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Workshop

16/12/2021

Management of the Permitted Time Allowance

- an understanding of the PTA
- methodology to keep the game moving
- an explanation of how to apply Penalties

Understanding the PTA

- What is a PTA?
- Does this competition have a PTA?
- Which watch are we using?
- *If the fielding team is 5 minutes over it's their fault, if they are 1 minute over it's the umpires fault*
- **The objective is to manage the innings so that it finishes within the PTA plus any allowances**

Matches with No PTA

- Everything below OCC Division 7 and Women's Division 1
- Guide of 4 mins per over in CL competitions, but no longer written in OCC playing conditions

Date →	6/8/21 or earlier	
Competition ↓	Start Time	Interval
Divisions 5 to 9	13:00	16:00 to 16:30
Divisions 10 to 17	13:00	15:40 to 16:10

- Laws 41.9 (Time wasting by the fielding side) and 41.10 (Batter wasting time) are there to help, they should be used to manage the match

Matches with PTA

- OCC Senior League Cup, Premier League to Div 7 inclusive, Alan Murray T20 Cup, Irish Senior Cup & National Cup
- Playing Conditions:
 - Time of commencement of the last over is used to determine the PTA cut off
 - Umpires can extend the cut off time for events beyond fielding teams control
 - Complete the innings, six penalty runs for every whole over not bowled
 - If innings terminated before end of PTA then no penalty, regardless of position at the time
 - If overs reduced then fielding team must be in position to bowl the penultimate over within the PTA
- Communications with the fielding skipper are key
 - When should you first advise them of the over rate?
 - *T20 Match – End of Powerplay, by the 12th over, by the 16th and every over if behind*
 - How often after that?
 - What do you do if they are behind time?
 - When penalty is awarded

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- How to calculate the over rate in a club match
 - Take note of the start time of the innings – write it on your match card
 - Take note of each allowance made; minutes and reason
 - We need to know are they ahead or behind the over rate
 - Language to be used to the captain is “One over up” or “One over behind”
 - Use a Ready Reckoner to simplify the calculations

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- Need a Ready Reckoner in your notebook for the match you are doing

OCC 50 Overs			
Minutes Per Over	04:00	Overs	50
Start Time	12:00	Allowances	Actual Time
10	12:40	0	12:39
20	13:20	1	13:23
30	14:00	3	14:04
40	14:40	3	14:40
50	15:20	5	15:22

OCC 20 Overs			
Minutes Per Over	04:00	Overs	20
Start Time	14:00	Allowances	Actual Time
5	14:20		
10	14:40		
15	15:00		
20	15:20		

Womens 20 Overs			
Minutes Per Over	03:75	Overs	20
Start Time	18:00	Allowances	Actual Time
4	18:15		
8	18:30		
12	18:45		
16	19:00		
20	19:15		

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- Ready Reckoner

13:00	0		
13:20	5	5	✓
13:40	10	11	+1
14:00	15	16	+1
14:20	20	23	+3
14:40	25	29	+4
15:00	30	34	+4
15:20	35	39	+4
15:40	40		
+2	13:02 start.		
+5	drinks @ 20 mins.		
+1	drinks @ 31		
+2	ball @ 31.2		
Finished @ 3:55pm.			

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- What happens if it rains?
 - Work out new length of the match in overs
 - Multiply by 4 mins to get the new PTA for the revised innings length
 - Work out how long in minutes the innings has been in progress
 - Deduct that from the total to see how long is left
 - Add this amount to the restart time to find out when the innings must finish (cut off time). Then add extra time for delays beyond the fielding teams control
 - Tell the captain the new PTA for the end of innings

Example

- Twenty over match started at 1800. The cut off time is 1920.
- At 1818 you come off for rain, with 4.3 overs bowled. There is no extra time available. You had noted 1 minute of allowance for the sight screen to be moved
- You decide play can restart at 1840. Match is reduced to 15 overs per side
- $15 \times 4 = 60$ minutes
- 60 minutes less Innings in progress (18) = 42 minutes
- Restart time of 1840 plus 42 minutes = 1922
- 1922 plus 1 minute allowance = new Cut off time of 1923
- 1840 to 1923 is 43 minutes. 15 overs less 4.3 = 10.3 overs to be bowled
- 43 minutes to bowl 9.3 overs (to the start of the 15th over) = 4.5 minutes per over. Very achievable!
- **Over leeway for rain so it's 43 minutes to bowl 8.3 overs (to the start of the 14th over) = 5 minutes per over**

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- Examples of Delays – are they allowances?
 - Captain changes the field every over
 - Ball lost in the hedge, hard to find
 - Sightscreen needs to be moved for RH/LH batting partnership
 - Ball out of the ground, the umpire has a spare in his pocket
 - Bowler bowls three wides in a row
 - Batter breaks their bat and needs a new one
 - Batter changes their gloves between overs
 - Drinks break
 - Batter takes slightly longer than they should getting ready to face
 - Batters chatting for too long between overs

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- Methodology for keeping the game going, or *things to watch for that will put the fielding team in trouble for time*
 - Bowler slow between deliveries or setting the field every ball
 - Batter not ready when they should be either between balls or between overs
 - Captain slow setting the field
 - Fielders slow getting into position (related to Batter not being ready)
 - Lots of extras, especially wides
 - Flurry of wickets towards the end of the innings

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- Match Calculation Example 1 – Alpha Cricket Club are in the field for an OCC 20 over match starting at 1 p.m.
 - Umpires go to the middle in time and are ready to go. The Fielding team take an age to set the field and the first ball is bowled at 1.02 p.m. Is that allowable time?
 - At 1.04 p.m. the batsman asks for the sightscreen to be moved, it takes 2 minutes
 - At 1.47 p.m. a six is hit onto the adjacent hockey pitch, it takes 3 minutes to retrieve the ball. Is that allowable time?
 - In the 15th over the opening batsman asks for a drink at the end of the over. He has it quickly and there is no delay in starting the 16th over. Is that allowable time? How could you manage the game?
 - The 16th over has a boundary, two wides and a no ball. It takes 7 minutes to complete. Are there any allowances here?
 - The 16th over is completed at 2.10 p.m. What is Alpha's over rate?

Ready Reckoner has 15 overs at 2 p.m., so 16 overs would be 2.04 p.m. Plus 5 minutes allowances is 2.09 p.m. **Over rate is level**

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- Match Calculation Example 2 – Beta Cricket Club are in the field for an OCC 20 over match starting at 1 p.m. First Innings
 - Umpires go to the middle in time and the match starts at 1 p.m. on the dot
 - At 1.08 p.m. the batsman asks for the sightscreen to be moved, it takes 2 minutes
 - At 1.27 p.m. a six is hit onto the tennis courts, it takes 2 minutes to retrieve the ball
 - At 1.44 p.m. the 12th over starts. (Ready Reckoner gives 1.44pm for 11 overs, plus 4 minutes allowance is 1.48 p.m. Tell them they are one over up)
 - The 14th over has a boundary, two wides and a no ball. It takes 7 minutes to complete. Are there any allowances here? No
 - The 16th (15.1) over starts at 2.07 p.m. (2.00pm for 15 overs, plus 4 mins allowance is 2.04 p.m. They are level)
 - The 17th (16.1) over starts at 2.12 p.m.
 - What is the cut off time for the innings at this stage? (2.20p.m. plus 4 mins allowances is 2.24 p.m. 12 minutes left to bowl 17th, 18th & 19th over and be ready to start the 20th)
 - The next two overs go quickly and the 19th over starts at 2.19 p.m. (2.16 pm plus 4 is 2.20 p.m.)
 - Amazingly the 19th over is a maiden and the 20th over commences at 2.23 pm, one minute inside the revised cut off time

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- Match Calculation Example 2 – Charlie Cricket Club are in the field in the second innings of the match. Beta CC are chasing 128. The second innings starts at 2.45 p.m.
 - The powerplay sees loads of boundaries and wides, but no allowances. At the end of the powerplay it is 38/2 and the time is 3.14 p.m. (3.09 pm. one over down)
 - At 3.39 p.m. the 13th over starts. (3.37 pm for 13 overs, over rate level)
 - At 3.47 p.m. the 15th over starts. (3.45 pm, still level)
 - In the 15th over the batter needs treatment, taking 3 minutes. These are the first allowances in the innings. What is the new cut off for the innings?
(20*4=80 minutes, 4.05 p.m., plus 3 = 4.08 p.m.)
 - The 16th over starts at 3.54 p.m. and takes 4 minutes.
 - The 17th over starts at 3.58 p.m. and also takes 4 minutes, ending 4.02 p.m.
 - There is now 6 minutes to bowl the 18th & 19th overs
 - The 18th over starts at 4.02 p.m. and the first two balls are hit for boundaries just over the rope. After the third ball of the over the clock passes 4.08 p.m.
 - What do you do now?

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- Match Calculation Example 2 – Process for when the PTA expires before the start of the last over
 - When the ball is first dead after the PTA expires the umpires should come together
 - They should agree how many overs the fielding team are short of the rate
 - (17.3 completed, need to have 20 completed, only full overs short count, 2 over short)
 - They should then agree how many penalty runs should be applied (2 overs = 12 penalty runs)
 - They should then inform the fielding captain, the batters and the scorers how many penalty runs should be applied
 - If it is the first innings then the umpires should make sure at the end of the innings that the penalty runs are included in the agreed total
 - If it is the second innings the umpires should make sure that the penalty runs are added to the scoreboard immediately
 - Only then should play be allowed recommence
 - If in the second innings the penalty runs take the batting teams score over the target then the match is over
 - After the match send an email to the Hon Sec advising that Penalty Runs have been awarded – give details of overs completed at cut off time

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- Addendum – Interpreting the Playing Conditions for Penalties (using a 20 over match as an example)
 - There was a discussion as to whether the Penalty to be applied should include the 20th over of the innings when the PTA expires at the start of the 20th over
 - The playing conditions state:
 - *In the event of a side failing to complete their scheduled number of overs within the Permitted Time Allocation, the full quota of overs will be completed, and the batting side will be credited with 6 runs for every whole over that has not been bowled*
 - In this clause the key phrase is “full quota”
 - The 6 run penalty applies to the “full quota” of overs
 - So any penalty applied should include a penalty for the 20th over
 - E.g 17.3 completed, need to have 20 completed, only full overs short count, 2 over short

It is worth repeating that the objective should always be to complete the innings without penalty. Umpires should always use their discretion to allot extra allowances should a team be within a minute of completing the necessary overs within the PTA