

Kings of War (2015) - Official Errata

Errata:

Page 57 - Multiple Charges section: Replace the first sentence with:

“If two or more of your units are able to charge the same enemy unit, they can do so, as long as they can all fit against the target facing once the charges are completed.”

Errata:

Page 57 - Multiple Charges section: Replace the last paragraph with:

“Also note that, in multiple charges, charging units charging the same target facing cannot cross each other’s way in, i.e. they cannot swap places and must remain in the same relative positions to the target facing when they started their charge (see the last example of Diagram H. Units A and B cannot swap places to try and result in the final situation shown in the middle example in the diagram and thus only the two units may legally charge).”

Errata:

Page 57 - Counter Charge: In some early editions of the PDF people may have downloaded, there is a missing paragraph from the Counter Charge section. There should be five paragraphs in total and the third should read:

“Rather than making a normal Charge move, the unit simply pivots to face the target unit then moves forward until it makes contact with the target’s front face. The unit cannot move through friendly or enemy units while making this move, though it may pivot through other units as long as it ends clear of them. Once it makes contact, it aligns with the target unit as normal.”

This was reintroduced once it was noticed so that later copies and printed books will be correct.

Errata:

Page 62 - Replace the second bullet point with the following:

- *LOS to at least half of the target unit’s facing passes over intervening units or terrain (including difficult terrain the target unit is in contact with)*

Kings of War - Official FAQ

Charging

Q: When declaring a multiple charge against a target, are all the units considered to charge simultaneously or do they move one at a time?

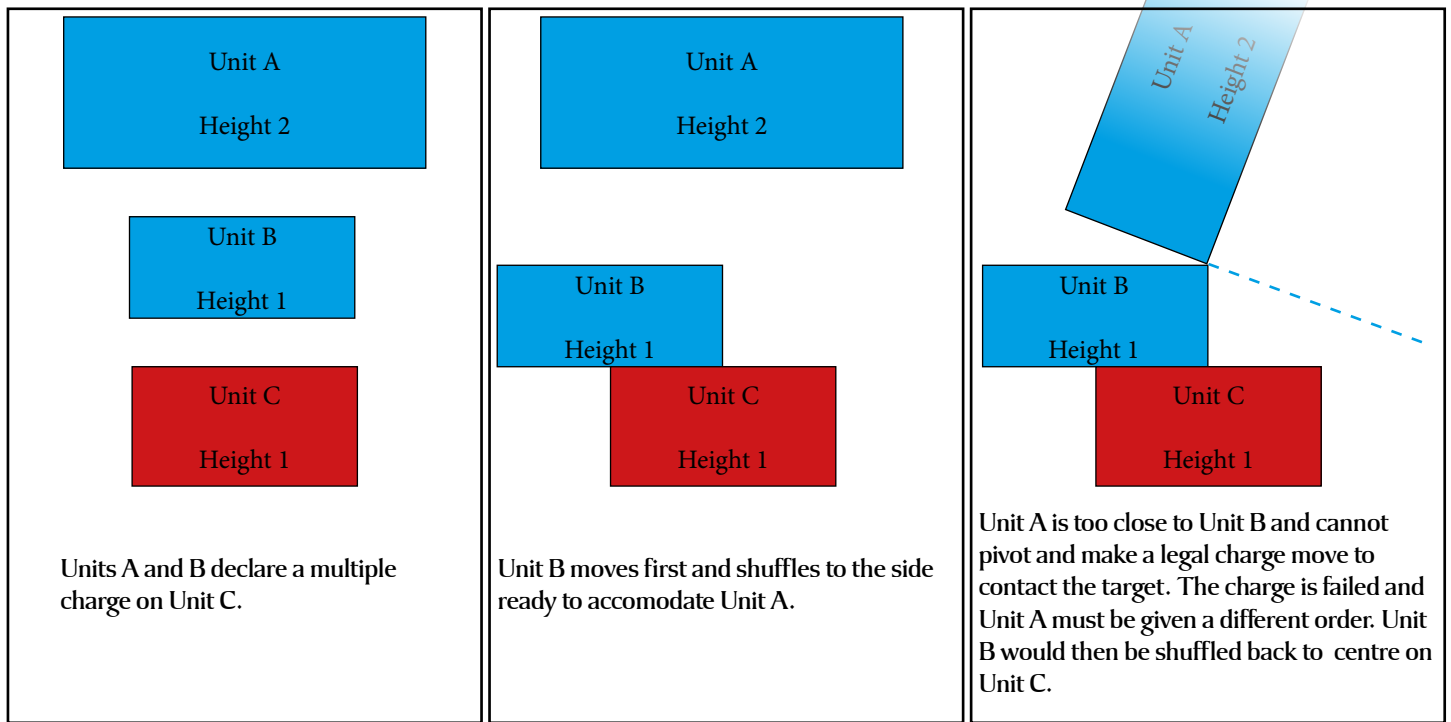
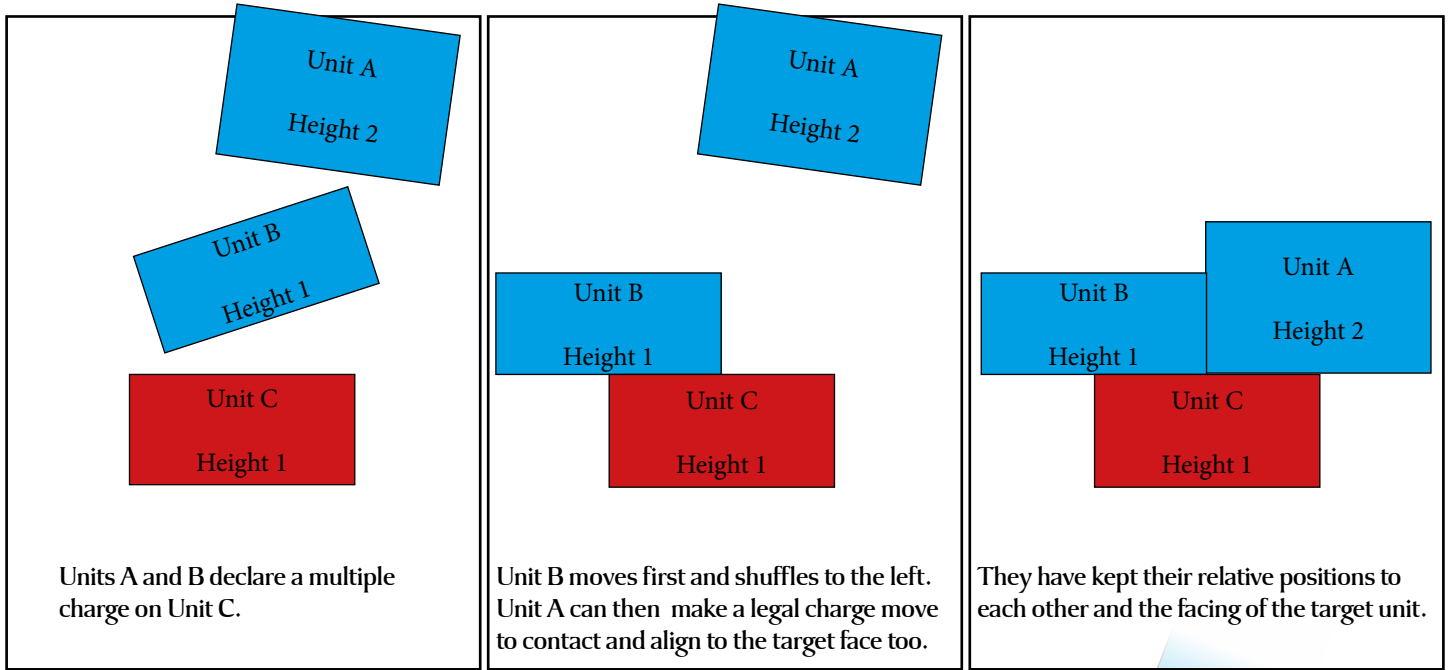
A: The charges are declared simultaneously but the units are moved one at a time. This means that units must have LOS to the target and be in range from their Leader point to declare the charge. Other units charging the same target can be moved first if it means units behind them can then make a legal charge move. What’s important is that they have room to legally get there and then fit against the target facing at the end of all the charge moves.

Note however that units still cannot swap places (cross each other’s paths on the way in) and must maintain their positions relative to each other and the target unit facing. Also see the related question below.

Q: When declaring a multiple charge, can units shuffle sideways to accommodate other units charging the same facing in a multiple charge before the other units move? Can units potentially block each other from declaring a multiple charge in the first place?

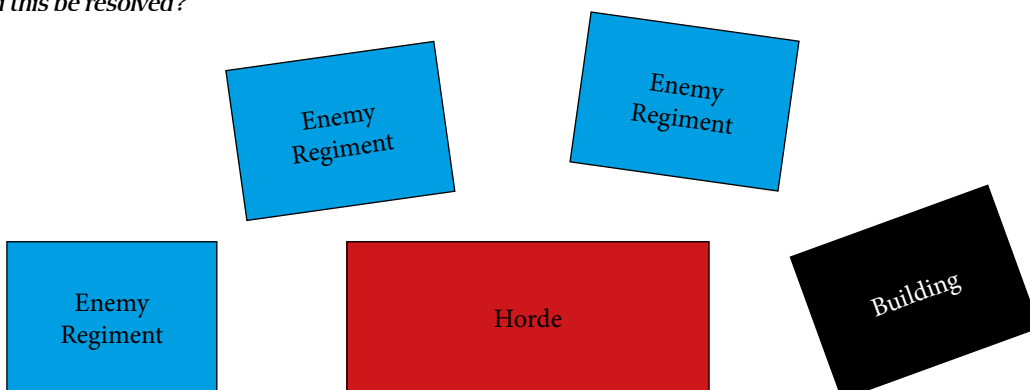
A: Yes to both. Assuming all units can legally make the charge move, move each unit and shuffle it to its final position (ready to accommodate the other units so they all share the space available) before moving the next unit. Tidy up the unit arrangement against the target facing after all chargers have moved so they share the space correctly if you’ve judged it slightly wrong.

It could be however that if a unit is too close behind another, that even though it can see the target and is in range and the more advanced unit goes first and shuffles, a single pivot when charging is still not enough to make contact. This would be a failed charge and the unit must be given a different order. Nimble units can obviously avoid this with their extra pivot!



Q: A unit can sometimes be "boxed in" by multiple enemy units or blocking terrain, stopping it from doing anything but back up (and sometimes not even that!). The positioning of an enemy unit might mean that none of the viable targets that the unit should be able to charge can be because the charging unit cannot align to any of them. How should this be resolved?

In the example below, the horde has two enemy regiments directly in front that it *should* be able to charge, but is blocked because it would overlap other enemy units or blocking terrain. It is boxed in and can't do anything except retreat.



A: This would be unusual to actually happen accidentally although may occasionally crop up. It is of course perfectly fine to force an enemy unit to legally charge a unit of your choosing (e.g. screening a unit with a cheaper one) but forcing a situation where no legal charge is possible (total charge blocking) is not permitted. The recommended way to resolve this is to allow the charging unit to select their target of choice (either of the two units to the front in the example given), move into contact and then align the target to the charger rather than the other way round. Units not involved in the combat are then nudged away as normal if needed.

How to resolve these situations greatly depends on other units and terrain. Players should use the recommended approach above but roll-off or find a neutral third party if they're unable to agree this is the best solution for their specific case.

Q: How does unit alignment work when one or more units charge an Individual?

A: Move the first charging unit to contact the Individual. The Individual then aligns to this first charging unit. The remaining charging units then make contact and align to the Individual.

Special Rules

Q: If a unit has two Breath Attacks (e.g. starts with one and buys the Diadem of Dragon-kind), do the two stack?

A: No, they are two separate ranged attacks.

Q: Can a unit use its Fly special rule when being moved forwards by the Surge spell?

A: No. Units are Surged along the ground.

Spells

Q: When a unit is Surged but contact is made against a corner of an enemy unit and not an edge, which of the target unit's arcs is considered to have been charged?

A: If you can see this is going to happen, determine which arc of the target unit the leader point of the surging unit is in before it moves. That is then the side the surging unit will align to and attack. This is only the case when the surging unit hits a corner, otherwise the normal surge rules apply.

Multi-basing and using Counts-as units

Q: When multi-basing a unit, what's the minimum amount of models that should be used to represent the unit size being modelled?

A: Page 206 of the rulebook says that "it must be reasonably close to the correct amount, so that there is no chance of misleading your opponents in regards to the real size of the unit."

Obviously, rather than stifle creativity, this has been left vague so that people can express their units as they wish. For friendly games and among regular gaming partners, anything goes. However, for fairness in organised play and to ensure the intended spectacle of massed battles the game is all about, for events there should be a minimum number of models using the rules below.

Models must be based on the appropriate base size and shape for their type. Unit-basing (or "multi-basing") is permitted so long as the unit footprint is accurate for the unit size. Model counts for multi-based units must be at least one model greater than the listed number for the unit size below (or more than 50% of the "expected" model count the unit is representing if there is no smaller size). For example, a multi-based Infantry Regiment must be at least 11 models (one more model than a Troop). The preferred model count is 66% or more to maintain the visual spectacle of mass battles.

Thus the unit footprint table can be expanded to show the Minimum Model Count (MMC) and Preferred Model Count (PMC) event sizing (as per the table below).

Q: How does minimum model size work when using "counts-as" models or proxies instead of the actual models? What is acceptable for an alternative model?

A: Proxy models or "counts-as" models must be appropriate alternatives to the models they are representing (no Treemen representing orclings!). They should follow the same guidelines for minimum model counts as above or should occupy the equivalent volume (or as close as possible) as the models they are representing. For example, 2 heavy chariots taking up roughly the same space as the regiment of 10 knights they are representing is acceptable. AT ALL TIMES, it must be clear to your opponent what the unit actually represents. Inform them clearly before the game begins what is what in your army if you have any such units and remind them during the game too. You should avoid any confusing imagery (models with wings that don't actually have the Fly special rule for example).

UNIT TYPE	BASE SIZE	TROOP			REGIMENT			HORDE			LEGION		
		Footprint	MMC	PMC	Footprint	MMC	PMC	Footprint	MMC	PMC	Footprint	MMC	PMC
Infantry	20x20mm	100x40mm	6	7+	100x80mm	11	14+	200x80mm	21	27+	200x120mm	41	41+
Infantry	25x25mm	125x50mm	6	7+	125x100mm	11	14+	250x100mm	21	27+	250x150mm	41	41+
Cavalry	25x50mm	125x50mm	3	4+	125x100mm	6	7+	250x100mm	11	14+	n/a	-	-
Lrg Inf	40x40mm	n/a	-	-	120x40mm	2	2+	120x80mm	4	4+	240x80mm	7	9+
Lrg Cav	50x50mm	n/a	-	-	150x50mm	2	2+	150x100mm	4	4+	300x100mm	7	9+
Lrg Cav	50x150mm	n/a	-	-	150x100mm	2	2+	150x200mm	4	4+	300x200mm	7	9+