

## A SCORER'S FIRST REFERENCE GUIDE TO CRICKET SCORING

The role of the scorers is to record every ball bowled, every run scored, and every wicket taken and by whom and to abide by the umpires' signals and decisions. Accuracy is paramount and the understanding of the umpires' signals is imperative.

### SOME BASICS TO START WITH

- Every ball bowled must be recorded.
- If nothing happens from the delivery then a simple dot (•) is placed in the bowler's analysis.
- If runs or sundries occur from the delivery it must be recorded in three separate places. If there are runs to a batter (from the bat), the number of runs must be written against that batter's name as runs scored, then added to the cumulative run tally and finally recorded against the bowler. If the runs are sundries (not off the bat), the number are written against the appropriate sundries column, added to the cumulative run tally and recorded in the bowler's analysis (depending on which type of sundry it is as to whether the runs are counted against the bowler).

### THE BATTING SECTION OF THE SCOREBOOK

- Write the name of each individual batter in this section as they come out to bat. If possible before the match, ask for a team list to help you with the names.
- Record all runs that a batter makes off their bat against their name in the "runs as scored" as they occur.
- When the batter gets out, finish off their innings by drawing a line at the end of the progressive runs scored (e.g. >) to indicate that the innings of that batter is completed.
- Write how the batter was out in the "how out" column and the name of the bowler in the "bowler" column (if the bowler gets credit for the dismissal).
- Add up all the runs scored by the batter and record in the "total" column.

BATSMEN	RUNS AS SCORED	HOW OUT	BOWLER	TOTALS
1 B. COOPER	14 >	LBW	CLARK	5
2 N. WILLIAMS	111 >	CT BROWN	CLARK	3

- The fall of wicket details need to be completed also by writing in the following information (these boxes are found across the middle of the scoresheet):

SCORE AT EACH F.O.W (RUN)	1. 8 111	2. 16 131
BATSMAN OUT	COOPER	KOOOV
NOT OUT BATSMAN & HIS SCORE	WILLIAMS 2	WILLIAMS 3

- The cumulative run tally at the time the wicket fell;
- The total sundries at the time the wicket fell;
- The name of the batter out;
- The name of the not out batter and their current score.

### CUMULATIVE RUN TALLY

- After each ball the total of the runs or sundries scored needs to be added to the cumulative run tally. You can do this simply by crossing off the individual boxes with diagonal strokes. Once you are more experienced, you may like to use lines for multiple runs and symbols for sundries.

### THE BOWLING SECTION OF THE SCOREBOOK

- Write the name of each individual bowler as they commence their first 'spell' of bowling. You only need to write their name once as every over they bowl is recorded after their name from then on. Draw a line at the end of the bowler's last over when there is a bowling change.
- All balls bowled must be recorded, even if the umpire miscounts the over (a regulation over contains 6 legal deliveries). Wides and No Balls are not legal deliveries and are therefore not counted as balls in the over.
- A maiden over is an over bowled by a bowler that has no runs recorded against the bowler. Therefore, a maiden over cannot have Wides or No balls in it as these are counted as runs against the bowler (Byes and Leg Byes are not). Maidens need to be counted at the end of the innings and recorded against each bowler so you should make a mark to indicate a maiden, for example draw an 'M' in the box or write an 'M' where you would usually write the bowler's cumulative figures.
- A miscounted over can be a maiden over but an incomplete over (such as if a bowler is injured and only bowls 3 balls) cannot be a maiden.

- If a bowler gets a wicket (recorded by an 'X') in a maiden over it is called a 'wicket maiden' and is also counted as a maiden over.
- Bowlers' figures recorded over by over are cumulative, i.e. if a bowler has 5 runs from their first over and 4 runs taken from their second over (and no wickets), their bowling figures will be 0-9 from two overs.
- At the end of the innings, each bowler's figures, including number of overs bowled, maidens bowled, wickets and runs together with how many Wides and No Balls they bowled, are written in the summary section on the right-hand side of the page. If a bowler is injured and has bowled, for example 6 full overs and 3 balls it is written as 6.3 overs.

BOWLER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. N. PALMER	0-1	0-8	0-11	0-15	0-24	0-31	0-38			
2. J. HEUSTON	M	0-5	0-9	M	0-12					
3. B. HARPER	0-2	M	0-11	1-16	1-17	M 2-17	2-19	2-23	2-28	2-31

OVERS	MAIDENS	WIDES	NO BALLS	WICKETS	RUNS
7	-	2		0	38
5	2	6		0	17
10	2		1	2	31

### SUNDRIES (see separate summary sheet for umpires' signals – acknowledge each signal by, for instance, raising a hand)

- Sundries are classified as Byes, Leg Byes, Wides, No Balls and Penalty Runs.
- **Byes, Leg Byes and Penalty Runs** are not counted as runs against the bowler but should be recorded in the bowler's analysis as a symbol, for example a B, L, P respectively. You can use PB for penalty runs to the batting side and PF for penalty runs to the fielding side where each occurrence scores 5 runs. Other scoring events during a penalty run event can also occur.
- Byes and Leg Byes and Penalty Runs need to be recorded in the appropriate corresponding sundries column along with being added to the cumulative run tally as they occur.
- **Wides and No Balls** are counted as a one run penalty in addition to whatever else happens off that ball (as per the Laws of Cricket) and also count as runs against the bowler in their bowling analysis.
- Wides and No Balls are not legal deliveries and do not count as a ball in the over.
- Wides can be recorded as a 'W' or using another symbol such as a '+' and a No Ball should be shown as a circle (O) around whatever else happens from that ball. The circle represents the one run penalty.
- If the umpire signals No Balls as well as Byes or Leg Byes, the runs are recorded as one No Ball plus however many Byes or Leg Byes. In this instance the umpire is telling you that the runs did not come off the bat, should not be recorded against the batter and should be recorded as either Byes or Leg Byes plus the one run No Ball penalty.

B BYES	22	4	TOTAL SUNDRIES	18
L LEG BYES	111	3	TOTAL SCORE	183
W WIDES	111511	10	PENALTY EXTRAS	-
NB NO-BALLS	1	1	AMENDED SCORE	

### EXAMPLES OF HOW TO RECORD SUNDRIES

OCCURRENCE EXAMPLE	SYMBOLS	OCCURRENCE EXAMPLE	SYMBOLS
Byes	B	No Ball with 3 runs to batter	⓪3
Leg Byes	L	No Ball with 3 Leg Byes (or B <sup>3</sup> for 3 Byes)	⓪L <sup>3</sup>
Multiple Byes or Leg Byes (e.g. 2)	B <sup>2</sup> or <u>2B</u> , L <sup>2</sup> or <u>2L</u>	Wide	W or +
No Ball without other runs	⓪	Wide with extras (e.g. batters run 2)	W or + 2

### BALANCING YOUR SCOREBOOK AT THE END OF THE INNINGS

Batting	Bowling
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add up all the batters' totals together with all the sundries (Byes, Leg Byes, Wides, No Balls and Penalty Runs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Write down the summary bowling figures for each bowler and add up all the runs against the bowlers together with the Byes, Leg Byes and Penalty Runs only (as the Wides and No Balls have already been counted against the bowlers).</li> </ul>
These two figures should match each other as well as the cumulative run tally to give you the total runs for the innings.	

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