



A - Bowling Square

B- Batting Square

A Simple Method Of Marking Out A Rounders Pitch

Equipment required

- ♦ Pegs
- ♦ String measuring 24m, 17m

The Pitch

The simplest method of marking out a pitch is by using lengths of string.

1. Put a peg into the ground where the right hand front corner of the batting square is to be. (Peg 1)
2. Directly opposite Peg 1 put another peg at a distance of 17m (Peg 2 which is 2nd post)
3. Using a piece of string measuring 24m tie a knot in the centre. (each half 12m)
4. Tie one end of the string to each peg (Peg 1 & Peg 2) and carry the center knot to the right until the string is taut.
5. At the knot place a peg, this gives the position of first post.
6. Now carry the center knot to the left, pull the string taut and put in a peg. (3rd post, Peg 4)
7. Take a length of string 17m long with a knot in the centre (each half 8½m) and tie one end to the peg at third post and the other to Peg 1.
8. Carry the knot to the left, this gives you the position of fourth post (Peg 5)

The Batting Square (2 metres by 2 metres)

1. The front line is made by marking a line extending 2m from peg 1 towards and in line with fourth post and parallel to the front line of the bowling square.
2. Mark the other three sides forming a 2 m batting square.
3. The front line of the square is extended for at least 12m by solid lines.

The Bowling Square (2.5 metres by 2.5 metres)

1. To locate the centre of the front line of the square, stretch the 17m string from peg 1 to second post.(2nd peg)
2. Measure a distance of 7½m along the string from peg 1.
3. The front line is then marked 1.25m each side of the string parallel to the front of the batting square.
4. Mark the other three sides of the bowling square.
5. To check the bowling square for accuracy: Stretch string from first to third post. The string will cut the sidelines of the bowling square 1m from the front line.

Lines

- ♦ All lines mentioned are compulsory.