

Competitions Handbook

FOREWORD

This Competitions Handbook was initially developed by Thames Motor Yacht Club.

In February 2003, draft number three was circulated to the RYA Motor Cruising Coach and to experienced competition organisers who manage major Thames competitions. With all the constructive comments and minor amendments a final draft number four led to the book being published in March 2003.

It was introduced it to a wider audience of club officers at the Thames Valley Region R.Y.A Meeting held on the 10th April 2003. A meeting of committed boat handling organizers was held in December 2003 and new exercises were vetted to be included for 2004. With the book being proven in use it has now moved to a definitive competition guide for clubs and others and approved by the RYA The officers of the Thames Valley Region endorse the principles in this book and hope that it will work well nationally.

In the introduction it is stressed that the book should be an ongoing exercise, with additional tests being added from time to time.

It is the earnest wish of those who have worked to build the book to this stage is that the book be used to the benefit of the management of Motor Boat Competitions, and achieve recognition as a worthwhile tool in the improvement and development of the sport.

Michael Shefras T.M.Y.C. Competitions & Cruising Officer 2001 - 2004

The hand book was last revised in July 2006 the main amendments being:

- 1. The addition of extra tests
- 2. The revision of Hints for judges
- 3. The reference to the appointment of a safety officer
- 4. The recommendation for emergency crew during single handed competions
- 5. The revision of Hints for organisers

HINTS FOR COMPETITORS

DRESS – It is suggested that the normal dress code for briefings is blazer and club tie. This is waived for informal briefings or as indicated by the organisers.

Crew attire during competitions depends upon the level of the competition. A well turned out crew will help to impress the judges! A well-fitted life jacket is required and you should know how to use it.

PREPARATION – Make sure that your boat is properly prepared mechanically and that you can identify your lines. Have them colour coded for their appropriate use. (Not only useful for competitions!) Have adequate and suitable fenders. You must have sufficient anchor chain and you should know how long it is; it should be clearly marked with depth spacing so that both the crew and skipper understand how much is out. You may need a boat hook, a safety harness, a tripping buoy and anchor ball. Your kedge anchor requires a small length of chain and a suitable length of rope and another tripping buoy. You will certainly require a working V.H.F radio. Suitable first aid equipment and the knowledge of how to use it, with blankets and fire extinguishers should already be on your well equipped boat.

EQUIPMENT – Unless it is specifically prohibited in the test instructions you may use all or any of the equipment on your vessel. You will be judged on the skill with which you use it, and if its use is appropriate to the particular circumstances of the test. An example is the use of bow or stern thrusters. Their use might be considered admirable to recover a difficult situation, but would be unacceptable if the test requirement specified using a spring to cast off using spring lines.

DETAIL - There are other factors that might not be in the test detail that are important. Your approach to the mooring, the placing of your fenders, the readiness of your crew and perhaps the way you leave the mooring at the end of the test. You need to demonstrate to the judges that the skipper is in control with clear commands (that the judges can hear), and even if your crew is competent and self-starting it should be seen that the skipper is in control. All these points are picked up by the judges when giving his or her discretional points which figure in most judging marking sheets.

Use the time between the tests to fully prepare your boat for the next test. Whilst the tests are normally timed, the time between might not be, so use it! But be always ready to be called in.

Once started on a timed test, the skipper should keep his eye on his watch. Do not rely upon the judges to keep you informed.

Keep a listening watch on the designated V.H.F. channel. Use the radio for distress or boat safety traffic only, unless specifically instructed.

SAFETY – It is obligatory in most Boating Competitions that the crew, including the helm wear properly fitted life jackets. If appropriate, safety harness should be worn, and no manoeuvre should be taken if it would endanger the vessel, yourself, your crew or other users.

Always check that the water is clear before you commence a manoeuvre and let the crew and judges know that you have checked.

The normal rules for safe navigation apply despite the pressure you may be under during test conditions. Throughout the skipper is master of the craft and must be seen to be in complete control.

SAFETY - In single handed competition it is advisable to have on board a person capable of controlling the boat in an emergency, eg. man overboard or to avoid a dangerous situation developing while the skipper is away from the controls. He or she must not assist in preparing the boat between tests or offer help or

advice during the test. Except in an emergency they may not assist by taking control at the helm. He or she may care take the helm between tests.

PRACTICE – Unless otherwise stated in the test regulations there is no prohibition. Practice as much as you can with the crew you intend to use. It is considered bad form to practice on the day of the event. Some competitions specify family or couple crew.

COMPETITION RULES – Competitors sign an entry form before entering any competition, and agree to abide by the Competition Rules, which are printed on the reverse of the entry form. Do read them carefully. They are also included in this handbook.

POSTSCRIPT – Do not expect to win your first competition! Even if you come last you will be ahead of those who did not enter. There is no doubt you will learn a lot about boat handling which will serve you well as you cruise. Certainly you will be ahead of those who never compete in the way you use your boat.

SO DO HAVE A GO, AND WE WISH YOU LUCK IN YOUR COMPETITION CAREER!

HINTS FOR ORGANISERS

SELECTION – You will have been asked to organise a competition because the Commodore and Competitions Committee have the utmost confidence in you as the organiser of the event. It requires a lot of attention to detail, and this Competition Handbook should provide an answer to all your concerns. It is however just like organising any other club function, and it should be considered an honour to have been asked.

PREPARATION – Ensure that the appropriate controlling local authority has been advised that the event is taking place. Having read the Competitions Handbook, a selection of tests can be made to suit the level of the competition. It is acceptable to modify, or introduce new tests, but that they are prepared in the standard form and must be feasible in the way described. Each test has to have the current marking grid. A second opinion is necessary at all times when a new test is introduced. The competitions chairman can advise you. Four tests are probably sufficient.

JUDGES – Contact suitable judges from the judges' list, not forgetting the possibility of using some from other clubs. Competitors will welcome their independence, especially if they are aware of our Glossary. On the day they will require clipboards, pens, pencils and perhaps stop watches. A chair for each judge is appreciated.

COMPETITORS – Prepare your advertising well in advance, six to eight weeks prior to the event is appropriate. Give brief details of the tests that you propose, when and where it will be held and any special arrangements i.e.

Date and time of briefings Details if it is a handicap event Lunch arrangements, if any The final date for entries

Post your advertising on the **club** notice boards and ensure it is sent to all potential entrants **together with an entry form.** If you have not received at least **four** entries by the closing date, the event is liable to cancellation, so chase up entries by telephone. Some competitions may be open to entrants from other clubs, if so make sure that they are informed at the same time as the other potential entries.

At least a week before the competition post the full test details to all entrants in the official handbook format (but not the judges marking grid) so that competitors have ample time to practice.

If you do not receive four entries by the closing date, consult the chairman of the competitions committee before notifying the entrants you have, that the competition has been cancelled. Once four entries have been received the event will proceed even if there are subsequent withdrawals or non-starters, so keep pressing for more entrants.

REFRESHMENTS – If you seek the help of your Ladies they may arrange refreshments for the judges during the competition, and it may be that a lunch has also been organised by them or by the Commodore.

EQUIPMENT – List and acquire the equipment you will need on the day. Portable V.H.F. Radios are a must one for each judge, and should be fully charged. If required for the test, buoys should be made available together with the ground tackle required. If the exercise calls for a mooring to a buoy it must be properly laid using a heavy boat to ensure that the ground tackle is fast! It is always good to have a safety boat available and ready, and if an exercise calls for it, a dinghy. The club has stopwatches if required. All equipment should be stowed away after use.

FEASIBILITY – If introducing a new test you must ensure that it is feasible, or engage a competent boat handler who will not be entering the competition to do it for you. Check the time and sequence of the tests. It is better to have the longer tests first working down to the shortest to avoid delays between tests. Check the depth of water at your chosen site and the state of the water, i.e. current or tide. Issue the test forms in good time so that competitors can practise and so that the judges can be aware of what they face.

BRIEFING – Ensure that all the information is included in the papers already sent out to competitors and judges. Prepare your notes and be sure that a flip chart and markers are available.

Unless it is to be a secret competition, and this would be an exception, ensure that all the competitors have their test sheets, and if not have spare copies available. Ensure that the judges have the necessary paper work, including the marking grids. Be prepared to answer any questions. If you have to make any changes, this is the time to ensure that all know what is to happen. If after all of this there has to be a late change on the day, make sure that no competitor is disadvantaged!

Organise a draw for the starting positions and make sure the judges have the list. Announce the pre-start location for competitors to hold off pending their start.

SAFETY OR DUTY OFFICER – Should be appointed for the day and should satisfy themselves that all reasonable precautions are in place. They should be aware of all emergency telephone numbers and which of those present are qualified in first aid.

If there is a club duty officer they must be advised of any plans and they will arrange to move moored boats to make room for your test. It may well be that the duty officer will also be prepared to act as the safety officer.

HELP- Clubs should be well organised and will provide assistance, do not hesitate to ask for help.

RESULTS – You will have been busy during the entire event, but as it comes to a conclusion you have to organise the assessment of the judges to provide the overall winning places. Have an independent person to assist you who is numerate to check the marking sheets. It is easy for mistakes to occur in the heat of the moment so make sure that all questions are answered before any public announcement. Normally two judges are appointed for each test. The two judges will mark independently and hand in two separate completed judges marking grid sheets. At the end of the competition the two sets of marks are added together and averaged to give a number of points out of 100. The points are then used to place the competitors within each test to give a place, i.e. first = 1. second = 2, third = 3. Finally the competitor with the lowest placed position wins the test. All judges use the same system and finally the overall winner is the one with the lowest number of place marks.

Prepare a result sheet so that the competitor's scores can be entered having determined the sequence for each test and each competitor. It is then easy to assess the final result.

If there are a number of entries there is less chance of a tied result, but should this occur it should be resolved by reference to the total number of points scored in the competition. Only if this does not resolve the matter should a tie be declared. If in doubt talk with the competitions chairman or the deputy.

Select one of the judges from each test to de-brief the tests. Finally thank the competitors, the judges, and everybody who might have assisted. You should then announce the result of the first three in reverse order. The full results should be displayed on the club's notice board. Entry Certificates will be presented to all competitors on the day (provided from the club office), and silver presented at the End of Season Dinner and Ball.

Hopefully you will then be thanked and congratulated by the Commodore for the outstanding event you have just organised!

ATYC COMPETITION RULES

- 1. All competitions arranged by the club are organised for the enjoyment of the participants. Neither officials or competition organisers accept any responsibility for any damage or injury to competing boats or their crews.
- 2. Owners and skippers undertake not to make or prefer against the Organisers or any of the Officers, any claim or demand in respect of death or injury to any person or loss of or damage to any craft, vessel or other property unless caused by negligence of the organiser.
- 3. Vessels must carry adequate insurance including Public Liability cover of at least £3,000,000. The insurance policy should also include full recovery of salvage charges. It is the responsibility of individual owners and skippers to ensure that their vessels are adequately insured.
- 4. When the competition rules demand that an observer is carried, the organiser accepts no liability for any accidents to or caused by the observer on members' vessels.
- 5. Owners and skippers are responsible for the condition of their vessels. Skippers accept that the safely of the vessels whilst taking part in competition is their sole inescapable responsibility. They must decide whether to start or continue an event in the light of their own competence, the ability of the crew (where appropriate) and the suitability of their vessel for the conditions likely to be encountered.
- 6. Skipper are to operate their vessels with due regard to the International Collision Regulations and local bylaws.
- 7. A designated V.H.F. channels is nominated for each competition and a listening watch must be maintained.
- 8. The judge's decisions are final, but should there be an objection to those decisions they must be made in writing and handed to the organising officer within 24 hours of the completion of the competition. The appropriate competitions committee will be the final arbiter of any objection.
- 9. ATYC. vessels must be skippered and crewed by ATYC members unless otherwise agreed by the competition organiser.
- 10. Competing vessels are to fly the appropriate Club Burgee.
- 11. No vessel is allowed to enter the same competition more than once unless it is entirely skippered and crewed by different competitors on each occasion.
- 12. The method of marking will be published or made known prior to each competition.
- 13. Additional rules may be published or made known for specific competitions.
- 14. The appropriate disclaimer will be completed for every entry prior to the event.
- 15. Life Jackets will be worn.

RISK ASSESMENT

Water is inherently dangerous and activity on it must be considered a risk.

Boat Handling Competitions organised by the **ATYC** are promoted to encourage safer and competent use of the motorised craft used by the members of the club.

All boats used by members' must conform to the Environment Agency's/BW or local requirement boat safety scheme inspection process covering the use of fuel and gas, and equipped to current standards for fire prevention and emergency equipment.

Members competing are made aware of the inherent risks by this assessment, and the use of the **ATYC** COMPETITIONS HAND BOOK. This recommends equipment required and the use of life jackets whilst competing.

Despite the first statement there is historically little evidence of risk problems. The following describes some risks:

PERSON OVERBOARD – There is a possibility of a crewmember falling over board. Members practise the recovery of persons on the water. Normally the casualty suffers from immersion, but is recovered from the water as soon as possible. Should the casualty be unconscious the emergency services must be called and where appropriate the Environment Agency advised. First aid procedures should commence including treatment for shock and hypothermia.

BOAT COLLISION – Competing boats would be moving very slowly, and in the unlikely event of a collision the damage would be very slight, with little chance of personal damage. It is more probable that limbs may be trapped momentarily, but crews are trained to use fenders and not their bodies! All boats carry first aid equipment.

TRAPPED OR BURNT FINGERS – There is always a risk of fingers being trapped between bollards and rope, but crews are trained to keep their fingers away from the ropes and chains and clear from winches. Hands could be burnt if a line is pulled away quickly and allowed to run through the hand. Treatment is readily available from the boat or club's first aid equipment.

FIRE – In the unlikely event of a fire on board a boat, crewmembers would evacuate the boat immediately, and the boat moved out onto the water away from other moored craft. The fire brigade called and if appropriate the E.A. advised. If it is a much localised fire then the use of boat fire extinguishers and blankets might suffice.

JOINING THE BOAT – Crew members joining the craft take it for granted, but should be informed by the skipper of the location of fire fighting equipment, life jackets, first aid equipment etc onboard the craft. It should be recognised that it is easy to slip if care is not taken, and all those embarking on boats should take care and ensure they are wearing the correct shoes.

With clubs there are normally many trained first-aiders who can assist, and the organiser of each event should have the names of competent people readily available. Emergency numbers should be readily available within the club, and with the organiser of each event. There is a Club Duty Officer and a safety officer will be appointed for the period of the competition, these two functions may be combined.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

This standing information has been developed for all potential competitors. The objective is to make easier to understand the 'jargon' used and to inform what judges will be looking for. The terms are als useful when cruising.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

TERM	WHAT IS EXPECTED	WHEN USED		
Temporary Mooring	One single line from centre cleat; or one from bow and stern to shore. Either are acceptable	When moored to pick up judges or equipment whilst skipper and crew are on the boat.		
Short Stay Mooring	Bow, Stern and one spring. Not necessary to make a double turn on the bollard on the shore.	Leaving the boat for a short time.		
Long Stay Mooring	Bow, Stern, Springs fore and aft. Springs with loops ashore, eye splices or bowlines. All lines to have double turns ashore. Take down Ensign when departing or at the appropriate time.	Used when leaving the boat for a time, or sleeping aboard. Competitors should be aware of closedown procedures when the boat is left. Power, Gas and knowledge of position of fuel stop cocks and seacocks.		
Thames Style Throw	When the crew throws a line from the boat to go over a shore bollard. Both ends of the line to be retained on board to make fast.	Used to prevent the crew from having to jump ashore.		
Loops Ashore	When a crewmember goes ashore to place a fixed loop around a shore bollard using double turns.	Used on springs when making a long stay mooring.		
Veer the Chain	Let the anchor chain run out in a controlled manner.	Used when reversing astern away from the anchor.		
Take a Turn	Take a turn around a cleat or a shore bollard whilst holding, paying in or paying out the line.	Used when mooring. Taking a turn around the cleat makes it safer to hold and check the line.		
Double Turn	A line turned twice around a cleat or shore bollard. A large loop or bowline doubled around a cleat or bollard.	Used for a long stay mooring.		
Breast Line	Short line between midship cleats of two boats, or midship cleat to shore bollard. The line must be taut.	Used to hold boat temporarily tight and parallel to an adjoining boat or shore.		
Bow Line	Should run forward of the bow.	To secure the bow. Usually the first line ashore.		
Stern Line	Should run astern of the transom.	To secure the stern.		

Stern or Forward Spring	A line from a stern cleat to a shore bollard ahead; or to the bow of another boat when mooring alongside.	Used to stop the boat moving backward. Should be as long and as tight as possible.				
Bow or Aft Spring	A line from a forward cleat to a shore bollard to the rear or to the stern of another boat when moored alongside.	Used to stop the boat moving forward. Should be as long and as tight as possible.				
Springing Off Forward	Using a long line forward from the boat, turned once around the shore bollard or another boat and held against the boats aft cleat whilst the helmsman uses engine astern to permit the bow to move away from the shore. (A fender must always be placed between the stern and the shore or other boat.)	Used to spring off forward from restricted or windy moorings				
Springing Off Astern	Using a long line aft from the boat turned once around the shore bollard or another boat and held against the boats forward cleat whilst the helmsman uses engine ahead to permit the stern to move away from the shore. (Once the stern is clear reverse propulsion is affected.) (A fender must always be placed between the bow and the shore or other boat.)	Used to spring off aft from restricted or windy moorings				
Conditions as Found	Skippers and Judges should be aware of the current and stream. Exercises should always been carried out to make use of conditions as found.	If in the opinion of the skipper the conditions are such that the exercise as described would be impossible the skipper should make the judges aware, and explain why he is taking alternative action. Judges should be aware of the conditions, and make it clear that they have understood and accepted. If not they should say so at the time giving their reasons				
Rafted Out	With permission, tie alongside, using bow, stern and springs, and shore lines to the shore or pile. Ensuring adequate fenders in appropriate positions.	Mooring alongside boats already moored alongside OR Moored on boats already moored between piles.				

Motor Boat Handling Exercises

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Issue 1, February 2007

1. Rescue A Floating Dinghy And Passenger

	Difficulty:	Very Experienced	Difficult	Not Too Difficult	Beginner			
	_				<u></u>			
	Expected Time to Complete (minutes):		12	15				
	Exercise Objectives	<u>3:</u>	Specia	al Instructions to Judg	es:			
•	You are required to moor your bo judges - temporary mooring	pat to pick up	The crew should at all times indicate the position of the dinghy					
•	You are required to rescue the di the judges.	nghy indicated by	Safety of crew, the expected	dinghy and the passe	enger is			
•	There is no apparent emergency	- assume the boat	Passenger should I	be taken on board				
	is drifting.		Communication wit	h the crew and be in o	control of the			
•	There is one incompetent person	on board	boat at all times.					
•	Secure the dinghy for a tow and along side for a short stay where judges.		How the boat is moored to pick up the judges, depart the mooring and safe return are expected					
•	Depart from the mooring. You w marked from the time you initially mooring and finally cast of.		Marks that will be given – up to a maximum of the following: Temporary Mooring					
) Dinghy				
	Expectations:			es				
	You are expected to act in a sear	manlika mannar	Control of Dinghy L	Inder Way	10			
-	and take the boat alongside.			enger				
	-							
•	The way the lines are attached a	nd controlled and	0,	fety				
	how they work are important.							
	Crew should work with the skippe	er advising him						
	distances and any problems.	- 0						
					100			

Designed By: Michael Shefras, 1980. *Issue No:* 4, 17 November 2006

Competition:		 Dat	te:	 ludge: _	 	 	
DRAWN							
Boat Name	MAXIMUM POINTS						
Temporary moor	5						
'Capture' Rescued Dinghy	10						
Bow & Stern Lines	10						
Passenger Safety	10						
Control of Dinghy under Way	10						
Treatment of Passenger	10						
Mooring Alongside	5						
Move Dinghy to Safety	5						
Depart	10						
Safety	5						
Skipper Inst	10						
Judge's discretion	10						
Total	100						
Final Place							

Exercise Desc.

2. Classic Mooring in Still Waters

Difficulty: Very Experienced	Difficult	Not Too Difficult	Beginner
Expected Time to Complete (minutes):	12		15
Exercise Objectives:	<u>Specia</u>	al Instructions to Judg	es:
 Bow line from the boat to the shore and return Stern line from the boat to the shore and return Stern Spring line from the boat to the shore with a double turn Bow Spring from the boat to the shore with a double turn Make double turns on bow and stern lines Inform Judges that you are moored Single up bow line Single up stern line Place Fender at Stern Quarter Turn Stern Spring into line from boat to shore and return (Safety line is acceptable Cast off Bow Spring Cast off Stern line Cast off Bow Line 	It is expected that the controlled fashion. The first line should the stern. A crew member sho springs secured with All loops and lines as Springs should be p Judges discretion of carried out noting the until cast off. THERE MUST BE N Marks that will be following: Approach	he boat approach the be thrown from the to build then go ashore a h a loop ashore. Should have a second biano wire taut n the slick way the m hat the aft spring shou NO DEVIATION! given – up to a max	mooring in a bow, followed by and take the I turn. anoeuvre is uld remain taut imum of the
 Spring Off and recover Stern Spring and Fender 	Bow Spring (Aft Spi Double Turns	5 5	
Expectations:		ce Fender	
Skipper and crew should be well aware of what they are being asked to do. Each segment should follow through without delay and in a co-ordinated fashion. There must be no deviation from the instruction.	Turn Stern Spring ir Cast off Bow spring Cast off Stern Line Cast off Bow Line Use line to spring of Safety Skipper's Instruction Judge's Discretion	ff	

Designed By: Michael Shefras, 1980. *Issue No:* 5, 18 January 2008

Competition:		 Dat	e:	J	udge: _	 	 	
DRAWN								
Boat Name	MAXIMUM POINTS							
Approach	5							
Bow Line	5							
Stern Line	5							
Bow Spring	5							
Turns	5							
Single Up Bow	5							
Single Up Stern Place Fender	5							
Turn Aft Spring into slipping spring	10							
Cast off Bow Spring	5							
Cast off Stern	5							
Cast off Bow	5							
Spring Off	10							
Safety	5							
Skipper Inst	10							
Judge's discretion	10							
TOTAL	100							
FINAL PLACE								

3. Basic Anchoring to a Stern Transit

Difficulty:	Very Experienced	Difficult	Not Too Difficult	Beginner			
Expected Time to Complete (minutes):		15					
Exercise Objectives	<u>::</u>	<u>Specia</u>	al Instructions to Judg	<u>es:</u>			
Anchor in a position to enable the its stern in line with a transit clear shore. When the competitor is happy tha line with the transit he should indi The boat should remain in this po- minute. The judges will confirm that this h and the competitor will retrieve th and ball.	ly indicated on the at the stern is in cate to the judges. sition for a as been noted	 The boat must be stationary or moving slightly astern when the anchor is dropped. The boat should go astern steadily and not jerking. It is acceptable for the competitor to stop and snub the anchor. The stern must be within half a metre of the transit either way. If the boat takes up chain and moves away from the transit, it must loose points. The boat should motor to the anchor position before the anchor is retrieved. 					
		Allowances may be	made for manual wir	iches.			
Expectations:							
An anchor buoy and ball are requ The competitor should know the e and how much chain he has out. Powered winches are acceptable anchor, but there should be no pr chain making sure that the boat n anchor and not the winch pulling	depth of the water to recover the essure on the notors to the	following: Stem the stream an Movement of boat a Aware of depth and Hold Final Position Anchor buoy and ba Motor forward to ret Cooperation of crew Retrieve anchor Retrieve anchor buo Safety Skipper's Instruction Judges Discretion	given – up to a max ad prepare to drop and as anchor is dropped amount of chain out all trieve anchor	chor 5 			

Designed By: STANDING, 2006. Issue No: 4, 17 November 2006

Competition:		 Dat	e:	J	udge: _	 	 	
DRAWN								
Boat Name	MAXIMUM POINTS							
Stem the stream and prepare to drop anchor	5							
Movement of boat as anchor is dropped	10							
Aware of depth and amount of chain out	5							
Hold final position	10							
Anchor buoy and ball	10							
Motor forward to retrieve anchor	5							
Cooperation of crew	10							
Retrieve anchor	10							
Retrieve anchor buoy and remove ball	10							
Safety	5							
Skipper Inst	10							
Judge's discretion	10							
Total	100							
Final Place								

		. <i>.</i> –							
	<u>Difficulty:</u>	Very Experienced	<u>Difficult</u>	Not Too Difficult	<u>Beginner</u>				
	Expected Time to Complete (minutes):			12	15				
	Exercise Objectives	<u>::</u>	<u>Specia</u>	I Instructions to Judg	<u>es:</u>				
•	Stop the boat so that the port side moored craft. (Checked by judges		The boat should be still in the water The crew should throw both lines leaving the helm						
•	Heave Bow Line to a judge or dea indicating cleat required	signated person	person in control un	til both lines are secu	ired				
•	Heave Stern Line a judge or desi ashore indicating cleat required	gnated person	throwing the lines	anged to enable the s	strongest crew				
•	Pull craft to moor alongside and r Long Stay	nake fast for a		ns around all cleats ing line works. The t line and work against					
•	Stern and Bow Springs with fixed mooring and lines made fast on y		iorwaru ayamsi me	ine and work against					
•	(Glossary definition Forward (Ste Spring)	rn) and Aft (Bow)	Marks that will be following:	given – up to a maxi	mum of the				
•	Casting Off		ionowing.						
•	Place extra Fender on the Bow	and an iteration		osition					
•	Single up bow and stern lines retro boat	urning lines to	Heave Bow Line10Heave Stern or Spring10Pull into Mooring10Aft and Fwd Spring15						
•	Single up both springs back to the	e boat							
•	Cast off stern spring			ting Off					
•	Cast off stern line		Fendering		5				
•	Cast off bow			 ı					
•	Spring off aft using bow spring ar line	nd recover mooring	Judge's discretion .		<u>10</u>				
	Expectations:								
•	Craft should be stopped or stemn	-							
•	Craft should be adequately fende								
•	Heave lines to a judge or design aboard craft indicating cleat requi								
•	The 3 metre gap must be maintai two lines are secure	ned until the first							
•	Boat should be heaved in slightly mooring	bow into the							
•	Bow and Stern lines should have cleats	a turn around the							
•	Spring off aft making sure the rive	er is clear							

Designed By: ATYC Forum, 2006. Issue No: 4, 17 November 2006

Competition:		 Dat	e:	J	udge: _	 	 	
DRAWN								
Boat Name	MAXIMUM POINTS							
Boat in Correct Position	10							
Heave Bow Line	10							
Heave Stern or Spring Line	10							
Pull Into Mooring	10							
Aft and Forward Spring	15							
Preparation for Casting Off	5							
Springing off Astern	10							
Fendering	5							
Safety	5							
Skipper Inst	10							
Judge's discretion	10							
Total	100							
Final Place								

Exercise Desc.

Difficulty: Very Experienced	Difficult	Not Too Difficult	Beginner					
Expected Time to Complete (minutes):	10							
Exercise Objectives:	Specia	al Instructions to Judg	<u>es:</u>					
 Touch the buoy with the bow of the boat heading into the predominant force of wind or stream. Using the boat power move the boat through 180 degrees and touch the buoy again with the bow. Repeat so that the boat finishes in the same 	A crew member should be on the bow communicating distances and guiding the helmsman. Marks that will be given – up to a maximum of the							
 BOW OR STERN THRUSTERS WILL NOT BE USED Expectations: 	, , ,							
 The boat will move comfortably without undue power surges. One part of the boat to remain within 4 metres of the buoy. Be cognisant of traffic. A fender over the bow to touch the buoy is acceptable. 	Touch Buoy 5 Distance maintained to buoy while moving 10 Safety 5 Skipper's Instruction 10 Judge's Discretion 10 TOTAL 100							

Designed By: Andrew Bernstein, 2006. *Issue No:* 4, 17 November 2006

Competition:		 Dat	e:	J	udge: _	 	 	
DRAWN								
Boat Name	MAXIMUM POINTS							
Approach to buoy	10							
Crew Communication	10							
Touch Buoy	5							
Manoeuvre through 180 degrees	15							
Touch Buoy	5							
Manoeuvre through 180 degrees	15							
Touch Buoy	5							
Distance maintained to buoy while moving	10							
Safety	5							
Skipper Inst	10							
Judge's discretion	10							
Total	100							
Final Place								

6. Moor Alongside an Unstable Pontoon

				Destaura				
<u>Difficulty:</u>	Very Experienced	Difficult	Not Too Difficult	<u>Beginner</u>				
Expected Time to Complete (minutes):		15						
Exercise Objectiv	es:	Specia	al Instructions to Judg	les:				
Use two anchors to hold boat o		It is the skipper's ch first. (It may differ	noice to decide which if single handed.)	anchor to drop				
 Manoeuvre boat to an alongsid 	•		enable him to drive for	orward to drop				
 Without getting off the boat, see "long stay" 	ure the boat for a	his main anchor.						
 When completed, cast off 			nce anchored he will w can throw a Thame					
 Retrieve the anchors. 		line.		-				
			followed by a spring g from the bow all tied					
Expectations:			le to make a second t sing the mooring lines					
 Competitors will drop their two a method that suites their objectiv power, drive the boat to the por crew to throw four mooring lines 	e. Using engine toon enabling the	Once moored the skipper will advise the judges and cast off. In the following order - forward spring, aft spring, stern line and then the bow line.						
 Once moored the skipper will a 	lvise the judges and	The boat should be pulled back to the kedge, veering the bow chain at the same time.						
cast off. It would be expected anchor be retrieved, leaving the up to the anchor under power.		Once the kedge has been retrieved the boat can motor up to the anchor and the main anchor retrieved.						
		It is easier and safer to retrieve the kedge over the bow. If done well judge's discretion marks could be used						
		Marks that will be following:	given – up to a max	imum of the				
		Second Anchor Manoeuvre into pos Bow and Stern Line Spring Lines with T Casting Off Retrieval of first An Retrieval of Second Safety Skipper's Instructio Judge's discretion	sition es with turns urns chor d Anchor n					

6. Moor Alongside an Unstable Pontoon

Competition:		 Dat	e:	J	udge: _	 	 	
DRAWN								
Boat Name	MAXIMUM POINTS							
First Anchor	10							
Second Anchor	10							
Manoeuvre into position	10							
Bow and Stern Lines with Turns	10							
Spring Lines with Turns	10							
Casting Off	10							
Retrieval of First Anchor	10							
Retrieval of Second Anchor	5							
Safety	5							
Skipper Inst	10							
Judge's discretion	10							
Total	100							
Final Place								

Exercise Desc.

7. Single Handed Mooring Without Stepping Ashore

Difficulty: Very Experie	nced Difficult Not Too Difficult Beginner
Expected Time to Complete (minutes):	10
Exercise Objectives:	Special Instructions to Judges:
 Moor alongside where indicated. Cast bow line, stern line and one spring with do twee scheme. 	Each competitor will decide how a clean and tidy result can best be achieved.
 turns ashore. A safety or breast line is acceptable. DO NOT STEP OFF THE BOAT 	Marks that will be given – up to a maximum of the following:
 When moored, indicate to the judges that you h done so. Vacate the mooring in any way you choose. 	Approach and fenders10Bow and Stern Lines15Spring10Double Turns10Preparation and casting off10Did not step ashore10Departure10Safety5
Expectations:	Skipper's Instruction10
 Lines thrown cleanly around the bollards. Double turns achieved. Lines singled up prior to casting off. Lines cast off in correct order to minimise any movement while helm is unmanned. 	Judge's discretion <u>10</u> TOTAL 100

Designed By: STANDING, 2006. Issue No: 4, 17 November 2006

Competition:		 Dat	e:	J	udge: _	 	 	
DRAWN								
Boat Name	MAXIMUM POINTS							
Approach and fenders	10							
Bow and Stern Lines	15							
Spring	10							
Double Turns	10							
Preparation and Casting Off	10							
Did not step ashore	10							
Departure	10							
Safety	5							
Skipper Inst	10							
Judge's discretion	10							
Total	100							
Final Place								

Exercise Desc.

	Difficulty:	Very Experienced	Difficult	Not Too Difficult	Beginner				
	Expected Time to Complete (minutes):		12	15					
	Exercise Objective	<u>s:</u>	<u>Specia</u>	I Instructions to Judge	<u>es:</u>				
•	Drop and snub anchor, veer cha specified mooring stern too.	in and reverse into	The anchor should hold the bow properly. If there is a element the anchor should be into the wind or current which ever is the stronger when the boat is moored.						
•	Moor to pontoon with two crosse first safety line is acceptable)	d stern lines. (A		safety line on the qua					
•	NOTE: If the design of the b crossed lines the Judges must b suitable alternative mooring	e advised and a	one into the elemen	t. It can be left and c loose after the main	an be adjusted				
•	Rig a third line to combat stream		springs. If the design precludes this provide	stern lines be crosse on of the boat being n ding the boat is adequ	noored				
•	When properly moored advise th	e judges	boats will be judged	•••					
•	Cast off and retrieve the anchor.		How the crew work together and co-ordinate their activit is vital for the clean operation of this exercise.						
	Expectations:		casting off the safety	plete reverse of the o y line last and moving and there should be a	up to the				
•	The anchor is dropped to give a	proper holding.	(NOTE: As the boat	t is technically moored	d. and not				
•	The anchor is placed taking into prevailing conditions.	account the	anchored, a black ball is not required)						
•	The craft is reversed into the mo complete control and should not pontoon.		Marks that will be g following:	given – up to a maxi	mum of the				
•	The craft should be finally moore	ed away from the	Position of Anchor a	nd Buoy	10				
	pontoon with crossed stern lines		Veer Chain and Rev	verse into Mooring	10				
				on					
			-						
					100				

Designed By: STANDING, 2006. Issue No: 4, 17 November 2006

Competition:		 Dat	e:	J	udge: _	 	 	
DRAWN								
Boat Name	MAXIMUM POINTS							
Position of Anchor and Buoy	10							
Veer chain and reverse into mooring	10							
First Line	10							
Second Line	10							
Other Lines	5							
Final Mooring Position	10							
Casting off	10							
Retrieve Anchor	10							
Safety	5							
Skipper Inst	10							
Judge's discretion	10							
Total	100							
Final Place								

9. Temporary Mooring and Stream Off Pile

Difficulty:	Very Experienced	Difficult	Not Too Difficult	Beginner
Expected Time to Complete (minutes):		15		
Exercise Objective	<u>s:</u>	<u>Specia</u>	I Instructions to Judg	<u>es:</u>
 Moor your boat so that only half of the pontoon. 	of it is alongside	A one line temporar the boat does not m	y mooring is accepta ove.	ble so long as
 Use temporary mooring 			either way I to set the	e lines but must
 Arrange two lines tied with long to downstream pile and take back to 		finish the test bow u	pstream.	
 Cast off from the pontoon and str 	eam off the pile.	Marks that will be following:	given – up to a max	imum of the
 When comfortably moored, advis then cast off and vacate the area 		Approach Temporary Mooring Rig Mooring lines at	nd tie bowlines	15 15
Expectations:			o final position oth Lines Taught	
 A temporary mooring is required. 		Cast off and depart	ure	10
 Final mooring lines should be of tension and released from the bo need to be large enough. 		Skipper's Instruction Judge's discretion .	۱	10 <u>10</u>
 Engines may be used to stream 	off.			

Designed By: STANDING, 2006. Issue No: 4, 17 November 2006 Judges' Time Marking Sheet Allowed:

Minutes: _

9. Temporary Mooring and Stream Off Pile

Competition:		 Dat	e:	J	udge: _	 	 	
DRAWN								
Boat Name	MAXIMUM POINTS							
Approach	10							
Temporary Mooring	15							
Rig Mooring lines and tie bowlines	15							
Manoeuvre boat into final position	10							
Final Position with both Lines Taught	15							
Cast off and departure	10							
Safety	5							
Skipper Inst	10							
Judge's discretion	10							
Total	100							
Final Place								

	Difficulty:	Very Experienced	Difficult	Not Too Difficult	Beginner				
	Expected Time to Complete (minutes):	15	20						
	Exercise Objectives	<u>s:</u>	Special Instructions to Judges:						
•	You are required to moor your bo judges – temporary mooring.	oat to pick up	The crew should be boat.	e seen to set the helm	of the rescued				
•	You are required to rescue the bo the judges.	pat indicated by	The main part of th is tied alongside.	e test is how tightly the	e rescued boat				
•	There is no emergency – assume boat is adrift (ignore the safety cr		The rescued boat's salvage boat's tran	s transom should be fo som.	rward of the				
•	Secure the boat for an alongside		There should be no	o surge when taken in	tow.				
	alongside for a short stay where judges.	you picked up the	Communication be of the boats at all ti	tween skipper and cre mes.	w and control				
•	Depart from the mooring.		The crew should communicate distances and information back to the helmsman.						
	Expectations:		Marks that will be	given – up to a maxi	mum of the				
•	You are expected to act in a sear and take the boat alongside. The way the lines are attached a how they work is important. Crew should work with the skippe distances and any problems.	nd controlled and	following: Temporary mooring Capture of rescued Bow and Stern Line Aft Spring Forward Spring Control of boat und Adjustment of Hein Mooring alongside Departure Safety Skipper's Instructio Judge's discretion	g l boat es lerway and action of lin n	5 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 5 				

Designed By: STANDING, 2006. Issue No: 4, 17 November 2006

Competition:		 	Date:	 _ Judge:	 	 	
DRAWN							
Boat Name	MAXIMUM POINTS						
Temporary mooring	5						
Capture of rescue boat	10						
Bow and Stern Lines	10						
Aft Spring	10						
Forward Spring	10						
Control of boat underway and action of lines	10						
Adjustment of Helm	5						
Mooring alongside	10						
Departure	5						
Safety	5						
Skipper Inst	10						
Judge's discretion	10						
Total	100						
Final Place							

Exercise Desc.

11. Using Strange Boat and Mooring Alongside another Boat

Difficulty: Very Ex	perienced	Difficult	Not Too Difficult	Beginner					
Expected Time to Complete (minutes):		20							
Exercise Objectives:		Special Instructions to Judges:							
 Moor alongside the pontoon for a long sta 	у	This is a test of how	the skipper drives a	strange boat.					
 Skipper and crew will transfer to the strang moored ahead. 	ge boat		ay the strange boat i use the springs to ca						
 Cast it off and manoeuvre it as directed by judges. 	/ the	propeller kicks, he/s	e astern gear to see v he should drive the b	oat smoothly					
 On returning, moor alongside your own bo short stay. 	bat for a	and easily, without any other undue manoeuvres. He/she should moor alongside his own boat using his crew to the best advantage and moor for a short stay.							
Expectations:			given – up to a max	imum of the					
 The skipper should use the strange boat in possible way. He should cast off in any w feels right for him and the boat and turn the that he can manoeuvre it as directed. He should use his crew in the best possible enable him to moor the boat alongside his boat, for a short stay. 	vay he le boat so le way to	Long Stay mooring. Check Strange Boar Cast of Strange Boar Manoeuvre Strange Approach Own Boar Moor alongside for s Safety Skipper's Instruction Judge's discretion	t at Boat t short stay	10 10 10 10 10 10 15 5 					

Designed By: Ivor Arbiter, 2001. Issue No: 4, 17 November 2006

Competition:		 Dat	e:	J	udge: _	 	 	
DRAWN								
Boat Name	MAXIMUM POINTS							
Approach	10							
Moor for Long Stay	10							
Check Strange Boat	10							
Cast Off Strange Boat	10							
Manoeuvre Strange Boat	10							
Approach Own Boat	10							
Moor alongside for short stay	15							
Safety	5							
Skipper Inst	10							
Judge's discretion	10							
Total	100							
Final Place								

Exercise Desc.

Difficulty:	Very Experienced	Difficult	Not Too Difficult	Beginner						
Expected Time to Complete (minutes):		15								
Exercise Objective	Special Instructions to Judges:									
 Drop Anchor above and in line w Veer Anchor to allow crew to tou there are davits then touching the hook.) Position the boat so that the boa approximately 5 metres from the and or winch. When finished and advised by the anchor and depart. 	The crew should be used to advise what is happening with the anchor and how much chain has been let go. The crew should co-ordinate with the helm at all times. As the boat is anchored and not made fast to the shore, an anchor ball is required. Use of electric winch is acceptable Marks that will be given – up to a maximum of the following:									
Expectations:	Position of Boat to drop anchor									
	The boat should be still in the water or just in reverse when the anchor is dropped.			5 						
 The anchor should be marked w 	The anchor should be marked with an anchor ball.			Drive forward and final position						
 The boat should veer astern und under power. 	The boat should veer astern under control and under power.			Buby and Ball 3 Retrieve anchor 10 Retrieve Buoy and remove ball 10 Safety 5 Skipper's Instruction 10						
 The anchor should have been sr 	The anchor should have been snubbed.									
 When retrieving the anchor the b up to the anchor buoy advised by anchor should be pulled out of th it breaks the water. 	/ the crew and the	Judge's discretion . TOTAL	<u>10</u>							
 The anchor chain should be mar helmsperson is aware of the dep 										

Designed By: Michael Shefras, 1980. *Issue No:* 4, 17 November 2006

Competition:		 Dat	e:	J	udge: _	 	 	
DRAWN								
Boat Name	MAXIMUM POINTS							
Position of Boat to drop anchor	5							
Dropping anchor	10							
Communication between crew and skipper	10							
Veer to Pile	5							
Touch Pile	10							
Drive forward and final position	10							
Buoy and Ball	5							
Retrieve anchor	10							
Retrieve Buoy and remove ball	10							
Safety	5							
Skipper Inst	10							
Judge's discretion	10							
Total	100							
Final Place								

Exercise Desc.

13. Stern Tow from Mooring

Difficulty: Very Experienced	Difficult Not Too Difficult Beginner							
Expected Time to Complete (minutes):	20							
Exercise Objectives:	Special Instructions to Judges:							
 Tie along side moored boat for temporary stay. Take boat in tow ASTERN. Tow boat around marker. Return boat to off original mooring position and safety crew will moor it. Recover Towing line 	A relatively long towline sufficiently heavy to do the job. The towed boat should clear the marker. Tow line made fast to towed boat and made fast on towing boat by barge-mans hitch. Smooth tow expected without towing line snatching. Skill in stopping the tow when returned to a position off the original mooring. Skill in retrieving the mooring line.							
Expectations:	Marks that will be given – up to a maximum of the following:							
 Towline made fast to a central fixing on the bow of the towed boat. Moored to the towing boat by a line that can be undone under tension and from either a bridle or from a central point - not from either side single stern cleat. The towed boat will be crewed but crew will not participate unless there is problem apart from the final mooring. 	Temporary mooring alongside15Preparation For Tow15Cast Off and Initial Tow10Tow Around Marker15Stopping Towed Craft10Release of Towed Craft10Safety5Skipper's Instruction10Judge's discretion10TOTAL100							

Designed By: Michael Shefras, 2006. *Issue No:* 4, 17 November 2006

Competition:		 Dat	e:	J	udge: _	 	 	
DRAWN								
Boat Name	MAXIMUM POINTS							
Temporary mooring alongside	15							
Preparation For Tow	15							
Cast Off and Initial Tow	10							
Tow Around Marker	15							
Stopping Towed Craft	10							
Release of Towed Craft	10							
Safety	5							
Skipper Inst	10	 						
Judge's discretion	10							
Total	100							
Final Place								

Exercise Desc.

14. Mooring on a Moored Boat

Difficulty: Very Experie	enced Difficult Not Too Difficult Beginner
Expected Time to Complete (minutes):	15
Exercise Objectives:	Special Instructions to Judges:
 Moor alongside a moored boat for a long stay. Take fore and aft shore lines to moor to the sho Cast off when instructed by judge. 	Basic mooring exercise. Co-ordination and team work required. Marks that will be given – up to a maximum of the
Expectations:	following:
 A tight temporary breast line to free the helmsperson to assist with the other lines is acceptable. The mooring boat is to be secured to the receive boat by bow, stern and two spring lines. If there is a third crew then he or she should be on the receiving boat to take lines. Shorelines should be ready and have a fixed lo (or bowline) at the end and be passed across the receiving boat. These lines should be tight enous to take pressure off receiving boats. As the crew is doing all the work the assumption must be that there is no-one on the receiving boat to moor or assist with the 	Alt Onlote Line 10 Casting Off Shore lines 10 oput Casting Off from receiving boat 10 Departures 5 Safety 5 op Skipper's Instruction 10 Judge's discretion 10 n 100
mooring.	

Designed By: Michael Shefras, 1980. *Issue No:* 4, 17 November 2006

Competition:		 Dat	e:	J	udge: _	 	 	
DRAWN								
Boat Name	MAXIMUM POINTS							
Approach and Fenders	10							
Bow and Stern Lines with Turns	10							
Spring Lines with Turns	10							
Forward Shore Line	10							
Aft Shore Line	10							
Casting Off Shore Lines	10							
Casting Off from receiving boat	10							
Departure	5							
Safety	5							
Skipper Inst	10							
Judge's discretion	10							
Total	100							
Final Place								

Difficulty: Very Experienced Difficult Not Too Difficult Beginner														
	<u>very Experienced</u> <u>Difficult</u> <u>Not Too Difficult</u>	t <u>Not T</u>	Difficult	Very Experienced	fficulty:	<u>Di</u>								
Expected Time to Complete (minutes):					Expected Time to Complete (minutes):									
Exercise Objectives: Special Instructions to Judges:	ves: Special Instructions to Jud	Special Instruc	Spe	<u>:</u>	bjective	Exercise C								
 This test is described for Chiswick Pier but can be amended for any other tideway. Proceed down stream to HAMMERSMITH BRIDGE HEIGHT GUAGE. When called proceed up stream to a position approximately 30' out from the 2nd pile of the downstream end of Chiswick Pier. When in position, and ready, signal the controller and then stem the tide for one minute. Watch the way the boat faces into the stream. See how much movement forward or astern. See how much movement side to side. Skippers control and awareness of transit. Any assistance from crew can be considered as a bonus. Marks that will be given – up to a maximum of the 	y. See how much movement forward or as MERSMITH BRIDGE See how much movement side to side. m to a position Skippers control and awareness of trans 2nd pile of the Any assistance from crew can be considered bonus. ignal the controller State of the bonus.	ich movement f nch movement s ntrol and aware nce from crew c	See how much r See how much r Skippers control Any assistance f ponus.	 amended for any other tideway. Proceed down stream to HAMMERSMITH BRIDGE HEIGHT GUAGE. When called proceed up stream to a position approximately 30' out from the 2nd pile of the downstream end of Chiswick Pier. When in position, and ready, signal the controller 										
Image: Steam the tide for one minute. Marks that will be given – up to a maximum of the following: Image: Expectations: Approach and Signal to Judge	following: ainst a tide or ght line for a given backwards or side to Skipper's Instruction	nd Signal to Juc sition In Stream sition Across Si of Traffic struction	following: Approach and S Maintain Position Maintain Position On Transit Awareness of Tr Safety Skipper's Instruc Judge's discretic	st a tide or line for a given	ations: pat again a straigh	Expecta control of the b boat steady in a	To show o stream. Hold the b time witho							

Designed By: Michael Shefras, 1980. *Issue No:* 4, 17 November 2006

Competition:		 Dat	e:	J	udge: _	 	 	
DRAWN								
Boat Name	MAXIMUM POINTS							
Approach and Signal to Judges	15							
Maintain Position In Stream	15							
Maintain Position Across Stream	15							
On Transit	15							
Awareness of Traffic	15							
Safety	5							
Skipper Inst	10							
Judge's discretion	10							
Total	100							
Final Place								

Difficulty:	Very Experienced	Difficult	Not Too Difficult	Beginner					
Expected Time to Complete (minutes):				10					
Exercise Objective	<u>s:</u>	Special Instructions to Judges:							
 A boat will be anchored in the tic After you have passed, he will the the river. Retrieve the fender and return it boat. 	row a fender into	This is an exercise to see the control of a boat in an emergency situation. Assess how the skipper and crew react to the situatior and how they deal with it and communicate with each other.							
Expectations:		Marks that will be following:	given – up to a max	imum of the					
 This is an exercise to see how the react to the situation (IT IS NOT A BODY- IT IS A FEI) Turn the boat to approach the fee and take the fender either side to view. The crew should indicate where times, and assist the skipper by alongside. The fender should be retrieved at Go alongside the anchored craft stem the tide to pass the fender 	NDER). nder with the tide, o suit the skipper's the fender is at all directing him/her aboard. about 1' off and	Reaction to Situatio Action of Crew Response by Helms Retrieval of Fender Awareness of Traffic Return Fender Safety Skipper's Instruction Judge's discretion .	n sman c						

Designed By: Michael Shefras, 1980. *Issue No:* 4, 17 November 2006

16. Retrieve a Fender from The Tideway

Competition:		 Dat	e:	J	udge: _	 	 	
DRAWN								
Boat Name	MAXIMUM POINTS							
Reaction to Situation	10							
Action of Crew	10							
Response by Helmsman	15							
Retrieval of Fender	15							
Awareness of Traffic	10							
Return Fender	15							
Safety	5							
Skipper Inst	10							
Judge's discretion	10							
Total	100							
Final Place								

17. Mooring on a Short Finger Pontoon

<u>Difficulty:</u>	Very Experienced	Difficult	Not Too Difficult	Beginner					
Expected Time to Complete (minutes):			10						
Exercise Objective	<u>s:</u>	Special Instructions to Judges:							
 Moor on a finger pontoon that is competing crafts length. 	two thirds of	Judges will ascertai alongside the finger	in how the craft is bro pontoon.	ught in					
• You have to assume that the top	end of the	The control of the b	oat.						
pontoon is the finger pontoon.		The way the first ho	lding line is secured.						
 There will be a marker to indicate mooring finishes. 			mooring lines are ma lefinitions for a long si						
 Moor using at least four mooring stay. 	lines for an long	Further spring lines	can be used if deeme	ed necessary.					
 Cast off. 		The size of the mooring will be clearly marked so that the competitor can see how much room he has available to moor the majority of his/her craft.							
Expectations:									
 The competing craft will decide to forward or astern depending upo of his/her craft. 		following:	given – up to a maxi						
 The first line must prevent the tra 	nsom or bow	Approach to Finger							
passing the marker.									
 The craft should finish with at learning 	st four mooring								
lines, holding the craft in position									
pontoon so that the crew can ste	p ashore		lines						
comfortably.									
		Casting Off and Departure 10							
		Safety5 Skipper's Instruction10							
				<u>10</u> 100					

Designed By: Michael Shefras, 2006. *Issue No:* 4, 17 November 2006

17. Mooring on a Short Finger Pontoon

Competition:		 Dat	'e:	J	udge: _	 	 	
DRAWN								
Boat Name	MAXIMUM POINTS							
Approach To Finger	10							
First Line	10							
Second Line	10							
Third Line	10							
Fourth Line	10							
Additional Lines	5							
Final Position	10							
Casting Off and Departure	10							
Safety	5							
Skipper Inst	10							
Judge's discretion	10							
Total	100							
Final Place								

Difficulty:	Very Experienced	Difficult	Not Too Difficult	Beginner				
Expected Time to Complete (minutes):		15						
Exercise Objective	<u>es:</u>	Special Instructions to Judges:						
 Position your boat so that the bo mooring but without touching, a water. 		and hold the boat st						
 The judge will pass you a tennis extend this racket in any way you 	u wish. (You will	to move the boat.	s to capture the ball a The ball should be th osition for all the con	nrown into the				
be allowed up to five minutes w included in the time.)	nich will not de		to manoeuvre the cra the need to keep it o					
 When you advise the judge that ball will be thrown into the water 		in the water.						
 Use the racket to manoeuvre th water, around the buoy, and re position as the start. 	e ball across the	announcing distanc	work with the crew, t e from mooring, whe ss of the ball through	re the ball is,				
 The ball must be in the full sight the time, even if it means taking side of the boat! 		Finally, having moved the ball around the buoy, and the boat is in the same correct position as it started the crew can to lift the ball out of the water in any competent way						
 When returned to the start posit the judges by lifting it out of the racket and at that time the ball of 	water using the	and return it to the j	udge.					
		Marks that will be following:	given – up to a max	imum of the				
Expectations:		Desition of Pow into	Mooring	10				
 It is expected that the ball is kep 	t in the water until it		the Water					
has to be returned to the judges			ied to pole					
, .		Control of Ball		10				
 The ball or racket should not tou time until the final retrieval. 	ion the boat at any							
,	- - 4h - 4k		Mooring					
 The boat should be under contr extraneous use of engines is no 								
required.		Safety5 Skipper's Instruction10						
		Judge's discretion .		<u>10</u>				
		TOTAL		100				

Designed By: Brian Dixon, 2004. *Issue No:* 4, 17 November 2006

Competition:		 Dat	e:	J	udge: _	 	 	
DRAWN								
Boat Name	MAXIMUM POINTS							
Position of Bow into Mooring	10							
Move to the Ball in the Water	10							
How well racket is tied to pole	10							
Control of Ball	10							
Control of Boat	15							
Position of Bow into Mooring	10							
Return of Ball	10							
Safety	5							
Skipper Inst	10							
Judge's discretion	10							
Total	100							
Final Place								

Difficulty: Very Experien	ced Difficult Not Too Difficult Beginner					
Expected Time to Complete (minutes):	15					
Exercise Objectives:	Special Instructions to Judges:					
 Moor as for a long stay centred on a marker on the mooring. 	The main purpose of this test is to see how well the crew works together in turning the boat around.					
 Using lines, not engine, turn the boat around in it own space. 	Whilst it is important that the long stay mooring both at the start and finish is carried out efficiently, the way the boat is turned has the majority of the points.					
 Finish as moored for a long stay facing the oppositive way to the original mooring. 	Note: in some events there is an instruction that there					
 When moored, advise the judges, and when give permission reverse out. 	should be no verbal communication with the crew.					
Expectations:	Marks that will be given – up to a maximum of the following:					
 The boat will come into its mooring as for a norm 	al Long stay mooring 10					
long stay mooring.	Preparation of Lines 10					
•	Preparation of Lines					
long stay mooring.The boat should be centred on a marker.The skipper and crew should then commence to	Preparation of Lines					
 long stay mooring. The boat should be centred on a marker. The skipper and crew should then commence to turn the boat round using lines, working either on 	Preparation of Lines					
 long stay mooring. The boat should be centred on a marker. The skipper and crew should then commence to turn the boat round using lines, working either on the boat or the shore or both. 	Preparation of Lines10Use of Lines10Movement of the Boat with the space15Final Position10Final Mooring10Reverse Out10Safety5					
 long stay mooring. The boat should be centred on a marker. The skipper and crew should then commence to turn the boat round using lines, working either on 	Preparation of Lines 10 Use of Lines 10 Movement of the Boat with the space 15 Final Position 10 Final Mooring 10 Reverse Out 10 Safety 5 Skipper's Instruction 10					
 long stay mooring. The boat should be centred on a marker. The skipper and crew should then commence to turn the boat round using lines, working either on the boat or the shore or both. Lines to enable the boat turned should be rigged 	 Preparation of Lines					

Designed By: STANDING, 1980. Issue No: 4, 17 November 2006

Competition:		 Dat	e:	J	udge: _	 	 	
DRAWN								
Boat Name	MAXIMUM POINTS							
Long Stay Mooring	10							
Preparation of Lines	10							
Use of Lines	10							
Movement of Boat within the Space	15							
Final Position	10							
Final Mooring	10							
Reverse Out	10							
Safety	5							
Skipper Inst	10							
Judge's discretion	10							
Total	100							
Final Place								

20. Open Mooring Using Two Anchors

Difficultur	Vory Experienced	Difficult	Not Too Difficult	Pagippar				
Difficulty:	Very Experienced	Difficult	Not Too Difficult	<u>Beginner</u>				
Expected Time to Complete (minutes):		20						
Exercise Objective	<u>s:</u>	<u>Speci</u>	al Instructions to Judge	<u>s:</u>				
 Drop your main anchor and veel Make a second anchor cable fas anchor chain. 		Competitors are already aware of the exercise, and should have already prepared the second anchor cable and appropriate connection to the main anchor chain.						
 Drop the second anchor at 45° to boat to one side of the main and 			r can have just a rope, on the anchor it would l					
 Veer the main chain to finish wit between the two anchors. 	h the boat centred		re anchor buoys, and t I once the boat has bee					
 Retrieve both anchors. 			of chain is four times t ain anchor is dropped.	he depth of				
Expectations:								
 The purpose of this exercise is t amount of space required whilst expected to have an anchor ball 	anchoring. It is	Marks that will be given – up to a maximum of the following:Drop Main Anchor10Connect Second Anchor10Drop Second Anchor15Final Position of Boat10						
 Having dropped the main ancho veered so that the boat would be one anchor. 								
 Using a shackle or lashing the s is made fast to the main cable a roller. 		Anchor Buoys and Retrieve Second A Retrieve Main Ancl	Ball nchor hor	10 10 10				
There should be an anchor buoy	on each anchor.							
 The boat is then manoeuvred fo second anchor in line to the side 		Judge's discretion		<u>10</u>				
 The boat is then reversed under lies with the bow equidistant bet 								
 The second anchor is retrieved t main. 	irst, and then the							
 The skipper and crew should we the boat's power as well as the v 								
<i>Designed By</i> : Michael Shefras, 1980. <i>Issue No:</i> 4, 17 November 2006								

20. Open Mooring Using Two Anchors

Competition:		 Dat	e:	J	udge: _	 	 	
DRAWN								
Boat Name	MAXIMUM POINTS							
Drop Main Anchor	10							
Connect Second Anchor	10							
Drop Second Anchor	15							
Final Position Of Boat	10							
Anchor Buoys and Ball	10							
Retrieve Second Anchor	10							
Retrieve Main Anchor	10							
Safety	5							
Skipper Inst	10							
Judge's discretion	10							
Total	100							
Final Place								

Exercise Desc.

21. Reverse to Buoy and Moor to Pile

Difficulty: Very Experienced	<u>Difficult</u>	Not Too Difficult	Beginner				
Expected Time to Complete (minutes):	12						
Exercise Objectives:	Special Instructions to Judges:						
 Make fast to a buoy. Reverse to the pile. Make fast to the pile using two long bowlines. Moor fifteen feet from pile between pile and buoy. Advise judges when safely moored. Vacate the mooring. 	Boat should end up with a Bow Line over the buoy and returned to the boat and two stern lines around the pile controllable from the boat with bowlines long enough to be untied from the boat. Marks that will be given – up to a maximum of the following:						
 Expectations: Easy approach to the buoy and safe mooring. Steadily reverse to stop to moor. Two long stern lines to each quarter with bowline's (Not necessary to make a double turn). Boat lying comfortably between pile and buoy. 	Reverse to Pile First Bowline Second Bowline Final Position betwee Untie Stern bowline Release the buoy Vacate the Mooring Safety Skipper's Instruction Judge's discretion	re buoy een Buoy and Pile s	5 10 10 10 10 10 5 10 10 10 10				

Designed By: Brian Dixon, 1999. Issue No: 4, 17 November 2006

21. Reverse to Buoy and Moor to Pile

Competition:		 Dat	e:	J	udge: _	 	 	
DRAWN								
Boat Name	MAXIMUM POINTS							
Approach and capture buoy	10							
Reverse to Pile	5							
First Bowline	10							
Second Bowline	10							
Final Position between Buoy and Pile	10							
Untie Stern bowlines	10							
Release the buoy	10							
Vacate the mooring	10							
Safety	5							
Skipper Inst	10							
Judge's discretion	10							
Total	100							
Final Place								

Exercise Desc.

22. Moor Bow into Pontoon at 45 Degrees

	Difficulty:	Very Experienced	<u>Difficult</u>	Not Too Difficult	Beginner						
	Expected Time to Complete (minutes):										
	Exercise Objectives	<u>s:</u>	Special Instructions to Judges:								
•	Drop Kedge Anchor. Moor bow into the pontoon using	a bow line.	The first line should be cast from the bow, Thames Style, against the prevailing elements.								
•	Moor for a short stay with two line and a spring.		The kedge needs to pulling on a mooring	b hold firmly and can g line from the boat.	be checked by						
•	Adjust position by tensioning the the boat is finally positioned at 45 pontoon.		It is considered safe the bow of the boat	e practise to retrieve	the kedge from						
:	Advise the judges when moored. Vacate the mooring in reverse or kedge at the end.	der retrieving the	Marks that will be given – up to a maximum of the following:								
				·····							
	Expectations:		Approach to the pontoon								
•	The kedge must be really bedded taught and the stern can be pulle		Spring Kedge Holding Final Position Cast off lines Retrieve Kedge Vacate Mooring Safety Skipper's Instruction Judge's discretion	n							

Designed By: Brian Dixon, 2003. *Issue No:* 4, 17 November 2006

Competition:		 Dat	e:	J	udge: _	 	 	
DRAWN								
Boat Name	MAXIMUM POINTS							
Drop kedge anchor	10							
Approach to the pontoon	5							
First line from Bow	10							
Second Bow Line	5							
Spring	5							
Kedge holding	10							
Final Position	10							
Cast off lines	5							
Retrieve Kedge	10							
Vacate Mooring	5							
Safety	5							
Skipper Inst	10							
Judge's discretion	10							
Total	100							
Final Place								

	Difficultur	Van Experienced	Difficult	Not Too Difficult	Deginner
	<u>Difficulty:</u>	Very Experienced	Difficult	Not Too Difficult	Beginner
	Expected Time to Complete (minutes):	15	20		
	Exercise Objectives	<u>s:</u>	<u>Specia</u>	al Instructions to Judge	<u>es:</u>
•	Reverse into mooring and moor f using all available power.	or a short stay	marked down as the	screw and no thruster eir propulsion does no	ot tend to one
•	Collect Judges.			is twin-engined boats ne skipper who will be	
•	Switch off outside engine (or leav	ve in neutral).	vessel.	ie skipper who will be	
•	Move out of mooring to clear area 360 degrees.	a and turn through			
•	Return to mooring and moor for a still only using one engine and se		Marks that will be following:	given – up to a maxi	mum of the
•	Vacate the mooring using all ava	ilable power.	Short stay mooring Exit on one engine	(2 lines)	10 15
	Expectations:			1e	
•	Whilst power is restricted to one stern thrusters will not be used.	engine, bow and	Temporary mooring Departure Safety Skipper's Instruction Judge's discretion	gine ı (one line) n	5 5 10 <u>10</u>

Designed By: Ivor Arbiter. 2004 Issue No: 4, 17 November 2006

Competition:		 Dat	e:	J	udge: _	 	 	
DRAWN								
Boat Name	MAXIMUM POINTS							
Approach	5							
Short Stay Mooring (2 lines)	10							
Exit on One Engine	15							
Turn on One Engine	15							
Return on One Engine	20							
Temporary Mooring (1 line)	5							
Departure	5							
Safety	5							
Skipper Inst	10							
Judge's discretion	10							
Total	100							
Final Place								

Exercise Desc.

	Difficulty:	Very Experienced	Difficult	Not Too Difficult	Beginner
	Expected Time to Complete (minutes):			12	15
	Exercise Objectives	<u></u>	<u>Specia</u>	I Instructions to Judg	<u>es:</u>
· · ·	Exercise Objectives Drop a kedge anchor astern with Drive the boat slowly forward so to the water, enabling a rope to be p pile, and tie bowline with a long lo Make it temporarily fast to a bow Place a second line around the p bowline with another long loop. Pull back using the kedge and ve lines so that they both finish equa approximately three meters from Boat should be held back by the in position for one minute. When moored, indicate to the jud Vacate the mooring after when ac	an anchor buoy. that it is dead in placed around the pop. cleat. ile and tie another er the two bow ally taut the pile. kedge and remain ges.	Specia Be ready to time the competitor and advi It is advisable to pul kedge is holding. Marks that will be following: Drop Kedge and bu Move up to Pile First Bowline Final Position (equa Untie Bowlines Retrieval of Kedge a Safety	by the ted. confirm the imum of the 	
	Expectations: The boat moves slowly to the pile enough for a line placed around t temporary holding line is accepta Two tied bowlines are made in lo necessary to make a double turn. Lines should be adjusted so that lines are the same size. The boat should be reversed very the lines taut. The skipper should indicate wher his lines are correct, and that his The removal of the lines and the site with safety and control. The kedge can be recovered safe	he pile - (a ble). ng loops. It is <u>not</u> the loops and y slowly to keep he is happy that one minute starts. departure from the	Skipper's Instructior Judge's discretion .	١	10 <u>10</u>

Designed By: Michael Shefras, 2000. *Issue No:* 4, 17 November 2006

Competition:		 Dat	e:	J	udge: _	 	 	
DRAWN								
Boat Name	MAXIMUM POINTS							
Drop Kedge and Buoy	15							
Move up to Pile	5							
First Bowline	10							
Second Bowline	10							
Final Position (equal lines and secure kedge)	15							
Untie Bowline	10							
Retrieval of Kedge and Buoy	10							
Safety	5							
Skipper Inst	10							
Judge's discretion	10							
Total	100							
Final Place								

25. Assisting a Person in a Dinghy Without a Paddle

Difficulty: Very Experienced	Difficult	Not Too Difficult	Beginner				
Expected Time to Complete (minutes):	10		15				
Exercise Objectives:	Special Instructions to Judges:						
 A person in a dinghy is signalling you asking you for assistance. 	The crew should throw a line to the dinghy which can be passed back so that control can be maintained from the rescuing boat.						
 He has lost his paddle and cannot move his boat without it. The paddle is apparent some distance away. 	Marks that will be given – up to a maximum of the following:						
 You will offer assistance by taking the dinghy in a tow off your stern so that the dinghy is placed so that the person can retrieve his paddle. 							
 When the paddle has been retrieved cast off the tow. 	Approach10Capture of Dinghy15Use of person in dinghy5Stern Tow15Proximity to Paddle20Release of tow10Safety5						
Expectations:							
 You are expected to go along side the drifting dinghy safely. The person on the dinghy will do exactly as instructed by you, but no more. 	Skipper's Instruction Judge's discretion . TOTAL	10 <u>10</u>					

Designed By: Ian Weston, 2005. Issue No: 4, 17 November 2006

Competition:		 Dat	e:	J	udge: _	 	 	
DRAWN								
Boat Name	MAXIMUM POINTS							
Approach	10							
Capture of Dinghy	15							
Use of Person in Dinghy	5							
Stern Tow	15							
Proximity to Paddle	20							
Release of Tow	10							
Safety	5							
Skipper Inst	10							
Judge's discretion	10							
Total	100							
Final Place								