

Sundries

Wides

A wide **IS NOT** counted as a ball faced by the batter or as a partnership ball. When a wide has been called, the only ways a batter can be out are hit wicket, obstructing the field, run out or stumped — the most common dismissal off a wide.

BOWLER		1
1. Ward.	P.	2 0-6 0
2. Brown.	S.	2 0-3
3. White.	J.	2 0-5
4. Cronin.	H.	2 1-3

If a batter gets out off a wide ball, firstly record the penalty wide in the sundry column, add 1 to the total score, and show the penalty wide in the bowler's figures. Then you also have to show the wicket. This is not easy to record, but place the X (if the wicket should be credited to the bowler) close to the W to denote the batter is out off that same ball. Using the alternative plus sign for the

wide, it might look like this \dagger^x .

Complete the batter's and partnership details as normal. It could be that the very first ball the batter faces is called a wide and then the batter is out stumped. That batter is then out for 0 without facing a ball, but the team total advances by 1 run.

No balls

A no ball **IS** counted as a ball faced by the batter and a partnership ball. This means if the batter faced an entire over that contained a no ball, that batter's balls faced will increase by seven.

When a no ball is called by the umpire, who then also calls a bye or leg-bye, one run goes to **no balls**, and the byes or leg byes go to **their relevant section**. So if the batters run 2 leg byes, 1 run is put in the no ball column, 2 runs in

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the leg byes column, and 3 runs are added to the progressive score. It would be shown in the bowler's column as L² in a circle, but only the no ball is added to the bowler's progressive score (the circle denotes the 1 run penalty for the no ball). The byes and leg byes are signalled to show that the runs are not to go to the batter.

There are also some situations involving no balls that are rarely seen, but that an advanced scorer should be aware of. If the ball bounces more than

once before reaching the batter, the umpire will call no ball. If the ball then comes to a stop before reaching the batter, the umpire will signal dead ball. Previously, the batter could come down the wicket and hit the stationary ball in any direction, but now the dead ball is called to prevent this as a safety precaution. The ball will be recorded as a no ball as normal.

If the umpire signals no ball, and also taps the top of his head with his other hand, the bowler has bowled more than the allowable number of bouncers in an over (i.e. more than one in a single over in a limited over game, more than two in a single over in other games). It is recorded as a normal no ball.

The table below lists the most common infringements that may be called as a no ball, and which umpire may call them.

No ball ready reckoner

	Umpire who may call*	
	Bowler's end	Square leg
Front foot infringement	Yes	No
Back foot infringement	Yes	No
More than allowed bouncers in an over	Yes	No
Fast full toss above the waist or slow full toss at head height	Yes	No
Ball bounces over head height of striker	Yes	No
Ball bounces more than once before reaching batter	Yes	No
Wicket-keeper not wholly behind stumps before delivery	No	Yes
More than two fielders behind square leg on leg side	No	Yes
Too many fielders outside circle during fielding restrictions	No	Yes
Bowler breaking wicket in delivering ball	Yes	Yes
Bowler 'throws' ball or delivers it underarm	Yes	Yes
Fielder intercepts delivery before it reaches striker	Yes	No

* See page 66 for no balls that must be called by the third umpire.

Free hits

In limited over matches, the batter is awarded a 'free hit' when any no ball is called. Firstly, the umpire will signal 'no ball', and then signal the free hit.

The free hit signal is made with the umpire extending one arm straight upwards and moving it in a circular 'lasso' motion (see page 21).

The next ball will become a free hit for whichever batter is facing it, even if they ran a single off the no ball so that the batter who faced the no ball is now at the non-striker's end.

The striker can be dismissed only under the circumstances that apply for a no ball (see page 50), even if the delivery for the free hit is called a wide. If the delivery is another no ball, the free hit will again be signalled for the next ball.

Referred no balls – third umpire

In some competitions (e.g. current domestic one-day competition), if an umpire is uncertain about whether a delivery that resulted in a wicket was a no ball, it may be referred to the third umpire. You need to watch for this, as it is not always clear at some grounds that the delivery has been referred, and it will have an impact on how you score the ball. If the third umpire determines that the delivery was a no ball, the on-field umpire will give the batter not out (unless the dismissal was of a type that can be out off a no ball) and signal to the scorers. The no ball will be recorded as per usual, but ***no other runs will be recorded for the batting side***. The batters will remain at the ends where they finished running, even though any runs do not count.

Front foot no balls – third umpire

In international matches, the third umpire currently has responsibility for determining front foot no balls, and relaying that to the on-field umpires, who will then signal the scorers. This does not affect how you score a no ball (or any runs or byes ensuing from the no ball), but you need to be aware that the no ball signal will not be made as quickly as in other matches, so don't be caught with your eyes down. Teamwork between both scorers and the scoreboard scorer can ensure one set of eyes is always on the field.