



Ringwood and District Cricket Association A116

Founded 1920
Affiliated with the V.M.C.U.

Web Site: www.rdca.com

CAPTAINS APPRAISAL OF PROFESSIONAL UMPIRES PERFORMANCE

Note: This form is to be submitted to Umpires Secretary, 88 Murray Rd Croydon, by 7.00pm on the day following scheduled completion of the match. Failure to comply will see the Captain subject to action as listed in Rule 94 (c)

Grade: _____ **Round:** _____ **Date:** _____

Match _____ **vs** _____

Umpire _____ **Report by** _____ **from** _____

The arrival time and dress standard of this umpire was: **Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory**

As A Technician	Unsatisfactory		Poor		Average		Good		Outstanding	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Positioning										
Communication										
Concentration										
Match Management										
Knowledge of Laws and Playing Conditions										

As A Decision Maker	Unsatisfactory		Poor		Average		Good		Outstanding	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Out – LBW										
Out – Caught										
Out – Run Out/Stumped										
Calling & Signalling Extras										
Implementation Of Law 42 – Fair & Unfair Play.										

Outstanding (Score 9 or 10): In this area gave an exemplary performance. All difficult decisions were adjudicated upon correctly. The players had great confidence in this umpire's ability to manage this area of the game.

Good (Score 7 or 8): Met the required standards. The umpire was not required to adjudicate on difficult decisions. Very competent performance.

Average (Score 5 or 6): Performance in this area was satisfactory. There were some lapses in technique or errors in judgment. Performance in this area could improve.

Poor (Score 3 or 4): Performance in this area was less than satisfactory. Technical aspects were inconsistently performed. A significant number of errors in judgement were made. Players lacked confidence in this umpire's ability to manage this aspect of this match. Performance in this area must improve.

Unsatisfactory (Score 1 or 2): In this match, correct technique was clearly lacking. There was a significant lack of knowledge of laws and playing conditions. Players had no confidence in this umpire's adjudications as several avoidable errors were made.

Please comment on this performance. Where you have expressed dissatisfaction, please give details. (Eg Gave two poor LBW decisions. One batsman believes he hit the ball onto his pad. The other batsmen was struck mid thigh by a turning leg break)

Signature of person completing the report: _____

Note To Captains – when making your report it is asked that you be objective in your assessment of the umpires' performances. These standards/guidelines may be of assistance in directing your thinking.

Positioning At the non-striker's end the RDCA umpires have been instructed to stand in apposition that that gives them a clear view of the bowler's delivery stride and then be able to raise their eyes to track the path of the delivery without moving their head. Once the ball is played they have been instructed to move to the side that gives them best position to adjudicate on a run out if the situation arises.

At Square Leg - Umpires have been instructed to stand no more than a pitch length from the pitch. They are instructed to turn sideways to watch the path of the ball once it leaves their peripheral vision whilst at the same time monitoring the batsmen running between wickets.

Communication RDCA umpires are expected to attend the toss of the coin and discuss playing conditions in order to agree upon the positioning of boundaries, timing of intervals and drinks breaks. Expectations of team captains with regard to the management of player behaviour should also be discussed. On the field umpires are expected to be proactive communicators with regard to player management, informing teams of the over rate requirements and of the likelihood of interruptions due to weather. Umpires are not required to discuss their decisions with players but should clarify laws and playing conditions where these are not understood.

Concentration RDCA umpires are expected to remain focussed on the task of umpiring for the duration of the game. Interpretations of such things as "one day wide" calls and LBW decisions should be applied consistently throughout the match. Umpires are instructed not to initiate general conversation with players or comment upon their performance. When umpiring with a colleague umpires are expected to communicate "two balls to go" each over and maintain some form of eye contact with their colleague after each delivery.

Match Management RDCA umpires are instructed that it is their role to see that any match is conducted within the spirit, laws and local playing conditions of the game. Their role includes making a thorough inspection of the playing surface and requiring any repairs or alterations to the boundary to be made prior to allowing play to commence. Umpires are expected to require the Captains of competing teams to maintain acceptable over rates and also maintain control over the behaviour of their players. A well managed match starts on time and ends at the time allowed for under the rules. In a well managed match, from the boundary the umpire appears superfluous.

Knowledge of Laws and Playing Conditions RDCA umpires are expected to have a thorough knowledge of the Laws of Cricket and of RDCA Playing Conditions. Where required they should be able to refer to relevant sections of the laws and playing conditions in order to clear up any confusion that exists.

Out-LBW – When making a decision under LAW 36, the umpire is asked to consider the where the ball Pitches, where the striker Intercepts the ball, what was the Point of impact and would it have hit the Stumps. (PIPS) Playing well forward is not a reason for giving the batsman "Not Out" but the probability of the ball hitting the stumps is lessened. Umpires have been advised that when a batsman is well forward of the crease and is struck above the roll of the pad by a ball that has pitched, the chance of that delivery hitting the stumps is small. Where doubt existed, benefit of that doubt should have gone to the batsman.

OUT-CAUGHT – RDCA Umpires are instructed to watch the path of the ball at all times and use their hearing to adjudicate on any sound relating to impact of bat or person with ball. Where the umpire is unsighted and is unable to determine whether or not the ball has carried, he/she has been instructed to call and signal "Dead Ball" and consult with his/her colleague. Where consultation cannot confirm the completion of the catch, the batsman should be given the benefit of the doubt.

OUT- RUN OUT/STUMPED. Umpires are instructed to watch the line and use their peripheral vision to ascertain the correctness of the breaking of the wicket and of the position of the batsman. Umpires at the non-strikers end are expected to seek the best position possible square of the wicket as soon as practical in order to adjudicate.

CALLING AND SIGNALLING EXTRAS – With No Ball and Wide calls, RDCA umpires are expected to make an initial call at the instance of the act and when the ball is dead, repeat the signal to the scorers. Where multiple signalling is required, the umpires are expected to wait for the scorers to acknowledge each signal. Interpretations of calls is expected to be consistent all day and consistent throughout the umpiring fraternity.

Implementation Of Law 42 – Fair & Unfair Play – In a match played in the true spirit of cricket, the umpire should not have to intervene in any instances of unfair play. If required to do so, an RDCA is expected to intervene without fear or favour using the correct procedures as outlined in the Laws and Playing Conditions.