by returning the game to the point where play was first affected by the interference and cancelling subsequent play. In some cases, the point to which play must revert may require adjudication – the players may have different opinions about when play was first affected and that may affect which side will be in play when play resumes (see paragraph C24.5.5 above for an example).
- C30.4.2 The cancellation of play requires the balls to be returned to positions they lawfully occupied before the first affected *stroke*, and the clips returned to where they should have been at that time. Responsibility for the positions of the balls reverts to what it then was (which may be a test of memory). In a time-limited game the time that has elapsed since the

interference first affected play must be restored (it may be necessary to make a best guess!) while in handicap play any *bisques* taken after the point to which play reverts, including one taken to play the first affected stroke if relevant, are restored.

C30.4.3 There are different possibilities for resuming play once *interferences* with a long *limit of claims* have been *redressed*. For interferences covered by Laws 31 and 33, the player who resumes play has a free choice as to the *line of play* to follow. When a player is granted a *replay* after being misled (Law 32), however, the player must follow a different line of play from what was attempted the first time. In all cases, if the first *stroke* affected by the interference was the first stroke of a turn, the player entitled to resume play may play either ball of the side that could lawfully have been played in that first stroke (or, in ordinary doubles, either player of the side may play the first stroke). In addition, if the player was entitled to a lift, contact or free placement under the laws governing wiring, advanced play or super-advanced play, the player may decide whether and how to exercise the available options.

C30.4.4 Those *interferences* where the remedy is for the *striker* to *replay a stroke* (Laws 34, 35 and 38.2) require the *striker* to attempt a stroke with the same objectives as the first time.

31 BALL WRONGLY REMOVED OR NOT REMOVED FROM THE GAME

31.1 **NATURE OF THE INTERFERENCE** This *interference* occurs if it is *discovered* before the *limit of claims* that play has been affected because either:

31.1.1 a ball has been removed from the game under the misapprehension that it has been pegged out; or

31.1.2 a ball has not been removed from the game in accordance with Law 22.4 when it has been pegged out.

31.2 **WHEN PLAY IS AFFECTED** Play is considered to have been affected from the time when:

31.2.1 a *stroke* is played which moves a ball that has been wrongly left on the court; or

31.2.2 either player is misled in any turn into adopting a *line of play* that the player would not otherwise have followed in that turn; or

31.2.3 the ball was first *misplaced* if it cannot otherwise be determined when play was first affected.

31.3 **REMEDY** The *interference* must be *redressed* in accordance with Law 30.3.1. Subject to Law 24.4, the player then entitled to play resumes play and may adopt any *line of play*.

31.4 **LIMIT OF CLAIMS** The *limit of claims* is the end of the game.

C31 COMMENTARY: BALL WRONGLY REMOVED OR NOT REMOVED FROM THE GAME

C31.1 NATURE OF THE INTERFERENCE

C31.1.1 It is important to appreciate that an *interference* under this law occurs only when play is first affected by the wrongful removal of a ball from the court when it has not been pegged out, or by a failure to remove a ball from the court when it has been pegged out. That point when play is first affected is usually, but not always, later than when the mistake of removing or not removing the ball occurred.

C31.1.2 Play by either player could be affected by the *interference*, even if the player was the *striker* at the time it occurred. The law places no limitation on who may obtain *redress* as a result of the interference. Contrast that with playing when misled (Law 32), under which a player cannot get relief from that player's own mistakes.

C31.2 WHEN PLAY IS AFFECTED

C31.2.1 Play is affected not only by a ball that should not be on the court being involved in a *stroke* (Law 31.2.1) but also (and probably earlier) by the wrongful presence or absence of a ball influencing the *striker's* decisions about the *line of play* to adopt and then following that line of play during a turn or at the start of a turn (Law 31.2.2). If it is clear that play has been

affected by the wrongful presence or absence of a ball but it proves impossible to determine when any effect first occurred (usually because it was many strokes or even turns ago), the decision is that play was affected as soon as the ball was first *misplaced* (Law 31.2.3). A referee asked to assist with remedying this *interference* will probably need to ascertain the striker's intentions in determining when play was first affected as well as reconstructing the sequence of events around the time the mistake was made.

C31.2.2 There may be situations where play is not affected by the wrongful presence of a ball on the court. For example, when a pegged-out ball has not been thrown completely clear of the court, or has rolled back onto it, provided no-one has attempted to involve it in subsequent play there is no need to waste time by taking the game back to the point when it ought to have been properly removed under Law 22.4.

C31.2.3 It is just possible that a ball being wrongly removed from the court will not affect play. This would require *discovery* of the wrongful removal soon after the event, however, with any intervening *strokes* having been clearly unaffected by the absence of the ball.

C31.2.3.1 **EXAMPLE:** In a handicap game B, R and K are all for the peg and Y is for hoop 12 (rover). Bab is laid up near corner I with a cut rush for B on K to the peg. Roy shoots with R at B and K from Corner III and hits the peg instead, bouncing off to near hoop 4. Roy forgets that he cannot peg out R until Y is a *rover ball* and knocks R off the court. Bab now rushes K accurately to the peg and pegs out K in the *croquet stroke*. Just as she is about to hit B onto the peg, Roy remembers that R should have remained on court. In these circumstances, a referee would be entitled to rule that R should be replaced but that Bab need not *replay* her turn and can complete the peg out. Had R finished near the peg, perhaps in between the peg and where K came to rest, a different decision would be appropriate.

C31.3 REMEDY AND LIMIT OF CLAIMS

C31.3.1 The *interference* must be *redressed* as described above in section C30.4 if it is *discovered* at any time before the end of the game. Such a long *limit of claims* is necessary, as it is plausible for a mistake not to be discovered for some time, for example if the *striker* accidentally pegs out a *rover ball* when attempting to do something else and it is only very belatedly that one of the players appreciates the consequences of the ball hitting the peg.

C31.3.2 Once the *interference* has been remedied, the player who is then entitled to play resumes play and may adopt any *line of play*.

C31.3.3 While an *interference* under this law is being remedied, should an *error* under Laws 26 to 29 be *discovered* that was within its *limit of claims* at the time to which play must revert, Law 24.4 requires the error to be treated as though it had been discovered at that time. Its *rectification* may take play back to a still earlier time and produce a different situation from the one the players might expect. See paragraph C24.6.1.1 above for an example.

32 PLAYER MISLED BY FALSE INFORMATION OR MISPLACED BALL OR CLIP

32.1 **NATURE OF THE INTERFERENCE** This *interference* occurs if it is *discovered* before the *limit of claims* that play has been affected because a player was misled by:

32.1.1 false information concerning the *state of the game* supplied by the opponent, a referee, or a person authorised by the players to act as timekeeper; or

32.1.2 the *misplacement* of a ball that has suffered interference, other than by the player, or has been moved to avoid interference; or

32.1.3 the misplacement of a clip for which the player was not originally responsible.

32.2 **WHEN PLAY IS AFFECTED** Play is considered to have been affected from the time when the player would first have adopted a different *line of play* had the correct situation been known.

32.3 **REMEDY** If a player successfully claims to have been misled, the *interference* is *redressed* in accordance with Law 30.3.1. Subject to Law 24.4, the player is entitled to a *replay* from the point where play was first affected and, in that replay, must adopt a different *line of play*.

32.4 **LIMIT OF CLAIMS** The *limit of claims* is the end of the game.

32.5 **FAILURE TO ADOPT A DIFFERENT LINE OF PLAY IN A REPLAY**

32.5.1 If it is *discovered* before the *limit of claims* that the player did not adopt a different *line of play* in a *replay*, the player ceases to be entitled to the replay and the *state of the game* reverts to the point at which the claim for the replay was made. Subject to Law 32.5.2, the player then entitled to play shall play.

32.5.2 Should any earlier *errors* have been *discovered* during the now-annulled remedying of the claimed *interference*, those errors shall be treated as though they had been discovered at the time the claim to have been misled was made and Law 24.4 shall be applied accordingly.

32.5.3 The *limit of claims* is when the third *stroke* of the *replay* is played.

32.6 **DUTY OF PLAYERS** Both players have a duty to ensure that the clips are correctly placed and, subject to the restrictions on timing of *forestalling* specified in Laws 23.3 and 23.4, must call attention immediately to any misplaced clip.

C32 COMMENTARY: PLAYER MISLED BY FALSE INFORMATION OR MISPLACED BALL OR CLIP

C32.1 **NATURE OF THE INTERFERENCE** This is one of the laws (Law 57 is the other) that demand Solomon-like powers of judgement from a referee. It deals with situations where a player claims that play has been affected by:

C32.1.1 false information concerning the *state of the game* supplied by the player's opponent, a referee, or someone whom the players have authorised to act as timekeeper; or

C32.1.2 the *misplacement* of a ball that has had its position interfered with by someone other than the player; or

C32.1.3 the misplacement of a clip originally caused by someone other than the player.

C32.2 The player who may make such a claim need not be the *striker* of the current turn. It may well be that the striker's play causes the opponent to become aware of having been misled during a previous turn. Equally, some incident may prompt either player to realise that that player's play had earlier been affected by one of the causes listed in paragraphs C32.1.1 to C32.1.3 above.

C32.3 In the 7th Edition, the causes of misleading that may entitle a player to a *replay* have been extended to include false information concerning the *state of the game* provided by either a referee or someone authorised by the players to act as timekeeper (the latter limited in practice to advice about the time remaining in the game). The other causes are the same as in the 6th edition of the Laws.

C32.4 **WHEN PLAY IS AFFECTED** If a player claims to have been misled into a *line of play* that the player would not otherwise have adopted, the referee must judge the credibility of the player's claim as to when and how the misleading occurred. The player must be able to make a plausible case that if the correct situation had been known, the player would have played differently from a specific point in the course of previous play.

C32.5 While the *limit of claims* is the end of the game, the further back in time the misleading event is claimed to have been, the more convincing the evidence must be. While no hard and fast rule should be laid down, one would expect few claims to be allowed if they are based on having been misled more than two turns ago. The referee should also note the *line of play* adopted after a *replay* has been granted. It must be substantively different from the original and not just a minor variation designed to get a second bite at the cherry (see also section C32.8 below).

C32.6 The most potent historic claim one can imagine is from the player who has just learned from the opponent that, early in the game while the player was absent, the opponent accidentally *peeled* one of the player's balls but forgot to move the clip to the next hoop.

C32.7 **REMEDY**

C32.7.1 Following a successful claim by a player to have been misled, the *interference* is remedied in accordance with Law 30.3 by cancelling all play beyond the point where the player who was misled would first have played differently had the correct situation been known. Subject to Law 24.4, the player who was misled then resumes play and must adopt a different *line of play* from what the player did the first time. The reference to Law 24.4 in Law 32.5.2 means

that if an earlier *error* is *discovered* while the interference is being remedied and that error was within its *limit of claims* at the point to which play reverts, then the error must be dealt with in accordance with its applicable law.

C32.7.2 The requirement that a player who was misled must follow a different *line of play* in a *replay* must be interpreted carefully by a referee (or the opponent if no referee is involved). The definition of the term *line of play* in the Laws glossary is not exhaustive. In addition, circumstances may arise that require interpretation.

C32.7.2.1 **EXAMPLE** Roy attempts to *roquet* his *partner ball* at the far end of the court. He misses, but when he gets there he finds that the partner ball is off the court. Double-bankers own up to having removed and not replaced it. Roy has a valid claim to have been misled and in the *replay* he may again attempt to roquet the partner ball. This counts as a different *line of play* because a roquet was impossible the first time.

C32.7.2.2 **EXAMPLE** Bab, playing K, attempts to get a rush on R but when she goes to take the rush a double banking player intervenes to say that R is *misplaced* because he had not replaced it after moving it to make way for his play. Once R is correctly placed the rush is worse. Bab is entitled to a *replay* and may again attempt to get a rush on R in its correct position, that counting as a different *line of play*.

C32.7.3 While a player is entitled to a *replay* after having been misled, the law does not make a replay compulsory if the player decides it is preferable not to replay. In the situation described in example C32.7.2.2 above, if the replacement of R in its correct position had made Bab's rush better rather than worse, she would have been entitled to continue from the improved position regardless of any objection from her opponent.

C32.7.4 If a player was misled and opts for a *replay*, play must resume from the point where the player would first have adopted a different *line of play*, not from some later time. The player might be confronted by several difficult *strokes* to begin the replay and might prefer to avoid those by restarting the turn from some later point. That is not permitted.

C32.8 **FAILURE TO ADOPT A DIFFERENT LINE OF PLAY IN A REPLAY** A referee who is asked to adjudicate a claim by a player to have been misled should watch how the player resumes play. It is up to the opponent, however, to intervene if the opponent believes the player fails to follow a different *line of play* in the *replay*. The referee has no right to intervene, the referee's role being limited to deciding any complaint made by the opponent. If an appeal is made and the referee is of the opinion that the player did not follow a different line of play in the replay, the player loses the right to the replay and the original play up to the point at which the player made the claim must be reinstated. All other aspects of the game affected by the now-annulled remedy (positions of clips, time elapsed, responsibility for positions of balls, *bisques* in handicap play) must also be restored to what they were when the claim was made. Should an earlier *error* have been *discovered* while the claim to have been misled was being handled and then annulled, that error must be treated as though it was discovered at the time the claim to have been misled was made. If its *limit of claims* had not passed at that time, it must be dealt with.

33 USING A BALL THAT IS AN OUTSIDE AGENCY

33.1 NATURE OF THE INTERFERENCE

33.1.1 This *interference* occurs if it is *discovered* before the *limit of claims* that the *striker* has struck, or otherwise included in the game subject to the exclusions in Law 33.1.2, a ball that is an *outside agency* because it is:

33.1.1.1 a ball not belonging to the game; or

33.1.1.2 a ball of the game that has not yet become a *ball in play*; or

33.1.1.3 a ball of the game that has been pegged out and removed from the court.

33.1.2 Law 33.1.1 does not apply to any attempt to *roquet* a ball from a game that is *double-banked* on the court, nor to any *croquet stroke* played with the objective of roqueting a ball from that double-banked game in the next *stroke*.

33.2 **INADVERTENT BALL SWAP** Play is not affected by a ball of the game being inadvertently swapped with another ball of the same colour and type when both are off the court. If such a ball swap is *discovered* before the *limit of claims*, it must be reversed, with the correct ball of the game taking the position then occupied by the *outside agency*.

33.3 **WHEN PLAY IS AFFECTED** Otherwise, play is considered to have been affected from the first *stroke* to have involved the ball that is an *outside agency* or to have been influenced by its presence in the game.

33.4 **REMEDY** When play has been affected, the *interference* must be *redressed* in accordance with Law 30.3.1. Subject to Law 24.4 (the discovery of earlier errors), the player entitled to play once the interference has been redressed resumes play without penalty and may adopt any *line of play*.

33.5 **LIMIT OF CLAIMS** The *limit of claims* is the end of the game.

C33 **COMMENTARY: USING A BALL THAT IS AN OUTSIDE AGENCY**

C33.1 **NATURE OF THE INTERFERENCE**

C33.1.1 This is a new law in the 7th Edition, but one covering a well-known problem. The *striker* strikes a ball that is an *outside agency* or introduces such an outside agency into the game in place of one of the other *balls in play* (Law 33.1.1). In the 6th Edition, this problem was covered in the commentary on the *wrong-ball* law, acknowledging, however, that it was not a case of playing the wrong ball and suggesting a remedy that is the basis of this new law.

C33.1.2 All of the situations covered by Law 33 involve the *striker* playing a *stroke* that is invalid, in the sense that it includes a ball:

C33.1.2.1 that does not belong to the game, including a ball that is part of the *double-banked game* (Law 33.1.1.1); or

C33.1.2.2 that will be part of the game but has not yet become a *ball in play* in accordance with Law 9.1 (Law 33.1.1.2); or

C33.1.2.3 that has been part of the game but has been pegged out and removed from the court (Law 33.1.1.3).

This invalid stroke may be followed by other strokes that may also be invalid in the same sense, or may be valid in the sense that they correctly involve only *balls in play*. All such play until the *interference* is *discovered* is covered by Law 33.

C33.1.3 **EXAMPLE** Bab *roquets* R using K and both balls go off the court. Bab retrieves K and the Y from the adjacent court, placing Y on the *yard-line* where R went off the court. Using K, she *takes croquet* from Y and then discovers there are two yellow balls on the court. The *interference* is remedied in accordance with Law 33.4 by restoring Y to its rightful owner, retrieving R and correctly taking croquet from it.

C33.1.4 **EXAMPLE** Bab begins a 3-ball break on the third turn of the game playing K. After hoop 4, she *roquets* R and K goes off the court near Y, which has not yet been played into the game. Bab collects Y instead of K and, using Y, *takes croquet* from R. Roy intervenes to point out that Bab is playing his ball. This is an *interference* covered by Law 33 (not a case of playing the *wrong ball* – see Law 27.1.2). R is replaced where it was before the *croquet stroke*, Y is removed from the court and Bab resumes her break using K and taking croquet from R.

C33.1.5 **EXAMPLE** At the beginning of Roy's turn, he prepares to strike Pink with the object of *roqueting* B. Bab should *forestall* the *stroke* under Law 23.2.2 (an *interference* is about to occur), and the players from the *double-banked game* may also intervene to avoid disruption to their game. Should Roy's mistake be *discovered* after he has played the stroke, the interference is remedied in accordance with Law 33.4. Pink, and any other ball moved by the stroke, is replaced and Roy can then choose how to begin his turn properly.

C33.1.6 **PLAY NOT COVERED BY LAW 33** Law 33.1.2 makes it explicit that Law 33 does not apply to a situation where the *striker* correctly plays the *striker's ball* but attempts to "roquet" a ball from a game that is *double-banked* on the striker's court. Law 33 also does not apply if the striker validly plays a *croquet stroke* with the intention of "roqueting" a ball from the double-banked game in the next *stroke*. Such misguided strokes are valid, albeit pointless, and the striker gets no relief from the self-deception.

C33.1.7 **EXAMPLE** At the beginning of Roy's turn, he prepares to strike R with the apparent intention of *roqueting* Brown, some metres away. This is not an *interference* covered by Law 33. Roy is about to play a valid *stroke* and it may not be evident whether he is attempting to "roquet" Brown or is instead intending to send R past Brown to some position. There is no

requirement on Bab to *forestall*, though the players from the *double-banked* game may nevertheless intervene and cannot reasonably be prevented from doing so. If R hits Brown, an interference covered by Law 34 has occurred but there is no *replay* because the conditions specified in Law 34.2.1 are not met. Brown is replaced and R is placed where it would otherwise have come to rest had it not hit Brown.

- C33.1.8 **EXAMPLE** During Roy's turn playing R, he plays a take-off from Y with the evident purpose of getting a rush on Green. Just as he is about to play the rush he realises the situation and stops play. No *interference* has occurred (though an interference under Law 34 is about to occur). Roy is entitled to continue his turn by playing R from its current position near Green, but Law 33 gives him no relief from having played the pointless take-off from Y.

C33.2 INADVERTENT BALL SWAP

- C33.2.1 It may happen that the *striker* inadvertently swaps a ball of the game with another ball of the same colour and type while both are off the court. A *stroke* involving the swapped ball is invalid in the sense defined in paragraph C33.1.2 above, but it looks like a valid stroke. The swap may be less readily *discovered* than other instances of involving an *outside agency* ball in play – the rest of the game may even be played without the mistake becoming evident. Law 33.2 acknowledges this situation by specifying that if the striker inadvertently swaps balls in this way and the swap is subsequently discovered, play in the striker's game is not affected by the swap. The swap may simply be reversed, with play then continuing in the usual way.

- C33.2.2 Any *error* that may be *discovered* while the inadvertent swap is being reversed, or during subsequent play, must be handled, as usual, in accordance with its applicable law. In determining whether the error is within its *limit of claims*, play that occurred while the swapped ball was included in the game must be taken into account, because that play remains validly part of the game. Any error for which the limit of claims has passed must be dealt with, as usual, in accordance with Law 25.5 (discovery after limit of claims).

- C33.2.3 When a ball swap occurs, play in the game from which the ball was swapped is likely to be affected. If so, Laws 33.3 and 33.4 will need to be applied to it.

- C33.2.3.1 **EXAMPLE** Bab, playing K on court 2, sends R as a pioneer to hoop 3 in the early stages of her break. Roy, playing on court 1 and using R, causes his R to go onto Bab's court. Roy retrieves the wrong R and continues his turn. Bab does not notice what Roy has done. Bab finds R somewhat further from hoop 3 than she remembered having placed it, but continues to play. She fails to get position at hoop 3 and stops to consult the opponent and a referee. They sort out what had happened. The play in Roy's game has not been affected and it is acceptable for the inadvertent swap of the Red balls to be reversed and for Roy to continue his turn (Law 33.2 applies). That is not true for Bab, however. Her play has been affected and the *interference* must be remedied by returning the play to where she began to prepare to use R for hoop 3 – most likely shortly after or before running hoop 2 (Laws 33.3 and 33.4 apply). She resumes her turn from that point with her R reinstated in its correct position.

C33.3 **WHEN PLAY IS AFFECTED** Except for instances of inadvertent ball swap covered by Law 33.2, play is affected by the inclusion of an *outside agency* ball in the game from the first *stroke* in which it is involved, or as soon as its presence influences the *striker's* play. For example, that may be when the striker directs play towards involving the outside agency as a *ball in play*, which may be several strokes before the *striker's ball* first hits it (Law 33.3).

C33.4 REMEDY AND LIMIT OF CLAIMS WHEN PLAY IS AFFECTED

- C33.4.1 Once an *interference* under Law 33.3 has been *discovered* it must be *redressed* in accordance with Law 30.3. The game is returned to the point when play was first affected and the player then entitled to play resumes play from that point. The *limit of claims* for the interference is the end of the game. Fortunately, in most instances, the interference will be discovered quite quickly (two Black balls and no Yellow ball on a court, for instance, or as in the example in paragraph C33.2.3.1 above). In other circumstances the interference may not be discovered at all (swapping two balls of the same colour and type, whether or not in accordance with Law 33.2, but with the swap not significantly affecting either game's play).

- C33.4.2 As is the case with the *interferences* covered by Laws 31 and 32, if an *error* under Laws 26 to 29 is *discovered* in the course of remedying the *outside agency* interference and the error

is within its *limit of claims* at the point to which the interference causes play to revert, the error must be dealt with in accordance with its law. Any error for which the limit of claims had passed at that point must be dealt with in accordance with Law 25.5.

34 OUTSIDE AGENCY OR A PLAYER INTERFERING WITH A BALL DURING A STROKE

34.1 NATURE OF THE INTERFERENCE This *interference* occurs if an *outside agency* or a player, other than the *striker* during the *striking period*, touches a ball during a *stroke*. Play is affected when the ball is touched.

34.2 REMEDY

34.2.1 Subject to Law 34.4 (*interference* with a ball during a *croquet stroke*), the *striker* must *replay* the same *stroke* with the same objectives, after replacing the balls in their lawful positions before the stroke was played, if:

34.2.1.1 no further *stroke* has been played; and

34.2.1.2 the *interference* might have prevented a point being scored, a *roquet* being made, or a ball coming to rest in a *critical position*; and

34.2.1.3 the *interference* was caused by an *outside agency* that was not in the position it was in at the start of the *stroke* or by the opponent.

34.2.2 Otherwise, there is no *replay* and all balls must be placed as near as possible to where they would have been at the end of the *stroke* had the *interference* not occurred. After interference to a ball under Law 34.1, the ball may not score a point, make a *roquet*, nor be roqueted during that stroke.

34.3 FAILURE TO ATTEMPT THE SAME STROKE IN A REPLAY If the *striker*, being required to *replay* the *stroke*, does not attempt the same stroke in the replay, the opponent shall have the choice of accepting the replay's outcome or requiring a further replay of the original stroke.

34.4 INTERFERENCE WITH A BALL DURING A CROQUET STROKE In a *croquet stroke*, the turn ends under Law 18.7 if either ball would have gone off the court had *interference* under Law 34.1 not occurred. A *replay* under Law 34.2.1 is then not permitted. The turn does not end merely because a ball went off the court as a result of interference under Law 34.1.

34.5 FAILURE TO CORRECT THE POSITION OF A BALL AFTER INTERFERENCE If a ball is not correctly placed or replaced before the next *stroke*, it becomes *misplaced* and Law 28.1 applies.

34.6 AVOIDING INTERFERENCE BY AN OUTSIDE AGENCY OR BY LOOSE IMPEDIMENTS

34.6.1 **AVOIDING INTERFERENCE BY AN OUTSIDE AGENCY** A movable *outside agency* should be moved or removed if it might affect play.

34.6.2 **DEALING WITH LOOSE IMPEDIMENTS** *Loose impediments* may be removed by the *striker* at any time and must be removed if they are likely to benefit the *striker* in the *stroke* about to be played. Only in exceptional circumstances to be dealt with under the overriding law (Law 63) may loose impediments be treated as *outside agencies*.

C34 COMMENTARY: OUTSIDE AGENCY OR A PLAYER INTERFERING WITH A BALL DURING A STROKE

C34.1 NATURE OF THE INTERFERENCE

C34.1.1 This law now covers only cases where an *outside agency* or a player, other than the *striker* during the *striking period*, touches a ball during a *stroke*. Other parts of the equivalent law in the 6th Edition have been moved elsewhere, including interference by natural forces

(moved to Law 37) and a ball being moved between strokes (moved to Law 36). Sub-laws about avoiding predictable *interference* by an outside agency and dealing with *loose impediments* have been added.

C34.1.2 The *striker* touching a ball during the *striking period* is a fault covered by Law 29, not an *interference* under this law.

C34.2 REMEDY

C34.2.1 A *stroke* during which a ball suffers *interference* by an *outside agency*, or by someone other than the *striker* during the *striking period*, must be *replayed* when three conditions are all met, with an additional condition specified in Law 34.4 applying to *croquet strokes*. The three conditions are (Law 34.2.1):

C34.2.1.1 no further *stroke* has been played; and

C34.2.1.2 the *interference* might have prevented something significant happening, namely a point being scored, a *roquet* being made or a ball coming to rest in a *critical position*; and

C34.2.1.3 the *interference* was caused by the opponent, or by an *outside agency* that was in a different position (whether moving or at rest) from where it had been at the start of the *stroke*, so that the *striker* could not reasonably have anticipated the interference.

C34.2.2 The first of the three conditions imposes a *limit of claims* – when the next *stroke* is played. It is not acceptable, however, for the *striker*, realising that *interference* has occurred but not wanting to *replay*, deliberately to play another stroke to avoid the replay. The *striker* is obliged to cease play by Law 30.2 (player must declare an interference).

C34.2.3 The second condition, that something significant might have happened had the *interference* not occurred, must be interpreted to mean more than just a theoretical or outside chance. The condition is met if the *striker* thought B was heading toward R, even if it was still some distance away. By contrast, it is not sufficient to claim, when it appeared that B was going to miss R, that a worm cast or gust of wind might have deflected it on. The condition is also met if the *striker* believed a ball was about to score a peg point or a *hoop point* when it was interfered with. It may be difficult to determine if interference prevented a hoop point from being scored, but the phrasing of the law “might have prevented a point being scored” suggests a generous interpretation if there is interference with a ball when it is about to run (or attempt to run) its hoop.

C34.2.4 The final part of the second condition, the likelihood of a ball coming to rest in a *critical position*, may also be difficult to judge. It includes cases where the *striker* is playing for a wired position or a rush or attempting to get the *striker's ball* into position to run a hoop. Again, purely theoretical chances should be ignored. See also the analysis of different cases in paragraph C34.6.1 below.

C34.2.5 The final condition for a *replay* is that the *interference* was by the opponent or (more likely) an *outside agency* that was in a different position from where it had been when the *striker* began the *stroke*. If a ball that is an outside agency is not moving before a stroke, the *striker* is required by Law 34.6.1 to mark and remove it if it might affect play. This means that the most common time there will be a replay is when moving balls from different games collide, but it is also plausible for an outside agency ball to come to rest in an interfering position as the *striker* is playing the stroke.

C34.2.6 Note that the point or *roquet* prevented by *interference* does not have to be one intended by the *striker*.

C34.2.6.1 **EXAMPLE** Roy attempts to run a hoop hard with R but plays the *stroke* badly. R bounces off the hoop and is about to hit a *live* K some distance away when it collides with a moving Green. All of the conditions for a *replay* are met, and Roy must replay the stroke with the same objectives (i.e. to run the hoop, though he is not obliged to try to run it hard). On the other hand, if Green had been stationary near K when Roy played the hoop attempt and Green had prevented the likely *roquet* of K, Roy is not entitled to a replay, as the third condition, set out in Law 34.2.1.3, is not met. Both R and K would then be placed in positions where it is estimated they would have stopped if Green had not interfered, acknowledging the difficulty of determining those positions.

- C34.2.7 The additional condition applicable to *croquet strokes* is that Law 34.4 requires the turn to end with no *replay* if either ball would have gone off the court in circumstances that end the turn had it not been *interfered* with. The turn does not end, however, just because interference causes a ball to leave the court.
- C34.2.8 While Law 34.2.1 specifies three conditions for a *replay*, with an additional one for *croquet strokes*, there is implicitly one more. This covers situations when an *error* is committed in the *stroke* interfered with (for example, the *striker* plays an unlawful *croquet stroke* involving a *live ball* and *interference* occurs during the stroke) or an error had already occurred in an earlier stroke and was still within its *limit of claims*. Both situations are covered by Law 24.3, and in each case the error occurred first, requiring it to be dealt with first. In both situations, *rectifying* the error would result in a stroke (or more than one) being cancelled, removing the need to deal with the interference (Law 24.3.4).
- C34.2.8.1 **EXAMPLE** Bab *roquets* R with K but places K in contact with a *live* Y and plays a *croquet stroke*, attempting to send K to hoop-running position. A moving Green collides with K when it is still unclear whether K will stop in a position from which the hoop could be run. Bab then realises that she should have *taken croquet* from R. No turn-ending event has occurred, so Bab resumes her turn by taking croquet correctly from R. The cancellation of the unlawful croquet stroke nullifies the *interference*.

C34.3 REMEDY: REPLAYING THE STROKE

- C34.3.1 If the conditions specified in Law 34.2.1 are all met, the *striker* must *replay* the same *stroke* with the same objectives. (This is a more explicit prescription for the replay than in previous Editions of the Laws.) The replay is not optional, and the striker may not attempt something different in the replay, though that does not require an exact replica of the original stroke in the replay. The objectives of the stroke include doing something specific with the *striker's ball* (making a *roquet*, running a hoop, sending it to a particular position etc.) and, if the stroke is a *croquet stroke*, positioning the croqueted ball for some purpose.
- C34.3.2 When a *replay* is required, it is implicit that any ball moved by the *stroke* interfered with must be replaced to a position that was lawful before that stroke, while any points scored, *roquets* made, *deadness* incurred and responsibility for position taken in the stroke are cancelled. If the stroke interfered with was played from a *baulk-line* after the *striker* had lawfully taken a lift, the obligation to replay the same stroke with the same objectives means that the striker must repeat the lift shot from essentially the same place on the baulk-line as the first time.

C34.4 **FAILURE TO ATTEMPT THE SAME STROKE IN A REPLAY** If the *striker* is required to *replay* a *stroke* but does not attempt the same stroke with the same objectives in the replay, Law 34.3 gives the opponent the choice of accepting the outcome of the replay or requiring the striker to replay the original stroke again. This is a new law in the 7th Edition, clarifying what is required in a replay (something that previously was open to different interpretations).

C34.5 REMEDY: HOW PLAY CONTINUES WHEN A REPLAY IS NOT PERMITTED

- C34.5.1 If any of the conditions for a *replay* in Law 34.2.1 is not met, no replay is permitted and the balls must be placed as near as can be judged to where they would have come to rest (acknowledging that there may be considerable uncertainty about that).
- C34.5.2 When a ball suffers *interference* under Law 34.1 but there is no *replay*, any point that the ball scores or *roquet* that the ball is involved in (by making the roquet or being roqueted) before the interference stands. After interference, however, the ball interfered with may not score a point, nor make a roquet nor be roqueted during the *stroke*, even if the players agree that the point or the roquet was inevitable (see Law 34.2.2).
- C34.5.2.1 **EXAMPLE** Bab, playing B, runs hoop 3 hard. After running the hoop, B hits Green, which was stationary in that position before the *stroke* started. The collision probably prevents B from hitting R but Green deflects B onto K. There is no *replay*, because the interfering ball (Green) was stationary before the stroke. The *hoop point* for B counts, but B does not make a *roquet*. K (and Green) must be replaced where they were before the stroke and both R and B must be placed where it is estimated they would have stopped had Green not prevented B from hitting R. It will likely be possible to determine only a very broad range of positions where they would plausibly have come to rest. Unexceptional positions (ones that do not particularly favour either side) within those

ranges should be agreed between the players, perhaps in consultation with a referee or spectators. If the players hold different opinions of where the balls should be placed, their disagreement should be resolved in accordance with Law 55.6 (when the players' opinions differ), noting that because Bab failed to mark Green before the stroke was played she is the "offender" in terms of Law 55.6.1.

- C34.5.2.2 **EXAMPLE** Bab plays a *croquet stroke* in which she makes a long-distance *peel* but the *striker's ball* suffers *interference* for which there is no *replay*. The peel counts, regardless of whether the interference with the striker's ball occurred before or after the peeler ran the hoop, as the interference was with the striker's ball, not the peeler and the second sentence of Law 34.2.2 therefore does not apply.

C34.6 ADJUDICATING MORE DIFFICULT CASES

- C34.6.1 Adjudication, usually by a referee, will be required to deal with *interference* with a ball when the interference might have prevented the ball from going out or in situations such as when the ball might have hit a hoop. The referee should choose a position neutral to the interests of both sides within the area in which the ball could plausibly have come to rest, given the evidence available. Usually this will be the central point of that area, unless that position is particularly favourable or disadvantageous to one side compared with plausible adjacent positions. If the chosen position turns out to be a *critical position*, the other conditions for a *replay* in Law 34.2.1 must be checked and it may be that a replay will be required after all.
- C34.6.2 If the result of an adjudication of the position of a ball interfered with in a *croquet stroke* is that the chosen position is off the court, Law 18.7 (ball off court ending turn) must be applied. If Law 18.7 requires the turn to end, then that is the outcome and the ball is lined in from where it would have gone off, whether or not it actually went off following the *interference*. Conversely, if the chosen position is on the court, the turn continues even if the ball was deflected over the *boundary* as a result of the interference.
- C34.6.2.1 **EXAMPLE** Roy, playing Y, plays a long take-off from R down a *yard-line* to B and K. Roy aims a yard infield from B and K, but Y begins to curve out towards the *boundary*. Roy fears that Y may go off the court, but it collides with Brown, which was stationary on the yard-line a few yards short of B and K and which Roy had not bothered to mark and remove. The collision deflects Y back infield and it stops on the court. The players request adjudication. A referee tests the line and concludes that the slope is such that Y would inevitably have gone off the court, given the distances Y and Brown travelled after the collision. Roy's turn ends with Y placed on the yard-line nearest to where the referee judges it would have left the court.
- C34.6.2.2 **EXAMPLE** Bab, playing K, takes off from B to R and Y at the far end of the court. K travels parallel to the side *yard-line* but a yard or so in from it. The *stroke* is played harder than Bab intended, but she is hopeful K will not go off the court at the far end. K collides with a stationary Brown when it is a few yards short of R and Y and gets deflected over the side *boundary*. The players request adjudication. A referee concludes that K was most unlikely to have gone off the side boundary had the collision not occurred but would instead have stopped somewhere between a point a little over the far boundary and a point about two yards infield. The mid-point of that range is on the court, so Bab is permitted to continue her turn with K placed on that point.
- C34.6.3 When there is no question of a *replay*, purely speculative collisions after *interference* should be ignored. There will be instances, however, when the ball interfered with would inevitably have hit a hoop had the interference not occurred. If it would have hit the hoop at speed, but the interference was far enough away to make it uncertain where it would have bounced off to, it should be placed on the *yard-line* in a neutral position, possibly midway between the intended line and the maximum likely deflection. At the other extreme, if a ball just trickles up to and contacts a double-banked ball stuck in a hoop, it may be reasonable to place the ball close to the hoop and wired from much of the court or even in the *jaws*. In each case it is a matter of assessing the range of positions where the ball could plausibly have ended, had it not been interfered with, and choosing one that gives neither side a gratuitous advantage.
- C34.6.4 **PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS** A *striker* seeing a collision between the *striker's ball* and one from a *double-banked game* should immediately mark as accurately as possible the point where the collision occurred and the direction the *striker's ball* was travelling. The

striker should also mark where both balls actually came to rest. This will assist in remedying the *interference* to both games.

C34.7 FAILURE TO CORRECT THE POSITION OF A BALL AFTER INTERFERENCE Law 34.5 deals with cases where the requirement to place or replace a ball after *interference* has not been met before the start of the next *stroke*, probably because the players are unaware of the interference. The ball is *misplaced* and Law 28 (playing when a ball is misplaced, particularly Law 28.2) applies to subsequent play. Under Law 28.2.6, the ball remains misplaced until its position is corrected or it is moved by subsequent play. If a player who involves the *ball in play* while it is misplaced is misled by the misplacement and is not the player who caused it, the player may have a claim under Law 32 to have been misled.

C34.8 AVOIDING INTERFERENCE BY AN OUTSIDE AGENCY

C34.8.1 Law 34.6.1 imposes a duty on the *striker* to remove an *outside agency* if it might affect play. By failing to do so, the *striker* will lose the opportunity for a *replay* if a collision does occur, and if the players disagree as to where a ball interfered with would have come to rest, Law 55.6.1 will have to be applied, with the *striker* as the “offender”.

C34.8.2 By leaving the *outside agency* in place, the *striker* is acknowledging that it will not interfere with a successful *stroke* or that a collision dealt with under Law 34.2.2 would not have a material effect on the game (e.g. a double banking ball might interfere with the *striker’s ball* after it had made a *roquet* and was about to become a *ball in hand*).

C34.9 DEALING WITH LOOSE IMPEDIMENTS *Loose impediments* are not considered *outside agencies* (Law 34.6.2 and the Laws glossary) to prevent unverifiable claims for *replays* of missed *roquets* due to deflections caused by pebbles, twigs, acorns etc. The *striker* is entitled to remove loose impediments at any time (but may be penalised for wasting time by implausibly and repeatedly doing so). Loose impediments must be removed if they are likely to benefit the *striker* in the *stroke* about to be played. For example, the *striker* may not leave conveniently located detritus near a *boundary* when it could serve as a backstop, protecting the *striker’s ball* from going off the court in a short take-off. The exceptional circumstances referred to in the last sentence of Law 34.6.2 cover such unforeseeable events as pebbles or other material being thrown onto the court and affecting the course of a ball.

35 OUTSIDE AGENCY OR OPPONENT INTERFERING WITH THE PLAYING OF A STROKE

35.1 NATURE OF THE INTERFERENCE This *interference* occurs if the outcome of a *stroke* is materially affected because:

35.1.1 the *striker*, the court or the equipment, other than balls, was touched by an *outside agency* or the opponent; or

35.1.2 the opponent *forestalled* play in breach of Law 23.4.

In all cases the interference occurs when the affected *stroke* is played.

35.2 REMEDY If the *interference* is *discovered* before the next *stroke*, the *striker* must *replay* the same *stroke* with the same objectives after replacing the balls in their lawful positions before the *stroke* was played. Exceptional cases may be dealt with under the overriding law (Law 63).

35.3 FAILURE TO ATTEMPT THE SAME STROKE IN A REPLAY If the *striker*, being required to *replay* the *stroke*, does not attempt the same *stroke* in the *replay*, the opponent shall have the choice of accepting the *replay’s* outcome or requiring a further *replay* of the original *stroke*.

C35 COMMENTARY: OUTSIDE AGENCY OR OPPONENT INTERFERING WITH THE PLAYING OF A STROKE

C35.1 NATURE OF THE INTERFERENCE

C35.1.1 This is another law that is more limited in scope than the equivalent law in the 6th Edition. It covers only an *outside agency* or the opponent interfering with the playing of a *stroke* and having a material effect on the outcome. It includes the *striker* being put off by the opponent *forestalling* at the wrong time in breach of Law 23.4, the opponent or someone

else brushing past the striker during a stroke, a projectile (notably a stray ball) hitting the striker and all other accidents that might have a material effect on the outcome of the stroke.

- C35.1.2 The parts of the 6th Edition law dealing with *interference* by fixed obstacles, changes of level and *special damage* have been moved to Law 37 (interference by natural forces or features of the court and its surroundings).

C35.2 REMEDY

- C35.2.1 If the *interference* is *discovered* (as would be expected) before another *stroke* is played, the balls are replaced in their lawful positions before the stroke was played and the *striker* must *replay* the same stroke with the same objectives (see paragraph C34.3.1 above for a description of a stroke's objectives).

- C35.2.2 This is the second of three laws for which the 7th Edition limits what the *striker* may do in a *replay*. The others are Law 34.2 (*outside agency* or a player *interfering* with a ball during a *stroke*), and Law 38.2 (stroke affected by incorrect hoop width or misshapen ball). In each case, the wording of the law in the 6th Edition provided scope for different interpretations of what is permitted in a replay.

- C35.3 **FAILURE TO ATTEMPT THE SAME STROKE IN A REPLAY** If the *striker* is required to *replay* a *stroke* under Law 35.2 but does not attempt the same stroke with the same objectives in the replay, the opponent has the choice of accepting the outcome of the replay or requiring the striker to replay the original stroke again (Law 35.3).

36 INTERFERENCE WITH A BALL BETWEEN STROKES

- 36.1 **NATURE OF THE INTERFERENCE** This *interference* occurs between *strokes* when a ball moves as a consequence of natural forces or is moved by a player or an *outside agency*.

36.2 REMEDY

- 36.2.1 **NATURAL FORCES OR AGENCY OTHER THAN THE STRIKER** Between *strokes*, if a ball moves or is moved into an unlawful position by natural forces or an *outside agency* or a player other than the *striker* it must be replaced in the position it lawfully occupied as agreed between the players or adjudicated by a referee.

- 36.2.2 **THE STRIKER INTERFERING WITH THE STRIKER'S BALL** If the *striker* interferes:

- 36.2.2.1 between *strokes* with the *ball at rest* already chosen as the *striker's ball*; or
36.2.2.2 before the first *stroke* of the turn with a *ball at rest* that is subsequently chosen to be the *striker's ball* for the turn

by touching it with the mallet or the *striker's body* except when repositioning it in accordance with these laws, the ball must be replaced as specified in Law 36.2.1. Subject to the exemptions specified in Law 36.3, when the next *stroke* is a *single-ball stroke* the *striker* may not play any *critical stroke* in that stroke but may otherwise continue the turn.

- 36.2.3 **THE STRIKER INTERFERING WITH ANOTHER BALL** If the *striker* interferes:

- 36.2.3.1 between *strokes* with a *ball at rest* that is not the *striker's ball*; or
36.2.3.2 before the first *stroke* of the turn with a *ball at rest* that is not subsequently chosen to be the *striker's ball* for the turn

by touching it with the mallet or the *striker's body* except when repositioning it in accordance with these laws, the ball must be replaced as specified in Law 36.2.1. Subject to the exemptions specified in Law 36.3, when the next *stroke* is a *single-ball stroke* the *striker* may not involve that ball in it if the stroke would then be a *critical stroke* but may otherwise continue the turn.

- 36.3 **EXEMPTIONS** The restrictions on play specified in Laws 36.2.2 and 36.2.3 do not apply to any ball that:

- 36.3.1 had already been marked by a referee or to the joint satisfaction of the players before the *interference*; or

36.3.2 the *striker* is entitled to lift or move under Law 5.3.2 (temporary removal) provided that the ball's original position had been marked before it was *interfered* with if it would be required to be lawfully replaced in that position; or

36.3.3 is moved in an emergency to avoid it being hit or moved by an *outside agency*.

36.4 **DETERMINING WHETHER A STROKE IS A CRITICAL STROKE** Following *interference* under Laws 36.2.2 or 36.2.3, whether the next *stroke* the *striker* intends to play is a *critical stroke* is a matter to be agreed between the players or, failing that, decided by a referee. If either the players or the referee consider the situation to be borderline, the stroke shall be considered to be a critical stroke.

36.5 **STRIKER ATTEMPTING A CRITICAL STROKE FOLLOWING INTERFERENCE**

36.5.1 If the opponent considers that the *striker* is about to play a *critical stroke* in breach of Laws 36.2.2 or 36.2.3, the opponent must *forestall* play and request a referee to adjudicate.

36.5.2 If the *striker* plays a *critical stroke* that is not permitted under this law, the overriding law (Law 63) may apply.

C36 **COMMENTARY: INTERFERENCE WITH A BALL BETWEEN STROKES**

C36.1 The major parts of this law (Laws 36.2 to 36.5) impose new restrictions on what the *striker* may do in a *stroke* after having interfered with a ball between strokes. Such *interference* attracted no penalty under previous Editions of the Laws.

C36.2 **BALL MOVED BY NATURAL FORCES, OUTSIDE AGENCY OR PLAYER WHO IS NOT THE STRIKER** A ball that moves between *strokes* or is unlawfully moved between strokes by an *outside agency* or a player in the game other than the *striker* must be replaced in its lawful position. There are no other consequences.

C36.3 **STRIKER INTERFERING WITH THE STRIKER'S BALL**

C36.3.1 If the *striker* unlawfully moves the *striker's ball* between *strokes* by touching it with the mallet or the *striker's body*, the ball must be replaced. The next stroke the *striker* plays may then be subject to the restriction specified in Law 36.2.2. The same applies if, before starting the first stroke of a turn, the *striker* unlawfully moves a ball that the *striker* subsequently chooses as the *striker's ball* for that turn.

C36.3.2 **RESTRICTION ON THE NEXT STROKE** In each case, the restriction on the next *stroke* is that if it is a *single-ball stroke*, the *striker* may not play any *critical stroke* but may otherwise continue the turn (Law 36.2.2).

C36.3.3 **EXEMPTIONS** The *striker* is at times required to reposition the *striker's ball* between *strokes* in accordance with these Laws; that is not interference and is not subject to this law. In addition, the restriction on the next stroke does not apply if the ball interfered with:

C36.3.3.1 had already been marked by a referee or by one of the players to their joint satisfaction (Law 36.3.1); or

C36.3.3.2 is one the *striker* is entitled to lift or move temporarily under Law 5.3.2 (to wipe it, avoid interference or exchange it if faulty) and its original position had already been marked if it would have to be replaced in that position (Law 36.3.2); or

C36.3.3.3 is moved in an emergency, even if its position has not been marked, to avoid it being hit or moved by an *outside agency* (Law 36.3.3).

C36.3.4 **RATIONALE** The rationale for preventing the *striker* from playing a *critical stroke* after having interfered with the *striker's ball* before a *single-ball stroke* is that it cannot be guaranteed that the ball will be replaced accurately in its lawful position, potentially affecting the difficulty of a critical stroke. The situation is analogous to the one described in paragraph C8.3.3 above, where the *striker* accidentally contacts the *striker's ball* and then may not play a critical stroke as the next *stroke*. Both restrictions are imposed for the same reason.

C36.3.4.1 **EXAMPLE** Roy has only just run a hoop with R and faces a short *roquet* on Y made difficult by the hoop *hampering* his backswing (a *critical stroke*). While walking around to see what is possible, Roy accidentally moves R with his mallet. R is replaced, but Roy

may no longer attempt the critical stroke on Y. He has an unobstructed shot at B on a distant *boundary* which he is still entitled to attempt but he chooses not to do so.

C36.4 STRIKER INTERFERING WITH ANOTHER BALL

C36.4.1 If the *striker* unlawfully moves a ball other than the *striker's ball* between *strokes*, or unlawfully moves a ball before starting the first stroke of a turn and that ball is not chosen as the *striker's ball* for that turn, the ball must be replaced and the next stroke the *striker* plays may again be subject to a restriction (Law 36.2.3). The restriction is that if the next stroke is a *single-ball stroke*, the *striker* may not play a *critical stroke* that would involve that ball, but may otherwise continue the turn.

C36.4.2 **EXEMPTIONS** The restriction on the next *stroke* does not apply when the *striker* is required to reposition the ball in accordance with these Laws nor in the circumstances described in paragraphs C36.3.3.1 to C36.3.3.3 above.

C36.4.3 **RATIONALE** The rationale for this restriction is analogous to that described in paragraph C36.3.4 above: it cannot be guaranteed that the ball interfered with will be replaced accurately, potentially affecting the difficulty of a *critical stroke* involving it.

C36.4.3.1 **EXAMPLE** Bab has only just run a hoop with K and her short *roquet* on R is difficult due to obstruction by the hoop (it is a *critical stroke*). While walking around to see what is possible, Bab accidentally knocks R. R is replaced but Bab may no longer attempt to roquet R, even if she has no other open shot and cannot even send K close to B.

C36.4.4 **NO RESTRICTION ON A CROQUET STROKE** No restriction is imposed if the next *stroke* is a *croquet stroke*, including when the ball interfered with is the one from which the *striker* is about to *take croquet*. It is not reasonable to impose a penalty if the *striker* accidentally moves a ball while placing the *striker's ball* in contact with it for a croquet stroke.

C36.5 **DETERMINING WHETHER A STROKE IS A CRITICAL STROKE** If the *striker* interferes with any ball between *strokes*, whether the next stroke the *striker* intends to play is a *critical stroke* is something the players must decide or, failing that, be adjudicated by a referee (Law 36.4). If the situation is considered to be borderline, the ruling is that the stroke is critical.

C36.6 STRIKER ATTEMPTING A CRITICAL STROKE FOLLOWING INTERFERENCE

C36.6.1 If the *striker* appears to be about to play a *critical stroke* that Laws 36.2.2 or 36.2.3 do not permit, the opponent is entitled to *forestall* play and ask a referee to adjudicate (Law 36.5.1).

C36.6.2 If the *striker* plays a *critical stroke* in breach of Laws 36.2.2 or 36.2.3, the opponent can ask a referee to adjudicate and the overriding law (Law 63) may be invoked (Law 36.5.2). The *striker* has breached a law for which no penalty is prescribed and under Laws 63.2 and 63.3 the referee may impose an appropriate penalty. See paragraph C63.3.2 below for an example.

37 INTERFERENCE BY NATURAL FORCES OR FEATURES OF THE COURT AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

37.1 **NATURAL FORCES** If a ball is affected by natural forces, for example wind or gravity, during a *stroke*, it must be replaced if it was not moved by the stroke. Otherwise there is no remedy.

37.2 **FIXED OBSTACLES AND CHANGES OF LEVEL** If any fixed obstacle or change of level outside the court is likely to interfere with the playing of the next *stroke*, the *striker* must consult in accordance with Law 55.3 and may then move the *striker's ball* no more than is necessary to allow a normal stance and a free swing of the mallet. Law 37.4 must then also be applied.

37.3 **SPECIAL DAMAGE** If *special damage* to the court is likely to interfere with the playing of the next *stroke*, the *striker* must consult in accordance with Law 55.3 and the players should agree to the repair of the damage, where practicable, before play continues. Should repair not be practicable, as an alternative the *striker* may move any ball affected by the special damage no more than is necessary to avoid the damage and never to the *striker's* advantage. Law 37.4 must then also be applied.

37.4 MOVING OTHER BALLS When a ball is moved under Laws 37.2 or 37.3, the *striker* must also move any other ball that could foreseeably be affected by the next *stroke* so as to maintain their relative positions. A ball in a *critical position* so far as the stroke about to be played is concerned, however, should be moved only to avoid inequity. Any ball so moved but not affected by subsequent play must be replaced as near as possible to its original position as soon as it is no longer relevant to the *striker's line of play* or, if earlier, when the *striker's* turn ends.

C37 COMMENTARY: INTERFERENCE BY NATURAL FORCES OR FEATURES OF THE COURT AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

C37.1 NATURAL FORCES

- C37.1.1 Weather is treated as a natural force rather than an *outside agency* to prevent claims for *replays* of missed *roquets* due to gusts of wind (common in parts of New Zealand) or squalls of rain. Should wind, gravity or other natural forces cause a *ball at rest* to move, it must be replaced if it is not affected by the *stroke* and there is no other remedy.
- C37.1.2 If a ball moved by natural forces during a *stroke* is then affected by the stroke, the outcome stands. For example, if a *live ball* is blown into the path of the *striker's ball* and is *roqueted* as a result, the roquet counts. If a *ball at rest* is blown through its *hoop in order* during a stroke, however, the point does not count. The ball must be replaced if it is not affected by the stroke.
- C37.1.3 Puddles are likewise not considered to be *outside agencies*, but extreme events such as weather-related or other flash floods or dollops of snow falling onto the court (admittedly rare in a summer game, but not unknown to hardy croquet players in Scotland) would be.

C37.2 FIXED OBSTACLES AND CHANGES OF LEVEL

- C37.2.1 If the *striker* is about to play a *stroke* when the *striker's ball* is close to the *boundary*, a fixed obstacle such as a wall or a change of level outside the court, including a gradual slope up or down, may affect the swing of the mallet or the *striker's* stance. In that event, the *striker* must consult in accordance with Law 55.3 (asking a referee to adjudicate or consulting the opponent) and is then entitled to move the *striker's* ball sufficiently to ensure that neither the *striker's* normal swing nor stance is affected by the obstacle or level change (Law 37.2).
- C37.2.2 When the *striker* moves the *striker's ball*, Law 37.4 requires the *striker* to move any other ball that could foreseeably be affected by the next *stroke* to maintain their relative positions. Usually, this means by the same amount and in the same direction. This is not just a ball that the *striker* may be about to *roquet* but potentially also any other ball in the vicinity that might be impacted. A ball in a *critical position* with respect to the stroke the *striker* is about to play, however, should normally not be moved.
- C37.2.3 A ball moved to maintain a positional relationship with the *striker's ball* but not affected by the *stroke* must be replaced as soon as it is no longer relevant to the *striker's line of play*, a deliberately wide term that reflects the difficulty of predicting how many strokes will be played in the vicinity of a ball so moved. Sometimes, such a ball will be affected by subsequent play before it has been replaced, in which case Law 37.4 specifies that its position is not adjusted. If the *striker's* turn ends before the ball's position would cease to be relevant to the *striker's* line of play, the ball is replaced when the turn ends if it has not been affected by play.
- C37.2.3.1 **EXAMPLE** Y is on the east *yard-line* adjacent to hoop 4. Bab, playing K, has obtained a rush on Y to hoop 1 by a short take-off into the *yard-line area* from R, which remains nearby. B, 10 yards infield and *dead*, is close to the line of the intended rush. Because the ground slopes up immediately outside the *boundary*, Bab needs to move K infield by two mallet head lengths to have a normal stance. All balls need to be moved by the same amount in the same direction to maintain their relative positions: as well as Y, both R and B could plausibly be affected by the *stroke*. When Bab plays the rush, K rebounds from Y and moves R but Y is rushed past B without hitting it. B must be replaced in its original position, as it is no longer immediately relevant to Bab's play. The position of R is not adjusted because R was moved by the stroke.
- C37.2.3.2 **EXAMPLE** Y is in corner II and K, for the peg, is on the north *yard-line* where hoop 2 prevents K from shooting at the peg. Roy's shot of Y at K is obstructed by a fence just

outside the *boundary* and Y needs to be moved a mallet head's length towards K to eliminate the interference. K must be moved by the same amount in the same direction, as it is not in a *critical position* with respect to Roy's shot, though it is critical with respect to shooting at the peg. If Y misses K, K will be replaced in its critical position where it has no shot at the peg.

- C37.2.3.3 **EXAMPLE** K is on the north *yard-line* near corner II, R is close to hoop 2 but fully visible to K, having just failed the hoop, and Y is just northeast of hoop 2. Bab intends to play K and attempt to *roquet* R (or possibly Y) but a hedge adjacent to the *boundary* interferes with her swing. She needs to move K a mallet head's length south to avoid the interference. Neither R nor Y should be moved, because they are in *critical positions* due to the possibility of K hitting hoop 2 and hitting a ball on the rebound. The length of the shot is reduced slightly, marginally to Bab's advantage, but Laws 37.2 and 37.4 do not prohibit this.

C37.3 SPECIAL DAMAGE

- C37.3.1 As defined in the Laws glossary, *special damage* is damage to the surface of the court other than a court's 'normal hazards'. The 7th Edition takes a different approach from earlier Editions by making repairing special damage the preferred option. Only if this is not practicable should a ball affected by the damage be moved, and then only sufficiently to avoid the damage and never to the *striker's* advantage. Before acting by either repairing the damage or moving a ball, the striker must consult in accordance with Law 55.3 by either calling a referee to adjudicate or consulting the opponent.
- C37.3.2 The *special damage* law, Law 37.3, needs to be applied not only if the *striker's ball* is in an area of damage but also if another ball relevant to the *stroke* (e.g. a ball the *striker* intends to rush) is in such an area or if there is damage along the line the *striker's* ball will follow that might affect it, particularly by causing it to jump.
- C37.3.3 There will be occasions when a referee must decide whether damage to the court's surface qualifies as *special damage* or is of a type that is sufficiently widespread on the court that it must instead be considered a normal hazard (from which there is no relief). Careless removal of a lot of broadleaf weeds without repair to the surface, for example, may have effects that need to be classed as normal hazards.
- C37.3.4 If a ball has to be moved to avoid *special damage*, any other ball that could foreseeably be affected by the *stroke* must also be moved in accordance with Law 37.4. As described in section C37.2.3 above and the example in paragraph C37.2.3.1, a ball that is moved and not affected by subsequent play should be replaced as soon as it ceases to be relevant to the *striker's line of play*, or at the end of the *striker's* turn, whichever occurs first.

38 MISCELLANEOUS INTERFERENCE

38.1 **TURN WRONGLY ENDING** If the *striker*, wrongly believing that the turn has ended under Law 7.6, quits the court or permits the opponent to play and the mistake is *discovered* before the first *stroke* of the opponent's turn, the *striker's* turn is resumed. The opponent must inform the *striker* immediately upon becoming aware of the *striker's* mistake.

38.2 STROKE AFFECTED BY INCORRECT HOOP WIDTH OR MIS-SHAPEN BALL

38.2.1 If the *striker* of the immediately preceding *stroke* suspects that its outcome was materially affected by a ball being in contact with both uprights of a hoop simultaneously, the player is entitled to have the equipment checked and, if necessary, adjusted or replaced. The time taken to do this is restored.

38.2.2 If it is found that the ball does touch both uprights of the hoop simultaneously on some axis and the opponent agrees or a referee decides that:

38.2.2.1 the player had attempted to get the ball through the hoop; and

38.2.2.2 there are plausible grounds for the player's suspicion that the outcome of the *stroke* was materially affected,

the player may choose to *replay* the *stroke*, attempting to get the ball through the hoop again, unless the turn has ended under Law 7.6 for a reason unconnected with the faulty or mis-set equipment.

- 38.2.3 If the player chooses not to *replay* the *stroke*, the outcome of the original stroke stands. Should any ball have jammed in a hoop above the ground in the original stroke, it shall then be placed on the ground in the centre of the hoop.
- 38.2.4 If the player chooses to *replay* the *stroke* but does not attempt to get the ball through the hoop again, the opponent shall have the choice of accepting the replay's outcome or requiring a further replay of the attempt to get the ball through the hoop.

38.3 BALL STRIKING A CLIP OR THE PEG EXTENSION If a ball strikes a clip attached to a hoop or to the peg, or the peg extension when attached to the peg, it is not *interference* with play and there is no remedy. For a clip, this applies irrespective of whether or not the clip is part of the game. An unattached clip or peg extension is an *outside agency* and Law 34 applies to any interference by it.

38.4 DISPLACED BOUNDARY MARKING

- 38.4.1 A player who becomes aware that a *boundary* marking is displaced must *forestall* play in accordance with Law 23.2.
- 38.4.2 If the marking was displaced between *strokes* and the straightening of it would affect a test as to whether a ball has left the court in the stroke immediately before play was *forestalled* or would affect the playing of the next stroke, such test or stroke must be completed before the marking is straightened.
- 38.4.3 If the marking was displaced during a *stroke*, or straightening it would not affect play, it must be straightened before such test is carried out or the next stroke is played.
- 38.4.4 When a marking is straightened, any affected *yard-line balls* must be adjusted accordingly. Any other balls in the immediate vicinity must also be moved so as to maintain the relative positions of the balls.

C38 COMMENTARY: MISCELLANEOUS INTERFERENCE

C38.1 Law 38 covers four unrelated examples of *interference* with the smooth running of a game.

C38.2 TURN WRONGLY ENDING

C38.2.1 If the *striker* quits the court in the erroneous belief that the turn has ended (for example, having forgotten the entitlement to play a *continuation stroke* following a *croquet stroke*, or not having realised that an attempted long *roquet* was successful) the opponent is obliged to draw attention to the mistake under Law 23.2.4. That obligation is reiterated in Law 38.1. If the opponent also does not realise the mistake, however, and moves onto the court and plays a *stroke*, the former striker's turn has properly ended under Law 7.5.2.1. If the former striker realises the mistake after that, it is too late to do anything about it.

C38.2.2 If a player quits the court erroneously believing the turn has ended but then realises the mistake before the opponent has played a *stroke*, however, Law 38.1 states that the player's turn is resumed.

C38.2.3 Contrast this situation with the example in paragraph C7.3.2.1. In that example, the second player played prematurely before the first player had quitted the court. The second player was playing when not entitled. As a consequence, if the first player realised the mistake at any time before the start of the first player's next turn, the second player had committed an *error*, the second player's turn is annulled and the first player is entitled to resume the turn that was wrongly ended. A player quitting the court in the erroneous belief that the turn has ended has a much shorter period (only until the opponent's first *stroke*) in which to appreciate the mistake and do something about it.

C38.3 STROKE AFFECTED BY INCORRECT HOOP WIDTH OR MIS-SHAPEN BALL In the 6th Edition, two different laws covered this situation and those running tournaments were obliged to decide which should apply for the event. The one that was the less stringent was almost universally used and a modified form of that has been made the only applicable law.

C38.3.1 If the *striker* suspects that the *stroke* just played was materially affected by a ball contacting both uprights of a hoop simultaneously, the striker can have the ball and hoop checked. If

- the ball touches both uprights of the hoop at the same time on some axis, the width of the hoop needs adjustment. If the ball is not spherical within the tolerance, the ball should be replaced.
- C38.3.2 If the equipment is incorrect and is adjusted, the player may choose to *replay* the *stroke* provided the opponent agrees, or a referee decides, that two conditions are both satisfied:
- C38.3.2.1 the player had attempted to get the ball through the hoop; and
- C38.3.2.2 the player's suspicion that the outcome of the *stroke* was materially affected by the incorrect equipment is plausible;
- and in addition the player's turn has not ended under Law 7.6 for a reason not related to the incorrect equipment.
- C38.3.3 The *striker* attempting to get a ball through the hoop does not only mean attempting to score the *hoop point* (whether for the *striker's ball* or as a *peel*): note that the law uses the expression "get the ball through the hoop" not "run the hoop". The *striker* may have attempted to get the *striker's ball* through the hoop to *roquet* a ball on the other side, to play the *striker's ball* into position to run the hoop in a subsequent *stroke* or turn, or to position another ball through the hoop similarly, or to play the *striker's ball* or send another ball to a specific position, whether to achieve wiring or for any other reason.
- C38.3.4 If the hoop was not one that the *striker* was attempting to get the ball through in the *stroke* just played, the *striker* is not entitled to a *replay* even if the passage of the ball through the hoop was affected by incorrect equipment. Furthermore, for the *striker* to be granted a *replay*, the outcome of the *stroke* must have been materially affected.
- C38.3.4.1 **EXAMPLE** Roy, playing R misses a short *roquet* on B and R then stops in the middle of a hoop some yards (metres) up the court that is R's *hoop in order*. Roy asks for the hoop and ball to be checked. Roy is not entitled to a *replay* even if it is found that R would contact both uprights of the hoop simultaneously on some axis, as Roy cannot plausibly claim to have been trying to get R through the hoop in the *stroke* just played, even though it is R's hoop in order. The equipment is adjusted as necessary and R remains where it came to rest in the hoop.
- C38.3.4.2 **EXAMPLE** After running hoop 2, the *striker* sent a pioneer to hoop 4 which happened to stick in the hoop, with the *striker's ball* ending up cross-wired from the ball at hoop 3. It would be unjust to allow the *striker* a *replay* if hoop 4 were found to be set incorrectly and to have affected the passage of the ball through it. There should be no *replay* even if hoop 4 happened to be the ball's *hoop in order*, as the *striker* cannot plausibly claim to have been trying to get the ball through hoop 4.
- C38.3.5 Referees need to be careful when deciding whether the player's claim that the outcome of the *stroke* was materially affected by incorrect equipment was plausible, or instead that the turn has ended for a reason unconnected with the incorrect equipment. If the *striker* attempts a difficult hoop but fails it (and possibly commits a fault by having the *striker's ball* rebound onto the mallet) and the equipment is found to be incorrect, why did the failure and/or fault occur? If it is clear the failure was not due to mis-set equipment (e.g. because the ball rebounded off the near wire or bounced across the hoop off either or both wires without significantly entering the *jaws*) no *replay* should be granted. If the situation is not so clear-cut, the referee may decide to grant a *replay* after correcting the equipment, on the basis that the *striker* will then face a hoop *stroke* of essentially the same difficulty as in the first attempt, and this time will not have faulty equipment as an excuse for failure.
- C38.3.6 Contrast this with a situation where the turn ends for a reason clearly unconnected with the mis-set equipment. For example, the *striker* attempts a *peel* in a big *croquet stroke*, the *peelee* just struggling through the hoop and the *striker's ball* going off the court. The hoop is found to need adjustment and it is corrected, but there is no *replay*, due to the ball off the court ending the turn. The *peelee* remains where it came to rest.
- C38.3.7 If the *striker* is entitled to a *replay* under Law 38.2, the *replay* is optional, not compulsory. The *striker* may have attempted a *peel* from long range, only to find that the *peelee* sticks in the hoop and a check shows that the *peelee* contacts both hoop uprights simultaneously. After the equipment is adjusted, the *striker* may decide that it is more advantageous not to *replay* the *stroke* but instead to leave the *peelee* where it came to rest in the hoop.

C38.3.8 While the *striker* must attempt again to get the ball through the hoop in a *replay*, the *striker* is not obliged to attempt the same type of *stroke* in the replay as was played the first time. The *striker* could, for example, attempt a jump stroke to score a *hoop point* in a replay after having tried to run the hoop on the ground the first time. The *striker* may not, however, do something other than attempt to get the ball through the hoop in the replay. If that happens, Law 38.2.4 allows the opponent to choose either to accept the replay's outcome or to require the *striker* to play the stroke again, attempting to get the ball through the hoop. This is the same ruling as for replays under Laws 34 (*interference* with ball during a stroke) and 35 (*interference* with the playing of a stroke) – see paragraphs C34.4 and C35.3 above.

C38.3.9 If equipment has to be checked and, if necessary, adjusted or replaced, the time taken to do this is restored (see Law 38.2.1). This removes the objection to the requirement to attempt to get the ball through the hoop again in a *replay* on the grounds that the tactical situation has changed because time has expired, or is about to expire.

C38.3.10 REFEREEING CONSIDERATIONS

C38.3.10.1 A player who suspects that the outcome of a *stroke* may have been adversely affected by faulty equipment will often appeal to a referee and say something like “please check the hoop”. Referees should realise that in such circumstances, the player is not asking for the width of the hoop to be tested to see whether it is within specifications, but rather to check whether the ball contacts both hoop uprights simultaneously on some axis. Checking the former when the player wants the latter is liable to cause irritation.

C38.3.10.2 There will be occasions when the *striker*, having only just run a hoop and facing a *hampered roquet* with the *striker's ball* in a *critical position*, asks for the hoop to be checked. A referee appealed to should mark the current positions of the ball or balls that the *striker* attempted to get through the hoop, as well as the positions all balls affected by the *stroke* were in before the stroke was played. For the latter, the referee may need to rely on the evidence of the *striker* and anyone else, including the opponent, who can usefully provide it.

C38.3.10.3 When any necessary adjustments have been made and the *striker* chooses a *replay*, the referee can remove any markers indicating where balls came to rest after the *stroke*. Those positions are no longer relevant. The referee may or may not need to adjudicate the replay but, in any event, the markers indicating the positions of the balls before the stroke should be left in place. Should the *striker* not attempt to get the ball through the hoop again in the replay, the opponent will be entitled to require the *striker* to replay the original stroke again, attempting to get the ball through the hoop. The markers will then be required for replacing the balls once more.

C38.3.10.4 If the hoop is too narrow, but the *striker* is not entitled to a *replay* or chooses not to take it, Laws 5.2.3.1 and 24.3.5 can be interpreted to allow the *striker* to continue the turn without waiting for the hoop to be reset if its width is not relevant to the *striker's* intended *line of play*. The opponent can have it reset at the start of the next turn, or when the hoop is about to become relevant to the opponent's play.

C38.4 **BALL STRIKING A CLIP OR THE PEG EXTENSION** The 7th Edition treats a ball hitting any clip attached to a hoop or the peg extension in the same way: it is not *interference* and there is no remedy. In the 6th Edition, by contrast, this applied only to clips that were part of the game. Any clip that is not attached to a hoop or the peg extension, however, is an *outside agency* and if it interferes with a ball during a *stroke*, Law 34 applies. The same applies to interference by the peg extension should it not be attached to the peg.

C38.5 **DISPLACED BOUNDARY MARKING** The procedure governing a displaced *boundary cord* requires the cord to be straightened as soon as its displacement is noticed unless doing so would affect either a test of whether a ball has left the court or the playing of the next *stroke*. In those circumstances, it should be straightened as soon as the test or affected stroke has been completed.

PART 3 OTHER FORMS OF PLAY

A ADVANCED SINGLES PLAY

When a game is played under the conditions of advanced singles play, the laws applicable to level singles play apply with the addition of Law 39.

39 OPTIONAL LIFT OR CONTACT

39.1 **LIFT HOOPS** The *lift hoops* are hoops 7 and 10 (1-back and 4-back). For shortened games Law 52 specifies the lift hoops.

39.2 **WHEN ENTITLED TO A LIFT** The *striker* is entitled to a lift when the *striker's ball* of the preceding turn scored one of the *lift hoops* for itself in that turn and the striker's entitlement to lifts and contact has not ended under Law 39.6.

39.3 **HOW TO PLAY THE LIFT TURN** The *striker* must start the turn:

39.3.1 by playing as the balls lie; or

39.3.2 by lifting either ball of the side that can lawfully be played, even if it is in contact with one or more balls, and playing it from any unoccupied point on either *baulk-line*. If the lifted ball can contact another ball when so placed on the baulk-line, the *striker* may *take croquet* immediately from that ball under Law 18.1.3.2, but is not entitled to take croquet immediately from any other ball in a *group* of which the two balls may form part.

39.4 **WHEN ENTITLED TO A CONTACT** The *striker* is entitled to a contact when:

39.4.1 the *striker's ball* of the preceding turn scored both *lift hoops* for itself in that turn; and

39.4.2 its *partner ball* had not scored the first of the *lift hoops* before that turn; and

39.4.3 the *striker's* entitlement to lifts and contact has not ended under Law 39.6.

39.5 **HOW TO PLAY THE CONTACT TURN** The *striker* must start the turn:

39.5.1 as in Laws 39.3.1 or 39.3.2; or

39.5.2 by lifting either ball of the side that can lawfully be played, even if it is in contact with one or more balls, placing it in contact with any ball and *taking croquet* forthwith.

39.6 **ENDING OF ENTITLEMENT TO LIFTS AND CONTACT** The *striker* is not entitled to a lift or contact under this law after pegging out any ball during the game.

39.7 **THIRD AND FOURTH TURNS OF THE GAME** If the *striker* of the third or fourth turn of the game is entitled to a contact under Law 39.4, the striker may play the ball into the game in accordance with Law 11.2.2.2.

39.8 CHANGE OF DECISION

39.8.1 **BALL NOT IN CONTACT WITH ANOTHER BALL** If the *striker* lifts a ball of the side that is not in contact with another ball when entitled to a lift or contact, the ball lifted is thereby chosen as the *striker's ball* and the striker may not then play with the other ball of the side. Doing so is playing a *wrong ball* and Law 27 applies. The striker must take the lift or contact to which the side is entitled and may not play the lifted ball from where it lay before it was lifted unless it already lay on a *baulk-line*.

39.8.2 **TWO BALLS OF THE SIDE IN CONTACT OR PART OF A GROUP** If the *striker*, being entitled to a lift or contact, lifts either ball of the side when they are in contact with each other or both are part of a *group of balls*, the striker may choose:

39.8.2.1 to take any of the lift or contact options to which the side is entitled with either ball; or

39.8.2.2 to *take croquet* with either ball from the *partner ball*; or

39.8.2.3 if the two balls of the side are part of a *group*, to use either ball and *take croquet* from any other ball in the group until the first *stroke* is played.

39.8.3 **BALL IN CONTACT WITH AN OPPONENT'S BALL** When the *striker* is entitled to a lift or contact, if the striker lifts a ball of the side that is already in contact with an opponent's ball, or is part of a 3-ball *group* with the opponent's two balls, the striker must play the lifted ball. The striker remains entitled to:

39.8.3.1 choose any of the lift or contact options to which the side is entitled; or

39.8.3.2 *take croquet* from that opponent's ball, or either of the other balls in the *group*, as the case may be

until the first *stroke* is played.

39.8.4 **CHANGING POSITION OF LIFTED BALL** If the *striker* lifts a ball of the side under Laws 39.3.2 or 39.5.2 and places it on an unoccupied point on either *baulk-line* or lawfully in contact with another ball, the striker remains entitled to play the ball from any other position permitted under whichever of those laws is applicable until the first *stroke* is played.

C39 COMMENTARY: OPTIONAL LIFT OR CONTACT

C39.1 **LIFT HOOPS** The 7th Edition introduces the term "*lift hoop*", meaning those hoops that when scored for the *striker's ball* by the player of one turn entitle the player of the next turn to start that turn by taking a lift or a contact as the case may be. This is just a change in terminology and does not represent any change to the game.

C39.2 **HOW TO PLAY THE LIFT** When the *striker* is entitled to an advanced play lift, the striker can play as the balls lie, or can lift either ball of the side that can lawfully be played and choose one of the options spelled out in Law 39.3.2 for playing the lifted ball. Those options are:

C39.2.1 playing the lifted ball from any unoccupied point on either *baulk-line*; or

C39.2.2 *taking croquet* from a ball that the lifted ball touches when placed on a *baulk-line*; or

C39.2.3 when the *striker* can create a *group of balls* by placing the lifted ball on a *baulk-line*, *taking croquet* from a ball in the group that the *striker's ball* can touch while placed on the *baulk-line*.

C39.2.3.1 **EXAMPLE** B is on the first *corner spot* and K in contact with it on the *baulk-line*. Roy is entitled to an advanced play lift and he lifts R. He can create a *3-ball group* of R, B and K by placing R on the *baulk-line* in contact with K. He may therefore play a *cannon* as the first *stroke*, but only with K (not B) as the ball from which he *takes croquet*.

C39.3 If the *striker* is entitled to, and does, *take croquet* as specified in paragraphs C39.2.2 or C39.2.3 above, there is no requirement under either Law 18.1 or Law 39.3 for the *striker's ball* to be on the *baulk-line* when the *croquet stroke* or *cannon* is played. The striker must be able to create the opportunity to play the croquet stroke or cannon by placing the *striker's ball* on the *baulk-line*, but when the stroke is played the *striker's ball* may be in any lawful position under Laws 18.3 (croquet stroke) or 18.4 (cannon).

C39.4 WHEN ENTITLED TO A CONTACT AND HOW TO PLAY IT

C39.4.1 When a player scores both of the *lift hoops* for the *striker's ball* during a turn and the player's *partner ball* had not scored the first of the lift hoops before the start of that turn, the player of the next turn is entitled to start that turn by:

C39.4.1.1 playing as the balls lie; or

C39.4.1.2 lifting either ball of the side that can lawfully be played and playing it as described in paragraphs C39.2.1 to C39.2.3 above; or

C39.4.1.3 lifting either ball of the side that can lawfully be played and *taking croquet* from any of the other *balls in play*.

C39.4.2 When the *striker* is entitled to an advanced play contact, the striker should remember the other options available: playing as the balls lie or taking a lift. If there is a ball on or near the *baulk-line*, a lift, with the ability to arrange a rush, will sometimes be more useful than the contact, with its requirement to *take croquet* immediately.

C39.5 ENDING OF ENTITLEMENT TO LIFTS AND CONTACT A player who pegs out a ball belonging to either side is not entitled thereafter to any advanced play lifts or contact (but is still entitled to wiring lifts!).

C39.6 THIRD AND FOURTH TURNS OF THE GAME

C39.6.1 The clause “that can lawfully be played” in Laws 39.3.2 and 39.5.2 refers to situations where the player of the third or fourth turn of the game is entitled to a lift or contact when required to play the remaining ball of the side into the game. The player must play the ball into the game in the normal way if entitled only to a lift, or may take a contact with that ball if entitled to a contact. The player may not, however, take a lift or contact with the ball of the side already in play. Playing the ball already in play constitutes a *wrong ball error* under Law 27.

C39.6.2 If the player of the third or fourth turn is entitled to a contact under Law 39.5.2, the player’s right under Law 11.2.2.2 to *take croquet* immediately from any of the *balls in play*, overrides the general requirement in Law 11.2 to play the ball into the game from a *baulk-line*.

C39.7 CHANGE OF DECISION Law 39.8 provides explicit guidance on the circumstances under which the *striker*, having chosen a *line of play* by lifting a ball, is entitled to change that choice. The right to change a decision rests principally on the fact that when the striker lifts a ball of the side that is in contact with another ball, that action does not determine whether the striker is taking a lift or is preparing to *take croquet*. Under the circumstances described in section C39.7.2 below, lifting a ball does not even commit the striker to using that ball as the *striker’s ball* for the turn.

C39.7.1 LIFTING A BALL THAT IS NOT IN CONTACT WITH ANOTHER BALL

C39.7.1.1 When the *striker* is entitled to a lift or a contact, lifting a ball of the striker’s side that is not in contact with another ball chooses that ball as the *striker’s ball* for the turn under Law 12.2.2 and the striker must also take the lift or contact. Under whichever of Laws 39.3.2 (lift) and 39.5.2 (contact) is applicable, the striker may not then play the ball lifted from where it initially lay unless that position was on a *baulk-line*.

C39.7.1.2 Should the *striker* replace a ball after having lifted it under these circumstances and play the *partner ball* (either from where it lies or after lifting it) the striker is playing the *wrong ball* and Law 27 applies. Should the striker replace a ball that was not initially on a *baulk-line* after having lifted it and play it from where it lay, the striker is playing when a ball is *misplaced* and Law 28.7 (failing to play a ball from baulk) applies.

C39.7.1.3 If the *striker* is entitled to a lift or a contact and mistakenly lifts a ball of the opponent’s side but realises the mistake before playing a *stroke*, the striker may replace the ball (in consultation with the opponent!) and try again to make a valid choice of lifting a ball of the side or playing one of them from where it lies.

C39.7.2 TWO BALLS OF THE SIDE IN CONTACT OR PART OF A GROUP

C39.7.2.1 If the *striker* is entitled to a lift or a contact when the two balls of the striker’s side are in contact, lifting either of them does not determine the striker’s *line of play*. The striker remains entitled to take the lift or contact using the ball lifted, or *take croquet* immediately from the *partner ball*, or choose any of those options using the other ball of the side (Laws 39.8.2.1 and 39.8.2.2). It is not until the striker plays a *stroke* that the *striker’s ball* for the turn and the striker’s line of play (lift or contact or taking croquet) are determined.

C39.7.2.2 Likewise, if the *striker* is entitled to a lift or a contact when both balls of the striker’s side are part of a *group* and lifts one of them, the striker may take the lift or contact using the ball lifted or may play a *cannon*, *taking croquet* from any of the other balls in the group, or may choose any of those options using the other ball of the side (Law 39.8.2.3). It is not until the striker plays a *stroke* that the *striker’s ball* for the turn and the striker’s *line of play* (lift or contact or cannon) are determined

C39.7.3 BALL IN CONTACT WITH AN OPPONENT’S BALL

C39.7.3.1 If the *striker* is entitled to a lift or a contact and lifts a ball of the side that is in contact with an opponent’s ball, or comprises a *3-ball group* with both balls of the opponent’s side, that action selects the ball lifted as the *striker’s ball* for the turn under Law 12.2.2. The striker remains entitled, however, to take the lift or contact using the ball lifted or to *take croquet* using that ball from the opponent’s ball with which it started in contact, or

- to play a *cannon* taking croquet from either of the other two balls in the group as the case may be. Which option is chosen is not determined until the striker plays a *stroke*.
- C39.7.3.2 If the *striker* is entitled to a lift or a contact and lifts a ball of the striker's side that is in contact with an opponent's ball, or is part of a *group* with both of them, but replaces the lifted ball and then plays the *partner ball* (either by lifting it or by playing it from where it lies) the striker is playing the *wrong ball* under Law 12.2 and Law 27 applies. Note, however, that the *error* is *rectified* by replacing the partner ball where it lay and placing the ball initially selected in any lawful position. That includes any position on either *baulk-line* – the ball does not have to remain in contact with the opponent's ball or part of a group with both of them.
- C39.7.4 **CHANGING POSITION OF LIFTED BALL** Having lifted a ball validly when entitled to a lift or contact, the *striker* can change the position from which the ball will be played, on a *baulk-line* (Law 39.3.2) or in contact with another ball (Law 39.5.2) as the case may be, until the first *stroke* is played with it.

B SUPER-ADVANCED SINGLES PLAY

When a game is played under the conditions of super-advanced singles play, the laws applicable to level singles play apply with the addition of Laws 40 and 41.

COMMENTARY

The 7th Edition of the Laws has brought the laws relating to super-advanced play, previously included as an appendix, into the body of the Laws. This recognises the increasing use of super-advanced play in some jurisdictions. This does not imply that the ACLC is promoting the wider use of super-advanced play – it is agnostic on that matter.

40 OPTIONAL LIFT OR CONTACT OR FREE PLACEMENT

- 40.1 **LIFT HOOPS** The *lift hoops* are hoops 4, 7 and 10 (4, 1-back and 4-back).
- 40.2 **WHEN ENTITLED TO A LIFT** The *striker* is entitled to a lift when the *striker's ball* of the preceding turn scored any one of the *lift hoops* for itself in that turn and the striker's entitlement to lifts and contact has not ended under Law 40.8.
- 40.3 **HOW TO PLAY THE LIFT TURN** The *striker* must start the turn:
- 40.3.1 by playing as the balls lie; or
 - 40.3.2 by lifting either ball of the side that can lawfully be played, even if it is in contact with one or more balls, and playing it from any unoccupied point on either *baulk-line*. If the lifted ball can contact another ball when so placed on the *baulk-line*, the *striker* may *take croquet* immediately from that ball under Law 18.1.3.2, but is not entitled to take croquet immediately from any other ball in a *group* of which the two balls may form part.
- 40.4 **WHEN ENTITLED TO A CONTACT** The *striker* is entitled to a contact when:
- 40.4.1 the *striker's ball* of the preceding turn scored two consecutive *lift hoops* for itself in that turn; and
 - 40.4.2 its *partner ball* had not scored the first of those two *lift hoops* before that turn; and
 - 40.4.3 the *striker's* entitlement to lifts and contact has not ended under Law 40.8.
- 40.5 **HOW TO PLAY THE CONTACT TURN** The *striker* must start the turn:
- 40.5.1 as in Laws 40.3.1 or 40.3.2; or
 - 40.5.2 by lifting either ball of the side that can lawfully be played, even if it is in contact with one or more balls, placing it in contact with any ball and *taking croquet* forthwith.

- 40.6 **WHEN ENTITLED TO A FREE PLACEMENT** The *striker* is entitled to a free placement when:
- 40.6.1 the *striker's ball* of the preceding turn scored all three of the *lift hoops* for itself in that turn; and
 - 40.6.2 its *partner ball* had not scored the first of the *lift hoops* before that turn; and
 - 40.6.3 no ball has been pegged out by either player during the game.
- 40.7 **HOW TO PLAY THE FREE PLACEMENT** The *striker* must start the turn by:
- 40.7.1 playing as the balls lie; or
 - 40.7.2 taking an optional lift or contact as in Laws 40.3.2 or 40.5.2; or
 - 40.7.3 taking a free placement by lifting either ball of the side that can lawfully be played, even if it is in contact with one or more balls, and playing it from any unoccupied position on the court, including a position within the *yard-line area*.
- 40.8 **ENDING OF ENTITLEMENT TO LIFTS AND CONTACT** The *striker* is not entitled to a lift or contact under this law after pegging out any ball during the game.
- 40.9 **THIRD AND FOURTH TURNS OF THE GAME** If the *striker* of the third or fourth turn of the game is entitled to a contact or a free placement under Laws 40.4 or 40.6 respectively, the *striker* may play the ball into the game in accordance with Laws 11.2.2.2 or 11.2.2.3 respectively.
- 40.10 **CHANGE OF DECISION**
- 40.10.1 **BALL NOT IN CONTACT WITH ANOTHER BALL** If the *striker* lifts a ball of the side that is not in contact with another ball when entitled to a lift, contact or free placement, the ball lifted is thereby chosen as the *striker's ball* and the *striker* may not then play with the other ball of the side. Doing so is playing a *wrong ball* and Law 27 applies. When the side is entitled to a lift or contact, the *striker* must take that lift or contact and may not play the lifted ball from where it lay before it was lifted unless it already lay on a *baulk-line*.
 - 40.10.2 **TWO BALLS OF THE SIDE IN CONTACT OR PART OF A GROUP** If the *striker*, being entitled to a lift or contact or free placement, lifts either ball of the side when they are in contact with each other or both are part of a *group of balls*, the *striker* may choose:
 - 40.10.2.1 to take any of the lift, contact or free placement options to which the side is entitled with either ball; or
 - 40.10.2.2 to *take croquet* with either ball from the *partner ball*; or
 - 40.10.2.3 if the two balls of the side are part of a *group*, to use either ball and *take croquet* from any other ball in the group until the first *stroke* is played.
 - 40.10.3 **BALL IN CONTACT WITH AN OPPONENT'S BALL** When the *striker* is entitled to a lift, contact or free placement, if the *striker* lifts a ball of the side that is already in contact with an opponent's ball, or is part of a 3-ball *group* with the opponent's two balls, the *striker* must play the lifted ball. The *striker* remains entitled to:
 - 40.10.3.1 choose to take any of the lift, contact or free placement options to which the side is entitled; or
 - 40.10.3.2 *take croquet* from that opponent's ball, or either of the other balls in the *group*, as the case may be until the first *stroke* is played.
 - 40.10.4 **CHANGING POSITION OF LIFTED BALL** If the *striker* lifts a ball of the side under Laws 40.3.2 or 40.5.2 and places it on an unoccupied point on either *baulk-line* or lawfully in contact with another ball, or lifts it and places it anywhere on the court under Law 40.7.3, the *striker* remains entitled to play the ball from any other

position permitted under whichever of those laws is applicable until the first *stroke* is played.

40.11 SHORTENED GAMES Super-advanced play may not be used in shortened games.

C40 COMMENTARY: OPTIONAL LIFT OR CONTACT OR FREE PLACEMENT

C40.1 The *lift hoops* in 26-point super-advanced singles or doubles are hoops 4, 7 and 10 (4, 1-back and 4-back) (Law 40.1). Super-advanced play may not be used in shortened games (Law 40.11).

C40.2 ENTITLEMENT TO A LIFT

C40.2.1 When a player scores any one of the *lift hoops* for the *striker's ball* during a turn, the player of the next turn is entitled to start that turn by playing as the balls lie or taking a lift with either ball of the side that can lawfully be played (Law 40.2). The options for taking the lift are the same as under advanced play (see section C39.2 above).

C40.2.2 The circumstances under which the *striker* can change a decision about a lift after having lifted a ball (Law 40.10) are the same as under advanced play (see section C39.7 above).

C40.3 ENTITLEMENT TO A CONTACT

C40.3.1 When a player scores two consecutive *lift hoops* (i.e. hoops 4 and 7 (1-back), or 7 and 10 (1-back and 4-back)) for the *striker's ball* during a turn and the player's *partner ball* had not scored the first of those hoops before the start of the turn, the player of the next turn is entitled to start that turn by playing as the balls lie or taking a lift or a contact as described in section C39.4 above (Law 40.4).

C40.3.2 The circumstances under which the *striker* can change a decision about a lift or contact after having lifted a ball (Law 40.10) are the same as for advanced play (see section C39.7 above).

C40.4 ENDING OF ENTITLEMENT TO LIFTS AND CONTACT A player who pegs out a ball belonging to either side is not entitled thereafter to any super-advanced play lifts or contact (Law 40.8). Note the difference between the ending of these entitlements and the ending of entitlement to a free placement (see paragraph C40.5.3 below).

C40.5 ENTITLEMENT TO A FREE PLACEMENT

C40.5.1 When a player scores all three of the *lift hoops* for the *striker's ball* during a turn and the player's *partner ball* had not scored the first of the lift hoops before the start of the turn, the player of the next turn is entitled to start that turn with a free placement, except as described in paragraph C40.5.3 below.

C40.5.2 When the *striker* is entitled to a free placement, the *striker* starts the turn by:

C40.5.2.1 playing as the balls lie; or

C40.5.2.2 taking a lift or contact with either ball of the side that can lawfully be played; or

C40.5.2.3 lifting either ball of the side that can lawfully be played, placing it anywhere on the court, including a point within the *yard-line area*, and playing it from there.

C40.5.3 Both sides' entitlements to a free placement end as soon as any player pegs out any ball (Law 40.6.3).

C40.5.4 The *striker* can change a decision about a lift, contact or free placement after having lifted a ball under the same circumstances as for a lift or contact under advanced play (see section C39.7 above), except that when the *striker* is entitled to a free placement and lifts a ball that is not in contact with another ball, the *striker* may play the ball from its original position.

41 RESTRICTED OPENING

41.1 In the first *stroke* of the game, if the *striker's ball* does not:

41.1.1 leave the court; or

41.1.2 hit or pass through a hoop; or

41.1.3 hit the peg

then before the start of the second turn the opponent may choose either to leave the ball played in the first turn where it lies or to have it placed on any point on either *baulk-line* as its owner chooses.

C41 COMMENTARY: RESTRICTED OPENING

C41.1 This law aims to affect the balance of the opening of a game at the most advanced levels by limiting what the player of the first turn of the game is permitted to do. If the *striker* does not play the first *stroke* of the first turn so that the *striker's ball* crosses the *boundary* (ending in the *yard-line area* is not enough) or hits a hoop or the peg or passes through a hoop, the opponent is entitled to choose to leave the ball where it lies or to require the striker to place the ball anywhere on either *baulk-line*, at the striker's option. The opponent must make this choice before playing the first stroke of the second turn.

C HANDICAP SINGLES PLAY

When a game is played under the conditions of handicap singles play, the laws applicable to level singles play apply with the addition of Laws 42 to 44.

42 BISQUES

42.1 **HOW PLAYED** A *half-bisque* or *bisque* may be played by the *striker* only with the *striker's ball* of the immediately preceding turn, except in situations covered by Law 42.6. If another ball is played, a *wrong ball error* is committed and Law 27 applies. No point may be scored for any ball during a half-bisque.

42.2 NUMBER OF BISQUES TO BE GIVEN

42.2.1 The number of *bisques* given by the lower-handicapped player to the higher is the difference between their handicaps (see Laws 47.1 and 50.1 for doubles play).

42.2.2 A *bisque* may not be split into two *half-bisques*.

42.3 WHEN A HALF-BISQUE OR BISQUE MAY BE PLAYED

42.3.1 Subject to the restrictions imposed at the expiry of a time limit under Law 61.2.1, the player receiving a *half-bisque* or one or more *bisques* may play it or them at the end of any of that player's turns except a turn in which the *striker's ball* is pegged out. A player who receives more than one may play them separately or some or all in succession.

42.3.2 Law 42.3.1 overrides Law 11 and permits a *half-bisque* or *bisque* to be played after any of the first three non-bisque turns of the game.

42.3.3 The references in Laws 11.2 and 27 to specific turns following the start of the game, and in Law 27.3 to a turn when specifying the *limit of claims* for playing a *wrong ball*, do not include a *half-bisque* or *bisque*.

42.3.4 If the *striker* is entitled to play a *half-bisque* or *bisque* following a turn, that turn ends only when the striker has taken a decision and all of the conditions specified in Laws 7.5.1 or 7.5.2.1 for end of turn have been met, except that if the striker elects to play a half-bisque or bisque it is not necessary for the clips to be correctly positioned before the striker does so.

42.4 INDICATION OF INTENTION

42.4.1 At the conclusion of a turn the *striker* must give a clear and prompt indication of intention before playing a *half-bisque* or *bisque* to which the striker is entitled. If the striker fails to do so but continues to play, no half-bisque or bisque is played and the striker is playing when not entitled under Law 26. If the *error* is *rectified*, however, the striker may then play a half-bisque or bisque.

42.4.2 When entitled to play either a *half-bisque* or a *bisque* and having indicated an intention of playing one or the other, the *striker* may change the decision at any time before playing a *stroke* provided the revised decision is indicated accordingly. If the striker indicates an intention of playing one or the other without specifying which, it is deemed that the intention is to play a bisque.

42.4.3 If the *striker* has played all of the *strokes* permitted in a turn and indicates an intention not to play a *half-bisque* or *bisque*, either by words or by quitting the court

without informing the opponent that the matter has not yet been decided, the striker may not reverse the decision.

- 42.4.4 The opponent must not start a turn until the *striker* has so indicated. If the opponent does so and the opponent's *error* of playing when not entitled is *discovered* before the striker has quitted the court, the error is *rectified* and the striker then chooses whether or not to play a *half-bisque* or *bisque*.

42.5 PLAYING A HALF-BISQUE OR BISQUE TOO SOON The opponent must *forestall* play upon observing that the *striker* is about to play a *half-bisque* or *bisque* before the turn has ended (see Law 42.3.4). If the opponent fails to forestall and the striker plays a half-bisque or bisque prematurely, it is deemed that the striker's turn ended before doing so.

42.6 PLAYING A WRONG BALL If the *striker* plays a *wrong ball* in the first *stroke* of a non-bisque turn and the *error* is *rectified*, the striker may then play a *half-bisque* or *bisque* with either ball of the side that could lawfully have been played in the first stroke of the turn. If the striker plays a wrong ball at any other time and the error is rectified, the striker may then play a half-bisque or bisque using what should have been the *striker's ball* in the first *stroke in error*.

42.7 FALSE INFORMATION OR MISPLACED BALL OR CLIP For handicap play, the expression '*line of play*' includes a decision whether or not to play a *half-bisque* or *bisque*.

42.8 RECTIFICATION OF FAULTS After committing a fault, the *striker* may delay a decision about playing a *half-bisque* or *bisque* until the opponent has decided about *rectification*.

C42 COMMENTARY: BISQUES

C42.1 A *bisque* is a new turn which must be played with the *striker's ball* of the immediately preceding turn (Law 42.1), provided that ball was validly chosen (section C42.7 below covers the case where it was not validly chosen). Because it is a new turn, all the balls become *live* when the bisque is taken and if the striker's ball is within the *yard-line area* it must be placed on the *yard-line* before starting the turn. A bisque may not be split into two *half-bisques* (Law 42.2.2).

C42.2 No point (*hoop point* or peg point) may be scored for any ball during a *half-bisque* turn (Law 42.1). A half-bisque may be used, however, as the first stage of setting out a break which is then commenced by using a *bisque*. A ball may start to run its hoop during a half-bisque turn, the running to be completed and the hoop scored in a subsequent turn. It is risky to attempt this deliberately, however: if the ball completes the running of the hoop in the *stroke*, the point is not scored and the ball must begin to run the hoop again.

C42.3 WHEN A HALF-BISQUE OR BISQUE MAY BE PLAYED

C42.3.1 The only restrictions on a bisque-receiver's right to play a *half-bisque* or *bisque* are:

- C42.3.1.1 in a time-limited game, after time is called (see Laws 42.3.1 and 61.2.1 and paragraph C61.4 below); and
- C42.3.1.2 when the previous turn has ended because the *striker's ball* has been pegged out (see Law 42.3.1).

Otherwise, the *striker* can play any or all of the *bisques* received in sequence at any stage of the game.

C42.4 MODIFICATIONS TO END OF TURN LAWS

C42.4.1 The modified definition of end of turn in Law 42.3.4, covering any turn following which the *striker* might take a *half-bisque* or *bisque*, is important. The turn ends only when:

- C42.4.1.1 one of the conditions for end of turn specified in Law 7.6 has been met or the *striker* quits the court in the belief that it has; and
- C42.4.1.2 the balls are correctly positioned (see paragraph C42.4.3 below); and
- C42.4.1.3 the *striker* has communicated a decision whether or not to play a *half-bisque* or *bisque*, or has quit the court without doing so.

Note, however, that the clips do not need to be positioned correctly before a bisque is taken.

C42.4.2 Law 42.4 and section C42.5 below cover situations where the *striker* attempts to take a *half-bisque* or *bisque* without having made the intention to do so clear, or the opponent plays before the striker has indicated an intention not to do so. Likewise, Law 42.5 and section

C42.6 below cover situations where the striker attempts to take a half-bisque or bisque prematurely.

C42.4.3 In handicap play players are sometimes unsure whether the *striker's ball* must be placed on the *yard-line* before playing the first *stroke* of the *bisque* turn. The answer is that the bisque turn is a separate turn and the striker's ball must be placed on the yard-line before the new turn is started. Law 42.5 and section C42.6 below cover the situation where the *striker* takes a *half-bisque* or bisque when the striker's ball has been incorrectly left within the *yard-line area*.

C42.4.4 Law 42.3.3 specifies two instances when *bisque* turns are not counted for the purposes of other laws. In the second, third and fourth turns of the game, balls must be played into the game in accordance with Law 11.2. The counting of turns for this purpose does not include any *half-bisque* or bisque that may be taken following one of the first three turns.

C42.4.5 Secondly, Law 42.3.3 also specifically excludes a *half-bisque* and *bisques* from being counted when determining the *limit of claims* of a *wrong ball error* under Law 27.3.

C42.4.5.1 **EXAMPLE** Roy starts a turn playing R but during the turn switches to playing Y. The *error* is not immediately noticed by either side. At the end of the turn Roy takes a *bisque* and switches back to playing R from the beginning of the bisque turn. Roy's error is *discovered* during the bisque turn. Law 42.3.3 means that the *limit of claims* of the *wrong-ball error* has not passed even though Roy began a turn (the bisque turn) by playing the correct ball.

C42.5 INDICATION OF INTENTION

C42.5.1 Law 42.4 requires the *striker* to give a clear indication – either verbally or by gesture – of an intention to play a *half-bisque* or *bisque* following the end of a turn. If the striker continues to play following the end of a turn without giving any such indication, the striker is playing when not entitled. Law 26 applies and no half-bisque or bisque has been taken. Once this *error* has been *rectified*, the striker may choose whether or not to continue by taking a half-bisque or bisque. The purpose of this law is to protect a junior player from inadvertently taking a bisque by playing more *strokes* in a turn than the Laws permit.

C42.5.2 If the *striker* indicates an intention of continuing by playing a *half-bisque* or *bisque*, the decision can be changed at any time before the first *stroke* of the new turn is played, provided the change is communicated clearly. The striker may change from playing a half-bisque to playing a bisque or vice versa or decide not to continue at all. If a striker who has both a half-bisque and one or more bisques indicates an intention of continuing but does so without specifying which of the half-bisque and a bisque is to be taken, the default is that a bisque has been taken (Law 42.4.2).

C42.5.3 If the *striker* has played all of the *strokes* permitted in a turn and indicates an intention not to continue by playing a *half-bisque* or *bisque*, whether verbally or by quitting the court without comment, the striker may not change that decision (Law 42.4.3). Leaving the court to retrieve a ball or for some other purpose (e.g. changing clothes) does not constitute quitting it, but the striker may be well advised at least to give an indication that the question of continuing is still to be decided.

C42.5.4 The opponent must wait until the *striker* receiving *bisques* has indicated whether one is to be played (Law 42.4.4). If the opponent is impatient and begins a turn before the striker has indicated whether or not a *half-bisque* or bisque will be taken, the opponent is playing when not entitled and Law 26 applies. If this *error* by the opponent is *discovered* before the striker quits the court, it is *rectified* and the striker is then entitled to decide whether or not to continue with a half-bisque or bisque.

C42.6 PLAYING A HALF-BISQUE OR BISQUE TOO SOON

C42.6.1 Should the *striker* begin a *half-bisque* or *bisque* turn when a ball (particularly the *striker's ball*) has been left *misplaced* within the *yard-line area* and the opponent fails to *forestall* to correct the misplacement, Law 42.5 means that the half-bisque or bisque is validly taken even though the conditions for ending the previous turn specified in Law 42.3.4 (see paragraph C42.4.1 above) have not been met. The previous turn is deemed to have ended before the first *stroke* of the new turn is played.

C42.6.1.1 **EXAMPLE** Roy, playing R, decides to take a *bisque* to continue a break. On the last *stroke* before doing so, he plays R to a position within the *yard-line area* where it has a rush infield on B and then indicates that he will take the *bisque*. He plays the rush and as he is preparing to *take croquet* from B, Bab intervenes to point out that R should have been brought onto the *yard-line* before Roy took the *bisque*. Under Law 42.5, however, Roy validly took the *bisque* and ended his previous turn. The rush stroke is covered by Law 28.2.5 (miscellaneous cases of playing when a ball is *misplaced*) and Bab has no redress: she should have *forestalled* before Roy played the rush.

C42.6.2 Law 42.5 also covers instances where the *striker* indicates an intention of playing a *half-bisque* or *bisque* and does so while still entitled to continue the previous turn. This may occur, for example, when the *striker* makes a *roquet* without noticing it and consequently believes incorrectly that that turn has ended. The opponent is required to *forestall*, but if the opponent fails to do so (because the *striker's* mistake is not noticed rather than because the opponent improperly keeps silent), the *bisque* is validly taken and the previous turn is deemed to have ended. The *striker's ball* does not become in hand, as it ought to have done following the *roquet*, because the *roquet* is not recognised as having occurred. Consequently, the *striker's ball* is lawfully positioned for the *bisque* turn if the *striker* takes the *bisque* with the *striker's ball* in the position where it came to rest following the unrecognised *roquet*.

C42.7 **PLAYING A WRONG BALL** If the *striker* plays a *wrong ball* in the first *stroke* of a non-*bisque* turn and the *error* is *discovered* and *rectified*, the requirement of Law 42.1 that a *bisque* turn must be played with the *striker's ball* of the preceding turn would create an anomaly. In such a case, if the *striker* chooses to take a *half-bisque* or *bisque* after the error has been rectified, Law 42.6 permits the *striker* to play it with either ball of the side that could lawfully have been played in the first *stroke* of the ordinary turn. (The same principle is stated in Laws 47.2 and 50.2 for ordinary handicap doubles play and alternate stroke handicap doubles play respectively.)

C42.7.1 **EXAMPLE** Bab plays R in the first *stroke* of a non-*bisque* turn. The *error* is *discovered* and *rectified*. If Bab now wishes to take a *bisque*, she may play either B or K because she did not validly select the *striker's ball* for her turn.

C42.8 There are three situations where only one ball can lawfully be played in a *bisque* turn after having played a *wrong ball* at the start of a non-*bisque* turn:

C42.8.1 after the third or fourth turns of the game when the *striker* has wrongly played a ball already in play in one of those turns and has been required to place the correct ball on a *baulk-line*; and

C42.8.2 when the *striker* has already chosen a ball as the *striker's ball* by lifting it under Law 16 (wiring lift) but has then somehow played a different ball; and

C42.8.3 self-evidently, when one ball of the side has already been pegged out.

C42.8.4 **EXAMPLES**

C42.8.4.1 Bab plays B in turn 1, Roy plays R in turn 2 and Bab then plays B (or R or Y) in turn 3. The *wrong ball error* is *discovered* and *rectified*. Bab must place K on an unoccupied spot on either *baulk-line* (see Law 27.2.2). If she now takes a *bisque*, she must play K because K was the only ball that could lawfully have been played when the error was committed.

C42.8.4.2 Bab lifts B at the start of a turn when entitled to a wiring lift for B under Law 16. She replaces it and plays K instead. The *error* is *discovered* and *rectified* by replacing K and placing B anywhere on a *baulk-line*. If Bab now wishes to play a *bisque*, she must play B, which has been validly chosen as the *striker's ball* and therefore was the only ball that could lawfully have been played when the error was committed.

C42.9 **RECTIFICATION OF FAULTS** If the *striker* commits a fault and has the option of taking a *bisque*, the *striker* may wish to know whether the opponent will have the fault *rectified* before deciding about the *bisque*. The opponent may wish to know the *striker's* intentions before deciding whether the fault should be rectified. Law 42.8 resolves this stand-off by specifying that the *striker* is entitled (but not obliged) to wait for the opponent to decide about rectification before deciding whether to take a *bisque* (but must clearly wait for the decision before playing it).

43 PEGGING OUT IN HANDICAP GAMES

43.1 The *striker* may not peg out the *striker's ball* in a *stroke* unless, either before or during that stroke, the *partner ball* becomes a *rover ball* or an opponent's ball is pegged out. Should the striker do so and remove the striker's ball from the court, Law 31 applies.

C43 COMMENTARY: PEGGING OUT IN HANDICAP GAMES

C43.1 This law is often overlooked or forgotten, particularly if time has been, or is about to be, called or if the *striker's ball* hits the peg accidentally. It applies only to handicap, not level, games. The *striker* may peg out the striker's ball only if its *partner ball* is already a *rover ball*, or becomes a rover ball during the *stroke*, or if an opponent's ball has already been pegged out or is pegged out during the stroke. The law is designed to prevent a player giving a lot of *bisques* from devaluing them by making an all-round break to the peg and pegging out the ball, leaving the bisque-receiver only three balls with which to make a break.

C43.2 There are two timing issues to note. First, if Bab *takes croquet* with B from R when both are *rover balls* and plays a *stroke* that causes both R and B to hit the peg, both R and B are pegged out irrespective of the order in which they hit the peg because it is sufficient for another ball (R) to be pegged out during the stroke in which the *striker's ball* (B) is pegged out.

C43.3 Secondly, if Bab *takes croquet* with B (a *rover ball*) from K (for hoop 12 (rover)) and plays a *stroke* that causes first B to hit the peg and then K to be *peeled* through hoop 12, B is pegged out because K became a rover ball during that stroke. The law does not require K to be a rover ball before B is pegged out.

44 RESTORATION OF BISQUES

44.1 RESTORATION AFTER AN ERROR

44.1.1 If an *error* is *rectified*, any *half-bisque* or *bisque* played by the *striker* after the first *stroke in error* is restored.

44.1.2 If a game is restarted under Law 27.5, any *half-bisque* or *bisque* played by either player is restored.

44.1.3 If any point is cancelled because it is *discovered* before the end of the game that it was scored out of order, any *half-bisque* or *bisque* played by the *striker* is restored if it was played with the relevant ball as the *striker's ball* after the first hoop was run out of order with that ball.

44.2 **RESTORATION AFTER INTERFERENCE** If play is cancelled following *discovery* of an *interference* under Laws 31 to 33, any *half-bisque* or *bisque* played during such play is restored.

C44 COMMENTARY: RESTORATION OF BISQUES

C44.1 RESTORATION AFTER AN ERROR

C44.1.1 If a *bisque* is taken and then an *error* is committed and further bisques are taken before the error is eventually *discovered*, only the bisques taken after the error was committed are restored when the error is *rectified* (Law 44.1.1).

C44.1.1.1 **EXAMPLE** Bab fails a hoop with B, takes a *bisque* and then plays K in error and while playing K takes three more bisques before the *wrong ball error* is *discovered*. Only those three bisques are restored: the first one was validly taken.

C44.1.2 If a game has to be restarted because the player of the fourth turn is unable to play a correct ball, Law 44.1.2 makes the obvious point that any *bisque* taken before the *discovery* of the *error* must be restored.

C44.1.3 If one or more points scored for a ball are cancelled because it is *discovered* at any time before the end of the game that they were scored out of order, any *half-bisque* or *bisques* used by the *striker* while playing that ball after the first hoop was run out of order must be restored.

C44.1.3.1 **EXAMPLE** Bab starts a break using B with the help of one *bisque*, but misses out hoop 4 and uses another bisque to "score" hoop 5 (out of order). Bab continues the break to

the peg using four more bisques. Bab is playing when not entitled by continuing to play after running hoop 5 and the *limit of claims* for that *error* is the first *stroke* of her opponent's next turn. If Bab's omission of hoop 4 is *discovered* at any time before the end of the game, the blue clip must be returned to hoop 4 because only points scored in order count. The four bisques used while continuing the break after running hoop 5 are restored, but the one used before running hoop 5 out of order is not. Bab loses eight hoops plus one she never scored but regains the bisques she used in scoring all but the first of them.

C44.2 RESTORATION AFTER INTERFERENCE If play is cancelled because an *interference* under Laws 31 to 33 is *discovered* and must be *redressed*, Law 44.2 makes the obvious point that any *half-bisque* or *bisques* taken during the cancelled play must be restored.

D DOUBLES PLAY

Games of doubles may be played as ordinary doubles play or alternate stroke doubles play. Each form may be played as level, advanced, super-advanced or handicap doubles. The laws of singles play apply to both forms of the game with the addition of Laws 45 to 47 for ordinary doubles play and Laws 48 to 50 for alternate stroke doubles play.

COMMENTARY

The 7th Edition includes alternate stroke doubles in the body of the Laws rather than in an Appendix. For clarity, the more common form of doubles, where each player of a side plays only one ball of the side throughout the game, is referred to in the Laws as "ordinary doubles". Both ordinary doubles and alternate stroke doubles may be played as level, advanced, super-advanced or handicap doubles and the games are named accordingly throughout Laws 45 to 50.

45 ORDINARY LEVEL DOUBLES PLAY

45.1 AN OUTLINE OF THE GAME The game is played between two sides, each of two players. Each player may strike only one ball during the game as determined by the first *stroke* played by the side. It is not necessary for both players of a side to be present before the game can start or during play, but should one player be absent at the start and arrive later, the conditions for an event may dictate when that player may first play a turn.

45.2 ASSISTANCE TO PARTNER The *partner* may advise and instruct the *striker* and assist in the playing of a *stroke* by indicating the direction in which the mallet is to be swung and by placing balls, although this must not be at the cost of maintaining expedition in play (see Law 56.3). When a stroke is played, however, the partner must stand well clear of the striker and of any spot which might assist the striker in gauging the strength or direction of the stroke. Either player of a side may declare a stroke to have been played with a ball. If it is the side's first stroke of the game, the player making the declaration will own the ball unless the contrary is stated.

45.3 MODIFICATION OF TERMS

45.3.1 In these laws "*partner's ball*" is substituted for "*partner ball*" and, where appropriate, the words "player" and "opponent" also include "side" and the word "*striker*" includes "*striker's partner*". The only such modification to the term "*striker*" in Law 29.1 (faults), however, is as set out in Law 45.3.2.

45.3.2 Law 29.1.11 is modified to read in part

... a fault is committed if, during the *striking period*, the *striker* touches any ball other than the *striker's ball* with the mallet or the *partner* touches any ball with a mallet;

and Law 29.1.12 is modified to read in part

... a fault is committed if, during the *striking period*, the *striker* or the *partner* touches any ball with any part of the *body*;

except that no fault is committed under either of these modified laws if the *partner* moves, picks up or arrests a ball:

45.3.2.1 that is not relevant to the *stroke*; or

45.3.2.2 in accordance with Laws 5.3.2 (temporary removal of a ball) or 17.3.1 (ball remaining in play after making a *roquet*) or 22.3.2 (ball remaining in play when it scores a peg point).

45.4 PLAYING A WRONG BALL No point may be scored by the *striker* for the *partner's* ball by striking it. Any point apparently so scored must be cancelled if *discovered* at any time before the end of the game and, if a peg point has been apparently so scored, Law 31 applies.

45.5 FALSE INFORMATION OR MISPLACED BALL OR CLIP If a side is entitled to a *replay* under Law 32 from the start of a non-bisque turn, either player may play in the replay.

C45 COMMENTARY: ORDINARY LEVEL DOUBLES PLAY

C45.1 AN OUTLINE OF THE GAME

C45.1.1 In ordinary level doubles, each player of the side plays only one ball throughout the game, the allocations decided by the first *stroke* played by the side or declared by either player (Law 45.1). If a side's first stroke of the game is declared for a ball without specifying which player will own the ball, the player who made the declaration owns the ball (Law 45.2).

C45.1.2 Law 45.1 allows a game of ordinary doubles to start in the absence of one of the players of a side. Should that happen, however, and the absent player arrive later, the law permits those managing an event to decide when that player may first play a turn. That may, for example, be after a certain amount of time or after one or more further turns have been played.

C45.2 ASSISTANCE TO PARTNER Law 45.2 permits one player of a side to assist the *partner* in preparing for a *stroke*, and therefore permits coaching during a game. This must not be at the cost of maintaining expedition in play, however, and excessive coaching may be considered a form of time wasting and subject to sanction under Law 63.5 (addressing the issue of time wasting).

C45.3 MODIFICATION OF TERMS

C45.3.1 Law 45.3 indicates in a general way how the laws of singles play are to be adapted to ordinary doubles by modifying the meaning of certain terms (*partner ball*, *player*, *opponent* and *striker*) used throughout the Laws.

C45.3.2 Law 45.3.2 defines how the modification of terms applies in relation to faults. It is a fault if the *striker's partner* or the partner's mallet touches a ball during the *striking period*, except when the partner 'moves, picks up or arrests a ball that is not relevant to the *stroke*' or in accordance with Law 5.3.2 (e.g. lifting a ball to prevent it being hit by a double banking ball), Law 17.3.1 (when it is acceptable to stop the *striker's ball* after it has made a *roquet*) or Law 22.3.2 (when it is acceptable to stop a ball that has been pegged out). The intention is not to penalise the *striker's* side for actions by the partner that have no bearing on the game.

C45.4 PLAYING A WRONG BALL The *striker* may not score any point for the *partner's* ball by striking it (which is playing the *wrong ball* under Law 27.1.1.3). Any such point the *striker* apparently scores is cancelled if the mistake is *discovered* at any time before the end of the game (whether or not the *error* of playing the wrong ball is still within its *limit of claims*). If the *striker* apparently scored a peg point for the *partner's* ball by striking it, the point is cancelled and Law 31 (wrongly removing a ball from the game) applies.

C45.4.1 **EXAMPLE** On the western frontier of the croquet empire, in ordinary level doubles Ron, the player of R, set up a rush to hoop 1 for his *partner* Yvonne, the player of Y. At the start of the side's next turn, Ron went on and played Y, making an all-round break with it and setting a leave for R. The opponents played and missed without anyone realising anything strange had happened. Ron then went onto the court to play R and the earlier incorrect play was *discovered*. The *error* of playing the *wrong ball* (Ron playing Y) had gone past its *limit of claims* and the positions of the balls were therefore not altered. Ron cannot score points for Y by striking it, however, so the Yellow clip was returned to hoop 1. There was no adjustment to the time elapsed in the game.

46 ORDINARY ADVANCED OR SUPER-ADVANCED DOUBLES PLAY

When a game is played under the conditions of ordinary advanced or super-advanced doubles play, Law 45 applies with the addition of Law 39 or Laws 40 and 41 respectively.

C46 COMMENTARY: ORDINARY ADVANCED OR SUPER-ADVANCED DOUBLES PLAY

No comment required.

47 ORDINARY HANDICAP DOUBLES PLAY

When a game is played under the conditions of ordinary handicap doubles play, Law 45 applies with the addition of Laws 42 to 44 and the following additional Laws.

47.1 NUMBER OF BISQUES TO BE GIVEN The number of *bisques* given by the lower-handicapped side to the higher is half the difference between their aggregate handicaps. A fraction of a bisque above a half is counted as one bisque, a fraction below a half as a *half-bisque*. Law 42.2.1 is replaced by this determination.

47.2 PLAYING A WRONG BALL The first sentence of Law 42.6 does not apply. If the *striker* plays a *wrong ball* in the first *stroke* of a non-bisque turn and the *error* is *rectified*, either player who could lawfully have played the first stroke of the turn may then play a *half-bisque* or a *bisque*.

47.3 PEELS Neither player of a side may *peel* the *partner's* ball through more than four hoops in the course of a game. This limit is modified for shortened games in accordance with Law 53.2.

C47 COMMENTARY: ORDINARY HANDICAP DOUBLES PLAY

C47.1 The method specified in Law 47.1 of determining the allocation of *bisques* (half of the difference between the aggregate handicaps of the two sides) can result in fractional allocations (a quarter or three-quarters of a bisque). A quarter is rounded up to a *half-bisque*, while three-quarters is rounded up to a whole bisque. As in handicap singles, Law 42.2.2 applies: a bisque may not be split into two half-bisques in handicap doubles play. Any bisques belong to the side and so can be taken by either of its players.

C47.2 **PLAYING A WRONG BALL** In handicap doubles a similar difficulty arises as in handicap singles with taking a *bisque* after a player of the side has started a non-bisque turn by playing a *wrong ball* (which in ordinary handicap doubles includes playing the *partner's* ball). The requirement in Law 42.1 that the bisque be played with the *striker's ball* of the preceding turn cannot apply and the situation is instead governed by Law 47.2. If the side takes a *half-bisque* or bisque, it may be played by either player who could lawfully have started the preceding non-bisque turn. There are three situations when there is no choice as to who takes the half-bisque or bisque, as described in paragraph C42.7 above.

C47.3 EXAMPLES

C47.3.1 Betty plays B in turn 1, Ron plays R in turn 2 and Ken then plays B (or R or Y) in turn 3. The *error* is *discovered* and *rectified*. K must be placed on an unoccupied spot on either *baulk-line* (see Law 27.2.2). If Betty and Ken now take a *bisque*, Ken must play it because Ken was the only player who could lawfully have played the initial *stroke* of turn 3.

C47.3.2 Betty lifts K at the start of a turn when her side is entitled to a wiring lift for K under Law 16. Betty then plays K from *baulk*. The *error* is *discovered* and *rectified*. If Betty and Ken now take a *bisque*, Ken must play it because K has been validly chosen as the *striker's ball* and he was the only player who could lawfully have played K.

C47.4 **PEELS** If a player *peels* the *partner's* ball through more than four hoops, the extra hoops are not scored (Law 47.3), though the play is otherwise lawful. The points are cancelled if the mistake is *discovered* at any time before the end of the game. If the clip was advanced, it must be correctly placed and the opponents may be entitled to a *replay* if they have been misled. The peeler's partner, however, would have no redress for being misled into running the wrong hoop by a wrongly placed clip and continuing to play after running the wrong hoop would be playing when not entitled under Law 26.

48 ALTERNATE STROKE LEVEL DOUBLES PLAY

48.1 **AN OUTLINE OF THE GAME** The game is played between two sides, each of two players. Subject to Laws 48.4 to 48.6 below, the players of a side play alternate *strokes* throughout each of the side's turns and from one turn to the next. Both players of the side must be present for the game to start and absence may be subject to sanctions as determined by tournament or match organisers.

48.2 **ASSISTANCE TO PARTNER** The *partner* may advise and instruct the *striker* and assist in the playing of a *stroke* by indicating the direction in which the mallet is to be swung and by placing balls, although this must not be at the cost of maintaining expedition in play (see Law 56.3). When a stroke is played, however, the partner must stand well clear of the striker and of any spot which might assist the striker in gauging the strength or direction of the stroke.

48.3 MODIFICATION OF TERMS

48.3.1 In these laws, where appropriate, the words "player" and "opponent" also include "side" and the word "*striker*" includes "*striker's partner*". The only such modification to the term "striker" in Law 29.1 (faults), however, is as set out in Law 48.3.2.

48.3.2 Law 29.1.11 is modified to read in part

... a fault is committed if, during the *striking period*, the *striker* touches any ball other than the *striker's ball* with the mallet or the *partner* touches any ball with a mallet;

and Law 29.1.12 is modified to read in part

... a fault is committed if, during the *striking period*, the *striker* or the *partner* touches any ball with any part of the *body*;

except that no fault is committed under either of these modified laws if the *striker's partner* moves, picks up or arrests a ball:

48.3.2.1 that is not relevant to the *stroke*; or

48.3.2.2 in accordance with Laws 5.3.2 (temporary removal of a ball) or 17.3.1 (ball remaining in play after making a *roquet*) or 22.3 (ball remaining in play when it scores a peg point).

48.4 PLAYING OUT OF SEQUENCE

48.4.1 A player who observes that another player is about to play out of sequence by playing two *strokes* consecutively or playing the first stroke of a turn after having played the last stroke of the side's previous turn must *forestall* play immediately.

48.4.2 If a player plays out of sequence as defined in Law 48.4.1, except when the player is required to play consecutive *strokes* under Laws 48.5 or 48.6, and the *error* is *discovered* before the *limit of claims*, the error is *rectified*.

48.4.3 The *strokes in error* must then be analysed to determine how play continues. For this purpose, the strokes in error shall be treated as though they were played by the correct players. If any of the turn-ending events set out in Law 7.6 have occurred during any of the strokes in error, the side's turn ends. Otherwise, the player who should have played the first stroke in error then plays.

48.4.4 If the *error* is *discovered* after the *limit of claims*, it is not *rectified* and play continues according to the sequence established during the *strokes in error*.

48.4.5 The *limit of claims* is when the offending side's third *stroke in error* is played.

48.5 **RECTIFICATION OF ERRORS** If *rectification* of an *error* other than under Law 48.4 requires a *stroke* to be *replayed*, the same player replays it. When rectification of an error results in the turn ending, the *partner* of the player who played the first *stroke in error* starts that side's next turn.

48.6 INTERFERENCES

- 48.6.1 If play is cancelled following *discovery* of an *interference* under Laws 31 to 33, the player who played the first affected *stroke* plays the next stroke to be played by the side.
- 48.6.2 If a *stroke* is to be *replayed* following *discovery* of an *interference* under Laws 34, 35 or 38.2, the player who played the affected stroke replays it.

48.7 RE-ESTABLISHING A SEQUENCE WHEN IT CANNOT BE DETERMINED WHICH PLAYER SHOULD PLAY

- 48.7.1 When an *error* is *rectified* or an *interference* *redressed* and it cannot be established which player played the last *stroke* before the error occurred or the interference affected play, the player who plays the side's next stroke shall be the *partner* of the player who played the side's last stroke before the error or interference was *discovered*.
- 48.7.2 When a side is about to begin a turn and it cannot be established which player played the last *stroke* of the side's previous turn, the opposing side shall choose which player is to play.

C48 COMMENTARY: ALTERNATE STROKE DOUBLES PLAY

C48.1 **AN OUTLINE OF THE ALTERNATE STROKE DOUBLES GAME** Each side in the game comprises two players and, unlike ordinary doubles, both players must be present from the start. Absence may be penalised by event organisers. The two players play alternate *strokes* throughout each turn of the side and from one turn to the next, with whichever ball the side decides should be the *striker's ball* for that turn, in the same way as in singles.

C48.2 **ASSISTANCE TO PARTNER** As with ordinary doubles, the *partner* may advise and assist the *striker* in the execution of *strokes* but when a stroke is played, the partner must stand well clear of any position that might guide the striker in playing the stroke. With that proviso, it is usual in alternate stroke doubles for both players of a side to be present on court throughout a side's turn. Any guidance and assistance the partner provides to the striker must not be at the cost of maintaining expedition in play and, as with ordinary doubles, excessive coaching may be considered a form of time wasting and subject to sanction under Law 63.5.

C48.3 **FAULTS COMMITTED BY THE STRIKER'S PARTNER** Law 29 (faults) is modified to make it a fault if the *striker's partner* touches any ball with a mallet or any part of the *body* during the *striking period*. Law 48.3.2 provides the same exemptions as are described in paragraph C45.3.2 above for the partner moving, stopping or picking up a ball in circumstances that have no bearing on the game.

C48.4 PLAYING OUT OF SEQUENCE

- C48.4.1 Playing out of sequence is an *error*, but is treated more leniently than playing the *wrong ball* (Law 48.4). Any player in the game who notices that a player is about to play out of sequence must *forestall* play immediately in accordance with Law 23.1. If a player plays out of sequence, despite the vigilance of the other three players, and the error is *discovered* before its *limit of claims*, which is when the third *stroke in error* is played, it is *rectified*.
- C48.4.2 The *strokes in error* must then be analysed to see whether any of the turn-ending events listed in Law 7.6 have occurred. For that purpose those strokes in error are treated as though the correct players played them. If no such event has occurred, the player who should have played the *stroke* that became the first stroke in error resumes the turn without penalty.
- C48.4.3 If the *error* is *discovered* after its *limit of claims*, it is not *rectified* and the sequence of play established by the *strokes in error* becomes the new valid sequence.

C48.5 RECTIFICATION OF ERRORS

- C48.5.1 If *rectification* of an *error* other than the out-of-sequence error covered by Law 48.4 requires a *stroke* to be *replayed*, the same player replays the stroke (i.e. the sequence of play is preserved). In practice, this applies only to the non-fatal instances of playing when a ball is *misplaced* covered by Laws 28.5 to 28.8.

C48.5.2 When *rectification* of an *error* results in the turn ending, the player who starts the side's next turn is the *partner* of the player who played the first *stroke in error* (i.e. the sequence of play is again preserved).

C48.6 INTERFERENCES

C48.6.1 If an *interference* under Laws 31 to 33 is remedied by cancelling play from the point where play was first affected by the interference, the player who played the first *stroke* that has been cancelled plays the side's next stroke (i.e. the sequence of play is preserved).

C48.6.2 Similarly, if a *stroke* has to be *replayed* due to an *interference* under Law 34 (*outside agency* or player interfering with a ball) or Law 35 (*outside agency* or opponent interfering with the playing of a stroke) or Law 38.2 (stroke affected by faulty equipment) the player who played the affected stroke must play the replayed stroke.

C48.7 RE-ESTABLISHING A SEQUENCE WHEN IT CANNOT BE DETERMINED WHICH PLAYER SHOULD PLAY

C48.7.1 If an *error* or *interference* that has a long *limit of claims* has to be *rectified* or remedied (e.g. playing a *wrong ball*, or playing when a pegged out ball has not been removed from the game or playing when misled), it may be difficult to work out which player is required to play the side's next *stroke* to maintain the alternate stroke sequence. If this cannot be established, Law 48.7 specifies that the player who plays the next stroke is the *partner* of the player who played the side's last stroke before the error or interference was *discovered*.

C48.7.2 If the players of a side about to begin a turn cannot remember who played the last *stroke* of their previous turn and it cannot otherwise be established (e.g. by consulting the opposition or spectators) which of them should play, the opposing side is required to decide which player must play. The law is designed to encourage players to remember their sequences!

49 ALTERNATE STROKE ADVANCED OR SUPER-ADVANCED DOUBLES PLAY

When a game is played under the conditions of alternate stroke advanced or super-advanced doubles play, Law 48 applies with the addition of Law 39 or Laws 40 and 41 respectively.

C49 COMMENTARY: ALTERNATE STROKE ADVANCED OR SUPER-ADVANCED DOUBLES PLAY

No comment required.

50 ALTERNATE STROKE HANDICAP DOUBLES PLAY

When a game is played under the conditions of alternate stroke handicap doubles play, Law 48 applies with the addition of Laws 42 to 44 and the following additional laws.

50.1 **NUMBER OF BISQUES TO BE GIVEN** The number of *bisques* given by the lower-handicapped side to the higher is half the difference between their aggregate handicaps. A fraction of a bisque above a half is counted as one bisque, a fraction below a half as a *half-bisque*. Law 42.2.1 is replaced by this determination.

50.2 **PLAYING A WRONG BALL** The first sentence of Law 42.6 does not apply. If the *striker* plays a *wrong ball* in the first *stroke* of a non-bisque turn and the *error* is *rectified*, the *partner* may then play a *half-bisque* or *bisque* with either ball of the side that could lawfully have been played in the first stroke of the turn.

50.3 **PEELS** There is no restriction on the number of hoops that either player of a side may score by *peeling*.

C50 COMMENTARY: ALTERNATE STROKE HANDICAP DOUBLES PLAY

C50.1 In alternate stroke handicap doubles, Law 48, governing alternate stroke doubles play, applies together with Laws 42 to 44, the laws governing handicap singles, with modifications set out in the remainder of Law 50.

C50.2 The number of *bisques* to be given in alternate stroke handicap doubles is determined in the same manner as in ordinary handicap doubles (see paragraph C47.1 above). In taking a *bisque*, the side must preserve the sequence of alternating stroke play from the preceding turn.

C50.3 **PLAYING A WRONG BALL** If a player plays a ball belonging to the opposing side in the first *stroke* of a non-*bisque* turn, Law 27 applies regardless of whether the player has played in sequence or out of sequence. If the *error* is *discovered* and *rectified*, Law 50.2 specifies that only the *partner* may then play a *half-bisque* or *bisque* if one is available. In that event the partner may play either ball of the side that could lawfully have been played in the first stroke of the turn.

C50.4 **PEELS** Since both players will be involved in scoring *hoop points* for both balls of the side, there is no restriction on the number of hoops that players in alternate stroke handicap doubles may score by *peeling* (see Law 50.3).

E SHORTENED GAMES

51 SHORTENED GAMES

51.1 **22-POINT GAME** The game is started with all the clips on hoop 3.

51.2 **18-POINT GAME** The following variations are permitted.

51.2.1 The game is started with all the clips on hoop 5.

51.2.2 The game is started with all the clips on hoop 1 and the peg point is the next point in order after hoop 8 (2-back).

51.2.3 This variation is for singles or alternate stroke doubles play only. The game is started with all the clips on hoop 1, but as soon as one of the balls of a side either scores hoop 1 for itself or is *peeled* through hoop 1 by an opponent, hoop 9 (3-back) becomes the *hoop in order* for its *partner ball* and the appropriate clip is moved to that hoop immediately. A ball cannot score hoop 1 by being *peeled* by its *partner ball*.

51.3 **14-POINT GAME** The game is started with all the clips on hoop 1 and the peg point is the next point in order after hoop 6.

51.4 **ROVER BALL** In all of the variations covered in Laws 51.1 to 51.3, a ball becomes a *rover ball* when it has scored all of the *hoop points* described in those variations.

C51 COMMENTARY: SHORTENED GAMES

C51.1 No comment is required on the 22-point and 14-point variants.

C51.2 18-POINT GAME

C51.2.1 The 7th Edition sees the deletion of the variant of the 18 point game in which the two centre hoops are removed, on the basis that it does not appear to be used anywhere. Of those that remain, the most common is where the game is started with all the clips on hoop 5. The second variant, in which the peg point is the next point in order after hoop 8 (2-back) may be favoured because it preserves the normal hoop sequence starting at hoop 1, thereby reducing the risk of confusion about the hoop sequence, while significantly shortening the game.

C51.2.2 The third variant, known as the hoops 1 and 9 variation, is described in Law 51.2.3 and may be used in singles or alternate stroke doubles, but not ordinary doubles. As soon as a ball of a side scores hoop 1 for itself as the *striker's ball*, or is *peeled* through hoop 1 by the opponent, hoop 9 (3-back) becomes the *hoop in order* for its *partner ball* and the corresponding clip is moved to that hoop. In the case of an Irish peel or half-jump of both balls of a side through hoop 1, the law is generous to the *striker*. Hoop 1 is scored by the *striker's ball* irrespective of the order in which the balls travel through the hoop. Note, however, that a ball cannot score hoop 1 by being *peeled* through it by its partner ball. This prevents confusion if the *striker's ball* then fails to score hoop 1 itself in the same *stroke* or subsequently.

52 ADVANCED PLAY IN SHORTENED GAMES

52.1 **22-POINT GAME** Law 39 (optional lift or contact in advanced play) applies unchanged.

52.2 **18-POINT GAME** Law 39 (optional lift or contact in advanced play) applies with the omission of Laws 39.4 and 39.5. The *lift hoops* are as specified in Law 39.1, except for the variation specified in Law 51.2.2, for which they are hoops 4 and 6.

52.3 **14-POINT GAME – LIFT VERSION** Law 39 (optional lift or contact in advanced play) applies with the omission of Laws 39.4 and 39.5 and with hoop 4 as the only *lift hoop*.

52.4 **14-POINT GAME – LIFT OR CONTACT VERSION** Law 39 (optional lift or contact in advanced play) applies with hoops 3 and 4 as the *lift hoops*.

C52 COMMENTARY: ADVANCED PLAY IN SHORTENED GAMES

C52.1 **22-POINT GAME** The *lift hoops* are the same as in the 26-point game: hoops 7 and 10 (1-back and 4-back) and the advanced play law (Law 39) applies unchanged.

C52.2 **18-POINT GAME** There is no contact option in any 18-point advanced play game. Law 39 applies with the omission of the parts covering the contact (Laws 39.4 and 39.5) and for the first and third variants (Laws 51.2.1 and 51.2.3) the *lift hoops* are the same as in the 26-point game: hoops 7 and 10 (1-back and 4-back). For the second variant (Law 51.2.2), the lift hoops are hoops 4 and 6.

C52.3 **14-POINT GAME** There are two variants of the 14-point advanced play game. In the first, known as the lift version, there is no contact option and Law 39 applies with the omission of Laws 39.4 and 39.5 and with hoop 4 as the only *lift hoop*. In the second, known as the lift or contact version, Law 39 applies in full with hoops 3 and 4 as the lift hoops.

53 HANDICAP PLAY IN SHORTENED GAMES

53.1 **BISQUES** The number of *bisques* to be given in a shortened game is the number that would be given under Law 42.2.1 in singles play, or Laws 47.1 or 50.1 in doubles play (before rounding), scaled down in accordance with Schedule 1.

53.2 **PEELS** In ordinary handicap doubles play, Law 47.3 is modified so that the number of permitted *peels* is reduced as follows.

53.2.1 22- or 18-point games: three hoops.

53.2.2 14-point games: two hoops.

C53 COMMENTARY: HANDICAP PLAY IN SHORTENED GAMES

No comment required.

PART 4 CONDUCT OF THE GAME

A GENERAL LAWS OF CONDUCT

54 THE STATE OF THE GAME

A player is entitled to ask the opponent about the *state of the game* at any time and the opponent must reply as fully as possible. If the opponent gives information that proves to be incorrect, Law 32 may apply.

C54 COMMENTARY: THE STATE OF THE GAME

C54.1 Either player may ask the opponent factual questions about the *state of the game* and the opponent is required to answer as fully as possible. The list of matters defining the term 'state of the game' in the Laws glossary is deliberately detailed but not exhaustive. There may be other examples of questions about the state of the game.

C54.2 If the opponent gives honest but erroneous information that misleads the *striker*, the striker may be entitled to a *replay* under Law 32. If the opponent gives deliberately misleading information, this is cheating and subject to penalty under the overriding law (Law 63), up to and including disqualification.

C54.3 The *state of the game* does not include information or advice about how to play a *stroke*. Neither does it include information or advice on the Laws or tournament regulations, although the opponent is under a duty to provide information on the Laws and regulations as one of the duties incurred by being jointly responsible for the conduct of the game under Law 55.

55 RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONDUCT OF THE GAME

55.1 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PLAYERS

- 55.1.1 The players are jointly responsible for the conduct of the game in the absence of a referee in charge and thereby incur duties as well as rights, as defined in Law 55.2. In doubles play, all four players share responsibility for the conduct of the game.
- 55.1.2 A player is not obliged to watch the game while the opponent is the *striker*, but ceases to have duties associated with the conduct of the game while not so watching. Should the opponent be absent from the vicinity of the court, the striker must ask a referee to assist in the situations specified in Law 55.3.

55.2 DUTIES OF A PLAYER

- 55.2.1 The *striker* must immediately cease play and announce any *error* or *interference* that the striker believes or suspects may have been committed. The striker retains this obligation even when a referee is active or a *stroke* is being watched under Law 55.4.1.
- 55.2.2 The opponent must immediately *forestall* play in accordance with Law 23 in relation to any *error* or *interference* that the opponent becomes aware of or suspects, notwithstanding that it may be to the opponent's disadvantage to do so.
- 55.2.3 Further examples of the duties of a player include, without limitation:
- 55.2.3.1 a player must immediately draw attention to a misplaced clip, subject to the restrictions on when a player should *forestall* specified in Law 23.3;
- 55.2.3.2 the opponent must inform the *striker* that the striker must complete a turn by playing another *stroke*, if the opponent observes the striker about to leave the court in the erroneous belief that the turn has ended (see Law 38.1);
- 55.2.3.3 in handicap play the opponent must similarly inform the *striker* of the obligation to complete a turn if the striker announces an intention of playing a *half-bisque* or *bisque* before having played all of the *strokes* the striker is already entitled to play (see Law 42.5);
- 55.2.3.4 a player must on request give the opponent any information concerning the *state of the game* (see Law 54).

55.3 CONSULTING A REFEREE OR THE OPPONENT

- 55.3.1 The *striker* must either ask a referee to become involved or consult the opponent and, when appropriate, invite the opponent to act jointly with the striker in each of the following situations:
- 55.3.1.1 before moving a ball to avoid interference in accordance with Laws 37.2 to 37.4; or
- 55.3.1.2 before temporarily removing a ball in accordance with Law 5.3.2 if it is in a *critical position*; or
- 55.3.1.3 before playing a *stroke* that may be a *critical stroke* following interference with a ball between strokes in accordance with Law 36.4; or
- 55.3.1.4 before testing, in a manner which might disturb a ball or other equipment, whether a ball has scored a *hoop point*, is in a position to score a hoop point, is

off the court, is entitled to a wiring lift, or will be in or out of contact with another ball when placed on the *yard-line*; or

55.3.1.5 before otherwise taking a close decision in accordance with Law 55.5.

55.3.2 If the opponent is consulted in accordance with Law 55.3.1 and requests adjudication, the *striker* must ask a referee to assist. Should no referee be available, the striker must arrange for an independent person to adjudicate or, failing that, ask the opponent to do so.

55.4 **QUESTIONABLE STROKES**

55.4.1 Before playing a *questionable stroke*, the *striker* must either consult the opponent about the need for adjudication or call a referee to adjudicate the *stroke*. If no referee is available but the opponent requests adjudication, the striker must arrange for an independent person to adjudicate or, failing that, ask the opponent to do so. The striker must inform whoever is adjudicating the stroke what the striker intends to do.

55.4.2 It is the *striker's* duty to take the initiative in this respect, but should the striker fail to do so, the opponent should *forestall* play (see Law 23.2.1 and Law 26 if the striker fails to cease play) and request adjudication.

55.4.3 If both the *striker* and the opponent fail to call a referee to adjudicate a *stroke* before it is played, the opponent may seek afterwards to have a fault declared by a referee. The referee may then award a fault only if satisfied that it was committed on the basis of:

55.4.3.1 facts about the *stroke* agreed by the *striker* and the opponent; or

55.4.3.2 the evidence of the *striker*; or

55.4.3.3 the referee's observations of the *stroke*, its effects and its outcome; or

55.4.3.4 the evidence of well-placed neutral witnesses, excluding the opponent, whom the referee chooses to consult believing that they have sufficient understanding of relevant laws.

55.5 **PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY OF THE STRIKER** The opponent must not follow the *striker* around the court and should allow most decisions to be made by the striker without reference to the opponent. If a close decision has to be made, however, and the opponent is in at least as good a position to give that decision as the striker, the striker must take the initiative and consult the opponent in accordance with Law 55.3 before continuing to play.

55.6 **WHEN THE PLAYERS' OPINIONS DIFFER**

55.6.1 If a ball has to be placed or replaced because of the carelessness of a player or if there has been interference by an *outside agency* that was not moved or removed in accordance with Law 34.6.1, the non-offending side's opinion should normally prevail unless the offending side is well placed to make a judgement and the non-offending side is not.

55.6.2 In other cases, the opinion of the player better placed to make a judgement is generally to be preferred. When the question is whether a ball has been hit or has moved, however, the opinion that there was contact or movement is generally to be preferred provided the player holding that opinion is well placed to make a judgement.

55.6.3 If there are any reliable witnesses present the players should agree to consult them to help resolve any differences, but no player may consult a witness without the express permission of the other. Either player may ask a referee to adjudicate.

C55 COMMENTARY: RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONDUCT OF THE GAME

C55.1 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PLAYERS

- C55.1.1 The 7th Edition makes the players jointly responsible for the conduct of the game in the absence of a referee in charge, but no longer uses the term 'referee of the game' as in previous Editions. By being jointly responsible for the conduct of the game, the players incur duties, as defined in Law 55.2, as well as having rights, including the right to be consulted (see section C55.3 below).
- C55.1.2 A player who is not watching the game while the opponent is the *striker* ceases to have duties associated with the conduct of the game. The player's right to be consulted in certain situations then devolves to an obligation on the *striker* to call a referee (see Law 55.1.2).

C55.2 DUTIES OF A PLAYER

- C55.2.1 Law 55.2.1 imposes an unqualified duty on the *striker* to announce any *error* or *interference* the *striker* 'believes or suspects may have been committed'. Note the word 'suspects'. Should the *striker* be at all unsure about the legitimacy of a *stroke* or whether preceding play has been in accordance with the Laws, the *striker* must cease play and consult the opponent or call a referee. The matter must be resolved before play resumes. The *striker* retains these obligations even when a referee is active for any reason or someone other than a referee is watching a *stroke*, as specified in Laws 55.2.1 and 55.4.1.
- C55.2.2 Law 55.2.2 similarly imposes a duty on the opponent to *forestall* play in relation to any *error* or *interference*, actual or suspected, which comes to the opponent's attention. The exercise of this duty by the opponent is expressly subject to the various parts of Law 23 (when the opponent is required to *forestall*, when the opponent is required not to *forestall* and the timing of *forestalling*). Note that Law 55.2.2 obliges the opponent to *forestall* even in circumstances that may be against the opponent's own interests.
- C55.2.3 Law 55.2.3 brings together in a non-exhaustive list examples of other duties of the *striker* and/or the opponent that are specified elsewhere in the Laws. These include:
- C55.2.3.1 the obligation on both sides to draw attention to a misplaced clip (Law 55.2.3.1 and paragraph C23.2.1.5 above);
 - C55.2.3.2 the opponent's obligation to inform the *striker* that the *striker's* turn has not ended if the *striker* leaves or is about to leave the court in the erroneous belief that it has ended (Law 38.1 and section C38.2 above);
 - C55.2.3.3 in handicap play the opponent's obligation to inform the *striker* that the *striker* must play one or more *strokes* to complete the current turn if the *striker* proposes to take a *half-bisque* or *bisque* prematurely (Law 55.2.3.3 and paragraph C42.6.2 above); and
 - C55.2.3.4 the obligation on both players to inform the opponent about the *state of the game* when asked (Law 55.2.3.4 and paragraph C54.1 above).

C55.3 CONSULTING A REFEREE OR THE OPPONENT

- C55.3.1 There are various places throughout the Laws where previous Editions required the *striker* to consult the opponent before carrying out some action (e.g. temporary removal of a ball to avoid interference, testing whether a ball is off the court or has run its hoop or is in a position to do so, playing a *questionable stroke* etc.). This often is not how the *striker* proceeds in practice: the *striker* may call a referee without bothering to consult the opponent first.
- C55.3.2 The 7th Edition recognises this as acceptable practice. In all laws where the *striker* was previously obliged to consult the opponent, that obligation has been replaced by a requirement to act in accordance with Law 55.3. That means either consulting the opponent, and if appropriate inviting the opponent to act jointly with the *striker*, or calling a referee to become involved (see Laws 5.3.2, 13.2, 15.8, 16.5.1, 20.5, 37.2, and 37.3). As described in paragraph C55.1.2 above, if the opponent is not available to be consulted then the *striker* must call a referee.
- C55.3.3 The 7th Edition adds a further obligation on the *striker* (see Law 55.3.2): if the opponent is consulted and requests adjudication, the *striker* must ask a referee to assist. If no referee is available, someone else, including the opponent if necessary, must be asked to act in the referee's place. The *striker* may not ignore any request from the opponent for adjudication.

C55.4 QUESTIONABLE STROKES

- C55.4.1 A *questionable stroke* is one for which either the *striker* or the opponent (not just the striker) suspects that the fairness or the effect may be doubtful (see the definition in the Laws glossary). The striker must either consult the opponent about the need for adjudication or call a referee to adjudicate before playing a questionable stroke (Law 55.4). These are the same options as are available to the striker in other circumstances under Law 55.3 – see section C55.3 above. If a referee is not available but the opponent asks for the *stroke* to be watched, the striker must arrange for an independent person to watch it or, failing all else, get the opponent to do so.
- C55.4.2 The law requires the *striker* to inform whoever is adjudicating what the striker intends to do. That does not oblige the striker to say how the *stroke* will be played – for example whether a hoop stroke will be played hard or gently. A wise striker, however, will provide as much information as possible so that the referee or other adjudicator is better prepared for what will happen, increasing the likelihood of the judgement being reliable.
- C55.4.3 A *questionable stroke* includes one where its effect may be in doubt, which may cover both dynamic and static questions. The dynamics of a questionable stroke include such matters as whether the *striker's ball roquets* a target ball in or very near a hoop when the target ball could move if the striker's ball hit only the hoop upright. Static positions prior to the *stroke* that may be relevant include, for example, whether a ball is in a position to run a hoop or whether hoop and roquet in the same stroke can occur.
- C55.4.4 A case where this law should be invoked more often is when the *striker* is aiming at balls close together on the *yard-line* – the target should be watched carefully to see which ball is hit. Another is where the striker is aiming to rush a ball off the court close to another on the yard-line – the position where the rushed ball crosses the *boundary* should be watched carefully to see whether a *cannon* will result. In the case of peg-outs it is to some extent a matter of local custom as to whether relatively short peg-outs are watched. It may sometimes be more appropriate for a rush of a *rover ball* to the peg to be watched, in case it just grazes the peg, rather than a subsequent short peg-out.
- C55.4.5 The *striker* has a duty to take the initiative and consult the opponent or call a referee before playing a *questionable stroke*. Should the striker not do so, the opponent is entitled to *forestall* play to ask for adjudication (Law 55.4.2) and the striker is then playing when not entitled if the opponent's request is ignored or not heard (Law 26 applies).
- C55.4.6 The 7th Edition introduces a change in adjudication practice in circumstances where both the *striker* and the opponent fail to call a referee to adjudicate a *stroke* before it is played. The opponent is entitled under Law 55.4.3 to seek to have a fault declared by a referee after the stroke has been played. A referee who is appealed to may award a fault post-facto if the referee is satisfied that it was committed on the basis of:
- C55.4.6.1 facts about the *stroke* on which the *striker* and the opponent are agreed (e.g. where balls involved in the stroke were before it was played and the type of stroke played); or
 - C55.4.6.2 evidence about the *stroke* provided by the *striker*; or
 - C55.4.6.3 any observation of the *stroke* that the referee made as it was played and observations of its effects and outcome after it has been played (e.g. the positions of the balls and any sign of court damage); or
 - C55.4.6.4 evidence provided by neutral witnesses (specifically excluding the opponent) whom the referee has reason to believe have sufficient understanding of the relevant laws and chooses to consult.
- C55.4.7 A referee should be cautious in exercising this power. It is not sufficient for the referee to suspect that there may have been a fault; the referee's judgement must meet the stronger standard of being satisfied that a fault was committed (Law 55.4.3).

C55.5 PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY OF THE STRIKER Law 55.5 prohibits the opponent from following the *striker* around the court and the striker is entitled to take most decisions without reference to the opponent. The striker must consult the opponent, however, if a close decision has to be taken and the opponent is at least as well placed as the striker to offer an opinion. If the opponent is concerned about the legality of some of the striker's *strokes*, typically *croquet strokes*, the opponent is entitled to ask for the appointment of a referee in charge, who can then monitor the legality of both players' strokes.

C55.6 WHEN THE PLAYERS' OPINIONS DIFFER

- C55.6.1 The 7th Edition specifies similar principles as earlier Editions for determining whose opinion is to be preferred when the players' opinions differ about a situation that has occurred, but it places greater emphasis on the importance of players being well placed to make a judgement. This can be expected to make few differences in practice, as it generally follows what players now consider reasonable practice.
- C55.6.2 A common situation is when a player is careless, or there is *interference* by an *outside agency* that the *striker* should have moved but did not, and as a consequence a ball has to be placed or replaced. In such circumstances, the opinion of the non-offender, the player who did not cause the problem, should normally prevail whenever the non-offender is well placed to make a judgement and also when neither side is well placed to do so. Only if the offending side is well placed to make a judgement but the non-offender is not should the offending side's opinion be considered preferable (Law 55.6.1).
- C55.6.3 If the question is whether a ball was hit or has moved, the opinion that there was contact or movement should generally prevail provided the player holding that opinion is well placed to make a judgement. This does not apply, however, in circumstances where a player is making unreasonable claims, such as claiming *roquets* that no-one else sees. In all other situations, the opinion of the player who is better placed to make a judgement is generally to be preferred, provided that opinion is reasonable.
- C55.6.4 Law 55.6.3, encouraging the players to agree to consult reliable witnesses to help resolve differences, is based on common-sense principles of fairness. Independent witnesses may not be consulted by one player without the express permission of the other. Should a player refuse to allow a witness to be consulted, however, the correct procedure is for the other player to call a referee, as a referee has the power to consult witnesses as necessary, overriding any objections from a player.

56 EXPEDITION IN PLAY

56.1 **GENERAL** The *striker* must position the balls and play the *strokes* of a turn with reasonable despatch. The opponent should anticipate as far as possible which ball will be the *striker's ball* for the next turn so that time is not wasted in approaching it at the start of the turn. A player who fails to play with reasonable despatch or deliberately plays more slowly in the latter stages of a time-limited game will be considered to be wasting time and action may be taken in accordance with Law 63.5.

56.2 **HANDICAP PLAY** In handicap play, the *striker* must indicate promptly at the end of a turn whether or not a *half-bisque* or *bisque* will then be played.

56.3 **DOUBLES PLAY** In all forms of doubles, time must not be wasted in prolonged discussion or instruction. In alternate stroke doubles, the *partner* should help speed up play by retrieving and placing balls and, so far as possible, being ready to play the next *stroke*.

56.4 **WIRING TEST** The restrictions on testing to determine whether a ball is wired specified in Law 16.5.1 must be respected and time must not be wasted in protracted examination of the situation.

C56 COMMENTARY: EXPEDITION IN PLAY

C56.1 Expedition in play is one of the thornier issues that can surround time-limited games. Croquet is not an aerobic activity and there is no requirement that players should sprint between *strokes* (although some do!). A walk that is not obviously dawdling is quite sufficient.

C56.2 Once the *striker* has reached the place from which the next *stroke* will be played, however, it should be played 'with reasonable despatch'. It is here that complaints arise when a player takes a seemingly interminable time to get ready to swing the mallet in earnest. Repeated false starts and re-stalking or interminable casting can raise the blood pressure of even the most patient of opponents.

C56.3 A nine-hoop break with a leave consists of 70 *strokes* at most and can generally be completed in 12 to 25 minutes, giving an average time per stroke of between 10 and 20 seconds. In practice, a referee is unlikely to take action until the average duration rises to at least 30 seconds per stroke (45 minutes for an all-round break) and should also be influenced by the tactical difficulties and court conditions the

striker faces. It may be argued that players differ greatly in their natural rhythms and that croquet is a game intended to be played with care. Nonetheless, if a time-limit is in operation, the opponent is entitled to consideration. It is noteworthy that some extraordinary accelerations in the pace of play have been seen in apparently slow players when a slender lead has become a deficit.

C56.4 Actions a referee should take in response to a complaint about time wasting have always been contentious, with the referee until now having only the general provisions of the overriding law for guidance. The 7th Edition adds a section to the overriding law (Law 63.5) specifying how a referee should investigate a complaint and options for the referee to use if the complaint is justified and a warning produces inadequate improvement. See section C63.6 below for details.

57 ADVICE AND AIDS

57.1 **ADVICE** A player is not entitled to receive advice from anyone other than the *partner* in doubles play but the player may take advantage of advice provided by the opponent in breach of Law 58.1. Situations where a player receives unsolicited information or advice from anyone who is not a participant in the game concerning the *state of the game* or any aspect of the player's play are covered by Laws 57.5 to 57.7.

57.2 **PLAYERS MUST NOT SEEK ADVICE** During a game, a player must not:

57.2.1 refer to information relevant to the game in the form of printed, handwritten, electronic or other prepared material except for the purpose of clarifying the laws, refereeing regulations, tournament regulations, or event conditions that apply to a circumstance that has arisen or may be about to arise; or

57.2.2 watch, listen to or read any commentary about the game; or

57.2.3 seek advice from anyone who is not a participant in the game on any aspect of the game, except that:

57.2.3.1 the player may seek information about the Laws or *state of the game* from an active referee or a timekeeper; and

57.2.3.2 the two sides may agree to call a referee or ask an observer about the *state of the game* or a situation that has occurred when they are uncertain about what has occurred or the laws applicable to the situation; or

57.2.4 seek or accept coaching from anyone except the *partner* in doubles.

57.3 **PENALTIES FOR A PLAYER SEEKING ADVICE** If a player is found to be in breach of Law 57.2, a referee appealed to should impose a penalty:

57.3.1 as recommended in Law 63.6.1 if the player is either the *striker* or the *striker's partner* in doubles; or

57.3.2 as recommended in Law 63.6.2 if the player is an opponent

unless the situation is such that the referee decides that a different penalty would be more appropriate.

57.4 **SPECTATORS SHOULD NOT PROVIDE ADVICE**

57.4.1 Spectators, and in particular fellow team members or team officials in a teams' competition and other competitors in a tournament, should not provide advice to the players in a game concerning any aspect of the game and should refrain from making comments about the play that could provide advice in a manner likely to be overheard by a player.

57.4.2 Should such advice be provided, whether deliberately or inadvertently, by team members or team officials when the game is part of a team competition, the recipient of the advice may not act on that advice.

57.4.3 Should such advice be provided by fellow competitors or other spectators, the tournament manager or the tournament referee may take action in accordance with tournament regulations or event conditions. Spectators, including fellow

competitors, infringing this law may also be asked to move from the vicinity of the players.

57.5 UNSOLICITED ADVICE THAT AN ERROR OR INTERFERENCE HAS BEEN COMMITTED

- 57.5.1 If someone other than the *partner* in doubles, the opponent or a duly authorised referee informs:
- 57.5.1.1 a player of an *error* committed by the player, and does so after the player has quitted the court believing that the requirements of Law 7.5.1 for ending a turn have been met, the player must not declare the error; or
 - 57.5.1.2 the *striker* of an *error* committed by the striker, the striker must immediately declare the alleged error; or
 - 57.5.1.3 the opponent that the *striker* has allegedly committed an *error*, the opponent must immediately *forestall* play, subject to the restrictions specified in Law 23.3; or
 - 57.5.1.4 a player that an *interference* under Laws 31 to 33 has been committed, the player must immediately declare the alleged interference.
- 57.5.2 In Laws 57.5.1.2, 57.5.1.3 and 57.5.1.4, the claimed *error* or *interference* must be investigated. If the claim is found to be correct and the error's or interference's *limit of claims* has not passed, it must be dealt with. The overriding law (Law 63 and in particular Law 63.4) must then be applied when necessary to restore the balance of the game as nearly as possible to its state before the unsolicited information or advice was given.

57.6 UNSOLICITED ADVICE THAT A MISTAKE IS ABOUT TO BE COMMITTED

- 57.6.1 Notwithstanding Law 57.1, should the *striker* receive unsolicited information or advice that the striker is about to play when not entitled, commit an *error* under Law 28 that does not carry an end of turn penalty, or involve a ball that is an *outside agency* in the play, the striker may act on that information or advice.
- 57.6.2 Should the *striker* receive unsolicited information or advice that the striker is about to run a wrong hoop, play a *wrong ball*, or play a *croquet stroke* involving a *dead ball*, the striker must inform the opponent that the information or advice has been received. The striker may act on that information or advice but if it is correct may not score any further points in that turn.
- 57.6.3 Both the *striker* and the opponent are entitled to ask a referee to act under the overriding law (Law 63 and in particular Law 63.4.6) to restore the balance of the game should they consider that their interests have been unduly affected by the unsolicited information or advice and the remedies prescribed under Laws 57.6.1 or 57.6.2.

57.7 OTHER UNSOLICITED ADVICE Should a player receive unsolicited information or advice relevant to the game or the player's play not covered by Laws 57.5 or 57.6, the player must inform the opponent. Both the *striker* and the opponent are entitled to ask a referee to act under the overriding law (Law 63 and in particular Law 63.4.10) to restore the balance of the game should they consider that their interests have been unduly affected by the unsolicited information or advice.

57.8 USING ARTIFICIAL AIDS The *striker* may not make use of artificial aids to assist in placing balls for a *stroke*, excepting the use of material to assist in making a ball hold its position in accordance with Law 5.3.3.

57.9 THE USE OF HEADPHONES

- 57.9.1 The *striker* may not wear headphones or earplugs capable of receiving advice electronically from an outside source unless the functionality enabling receipt of such advice is disabled while the game is in progress. The use of hearing aids by a player

who normally wears them is not restricted by this law except that functionality enabling receipt of advice electronically must be disabled while the game is in progress unless the player receives permission from an event's manager to use such functionality during the event.

57.9.2 The *striker* may not use headphones or earplugs in a manner that makes it difficult to communicate with the *striker* for purposes such as *forestalling*. A player infringing this law may be required to remove headphones or earplugs by a referee at the referee's own initiative or in response to a request from another player that the referee considers justifiable.

57.10 **MARKERS** No mark or marker may be made or placed inside or outside the court to assist the *striker* in gauging the strength or direction of a *stroke* or in placing a ball for a *stroke*, other than as follows:

57.10.1 the *striker's* mallet or that of the *partner* in doubles play may be used as a marker before the *stroke* starts; and

57.10.2 the *striker's partner* in doubles play may act as a marker before the *stroke* starts but must stand clear in accordance with Laws 45.2 or 48.2 when the *stroke* is played; and

57.10.3 ball markers may be used to mark the position of a ball that must be temporarily removed or may have to be replaced.

57.11 **TRIAL BALL** During a game a player must not use a ball as a trial ball for any purpose other than as part of the lawful positioning of a ball for a *stroke* or to permit the discharge of duties associated with the conduct of the game.

C57 COMMENTARY: ADVICE AND AIDS

C57.1 This law deals with the issues raised when a third party interferes with a game by announcing that an *error* or other mistake has been committed or is about to be committed or by providing other types of advice, or when a player seeks advice in any form. The settled policy is that croquet is a private contest between the players and that a game should not be influenced by the eyes, ears or intelligence of other people.

C57.2 Law 57 has been substantially expanded in the 7th Edition, with new or substantially modified sections covering the following topics:

C57.2.1 a player must not seek advice and may be penalised for doing so (Laws 57.2 and 57.3);

C57.2.2 encouragement of spectators not to provide advice (Law 57.4);

C57.2.3 in a team competition team members or officials should not provide advice to a player and if they do so, how the player must handle the receipt of that advice (Law 57.4);

C57.2.4 what the *striker* should do upon receiving unsolicited advice that the *striker* is about to commit an *error* or make some other mistake (Law 57.6);

C57.2.5 what a player (the *striker* or the opponent) should do on receiving other unsolicited advice – e.g. advice that amounts to coaching (Law 57.7); and

C57.2.6 the use of headphones or earplugs by the *striker* (Law 57.9).

Where appropriate, the overriding law (Law 63) has also been expanded to provide options for a referee responding to breaches of these laws.

C57.3 There are exceptions to the general strictures on a player seeking or receiving advice. The *partner* in a doubles game is always entitled to provide advice (Law 57.1). A 'duly authorised referee', a term used in Law 57.5 to mean one who is officiating in some proper role (not an onlooker who just happens to be a referee), may provide advice related to the referee's duties or concerning an adjudication the referee has made or is about to make. There is a further exception, specified in Law 57.1, if the opponent volunteers advice in breach of Law 58.1. Although a player is not entitled to ask for such advice, it would be unfair to prohibit the player from doing something that may have been the player's intended *line of play* anyway. The reason for prohibiting one player from giving advice to the other is simple. Such behaviour, even if well-intentioned, can be resented as patronising and overbearing. It can also be a form of gamesmanship which is simply psychological cheating.

C57.4 Law 57 sets out the prohibitions on a player seeking advice or acting on received advice. The penalties that may be imposed for breaching Law 57, however, are set out in the overriding law, Law 63. This separation of offences and penalties gives players an avenue to appeal any decision taken in respect of a breach of Law 57. Refereeing regulations allow a player to appeal any decision taken under the overriding law to the referee of the tournament, whose decision is final.

C57.5 PLAYERS MUST NOT SEEK ADVICE

- C57.5.1 Law 57.2 prohibits a player from referring during a game to information in any form that could assist the player either in the playing of *strokes* or in deciding what *line of play* to follow. The player is entitled, however, to seek clarification of how the Laws, tournament regulations or event conditions apply to a situation that has arisen or may be about to arise.
- C57.5.2 Given the increasing availability of online commentaries or live video feeds, Law 57.2 also prohibits a player from accessing any such commentary or live feed during the game.
- C57.5.3 A player may not seek advice during a game from anyone who is not a participant, except that the player may ask an active referee (i.e. one who has been asked to adjudicate a *stroke* or resolve a situation) about the Laws or *state of the game* and may consult a timekeeper about the amount of time remaining. In addition, the two sides in a game may agree to consult a referee or other observer about a situation when they are uncertain about what has occurred or how the Laws apply to that situation.
- C57.5.4 Finally, a player must not seek or accept coaching from anyone, other than the *partner* in doubles, during a game. Custom dictates that, except in a tournament or match, this restriction can be set aside by agreement between the players to allow coaching to take place.

C57.6 PENALTIES FOR A PLAYER SEEKING ADVICE

- C57.6.1 If a player acts in breach of any aspect of Law 57.2 and the opponent complains, a referee can impose an appropriate penalty. Law 57.3 directs the referee to the recommended penalties in Law 63.6 (see section C63.7 below) but also gives the referee the authority to impose any alternative penalty the referee considers appropriate.

C57.7 SPECTATORS SHOULD NOT PROVIDE ADVICE

- C57.7.1 When a game is part of a team competition, it is important that fellow team members and team officials should not say anything to a player about any aspect of the game and should not comment on the play in any way likely to be overheard by a player (either the *striker* or the opponent sitting on the sidelines) (Law 57.4.1). It is acceptable, of course, for someone to ask whether a player would like a drink of water or other improvement in comfort! Should a team member or team official act in breach of this law, the player receiving the advice may not act on that advice (Law 57.4.2). This is the same restriction as applies in Golf Croquet.
- C57.7.2 Law 57.4.1 also states that other spectators should not similarly provide advice or make comments likely to be overheard. It must be accepted, of course, that the Laws cannot regulate the behaviour of someone who is neither a participant in the game nor a team member or official. Nevertheless, a spectator infringing this law may be politely asked to move away from the players. Law 57.4.3 makes it plain that the restrictions specified in Law 57.4.1 apply also to fellow competitors in an event. They should have less excuse for contravening Law 57.4 than other casual spectators.

C57.8 UNSOLICITED ADVICE THAT AN ERROR OR INTERFERENCE HAS BEEN COMMITTED

- C57.8.1 Law 57.5.1 specifies how a player must act upon receiving advice from someone not entitled to provide it that the player or the player's opponent has already made an *error* or committed an *interference* in four different situations.
- C57.8.2 First, a player is advised of an alleged *error* the player committed during a turn after the player has quitted the court believing that the turn has validly ended (Law 57.5.1.1). The law forbids the player from declaring the error. The rationale for this is that if the opponent has already begun the next turn, any error will have gone past its *limit of claims*. If the opponent has not begun the next turn, however, the opponent may *discover* the error before playing a *stroke* (which would mean that certain errors could still be *rectified*). The law means that in all circumstances the unsolicited advice has no bearing on the balance of the game. The person providing the advice could be politely rebuked for interfering.

- C57.8.3 Secondly, the *striker* is still on the court when informed by a spectator of an *error* allegedly committed during the current turn (Law 57.5.1.2). This recognises that the unsolicited advice places the striker in an impossible position if it is correct and if the *limit of claims* has not passed. The only logical way of continuing the game is to cease play, *rectify* the error and then ask a referee to restore the balance of the game (see section C57.9 below).
- C57.8.4 Thirdly, the *striker* is still on the court when a spectator interferes by informing the opponent that the striker has allegedly committed an *error* (Law 57.5.1.3). This recognises that the spectator's advice places the opponent in an impossible position if it is correct and the *limit of claims* has not passed. How does the opponent deal with subsequent *strokes in error* and what does the opponent do if the striker commits a different error in consequence of the first error? The only logical way of continuing the game is to *forestall* play, *rectify* the error and then ask a referee to restore the balance of the game (see section C57.9 below).
- C57.8.5 While Law 57.5.1.2 unconditionally requires the *striker* to declare an alleged *error* (fatal or non-fatal) that someone has improperly informed the striker about, Law 57.5.1.3 requires the opponent, similarly informed, to act in accordance with Law 23.3. When the alleged error is fatal, or when it is non-fatal and no turn-ending mistake is imminent, the opponent must *forestall* in respect of the alleged error. If the opponent has been improperly informed that a non-fatal error has occurred, however, and is also aware that the striker may be about to make one of the fatal mistakes listed in Law 23.3, the opponent is required not to forestall immediately. The informant should be politely rebuked and the opponent may act as if the person had not spoken.
- C57.8.6 Fourthly, a spectator tells either player that an *interference* under Laws 31 to 33 has occurred (Law 57.5.1.4). The spectator tells one of the players that:
- C57.8.6.1 a ball has been improperly removed or not removed from the game – Law 31; or
 - C57.8.6.2 a ball or clip is *misplaced* in a way that has misled the *striker* – Law 32; or
 - C57.8.6.3 an *outside agency* ball has been brought into the game – Law 33.

In each case, the only logical way of proceeding is to cease play or *forestall*, correct the interference and ask a referee to restore the balance of the game (see section C57.9 below).

C57.9 THE BALANCE OF THE GAME

- C57.9.1 In all of the situations covered by Laws 57.5.1.1 to 57.5.1.4, the alleged *error* or *interference* must be investigated and, if correct and the *limit of claims* has not passed, it must be dealt with. Law 57.5.2 then requires the overriding law (Law 63) to be applied as necessary to restore the balance of the game.
- C57.9.1.1 The balance of the game will usually not be disturbed if the *error* is one of the non-fatal ones covered by Laws 28.5 to 28.8. Following *rectification*, the *striker* is either then entitled to continue the turn, or something happened following the error to end the striker's turn under Law 7.6 and that would likely have been evident to the players.
 - C57.9.1.2 If the unsolicited advice related to a fault committed by the *striker* that neither side had noticed, and a referee concludes that it would have been unlikely to be noticed, the referee could decide that ending the turn would be inappropriate. The referee could use the overriding law to give a different decision (see paragraph C63.5.2 below).
 - C57.9.1.3 For fatal *errors* covered by Laws 26, 27 and 28.4 that have a longer *limit of claims*, it will be difficult to be sure that the error would not have been noticed by one of the players. It is then difficult to decide what effect the spectator's intervention may have had on the play. A referee may need the wisdom of Solomon in deciding how the overriding law should be applied to restore the balance of the game.
 - C57.9.1.4 It may similarly be difficult to decide what the effect would be of the unsolicited disclosure of an *interference* under Laws 31 or 32 and a referee may face a similarly difficult task in deciding what action to take to restore the balance of the game. The involvement of an *outside agency* in the game (Law 33) may be more likely to be noticed by the players and remedying it may accordingly be more straightforward.
- C57.9.2 The 7th Edition provides specific guidance (in Law 63.4) on options a referee should consider in deciding how to restore the balance of the game (see paragraphs C63.5.1 to C63.5.3 below). This is the first time the Laws have included such options (non-prescriptive, admittedly) rather than leaving action solely to the discretion of a referee.

C57.10 UNSOLICITED ADVICE THAT A MISTAKE IS ABOUT TO BE COMMITTED The 6th Edition stated that the *striker* should not take advantage of unsolicited advice unless it came from the opponent. No other guidance was provided, however, on how the striker should act upon receiving advice about an imminent *error* or other mistake. The 7th Edition provides guidance on how the striker should proceed and action open to either player in a game who considers that the balance of the game has been disrupted by the advice.

C57.10.1 If the *striker* is advised about an imminent mistake that would not of itself have the effect of ending the striker's turn, the striker may act on that advice (Law 57.6.1). This occurs if the advice is that the striker is about to play when not entitled (i.e. the turn has ended anyway), or is about to commit one of the non-fatal *errors* covered by Laws 28.5 to 28.8, or is about to involve an *outside agency* in play (an *interference* covered by Law 33).

C57.10.2 By contrast, if the *striker* is advised about an imminent mistake that would end the turn, Law 57.6.2 requires the striker to inform the opponent. The striker may act on the advice but if it is correct must complete the turn without scoring any further points.

C57.10.3 In either of these situations, either side is entitled to ask a referee to restore the balance of the game, using the overriding law, if that side considers its interests have been adversely affected by the advice and the remedies provided by Laws 57.6.1 and 57.6.2. See paragraphs C63.5.4 to C63.5.6 below for the options available to the referee.

C57.11 OTHER UNSOLICITED ADVICE If either player in a game receives other advice, i.e. advice not related to a past or imminent mistake but relevant to the game or the player's play, Law 57.7 requires the player to inform the opponent about the advice. An example might be advice such as "you haven't used Blue yet" when it looks as though the *striker* is about to end the turn. Again, a referee may be asked to restore the balance of the game using the overriding law by either player who considers the player's interests may have been harmed by the advice. See paragraph C63.5.7 below for the options available to the referee.

C57.12 THE USE OF HEADPHONES This is a new law in the 7th Edition dealing with problems that arise when a player may consider that the opponent is receiving advice through headphones or when the wearing of headphones is creating communications difficulties. Only a referee is permitted to act to require headphones to be removed, to avoid perceptions of gamesmanship if a player were permitted to deal with the opponent directly.

C57.13 MARKS AND MARKERS The *striker* may not make or place a mark to help judge the strength or direction of a *stroke*, but may make use of any pre-existing mark (e.g. an irregularity on the turf or a daisy), or a mallet (provided the mallet is removed before the stroke is played). This includes use of the mallet as a set-square to align the striker's ball for a take-off. The exception stated in Law 57.10.3 to the general prohibition allows markers to be used to mark the position of a ball that may need to be replaced. Plastic golf markers are generally preferred; coins should not be used because of the risk of serious damage to mower blades if they are left on the court.

C57.14 TRIAL BALLS Similarly, the *striker* must not use a ball to help decide how to play a *stroke* or whether the intended stroke is playable, or to test the clearance of the ball in a hoop. Again, there is an exception if the ball is being used by a player carrying out an adjudication as a referee. The phrase "other than as part of the lawful positioning of a ball for a stroke" means that a *ball in hand* can be placed in any of its possible positions to decide the optimal one, but not, for instance, placed against a hoop upright to test whether a wiring lift might be about to be conceded or whether another ball also resting against the upright can be rushed in a desired direction.

58 MISCELLANEOUS LAWS OF CONDUCT

58.1 INTERRUPTING THE STRIKER The opponent must not interrupt, distract, interfere with or offer advice to the *striker* except to *forestall* play in accordance with Law 23.2. If the opponent does so, the overriding law (Law 63) may apply and the striker may take advantage of any such advice.

58.2 PRESENCE ON COURT The opponent must not ordinarily remain on the court when the *striker* is playing or move onto it until the striker's turn has ended and, in handicap play, until the striker has indicated an intention not to play a *half-bisque* or *bisque*. This need not apply if play has reached a stage where the players have reasonable expectations that turns will comprise only one or two *strokes*.

C58 COMMENTARY: MISCELLANEOUS LAWS OF CONDUCT

C58.1 The reason for the prohibition in Law 58.1 on the opponent providing advice to the *striker* has been covered in paragraph C57.3 above.

B SPECIAL LAWS

59 DOUBLE-BANKED GAMES

59.1 **GENERAL** More than one game may be played concurrently on one court using differently coloured sets of balls. The players, balls, clips and mallets of one game are *outside agencies* with respect to the other game.

59.2 **PRECEDENCE** Except when a ball in a *critical position* may interfere with play in the other game as specified in Law 59.3.2, precedence should normally be given to players in the following order:

- 59.2.1 to a player who will not require balls from another game to be marked and moved;
- 59.2.2 to a player who is most likely to get clear of the relevant area first;
- 59.2.3 to a player who is making a break;
- 59.2.4 to a player of a game that is time limited and has less than 15 minutes remaining; if both games are in that state, to the player whose game has less time remaining.

59.3 **MARKING BALLS** If a ball from another game might interfere with a player's next *stroke*:

- 59.3.1 if it is not in a *critical position*, the permission of the players of the other game must be obtained, provided they are in the vicinity of the court, so that it may be temporarily removed after its position has been marked;
- 59.3.2 if it is in a *critical position*, the player should normally interrupt the turn until it is moved in the normal course of play in the other game. The ball's position may, however, be marked by a referee if available or one of the players, provided the players of the other game who are available to be consulted give their permission, and it may then be temporarily removed.

59.4 ADDITIONAL LAWS OF CONDUCT

- 59.4.1 The players of each game should be aware of the course of play in the other game, especially when stepping onto the court. In particular, they should avoid crossing another player's line of aim. Interference by balls or players of the other game is dealt with under Laws 34 and 35.
- 59.4.2 All players should carry suitable ball markers.
- 59.4.3 In doubles play, the *striker's partner* should be ready to mark balls in either game on the court.
- 59.4.4 One game should not normally be started within five minutes of the start of the other game.

C59 COMMENTARY: DOUBLE-BANKED GAMES

C59.1 This law sets out procedures to be followed for the smooth running of *double-banked games* on the same court. The 7th Edition has changed Law 59.2, specifying how to decide which game should take precedence when both require the same area of a court. The new order is aimed at minimising disruption to either game and giving precedence to a game that is getting close to its time-limit.

C59.2 The 7th Edition also recognises (in Law 59.3.2) what has become increasingly common practice of carefully marking and removing a ball in a *critical position* when it is holding up a *double-banked game* and is not imminently to be moved as part of the play in its game. The players in the game to which the ball belongs who are available to be consulted must give permission for removing the ball.

C59.3 A player who wishes to mark a double-banked ball and intends to consult only the *striker* in that game should be careful. The position of the ball may not appear to be *critical*, but in fact it may be for wiring purposes and the striker in the other game may be unaware of the fact.

60 TOURNAMENT AND MATCH PLAY

In tournaments and matches the following additional laws apply.

60.1 **REGULATIONS FOR TOURNAMENTS** The laws are subject to any provisions in the current tournament regulations published by the governing body under whose jurisdiction the tournament or match is taking place, or in event conditions published under them.

60.2 **HOOP DIMENSIONS** The hoops shall be set according to the conditions advertised for the event. Hoops with larger uprights and crowns may also be specified.

60.3 **QUESTIONABLE STROKES** A referee must always be called if available before a *questionable stroke* is played and to decide all disputes. If both the *striker* and the opponent fail to call a referee before what the opponent should have recognised as a questionable stroke, the opponent may appeal in accordance with Law 55.4.3 or on a question of law.

60.4 **TESTING** The players should call a referee to perform any test normally carried out by the players. During such a test both players are entitled to be on the court to watch, provided they do not interfere, and either has the right of appeal to the Tournament Referee if that player believes the test is being conducted incorrectly.

60.5 **REPEATED FAULTS** If the opponent believes that the *striker* is repeatedly committing faults in *strokes* that would not ordinarily require the presence of a referee, the opponent should inform the striker and call a referee to watch a stroke or series of strokes or to take charge of the game temporarily. The striker has no justification for taking offence, as players may genuinely differ as to what constitutes a fault.

60.6 **IMPASSE** An impasse exists when neither side is willing to make significant progress. Impasses are resolved according to the procedure set out in Appendix 7.

60.7 **DOUBLE-BANKED GAMES** *Double-banked* games are additionally subject to any relevant provisions in the tournament regulations.

C60 COMMENTARY: TOURNAMENT AND MATCH PLAY

C60.1 Law 60.1 makes all of the Laws subject to provisions of the tournament regulations applicable to an event. This is a change from the 6th Edition, which excluded the overriding law from being subject to tournament regulations. The ACLC could see no good reason for this exclusion.

C60.2 **IMPASSES** The procedure for dealing with an impasse, previously included as an official ruling in the 6th Edition, has been included unchanged as an appendix to the 7th Edition Laws.

C60.3 **TESTING** Both players have the right to observe a referee conduct any test, although they must not get in the way nor appear to be pressuring the referee. Either player is entitled to appeal if the player believes that the Laws are being incorrectly applied by using an invalid procedure, but not just because the player holds a different opinion about the outcome of a test validly undertaken.

61 TIME-LIMITED GAMES

61.1 PROCEDURE WHEN TIME EXPIRES

61.1.1 When a game is time-limited, the players should arrange for an independent person or, failing that, one of themselves to be responsible for announcing audibly that the time limit has been reached.

61.1.2 For the sole purpose of determining whether the *striker's* turn ends before or after time is called, the striker's turn ends and the opponent's turn begins as soon as the striker plays the last *stroke* of the turn, subject to Laws 61.1.3 to 61.1.5 concerning the *discovery of errors* and *interferences*.

61.1.3 If the *striker* plays the last *stroke* of a turn and it is then *discovered* before the first stroke of the next turn is played that the striker has committed an *error* under Laws

26 to 29 for which the *limit of claims* has not passed, for the purpose of Law 61.1.2 the striker's turn does not end until the error has been dealt with.

- 61.1.4 In alternate stroke doubles, if a side plays the last *stroke* of a turn and it is then *discovered* before the first stroke of the next turn is played that the side has committed an *error* under Law 48.4 for which the *limit of claims* has not passed, for the purpose of Law 61.1.2 the side's turn does not end until the error has been dealt with.
- 61.1.5 For the purpose of Law 61.1.2, if a *stroke* has to be *replayed* to remedy an *interference* under Laws 31 to 35 or Law 38, the time remaining when the replayed stroke is played is reset to what it was when the original stroke was played.
- 61.1.6 After time has expired, play continues for an extension period in which the *striker* completes the turn in progress and, unless the game has been won in accordance with Law 7.3.1 in that turn, the opponent plays one subsequent turn.
- 61.1.7 At the end of the extension period, if the game has not been won in accordance with Law 7.3.1, the side for which the greater number of points has been scored is the winner. If the scores are equal, play continues and the side for which the next point is scored is the winner, with any points scored subsequently in the *stroke* being ignored.

61.2 HANDICAP PLAY

- 61.2.1 No *half-bisque* or *bisque* may be played at the end of either of the two turns that comprise the extension period. If play continues after the end of the extension period under Law 61.1.7, any half-bisque or bisque may then be played.
- 61.2.2 For the purpose of this law, a *half-bisque* or *bisque* is played when the first *stroke* of that turn is played. Accordingly, if a player indicates an intention to play a half-bisque or bisque but does not play its first stroke before time is called, the half-bisque or bisque has not been played and the opponent's turn began before time was called.

61.3 RESTORATION OF TIME

- 61.3.1 **ERRORS** Time is not restored following *discovery* of an *error*, whether before or after its *limit of claims*, except in the circumstances covered by Law 61.4.
- 61.3.2 **INTERFERENCES** Time is restored if an *interference* under Laws 31 to 35 or Law 38 is *discovered* before its *limit of claims*.

61.4 **SUSPENSION OF TIME** Unless otherwise specified in tournament regulations or event conditions, time is suspended only if play ceases for any of the following reasons:

- 61.4.1 **REFEREEING** a refereeing event such as resetting equipment or repairing damage, but not normally for testing for wiring nor merely when a referee is called to watch a *stroke*;
- 61.4.2 **LOST BALL** a lost ball being searched for or replaced;
- 61.4.3 **PLAYER UNAVAILABLE** a player having been called away on official tournament duties or becoming unable to play owing to illness or injury;
- 61.4.4 **ADJOURNMENT** the game being pegged down or the players taking a meal break;
- 61.4.5 **OTHER DELAY** any other event or situation, including weather and disruption by *double-banking*, that leads to a delay of at least 5 minutes.

C61 COMMENTARY: TIME-LIMITED GAMES

C61.1 The 7th Edition has added to the Laws the long-standing provisions of various tournament regulations concerning time-limits. The well-known provisions of the time-limit regulation are retained, with the addition of a law concerning how the *discovery* of an *error* or *interference* affects the decision

about when the change-over of turns occurs and provisions specifying when a game's time may be suspended.

C61.2 In time-limited games, Law 61.1.2 specifies that, for the sole purpose of determining who is in play when time expires, a turn ends and the next turn simultaneously begins when the *striker* plays the last *stroke* of the turn or declares it to have been played when entitled to make such a declaration. This gives a more precise definition than Law 7.5 (which may depend on when a ball comes to rest) and avoids an undignified scramble to replace balls and place clips.

C61.3 This specification of how the change-over of turns occurs must be modified in the rare instances when it is *discovered* after the *striker* has played the last *stroke* of a turn that an *error* or *interference* has occurred and its *limit of claims* has not passed. If an error under Laws 26 to 29 is discovered, the turn does not end until the error has been dealt with (which usually but not always means until it has been *rectified*) (Law 61.1.3). The same applies to the discovery of the error of playing out of sequence under Law 48.4 in alternate stroke doubles (Law 61.1.4). If an interference is discovered and remedying it requires a stroke to be *replayed*, the time remaining in the game must be reset to what it was when the original stroke was played (Law 61.1.5).

C61.4 **HANDICAP PLAY** Because a *half-bisque* or *bisque* may not be played at the end of either of the two turns that comprise the extension period (Law 61.2.1), it is necessary to specify when a half-bisque or bisque is played for the purposes of the time-limit law. Regardless of when a player indicates an intention to take a half-bisque or bisque, the half-bisque or bisque is played only when the first *stroke* of that extra turn is played (Law 61.2.2). A player who fails to play the first stroke of the extra turn before time expires loses that opportunity to take the half-bisque or bisque. That also means that the opponent's next turn began before time was called.

C61.5 **WHEN TIME MAY BE SUSPENDED** A game's time may be suspended only when out-of-the-ordinary events occur (Law 61.4). This does not include when a referee is required to carry out normal duties, including a wiring test. Time may be suspended, however, if the referee is required to obtain additional equipment for a test from somewhere else in a venue, or is required to reset or replace equipment or repair court damage. If a player in a game is called away to act as a referee in another game, time may be suspended in that player's game under Law 61.4.3 while the player is absent and it is the player's turn to play. The other reasons why time may be suspended are obvious, but note the requirement that a miscellaneous delay (weather, a hold-up for double banking etc.) must last at least 5 minutes before time may be suspended. Note also that the provisions of Law 61.4 may be varied by a specific ruling in tournament regulations or event conditions.

62 LOCAL LAWS

Clubs or persons controlling courts may request the appropriate governing body to approve a local law in order to meet a special need. If a local law is so approved, play must be in accordance with it provided it is properly advertised at the club or courts concerned.

C62 COMMENTARY: LOCAL LAWS

No comment required.

63 OVERRIDING LAW

63.1 **INTERPRETATION** In any case where the interpretation of a law is uncertain, players and referees should refer to the Official Rulings on the Laws of Association Croquet. If no definitive answer is thereby obtained, they should have regard to the spirit and traditions of the game and apply the interpretation most consistent with the intent of the laws in analogous cases.

63.2 **EMERGENCY PROVISION** The following situations must be dealt with in accordance with Law 63.3:

- 63.2.1 a deliberate breach of these laws or encouragement of another player to do so; or
- 63.2.2 an infringement of these laws for which no penalty is otherwise prescribed; or
- 63.2.3 a situation where this overriding law is stated to be potentially relevant (see Laws 4.3.1, 4.5, 34.6.2, 35.2, 36.5.2, 57.5.2, 57.6.3, 57.7 and 58.1) and is invoked; or

63.2.4 any situation which does not appear to be adequately covered by these laws.

63.3 EXTENT OF REMEDY In applying the emergency provision of Law 63.2, a referee must act as best meets the justice of the case. The actions a referee may take include, but are not limited to, directing that:

63.3.1 the position of one or more balls or hoops or the peg be changed; or

63.3.2 one or more points be scored or lost; or

63.3.3 a *stroke* must be played from a particular position; or

63.3.4 a particular player shall have the innings; or

63.3.5 an *error discovered* before the *limit of claims* be left *unrectified*; or

63.3.6 an *interference* be left unremedied; or

63.3.7 time be restored in a time-limited game; or

63.3.8 one or more *bisques* be restored in a handicap game; or

63.3.9 a player forfeit a game or match or be disqualified.

63.4 RESTORING THE BALANCE OF THE GAME

63.4.1 ADVICE THAT AN ERROR OR INTERFERENCE HAS BEEN COMMITTED

When a referee is asked to act to restore the balance of the game after an *error* or *interference* has been dealt with in accordance with Law 57.5.2, the referee should apply a remedy that best meets the justice of the case.

63.4.2 The remedies that the referee may apply will depend on the referee's assessment of the likelihood of the *error* or *interference* being *discovered* by either side before its *limit of claims* had the advice not been given and by the nature of the penalty associated with the error or interference. The referee should be guided, without limitation, by the options specified in Laws 63.4.3 to 63.4.5.

63.4.3 If in the referee's opinion it is unlikely that the *error* or *interference* would otherwise have been *discovered* before its *limit of claims*, the referee may direct that:

63.4.3.1 the *striker* continue the turn without penalty or restriction after the *error* has been *rectified* or the *interference redressed*; or

63.4.3.2 the *striker* continue the turn once the *error* has been *rectified* or the *interference redressed*, setting aside any requirement that the error should end the turn, but with restrictions the referee considers reasonable on what the *striker* may do thereafter during the turn. Those restrictions may include a limit on the number of points the *striker* may score during the remainder of the turn.

63.4.4 If in the referee's opinion it is plausible that the *error* or *interference* may otherwise have been *discovered* before its *limit of claims*, the referee may direct that:

63.4.4.1 the *striker* continue the turn as in Law 63.4.3.2 above; or

63.4.4.2 once the *error* has been *rectified* or the *interference redressed* the *striker* may play one further *stroke*, playing the *striker's ball* into the type of neutral position specified by the referee.

63.4.5 If in the referee's opinion it is likely that the *error* or *interference* would otherwise have been *discovered* before its *limit of claims*, the referee may direct that:

63.4.5.1 the *striker* may proceed as in Law 63.4.4.2 above; or

63.4.5.2 the *error* should be *rectified* or the *interference redressed* and the penalty applicable to the error or interference should take immediate effect.

63.4.6 ADVICE THAT THE STRIKER WAS ABOUT TO COMMIT A MISTAKE When a referee is asked to act to restore the balance of the game in accordance with Law 57.6.3, the referee should consider the likelihood that the *striker* would otherwise have *discovered* the mistake before committing it and what advantage the *striker* would gain by acting on the advice as provided in Laws 57.6.1 or 57.6.2. The

referee should then apply a remedy that best meets the justice of the case, being guided, without limitation, by the options specified in Laws 63.4.7 to 63.4.9.

- 63.4.7 If the referee considers it likely that the *striker* would have *discovered* the mistake before committing it the referee may not only confirm that the striker may act on the advice but also remove the restriction on the striker's play imposed by Law 57.6.2.
- 63.4.8 If the referee considers it unclear whether the *striker* would otherwise have *discovered* the mistake before committing it, the referee may confirm the guidance provided by Laws 57.6.1 and 57.6.2 and in addition impose such restriction on how the striker may continue the turn as appears appropriate.
- 63.4.9 If the referee considers that the *striker* would gain a significant advantage and would have been unlikely otherwise to have *discovered* the mistake before committing it, the referee may direct that the striker may not proceed as described in Laws 57.6.1 and 57.6.2 but should instead play the *striker's ball* into the type of neutral position specified by the referee.
- 63.4.10 **OTHER ADVICE** When a referee is asked to act to restore the balance of the game in accordance with Law 57.7, the referee should consider what advantage the player would gain by acting on the advice. If the referee concludes the advantage would not be significant, the player should be informed that it is permissible to act on the advice without penalty. If the referee concludes that a significant advantage would be gained and the player acts on the advice, the referee should apply Law 63.2 to negate the advantage as far as possible.

63.5 ADDRESSING THE ISSUE OF TIME WASTING

- 63.5.1 Should a player consider that the opposing side is wasting time in breach of Law 56, the player must first inform the opposing side of the player's concern. Should this not immediately produce sufficient change to alleviate the player's concern, the player is entitled to ask a referee to adjudicate.
- 63.5.2 A referee asked to adjudicate on time wasting should inform both sides that play will be watched and a decision on whether time is being wasted will result.
- 63.5.3 The referee should watch the play and if the referee concludes that a player or players are not playing with reasonable despatch, should warn the players that action will be taken at any point thereafter if the speed of play does not improve. The referee should indicate the nature of any action that will be taken.
- 63.5.4 If at any stage the referee concludes that time is not being wasted, both sides should be informed of the referee's decision and the referee should thereafter cease to watch play and take no action unless a fresh complaint is made.
- 63.5.5 If the referee concludes after a warning has been given that the speed of play of a player or players remains unsatisfactory, the referee may take action at any time in accordance with Law 63.5.6. The referee must then act as necessary to monitor and enforce the action being taken but that does not of itself give the referee the status of a supervising referee.
- 63.5.6 The options open to the referee include but are not limited to:
- 63.5.6.1 adding extra time to a time-limited game when time wasting occurs towards the end of the game, this additional time to be not less than 10 minutes; or
 - 63.5.6.2 deciding that, subject to Law 63.5.7, a cumulative time limit shall apply to each turn of both sides, including the first *stroke* of the turn. The time limit shall be five minutes, extended by three minutes each time a point is scored by the *striker's ball* or by *peeling*.
- 63.5.7 If a cumulative time limit for a turn is used, the time the *striker* is obliged to cease play due to *double-banking* shall be excluded unless the referee decides that the striker is stopping play unnecessarily.

- 63.5.8 If the cumulative time limit on a turn expires, the *striker* may then complete the turn by playing a maximum of eight further *strokes*, which may include scoring hoop or peg points, within a three-minute period.
- 63.5.9 The manager of a tournament or event may specify before the tournament or event starts that time limits different from those specified in Laws 63.5.6.2 and 63.5.8 shall apply to all games in the tournament or event on which a cumulative time limit is imposed by a referee. Should the manager do so, the competitors in the tournament or event must be informed before play starts what limits will apply.
- 63.5.10 In a multi-game match, action in regard to time wasting shall carry over from one game to the next. Any time used in a period of extra time added under Law 63.5.6.1 will count against the time limit on subsequent games of the match.

63.6 PENALTIES FOR A PLAYER SEEKING ADVICE

- 63.6.1 **PENALTIES FOR THE STRIKER SEEKING ADVICE** If the *striker*, or the striker's side in doubles, is found to be in breach of Law 57.2:
 - 63.6.1.1 on the first occasion during a match the *striker*, or the striker's side in doubles, is found to have committed such a breach, the striker shall be permitted to play only one further *stroke* in the turn after the breach is discovered; and
 - 63.6.1.2 on the second occasion during a match the *striker*, or the striker's side in doubles, is found to have committed such a breach, whether of the same type or a different type and regardless of whether the first breach occurred while the player concerned was the *striker*, the striker's *partner* in doubles, or the opponent, the striker's turn shall end immediately the second breach is discovered; and
 - 63.6.1.3 should there be any further occurrence of any breach during the match, the player, or side in doubles, shall lose the match immediately under Law 63.3.9, regardless of whether earlier breaches occurred while the player was the *striker*, the striker's *partner* in doubles, or the opponent.
- 63.6.2 **PENALTIES FOR THE OPPONENT SEEKING ADVICE** If the opponent is found to be in breach of Law 57.2:
 - 63.6.2.1 on the first occasion during a match such a breach occurs, the player, or side in doubles, shall be permitted to play only one *stroke* in the player's or side's next turn; and
 - 63.6.2.2 on the second occasion during a match the opponent, or side in doubles, is found to have committed such a breach, whether of the same type or a different type and regardless of whether the first breach occurred while the player concerned was the *striker*, the striker's *partner* in doubles, or the opponent, the player's or side's next turn shall be forfeited; and
 - 63.6.2.3 should there be any further occurrence of any breach during the match, the player, or side in doubles, shall lose the match immediately under Law 63.3.9, regardless of whether earlier breaches occurred while the player concerned was the *striker*, the striker's *partner* in doubles, or the opponent.

C63 COMMENTARY: OVERRIDING LAW

C63.1 In the 7th Edition, the overriding law has been substantially expanded to include guidance to referees on restoring the balance of the game (Law 63.4), dealing with time wasting (Law 63.5), and penalties for a player seeking advice (Law 63.6). These are included in the overriding law to ensure that players always have a right to appeal against any decision a referee may take under them. That would not be the case if they were included in the laws dealing with the issues themselves.

C63.2 Law 63.1 expressly refers to this document in cases of interpretative difficulty. These should be few in number but no-one can guarantee what the imagination of croquet players and the random

accidents of the game may produce. Hence the reference to this document as a source of guidance and, where unavoidably necessary, an authoritative statement of the correct interpretation of a Law.

C63.3 Law 63.2 allows a referee to take action if a player breaches one of the laws in a manner for which no penalty is prescribed. There are various ways in which this might occur and a referee may act by imposing one of the penalties prescribed in Law 63.3 or taking any other action the referee considers justified in the circumstances. The following are examples of such breaches.

- C63.3.1 Roy does not *forestall* Bab when she is about to take a lift shot from a point not on the *balk-line*, but does forestall immediately after the *roquet* is made. To what extent has Roy breached Law 23.2?
- C63.3.2 Roy accidentally moves a ball between *strokes* while exploring whether it is possible to play a *hampered* stroke to *roquet* that ball. He attempts but fails the hampered roquet and Bab then stops play and claims Roy was not permitted to play that stroke. Roy has breached Law 36.2.3 but why did Bab not *forestall*? A referee appealed to could decide to take no action, given the outcome of the stroke, or replace the *striker's ball* where it was. Alternatively, the referee could replace the balls and direct the striker to play a *non-critical stroke* or to play the *striker's ball* to a neutral position of a type proposed by the referee.
- C63.3.3 Bab has rushed a ball towards hoop 12 and needs only to score that hoop to be able to peg out to win a tense game. Before taking croquet, she places the *striker's ball* in hoop 12 to test the clearance, thereby acting in breach of Law 57.11 (trial ball).
- C63.3.4 Roy says that he will take a *bisque* when he is still entitled to play one further *stroke* in a non-bisque turn. Bab acknowledges the request but when Roy fails to make good use of the bisque she tells Roy that he could have obtained a much better position by playing the last stroke of the turn before taking the bisque.
- C63.3.5 Bab plays a lengthy roll attempting to get hoop running position and the *striker's ball* stops in good position, but it appears as though the croqueted ball might have gone out had it not collided with a stray ball moving from the next court. Bab runs the hoop and then goes and places the croqueted ball on the *yard-line*. Had Bab attempted to avoid a compulsory *replay*?

C63.4 Law 63.3 sets out a range of measures available to a referee so that justice may be done. That is the overriding requirement. It should not be forgotten. Neither should it be forgotten that disqualification is the last resort. The aim of the lawmakers is to promote the playing of croquet and disqualification is a public humiliation, which may well cause the recipient to leave the game for good. This is not to be desired but, nonetheless, the loss of a cheat is no loss at all.

C63.5 RESTORING THE BALANCE OF THE GAME

- C63.5.1 **ALLEGATION THAT AN ERROR OR INTERFERENCE HAS BEEN COMMITTED** When a referee is required to restore the balance of the game, the guiding principle is to choose a remedy that best meets the justice of the case. Laws 63.4.3 to 63.4.5 specify options the referee should consider, taking into account the likelihood of the *error* or *interference* otherwise being *discovered* and the penalty associated with it. Law 63.4.2 permits the referee to choose a different remedy should that appear preferable in a specific case.
- C63.5.2 At one end of the spectrum of options are those when the referee concludes that the *error* or *interference* would otherwise have been unlikely to have been *discovered* within its *limit of claims*. The referee could permit the *striker* to continue the turn without penalty or restriction, or to continue the turn subject to whatever restrictions (e.g. on the number of points that may be scored) the referee considers reasonable.
- C63.5.3 At the other end of the spectrum of options are those when the referee concludes it is likely that the *error* or *interference* would otherwise have been *discovered* within its *limit of claims*. The referee could require the error to be *rectified* or the interference *redressed*, as the case may be, and then either apply the prescribed penalty immediately or permit the *striker* to play one further *stroke*, for example, putting the *striker's ball* into a neutral position.
- C63.5.4 **ADVICE THAT THE STRIKER IS ABOUT TO COMMIT A MISTAKE** The guiding principle for the referee is again that the remedy must best meet the justice of the case. The referee must take into account the likelihood of the *striker* *discovering* the mistake before committing it and the advantage gained by acting as permitted by Laws 57.6.1 and 57.6.2. Laws 63.4.7 to 63.4.9 specify a range of options the referee may choose, but Law 63.4.6 also permits the referee to choose a different course of action should that appear appropriate.

- C63.5.5 Should the referee consider it likely that the *striker* would have *discovered* the imminent mistake before committing it, the referee could conclude that the unauthorised advice has little impact and accordingly permit the striker to act on it and also remove the restriction on the striker's play imposed by Law 57.6.2.
- C63.5.6 On the other hand, if the referee concludes that the *striker* would gain a significant advantage from the advice and would otherwise have been unlikely to *discover* the mistake before committing it, the referee could impose even stricter limitations on the striker's turn than are prescribed in Laws 57.6.1 and 57.6.2. This could even include directing the striker to end the turn by playing the *striker's ball* to a neutral position.
- C63.5.7 **OTHER ADVICE** The key consideration for the referee is the significance of the advantage the *striker* would gain by acting on the advice. If the advantage appears minimal, the player could be permitted to act on the advice without penalty. Should it appear that the striker would gain a significant advantage, however, the referee is required to take whichever of the actions specified in Law 63.3 appears most appropriate to negate that advantage.

C63.6 ADDRESSING THE ISSUE OF TIME WASTING

- C63.6.1 Whether or not a player is wasting time and is in breach of Law 56 (expedition in play) is a contentious issue that can make a referee's life difficult and raise a player's blood pressure. Laws 63.5.1 to 63.5.3 describe the procedure to be followed when a player considers the opponent is wasting time. The player must first inform the opponent of the player's concern. If that does not result in immediate improvement, the player may ask a referee to adjudicate. The referee should watch the play (it is not necessary to watch the play of both sides) and if the referee concludes that the speed of play is unsatisfactory, the referee should warn the players that specified action will be taken at any point thereafter if the speed of play does not improve.
- C63.6.2 Law 63.5.6 describes two options for action by the referee and also permits the referee to take any other action the referee considers suitable in the circumstances.
- C63.6.3 The first option specified in Law 63.5.6, adding extra time, should be used only when one player is wasting time towards the end of a game to deny the opponent an opportunity to catch up. It is not intended as an option for dealing with habitually slow play.
- C63.6.4 The second option specified in Law 63.5.6, imposing a cumulative time-limit on the turns of both sides, is suitable for dealing with unacceptably slow play at any stage of a game. The cumulative time-limits specified in Law 63.5.6.2 have been criticised as overly generous. Should the manager of an event take that view, the manager has the authority to decide before an event starts that different limits will be used during the event for any game on which a cumulative time-limit is imposed (Law 63.5.9).
- C63.6.5 A decision on whether to vary the cumulative time-limits, however, should take into account the nature of the playing conditions. Experience in monitoring play during a major event while the 7th Edition Laws were being finalised suggested that the limits specified in Law 63.5.6.2 are reasonable when playing conditions are challenging.
- C63.6.6 If cumulative time-limits are imposed on a game, someone suitably knowledgeable needs to monitor and time the play thereafter. That person does not thereby have the status and powers of a supervising referee (Law 63.5.5).
- C63.6.7 Should a cumulative time-limit expire during a turn, Law 63.5.8 directs that the *striker* must then complete the turn by playing a maximum of 8 further *strokes*, these to be completed within 3 minutes. The limit of 8 strokes could allow the striker to score a *hoop point* for the *striker's ball* and then use each of the other three balls once before ending the turn.

C63.7 PENALTIES FOR A PLAYER SEEKING ADVICE

- C63.7.1 A player who is found to be in breach of the prohibitions in Law 57.2 on seeking advice is penalised for a first offence by being permitted to play only one further *stroke* in the current turn (if the *striker*, Law 63.6.1.1) or to play only one stroke in the next turn (if the opponent, Law 63.6.2.1).
- C63.7.2 A second offence by a player or side while the player, or a player from the side, is either the *striker* or the opponent is punished by the loss of the side's next turn (Laws 63.6.1.2 and 63.6.2.2 respectively). That is the case regardless of whether the second offence was of the

same or a different type from the first and regardless of whether the player concerned was the striker, the striker's *partner* or the opponent on the first occasion.

C63.7.3 Should there be a third offence by a player or a player from the side at any time during a match, the player or side immediately loses the match, regardless of the circumstances in which any of the offences occurred (Laws 63.6.1.3 and 63.6.2.3).

TABLE 1: ADJUDICATING CLOSE POSITIONS: SUMMARY OF THE RULINGS

The following table summarises the rulings to be given in different situations when an adjudication by a referee or the players jointly concludes that, within the limits of uncertainty inherent in the measurement, the situation is on the borderline between two options.

Law	Situation	Ruling
8.5.4	Whether the <i>stroke</i> the <i>striker</i> intends to play or has just played is a <i>critical stroke</i>	The <i>stroke</i> is critical
13.1.2	Whether a ball is on or off the court	The ball is off the court
15.9	Whether a ball to be placed on the <i>yard-line</i> is in contact with one or more other balls	The ball shall be placed not in contact with the other ball or any of them
16.5.3	Whether one ball is wired from another	The ball is wired from the other ball
20.6.1	Whether a ball has completed running its <i>hoop in order</i>	The ball has completed running the hoop
20.6.2	Whether a <i>ball at rest</i> or placed within the <i>jaws</i> of its <i>hoop in order</i> is in a position to run the hoop to score the <i>hoop point</i>	The ball can run the hoop to score the <i>hoop point</i> from that position
21.5	When the <i>striker's ball</i> is about to run its <i>hoop in order</i> , whether another ball is within the <i>jaws</i> of the hoop or clear of the <i>jaws</i> on the <i>non-playing side</i>	The other ball is within the <i>jaws</i> of the hoop
29.6	Whether a fault was committed in a <i>stroke</i>	A fault was committed if an adjudicator or the <i>striker</i> believes it more likely than not that the law was infringed
36.4	Whether the <i>stroke</i> the <i>striker</i> intends to play is a <i>critical stroke</i>	The <i>stroke</i> is critical
55.6.2	Whether a ball was hit or moved during a <i>stroke</i>	The opinion that the ball was hit or moved is generally to be preferred provided the player holding that opinion is well placed to make a judgement

TABLE 2: LIMITS OF CLAIMS FOR ERRORS AND INTERFERENCES

2.1 ERRORS

Law	Issue	Limit of claims	Remedy
26	Playing when not entitled	When first <i>stroke</i> of next turn to be started by non-offending side is played	Play by offending side is cancelled, side entitled to play then plays
26.1.3	<i>Striker</i> continues to play after being <i>forestalled</i>	When first <i>stroke</i> of opponent's next turn is played	All play following the <i>forestalling</i> cancelled and issue must be settled. Player entitled to play then plays.
27	Playing a <i>wrong ball</i>	When first <i>stroke</i> of next turn started by either side with a correct ball is played	<i>Error rectified</i> , turn ends
27.4	Any ball pegged out while <i>striker</i> playing <i>wrong ball</i>	End of game	Peg point cancelled and Law 31 applied
28.2.5	Miscellaneous cases of playing when ball <i>misplaced</i>	When <i>stroke</i> played	<i>Striker</i> continues turn with no penalty but ball's position must be corrected, if it has not been moved by play, before any further <i>stroke</i> in the game
28.3	Minor <i>misplacement</i> of ball by natural forces as <i>stroke</i> is about to be played	When <i>stroke</i> played	<i>Striker</i> continues turn with no penalty
28.4	Playing an unlawful <i>croquet stroke</i> involving a <i>dead ball</i>	When first <i>stroke</i> of opponent's next turn is played	<i>Error rectified</i> , turn ends
28.5	Playing an unlawful <i>croquet stroke</i> involving a <i>live ball</i>	When third <i>stroke in error</i> is played	<i>Error rectified</i> , <i>striker</i> resumes turn provided no turn-ending event has occurred during <i>strokes in error</i>
28.6	Failing to <i>take croquet</i> when required to do so	When third <i>stroke in error</i> is played	<i>Error rectified</i> , <i>striker</i> resumes turn provided no turn-ending event has occurred during <i>strokes in error</i>
28.7	Failing to play a ball from a <i>baulk-line</i>	When third <i>stroke</i> of the <i>striker's</i> turn (i.e. third <i>stroke in error</i>) is played	<i>Error rectified</i> , <i>striker</i> restarts turn by playing same ball from a <i>baulk-line</i> , provided no turn-ending event has occurred during <i>strokes in error</i>
28.8	Lifting a ball when not entitled to do so	When third <i>stroke</i> of the <i>striker's</i> turn (i.e. third <i>stroke in error</i>) is played	<i>Error rectified</i> , <i>striker</i> restarts turn with either ball of the side, provided no turn-ending event has occurred during <i>strokes in error</i>
29.1, 45.3.2 and 48.3.2	Fault committed by <i>striker</i> , or <i>striker's partner</i> in doubles	When third <i>stroke in error</i> is played	Turn ends, any points scored cancelled, opponent has choice of <i>rectification</i> . If rectified, balls must be placed in positions occupied before fault.
45.4	Scoring points for the <i>partner's</i> ball by playing it in ordinary doubles	End of game	All points scored for the <i>partner's</i> ball by playing it are cancelled. May result in subsequent points scored for ball by its owner being cancelled as scored out of order.
48.4	Playing out of sequence in alternate stroke doubles	When third <i>stroke in error</i> is played	<i>Error rectified</i> , correct player resumes turn provided no turn-ending event has occurred during <i>strokes in error</i>

2.2 INTERFERENCES

Law	Issue	Limit of claims	Remedy
31	Ball wrongly removed or not removed from the game	End of game	Play cancelled from point where it was first affected, any <i>errors discovered</i> must be treated, player entitled to play then plays and may choose any <i>line of play</i> .
32	Player misled by false information or misplaced ball or clip	End of game	Player misled entitled to <i>replay</i> from point when play was first affected. All subsequent play cancelled, any <i>errors discovered</i> must be treated, player then resumes turn and must follow different <i>line of play</i> in replay.
32.5	Player who claimed to have been misled fails to adopt different <i>line of play</i> in <i>replay</i>	When third <i>stroke</i> of <i>replay</i> is played	<i>Replay</i> is cancelled and original play reinstated. Any <i>errors discovered</i> during cancelled replay must be treated. Player entitled to play then plays.
33.2	Player swaps ball of game with another ball of same colour and type while both are off the court	End of game	As play is not affected, swap is reversed when <i>discovered</i> and play continues. Player who is <i>striker</i> when swap discovered resumes turn.
33.3	<i>Striker</i> involves any ball that is an <i>outside agency</i> in the game instead of a <i>ball in play</i>	End of game	All play after first <i>stroke</i> affected by involvement of <i>outside agency</i> in game or influenced by its presence on court cancelled, correct ball reinstated. <i>Striker</i> resumes turn, subject to remedies required for any <i>errors discovered</i> .
34	<i>Outside agency</i> or player <i>interferes</i> with a ball during a <i>stroke</i>	When next <i>stroke</i> is played	<i>Striker</i> must <i>replay</i> same <i>stroke</i> with same objectives if conditions in Law 34.2.1 satisfied. Otherwise balls placed where they would have come to rest had <i>interference</i> not occurred.
34.3	<i>Striker</i> required to <i>replay stroke</i> following <i>interference</i> with a ball fails to attempt same stroke	When next <i>stroke</i> is played	Opponent has choice of accepting outcome of <i>replay</i> or requiring <i>striker</i> to replay original <i>stroke</i> again.
34.6.2	<i>Loose impediment</i> <i>interferes</i> with <i>stroke</i>	When next <i>stroke</i> is played	No remedy, unless there are exceptional circumstances to be handled in accordance with overriding law (Law 63).
35	<i>Outside agency</i> or opponent <i>interferes</i> with playing of a <i>stroke</i>	When next <i>stroke</i> is played	<i>Striker</i> must <i>replay</i> same <i>stroke</i> with same objectives. Exceptional cases may be dealt with under the overriding law (Law 63).
35.3	<i>Striker</i> required to <i>replay stroke</i> following <i>interference</i> with the stroke fails to attempt same stroke	When next <i>stroke</i> is played	Opponent has choice of accepting outcome of <i>replay</i> or requiring <i>striker</i> to replay original <i>stroke</i> again.
36.2.1	Ball moves or is unlawfully moved by natural forces, <i>outside agency</i> or player other than <i>striker</i> between <i>strokes</i>	When next <i>stroke</i> is played	Ball must be replaced. If not replaced, Law 28 applies.

Law	Issue	Limit of claims	Remedy
36.2.2	<i>Striker interferes with striker's ball between strokes</i>	When next <i>stroke</i> is played	Ball must be replaced. <i>Striker</i> may continue turn but when next <i>stroke</i> is a <i>single-ball stroke</i> may not attempt any <i>critical stroke</i>
36.2.3	<i>Striker interferes with ball other than striker's ball between strokes</i>	When next <i>stroke</i> is played	Ball must be replaced. <i>Striker</i> may continue turn but when next <i>stroke</i> is a <i>single-ball stroke</i> may not attempt any <i>critical stroke</i> that would involve ball <i>interfered</i> with.
36.5	<i>Striker</i> attempts a <i>critical stroke</i> in breach of Laws 36.2.2 or 36.2.3	When next <i>stroke</i> is played	Referee appealed to may use overriding law (Law 63) to impose appropriate penalty.
37.2	Fixed obstacle or change of level outside court likely to <i>interfere</i> with playing of next <i>stroke</i>	When affected <i>stroke</i> is played	<i>Striker's ball</i> may be moved to provide relief from <i>interference</i> . Other balls foreseeably involved in <i>stroke</i> must be moved similarly.
37.3	<i>Special damage</i> to court likely to <i>interfere</i> with playing of next <i>stroke</i>	When affected <i>stroke</i> is played	Repair damage where practicable. Otherwise move ball(s) to avoid damage, but never to <i>striker's</i> advantage.
38.1	<i>Striker</i> quits court mistakenly believing turn has ended	When first <i>stroke</i> of opponent's next turn is played	<i>Striker</i> is entitled to resume turn.
38.2	<i>Stroke</i> materially affected by ball contacting both hoop uprights simultaneously	When next <i>stroke</i> is played	<i>Striker</i> may choose to <i>replay stroke</i> after equipment corrected provided no unrelated fault has occurred. If replay chosen <i>striker</i> must attempt to get ball through hoop again. If replay not chosen outcome of original <i>stroke</i> stands.
38.2.4	<i>Striker</i> chooses <i>replay</i> of <i>stroke</i> affected by faulty equipment but does not attempt to get ball through hoop again in <i>replay</i> .	When next <i>stroke</i> is played	Opponent has choice of accepting outcome of <i>replay</i> or requiring further <i>replay</i> of attempt to get ball through hoop

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Dimensions, tolerances and metric equivalents

Law	Subject	Imperial Units	Tolerance	Metric Equivalents	Tolerance
4.1	The court	35 yards	± 6 inches	32.0 metres	± 152 mm
		28 yards	± 6 inches	25.6 metres	± 152 mm
		13 yards	± 3 inches	11.9 metres	± 76 mm
		7 yards	n/a	6.40 metres	n/a
		1 yard	n/a	0.914 metres	n/a
4.4	Hoop positions	7 yards	± 12 inches	6.40 metres	± 305 mm
5.1	The peg	18 inches	± 1 inch	457 mm	± 25 mm
		6 inches	n/a	152 mm	n/a
		1.5 inches	± ¼ inch	38 mm	± 6 mm
5.2	Hoops	12 inches	+ ½ inch - 1 inch	305 mm	+12.5 mm - 25 mm
		4 inches	± ¹ / ₃₂ inch	102 mm	± 0.8 mm
		3 ¹¹ / ₁₆ inches	± ¹ / ₃₂ inch	94 mm	± 0.8 mm
		⁵ / ₈ inch	± ¹ / ₃₂ inch	16 mm	± 0.8 mm
5.3	Balls	3 ⁵ / ₈ inches	± ¹ / ₃₂ inch	92 mm	± 0.8 mm
		16 ounces	± ¼ ounce	454 grams	± 7 grams
6.2	Corner flags	12 inches	n/a	305 mm	n/a
6.3	Corner pegs	3 inches	n/a	76 mm	n/a
		³ / ₄ inch	n/a	19 mm	n/a

Appendix 2 Ball performance specifications

- A3.1 When dropped from a height of 60 inches (1.52 metres) onto a steel plate 1 inch (25 mm) thick set rigidly in firmly-based concrete, a ball must rebound to a height of not less than 30 inches (0.76 metres) and not more than 45 inches (1.14 metres).
- A3.2 The rebound heights of a set of balls to be used in a game must not differ by more than 3 inches (76 mm).

Appendix 3 Full bisque handicap play

When a game is played under the conditions of full bisque handicap play, the laws of handicap play apply subject to the following modifications.

- A4.1 **THE BASE HANDICAP** The base handicap is scratch unless agreed or directed to be greater than scratch.
- A4.2 **SINGLES PLAY** If both players have handicaps that are greater than the base handicap, Law 42.2.1 does not apply and each player receives a number of *bisques* equal to the difference between the player's handicap and the base handicap.
- A4.3 **DOUBLES PLAY**
- A4.3.1 **NUMBER OF BISQUES** If both sides have aggregate handicaps that are greater than twice the base handicap, the first sentence of Laws 47.1 or 50.1 does not apply and each side receives a number of *bisques* equal to half the difference between its aggregate handicap and twice the base handicap, rounded as specified in Laws 47.1 or 50.1.
- A4.3.2 **RESTRICTION ON PLAY** In ordinary doubles play, a player whose handicap is lower than the base handicap may play a *half-bisque* but may not play a *bisque* and the second sentence of Law 47.2 is modified accordingly. This restriction does not apply to alternate stroke doubles play.

Appendix 4 Advanced handicap play

When a game is played under the conditions of advanced handicap play, the laws of both advanced play (Law 39 for singles; the relevant parts of Law 46 or Law 49 for doubles) and handicap play (Laws 42 to 44 for singles; Law 47 or Law 50 for doubles) apply subject to the following modifications.

- A5.1 **BISQUES IN RELATION TO LIFT OR CONTACT** Any *half-bisque* or *bisque* is counted as part of the "preceding turn" for the purpose of determining the entitlement to a lift or contact under the applicable one of Laws 39, 46 and 49. There is no restriction on taking a half-bisque or bisque after a turn in which a lift or contact has been taken.
- A5.2 **PEGGING OUT IN ADVANCED HANDICAP GAMES** The restriction on pegging out the *striker's ball* in Law 43 does not apply.

Appendix 5 One-ball play

When a game is played under the conditions of one-ball play, the laws applicable to level singles play, together with those of advanced (Law 39) and/or handicap (Laws 42 to 44) singles play if specified, apply subject to the following modifications.

- A6.1 **OBJECTIVE OF THE GAME** Each side consists of a single player who plays one ball, of any distinct colour, throughout. The object of the game is for each side to make its ball score 12 *hoop points* and a peg point, a total of 13 points, before the other side.

- A6.2 **THE START OF A GAME** Law 11.2.2 concerning the third and fourth turns of the game does not apply.
- A6.3 **ADVANCED PLAY** Laws 39.4.2, 39.4.3, 39.6 and 39.7 do not apply.
- A6.4 **HANDICAP PLAY** Unless otherwise advertised in the conditions for the event, the number of *bisques* to be given is one third of the difference between the handicaps of the players, rounded to the nearest half or full bisque, except that handicaps below 2 are adjusted as follows before taking the difference:

Player's handicap	1½	1	½	0	-½	-1	-1½	-2	-2½	-3
One-ball handicap	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8

Appendix 6 Short croquet

Short croquet is a shortened version of the game, primarily intended for play on smaller courts. The laws of handicap singles play apply, subject to the following modifications.

A7.1 THE COURT

A7.1.1 The standard court is either:

A7.1.1.1 a rectangle measuring 24 by 16 yards (21.9 by 14.6 metres). The four outer hoops are 4 yards from the adjacent *boundaries* and the two inner hoops are 6 yards north and south of the peg; or

A7.1.1.2 a rectangle measuring 28 by 17.5 yards (25.6 by 16.0 metres, which is exactly half a full-size court). The four outer hoops are 4 yards from the E/W *boundaries* and 5 yards from the N/S boundaries and the two inner hoops are 6 yards north and south of the peg.

A7.1.2 The appropriate organising body may approve other proportions and dimensions.

A7.2 **THE COURSE** The game is 14 points: 6 hoops and the peg (see Law 51.3).

A7.3 **THE HANDICAPPING SYSTEM** The short croquet handicap table, as published by the appropriate governing body from time to time, shall be consulted with reference to each player's Association Croquet handicap to determine whether the player is obliged to make one or more mandatory *peels* or entitled to receive one or more *bisques*. If both players are entitled to receive bisques, the principles of full bisque handicap play apply and each player receives the appropriate number of bisques indicated in the table.

A7.4 MANDATORY PEELS

A7.4.1 **EITHER BALL MAY BE PEELED** A mandatory *peel* is scored when either ball of a side peels its *partner ball*.

A7.4.2 **PLAYING WHEN NOT ENTITLED** When the *striker* is in a position where the striker's number of mandatory *peels* outstanding is equal to the number of *hoop points* remaining to be scored by the striker's two balls, the *striker's ball* does not score a hoop point for itself by running its *hoop in order*. In these circumstances, if the striker continues to play after running the hoop as though the striker's ball had scored a hoop point for itself, Law 26 (playing when not entitled) applies.

A7.5 **PEELING AN OPPONENT'S BALL** An opponent's ball may be *peeled* without penalty, except that if the opponent has a number of mandatory *peels* outstanding equal to the number of *hoop points* remaining to be scored by the opponent's two

balls, that number of mandatory peels outstanding is reduced by one for each peel made on either of the opponent's balls.

A7.6 **PEGGING OUT**

- A7.6.1 **PEGGING OUT THE STRIKER'S BALL** Law 43 restricts when the *striker's ball* may be pegged out.
- A7.6.2 **NO PEG-OUT BEFORE COMPLETION OF MANDATORY PEELS** The *striker* may not score the peg point in order for the *striker's ball* in a *stroke* unless, either before or during that stroke, the striker's last mandatory *peel* was completed. In such circumstances, if the striker removes the striker's ball from the court after it has hit the peg, Law 31 applies.
- A7.6.3 **CANCELLATION OF MANDATORY PEELS** If the *striker* pegs out an opponent's ball when the opponent still has mandatory *peels* outstanding, those mandatory peels are cancelled.
- A7.7 **WIRING LIFT** Law 16 applies but the first part of Law 16.1 is amended to read "At the start of a turn, if the opponent is responsible for the position of a ball of the *striker's* side which is not in contact with another ball and is wired from its partner ball, as defined in Law 16.3, or, if that ball has been pegged out, from all other balls, the striker may:".
- A7.8 **TIME-LIMITED GAMES** In a time-limited game, the winner is determined in accordance with Law 61.1.7, with any uncompleted mandatory *peels* being ignored.

Appendix 7 Impasse Resolution Procedure

A8.1 **DECLARATION OF AN IMPASSE**

- A8.1.1 An impasse exists if the tactical situation is not evolving and neither side appears to be willing to attempt to score a point or otherwise to make a tactically significant move.
- A8.1.2 The *striker* may request a referee to declare that an impasse exists or a Referee in Charge may do so.
- A8.1.3 Any subsequent impasse within a single game shall be treated as a separate event.
- A8.2 **PROCEDURE FOLLOWING DECLARATION OF AN IMPASSE** Once the referee has declared an impasse, play will continue normally for ten further turns. If the tactical situation has changed during this period, the impasse will be declared to be at an end and play will continue normally. Otherwise, all balls are removed from the court to be played from *baulk* back into the game, according to whichever of sections A8.3 to A8.6 is applicable.

A8.3 **TWO BALLS IN PLAY BOTH FOR THE PEG**

- A8.3.1 A tiebreak shall be played in which the last four hoops and the peg are contested.
- A8.3.2 Both clips are removed and placed on hoop 9 (3-back).
- A8.3.3 A coin toss will decide which side may choose to play first or second.
- A8.3.4 Play shall proceed normally except that no *roquet* will be allowed until the first *stroke* of the earlier of:
- A8.3.4.1 the eleventh turn after the restart; or
- A8.3.4.2 the turn after a turn in which the *striker's ball* scores a *hoop point* for itself.

If, during the prohibition on roquets, the *striker's ball* hits, or starts a turn in contact with, the opponent's ball, the stroke will be treated as though the opponent's ball was *dead*.

A8.3.5 The tiebreak is a new game for the purposes of Advanced Play.

A8.3.6 The winning score will be recorded as 26-25.

A8.4 TWO BALLS IN PLAY, WHICH ARE NOT BOTH FOR THE PEG

A8.4.1 Clips remain in their current positions.

A8.4.2 A coin toss will decide which side may choose to play first or second.

A8.4.3 The restriction on *roquets* in A8.3.4 above will apply.

A8.5 THREE BALLS IN PLAY

A8.5.1 Clips remain in their current positions.

A8.5.2 The player with two balls remaining in play plays first.

A8.5.3 The game shall proceed normally.

A8.6 FOUR BALLS IN PLAY

A8.6.1 Clips remain in their current positions.

A8.6.2 A coin toss will decide which side may choose to play first or second.

A8.6.3 The game shall proceed normally.

SCHEDULE 1: SCHEDULE OF BISQUES

26-pt	22-pt	18-pt	14-pt	26-pt	22-pt	18-pt	14-pt	26-pt	22-pt	18-pt	14-pt
¼	0	0	0	10¼	8½	7	5½	20¼	17	14	11
½	½	½	½	10½	9	7½	5½	20½	17½	14	11
¾	½	½	½	10¾	9	7½	6	20¾	17½	14½	11
1	1	½	½	11	9½	7½	6	21	18	14½	11½
1¼	1	1	½	11¼	9½	8	6	21¼	18	14½	11½
1½	1½	1	1	11½	9½	8	6	21½	18	15	11½
1¾	1½	1	1	11¾	10	8	6½	21¾	18½	15	11½
2	1½	1½	1	12	10	8½	6½	22	18½	15	12
2¼	2	1½	1	12¼	10½	8½	6½	22¼	19	15½	12
2½	2	1½	1½	12½	10½	8½	6½	22½	19	15½	12
2¾	2½	2	1½	12¾	11	9	7	22¾	19½	16	12½
3	2½	2	1½	13	11	9	7	23	19½	16	12½
3¼	3	2½	2	13¼	11	9	7	23¼	19½	16	12½
3½	3	2½	2	13½	11½	9½	7½	23½	20	16½	12½
3¾	3	2½	2	13¾	11½	9½	7½	23¾	20	16½	13
4	3½	3	2	14	12	9½	7½	24	20½	16½	13
4¼	3½	3	2½	14¼	12	10	7½	24¼	20½	17	13
4½	4	3	2½	14½	12½	10	8	24½	20½	17	13
4¾	4	3½	2½	14¾	12½	10	8	24¾	21	17	13½
5	4	3½	2½	15	12½	10½	8	25	21	17½	13½
5¼	4½	3½	3	15¼	13	10½	8	25¼	21½	17½	13½
5½	4½	4	3	15½	13	10½	8½	25½	21½	17½	13½
5¾	5	4	3	15¾	13½	11	8½	25¾	22	18	14
6	5	4	3	16	13½	11	8½	26	22	18	14
6¼	5½	4½	3½	16¼	14	11½	9	26¼	22	18	14
6½	5½	4½	3½	16½	14	11½	9	26½	22½	18½	14½
6¾	5½	4½	3½	16¾	14	11½	9	26¾	22½	18½	14½
7	6	5	4	17	14½	12	9	27	23	18½	14½
7¼	6	5	4	17¼	14½	12	9½	27¼	23	19	14½
7½	6½	5	4	17½	15	12	9½	27½	23½	19	15
7¾	6½	5½	4	17¾	15	12½	9½	27¾	23½	19	15
8	7	5½	4½	18	15	12½	9½	28	23½	19½	15
8¼	7	5½	4½	18¼	15½	12½	10				
8½	7	6	4½	18½	15½	13	10				
8¾	7½	6	4½	18¾	16	13	10				
9	7½	6	5	19	16	13	10				
9¼	8	6½	5	19¼	16½	13½	10½				
9½	8	6½	5	19½	16½	13½	10½				
9¾	8½	7	5½	19¾	16½	13½	10½				
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OFFICIAL RULINGS ON THE 7TH EDITION OF THE LAWS OF ASSOCIATION CROQUET

Law 8.5.2 and the reference to it in Law 8.3 (April 2021)

The term "a ball" in the first sentence of Law 8.5.2 is to be interpreted as covering the *striker's ball* and, if the *stroke* is a *croquet stroke*, the ball from which the *striker* is *taking croquet*. It does not cover any other ball that the mallet could contact during the stroke. The clause in that same sentence "before the striker intended to strike the striker's ball" is to be interpreted as "before the final swing of the mallet towards the striker's ball".