



GVPSSA Girls Cricket



Rules updated July 2017 due to Cricket Australia's pilot test results of these rule changes found here

<http://community.cricket.com.au/clubs/junior-formats>

TEAM NUMBERS

- **Batting:** A side can have a nominated batting line up of 8 batters. Players who aren't nominated on the batting list may field by substituting for another player.
- **Fielding:** A side must also have 10 players to field. 8 x regular fielders, 1 x bowler and 1 x wicket keeper. The player fielding as wicket keeper may change ONCE if necessary during the innings but do try to avoid this as the changeover takes up time.

FIELD SIZE

- **Seniors** – Boundary should be approximately 30 m from the batting stumps and pitch measured out approximately 14 m from stumps to stumps.
- **Juniors** – Boundary should be approximately 20 m from the batting stumps and pitch measured out approximately 10 m from stumps to stumps.

EQUIPMENT

- Schools must provide their teams with equipment that meet the guidelines set down by the department.
- The seniors and juniors must use a plastic softball known as 'Incredi-Ball' or Eclipse.
- Green Valley PSSA expect all schools to provide their teams with the following
 - A set of stumps for each team.
 - Plastic stumps are fine.
 - The stump ending should not have metal tips.
 - A ball that is correct one for the playing of cricket for the age group.
 - Each school will have a set of domes, soft collapsible ones (20 to a set) to mark out boundaries.
 - Seniors - Wicket keeping gloves, helmet and pads for the keeper.
 - Juniors – Wicket keeping gloves, no pads.
- If a school does not provide the correct playing equipment then the opposing can claim a forfeit, even if they lend the opposition playing equipment.

- THE PROVISION OF THE CORRECT PLAYING EQUIPMENT IS A DUTY OF CARE ISSUE. YOU MUST ENSURE THAT YOUR SCHOOL CRICKET TEAMS HAVE THE CORRECT PLAYING EQUIPMENT TO ENABLE TO PLAY UNDER SAFE PLAYING CONDITIONS.

GAME LENGTH

- 45 minutes.
- If however a team has only bowled 10 (for example) overs after 45 minutes, they should then stop and the game is reduced to only 10 overs per side.
- Seniors and juniors play simultaneously.

BATTING

- The first 7 batters will only bat for a total of 10 balls. This is inclusive of no balls and wides. Teachers may however use their discretion if a batter faces too many wides or no balls. The 8th listed batter will only face 8 balls.
- After losing a wicket, a batter will remain batting for the number of balls he/she has remaining however they will move to the bowling end (like they do at the end of each over)
- 4 points will be taken away from the batters total score for each time their wicket was taken.

Example batting innings...

Steven Smith	●	2	X	●	4	X	1	W	1	4	8
Name	no run	2 runs	wide*	no run	4 runs	no ball*	1 run	wicket(-4)	1 run	4 runs	TOTAL
						* one run added to team tally					

- The above student scored 12 runs off the bat, then lost 4 runs for losing one wicket for a total of 8 runs. During their 10 balls, they also faced one wide and one no ball which need to be recorded on the tally section on the score sheet and will add 2 runs to the total team score at the end of this school's innings. (For a loss of wicket it used to be negative 1)
- As Green Valley PSSA strongly encourages participation batting should be on a rotation system. This means that children who miss out on a bat one week will not miss the next. This allows for children to participate and not have the same ones batting every week.
- Remember we are teachers and winning shouldn't be the main objective. Our job is skill development.
- Dismissals are as per cricket except in juniors where LBWs are not played. However students need to be made aware that they can't stand in front of the stumps.
- At the end of each over the batters will change ends and teams will always bowl from the same end (to save time)
- For senior team batting – front leg pad, batting gloves and helmet are recommended.

SENIOR BOWLING

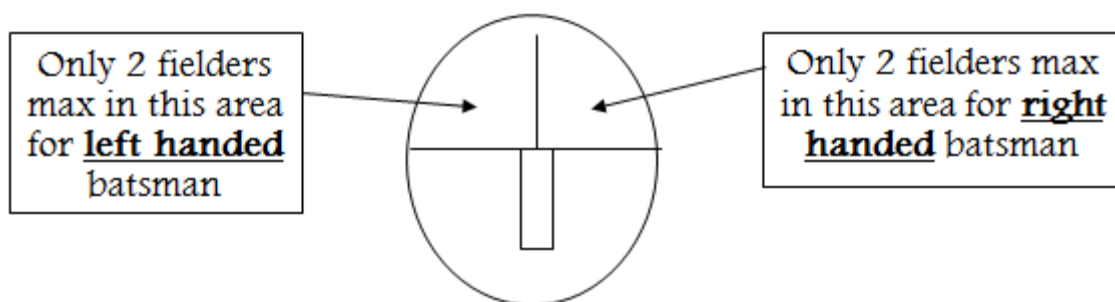
- All bowling will be done from one end.
- Teams will bowl a total of 13 overs
- 6 balls in one over
- Team bowling will be as per the following table

Players	Overs bowled
1 player	3 overs (18 balls)
3 players	2 overs (12 balls)
4 players	1 over (6 balls)
1 player + 1 wicket keeper	Will not bowl

- Teams should encourage the more capable bowlers (ones who land the ball on the pitch and within hitting range of the batsman) to be the ones to bowl 3 overs as it is not fun for batters to have to face balls which do not land near them.
- Wides and No - Balls are not to be re-bowled except in the last over of each innings. (for this reason a capable bowler should also bowl this final over of the innings)
- A ball that bounces more than 2 two times will be called a no –ball
- A full pitched ball that is above waist height when it reaches the batsman will be a no-ball regardless of whether it is fast or slow paced.
- Bowlers must deliver the ball as a bowl (a straight arm) in seniors it can't be a throw. In juniors, students should also be encouraged to deliver the ball as a bowl and not a throw but teacher discretion is allowed if students are unable to do this.

FIELDING

- No fielder can field within 10 metres of a batter while the bowler is coming in to bowl. A fielder wearing a helmet does not change this rule.
- A team can only have 10 fielders on the field at any one time.
- There can only be two fielders behind square not including the wicket keeper. Any more than this and the ball shall be called a no ball.



- Fielders cannot talk when the bowler is moving in.
- A warning can be given and if it continues then a no-ball shall be called.
- Fielders are to wear a hat for sun protection.

- Teachers are strongly encouraged to allow students to experience different fielding positions.

WAYS OF GETTING OUT

- Bowled, Caught, Hit wicket (with bat or body), Run Out, Stumped (keeper only).

SPECIFIC JUNIOR GIRLS CRICKET RULES

- Juniors and seniors will play with the same rules with the ball type, pitch length, field size, equipment and bowling (pads, helmet, etc) being the only difference.
- Juniors will bat off a cricket tee – ‘bowler’ to stand at bowler’s end.
- When using a tee, a swing is considered a bowl.
- After 3 consecutive non-runs (or swings at a tee), batters change ends.

CRICKET TERMS

- **No-Ball (Worth 1 run + any runs the batsmen may run as either a bye or as a result of hitting the ball)** - A ball that bounces more than twice, the bowler puts his whole of his front foot over the crease line, a ball that is above waist height or the ball doesn’t bounce on the pitch.
 - A ball that at first lands off the pitch and then hits the pitch
 - A batsman can only be run out on no ball, he can’t be dismissed in the other ways.
- **Wide (Worth one run + any byes that may be run /or +4 if the ball reaches the boundary behind the wicket keeper)** - A ball that bounces on the pitch but travels a distance away from the batter that he can’t hit it from his normal stance. A wide can’t be called if the batsman hits the ball.
- **Leg Bye** - When the batsman plays a shot, the ball misses the bat, hits the pad and the batters run.
- **Bye** - When the wicket keeper misses the ball, which hasn’t been touched by the batters and they run runs.
- **Scoring** - Will be as normal cricket scoring. It is very important that the scoresheet **is updated after each ball is bowled**. There is a score sheet provided if schools wish to use one.
- Over scores are very important in case of team bowling second does not complete the allotted overs. Also in case weather comes into play during a game.

Remember to always have a talk to the other coach to clarify rules and playing condition

