CEGC LOCAL RULES

1. Out of Bounds (MLR A-1, A-4, A-5 & Rule 18-2)

Out of bounds is defined by the line between the course-side points at ground level of white stakes and fence posts. Out of bounds is also defined as being beyond any wall, fence or hedge bordering the course. A ball coming to rest beyond the Chacombe Road is out of bounds, even if it comes to rest on another part of the course that is in bounds for other holes. The area of the driving range, clubhouse, putting green, car park, entrance driveway, bungalow and greenkeepers compound are also out of bounds. In addition:

Chacombe 9

- Beyond the line of white stakes to the left, right and rear of the 2nd green.
- Beyond the line of white stakes to the left of the 7th fairway.
- Beyond the line of white stakes to the left and right of the 9th fairway.

Middleton 9

- Beyond the white stakes to the right of the 1st fairway.
- During play of the 9th hole, the area to the right of the 9th fairway defined by white stakes and continuing into the white-staked area around the clubhouse.

2. Penalty Areas (MLR B-1, B-3, Definitions & Rule 17)

When a player's ball is in a penalty area, including when it is known or virtually certain to be in a penalty area even though not found, the player may take relief using one of the options under Rule 17.1d. Penalty areas defined by Red or Yellow stakes are:

Chacombe 9

- The pond on the 9th hole.
- The ditches on the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th and 9th holes.

Middleton 9

- The ponds on the 2nd & 4th holes.
- The ditches on the 1st, 2nd & 4th holes.
- The Red penalty area on the Middleton 4th extends to and coincides with the out of bounds edge. A ball known or virtually certain to be landing in that area is to be treated as being in the penalty area unless it is positively known that the ball has gone out of bounds.

In addition, any unmarked body of water on the course including any river, ditch, surface drainage ditch/channel or other open watercourse (even if not containing water) are deemed to be Red Penalty Areas and are defined by their natural boundaries (that is, where the ground slopes down to form the depression that can hold the water).

Special Situations (Committee Procedures 8-B)

- When playing over the hill past the unseen ditches on the Chacombe 3rd hole or past the pond to the right of the Middleton 4th hole, special circumstances may arise. If a player is uncertain whether his or her ball is in the defined penalty areas, the player may play a provisional ball under Rule 18.3, which is modified in this way:
 - In playing the provisional ball, the player may use the stroke-and-distance relief option (see Rule 17.1d(1) or the back-on-the-line relief option (see Rule 17.1d(2)) or, for Red-marked areas, the lateral relief option (see Rule 17.1d(3)).

- Once the player has played a provisional ball under this Rule, he or she may not use any further options under Rule 17.1 in relation to the original ball.
- o In deciding when that provisional ball becomes the player's ball in play or if it must or may be abandoned, Rule 18.3c(2) and 18.3c(3) apply except that:
 - When the original ball is found in the penalty area within the threeminute search time the player may choose either to:
 - Continue to play the original ball as it lies in the penalty area, in which case the provisional ball must not be played.
 All strokes with that provisional ball before it was abandoned (including strokes made and any penalty strokes solely from playing that ball) do not count, or
 - Continue to play the provisional ball in which case the original ball must not be played.
 - When the original ball is not found within a three-minute search time or is known or virtually certain to be in the penalty area, the provisional ball becomes the player's ball in play.

3. Wrong Green (MLR D-5.2 & Rule 13-1f)

The Chacombe 4th alternative green located on the far side of the ditch is a wrong green when not in use and relief must be taken under Rule 13.1f. When the alternative green is in use, the regular green next to the bunkers is defined as a wrong green.

4. Special Relief Procedure for Ball Striking Power Lines (MLR E-11, Rule 14-6 & 14-7)

If it is known or virtually certain that a player's ball hit a power line, pylon, tower or a wire or pole supporting a power line, the stroke does not count and the player **must** replay the stroke by playing the original ball or another ball from the spot where that stroke was made.

If the player replays the stroke but does so from a wrong place, they receive the General Penalty under Rule 14.7.

If the player does not replay the stroke, they receive the General Penalty and the original stroke also counts, but the player has not played from a wrong place.

5. Abnormal Course Conditions, Obstructions & Integral Objects (MLR F-1, F-5,F-17, F-18,F-24 & Rule 16)

- Ground under repair (GUR) areas as encircled by a white line.
- Sprinkler heads, other course watering system components, the sewage treatment
 plant, ball cleaners and posts, seats, shelter huts, divot fill boxes, hole information
 boards, distance marker posts, fairway embedded distance markers, all roads and
 paths on the course even if not artificially-surfaced, the adjoining sleepers and any
 fences surrounding tees, manhole covers, net stanchions and the entire flower bed to
 the rear of the Middleton 9th green are all immovable obstructions and free relief from
 interference may be taken under Rule 16.1.
- The internal OOB white stakes between the Chacombe 1st and the Middleton 9th are immovable obstructions when playing the Chacombe 1st.
- Free relief from interference by the drainage pipes located in the Red Penalty Areas to the left of the Middleton 1st fairway is allowed under Rule 16.1b with the following modifications:
 - The nearest point of complete relief **must** be in the penalty area.

- The relief area is one club-length within the penalty area, no nearer the hole and must provide complete relief from all interference by the obstruction.
- In addition, when the ball lies in the general area, line of play relief may be taken when an immovable obstruction is on the line of play and:
 - Within two club-lengths of the putting green, and
 - Within two club-lengths of the ball.
 - But complete relief must be taken, which includes both physical and line of play interference.
 - **Exception** There is no relief under this Local Rule if the player chooses a line of play that is clearly unreasonable.

6. Protection of Young Trees (MLR E-10, Rule 16-1f & 17.1e)

Staked or wrapped young trees are declared as no play zones and relief **must** be taken:

- If a player's ball lies anywhere on the course other than in a penalty area and it lies on or touches such a tree or the tree interferes with the player's stance or area of intended swing, the player **must** take free relief under Rule 16.1f.
- If the ball lies in a penalty area, and interference to the player's stance or area of
 intended swing exists from such a tree, the player must take relief either with or
 without penalty under Rule 17.1e, but may not take relief when clearly unreasonable
 to do so.

7. Pace of Play Policy (MLR 8K)

Priority on the course is determined by a group's pace of play. The term "group" includes a single player.

- It is a group's responsibility to keep up with the group in front. If it loses a clear hole and is delaying the group behind, it should invite the group behind to play through, irrespective of the number of players in that group. Where a group has not lost a clear hole, but it is apparent that the group behind can play faster, it should invite the faster moving group to play through.
- If a player believes his ball may be lost outside a penalty area or is out of bounds, to save time, he should play a provisional ball.

All breaches of the CEGC Local Rules incur the General Penalty - loss of hole in match play or two penalty strokes in stroke play.