

## Sundries

Sundries are 'extra' runs added to the batting team's total that are not the result of the striker hitting the ball, and so are not awarded to the striker. Sundries are byes, leg byes, wides and no balls.

Sundries are recorded in the book as shown below so they can be traced if your scorebook doesn't balance at the end of the innings.

### Byes

Byes will be signalled by the umpire when the batter does not make contact with the ball, but nevertheless runs are scored. Byes are recorded by a **b**. If the batters cross for one run,  $b^1$  is recorded against the batter, 1 run is put in the Bye section in sundries, and 1 is added to the progressive score.  $b^1$  is recorded in the bowler's column but **NOT** added to the bowler's figures. 2, 3 and 4 byes are shown as  $b^2$ ,  $b^3$  and  $b^4$  respectively. Byes are counted as a ball faced.

INN	BATSMAN	
1	Freeman. R.	2+2
2	Raed. C.	b
3		

Bye against batter

BYES	
1	
LEG BYES	
WIDES	

Bye in Byes section

BOWLER	1	2	3
1. Ward. P.	2+4	0-2	0-1
	0-6	0-8	WI
2. Freeman. R.	2-3	0-1	b
	0-5	MI	0-7

Bye against bowler

When you record byes against the batter and the bowler, you are keeping a record of what happened with that particular ball. However, you must remember that the batter has not hit the ball, therefore the runs do not count towards the batter's total, nor against the bowler's progressive total.

**An over that only contains a bye is a maiden over.**

### Alternative symbol for bye

An alternative to using the letter 'b' for a bye is to use a triangle —  $\triangle$ . This then allows you to insert the number of runs scored off the bye within the triangle —  $\triangle 2$  —, although it can be a tight squeeze!

### Leg byes

Leg byes will be signalled by the umpire when the batter does not hit the ball with the bat or gloves, but some part of the batter's body makes contact with the ball and runs are scored. Leg byes are shown as **L**. If the batters make

one run, L<sup>1</sup> is recorded against the batter, 1 run is put in the Leg bye column in sundries, and 1 is added to the progressive score. L<sup>1</sup> is recorded in the bowler's column but **NOT** added to the bowler's figures. 2, 3 and 4 leg byes are shown as L<sup>2</sup>, L<sup>3</sup> and L<sup>4</sup> respectively. They are also counted as a ball faced.

BATSMAN	
1	Freeman. R. 2+2
2	Reed. C. 1

BYES	1
LEG BYES	4
WIDES	

BOWLER	1	2	3
Ward. P.	1	1	
Brown. S.	1	1	

Leg bye against batter

Leg bye in Leg byes section

Leg bye against bowler

As with byes, you only record leg byes against the batter and the bowler as a record of what happened. Again, the batter has not hit the ball, therefore the runs do not count towards the batter's total, nor against the bowler's progressive total.

**An over that only contains a leg bye is a maiden over.**

BOWLER	1	2	3	4
1. Ward. P.	1	1	1	1
2. Freeman. R.	1	1	1	1

Overs	Runs	Overs	Runs
1	6	51	
2	8	52	
3	12	53	

Over shown as maiden for both bowler and progressive overs/runs record, despite 4 leg byes having been scored.

### Alternative symbol for leg bye

An alternative to using the letter 'L' for a leg bye is to use an inverted triangle — ▽. This then allows you to insert the number of runs scored off the leg bye within the triangle — ▽<sub>2</sub> —, although again it can be a tight squeeze!

### Handy hint

For byes and leg byes scored off a no ball, see page 42.

## Wides

A wide is called when the ball bowled is not within sufficient reach for the batter to hit it by means of a normal cricket stroke. When a wide is signalled by the umpire and no runs are scored, enter a W against the batter, 1 in the

Wides section in sundries, add 1 to the progressive score and enter a W in the bowler's column. Don't forget at the end of the over that the W represents one run against the bowler and has to be added to that bowler's progressive bowling figures.

If the batters run when a wide is signalled, it is to be recorded as either  $W^1$ ,  $W^2$ ,  $W^3$  or  $W^4$ , depending on the number of runs taken. The number of runs PLUS the wide itself will be awarded to the batting side. If one run was completed, enter  $W^1$  against the batter, 2 in the Wides section in sundries, 2 to the progressive score (1 run plus penalty 1) and  $W^1$  in the bowler's figures. If the wide ball goes to the boundary, the umpire will signal the wide first, then the boundary, so this will be shown as 5 runs in the Wides section and on the progressive score, and  $W^4$  against the batter and bowler.

BATSMAN		
1	Freeman. R.	1 + $W^1$
2	Road. C.	0 + 0

Wide + 1 run against batter

BYES	1
LEG BYES	4
WIDES	2

Wide + 1 run in Wides section

BOWLER		1	2	3
Ward. P.		2	1	0
Brown. S.		0	0	1

Wide + 1 run against bowler

### Alternative symbol for wide

An alternative to using the letter 'W' for a wide is to use a plus sign —  $\dagger$ . This then allows you to insert dots for the number of runs scored off the wide in the corners of the plus sign —  $\dagger$  for a wide plus one run, and  $\ddagger$  for a wide plus 4 runs. This is a very neat way of showing wides, and is encouraged by the QCSA.

At the end of the over, remember to add the wide penalty and runs scored off the ball to the bowler's progressive figures. We show the W or  $W^1$  against the batter to show what happened on the ball if we need to reconcile the book. The batter is not credited with the wide or any runs scored off the ball, even though the bowler is, as described above.

Wide balls are not counted as legal deliveries, and therefore must be rebowled. If a bowler bowls one wide ball in an over, then that over will consist of seven balls instead of the usual six, and if the bowler bowls two wide balls, the over will contain eight balls etc. A wide does **NOT** count as a ball faced by the batter.

**An over which contains a wide cannot be a maiden over.**

## Handy hint

A wide is deemed to have been bowled from the instant the bowler enters the delivery stride. This means that if a batter is dismissed off the wide (e.g. stumped, hit wicket), the wide still counts. This is important if the wicket is the last in an innings, and scores were level prior to the delivery.

## No balls

A no ball can be called for a variety of reasons. The most common reason is that the bowler has overstepped the popping crease with the front foot when delivering the ball, but other reasons include a high full-pitched ball, the ball bouncing more than once before reaching the batter, fielding infringements, and most recently, a bowler breaking the bails with the delivery action.

When a no ball is signalled by the umpire and no other runs are scored, enter a ⊖ against the batter, 1 in the No ball section in sundries, 1 to the progressive score and a ⊖ in the bowler's column. Don't forget at the end of the over that the ⊖ represents one run against the bowler and has to be added to that bowler's progressive bowling figures.

BATSMAN		
1	Freeman. R.	24 24 ⊖
2	Road. C.	5 14

No ball against batter

BYES	4
LEG BYES	4
WIDES	2
NO BALLS	1

No ball in No balls section

BOWLER	1	2	3
Ward. P.	2 4 28	0-6	1 1 ⊖
Brown. S.	1 2	0-2	0-4

No ball against bowler

When runs are scored from a no ball, enter the runs against the batter with a circle around them, enter 1 in the no ball column under sundries, add the runs plus 1 for the no ball penalty to the progressive score, and the runs with a circle around them in the bowler's column.

For example, if 4 runs are scored, show ⊕ against the batter, 1 in the no ball column, add 5 to the progressive score (4 runs plus penalty 1) and ⊕ against the bowler (the circle means that 5 runs are added to the bowler's tally).

The reason to show only the runs scored in a circle, rather than the runs and penalty, is so that if there is a dispute in the total runs scored, it is easier to find all the 1s, 2s, 3s, 4s and 6s on a scoresheet than trying to remember that a 5 in the bowler's column is really a 4 plus 1 penalty run.

BATSMAN		
1	Freeman. R.	1+1+0+2
2	Raed. C.	2+1+0

BOWLER				
	1	2	3	✓
Ward. P.	2 4	2 2	2 2	0-6
Brown. S.	2 2	2 2	2 2	0-4

No ball with runs against batter No ball with runs against bowler

It should also be noted that a no ball takes precedence over a wide, if a no ball also happens to be beyond the batter's reach.

No balls are not counted as legal deliveries, and therefore must be rebowled. If a bowler bowls one no ball, then that over will consist of seven balls instead of the usual six, and if the bowler bowls two no balls, the over will contain eight balls etc. A no ball **DOES** count as a ball faced by the batter.

**An over which contains a no ball cannot be a maiden over.**

### Byes and leg byes off a no ball

If byes or leg byes are run off a no ball, they are treated the same way as runs to the batters off a no ball. So if two byes are run, then b<sup>2</sup> should also be recorded against the batter (in a circle), two byes and one no ball should be recorded in the sundries section, three runs should be added to the progressive score, and b<sup>2</sup> in a circle should be recorded against the bowler. Only the no ball should be counted in the bowler's progressive bowling figures. (Note, this is a change to the way byes and leg byes off no balls were previously recorded.)

### Sundries ready reckoner

	Bye (b)	Leg bye (L)	Wide (W or +)	No ball (⊙)
Counted as run to batter	No	No	No	No*
Counted as ball faced	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Counted on total score	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Counted against bowler	No	No	Yes	Yes
Counted as legal delivery	Yes	Yes	No	No

\* Although the no ball is not counted as a run to the batter, any runs scored off the no ball are, which differs from the other three types of sundries.

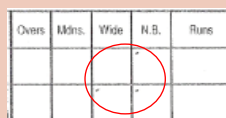
See **Wickets ready reckoner on page 50** for when a batter can be out off a no ball.

### ***Handy hint***

When an umpire calls a no ball, the batters can still be given out either run out, hitting the ball twice or obstructing the field. This means that if a batter is dismissed off the no ball, the no ball still counts. This is important if the wicket is the last in an innings, and scores were level prior to the delivery.

### ***Handy hint***

When a bowler bowls a wide or a no ball, mark a dot in pencil in the wide or no ball box that forms part of that bowler's final bowling summary. That makes it easier to total the number of wides or no balls bowled by each bowler at the end of the innings.



Overs	Mins.	Wide	N.B.	Runs
		*	*	
		*	*	

### ***Juniors***

Junior cricket has some different requirements concerning sundries, in particular wides, so consult your local competition.