Scoring – U 11 and older

The scorer plays an important role in cricket. Both teams provide one scorer and the two scorers work together to ensure that the scorebook accurately reflects the match result. Each team is supplied with a scorebook which should be retained and returned to the Club at the end of the season.

The following notes on scoring are a shortened version of a guide for scorers written by Queensland Cricket Scorer Judy Harris and reproduced with permission. The full guide can be found at
http://www.qldcricket.com.au/images/ScoringNotes%20Incl%20Penalties%20(2).pdf.

Scoring rules applying to cricketers in U11 and upwards age groups

1   Find a good vantage point (preferably with some shade) where you can see the umpire and the game without being disturbed by players or parents.

2   Obtain list of both team in batting order if possible.

3   Fill out headings in scorebook with date, venue and teams.

4   Every ball that is bowled must be recorded. If no runs are scored a dot is placed against the batsman and the bowler.

5   Where runs occur, they must be placed against the batsman, added to the total score and recorded in the bowler's column.

6   Where sundries (wides, no balls, leg byes or byes) occur they have to be recorded in appropriate sundries column, added to the total score and shown in the bowler's column.

7   Work from the top of the page, filling in the necessary sections as you go down.

8   At the end of each over, total runs in the bowler's column and compare the total score with your fellow scorer. Every few overs compare batsmen's individual scores.

Byes

9   Byes are recorded as B. This is shown as 1 in the Bye column in sundries, 1 to the total score and B1 in the bowler's column but **not** added to the bowler's figures. Two, three or four byes are shown as B2, B3 and B4 respectively.

Leg byes

10   Leg byes are shown as L. This is shown as 1 in the leg bye column in sundries, 1 to the total score and shown as L1 in the bowler's column but not added to the bowler's figures. Two, three or four byes are shown as L2, L3 and L4 respectively.

11   A summary of the result of leg byes and byes is set out below.

Result	Byes (B)	Leg Byes (L)
Counted as runs to batsman	No	No
Counted as balls faced by batsman	Yes	Yes
Counted on total score	Yes	Yes
Counted as runs against bowler	No	No
Counted as legal ball bowled	Yes	Yes

No balls

12 When a no ball is bowled and no runs are scored, enter a circle with a dot in the centre in the bowling column, a 1 in the no ball column under sundries and add 1 to the total. The no ball counts to the bowler's total. When runs are scored from a no ball enter the runs against the bowler with a circle around them, enter the runs against the bowler with a circle around them and add the total runs (including 1 for the no ball) to the progressive score. No balls are rebowled to a maximum over length of 8 balls in U11 and 12 and 10 balls thereafter.

13 Any over which contains a no ball cannot be a maiden.

Wides

14 A wide is shown as W in the bowling column (meaning one run is added to the bowler's figures, one run is recorded in the sundries column against Wides and one run is added to the total). For more than one wide it is to be recorded as W1, W2, W3 or W4 depending on the number of runs the batsmen take. Don't forget that if the batsmen run 2 then 3 runs are recorded in the sundries column as wides, 3 added to total score and W2 credited against the bowler. Wides are rebowled to a maximum over length of 8 balls in U11 and 12 and 10 balls thereafter.

15 Any over which contains a wide cannot be a maiden.

Result	Wides (W)	No balls (N)
Counted as runs to batsman	No	No
Counted as ball faced by batsman	No	Yes
Counted on total score	Yes	Yes
Counted as runs against bowler	Yes	Yes
Counted as legal ball bowled	No	No

Run outs

16   If a batsman is caught no run is scored under any circumstances (Law 32).

17   If a player is run out going for his first run, no runs are shown and he is shown as run out. The wicket is not credited to the bowler. If a player is run out going for a subsequent run only the completed runs are credited to the batsman, added to the score and shown against the bowler.

Wickets

18   Fall of wickets are shown as X in the bowler's figures. When a wicket falls, complete the details of how the batsman was out, name of bowler (except if the wicket is a run out) and how many runs were made plus the score at the fall of the wicket plus the name of the not out batsman.

Signals

19   Scorers must acknowledge signals by the umpires (Law 4.3). The signals that can be given by umpires are as follows:

Boundary four	waving the arm from side to side across the body
Boundary six	raising both arms above the head
Bye	raising an open hand above the head
Leg bye	by touching the raised knee with the hand
Wide	extending both arms horizontally
Dead ball	crossing and recrossing both arms below the waist (no runs are scored)
No ball	extending one arm horizontally
Short run	by bending the arm upwards to touch the nearest shoulder with finger tips. One less run is added to the score and the batsman has one less run added to his total.