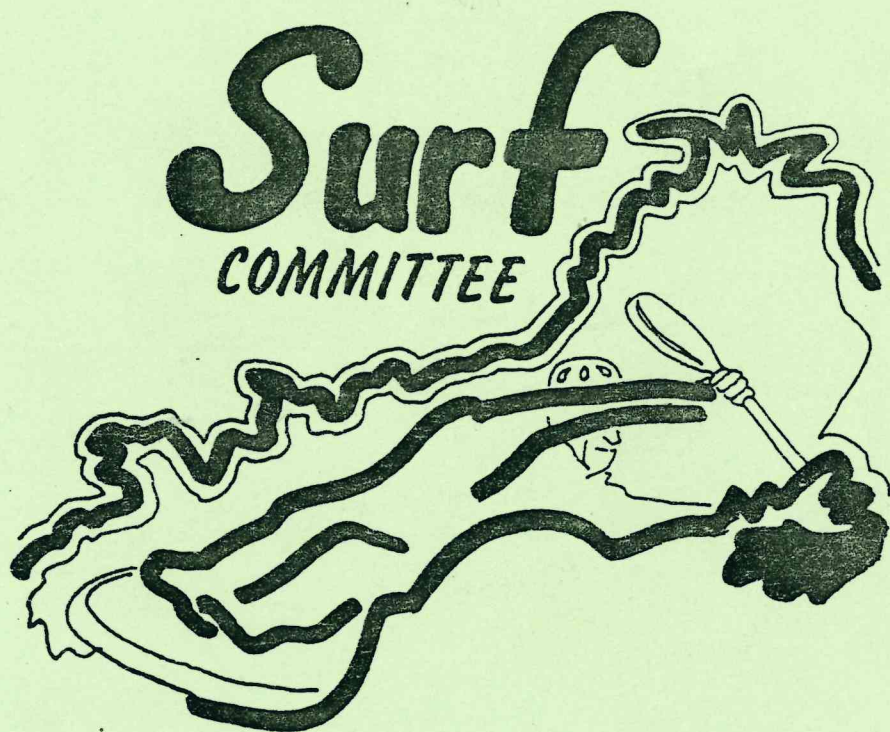


# 1987 YEARBOOK



British Canoe Union

1987 SURF COMMITTEE

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BCU SURF COMMITTEE - POLICY STATEMENT

The British Canoe Union Surf Committee made the following statement at their meeting on 8th November 1986.

1. The Committee has noted the growing divide between wave-ski and kayak paddlers over the past few years. The Committee also note the proposed formation of the British Wave Ski Association (BWSA) to be effective from 1 January 1987, with the aim of representing the interests of wave-ski paddlers in Great Britain. The Committee acknowledge that the BWSA has the potential to promote the already highly competitive standards of wave-ski paddlers as a body, independently of the BCU.

However, until various details concerning the BWSA are clarified, the Committee propose to continue promoting all aspects of surfing in Great Britain in accordance with current BCU directives. This will be reflected in the coming year's competition calendar, where it is hoped to stage 'Open' (Wave-Ski) and 'Slalom' events.

2. The Committee also announce with deep regret, the closing of 'Beachbreak' magazine. The magazine was started in 1980 by Vyv and Gill Cox, and revived after twelve issues by Mike and Chris Keeble, who took it through to the final issue, No 17. The Committee records its sincere thanks for all the work put in by Vyv, Gill, Mike, Chris, Dennis Ball and others, over the years, but acknowledge that the magazine has now served its purpose in promoting the sport to its present level.

All current subscribers will have their outstanding subscriptions refunded in full and Ian G. Smith will be pleased to continue answering any enquiries on surfing matters and advise members of other relevant surfing publications. Any future photographs and articles on surfing will always be welcomed by CANOE FOCUS and 'CEUFAD'.

3. The Committee also wishes to thank Robin Pountney for his invaluable efforts in assisting, promoting and organising surfing competitions over the years. He retires as the 1986 Chairman of the BCU Surf Committee and is soon to take up the position of Chairman of the BWSA.

P. DIGHTON  
Chairman of the BCU Surf Committee

Secretary: M Jenkins, 7 y Gorlan, Killay, Swansea SA2 7RH

ENTRIES

Competitions can include Open Ski; Masters Ski; Ladies Ski; Junior Ski; Open Slalom; Masters Slalom; Ladies Slalom; and Junior Slalom. Competitors may enter both the Ski and Slalom classes.

No Novice entries will be accepted for the open events of the English and Welsh Nationals. (A Novice is someone who has not advanced beyond the first round of an open event in a ranking contest).

A Junior will be under 18 on January 1st of the year of the competition.

A Master will be 35 or over on January 1st of the year of the competition.

Entries in the British Championships will be restricted to those gaining a semi-final place in the respective open event of a ranking competition since the original date of the previous British. Juniors, Ladies and Masters will be restricted to those gaining a final place in their respective event. Scottish surfers may qualify by gaining a final place in a Scottish ranking competition since the original date of the previous British.

All competitors must be full members of their National Canoeing organisation (BCU, WCA, SCA) and must bring their current membership cards to contests to sign-on; EXCEPT that non-members may enter one contest only by purchasing an "Event Ticket" from the organiser for £1.00 plus the entry fee of £2.50. The £1.00 is refundable upon subsequent membership of the BCU.

BCU SURF COMMITTEE - COMPETITION RULES 1987

These rules supersede any rules previously issued by the Surf Executive.

COMPETITORS

- a. Competitors must be members of the BCU or a Federal Association for the year of the competition.
- b. Competitors must have filled in an entry form and paid entry fees no later than the closing date for entries.
- c. Competitors must have signed in at the competition office, produced their valid membership card and must have read and signed that they have read the safety rules.
- d. Competitors in enclosed craft must be able to demonstrate an Eskimo Roll in rough water if required to do so by the organiser.
- e. It is the responsibility of competitors to report to the beach marshall before the start of the previous heat to act as rescue for that heat. If they fail to do so, they may be eliminated.
- f. Taking part in judging and scribing are conditions of entry for all competitors and any competitor, either not arriving or arriving late for his duties, may be disqualified.
- g. Any competitor who is eliminated cannot re-enter the competition at a later round.

#### EQUIPMENT

Each slalom competitor or surf canoe competitor must wear a crash helmet and a buoyancy aid which complies with ICF regulations. Each ski competitor must wear a crash helmet and a leash. They may wear a buoyancy aid.

#### CRAFT

- a. The bows of all canoes (including surf kayaks) must be fitted with solid buoyancy, firmly secured up to the footrest. The stern must have the spaces each side of the manufacturer's block filled with additional fixed buoyancy.
- b. All kayaks must have toggles fitted at bow and stern. All skis must be fitted with an effective leash at least 1.4m long.
- c. Each craft must have some device to prevent the paddler's feet from passing the footrest in the event of a breakage of the footrest or its support.
- d. Slalom boats in open events must be a minimum overall length of 3.90 metres. In Junior and Novice events they may be 3.50 metres.

#### POINTED ENDS (ALL CRAFT)

- a. All surfing craft must have a minimum radius of 1" (allowing for a 1/4" of protuberance) in the plan view at both ends.
- b. All surfing craft must have a minimum radius of 3/8" (allowing for a 1/4" protuberance) in cross-section at both ends.

#### ORGANISATION

- a. The limits of the surfing area will be defined by two red flags. Any competitor straying from this area will not be judged unless he runs out of the area on a wave, when judging will continue. Any competitor surfing in the area while another event is in progress will be disqualified from the competition.
- b. Events will be controlled by the use of flags, as follows:-

RED FLAG	- No surfing to take place.
GREEN FLAG	- Surfing commences.
YELLOW FLAG	- Event has five minutes to run.
RED FLAG	- Event completed, competitors clear the water for the next event.
BLACK FLAG	- Emergency, all surfers leave the water at once, unless they can render assistance.
- c. Competitors will be identified by the wearing of coloured bibs issued by the Beach Marshall.
- d. Competitors may have assistance with spray decks and pushing off, and if they return to the beach, they may have assistance with emptying their canoes and returning to the surf.
- e. Event period is normally 20 minutes, any variation of this will be notified at the event office. During this period, competitors will be judged on their individual skill and surfing ability.
- f. At the judges discretion:
  - i) Start times may be delayed
  - ii) One or more competitors may be given additional time on the water.

#### JUDGING

- a. Judging will be the responsibility of a team of at least three judges who will normally be positioned on a high point overlooking the beach. Finals must be judged by five judges.
- b. Each wave will be scored to a maximum of 20 points. At the end of each event, the competitor's total score is achieved by the addition of his best five wave scores.
- c. Penalty scores may be awarded for infringements of safety and sportsmanship rules. For each infringement, the number of scoring waves can be reduced by one. The lowest scoring wave is taken off.
- d. In the event of a tie, the competitor with the highest wave score takes precedence. If necessary, wave scores lower than the best five must be compared to find the winner.

#### SAFETY AND SPORTSMANSHIP

- a. Competitors will not interfere with another competitor's wave, or in any other way jeopardise another competitor's chances.
- b. Slalom Competitors:
  - i. The first surfer on a wave has precedence, regardless of his or her's position.
  - ii. In a simultaneous start, the surfer nearest the shoulder has precedence.
- c. Ski Competitors: The competitor first surfing the shoulder has precedence on that wave
- d. Outgoing surfers give way to those riding in.

#### PROTESTS

- a. Any competitor who wishes to make a protest about any aspect of an event must make it in writing within one hour of the end of the heat or final concerned. The competitor will deposit £1.00 with the protest which will be credited to the competition funds unless the protest is upheld.
- b. Protests will be heard by the event protest committee whose decision is final.
- c. No protest will be accepted from any person who has not 'signed on' as a competitor.

BRITISH CANOE UNION SURF COMMITTEE

SURF CONTEST ORGANISATION 1987

In order for a contest to be considered for ranking status, i.e. for the results to go forward into the ranking list, the organisers must first apply to the Surf Committee for approval before December 1st of the year before. Only events which are organised under the following conditions will be considered for ranking status.

CONDITIONS FOR ORGANISATION OF RANKING CONTESTS

1. All competitors must be current BCU or Federal Associations Members. On arrival at a contest, each competitor must show his/her current membership card, read the rules on competition and safety, and sign the start list to this effect.
2. The following classes of competition will be considered for ranking this season. A Ranking competition does not have to include all these classes, but the classes included should be made clear on the ranking application form.
  - a) Open Ski
  - b) Master Ski
  - c) Ladies Ski
  - d) Junior Ski
  - e) Open Slalom
  - f) Master Slalom
  - g) Ladies Slalom
  - h) Junior Slalom
3. A completed results list for all the classes of competition should be forwarded to the Ranking List Compiler within 7 days of the event. Junior Ladies entries in open classes should be annotated as such.
4. Permission to hold the contest must be obtained from the pertinent Authority/Landowner. Local Coastguards, Police, Lifeguards, and SDSA units must be informed of the intention to hold the event. They should also be supplied with information and publicity closer to the scheduled date and be kept informed of any changes.
5. The judging system utilised must conform to the system currently laid down by the Surf Committee, copies of which are available on request.
6. Strict safety precautions must be established and adhered to following the Surf Committee's safety regulations. The name of the person responsible for safety co-ordination and enforcement must be named on the application form.
7. The whole contest must be overseen by a Chief Judge who will be assisted by at least three judges with one scribe each for each heat. The Chief Judge will be a responsible person appointed by the organiser and approved by the committee or its representative. Ideally, he will be a local person, but certain travelling expenses will be paid by the committee. The other judges should be selected from experienced competitors. Scribes should normally be selected from competitors, but may be spectators if conditions make it necessary. A judging and scribing rota should be posted with start lists. Taking part in judging and scribing are conditions of entry for all competitors and any competitor either not arriving or arriving late for judging or scribing can be disqualified from the contest. He will also have his/her name sent to the Ranking List Compiler for inclusion on a black list. This may result in his/her being barred from entry in future contests. If an organiser wishes to operate judging on a different system, he must obtain prior permission from the Surf Committee.

8. The Chief Judge has the power to suspend the competition if he feels that adequate safety precautions are not being taken or that the overall organisation and/or judging of the contest is unsatisfactory.
  9. The Chief Judge has the power to recommend to the Committee that the ranking status of a contest as a whole be rescinded.
  10. Standard entry forms, completed start and results lists, signed equipment check lists and levies should be forwarded to the Ranking List Compiler within 7 days of the event. (Levies must be paid if the competition is cancelled).
  11. A three man protest committee will be set up by the organiser to hear an complaints, the functioning of which will be observed by the Chief Judge. The protest committee should listen to all the people, including judges, scribes and competitors who witnessed the incident.
  12. The organiser should display official publicity posters wherever practicable where permission to do so, such as from National Parks etc., has been granted.
  13. A levy of 75 pence per seat in the open ranking events will be payable and should be sent to the Ranking List Compiler with the start and results list. All cheques should be made payable to the BCU Surf Committee.
  14. A fixed entry fee of £2.50 per ranking event can be charged.
  15. Ranking competitions have to be run before 31st December of the year in order to have the results included in the year's ranking and re-runs of the previous year's competition do not count in the following year's ranking.
- N.B. A Novice is any competitor who has not advanced beyond the first round of an open event of a ranking competition. A Novice is a Novice for the first year of competition from the date of first entry to a competition. Organisers may use the definition in either separate Novice events or to have prizes for the highest placed Novice in existing events.

FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR CONTESTS GRANTED RANKING STATUS

1. Beach Marshall Sheets
2. Start Lists - as many as required
3. Scribe Sheets - as many as required
4. Results Master Sheets - as many as required
5. Competition bibs
6. Safety and Timing Flags
7. Publicity in "Canoe Focus" - provided applications are received prior to calendar deadline dates
8. Scribing Clipboards
9. Binoculars
10. Poster
11. First Aid Kit
12. CB Radio Handsets and base unit (handsets require batteries size AA 1.5V. Base unit 12v battery or mains)
13. Public Address system.

All bulky items will be taken to and from the contest by the Chief Judge or his representative. Organisers will be responsible for the safety condition of all loan equipment and will be expected to make good any damages or losses which have occurred during the event.

A check list will be sent to each organiser which should be signed after checking by the person taking the kit to the next contest. Any loss or damage should be recorded on the check list and sent to the RLC.

### SAFETY REGULATIONS

1. A safety marshall must be appointed to co-ordinate the various aspects of the contest safety; the overall responsibility for safety however, remains with the event organiser.
  2. The safety marshall must be conversant with the local emergency facilities, particularly the Police and Coastguards, who should be informed of the contest by the organiser. Also, the location of the nearest accident department open at the weekend should be known.
  3. The organiser will be responsible for the presence of a competent First Aider, such as a current Adult Certificate holder of Red Cross, St. Johns, etc. A suitable First Aid Kit must also be provided.
  4. The rules of the competition and safety details must be displayed at the control point.
  5. The organiser should take steps to ensure that surfers do not enter the contest area unless competing in the heat in progress.
  6. The organiser may check the ability to roll in heavy surf of any competitor if applicable. An exception to this may be made for Ladies, Juniors or Skis.
  7. The beach marshalls must check the suitability of all equipment, especially buoyancy, toggles, footrests, seatbelts, leaches and craft construction generally.
  8. The following flag system will be employed:
    - a. Red Flags on periphery Delimit contest area
    - b. Red Flag centrally No surfing
    - c. Green Flag Surfing heat in progress
    - d. Yellow Flag Five minute warning to end of heat
    - e. Black Flag Emergency - see below
- In the event of an emergency, the Black Flag must be raised, thus ending the heat in progress. It should be impressed upon competitors that once the Black Flag is raised they must leave the water immediately, unless they can assist in the rescue.
9. A separate rescue system should be provided where possible e.g. a surf life saving team or ski rescue team.
  10. In any event, competitions in the heat after the heat on the water, should report to the beach marshall before the start of the previous heat to act as rescue for that heat.
  11. Extra rescue facilities should be available for Ladies and Junior events.

### ORGANISATION OF HEATS

Competitors must be organised into heats of four.

If numbers are greater than 32 in the open or 16 in the slalom, then organisers can use seeding to reduce the number of heats. As double entering in slalom and ski open events may not always be possible, slalom and ski heats can sometimes be held at the same time providing there are alternative breaks.

When placing paddlers in the first round heats, it is useful to use the ranking list to ensure an even distribution of the top ranked paddlers throughout the heats. Where possible, at least half the competitors in a heat should go through to the next round. Where time permits, recharge heats can be used to give first round losers a second chance. To complete numbers in the next round, it is possible to allow losers with highest points to go through.

#### EXAMPLES

<u>Entry in class:</u>	48	36
1st round	4/4/4/4/4/4/4	4/4/4/4/4/4
16 seeds	2 go through	12 seeds, 2 go through
2nd round	4/4/4/4/4/4/4 2 go through	4/4/4/4/4/4 2 go through
Quarter Finals	4/4/4/4/ 2 go through	4/4/4/ 2 go through + 2 highest losers
Semi Finals	4/4 2 go through	4/4 2 go through
Final	4	4

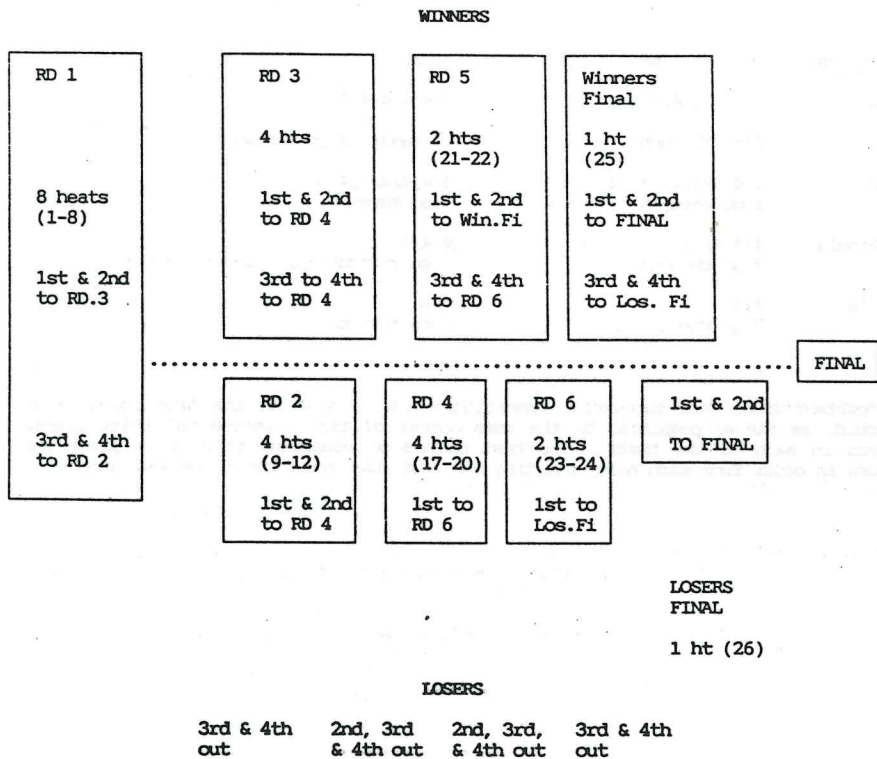
It is important that when successful competitors are placed in the next round, that there should, as far as possible, be the same number of first, second and third placed competitors in each of the heats. The best method of achieving this is to place the competitors in order from each heat, starting one heat down for first place each time.

THE DOUBLE ELIMINATION CONTEST STRUCTURE

When there is sufficient time, organisers may refer to use this system. Its principle is to allow each competitor to surf in at least two heats; i.e. a surfer has to lose in two heats to be eliminated. For example; Surfer A can reach the final by coming 1st or 2nd all the way to the "Winners Final", then coming 3rd or 4th only to achieve 1st or 2nd in the "Losers Final" and thus reach "The Final".

On the other hand, Surfer B could do likewise after coming only 3rd or 4th in the first round, but then by winning all the losers heats through to the losers final, he meets Surfer A and by gaining the other winning place he also reaches the Final.

The flow charts can become very complex, but for an entry of 32 it would be as shown below:-



JUDGING SURF SKI AND SLALOM

The judging is subjective, with each wave being scored to a maximum of 20 points, unless otherwise stated. Within the prevailing conditions of the heat, the full range of marks should be used, i.e.

EXCELLENT:	17 - 20
GOOD:	12 - 16
AVERAGE:	9 - 11
FAIR:	4 - 8
POOR:	1 - 3

At the end of each heat, the competitors placing by each judge is achieved by the addition of his best five wave scores. The competitors placing in the heat is then achieved from the sum of the 3 (or 4 or 5) judges' placings which he has gained, i.e. the lowest sum indicating the winning competitor. Ties will be decided by reference to highest total scores.

The judges will look for a style that shows an understanding of the way a wave will break, and after a good take-off, various manoeuvres should be employed to keep as close to the shoulder as possible. A surfer should attempt to achieve a wide variety of ride within a heat.

Manoeuvres should be skillfully executed at appropriate times during a ride, and should not be performed as isolated tricks. It is especially important that the more difficult manoeuvres should be properly completed under control, and not result in a wipeout. Judges will be looking for rides carried out with individual style and flair. The size of the wave surfed will also be taken into consideration, so that a surfer working the small inside surf well will only score the same as another surfer working bigger outside surf moderately. Reverse runs are considered dangerous, and will not be scored in an craft.

TAKE-OFF

In a take-off, the craft must plane down the face of the wave. The position and style of take-off will be scored as part of the ride. Three possible take-offs are:

- Straight: Taking the steepest, most direct route from crest to trough followed by a bottom turn.
- Angled: Taking off at an angle away from the break
- Fading: Taking off at an angle towards the break

MANOEUVERES COMMON TO ALL CRAFT

Shoulder Run. Running the craft on the steepest part of the green wave just in front of the broken face and manoeuvring to maintain this position.

Climb & Drop. Climbing from the trough at the base of a green wave to the crest of the wave, and then dropping back into the trough again.

Out Back Running out from the shoulder and then executing a turn through 180 degrees and running back towards the shoulder.

Having completed a cut back, the surfer is left running towards the shoulder and can do one of two things: carry out another 180 degree turn on the green wave, or a re-entry.

Re-Entry. Running hard into the soup and by presenting the hull of his craft to it, at the moment of impact, the surfer can use the force to accelerate him out onto the shoulder again.

Regaining the Shoulder Sometimes, a section of wave in front of the shoulder will break and if the surfer anticipates this, he can accelerate out onto the flat and across in front of the soup to regain the shoulder further along the wave.

Bottom Turn After a steep drop (e.g. at take off) and turning on the flat water in front of the wave, without stalling, and returning to the shoulder.

Fade Riding towards the breaking part of a wave in order to get closer to the peak.

#### SPECIALISED MANOEUVRES FOR SURF SKI

Off-the-Lip-Turn (Also known as a Re-entry). After a steep climb, carrying out a 180 degree turn with the bows of the craft clear of the crest.

360 Spinning the craft through 360 degrees in the horizontal plane. It should be executed on a green wave and the surfer must continue to run on the wave after the manoeuvre.

Tube Ride Riding under the lip of the breaking wave, the surfer should exist from the tube still in control.

Aerial Taking the ski steeply up the wave with enough speed to completely clear the water and land further along the wave face still surfing.

Paddle-Out Take-Off Paddling out towards an approaching shoulder or peak and by the nose of the ski over the shoulder or pitching lip of the wave the nose is thrown around 180 degrees and down the face for a take-off that will put the surfer right in the pocket of the wave.

#### SPECIALISED MANOEUVRES FOR SLALOM CRAFT

These provide an aerobic finish to a run by submerging the bow in the still water in front of the wave.

Loop Turning the kayak end-over-end. The kayak should go through a vertical position and may become airborne.

Dry Loop This is a loop with a 180 degree twist in the vertical position, the surfer remaining completely dry.

Pirouette The kayak is stood in the vertical position as for a dry loop, but then rotated through 360 degrees.

Pop Out This is a forceful change from forward movement to upward and backward movement. The kayak may become airborne, but must remain upright.

#### JUDGING SYSTEM

This season, the judging system will consist of a team of at least three judges, preferably five, each individually and independently judging and scoring all rides of each competitor in a heat (in which there will be a maximum of 4 competitors). Each judge should be assisted by a scribe who can mark down scores on single scribe sheet and help with spotting.

All rides will be marked out of 20 and the best five rides will be totalled for each competitor on the scribe sheet. These totals will be used to give the relative positions of competitors for each judge. Each competitor will then have his/her positions from every judge added together, e.g. 3 first places = 3; 2 second places and 1 third = 7.

The final position will be on the basis of these figures - the lowest being 1st place etc. If there is a tie on the basis of positions, then total wave scores (for best 5 waves from each judge) will be used.

#### DUTIES OF JUDGES AND SCRIBES

CHIEF JUDGE is responsible for:

1. The identification of colours used in the heats.
2. The timing of heats and the changing of flags.
3. Ensuring all waves are called.
4. Ensuring that the judge scores are fair, based on the current judging criteria, and that the scores are consistent, both within a heat, and as far as possible, between heats of the same class.
5. Checking that all current rules and regulations are adhered to. The Chief Judge has the final decision on any penalty ways given.
6. Ensuring that the heat is stopped if conditions are considered unsafe or not judgable. Chief Judge must raise the BLACK FLAG if he feels a rescue is required.
7. Ensuring that the scribe sheets are totalled and checked at the end of the heat and communicated to the organiser.

#### JUDGES

Under the direction of the Chief Judge, judges are to score rides of all competitors on the basis of the current judging criteria as fairly and consistently as possible.

#### SCRIBES

Under the direction of the Chief Judge, scribes should:

1. Identify paddlers on the water before the start of the heat and maintain a constant watch on their position and actions.
2. Inform their judge when paddlers are about to take off (when paddling for wave).
3. Ensure that all rises are seen by their judge.
4. Ensure that all rides are scored if the judges feel it is worth it, and that the score is recorded on the scribe sheet.
5. That the five best wave scores are totalled at the end of the heat.



RANKING SCHEME

The Ranking List is compiled in the following way:

- a. Points are gained from all ranking events entered throughout the season, January 1st to December 31st. The British Championships are not included.
- b. Points are taken from a competitor's best three events.
- c. Before calculating points from an event, a competitor's position must be determined, for example:- Consider an open ski event, where there are a total of 32 competitors with eight heats of four going to four quarter finals, two semis and the final. The finalists will obtain the four highest places, the non-qualifying semi finalists take equal fifth and equal seventh and so on.
- d. Once a competitor's position is known, his points are found after calculating either one or two factors for the event, as follows:-

$$F = \frac{100}{\text{number of competitors}}$$

- i. For Masters Ski, Masters Slalom, Junior Slalom and Ladies Slalom, F2 is not applied, and as in previous years, the ranking points gained are given by the application of F1 and position only.
- ii. F2 is derived from the number of entrants ranked in the top ten (Open Ski) or top five (Open Slalom, Junior Ski, Ladies Ski) of the previous season's list.

If the number is:                      Open Skis:                      Open Sla, Jun Ski, Ladies Ski:

0		1.00	1.00
1	F2	1.02	1.02
2		1.04	1.04
3		1.06	1.06
4		1.08	1.08
5		1.10	1.10
6		1.12	
7		1.14	
8		1.16	
9		1.18	
10		1.20	

Method of calculation: By subtracting F1 from 100 for every competitor placed above him, and then multiplying the result by F2, a competitor's final ranking points are found.

e.g. 1 Ladies Slalom event, entry = 10  $F1 = \frac{100}{10} = 10$

e.g. 2 Junior Ski event, entry = 10  $F1 = \frac{100}{10} = 10$

If 4 of the entry were in last year's top 5,  $F2 = 1.08$

e.g. 3 Open Ski event entry = 32  $F1 = \frac{100}{10} = 3$  (for simplicity)

If 7 of the entry were in last year's top 10,  $F2 = 1.14$ .

Position	Ladies Slalom, Jun Sla		Ladies Ski, Jun Ski		Open Ski
	Masters Ski,	Masters Sla	Open Slalom		
1	100		108		114
2	90		97.2		110.6
3	80		86.4		107.2
4	70		75.6		103.7
=5	60		64.8		100.3
=7	40		43.2		93.5
=9	20		21.6		86.6
=13	-		-		73.0 etc.

RANKING LIST 1986

OPEN SKI		RANKING LIST 1986			
1	K. ANDRIESEN	300	61	A. MILLIGAN	47
2	N. PEEK	295	=	A. SHORTLAND	47
3	S. COX	267	=	C. WEAVER	47
4	M. ALDERTON	265	63	R. GARDINER	44
5	S. CHIVERS	262	=	S. MESSE	44
6	R. GREEN	259	=	P. SEABROOK	44
7	M. ROWLEY	238	=	Q. ABBOT	44
8	K. STRIBLING	234	=	P. CUNNINGHAM	44
9	J. SEARSON	194	=	J. HARRISON	44
10	E. SUTHERLAND	192	=	D. HODGETTS	44
11	M. JEFFRIES	187	70	D. WILLIAMS	43
12	L. HOPKINS	180	71	GARETH PALMER	42
13	B. QUILTER	162	72	B. NIBLETT	35
14	A. GURNOW	159	73	H. BOUTELOUP	33
15	J. JONES	157	=	S. GRAHAM	33
16	P. CARPENTER	148	=	K. BAIY	33
=	C. MAJOR	148	=	I.G. SMITH	33
18	M. KEEBLE	147	77	L. DUNGEY	28
19	C. YOUNGMAN	146	78	J. WEBSTER	25
20	E. SUTHERLAND	135	=	A. COLE	25
21	A. PARRITT	130	80	S. DE LA HAYE	22
=	D. LEWIS	130	81	F. MITCHELL	21
23	M. HODSON	125	82	R. HOBSON	20
24	B. TWITTY	117	=	D. HOBSON	20
25	R. SIMMS	108	84	M. WHITEHEAD	19
26	NIPPER SMITH	102	=	S. GARRETT	19
27	R. HUTCHINGS	98	86	K. RICHARDS	16
28	A. NICHOLAS	94	87	N. HESTER	13
=	N. DUNGEY	94	=	M. COLBOURNE	13
30	G. ROWE	93	89	P. KERRUN	11
=	JUSTIN WILLIAMS	93	=	J. COLIN	11
32	J. LE ROUX	89	=	P. SURLEY	11
=	A. SMITH	89	=	I. RAINS	11
=	A. NELHAMS	89	93	M. TURNER	9
35	J. BOUTELOUP	83	94	J. CHIVERS	6
36	M. KEEN	78	=	M. FORD	6
=	P. READING	78			
=	S. LEGG	78			
39	G. WEBB	75			
=	T. PISOWOCKI	75			
41	J. HOWE	74			
42	P. JOHNSON	73			
43	G. BARNICOAT	68			
44	J. GARDINER	67			
=	P. BOUTELOUP	67			
=	K. ROBERTSON	67			
47	G. TURNER	65			
48	H. SAUNDERS	60			
49	C. NICHOLAS	56			
=	C. GEORGE	56			
=	T. SUGGET	56			
=	B. GRAY	56			
53	GLYN PALMER	53			
54	N. WINTERS	51			
55	P. KEEVES	50			
=	M. TONKIN	50			
=	M. JONES	50			
58	M. BUTLAND	49			
59	N. EVANS	48			
=	M. CARTWRIGHT	48			

RANKING LIST 1986

LADIES SLALOM

1	K. DIGHTON	100
2	S. PINNER	50

JUNIOR SLALOM

1	C. YOUNGMAN	100
=	SIMON JONES	100
3	M. WHITEHEAD	66
4	JAMES WILLIAMS	50
5	D. WATSON	33

OPEN SLALOM

1	S. DISCOMBE	260
2	M. JENKINS	245
3	M. FORD	237
4	P. DIGHTON	231
5	T. COPPERWAITE	193
6	M. DESMOND	189
7	S. PINNER	187
8	G. ADCOCK	173
9	R. POTTER	155
10	SIMON JONES	129
11	K. DIGHTON	110
12	A. PAGE	100
13	D. ROSENBERG	88
14	A. LEONARD	87
15	A. WEARMOUTH	75
16	I. SPARROWHAWK	67
17	M. CRISPIN	63
18	M. DAVIES	60
19	C. MORRIS	54
=	IAIN WILLIAMS	54
21	M. GIBB	50
22	E. HOLFORD	48
23	J. WATERHOUSE	47
24	D. BENDLE	40
25	M. BUTLAND	39
=	D. COMLEY	39
27	M. BARTLE	38
28	N. SHELLEY	27

JUNIOR SKI

1	K. STRIBLING	300
2	C. YOUNGMAN	275
3	D. LEWIS	171
4	R. SIMS	142
5	B. QUILTER	125
6	K. CROWDER	108
7	M. WHITEHEAD	107
8	S. GRAHAM	100
=	G. WEBB	100
10	J. GARNIER	75
=	M. COLBORNE	75
12	V. CRIPPS	68
13	K. BAITY	67
14	H. GREGORY	58
15	I. FOWELL	56
16	J. LOVERING	51
17	J. HARRISON	50
18	O. FORD	42
19	P. SURLEY	33
20	JUSTIN WILLIAMS	25
21	J. LAMBERT	16

LADIES SKI

1	C. MAJOR	217
2	M. TURNER	200
3	K. CROWDER	167
4	L. DUNGEY	133
5	K. COX	117
6	K. DIGHTON	100
=	H. BOUTELOUP	100
8	P. HOLT	67
9	K. ROWLEY	50
10	S. PINNER	33
=	G. MITCHELL	33
=	M. SMITH	33