

2019-2020 Yearbook

No. 97



croquet
new zealand

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mallets



Michael McClure....

Terminator Central

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Front cover:

GCTT Team, 2019 Golf Croquet Trans-Tasman Team Winners

*Left to right: Helen Reeves, George Coulter, Duncan Dixon, Edmund Fordyce,
Felix Webby (Captain), Dallas Cooke, Ellie Ross, Sonya Sedgwick and Phillip Drew (Manager).*

Yearbook layout: John Yarrall

croquet
new zealand

2019/2020

YEARBOOK

No. 97

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Croquet New Zealand
Level 5, Davis Langdon House, 49 Boulcott Street, Wellington
PO Box 11259, Wellington 6142, New Zealand
Ph: (04) 916 0258, Email: croquet@croquet.org.nz

ATTENTION

All CNZ Associations, CNZ Life Members
and CNZ Executive Members

Notice is hereby given of the
New Zealand Croquet Council Inc.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

to be held at
The Brentwood Hotel
Kemp Street, Kilbirnie
WELLINGTON

Saturday 5th and Sunday 6th October 2019
commencing at 10:00am

AWARDS DINNER

Saturday 6th October in Brentwood Hotel at 7pm
Price \$55

Associations please note:

Croquet New Zealand will make the following awards at the Dinner:

Club Participation Award (highest overall percentage)

Presidents Trophy (highest percentage of new members)

Huon Pine Bowl (highest total number of new members)

Baker Trophy (most improved AC player)

Most Improved Trophy (most improved GC player)

Player of the Year (as judged jointly by the AC and GC Selection Panels)

Volunteer of the Year (judged by the Executive)

Contribution to Croquet Award (judged by the Executive)

All awards are decided by the Executive

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CNZ Coaching 2019–20

Intro-AC, Bronze, Silver & Gold sessions

The CNZ Intro-AC, Bronze, Silver and Gold coaching sessions support player development and individual achievement of CNZ Merit Awards. Merit Award information is available at: <http://croquet.org.nz/merit-awards>

Intro-AC, Bronze, Silver and Gold coaching sessions are open to all CNZ affiliated players and are free to attend.

Intro-AC:

A 1-day coaching session for players that are 'new to croquet' or are interested in learning what the traditional game of Association Croquet is and how it is played. Intro-AC is an ideal lead-in to Bronze level sessions.

Content: Game overview and concepts, introductory strategies for AC, single ball and croquet stroke techniques.

Bronze:

A 1-day coaching session to assist players' achievement of a CNZ Bronze Merit Award; Completion of a break of 10 hoops or more with or without bisques in a tournament game that is won.

Content: Break play, Handicap play – effective use of bisques, technical and tactical, stroke technique.

Silver:

A 1-day coaching session to assist players' achievement of a CNZ Silver Merit Award; Completion of a break of 12 hoops or more without bisques in a tournament game that is won.

Content: Break play consistency, starting breaks, openings and leaves, lifts, goal setting, technical and tactical, stroke technique.

Gold:

A 1-day coaching session to assist players' achievement of a CNZ Gold Merit Award; Completion of a triple peel in a tournament game that is won.

Content: Peeling shot selection and technique, TP break hygiene, goal setting & practice, technical and tactical

Associations should contact CNZ to enquire about or schedule merit award sessions: admin@croquet.org.nz.



CNZ Club Participation Award 2019–20

All award entries and nominations are due 31st July 2020

The CNZ Club Participation Award promotes club Membership participation in activities that contribute to the CNZ statement “**More people playing better Croquet more often**” Your club members’ participation in these activities will help develop a healthy and vibrant club environment.

This award and the associated prizes will be presented at each CNZ Annual General Meeting to the club that attains the highest membership participation percentages across five categories. The categories are:



Participation Category	Category Weighting								
ARTHUR ROSS MEMORIAL Club competitions	20% of your Club Score (100% of members = 20 points)								
DON REYLAND STARS Club competitions	20% of your Club Score (100% of members = 20 points)								
CNZ MERIT AWARDS achieved by club members (June – June)	20% of your Club Score (100% of members = 20 points)								
CNZ QUALIFICATIONS (Referee, Umpire, Coach) Currently held by club members	20% of your Club Score (100% of members = 20 points)								
CNZ SECONDARY SCHOOLS CHAMPS Number of doubles teams from your club that participate in your regional secondary school’s competition (or national finals if no regional event was held)	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1 team</td> <td style="width: 50%;">5% points</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 teams</td> <td>10% points</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 teams</td> <td>15% points</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 or more teams</td> <td>20% points</td> </tr> </table>	1 team	5% points	2 teams	10% points	3 teams	15% points	4 or more teams	20% points
1 team	5% points								
2 teams	10% points								
3 teams	15% points								
4 or more teams	20% points								



CNZ Awards 2019-20

All award entries and nominations are due 31st July 2020

PRESIDENTS TROPHY

Highest club membership percentage increase 2019–20 Season (to June 2020)

2018 Winner: Otorohanga Croquet Club (Waikato-King Country)

HUON PINE BOWL

Highest club membership total increase 2019–20 Season (to June 2020)

2018 Winner: Putaruru Croquet Club (Waikato-King Country)

BAKER TROPHY

Most improved Association Croquet player

2018 Winner: Stefan Horrer (Wairarapa)

MOST IMPROVED GOLF CROQUET

Most improved Golf Croquet player

2018 Winner: Eleanor Ross (Nelson)

CNZ PLAYER OF THE YEAR

Association Croquet or Golf Croquet nominations accepted

2017 Winner: Paddy Chapman (West Coast)

CNZ VOLUNTEER OF THE YEAR

Association nominations accepted.

2018 Winner: Brian Boutel (Wellington)

CNZ CONTRIBUTION TO CROQUET AWARD

Association nominations accepted

2018 Winner: Lynley Browne (Otago)

NOMINATION AND ENTRY FORMS ARE DISTRIBUTED TO ALL ASSOCIATIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SEASON. THEY CAN ALSO BE FOUND ON THE CNZ WEBSITE. PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN YOUR FORMS TO croquet@croquet.org.nz BEFORE THE END OF JULY.

Upcoming International Championships

WCF U21 Golf Croquet World Championships

Nottingham, England, 20–24 July 2019.

Golf Croquet World Championships Qualifier

Guildford & Godalming Croquet Club, England, 22–25 July 2019

WCF Golf Croquet World Championship

Sussex, England, 27 July –4 August 2019

WCF Golf Croquet World Teams Championship Tier 1

Nelson, New Zealand, 6–12 January 2020

WCF Association Croquet World Championship

Victoria, Australia, 15–23 February 2020



Officers of Croquet New Zealand

President

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CNZ Life Members

1997	Mr Roger Murfitt, 44 Nottingham Avenue, Christchurch 8025	Ph: (03) 322 7231
2000	Mr John Prince MNZM, 27a Nelson Street, Waipukurau 4200	Ph: (06) 858 6571
2000	Dr Graeme Roberts, 27B Karu Crescent, Waikanae 5036	Ph: (04) 293 6864
2012	Mr Gordon Smith, PO Box 20316, Bishopdale, Christchurch 8543	Ph: (03) 359 9225

Tournament Calendar 2019/2020

AC	Association Croquet	Bold	CNZ Official Tournaments
GC	Golf Croquet	▲	CNZ Invitation Events
		•	Weekend Tournament (including holiday weekends)
		Tier	See Appendix 4, Tournament Regulations

Code	Start	Host	Tournament	Tier	Page
GC	Sat 7 Sep	• Canterbury CA	National Secondary Schools		13
GC	Sun 15 Sep	• United CC	United Spring GC Tournament		63
GC	Sat 21 Sep	• C. Waikato-King Country	Annual GC Tournament Singles		92
GC	Sun 22 Sep	• C. Waikato-King Country	Annual GC Tournament Doubles		92
GC	Sat 28 Sep	• Croquet Auckland	Senior Handicap Singles		50
AC	Sat 28 Sep	• United CC	United Spring AC Tournament		63
AC	Sat 28 Sep	• Te Awamutu CC	AC Championship Singles		93
GC	Sun 29 Sep	• Croquet Auckland	Junior Handicap Singles		50
GC	Sat 5 Oct	• Waikanae CC	Ford/Mazda Open Dbles & Singles		97
AC	Sat 5 Oct	• Marton CC	Open Championship Singles		68
AC	Mon 7 Oct	Morrinsville CC	Annual tournament		89
GC	Fri 11 Oct	Morrinsville CC	GC Annual Tournament		90
GC	Sat 12 Oct	• Rose Gardens CC	Honda Cars Spring GC Tournament		70
AC	Sat 12 Oct	• Wellington CA	Men's & Woman's Open Singles		94
GC	Thu 17 Oct	C. Waikato-King Country	CNZ North Island GC Champs	1	15
GC	Thu 17 Oct	Canterbury CA	CNZ South Island GC Champs	1	16
GC	Fri 25 Oct	Croquet Taranaki	Annual Tournament		85
AC	Sat 26 Oct	Epsom-Remuera CC	CNZ AC Club Championship		17
AC	Sat 26 Oct	Wanganui-Marton CCs	Annual Tournament		68
GC	Sat 26 Oct	Marewa CC	GC Annual Tournament		66
AC	Sat 26 Oct	• Canterbury CA	AC Handicap Singles		60
GC	Sat 26 Oct	• Croquet Nelson	GC Handicap Tournament		75
AC	Sat 26 Oct	South Canterbury CA	Handicap Tournament		81
GC	Sat 26 Oct	• C. Waikato-King Country	GC Spring Doubles		92
AC	Fri 1 Nov	Croquet Auckland	AC Open Doubles		49
GC	Sat 2 Nov	• C. Hawkes Bay	CNZ Women's GC Tournament	2	18
AC	Sat 2 Nov	• Croquet Auckland	Open Championship Singles		49
GC	Sat 2 Nov	• South Canterbury CA	GC Handicap Doubles		82
AC/GC	Wed 6 Nov	C. Counties-Manukau	NZ Veterans' Champs – Northern		47
GC	Thu 7 Nov	Wellington CA	GC Handicap Singles		96
AC	Sat 9 Nov	• Canterbury CA	AC Open Singles		61
AC	Sat 9 Nov	Croquet Taranaki	Annual Tournament		86
AC	Wed 13 Nov	South Canterbury CA	CNZ South Island AC Championship	1	19
AC/GC	Wed 13 Nov	C. Manawatu-Wanganui	NZ Veterans' Champs – Central		42
AC	Thu 14 Nov	C. Waikato-King Country	AC Championship Singles		91
GC	Sat 16 Nov	• Croquet Auckland	Graded Championship Singles		51
GC	Sat 16 Nov	• Whakatane CC	Weekend Golf Croquet Tournament		58
GC	Sat 16 Nov	• Croquet Marlborough	Veterans' GC Tournament		72

Code	Start	Host	Tournament	Tier	Page
AC	Sat 16 Nov	● Waikanae CC	Anniversary AC Open Singles		97
GC	Sat 16 Nov	● West Coast CA	GC Open Doubles and Singles		100
AC	Wed 20 Nov	Bay of Plenty CA	CNZ North Island AC Champs	1	21
AC	Sat 23 Nov	● Wellington CA	Lower North Island AC Teams		43
AC	Sat 23 Nov	● Croquet Marlborough	Veterans' AC Tournament		72
GC	Sat 23 Nov	● Otago CA	Annual GC Tournament		78
GC	Sat 23 Nov	● South Canterbury CA	GC Doubles Tournament		82
GC	Sun 24 Nov	● Canterbury CA	GC Handicap Doubles Tournament		62
GC	Sat 30 Nov	Croquet Auckland	CNZ Golf Croquet Nationals	1	23
GC	Sat 30 Nov	● Waimarie Hutt ValleyCC	Golf Croquet Open Singles		99
AC	Mon 2 Dec	Whakatane CC	New World Hams AC Tournament		58
GC	Fri 6 Dec	Counties-Manukau CA	CNZ 3+ GC Championship	2	25
GC	Sat 7 Dec	● Orewa CC	Annual Golf Croquet Tournament		53
AC	Sat 14 Dec	● C. Counties-Manukau	Northern Premier Silver Badge		46
AC	Thu 26 Dec	Wellington CA	Open Championship Singles		94
AC	Sat 4 Jan	● Canterbury CA	AC Grades Singles		60
GC	Mon 6 Jan	Croquet Nelson	2020 World's GC Teams Event		
AC	Sat 11 Jan	Orewa CC	Annual AC Tournament		53
AC	Sat 11 Jan	Rose Gardens CC	Triton Hearing Tournament		69
AC/GC	Sat 11 Jan	Croquet Southland	Annual Tournament		84
AC	Fri 17 Jan	Pukekohe CC	Annual AC Tournament		65
AC	Sat 18 Jan	Wellington CA	CNZ Open Championships	1	26
GC	Sat 18 Jan	● South Canterbury CA	Golf Croquet Singles Grade Champs		82
AC	Thu 23 Jan	South Canterbury CA	Annual Tournament		81
GC	Sat 25 Jan	● Croquet Taranaki	Lower North Island GC Teams		43
GC	Sat 25 Jan	● C Waikato-King Country	Upper North Island GC Teams		44
AC	Sat 25 Jan	● C. Auckland	Upper North Island AC Teams		45
GC	Sat 25 Jan	● Croquet Marlborough	Golf Croquet Doubles Event		73
AC	Sat 25 Jan	● Waikanae CC	4+ Championship		98
AC	Thu 30 Jan	Croquet South Taranaki	Annual Tournament		83
GC	Sat 1 Feb	Counties-Manukau CA	GC Annual Tournament		64
GC	Sat 1 Feb	● Croquet Nelson	GC Grade Championship		76
AC	Sat 1 Feb	Wellington CA	Annual Doubles & Singles		95
AC	Wed 5 Feb	C. Manawatu-Wanganui	CNZ Men's and Women's Champs	1	28
GC	Thu 6 Feb	● Epsom Remuera CC	GC Graded Championship Singles		52
GC	Thu 6 Feb	Canterbury CA	GC Grade Championships		62
GC	Sat 8 Feb	● Wanganui CC	Annual GC Tournament		71
AC	Sat 8 Feb	Croquet Marlborough	Annual AC Tournament		73
GC	Fri 14 Feb	Mount Maunganui CC	Annual Golf Croquet Tournament		56
AC	Sat 15 Feb	● Croquet Auckland	Handicap Singles 0+		49
AC	Sat 15 Feb	Otago CA	Annual AC Tournament		79
GC	Sat 15 Feb	● South Canterbury CA	GC Handicap Singles		82
GC	Sat 15 Feb	● Waikanae CC	GC Health Tournament		98
AC	Mon 17 Feb	Thames Valley CA	Annual Tournament		87
AC	Thu 20 Feb	Wakatipu CC	Annual Tournament		80
AC	Fri 21 Feb	C Manawatu-Wanganui▲	CNZ Women's Invitation	2	29
GC	Sat 22 Feb	● Pukekohe CC	Annual GC Tournament		65

Code	Start	Host	Tournament	Tier	Page
GC	Sun 23 Feb	• Canterbury CA	GC Handicap Singles Tournament		62
AC	Mon 24 Feb	Canterbury CA	Agnes Dick		60
AC	Fri 28 Feb	Otago CA	CNZ Arthur Ross Memorial	2	30
GC	Sat 29 Feb	Whakatane CC	Autumn GC weekend tournament		59
GC	Sat 29 Feb	• Rose Gardens CC	Autumn GC Tournament		70
GC	Tue 3 Mar	C. South Canterbury	NZ Veterans' Champs GC – Southern		48
AC	Thu 5 Mar	C. South Canterbury	NZ Veterans' Champs AC – Southern		48
GC	Fri 6 Mar	Bay of Plenty CA	Annual GC Tournament		54
AC	Sat 7 Mar	• Croquet Auckland	Auckland Men's & Women's Open		50
GC	Sat 7 Mar	• Croquet South Taranaki	Golf Tournament		83
AC	Sat 7 Mar	• West Coast CA	AC Singles Open and Handicap		100
AC	Mon 9 Mar	Wellington CA	Veterans' Handicap Singles		96
AC	Mon 9 Mar	Croquet Mt Maunganui	CMM Annual Tournament-AC		57
GC	Fri 13 Mar	Croquet Hawkes Bay	Annual GC Tournament		67
GC	Sat 14 Mar	C Manawatu-Wanganui	CNZ Don Reyland Stars	2	31
GC	Sat 14 Mar	• Croquet Marlborough	Golf Croquet Handicap Event		74
GC	Mon 16 Mar	Thames Valley CA	Annual Tournament		88
AC	Wed 18 Mar	Wellington CA	▲ Miss Edwina Thompson Invitation	2	33
AC	Wed 18 Mar	Wellington CA	▲ Roger Murfitt Invitation	2	34
AC	Thu 19 Mar	Wellington CA	▲ The CA Silver Tray Invitation	1	32
AC	Fri 20 Mar	Otago CA	▲ Mrs RA Clarke Copper Tray	2	35
AC	Fri 20 Mar	Croquet Auckland	▲ The CA Gold Cup Invitation	2	36
AC	Sat 21 Mar	• Wanganui CC	Championship Singles Tournament		71
AC	Sat 21 Mar	Croquet Nelson	Annual Tournament		77
AC	Sat 21 Mar	• Croquet Nelson	Annual Men's & Women's		77
AC	Sat 28 Mar	• Waimarie CC	AC Open Singles		99
GC	Fri 3 Apr	Croquet Nelson	▲ Yvonne Yeates GC Invitation	1	37
GC	Fri 3 Apr	Croquet Nelson	▲ Duncan Dixon GC Invitation	2	38
GC	Fri 3 Apr	Croquet Nelson	▲ Geoff Young GC Invitation	2	39
GC	Fri 3 Apr	C. Taranaki	▲ Gordon Smith GC Invitation	2	40
GC	Sat 4 Apr	• Croquet Auckland	Handicap Doubles		51
AC	Wed 8 Apr	Bay of Plenty CA	Annual AC Tournament		55
GC	Fri 10 Apr	C. Hawkes Bay	Under 21 Golf Croquet	1	41
AC	Sat 11 Apr	• Epsom Remuera CC	Easter AC Handicap Singles		52
GC	Sun 12 Apr	Mount Maunganui CC	Reid and Hamilton Level Singles		56
AC	Sat 2 May	Mount Maunganui CC	Handicap Doubles		57
GC	Sun 10 May	Mount Maunganui CC	Handicap Doubles, Level Doubles		56
AC	Sat 13 Jun	Mount Maunganui CC	Level Doubles am, H/C Doubles pm		57
GC	Sun 14 Jun	Mount Maunganui CC	Level Doubles		56
AC	Sat 11 Jul	Mount Maunganui CC	Level Doubles am, H/C Doubles pm		57
GC	Sun 12 Jul	Mount Maunganui CC	Level Singles		56
GC	Sun 9 Aug	Mount Maunganui CC	Handicap Doubles, own partner		57
AC	Sat 8 Aug	Mount Maunganui CC	Level Doubles am, H/C Doubles pm		57

Tournament advertisements

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Northland	
Otago	78
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Thames Valley	87
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Wairarapa	
Wellington	94
West Coast	100

Croquet New Zealand Tournaments

Croquet New Zealand presents

The National Secondary Schools Golf Croquet Championship

Held by Croquet Canterbury

Saturday 7th and Sunday 8th September 2019 at 8:30am

Manager: Jenny Clarke, 9 Sanctuary Gardens, Shirley, Christchurch 8052
Ph: (03) 385 5957 Email: physjcw@gmail.com

Headquarters: United Croquet Club, Ph: 028 414 5730
North Hagley Park, Riccarton Avenue, Christchurch

Catering: Any club house fee, up to \$5 per day, will be charged to all competing players for only the days present.

Entries: Regional qualifying teams must be entered into the national championship event with Croquet NZ by 31st May 2019
Wild card entries will be declared from 14th June 2019

Entry Fees: \$40 per team competing at the National Championship. Payable to Croquet New Zealand by 30 June, A/C 38-9017-0399434-00.
Reference your region name and "SSC" with your deposit.

2018 – 2019 Winners: Josie Tallents & Logan McCorkindale (Ashburton College)

2018 – 2019 Plate Winners: Nathan Bullen & Fabian Tippett (Kapiti College)

Conditions:

1. This Championship is a Smoke, Drug and Alcohol-free event.
2. This is a Golf Croquet Doubles event.
3. All entrants must meet NZSSSC entry criteria when representing their school or region. All players must be enrolled at the Secondary School they represent and wear their school's sports uniform.
4. All entrants, at all stages of this event, agree to the CNZ Player Code of Conduct published in the CNZ Yearbook.
5. Regions may run qualifying tournaments to determine their regional school team, or teams that will come forward to this National Championship event.
6. If a regional qualifying event is held, that region may initially enter up to four teams in the National Championship event. If a regional qualifying event is not held, that Region may initially enter up to two teams in the National Championship event. Regions are defined by the catchment area of each NZ Regional Sports Trust or croquet association boundaries as appropriate.

7. Secondary schools may enter one or more doubles teams from their school, each team consisting of one doubles pair. Schools must enter with their host Croquet Association Secretary or their Regional Sports Trust before any closing date set by the regional Croquet Association for the purpose of regional playoffs. Regional playoffs will be scheduled and run by the regional Croquet Association between Summer Sports Week and the end of Term 1. National qualifying teams must be entered with Croquet NZ by 31 May 2019.
8. Returning semi-finalists and above may qualify for the next National Secondary Schools Golf Croquet Championship as of right.
9. Wild Cards: Regions may apply to enter additional teams. Applications must be forwarded to the Executive Director of Croquet NZ along with regional playoff results (if any). The Executive Director will have the discretion to accept additional teams if space is available.
10. All qualifying games will be thirteen (13) point games with a minimum time limit of 50 minutes (if any).
11. The method of play will be based on providing a full tournament's play for competitors. Players will be notified of the method to be used before the tournament commences.
12. The winning Pair will be awarded the National Secondary Schools trophy.
13. Hoop dimensions will be $3^{11}/_{16}$ inches.
14. Competitors will be advised of tournament details and arrangements via email prior to the event. Please provide CNZ with emails with entries.
15. Quadway hoops will be used.



Croquet New Zealand presents

CNZ North Island Golf Croquet Championships

To be held by Croquet Waikato-King Country
Thursday 17th to Sunday 20th October 2019 at 8:30am
Tier 1 Event

CNZ Tournaments

Manager: Geoff Young, 81 Stirling Drive, Morrinsville 3300
Phone: (07) 889 1322 Mob: 021 111 4579
Email: geoffyoung@xnet.co.nz

Referee: Bryan Lesley,
Ph: (07) 883 7426 Email: blesley29@gmail.com

Headquarters: Matamata Croquet Club,
Pohlen Park, 47 Smith St, Matamata

Catering: Any club house fee, up to \$5 per day, will be charged to all competing players only for the days present.

Entries: Singles:
Doubles: Accepted in order they are received. 8 pairs maximum.
Entries close **Wednesday 2nd October 2019**
Register online at www.croquet.org.nz

Entry Fees: \$35 per person for singles. \$25 each for doubles.

Events

- Open Singles:** To be played Saturday and Sunday.
2018–2019 Winner – Felix Webby
2018–2019 Plate Winner – Geoff Young
- Open Doubles:** To be played Thursday and Friday.
2018–2019 Winners – John Christie & Nelson Morrow
2018–2019 Plate Winners – not played

Conditions:

- Time limits may apply.
- Method of play in singles will be blocks, followed by knockout. Consolation event will be for players not in the knockout.
- Trophies for events 1 and 2 donated by North Island Croquet Clubs.
- Nominal hoop dimensions will be set to the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.
- Quadway hoops will be used.

Croquet New Zealand presents

The CNZ South Island Golf Croquet Championships

Held by Croquet Canterbury

From Thursday 17th to Sunday 20th October 2019 at 8:30am

Tier 1 Event

Manager: Tony O'Donnell, 5 Banff Place, Avonhead, Christchurch 8042
Ph: (03) 358 6422 Email: evonne_tony@hotmail.com

Referee: Tony O'Donnell

Headquarters: United Croquet Club, Ph: 028 414 5730
North Hagley Park, Riccarton Avenue, Christchurch

Catering: Any club house fee, up to \$5 per day, will be charged to all competing players only for the days present. Lunches BYO.

Entries: Entries close **Wednesday 2nd October 2019**
Register online at www.croquet.org.nz, or

Entry Fees: \$35 per person per event for singles. \$25 each for doubles.

Events

1. **Open Singles:** To be played Saturday and Sunday.
2018–2019 Winner – Logan McCorkindale
2018–2019 Plate Winner – Sue Bowater
2. **Open Doubles:** To be played Thursday and Friday.
2018–2019 Winners – Dennis Bulloch and Jace Hobbs
2018–2019 Plate Winners – Not played

Conditions:

1. Time limits may apply.
2. Method of play in singles will be blocks, followed by knockout. Consolation event will be for players not in the knockout.
3. Trophies for events 1 and 2 were donated by the Timaru Croquet Club.
4. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set to the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.
5. Quadway hoops will be used.

Croquet New Zealand presents
CNZ AC Club Championship

Held by the Epsom Remuera Croquet Club
Saturday 26th October to Monday 28th October from 9am

Manager: Aaron Westerby, 705/86 The Strand, Parnell, Auckland 1010
 Ph: 021 034 7596 Email: awesterby@yahoo.com

Referee: Jenny Clarke, 9 Sanctuary Gardens, Christchurch 9052
 Ph: (03) 385 5957 Email: physjcw@gmail.com

Headquarters: Epsom Remuera Croquet Club, 259 Gillies Avenue
 Ph: 021 062 3734

Catering: Any club house fee, up to \$5 per day, will be charged to all competing players only for the days present.

CNZ has invited four of our strongest AC Clubs: Epsom Remuera, United, Wellington & Whakatane to contest a club championship in the context of a player development event to support CNZ's high performance objectives for AC. To assist fulfilment of these objectives, CNZ has secured the option to allocate a limited number of places on each club team to players not affiliated to these four clubs.

Conditions:

1. A club team will consist of 6 players.
2. The event will be an all-play-all test series using a seeded draw.
3. A test match will consist of 9 single games of doubles (Bo9). Doubles pairings cannot be changed during a test match.
4. The winning team will be the team with the highest number of test matches won. In the event of tie this will be resolved using highest net games. In the event two or more teams are still tied, a draw will be declared.
5. A time limit of not less than 2.5 hrs will set by the manager on a round by round basis according to the event's schedule.
6. On a game-by-game basis, by player agreement, a game may be played using 'alternate stroke' rules.
7. Double banking may be required.
8. Quadway hoops will be used.
9. Hoops will be set to the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.

Croquet New Zealand presents
CNZ Women's GC Tournament
 Held by Croquet Hawke's Bay
Saturday 2nd and Sunday 3rd November 2019 at 8:30 am.
Report at 8:15 am

Manager: Sheila Hurst, 22 Russell Robertson Drive, Havelock North 4130
 Ph: (06) 877 1351 Email: cohurst@hotmail.co.uk

Headquarters: Heretaunga Croquet Club, Ph: (06) 877 3103
 341 Napier Road, Havelock North

Referee: Ray Burrell Ph: (06) 877 1663

Catering: Any club house fee, up to \$5 per day, will be charged to all competing players only for the days present.

Entries: Entries close **Thursday 17th October 2019**
 Register online at www.croquet.org.nz

Entry Fee: Open singles: \$35

Events

1. **Open Singles:** Open to all
2018–2019 Winner – Eleanor Ross
2018–2019 3+ Winner – Joan Cook

Conditions

1. The method of play will be determined once entries have been received. This decision will be based on providing a full Tournament's play for competitors. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method of play is being used.
2. An award will be given to the 3+ winner.
3. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set to the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ " with an upwards and downwards tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ ".
4. Quadway hoops will be used.

****There will be coaching for Women's GC**
9:30am to noon on the Monday 4th November 2019 by Dallas Cooke.

Please watch for further information on the Croquet NZ website**

This year a woman croquet player generously gave \$1,000 prize money for this tournament. The prize money donated is to encourage women GC players to compete.

Croquet New Zealand presents

CNZ 84th South Island AC Championships

Held by the South Canterbury Croquet Association

Wednesday 13th to Sunday 17th November 2019 at 8:30am

Tier 1 Event

Manager: Raylene Phillips, 12 Connor Place, Ashburton 7700
Ph: (03) 308 3092 Email: raycol@xtra.co.nz

Referee: Barbara Field
Ph: (03) 9098 1756 Email: barbarafield67@gmail.com

Headquarters: Waireka Croquet Club, Philip Street, Ashburton

Catering: Any club house fee, up to \$5 per day, will be charged to all competing players only for the days present.

Entries: Entries close **Wednesday 30th October 2019**
Register online at www.croquet.org.nz

Entry Fees: Open Singles: \$50. Includes free entry for event 1(a).
Event 1(a) but not event 1: \$40.
Doubles each player: \$25. Events 3 and 4: \$45
Late entries may be accepted on application to the manager.

Events:

1. **South Island Open Championship:** Open to all. Play will commence with single game block play leading to a seeded knockout draw. Challenge Trophy presented by Mr R W McCreath.
2018–2019 Winner – Greg Bryant
- 1(a) **South Island Open Plate:** Format to be decided upon providing competitors with a full playing schedule.
2018–2019 Winner – Felix Webby
2. **South Island Championship Doubles:** Method of play will be determined once entries are received. Challenge Trophies – two salvers presented by Mr and Mrs W H Kirk.
2018–2019 Winners – Felix Webby and Josh Freeth
3. **South Island Singles 0–3.5:** Open to players of handicap Scratch to 3.5 bisques. Players in the Open Championship will not be eligible. Method of play to be blocks followed by a knockout. **2018–2019 Winner – Ian C. Campbell**
4. **South Island Singles 4+:** Open to players whose handicaps are 4 bisques and over. Players who are competitors in the Open Championship will not be eligible. Method of play to be determined once entries are received. Challenge Trophy presented by Mrs Lesley Wilson. **2018–2019 Winner – Leo van Oosten**

Conditions:

1. Entries may be limited to the top 32 entrants for Events 1 & 1(a) and, if necessary, 12 for Event 3 and 4. Time limits may be imposed.
2. Event 2 will be played on Wednesday 13th and Thursday 14th November 2019.
3. Events 1, 1(a), 3 and 4 will commence at 8:30am, Friday 15th November 2019.
4. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set to the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.
5. Quadway hoops will be used.

Croquet New Zealand presents
CNZ 96th North Island AC Championships
 Held by Bay of Plenty Association

Wednesday 20th to Sunday 24th November 2019 at 8:30am

Tier 1 Event

Manager: Geoff Young, 81 Stirling Drive, Morrinsville 3300
 Ph: (07) 889 1322 Mob: 021 111 4579
 Email: geoffyoung@xnet.co.nz

Referee: TBA

Headquarters Croquet Mount Maunganui, Ph: (07) 574 1998
 : 45 Kawaka Street, Mt Maunganui 3116

Catering: Any club house fee, up to \$5 per day, will be charged to all competing players only for the days present.

Entries: Entries close **Tuesday, 5th November 2019**
 Register online at www.croquet.org.nz

Entry Fees: Open Singles: \$50. Includes free entry for event 1(a)
 Event 1(a) but not event 1: \$40.
 Doubles each player: \$35. Event 3 & 4: \$45.
 Late entries may be accepted on application to the manager.

Events:

1. **North Island Open Championship:** Open to all. Play will commence with single game block play leading to a seeded knockout draw. Challenge Trophy presented by Residents of Palmerston North. **2018–2019 Winner – Andre Murray & Steve Jones**
- 1(a) **North Island Open Plate:** Format to be decided upon providing competitors with a full playing schedule. **2018–2019 Winner – Liz McLay**
2. **North Island Championship Doubles:** Method of play to be determined once all entries are received. Challenge Trophies – Cups presented by Mr J. A. Nash, MP and the Croquet Hawke's Bay. **2018–2019 Winners – Not played**
3. **North Island Singles 0 to 3.5:** Open to players of handicap Scratch to 3.5 bisques. Players in the Open Championship will not be eligible. Method of play will be blocks followed by knock out. Challenge Trophy presented by Mrs D Currin. **2018–2019 Winner – Not played**
4. **North Island Singles 4+:** Open to players whose handicaps are 4 bisques and over. Players in the Open Championship will not be eligible. Method of play to be determined once entries are received. Challenge Cup, Hawken Cup. **2018–2019 Winner – Robert McLay**
 June Aitken Memorial Runner Up Trophy. **2018–2019 Runner Up – Baubre Murray**

Conditions:

1. Entries may be limited to the top 24 entrants for Events 1 & 1(a) and, if necessary, 12 for Event 3 and 4. Time limits may be imposed.
2. Event 2 will be played on Wednesday 20th and Thursday 21st November 2019.
3. Events 1, 1(a) and 3 will commence at 8:30am, Friday 22nd November 2019.
4. Event 4 will commence at 8:30 am, Friday, 22nd November 2019.
5. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set to the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.
6. Quadway hoops will be used.

Croquet New Zealand presents
CNZ National Golf Croquet Tournament
 Held by Croquet Auckland
Saturday 30th November to Saturday 7th December 2019 at 8:30am
Tier 1 Event

Manager: Nelson Morrow, Ph: 021 107 7787
 Email: nelson_morrow@btinternet.com

Assistant Manager: Anne Mortimer, Email: anne@morts.co.nz

Referee: TBA

Headquarters: Epsom/Remuera Croquet Club,
 259 Gillies Avenue, Auckland 1023

Other Venues: Carlton Croquet Club and
 Pakuranga Croquet Club

Catering: Any club house fee, up to \$5 per day, will be charged to all competing players only for the days present. Lunches BYO.

Entries: Allocation of the top-ranked 32 players for singles and 40 for doubles will take place on **Saturday 19th October**. If event is not full on this date further entries will be accepted in order of date received. Closing date **Friday, 15th November 2019**
 Register online at www.croquet.org.nz, or

Entry Fees: Singles: \$85.00. Doubles: \$40 each.

Events

1. **New Zealand Golf Croquet Open Singles:** Open to all.
 Trophy presented by Mr S & Mrs C Piercy.
2018–2019 Winner – Edmund Fordyce
2018–2019 Plate Winner – Mike Crashley
2. **New Zealand Golf Croquet Open Doubles:** Open to all.
 Croquet New Zealand Trophy.
2018–2019 Winners – Josh Freeth & Hamish McIntosh
2018–2019 Plate Winners – Edmund Fordyce & George Coulter

Conditions:

1. Nominal hoop dimensions for Open events will be set at the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch, with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.
2. Entries will be limited to top-ranked 32 players for singles and 40 for doubles (as per CNZ Regulations). Any player entered by Oct 19th and was not in the top 32 will be notified that s/he will be placed on a reserve list. If you do not want to be on the reserve list, please inform the manager immediately.
3. Method of play will be decided after entries have been received. This decision will be based on providing a full tournament's play for competitors. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method of play is being used.
4. Tournament will commence with doubles played Saturday, Sunday and Monday.
5. Singles will be played on Tuesday through Saturday.
6. **The seeding for the Open Singles Knockout will be by the Player Choice method.
7. Quadway hoops will be used.

Croquet New Zealand presents
CNZ 3+ Golf Croquet Championship
 Held by the Counties Manukau Association
 Friday 6th December to Sunday 8th December 2019 at 8:30am
Tier 2 Event

Manager: Greg Bryant, 63 Wakefield Street, Westport 7825
 Ph: 027 481 8152 Email: gregbryant@xtra.co.nz

Referee: TBA

Headquarters: Howick Croquet Club,
 Millhouse Reserve, 67 Millhouse Drive, Howick

Catering: Any club house fee, up to \$5 per day, will be charged to all competing players only for the days present. Lunches BYO.

Entries: Closing date **Friday, 15th November 2019**
 Register online at www.croquet.org.nz, or

Entry Fees: Singles: \$50.00. Register online at www.croquet.org.nz

Events

1. **New Zealand Golf Croquet 3+ Singles** (President's Encouragement Salver):
 Open to all GC Handicaps of 3 and above on 15th November 2019
2018 – 2019 Winner - Paul Kaiser

Conditions:

1. The method of play will be determined once entries have been received based on a full tournament's play for all participants.
2. Nominal hoop dimensions for Open events will be set at the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch, with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.
3. Quadway hoops will be used.

The CNZ Youth Squad will convene at the Howick Croquet Club
 Thursday 5th December from 8.30am

Croquet New Zealand Presents
CNZ New Zealand Open Championships
 Held by the Wellington Croquet Association
Saturday 18th to Sunday 26th January 2020 at 8:30am
Tier 1 Event

Manager: Tom Berryman, 48 Te Pene Avenue, Titahi Bay, Porirua 5022
 Ph: (04) 236 8877 Email: tom.berryman@xtra.co.nz

Assistant Manager: Dick Smith, PO Box 15337, Miramar, Wellington 6243
 Ph: 027 379 6955 Email: dicksmith547@gmail.com

Referee: TBA

Headquarters: Kelburn Croquet Club, Kelburn Park, Salamanca Road, Kelburn, Wellington. Ph (04) 472 9885

Other Venues: Wellington Croquet Club Ph: (04) 389 7071
 Alexander Road, Newtown, Wellington

Petone Central Croquet Club, Ph: (04) 5683513
 26 Tennyson Street, Petone, Lower Hutt (if needed)

Entries: Entries close **Thursday, December 19th 2019**
 Register online at www.croquet.org.nz

Entry Fees: Event 1: \$105 includes entry to event 1(a), Event 2: \$40

Draw: Tournament Manager.

Catering: Any club house fee, up to \$5 per day, will be charged to all competing players only for the days present.

Events

1. **New Zealand Open Championship:** Open to all. Play will commence with seeded Block play. Depending on entries, the intention is to have 32 players qualify for the Open Singles Knockout. Each match will be played as best-of-three games, except that the manager may choose to play best-of-five matches from the quarter finals onwards. Challenge Cup presented by J.W. Lill and the Rene Watkins Gold Medal to be held for one year. **2018–2019 Winner – Greg Bryant**
 Runner-up will receive the John Prince Trophy presented by A.D.J. Heenan, OBE. **2018–2019 – Josh Freeth**
- 1(a) **Bronze Medal:** For players eliminated from the knockout before the Quarter finals. **2018–2019 Winner – Dennis Bulloch**
- 1(b) **Heenan Plate:** All players entered in event 1 who do not qualify for the Open Singles Knockout are eligible to enter the Heenan Plate. Trophy presented by A.D.J. Heenan, OBE. **2018–2019 Winner – John Christie**

Events (continued)

2. **New Zealand Championship Doubles:** Open to all. Play will commence with seeded blocks. Those qualifying from the blocks will proceed into post-section play. Shields presented by Messrs E.G. Rawnsley and N.H. MacFarlane.
2018–2019 Winners – Chris Clarke and Jenny Clarke
- 2(a) **Doubles Plate:** Open to pairs in event 2 that have not qualified for the main doubles knockout. Single-game knockout format. Entry is optional.
2018–19 Winners - Toby Garrison and Kaleb Small
3. All players with a New Zealand handicap of 0 or higher will be automatically considered for the **Charles Jones Memorial Encouragement Salver**. The Salver will be awarded to the player with the best record in the handicap range as determined by the Tournament Management Committee. Trophy presented by Alison McMillan. **2018–19 Winner - Logan McCorkindale**

Conditions

1. Advanced Play.
2. Hoops will be set to the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ " with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch
3. As many entries will be accepted as possible with entries limited only if the number of players per available lawn is exceeded.
4. The Doubles will be played on Saturday, Sunday and Monday. The Singles will commence on Tuesday.
5. Information on the playing schedule and other issues will be posted on Croquet Scores after entries have closed. The Manager will provide players with an outline of the method after entries close.
6. Players Choice method of seeding will be used to seed the singles knockout.
7. Quadway hoops will be used.

Croquet New Zealand presents

CNZ New Zealand Men's and Women's Championships

Held by Croquet Manawatu-Wanganui

Wednesday 5th to Sunday 9th February 2020 at 8:30am

Tier 1 Event

Manager: Michael Hardman, 400 Albert Street, Palmerston North 4410
Ph: (06) 353 5980 Email: mjhardman43@icloud.com

Referee: Vince Neall
Ph: (06) 356 9836 Email: vandaneall@inspire.net.nz

Headquarters: Rangatira Croquet Club (6 Lawns), McPhee Street, Dannevirke

Catering: Any club house fee, up to \$5 per day, will be charged to all competing players only for the days present.

Entries: Entries close **Tuesday, 28 January 2020**
Register online at www.croquet.org.nz

Entry Fees: Events 1 & 2: \$50 each. Event 3: \$25 each

Events

1. **New Zealand Women's Championship:** Challenge Trophy presented by Mrs G. Murray-Aynsley. **2018–19 Winner - Nina Mayard Husson**
2. **New Zealand Men's Championship:** The "Captain F. L. Hartnell" Memorial Challenge Trophy presented by the Taranaki Association. **2018–2019 Winner – Dennis Bulloch and John Christie**
3. **New Zealand Championship Mixed Doubles:** Trophies presented by W.R. and D.J. Bulloch. **2018–2019 Winners – Steve Jones and Alison Robinson**

Conditions:

1. Advanced Play (Championship).
 2. Time limits may apply.
 3. Doubles (event 3) will be played Wednesday and Thursday. Singles (events 1 and 2) will be played Friday to Sunday.
 4. In order to complete the tournament in time available, entries may have to be limited. Each Singles event is limited to 12 players, provided that this may be increased if the other event receives fewer than 12 entries.
 5. Method of play in all events will be decided after entries have been received. This decision will be based on providing a full tournament's play for competitors. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method is being used.
 6. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set to the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.
- Quadway hoops will be used.

Croquet New Zealand presents

CNZ Women's Invitation Event
Held by Croquet Manawatu-Wanganui
Friday 21st to Sunday 23rd February 2020 at 8:30am

CNZ Tournaments

Manager: Murray McNae, 6 McIlwaine Place, Marton 4170
 Ph: (06) 327 7230 Email: mmcnae@xtra.co.nz

Referee: TBA

Headquarters: Marton Croquet Club, Tutaenui Road, Marton

Catering: Any club house fee, up to \$5 per day, will be charged to all competing players only for the days present.

Entry Fee: \$30. Payable on selection.

The winner will hold the Mrs HC Willis Silver Salver for one year.

2018–2019 Winner – Carissa Price

Conditions:

1. Advanced Singles Play (Championship).
2. Selection by invitation of up to ten players.
3. The format will be a single round robin
4. Time limit three hours. Regulation 8 will apply.
5. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set to the largest ball plus $1/16^{\text{th}}$ " with an upwards and downwards tolerance of $1/32^{\text{nd}}$ ".
6. A badge will be presented to a first-time winner and badges to first-time competitors.
7. Quadway hoops will be used.

Croquet New Zealand presents

CNZ Arthur Ross Memorial Event Handicap Singles Final

Held by the Otago Croquet Association

from Friday 28th February to Sunday 1st March 2020 Opening at 8:30am

Manager: Ngaire McKenzie, 51 Stirling Street, Dunedin 9013

Ph: (03) 454-7875 Email: ngairemck@xtra.co.nz

Referee: Nairn Smith, 65 Walton Park Ave, Fairfield, Dunedin 9018

Ph: (03) 488 3993 Email: nairnandkathy@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: Leith Croquet Club, Ph: c/- 027 352 2737
9 Quentin Ave, Dunedin

Catering: Any club house fee, up to \$5 per day, will be charged to all competing players only for the days present.

Entries: Entries should reach Croquet New Zealand by
Thursday 13th February 2020

Entry Fee: \$30. Clubs and Association may charge an entry fee for club and association lead-up events.

The Winner will receive the Arthur Ross Memorial Event Trophy, donated by the Ross Family and A. D. J. Heenan OBE, which will remain the property of NZCC.

2018 – 19 Winner – Robbie Spooner, Runner-up - Carey Johnstone

Conditions:

1. The method of play will be determined once entries have been received, based on trying to get a full tournament's play for all participants.
2. Please note that Associations are responsible for submitting the entry fee.
3. Double banking as required.
4. Players and their Associations will be responsible for all their own travel, accommodation arrangements and incidental costs.
5. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus 1/16th of an inch with an upward and downward tolerance of 1/32nd inch.
6. Quadway hoops will be used.

Croquet New Zealand presents
CNZ Don Reyland Stars Tournament

**Held by Croquet Manawatu-Wanganui
 on Saturday 14th and Sunday 15th March 2020 at 8:30am**

- Manager:** Michael Hardman, 400 Albert Street, Palmerston North 4410
 Ph: (06) 353 5980 Email: mjhardman43@icloud.com
- Referee:** Vince Neall
 Ph: (06) 356 9836 Email: vandaneall@inspire.net.nz
- Headquarters:** Rose Gardens Croquet Club,
 Victoria Esplanade, Palmerston North
- Catering:** A clubhouse fee of up to \$5 per day may be charged to all players.
- Entries:** Details of the Association Finalist to be sent to the Executive Director by **Thursday 27th February 2020**
- Entry Fees:** \$20 for the final. Clubs and Association may charge an entry fee for club and association lead-up events.

The Gold Star **2018 – 19 Winner – Hamish McIntosh**

The Silver Star **2018 – 19 Winner – Robbie Spooner**

Conditions:

1. All matches will be handicap singles games.
2. Time limits may apply.
3. This is the national final played under the auspices of the Tournament Regulations. Associations are responsible for submitting the entry fee.
4. Method of play will be decided after entries have been received. This decision will be based on providing a full Tournament's play for competitors. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method of play is being used.
5. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an inch with an upward and downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ nd inch.
6. Quadway hoops will be used.

Croquet New Zealand presents

The CNZ Croquet Association Silver Tray Open Invitation

Held by the Wellington Croquet Association
Thursday, 19th to Sunday 22nd March 2020 at 8:30am

Tier 1 Event

Manager: Paul Skinley, 12 Normanby Street, Newtown, Wellington 6021
Ph: (04) 389 9815 Email: paul.skinley344@gmail.com

Referee: TBA

Headquarters: Wellington Municipal Croquet Club, Ph: (04) 389 7071
Alexander Road, Newtown, Wellington

Catering: Any club house fee, up to \$5 per day, will be charged to all competing players only for the days present.

Entry Fee: \$40. Payable on selection.

The winner will hold The Croquet Association Silver Tray for one year.

2018–2019 Winner – Greg Bryant

Conditions:

1. Advanced Singles Play (Championship).
2. Selection by invitation of the best 8 available players.
3. Double round robin. Single games.
4. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.
5. A badge will be presented to a first-time winner and badges to first-time competitors in any CNZ Invitation.
6. Double-banking may be required.
7. Quadway hoops will be used.

Croquet New Zealand presents

The CNZ Miss Edwina Thompson Silver Tray Open Invitation

Held by the Wellington Croquet Association
from Wednesday 18th to Sunday 22nd March 2020 at 8:30am

Manager: Francie Vagg Ph: (04) 297 2698, 021 0276 5898
Email: francie.vagg@hotmail.com

Referee: TBA

Headquarters: Waikanae Croquet Club, Ph: 021 087 6874
Park Avenue, Waikanae

Catering: Any club house fee, up to \$5 per day, will be charged to all competing players only for the days present.

Entry Fee: \$50. Payable on selection.

The winner will hold the Miss Edwina Thompson Silver Tray for one year.
2018–2019 Winner – John Christie

Conditions:

1. Advanced Singles Play (Championship).
2. Selection by invitation of 8 players.
3. Double round robin. Single games. No time limit.
4. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set to the largest ball plus 1/16th " with an upwards and downwards tolerance of 1/32nd".
5. A badge will be presented to a first-time winner and badges to first-time competitors in any CNZ Invitation.
6. Games may be double banked.
7. Quadway hoops will be used.
8. Players will be automatically promoted to the Silver Tray Open Invitation if needed.

Croquet New Zealand presents

The CNZ Roger Murfitt Trophy Open Invitation

**Held by the Wellington Croquet Association
from Wednesday 18th to Sunday 22nd March 2020 at 8:30am**

Manager: Bruce Manuge, 7 Willis Grove, Wainuiomata, Lower Hutt 5014
Ph: (04) 564 4682 Email: bruce.manuge@xtra.co.nz

Referee: TBA

Headquarters: Petone Central Croquet Club, Ph: (04) 5683513
26 Tennyson Street, Petone, Lower Hutt

Catering: Any club house fee, up to \$5 per day, will be charged to all competing players only for the days present.

Entry Fee: \$50. Payable on selection.

The winner will hold the Roger Murfitt Trophy for one year.

2018–2019 Winner – Not played

Conditions:

1. Advanced Singles Play (Championship).
2. Selection by invitation of 8 players.
3. Double round robin. Single games. Three-hour, Regulation 8 time limit.
4. Games may be double banked.
5. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set to the largest ball plus 1/16th " with an upwards and downwards tolerance of 1/32nd".
6. A badge will be presented to a first-time winner and badges to first-time competitors in any CNZ Invitation.
7. Quadway hoops will be used.
8. Player will automatically be promoted to the Miss Edwina Thompson, if needed

Croquet New Zealand presents
**The CNZ Mrs R. A. Clarke Copper Tray
 Invitation**

Held by Otago Croquet Association
Friday 20th to Sunday 22nd March 2020 at 8:30am
0 to 3.5 Handicaps

- Manager:** Ngaire McKenzie, 51 Stirling St, Dunedin 9013
 Ph: (03) 454 3936 Email: ngairemck@xtra.co.nz
- Referee:** Nairn Smith, 65 Walton Park Ave, Fairfield, Dunedin 9018
 Ph: (03) 488 3993 Email: ngairemck@xtra.co.nz
- Headquarters:** Punga Croquet Club, Ph: c/- 027 352 2737
 Cnr Lawson and Ross Streets, Dunedin
- Catering:** Any club house fee, up to \$5 per day, will be charged to all competing players only for the days present.
- Entry Fee:** \$30. Payable on selection.

The winner will hold the Copper Tray, presented by Mrs R.A. Clarke, Gisborne for one year. **2018–2019 Winner – Doug van Belle**

Conditions:

1. Advanced Singles Play (Championship).
2. Selection by invitation of up to ten players at the selectors' discretion.
3. Single round robin, single games
4. Time limit 2½ hours, Regulation 8 will apply.
5. Games may be double banked.
6. A badge will be presented to a first-time winner and badges to first-time competitors.
7. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set to the largest ball plus 1/16th" with an upwards and downwards tolerance of 1/32nd".
8. Quadway hoops will be used.

Croquet New Zealand presents
**The CNZ Croquet Association Gold Cup
Invitation**

Held by the Croquet Auckland
Friday 20th to Sunday 22nd March 2020 at 8:30am
4 to 9 Handicaps

Manager: Anne Mortimer
Ph: (09) 478 9956, 021 134 6313 Email: anne@morts.co.nz

Referee: Jim Wardle
Ph: 022 649 6646 Email: pukekojim@gmail.com

Headquarters: Takapuna Croquet Club
8 Auburn Street, Takapuna, Auckland 0622

Catering: Any club house fee, up to \$5 per day, will be charged to all competing players only for the days present

Entry Fee: \$30. Payable on selection.

The winner will hold the Gold Cup presented by The Croquet Association, for one year.
2018–2019 Winner – Robbie Spooner

Conditions:

1. Advanced Singles Play (Championship).
2. Selection by invitation of up to 10 players at the selector's discretion.
3. Single round robin of single games
4. Time limit 2½ hours, Regulation 8 will apply.
5. Games may be double banked.
6. A badge will be presented to a first-time winner and badges to first-time competitors.
7. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set to the largest ball plus 1/16th" with an upwards and downwards tolerance of 1/32nd".
8. Quadway hoops will be used.

Croquet New Zealand presents

The CNZ Yvonne Yeates Golf Croquet Invitation

Held by Croquet Nelson

Friday 3rd to Sunday 5th April 2020 at 8:30am

Tier 1 Event

Manager: Player managed

Referee: Manly Bowater

Ph: (03) 548 7971

Email: manlyandsuebo@kinect.co.nz

Headquarters: Nelson Hinemoa Croquet Club, Ph: (03) 548 3977
Cnr Haven Road and Halifax Street

Catering: Any club house fee, up to \$5 per day, will be charged to all competing players only for the days present.

Entry Fee: \$30. Payable on selection.

The winner will hold the President's Trophy presented by Mrs Y Yeates, for one year.
2018–2019 Winner – Josh Freeth

Conditions:

1. Selection by invitation of 10 players.
2. The method of play will be best-of-three matches, single round robin.
3. A badge will be presented to a first-time winner and badges to first-time competitors in the event.
4. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set to the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.
5. Double banking if necessary.
6. Quadway hoops will be used.

Croquet New Zealand presents

The CNZ Duncan Dixon Golf Croquet Invitation

Held by Croquet Nelson

Friday 3rd to Sunday 5th April 2020 at 8:30am

Manager: Player managed

Referee: Manly Bowater
Ph: (03) 548 7971 Email: manlyandsuebo@kinect.co.nz

Headquarters: Nelson Hinemoa Croquet Club, Ph: (03) 548 3977
Cnr Haven Road and Halifax Street

Catering: Any club house fee, up to \$5 per day, will be charged to all competing players only for the days present.

Entry Fee: \$30. Payable on selection.

Winner will hold the Duncan Dixon Trophy presented by Duncan Dixon, for one year.
2018–2019 Winner – Angus Coulter

Conditions:

1. Selection by invitation of 10 players.
2. The method of play will be best-of-three matches, Single round Robin
3. A badge will be presented to a first-time winner and badges to first-time competitors in the event.
4. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set to the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.
5. Games may be double banked.
6. Quadway hoops will be used.
7. Players will be automatically promoted to the Yvonne Yeates Invitation, if needed.

Croquet New Zealand presents

The CNZ Geoff Young Golf Croquet Invitation

Held by Croquet Nelson

Friday 3rd to Sunday 5th April 2020 at 8:30am

Manager: Lance Barker, 30 Farnham Drive Richmond 7020
Ph: (03) 544 3107 Email: lance.barker@xtra.co.nz

Referee: Manly Bowater
Ph: (03) 548 7971 Email: manlyandsuebo@kinect.co.nz

Headquarters: Richmond Croquet Club, 348 Queen Street, Richmond

Catering: Any club house fee, up to \$5 per day, will be charged to all competing players only for the days present.

Entry Fee: \$30. Payable on selection.

Winner will hold the Geoff Young Trophy presented by Geoff Young, for one year.
2018–2019 Winner – Seddon Polglase

Conditions:

1. Selection by invitation of up to 10 players.
2. The method of play will be best-of-three matches, single round Robin
3. A badge will be presented to a first-time winner and badges to first time competitors in the event.
4. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.
5. Games may be double banked.
6. Quadway hoops will be used.
7. Players will be automatically promoted to the Duncan Dixon Invitation, if needed

Croquet New Zealand presents

The CNZ Gordon Smith Golf Croquet Invitation

Held by Croquet Taranaki

Friday 3rd to Sunday 5th April 2020 at 8:30am

4+ Handicaps

Manager: Bruce Carter, 54 Wallace Place, New Plymouth
Ph: (06) 758 8732 Email: carterbg1@gmail.com

Referee: Noeline Posselt
Ph: (06) 753 306 Email: nonpo@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: West End Croquet Club, Ph: : 022 627 3698
101 Cutfield Rd, Westown, NewPlymouth

Catering: Any club house fee, up to \$5 per day, will be charged to all competing players only for the days present.

Entry Fee: \$30. Payable on selection.

Winner will hold the President's Trophy presented by Gordon Smith, for one year.

2018–19 Winner – Te Kiri King

Conditions:

1. Selection by invitation of up to 10 players with handicaps of 4 plus.
2. The method of play will be best-of-3 matches in a single round robin.
3. A badge will be presented to a first-time winner and badges to first-time competitors in the event.
4. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set to the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ " with an upwards and downwards tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ ".
5. Quadway hoops will be used.

Croquet New Zealand presents

The 5th Croquet NZ U21 GC Championship

Held by Croquet Hawke's Bay

Friday 10th to Tuesday 14th April 2020 at 8:30 am

Tier 1 Event

- Manager:** Ian Brown
Ph: (06) 875 8167 Email: iwbrown0344@gmail.com
- Referee:** Ray Burrell
Ph: (06) 877 1663 Email: carolyn.ray1945@gmail.com
- Headquarters** Heretaunga Croquet Club, Ph: (06) 877 3172
: 341 Napier Road, Havelock North
- Catering:** Any club house fee, up to \$5, will be charged to all competing players only for the days present.
- Entries:** Entries close **Thursday 26th March 2020**
Register online at www.croquet.org.nz
- Entry fees:** Singles: \$30
Doubles: each player \$15

Events:

1. **Open Singles:** Open to all CNZ-affiliated players aged under 21 as at 1st July 2019. To be played on Sunday 12th – Tuesday 14th April 2020.
2018-19 Winner – Edmund Fordyce
- 1a. **Plate:** Open to all players who do not qualify for the knockout.
2018-19 Winner – Quinn Berry
2. **Open Doubles:** Open to all CNZ-affiliated players aged under 21 as at 1st July 2019. To be played on 10th & 11th April 2020. The trophy presented by Dr. D. Annie Henry will be awarded.
2018-19 Winner – Kaleb Small & Christopher Spittal

Conditions:

1. The method of play will be determined once entries have been received based on a full tournament's play for all participants. There will be block play with the top qualifiers progressing to a Knockout.
2. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set to the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.
3. Quadway hoops will be used.

Regional Tournaments

Croquet Manawatu-Wanganui

The 34th Veterans' Central Championship

to be held at Rangatira Croquet Club

Wednesday 13th to Sunday 17th November 2019

- Manager:** Michael Hardman, 400 Albert Street, Palmerston North 4410
Ph: (06) 353 5980 Email: mjhardman43@icloud.com
- Referee:** AC: Vince Neall
Ph: (06) 356 9836 Email: vandaneall@inspire.net.nz
GC: Micki Tyler. Ph: (06) 358 9555 Email: micki.tyler@xtra.co.nz
- Venue:** Rangatira Croquet Club, McPhee Street, Dannevirke
- Catering:** A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club.
- Entries:** Should reach manager by end of **Tuesday 5th November 2019**
Cheques payable to Croquet Manawatu-Wanganui Incorporated or fees may be paid directly into the CM-W bank account at Westpac 03 0614 0602014 00 (include Entrant's name).
- Entry Fees:** \$25 per player singles, \$15 per player doubles

Events

1. New Zealand Veterans' Association Croquet Championship Singles: Open to all. Challenge Cup presented by Misses Weir and Goodwin. **2018-19 – Tony Stephens**
2. New Zealand Veterans' Association Croquet Handicap Singles: Trophy presented by Mr & Mrs J.N. Ward. **2018-19 – Shirley Rees**
Events 1 & 2 will be held on Wednesday & Thursday, starting at 8:30am. Players may enter for only one of Events 1 & 2
3. New Zealand Veterans' Association Croquet Handicap Doubles. Challenge Trays presented by Mr W.B. McNaught. **2018-19 – Terry Price and Liz Marsden.**
4. New Zealand Veterans' Golf Croquet Handicap Doubles. Silver Cups presented by Mrs B.P. Aldridge. **2018-19 Sue Hawken and Carol Cowley**
May be run in two divisions.
Events 3 and 4 will be held on Friday, starting at 8:30am.
5. New Zealand Veterans' Golf Croquet Championship Singles: Open to all. Challenge Cup presented by Misses Weir and Goodwin. **2019-18 – Tony Stephens**
6. New Zealand Veterans' Golf Croquet Handicap Singles: Open to players with a handicap of 6 or more. Silver Cup presented by the Canterbury Croquet Association. **2018-19 – Beverley Berryman**
Events 5 & 6 will be held on Saturday and Sunday, starting at 9:00am. Players may enter for only one of Events 5 & 6.

Conditions

1. Players must be 60 years or older at the start of the tournament and have a valid handicap for their events.
In order to complete the tournament in time entries may have to be limited. Entries will be accepted in order of receipt.

Lower North Island Teams Events Association Croquet (David Curtis Cup)

Hosted by Wellington Croquet Association
at Paraparaumu Croquet Club
Saturday 23rd and Sunday 24th November 2019
starting at 8:30am.

Manager: Bob McKenzie, Villa 30, 3 Georgia Grove, Paraparaumu 5032
Ph: 027 445 3642 Email: bamck@xtra.co.nz

Entries: Associations to notify the Manager by **Monday 11th November 2019** whether or not they are entering a team. Names of players and entry fee to be sent to the Manager by **Monday 18th November 2019**.

Entry fees: \$60 per team, payable to Wellington Croquet Association, by cheque or Internet Banking: 03 0543 0209978 00

1. Teams of four players (one from each division)
2. Division 1: handicaps 0–3; division 2: handicaps 4–8; division 3: handicaps 9–12; division 4: handicaps 14–24.
3. Eligibility for divisions will be determined by handicap at 8:00am on 1 November 2019. If necessary, a player may be selected to play in a division for a handicap lower than their own.
4. Format will depend on number of teams entered.

Golf Croquet

Hosted by Croquet Taranaki
at New Plymouth Croquet Club
Saturday 25th and Sunday 26th January 2020
starting at 8:30am

Manager: Peter Batchelor, 172D Pembroke Street, New Plymouth 4310
Ph: (06) 753 5171 Email: psbatch@gmail.com

Entries: Associations to notify the Manager by **Monday 13th January 2020** whether or not they are entering a team. Names of players and entry fee to be sent to the Manager by **Monday 20th January 2020**.

Entry fees: \$60 per team, payable to Croquet Taranaki Inc.

1. Teams of four players (one from each division).
2. Division 1: handicaps 0–2; division 2: handicaps 3–5; division 3: handicaps 6–8; division 4: handicaps 9–12.
3. Eligibility for divisions will be determined by handicap at 8:00am on 1 January 2020. If necessary, a player may be selected to play in a division for a handicap lower than their own.
4. Format will depend on number of teams entered.

For further details of either event contact your association secretary or the event coordinator, Michael Hardman, Email: mjhardman43@icloud.com

Upper North Island Golf Croquet Teams Event

To be hosted by Croquet Waikato-King Country
from Saturday 25th to Monday 27th January 2020
Play commencing at 9:00am

Trophy: *Ron Roberts Shield*

Manager: Nigel Grondin, Email: lorrynig@gmail.com
Phone: 021 02333 826 or (07) 888 6927

Headquarters: Matamata Croquet Club, Pohlen Park
47 Smith Street, Matamata

Entries: Close with the Managers on Friday 10th January 2020.
Cheques payable to Croquet Waikato-King Country
Account: 03 1556 0040387 00.
Cheques must accompany entry.

Entry Fees: \$120 per team

Catering: Morning and afternoon teas provided. Lunches may be
ordered. Evening meal on Sunday.

Events:

Level Singles and Doubles:

Play in three divisions: 3 and under, 4–7, 8 and over.

Conditions

1. Two representatives from each division from each Upper North Island association.
2. Handicaps: Team selections based on players' handicaps at entry closing date.
3. No time limits for 13-point games (first to 7).
4. Winning team to receive Ron Roberts Shield and certificates.

Upper North Island Association Croquet Teams' Event

To be held by Croquet Auckland
Saturday 25th and Sunday 26th January 2020
Play commencing at 8:30am
For the A & D Taylor Shield

Manager: Anne Mortimer, Apt PA 174 Hurstmere Road,
Auckland 0622
Ph: 021 134 6313 Email: themorts@orcon.net.nz

Referee: Jim Wardle, 24 Byron Ave., Takapuna, Auckland, 0622
Ph: (09) 489 7729 Email: pukekojim@gmail.com

Headquarters: Takapuna Croquet Club, 8 Auburn Street, Takapuna

Other venue: North Shore Croquet Club, 1 Wairoa Road, Devonport

Entries: Entry fee: \$65 per team.
Entries to Manager by Saturday 11th January 2020
Payments to Auckland Croquet
Bank Account: 123011081662300 Ref: UNITE

Catering: Morning & afternoon teas available. Bring lunches.
Evening meal available on the Saturday evening – charge
TBA.

Events

Championship Singles.

Play in 4 Divisions 0–3, 4–9, 10–16, 18–24.

Conditions

1. One representative from each division from each Upper North Island Association or a player may play in a grade above their own.
2. One substitute from another association allowed per team.
3. American events.
4. Handicaps: to be played on a handicap held on the closing date for the event.
5. 2½ hr time limits for every game – Reg 8.
6. Winning team to receive the A & D Taylor Shield and certificates.
7. AHS cards must be handed to Tournament Manager prior to start.
8. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at 3^{11/16} inches.

Croquet Counties-Manukau

**Northern Premier Silver Badge
for Handicaps - 4 to - 0.5**

**To be hosted by the Pukekohe Croquet Club
79 Harris Street, Pukekohe
on Saturday 14th and Sunday 15th December 2019 at 8:30am**

Manager: Jenny Begg
Ph: (09) 238 5843 Email: glencairn@maxnetl.co.nz

Referee: Alex Begg

Entries: Should reach the manager by end of **Sunday 8th December 2019**
Cheques payable to Counties-Manukau Croquet Association

Entry Fees: \$30 per person per event.

Conditions:

1. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set to the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.

Silver Badge: 2018–19 – Steve Clarke

Dawson International Balls

Croquet Counties-Manukau

The 34th Northern Veterans' Championship

To be held at AC – Pukekohe Croquet Club

GC – Manurewa Croquet Club

Sponsor: *Possum Bourne Ryman Retirement Village*
Ryman Healthcare

Wednesday 6th to Sunday 10th November 2019 at 8:30am

Manager AC: AC - Alex Begg

Ph: (09) 238 584

Email: glencairn@maxnet.co.nz

Manager GC: GC – Cynthia Bates

Ph: 022 429 6108

Email:

CBates@urbanpartners.co.nz

Referee: N Newdick (GC) A Begg (AC)

Handicapper: TBA

Headquarters: AC – Pukekohe CC GC: Manurewa CC

Entry Fees: Singles: \$15.00 per player. Doubles: \$12.00 per player for each event. Entry fees by cheque to Counties-Manukau Croquet Association or on the day

Entries: Entries to the manager: by Monday 4th November 2019

Catering: No clubhouse fee. Tea/coffee available. Bring lunches.

Regional Tournaments

Events

1. **AC Handicap Doubles:** Wednesday 6th November (Challenge Trays presented by Mr W B McNaught). **2018–19 – Charles Ostler and Peter Le Masurier**
2. **AC Championship Singles:** Open to all players. Thursday 7th and Friday 8th November (Challenge Cup presented by Misses Weir & Goodwin). **2018–19 – Steve Clarke**
3. **AC Handicap Singles:** Thursday 7th and Friday 8th November (Trophy presented by Mr & Mrs J N Ward). For players with a handicap of 4 or more. **2018–19 – Judith Moore**
Players may enter only one of events 2 and 3.
4. **GC Handicap Doubles:** Saturday 9th November (Silver Cups presented by Mrs B P Aldridge). **2018–19 – Carol Piercy and Neil Constable**
5. **GC Championship Singles:** Sunday 10th November (Challenge Cup presented by Misses Weir & Goodwin). Open to all players. **2018–19 – John Christie**
6. **GC Handicap Singles:** Sunday 10th November. (Silver Cup presented by the Canterbury Croquet Association) For players with a handicap of 4 or more. **2018–19 – Clive Taylor**
Players may enter event 5 or 6 but not both.

Conditions

1. Players must be 60 years of age or older at the start of the tournament and have a valid handicap. Cards must be presented.
2. Format for play will be decided once entries are closed.
3. Entries accepted in order of receipt.
4. Doubles banking may be necessary.
5. Four entries are required to hold an event


Possum Bourne
 RETIREMENT VILLAGE

AC
GC

Croquet South Canterbury
Veterans' GC Tournament
 at Aorangi Croquet Club, Timaru

Tuesday 3rd and Wednesday 4th March 2020 at 8:30am

Manager: Kevin McGlinchy, 19 Jellicoe Street, Timaru 7910
 Ph: (03) 686 6173 Email: gkmcg@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: Aorangi Croquet Club, Rose Street, Timaru

Events: Level singles play in grades

Entries: To the Manager with \$15 entry fee by **23rd February 2020**

Condition: Players must be 60 years of age or older at the start of the tournament.

Veterans' AC Tournament
 at Waireka Croquet Club, Ashburton

Thursday 5th and Friday 6th March 2020 at 8:30am

Manager: Raylene Phillips, 12 Connor Place, Ashburton 7700
 Ph: (03) 308 3092 Email: raycol@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: Waireka Croquet Club, Philip St, Ashburton

Events: Level Singles play in grades

Entries: To the Manager with \$15 entry fee by **26th February 2020**

Condition: Players must be 60 years of age or older at the start of the tournament.

Conditions for all above tournaments

1. Method of play and events will be determined after entries have been received with the aim of providing a full tournament's play for competitors. Players will be notified before the start of play of the method and events being used.
2. Players must have a valid appropriate Croquet handicap at the date of entry to events.
3. In order to complete the tournament in time entries may have to be limited. Entries will be accepted in order of receipt.
4. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at 3¾ inches
5. Play may be double banked.
6. Tea and Coffee is provided.

Dawson Balls

Association and Club Tournaments

Croquet Auckland

Association Croquet Tournaments

Open Championship: Singles and Doubles

At Carlton Croquet Club, 333 Manukau Road, Epsom at 8.30am

Doubles: Friday 1st November 2019

Singles: Saturday 2nd and Sunday 3rd November 2019

Manager: Nelson Morrow, 18 Kanuka Road, Sandspit, Warkworth
Ph: 021 107 7787 Email: nelson_morrow@btinternet.com

Entries: To manager. Doubles \$10.00 pp. Singles: \$25

Block play, followed by Knockout for Singles

You may enter one event or both events.

Handicap Singles 0+

at Orewa Croquet Club, 43 Hatton Road, Orewa, Auckland
at 9am

Saturday 15th and Sunday 16th February 2020

Manager: Bet Blakes, 13A Carol Leon Avenue, RD1, Kaukapakapa 0871
Ph: (09) 420 4157 Email: betsblake29@gmail.com

Entries: To manager by 3rd February 2020. \$15.
Event will be played in groups according to handicap.
(Groups will be decided once entries are received.)

General Conditions for above events:

Entry Payments to: A/C: 12 3011 0816623 00 Reference: (Name of event.)

1. A clubhouse fee of \$5.00 may be charged to all players by the host club.
2. Play may be double banked.
3. Championship events; nominal hoop dimensions will be set at 3¹¹/₁₆ inches.
4. These events are open to all associations.

Croquet Auckland

Auckland Men's & Women's AC Open

at Epsom/Remuera Croquet Club at 9am
Saturday 7th and Sunday 8th March 2020

Manager: Maida Beetson, 5504/148 Meadowbank Road, Meadowbank, Auckland 1072
Ph: 027 493 4086 Email: maidabeetson@gmail.com

Entries: To manager. \$20
Limited to 8 Men and 8 Women.
Top-ranked 8 received by 8th February 2020

General Conditions for above events:

Entry Payments to: A/C: 12 3011 0816623 00 Reference: (Name of event.)

1. A clubhouse fee of \$5.00 may be charged to all players by the host club.
2. Play may be double banked.
3. Championship events; nominal hoop dimensions will be set at 3¹¹/₁₆ inches.
4. These events are open to all associations.
5. Limited to 8 Men and 8 Women.

Golf Croquet Tournaments

Senior Handicap Singles & Junior Handicap Singles
at Pakuranga Croquet Club, Lloyd Elsmore Park,
451 Pakuranga Road, Auckland.
at 8.30am for 9.00 start

Senior (7 and below): Saturday 28th September 2019
Junior (6 and above) Sunday 29th September 2019

Manager: John Woods, 53 Evelyn Road, Cockle Bay, Auckland 2029
Ph: (09) 535 9286 Email: woodtarpey@yahoo.com.au

Entries: To manager by 21st September 2019. \$15 per event.

Croquet Auckland

Graded Championship Singles at Various Venues

Saturday 16th and Sunday 17th November 2019
at 9am

- Premier Grade:** At Takapuna CC, 8 Auburn Street, Takapuna, Auckland
Manager: Melba Scott, 8B Onepoto Road, Hauraki, Auckland
Ph: 027 286 9817 Email: melbascott@xtra.co.nz
- Senior Grade:** At Mt. Albert CC, 50 Lloyd Ave., Mt. Albert, Auckland
Manager: Amanada Willis, 77 Calgary Street, Sandringham, Auckland
Ph: (09) 620 4836 Email: willisputput@gmail.com
- Intermediate Grade:** At Pakuranga CC, Lloyd Elsmore Park, 451 Pakuranga Road, Auckland
Manager: John Wood, 53 Evelyn Road, Cockle Bay, Auckland.
Ph: (09) 535 9286 Email: woodtarpey@yahoo.com.au
- Primary Grade:** At St. Heliers CC, 20 The Parade, St. Heliers, Auckland
Manager: Precille Harrison, 26 Newinn Cres., East Tamaki, Auckland
Ph: (09) 273 9599 Email: trecille@xtra.co.nz
- Entries:** To manager by 8th November 2019.
\$15 per event. \$20 for two days.
Number of entries will determine if it is a one-day or two-day event.

Handicap Doubles

(combined handicap of 5 and over)

at Pakuranga CC, Lloyd Elsmore Park, 451 Pakuranga Road,
Auckland

Saturday 4th and Sunday 5th April 2020

- Manager:** John Woods, 53 Evelyn Road, Cockle Bay, Auckland, 2029
Ph: (09) 535 9286 Email: woodtarpey@yahoo.co.au
- Entries:** To manager by Friday 27th March 2020. \$15.

General Conditions for above events:

Entry Payments to: A/C: 12 3011 0816623 00. Reference: (Name of event.)

1. If not specified method of play will be decided once entries have been received.
2. A clubhouse fee of \$5.00 may be charged to all players by the host club.
3. Play may be double banked.
4. These events are open to all associations.

Epsom Remuera Croquet Club

Annual Tournament

GC GRADED CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

Sponsored by Edmond Hillary Retirement Village

at Epsom Remuera Croquet Club, 259 Gillies Avenue Epsom

Waitangi Day 6th February 2020 at 8:30am for 9.00am start

Manager: TBA Email: secretary.ercc@outlook.com

Entries: All entries must reach the Manager by Friday 31st January 2020

Entry Fees: \$10.00 per person

Catering: Tea, coffee and cold drinks available. Lunch may be ordered

Conditions

1. Double banking. Standard lawns.
2. Entries will be limited to a maximum of 20.
3. Good Prizes for Winner and Runner-up for all events.
4. Any change of handicap prior to closing date, MUST be advised to the Manager immediately.
5. Gradings will be determined after entries have been received.

Annual Easter Tournament

AC HANDICAP SINGLES

Sponsored by Edmond Hillary Retirement Village

at Epsom Remuera Croquet Club, 259 Gillies Avenue Epsom

Saturday 11th and Sunday 12th April 2020 at 8:30am for 9.00am

Manager: TBA
Email: secretary.ercc@outlook.com

Handicapper: Bruce Heasley Email: b.heasley@xtra.co.nz
Ph: (09) 522 2322 Mob: 027 810 5333

Entries: All entries must reach the Manager by Wednesday 8th April 2020

Entry Fees: \$20.00 per person

Catering: Tea, coffee and cold drinks available. Lunch may be ordered

Conditions

1. A time limit of 2½ hours will apply to all games. American event. Regulation 8. Double banking. Standard lawns.
 2. Players must be prepared to play 3 games a day. Entries will be limited to a maximum of 20.
 3. Good Prizes for Winner and Runner-up for all events.
 4. Any change of handicap prior to closing date, MUST be advised to the Manager immediately.
- Sections will be determined after entries have been received.

Orewa Croquet Club

43 Hatton Road, Orewa Phone: (09) 426 3506
www.orewacroquet.co.nz

29th Annual Association Tournament

Sponsored by Maygrove Village, Orewa

Commencing at 8:30am Saturday 11th January 2020

Events

1. **Association Croquet Handicap Doubles**
Saturday 11th and Sunday 12th January 2020
2. **Association Croquet Championship Singles**
Monday 13th and Tuesday 14th January 2020.
Divisions:
 - 2.1 Open
 - 2.2 4 plus.

Conditions

1. Entry Fee: \$20.00 per person/event.
2. Closing Date: Monday 6th January 2020
3. Maximum of three x 2½ hour, regulation 8 games per day.
4. Currently checked AHS cards to be used.

10th Annual Golf Croquet Tournament

Sponsored by Evelyn Page Retirement Village

Saturday 7th and Sunday 8th December 2019

Events

1. **Golf Croquet Handicap Doubles Saturday 7th December**
2. **Golf Croquet Handicap Singles Sunday 8th December**

Conditions

1. Entry Fee: \$15.00 per person/event.
2. Closing Date: Friday 29th November 2019
3. Seeded divisions in singles dependent on entries
4. Maximum of six x 13-point games per day.
5. Currently checked AHS cards to be used.

Tea and coffee available. Afternoon tea and prizegiving at conclusion of each tournament. Lunch may be ordered.

Entries for both of the above tournaments to:

Pixie Jones, 5 Coquette Street, Warkworth 0910, phone 09) 425 8520 or
Email: pixie.jones@xtra.co.nz

Please include name, handicap, phone number (preferably mobile) and event along with cheque or by email with direct payment to bank account
ASB 12-3084-0173497-000 (with your name as reference).

Bay of Plenty Croquet Association

15th Annual Tournament Golf Croquet Event at Whakatane Croquet Club

Francis Street, Whakatane

**Cup of tea at 8am
and 8:30am start on Friday 6th to Sunday 8th March 2020**

- Manager:** Graham Wilson
Ph: (07) 312 5593 Email: granniewilson@xtra.co.nz
- Referees:** Rose Langley Ph (07) 308 8971 Cell: 027 258 9835
Anne Wilson Ph (07) 312 5593 Cell: 021 296 1136
- Entries:** Email to Manager with contact phone number and handicap by
28th February 2020
- Entry Fees:** Open Singles \$20.00 per player (2 days play). Events 3 & 4
\$15.00 (1 days play). Doubles \$15.00 per player.
- Catering:** Refreshments will be available and will be included in a
Clubhouse fee of \$5 per player.

Events

1. Handicap Doubles Division TBA
2. Level Singles Open Ranking
3. Level Singles 4–7 handicap
4. Level Singles 8 and above handicap

Conditions

1. Event 1 will be held on Friday 6th March 2020
2. Event 2 will held on Saturday 7th and Sunday 8th March 2020
3. Event 3 will be played on Saturday 7th March 2020
4. Event 4 will be played on Sunday 8th March 2020
5. Method of play in all events will be decided after entries have been received.
6. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method of play is being used.
7. Double banking if necessary.
8. Entries may be limited. No event if less than four entries.
9. Entrants requiring a reply on any matter should request such by email.
10. Please make all cheques payable to BOPCA.
11. CNZ-affiliated players only may enter.

Dawson International Balls and Quadway hoops will be used

Bay of Plenty Croquet Association
60th Annual Tournament
B.O.P Championship
Association Croquet Event
at Hunter Reserve, Wharawhara Road, Katikati
Commencing at 8:30am
Wednesday 8th until Saturday 11th April 2020

Manager: Graham Glover, 163 Park Road, Katikati
 Ph: (07) 5495000 Email: gdglover@kinect.co.nz

Referee: TBA

Entries: Entries must be sent to the Manager by Wednesday 1st April 2020

Entry Fees: Singles \$20.00 per player; Doubles \$15.00 per player

Catering: Refreshments will be available and will be included in a Clubhouse fee of \$3.00 per player per day.
 Lunches may be ordered.

Events

1. Handicap Doubles Divisions TBA
2. Championship Singles Open Ranking.
3. Championship Singles 0–3 handicap
4. Championship Singles 4–9 handicap
5. Championship Singles 10–16 handicap
6. Championship Singles 18–24 handicap

Conditions

1. Doubles will commence on Wednesday 8th April 2020 with singles event to begin on Wednesday or Thursday depending on entries received.
2. Method of play in all events will be decided after the entries have been received. If insufficient entries in any grade, players will be given the option to enter another grade above their level.
3. All games will be two and a half hours. Regulation 8.
4. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method of play is being used.
5. Double banking if necessary.
6. Entries may be limited. No event if less than four entries.
7. Entrants requiring a reply on any matter should include an email address.
8. Please make all cheques payable to BOPCA.
9. Dawson International Balls and conventional hoops will be used.

Croquet Mount Maunganui

CMM Craig Investment Partners Annual Golf Croquet Tournament

Friday 14th to Sunday 16th February 2020

- Headquarters:** Mt Green Sports Centre, 45 Kawaka Street, Mt Maunganui,
Ph: (07) 574 1998
- Manager:** Nev Blank, Ph: 027 454 6132, Email: croquet@clubmount.co.nz
- Entries to:** To the Manager by Tuesday 11th February 2020
- Cost:** Doubles: \$15.00 per person
Singles: \$25.00 per person
Includes club house fee
- Catering:** Refreshments available. Lunch for purchase

Events

1. Open Levels Singles
2. Levels Singles 4+
3. Handicap Doubles

Conditions

1. 13-point games
2. 45 minutes minimum time limit
(the time limit may be extended dependant on player numbers)
3. Format to be decided on entries. Entries may be limited
4. All players must have a GC Index card
5. Doubles event played on 14th February
6. Singles events played 15th and 16th February

Ranking event



Winter Tournaments

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| Sunday 12 April 2020 | Reid and Hamilton Level Singles |
| Sunday 10 May 2020 | 2 x Handicap Doubles, 3 x Level Doubles |
| Sunday 14 June 2020 | Level Doubles |
| Sunday 12 July 2020 | Level Singles |
| Sunday 9 August 2020 | Handicap Doubles, own partner |

Croquet Mount Maunganui

CMM 61st Annual Tournament

Association Croquet

At Croquet Mt. Maunganui, 45 Kawaka Street, Mt. Maunganui

Commencing 8:30am on Monday 9th to Friday 13th March 2020

Manager: Peter Taylor
Ph: (07) 574 9232 Email: peterjacqui0@gmail.com

Referee: TBA

Handicapper: TBA

Entries: May be emailed to the manager, containing the information required, by the official entry form, or posted on the official form to Box 5070, Mount Maunganui 3150.
These should be received by Saturday 29th February 2020

Entry Fees: Singles - \$20.00 per player Doubles - \$15.00 per player.
Fees are payable on arrival and are inclusive of clubhouse fees.

Catering: Refreshments will be available. The club has an excellent restaurant attached where snack meals and lunches can be ordered.

Events

1. **Ordinary Handicap Doubles**
2. **Advanced Singles (Championship)**

Conditions

1. Event 1 will commence on Monday 9th March.
2. Method of play will be Round Robin section play, with the intention of giving every player the maximum playing time possible.
3. Divisions will be decided on the entries. In the event of a tie in a division, the winner will be determined by the American method.
4. Players need to be prepared to play three games in a day if required.
5. All games will be 2½ hrs with Regulation 8 applying. Games may be double-banked if considered necessary.
6. In the event of fewer than four entries in an event, that event will be cancelled.
7. Entries may be limited.
8. Hoops will be set to a nominal 3^{11/16}" with a 1/16" upper tolerance.

Winter Tournaments

Saturday 2 May 2020	Handicap Doubles
Saturday 13 June 2020	Level Doubles am and Handicap Doubles pm
Saturday 11 July 2020	Level Doubles am and Handicap Doubles pm
Saturday 8 August 2020	Level Doubles am and Handicap Doubles pm

Whakatane Croquet Club
Weekend Golf Croquet Tournament
 at Francis Street, Whakatane
 Sponsored by Nicholson's Autos
Saturday 16th and Sunday 17th November 2019
 Cup of tea at 8:00am and start play at 8:30am

- Manager:** Graham Wilson, Ph: (07) 312 5593
 Email: granniewilson@xtra.co.nz
- Entries:** To the Manager by 9th **November** 2019 with phone contact and handicap please.
- Entry Fees:** \$15 per person per event
- Events:** 1. Handicap Doubles – own partner
 2. Levels Singles
- Conditions:** Doubles played Saturday and Singles played Sunday

New World Annual
Association Croquet Tournament
 at Whakatane

Monday 2nd to Friday 6th December 2019
8:00am Cup of tea and 8:30am start.

- Manager:** Cindy Clarke 37 Victoria Avenue, Whakatane 3120
 Ph: (07) 307 0639 Email: sandcclarke@hotmail.co.nz
- Headquarters:** Whakatane Croquet Club, Francis Street, Whakatane
- Entries:** To the Manager by **26th November 2019**
- Entry fees:** Event 1: \$15.00 per person
 Event 2: \$20.00 per person

Events

1. Handicap Doubles
2. Championship Singles

Conditions:

1. Handicap doubles: No two minus players may play together.
2. Divisions according to entries. This decision will be based on providing a full tournament play for all competitors.
3. Method of play in all events will be decided after entries have been received.
4. All games will be two and a half hours. Regulation 8.
5. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method of play is being used.
6. Double banking if necessary.
7. Entries may be limited. No event if less than four entries.
8. Nominal hoop dimension will be set at 3¹¹/₁₆ inches.

Whakatane Croquet Club
Autumn Weekend Golf Croquet Tournament
at Francis Street, Whakatane

Saturday 29th February and Sunday 1st March 2020

Cup of tea at 8:00am and start play at 8:30am

Manager: Graham Wilson, Ph: (07) 312 5593
Email: granniewilson@xtra.co.nz

Entries: To the Manager by Friday 21st February 2020 with phone contact and handicap please.

Entry Fees: \$15 per person per event

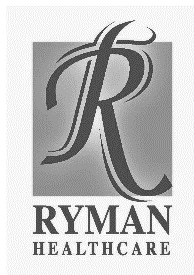
Events: 1. Level Doubles – own partner
2. Levels Singles

Conditions: Doubles played Saturday and Singles played Sunday
Entries may be limited

Canterbury (NZ) Croquet Association

CCA Tournaments generously sponsored by Ryman
Healthcare

Association Croquet Tournaments at Christchurch



Handicap Singles Tournament

Saturday 26th and Sunday 27th October 2019 at 8:30am

Manager: Owen Evans, 4 John Campbell Crescent, Christchurch 8024
Ph: (03) 338 8294 Email: ogevans@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: Holmes Park, English Street, Christchurch

Entries: To the Manager with fee (\$25) by **Wednesday 16th October 2019**

Association Croquet Grades Tournament

Saturday 4th and Sunday 5th January 2020 at 8.30am

Managers: Rodger Lane, 185c Matsons Avenue Christchurch 8053
Ph: (03) 352 8174 Email: laners141@gmail.com

Headquarters: St James Croquet Club, St James Avenue, Christchurch 8053

Other venue: Barrington Park Croquet Club Garnett Ave Christchurch 8024

Entries: To Manager with fee (\$25.00) by **Saturday 21st December 2019**

Agnes Dick Tournament

Monday 24th and Tuesday 25th February 2020 at 8.30am

Managers: Philippa Porter, 33A Merrin Street, Christchurch
Ph: (03) 358 4393 Email: nandpporter@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: Elmwood Croquet Club, St Andrews Square, Christchurch 8052

Entries: To Manager with fee (\$25.00pp) by **Friday 14th February 2020**

Doubles Play: Combined handicap must be 12+ with one player 10+

Conditions for all tournaments

1. Method of play and events will be determined after entries have been received with the aim of providing a full tournament's play for competitors. Players will be notified before the start of play of the method and events being used.
2. A clubhouse fee (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) is included in the entry fee.
3. Please include contact details of email and phone with entry.
4. Monetary prizes will be given.

CCA Tournament generously sponsored by

Terminator™
mallets

Association Croquet Open Singles
Saturday 9th and Sunday 10th November 2019 at 8.30am

Managers: Rodger Lane, 185c Matsons Avenue Christchurch 8053
Ph: (03) 352 8174 Email: laners141@gmail.com

Headquarters: St James Croquet Club, St James Avenue, Christchurch 8053

Entries: To Manager with fee (\$25) by **Wednesday 30th October 2019**

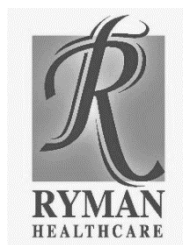
Conditions:

1. Method of play and events will be determined after entries have been received with the aim of providing a full tournament's play for competitors. Players will be notified of the format before the start of play.
2. A clubhouse fee (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) is included in the entry fee.
3. Please include contact details of email and phone number with entry.
4. Monetary Prizes will be given

Canterbury Croquet Association

CCA Tournaments generously sponsored by
Ryman Healthcare

Golf Croquet Tournaments at Christchurch



GOLF CROQUET HANDICAP DOUBLES TOURNAMENT Sunday 24th November 2019 at 8:30am

Manager: Vilna Gough-Jones
Ph: 027 804 5784 Email: fendaltonparkcroquet@gmail.com

Headquarters: Fendalton Park Croquet Club, Fendalton Park, 28 Makora Street

Entries: To the manager with fee (\$15.00pp) by **Friday 15th November 2019**

GOLF CROQUET GRADE CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT Thursday 6th February 2020 (Waitangi Day) at 8:30am

Manager: Chris Clarke, 9 Sanctuary Gardens, Christchurch 8052
Ph: (03) 385 5957 Email chrisd4clarke@hotmail.com

Headquarters: St Martins, Gamblins Road, Christchurch

Other venue: Cashmere Croquet Club Valley Road

Entries: To manager with fee (\$15.00) by **Monday 27th January 2020**

GOLF CROQUET HANDICAP SINGLES TOURNAMENT Sunday 23rd February 2020 at 8:30am

Manager: Vilna Gough-Jones
Ph: 027 804 5784 Email: fendaltonparkcroquet@gmail.com

Headquarters: Fendalton Park Croquet Club, Fendalton Park, 28 Makora Street

Entries: To Manager with fee (\$15.00) by **Friday 14th February 2020**

Conditions for all tournaments:

1. Method of play and events will be determined after entries have been received with the aim of providing a full tournament's play for competitors. Players will be notified before the start of play of the method and events being used.
2. A clubhouse fee (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) is included in the entry fee
3. Please include contact details of email and phone with entry.
4. Monetary Prizes will be given.

United Croquet Club

United Spring GC Tournament

Sunday 15th September 2019 starting 8:30am

Sponsored by Margaret Stoddart Retirement Village

- Headquarters:** United Croquet Club, North Hagley Park. Christchurch
- Manager:** Tony O'Donnell, 5 Banff Place, Avonhead, Christchurch 8042
Ph: (03) 358 6422 Email: evonne_tony@hotmail.com
- Entries:** To the Manager by Sunday 8th September 2019
- Cost:** \$25.00 per person – Includes club house fee
\$20.00 for United club members
- Catering:** Refreshments available

Events

1. Open Singles. Ranking
2. Handicap Singles

Conditions

1. Format to be decided on entries. Entries may be limited
2. Prizes in both events



United Spring AC Tournament

Saturday 28th and Sunday 29th September 2019

Sponsored by Margaret Stoddart Retirement Village

- Headquarters:** United Croquet Club, North Hagley Park. Christchurch
- Manager:** Chris Clarke, 9 Sanctuary Gardens, Shirley, Christchurch 8052
Ph: (03) 385 5957 Email: chrisd4clarke@hotmail.com
- Entries:** To the Manager by Sunday 22nd September 2019
- Cost:** \$25.00 per person – Includes club house fee
\$20.00 for United club members
- Catering:** Refreshments available

Events

1. Open Advanced Singles. Ranking event
2. 2 to 24 Handicap Singles

Conditions

1. Format to be decided on entries. Entries may be limited
2. Minimum of five games
3. 9 am start both days
4. Prizes in both events



Counties-Manukau Croquet Association

Annual Golf Croquet Tournament

Sponsor TBA

Saturday 1st and Sunday 2nd February 2020

commencing at 8:30am for 9:00am start

Manager: Carolyn Munro, 1/21 Drake Street, Howick, Auckland 2014
Ph: (021) 837357 Email: caromunro@gmail.com

Referee: Ngaire Newdick, Villa 16, Summerset Village,
7 Flat Bush School Road, Auckland 2016. Ph: (09) 273 6311

Headquarters: Howick Croquet Club, 67 Millhouse Drive, Howick

Entry Fees: Singles: \$15.00 per player. Doubles: \$12.00 per player
Entries payable on the day

Entries: Entries to Manager by **Saturday 25th January 2020**. Entries may be limited
(Cheques payable to Counties-Manukau Croquet Association)

Catering: Morning & afternoon teas available.

Event

1. **Handicap Doubles:** 13-point games.
2. **Level Singles:** graded groups depending on entries.

Conditions

1. Double banking.
2. Doubles: Saturday 1st February.
Singles: Sunday 2nd February.
3. AHS cards must be handed to Tournament Manager prior to start.
4. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ inch with an upward and downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ inch.

Dawson Balls

Pukekohe Croquet Club
Annual Tournament 2019–20

AC: Friday 17th to Sunday 19th January 2020
GC: Saturday 22nd and Sunday 23rd February 2020
From 8:30am
At 79 Harris Street, Pukekohe

Manager AC: Alex Begg, 70 O'Connor Drive, Pukekohe 2120
 Ph: (09) 238 5843 Email: glencairn@maxnet.co.nz

Manager GC: TBA

Entries: AC: To Manager by Tuesday 14th January
 GC: To AC Manager by Wednesday 19th February
 79 Harris St, Pukekohe 2120

Entry Fees: Singles: \$15.00. Doubles: \$12.00 per person.

Catering: Morning and afternoon teas available. Bring lunches.

Billets: Some billets available

Association Croquet Events – 17th–19th January 2020

1. AC Handicap Doubles- Friday 17th January 2020
2. AC Levels Singles- Sat-Sun 18th/19th January 2020

Golf Croquet Events – 22nd–23rd February 2020

1. GC Handicap Doubles – Saturday 22nd February 2020
2. GC Levels Singles – Sunday 23rd February 2020

Conditions

1. All Golf Croquet and Association Croquet events – draw and method of play will be decided after entries have been received, to give players the maximum number of games in the time available.
2. Entries may be limited, and event may be cancelled if fewer than 4 entries
3. Double banking if necessary, for all events.
4. Hoop dimensions 3¹¹/₁₆ inches.
5. AHS Cards necessary.

Hawkes Bay Croquet Association

Marewa Croquet Club, Napier

Princess Alexandra Retirement Village Golf Croquet Tournament

Handicap Doubles: Saturday 26th October 2019 at 8:30am

Level Singles - events 2 & 3:

Sunday 27th to Monday 28th October 2019 at 8:30am

Manager: Rae Pinfeld

Entries: To Flat 4/3 Church Road, Taradale, Napier 4112 or email:
pinnyrae@outlook.com by **Tuesday 22nd October 2019**

Entry Fee: Event 1: \$15 per person. Events 2 & 3: \$30.00 per person
To be paid to Westpac: 03 1517 0018451-00

Entry fees includes morning and afternoon teas

Venue: Marewa Croquet Club, Whitmore Park, 96A Nuffield Avenue,
Napier

Events

1. Handicap Doubles
2. Open Level Singles
3. Level Singles – handicaps 7+

Conditions

1. 4 entries or no event. Entries may be limited.
2. Method of play and divisions will depend on entries.
3. Players may enter only one of events 2 & 3.
4. Nominal hoop setting of 3^{11/16} Inches.
5. Players on handicaps 11-16 will play as handicap 10

Event 2 is a Ranking Event

Current holders: Event 1. Lynette Grant & Sheila Hurst
Event 2. Jace Hobbs
Event 3. Colleen Reynolds

Dawson International Balls

Note: Hawkes Bay A&P Show runs from Wednesday 23rd to Friday 25th October.

NZ Women's Golf Croquet Tournament at Heretaunga Club 1-3 November 2019



A Ryman Village

Annual Golf Croquet Tournament

Sponsored by

Hawke's Bay Peugeot Suzuki Citroen Great Wall Haval

Singles and Doubles

from Friday 13th to Sunday 15th March 2020

at Heretaunga Croquet Club, commencing at 8:30am

Manager: Doubles - Neil Armitage: Singles - TBA

Entries: Entries to be sent to The Manager,
PO Box 8239, Havelock North 4157 by Friday 6th March 2020

Headquarters: Headquarters: Heretaunga Croquet Club
341 Napier Road, Havelock North

Entry Fees: Singles: \$30 per person, morning and afternoon teas included
Doubles: \$30 per pair, morning and afternoon teas included.
To be paid to Croquet Hawkes Bay by cheque, cash or Internet
Banking - Acct: 03 1517 0018865 00

Catering: Lunches may be ordered

Events

1. **Handicap Doubles:** Friday 13th March 2020
Format decided on entries.
2. **Open Level Singles:** to be played Saturday 14th and Sunday 15th March 2020.
Winner to hold Jim Christie Cup for one year. **Ranking Tournament.**
3. **Handicap Singles:** Saturday 14th and Sunday 15th March 2020.
Format decided on entries.

Conditions

1. Events may be played in divisions.
2. Players may enter only one singles event – either event 2 or event 3.
3. Method of play to be decided by Manager.
4. No event unless 4 entries received. Entries may be limited.
5. Players on handicaps 11-16 will play as handicap 10.

Current holder of Jim Christie Cup: **Tony Stephens**

Dawson International Balls

Hawke's Bay



Croquet Manawatu-Wanganui

Marton Croquet Club

Open Championship Singles Saturday 5th and Sunday 6th October 2019

Play starts at 8:30am

Marton Croquet Club, Tutaenui Road, Marton – 3 full size lawns

Entry Fee: \$25.00
Morning & afternoon teas provided
Some billets available

Entries: To Manager, Murray McNae, 6 McIlwaine Place, Marton 4710.
Ph: (06) 327 7320 Email: mmcnae@xtra.co.nz

Wanganui-Martton Croquet Clubs

86th Annual Tournament at Wanganui

Labour Weekend, Saturday 26th and Sunday 27th October 2019
Play starts at 8:30am

Manager: Murray McNae, 6 McIlwaine Place, Marton 4710
Ph: (06) 327 7320 Email: mmcnae@xtra.co.nz

Handicapper: David Winmill, 121 Pukepapa Road, Marton 4710
Email: windar@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: Wanganui Croquet Club, Parsons Street, Wanganui. (8 lawns)

Catering: Hot and cold drinks provided. Lunches may be ordered

Entry Fee: \$25.00. Entries close **Monday 21st October 2019** with the Manager

Events

1. Open Championship Singles
2. 4 Bisques and over Championship Singles

Conditions

1. One or both events may be split into divisions according to handicaps so that full tournament play is available to all competitors.
2. All events will be run as section play events, see Regulation 27.7.4, with placings decided by the American method (net points) in the event of a tie in the number of wins.

Dawson Balls

Rose Gardens Croquet Club
Triton Hearing Tournament
31st Annual Tournament at Rose Gardens
Saturday 11th to Thursday 16th January 2020
Starting at 8:30am

Manager & Handicapper: Michael Hardman, 400 Albert Street, Palmerston North 4410
 Ph: (06) 353 5980 Email: mjhardman43@icloud.com

Asst Manager: Melva Jones. Ph: (06) 356 8219 Email: mjj19@inspire.net.nz

Headquarters: Rose Gardens Croquet Club, Victoria Esplanade, Palmerston North.

Entries: Should reach the Manager by end of **Sunday 5th January 2020**

Entry Fees: \$20.00 per player for Events 1 and 2
 \$25.00 per player for each of Events 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7
 Morning and afternoon teas included
 Cheques payable to Rose Gardens Croquet Club. Fees may be paid directly into the tournament bank account at Westpac 03 0726 0571486 00 (Include entrant's name and Triton)

Events:

1. **Open Doubles:** Open to all. Played on Saturday & Sunday
2. **Handicap Doubles:** Combined HC 10+ at closing date. Limited to 16 pairs. Partners found on request. Played on Saturday & Sunday
3. **The Millenniumhotels.com Open Championship Singles:** Open to all. Played on Monday & Tuesday.
4. **Scratch and over Championship Singles:** Played on Monday & Tuesday. Events 3 and 4 may be combined if insufficient entries in either.
5. **4 bisques and over Championship Singles:** Played on Wednesday & Thursday
6. **9 bisques and over Championship Singles:** Played on Wednesday & Thursday
7. **14 bisques and over Handicap Singles:** Played on Wednesday & Thursday

Conditions:

1. Players may enter only one event on each pair of days. Entries limited to 24 players/pairs for each pair of days. For events 3 and 4 the first 24 applicants on handicap 3.5 or below will be given priority.
2. All entries will be acknowledged if an email address or stamped addressed envelope is provided.
3. Nominal hoop dimensions will be 3¹¹/₁₆ inches.



TRITON
HEARING

Tournament Sponsored by Triton Hearing

Rose Gardens Croquet Club
The Esplanade, Palmerston North

Honda Cars Spring Golf Croquet Tournament

Saturday 12th and Sunday 13th October 2019
starting at 9:00am

Manager: Pam Green, 32 Madison Avenue, Palmerston North 4414
Ph: (06) 355 3227 Email: pam.green@xtra.co.nz

Entries: Entries should reach the Manager by **Tuesday 8th October 2019** and should show player's name and handicap.
All entries acknowledged by email to the address included with entry.

Entry fees: \$25.00 per player, which includes cost of morning and afternoon teas, payable to Rose Gardens Croquet Club or credit to the club account at Westpac 03 0726 0571486 00 (include entrant's name).

Golf Croquet Level Singles

Event 1. Open to all players

Event 2. Open to all players on a handicap 4 and above.

Event 3. Open to all players on a handicap 8 and above.

Players may enter only one event.

Events 2 and 3 may be combined if insufficient entries received in either.

The method of play will be chosen to give two full days of play

Hoop dimensions will be set at 3^{11/16} inches.

Tournament Sponsored by Honda Cars Manawatu

Autumn Golf Croquet Tournament

Saturday 29th February and Sunday 1st March 2020 starting at 9:00am

Manager: Melva Jones, 19 Erin Street, Palmerston North 4410
Ph: (06) 356 8219 Email: mjj19@inspire.net.nz

Entries: Entries should reach the manager by **Tuesday 25th February 2020** and should show player's name, partner's name and handicaps.
All entries acknowledged by email to the address included with the entry.

Entry fees: \$15.00 per player for each event, including cost of morning and afternoon teas. Cheques payable to Rose Gardens Croquet Club or credit to the club account at Westpac 03 0726 0571486 00 (include entrant's name).

Golf Croquet Events

Event 1. Handicap Doubles: Played on Saturday. Minimum combined handicap 8.

Partners found by request. May be played in divisions.

Event 2. Level Singles: Played on Sunday. Open to all players

Event 3. Handicap Singles: Played on Sunday. Minimum handicap 5.

Players may enter only one of events 2 & 3, which will be played in divisions if justified by entry numbers.

The method of play will be chosen to give full days of play.

Hoop dimensions will be set at 3^{11/16} inches.

Wanganui Croquet Club

19th Annual Golf Croquet Tournament

Sponsored by Jane Winstone Retirement Village

Levels Singles & Handicap Doubles

Saturday 8th and Sunday 9th February 2020

Parsons Street, Wanganui – 8 Full size lawns

- Manager:** TBA
Headquarters: Wanganui Croquet Club, Parsons Street, Wanganui
Entries: Entries to the Secretary, by 2nd February 2020
 Margaret White Email: rowdyandmarg@xtra.co.nz
Entry Fee: \$20.00 per person, per event
Catering: Hot and cold drinks available (no charge). Bring your own lunch.
General: Partners can be arranged for doubles.

Conditions

Play will start at 9:00am each day.

Saturday

- Levels Singles
 Played in sections determined when entries are received.

Sunday

- Handicap Doubles 13-point games.
 Clock will be used.

Dawson Balls

Association Croquet

Championship Singles Tournament

Saturday 21st and Sunday 22nd March 2020

Parsons Street, Wanganui – 8 Full size lawns

Play starts 8:30am

Sponsored by Loaders Wanganui

Events:

Open

4 & over

10 & over. Will be handicapped

Limited to 32 players

- Manager:** Claire Brown, 5 Landquard Road, Wanganui 4501
 Ph: (06) 342 7881 Email: rosseeclaire@gmail.com
Assistant: Malcolm Hutchins
 Ph: 027 548 0015 Email: mally170@yahoo.com
Entry Fee: \$20.00 Includes morning and afternoon tea. Bring your own lunch.
Entries: Entries to the manager by **16th March 2020**
 Entries will be accepted by email and will be confirmed.
 Play will be decided on the number of entries received.

Dawson Balls

Croquet Marlborough

Veterans' GC Tournament

at Brooklyn Croquet Club, Blenheim

on Saturday 16th and Sunday 17th November 2019, 8:30am

- Manager:** Jeff Sawyer, 11 Kensington Place, Blenheim 7201
Ph: (03) 578 1876 Email: jeffandpam@xtra.co.nz
- Venue:** Brooklyn Croquet Club, Brooklyn Drive, Blenheim (6 lawns)
- Referee:** Jeff Sawyer
- Entries:** Open to players over 60 years of age.
Close with the Manager on **Tuesday 12th November 2019**
Golf Croquet Handicap Doubles (Saturday), Singles (Sunday)
- Entry Fee:** \$10.00 per player per event
- Catering:** Morning and afternoon teas and light lunches available.
\$10 per day, all inclusive.

Veterans' AC Tournament

at Blenheim Croquet Club, Blenheim

on Saturday 23rd and Sunday 24th November 2019, 8:30am

- Manager:** Moira Paul, 12 Tereice Street, Blenheim 7201
Ph: (03) 578 9727, or 0274 808272.
Email: moiraandstan@xtra.co.nz
- Venue:** Blenheim Croquet Club, Parker Street, Blenheim (4 lawns)
- Referee:** Erin Ahern, 2 Gaylee Place, Blenheim 7201
Ph: 021 253 3505
- Entries:** Open to players over 60 years of age.
Close with the Manager on **Monday 18th November 2019**
- Entry Fee:** \$10.00 per person
- Event:** 2½ hour games will be played.
Singles Saturday, Doubles Sunday.
NB: No event if less than 6 entries received.
- Catering:** Morning and afternoon teas and light lunches available.
\$10 per day, all inclusive.

Annual GC Doubles Tournament

at Blenheim Croquet Club, Blenheim
on Saturday 25th January 2020 at 8:30am

- Manager:** David Grigg, 117 Marlborough Ridge Drive, RD2, Blenheim 7272
Ph: (03) 577 7779 or 021 155 1890 Email: griggx2@hotmail.com
- Referee:** David Grigg
- Handicappers:** Jeff Sawyer Email: jeffandpam@xtra.co.nz
Allan Hutton Email: judalhutton@gmail.com
- Headquarters:** Blenheim Croquet Club, Pollard Park, Parker Street, Blenheim
(4 Lawns)
- Entries:** Close with the Manager on **Monday 20th January 2020**
- Entry Fees:** \$10.00 per person
- Catering:** Morning and afternoon teas and a light lunch will be available
\$10.00 per day.
Billets: Some available

Methods of play and divisions will depend on entries.

Annual Association Croquet Tournament

at Blenheim Croquet Club, Blenheim
on Saturday 8th and Sunday 9th February 2020 at 8:30am

- Manager:** Moira Paul, 12 Tereice St, Witherlea, Blenheim 7201
Ph: (03) 578 9727 or 0274 808 272
Email: moiraandstan@xtra.co.nz
- Referee:** Erin Ahern, 2 Gaylee Place, Redwood, Blenheim 7201
Ph: 021 253 3505
- Handicapper:** Erin Ahern
- Venue:** Blenheim Croquet Club, Pollard Park, Parker Street, Blenheim
(4 Lawns)
- Entries:** Close with the Manager on **Monday 3rd February 2020**
Cheques payable to Croquet Marlborough
- Entry Fees:** \$10.00 per person
- Catering:** Morning and afternoon teas and a light lunch will be available
\$10.00 per day.
Billets: Some available
- Event:** AC Handicap Doubles - Saturday and Sunday
(No event if less than 6 entries)

Golf Croquet Handicap Event

at Brooklyn Croquet Club, Blenheim

Saturday 14th and Sunday 15th March 2020 at 8:30am

Manager: Margaret Campbell, 15 Rosewood Place, 7201
Ph: (03) 579 4616 Email: margjon38@gmail.com

Referee: David Grigg, 117 Marlborough Ridge Drive, RD2, Blenheim 7272
Ph: (03) 577 7779 or 021 1551890 Email: griggx2@gmail.com

Venue: Brooklyn Croquet Club, Brooklyn Drive, Blenheim (6 lawns)

Other Venue: (if needed) Blenheim Croquet Club, Pollard Park, Parker Street,
Blenheim (4 lawns)

Entry Fees: \$10.00 per person per event. Entries close with the Manager
Tuesday 10th March 2020

Catering: Morning and afternoon tea and light lunch available.
\$10 per day all inclusive.

Events

1. Saturday: Handicap Doubles.
2. Sunday: Handicap Singles.

Croquet Nelson

Golf Croquet Handicap Tournament at Nelson

Labour Weekend, Saturday 26th to Monday 28th October 2019
start time 8:45am

Manager: TBA
Ph: (03) 544 7268 Email: bwinterburn@xtra.co.nz

Venue: Nelson Hinemoa Croquet Club, Cnr Haven Road & Halifax Street, Nelson.
(9 lawns). Ph: (03) 548 3977

Accommodation: Billets available. Contact Annie Henry
Ph: 022 397 9303 Email: annienz2017@outlook.com

Entries: Entries on official form (photocopy accepted) and accompanied by fee.
Must be received by Manager by
Wednesday 23rd October 2019

Entry Fee: \$20.00 per event or \$30 for both events per player. Tea & coffee included. BYO lunch.

Events

1. **Handicap Doubles** - Saturday
2. **Handicap Singles** - Sunday

Conditions

1. Method of play according to entries.
2. Grades are possible, depending on number of entries.
3. Time limit may be imposed.
4. Prizes for all events.
5. Dawson Balls.
6. Hoops 3¹¹/₁₆"

Croquet Nelson

Golf Croquet Grade Championship Tournament

at Nelson

on Saturday 1st to Monday 3rd February 2020 at 8:45am

Manager: Jan Aberhart 10 Pinnacle Place, Wakatu, Nelson 7011
Ph: (03) 546 4302 Email: janandlloyd12@gmailcom

Venue: Nelson Hinemoa Croquet Club, Cnr Haven Road & Halifax Street, Nelson. (9 lawns). Ph: (03) 548 3977

Referee: Manly Bowater, 103 Princes Drive. Nelson 7010
Ph: (03)548 791

Accommodation: Billets available. Contact Annie Henry
Ph: 022 397 9303 Email: annienz2017@outlook.com

Entries: Entries on official form (photocopy accepted) and accompanied by fee
Must be received by Wednesday 29th January 2020

Entry Fee: \$20.00 per event or \$30 for both events.
Tea & coffee included. BYO lunch.

Events

1. Championship Doubles Senior
2. Championship Doubles Junior
3. Championship Singles Premier
4. Championship Singles Senior
5. Championship Singles Intermediate
6. Championship Singles Primary

Conditions:

1. Doubles: Saturday.
2. Singles: Sunday.
3. Method of play determined after entries close.
4. Time limit may be imposed.
5. Trophies and Prizes for all events.
6. International Dawson Balls will be used.
7. Hoop 3¹¹/₁₆"

Croquet Nelson

70th Annual Tournament

Sponsored by Nelson Building Society

at Nelson

Saturday 14th to Sunday 22nd March 2020

Men's and Women's Championship

Saturday 21st and Sunday 22nd March 2020. Report by 8:15am

Manager: Manly Bowater, 103 Princes Drive, Nelson 7010
Ph: (03) 548 7971
Email: manlyandsuebo@kinect.co.nz

Referee: Manly Bowater, 103 Princes Drive, Nelson 7010.
Ph: (03) 548 7971

Headquarters: Nelson Hinemoa Croquet Club, Halifax Street, Nelson 7010
Ph: (03) 548 3977 (9 lawns)

Other Venue: Richmond (4 lawns). Ph: (03) 544 2052

Accommodation: Billets available. Contact Annie Henry
Ph: 022 397 9303 Email: annienz2017@outlook.com

Entries: Entries on Official Form (photocopy accepted) and accompanied by Fee. Must be received by the Manager by **Wednesday 11th March 2020**

Entry Fees: \$20.00 per player for each event

Catering: Tea & coffee included. BYO lunches.

Events

1. **Championship Singles.**
2. **Intermediate Championship Singles.** 4–9 bisques.
3. **“B” Championship Singles.** 10–16 bisques.
4. **“C” Championship Singles.** 18–24 bisques
Events 1, 2, 3 & 4 Saturday 14th and Sunday 15th March 2020.
5. **Handicap Singles.**
6. **Championship Doubles.**
7. **Handicap Doubles:** one player must be 8 bisques or over.
8. **Women's Championship,** Saturday & Sunday 21st & 22nd March 2020.
9. **Men's Championship,** Saturday & Sunday 21st & 22nd March 2020.

Conditions

1. All play will be Block or Section play (American method) according to the number of entries in each event and decided by the Manager prior to play commencing.
2. 2½ hour time limit on all events, Regulation 8, including finals.
3. Competitors must be prepared to play 3 games per day.
4. Trophies for all events.
5. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at 3¹¹/₁₆ inches.

Otago Croquet Association

Otago Croquet Association (Inc)

14th Annual Golf Croquet Tournament at Dunedin

Saturday 23rd and Sunday 24th November 2019 at 8:30am

Manager: TBA

Headquarters: Forbury Park Croquet Club, Victoria Road, Dunedin

Other Venues: Tainui CC, Ph: (03) 455 0090, Leith CC and Punga CC

Entries: On Official Form and accompanied by fees (Cheques payable to Otago Croquet Association)

EITHER to Mrs Ngaire McKenzie,

51 Stirling Street, Andersons Bay, Dunedin 9013

OR by email to ngairemck@xtra.co.nz providing all the information that the official entry form requires.

(Internet banking account no. 03 0903 0387330 00).

Close Thursday 14th November 2019.

(If paying by internet please show name in details.)

Entry Fees: Events 1–3 \$10.00 Per Event

Catering: Tea, coffee and cold drinks available - \$2.00 per day.

Golf Croquet Events – level singles:

1. Otago Championship: -6–4 handicap
2. Otago Championship: 5–8 handicap
3. Otago Championship: 9–16 handicap

Conditions:

1. All events commence on Saturday.
2. Double banking as necessary. Method of play depends on number of entries.
3. Time limit at discretion of Manager.
4. Players to report to Manager by 8:15am.
5. Players compete in the division corresponding to their handicap at the close of entries but play on current handicap.

Hoops set to largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ inch

Entry form can be found on Otago Croquet website.

www.sporty.co.nz/otagocroquet

91st Annual Tournament at Dunedin

Saturday 15th to Tuesday 18th February 2020 at 8:30am

Manager: TBA

Headquarters: Forbury Park Croquet Club, Victoria Road, Dunedin

Other venues: Tainui CC, Ph: (03) 455 0090, Leith CC and Punga CC

Entries: On Official Form (see below) and accompanied by fees.
(Cheques payable to Otago Croquet Association) **EITHER** to
Ngaire McKenzie, 51 Stirling Street, Andersons Bay,
Dunedin 9013
OR by email to ngairemck@xtra.co.nz providing all the information
that the official entry form requires. (Internet banking account no.
03 0903 0387330 00). Close **Thursday 6th February 2020**.
(If paying by internet please show name in details.)

Entry Fees: Events 1–6 \$15.00 Per Event

Catering: Tea, coffee and cold drinks available - \$2.00 per day

Events – all Association singles:

1. **Otago Championship:** 3 bisques or under.
Winner – Walker & Hall Cup; Runner-up – Grimman Cup.
2. Peake Tray Championship: 4 to 9 bisques.
3. **Men's Championship:** 9 bisques or under. Trounson Cup.
4. **Women's Championship:** 9 bisques or under. St Clair Rose Bowl.
5. Briggs Cup Championship: 10 to 16 bisques.
6. Clark Rose Bowl Championship: 18 to 24 bisques.

Conditions:

1. The Tournament will commence with Senior Events 1 and 2 on the Saturday and Sunday. The Men's and Women's Championships (Events 3 and 4) and the Junior Championships (events 5 and 6) to be played on Monday and Tuesday.
2. Double banking as necessary. Method of play depends on number of entries. Entries may be limited.
3. Time limit at discretion of Manager.
4. Players to report to the Manager on arrival – no later than 8:15am.
5. Players compete in the division corresponding to their handicap at the close of entries but play on current handicap.

Hoops set to largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ inch

**Entry form can be found on Otago Croquet website.
www.sporty.co.nz/otagocroquet**

Wakatipu Croquet Club Inc.
20th Annual Tournament
Championship Singles & Handicap Doubles
at Wakatipu Croquet Lawns,
Jardine Park, Kelvin Heights, Queenstown
from Thursday 20th at midday to Sunday 23rd February 2020

- Manager:** Karen Jamieson, 4b Juniper Place, Frankton,
 Queenstown 9300
 Ph: (03) 441 4175 Email: kjamieson56@hotmail.com
- Referee:** Brian Monckton, 16 D R.D., Oamaru 9492
 Ph: (03) 432 4240 Email: monckton.brian@gmail.com
- Entries:** All entries on photocopied official form close, with the Manager
 on **Wednesday 12th February 2020**
- Entry Fee:** \$20.00 singles, \$15.00 doubles per player
 Pay by cash, cheque or to bank account Westpac
 03 0675 0330921-00 (Include name as reference.)
- Catering:** Morning and afternoon teas \$5.00 per person per day.
 Light lunches available on order each day.

Events

Championship Singles: 3 or 4 Divisions depending on the number of entries.

Handicap Doubles, beginning Thursday midday

Prizes for Winners in each event.

Conditions

1. Length of play depending upon entries. (Regulation 8.)
2. An American Event, size of block depending upon entries.
3. Four full size lawns, or 5 modified lawns (if necessary).
4. Double banking.

Dawson International Balls

South Canterbury Croquet Association

AC Handicap Tournament

at Awamoa Gardens Croquet Club, Oamaru

on Saturday 26th to Tuesday 29th October 2019 at 8:30am

Manager: Jenny Macnab, 17 Solway Street, Holmes Hill, Oamaru 9401
Ph: (03) 434 5231 Email: jrmac@farmside.co.nz

Headquarters: Awamoa Gardens Croquet Club, Awamoa Road, Oamaru

Entries: To the Manager by **Friday 18th October 2019**

Events:

1. **Handicap Singles:** Open to all bisquing.
2. **Combined Handicap Doubles:** One player 9 or under, and one player 10 or over

Conditions

Tournament will start with Event 1

91st AC Annual Tournament

at Aorangi Croquet Club, Timaru

Thursday 23rd to Sunday 26th January 2020 at 8:30am

Manager: Kevin McGlinchy, 19 Jellicoe St., Timaru 7910
Ph: (03) 686 6173 Email: gkmcg@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: Aorangi Croquet Club, Rose Street, Timaru

Entries: To the Manager by **Thursday 16th January 2020**

Events

1. South Canterbury Doubles Open Championship:
2. South Canterbury Doubles 10–24 Championship:
3. South Canterbury 0–3 bisques Championship:
4. South Canterbury 4–9 bisques Championship:
5. South Canterbury 10–16 bisques Championship:
6. South Canterbury 18–24 bisques Championship:

Conditions

1. Tournament will start with events 1 and 2.
2. Players may enter in only one event in 1 or 2.
3. Hoop settings will be 3¹¹/₁₆ inches.

Conditions for both tournaments

4. Method of play will be decided after entries have been received.
5. Time limit of two and a half hours on all games.
6. Double banking if necessary.
7. Entry fees \$15 per player (includes tea, coffee and cold drinks)
8. Cheques payable to South Canterbury Croquet Association
9. Or A/C 010886 0120385 00 with name & tournament

Dawson and Barlow Balls

South Canterbury Croquet Association

Golf Croquet Handicap Doubles Tournament at Ashbury, Timaru 2nd and 3rd November 2019 at 8:30am

Manager: Colleen Woods, 180 Pages Road, Timaru 7910
Ph: (03) 686 1799 Email: colleen@woods5.com

Headquarters: Ashbury Croquet Club, Park View Terrace, Timaru

Entries: On official entry form to the Manager by **Friday 25th October 2019**

Golf Croquet Doubles Tournament

at Waimate on 23rd and 24th November 2019 at 8:30am

Manager: Lexia Fox, 45 Molloys Rd., 10 RD, Waimate 7980
Ph: 027 885 5035 Email: lexi.foxy@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: Waimate Croquet Club, 98A Shearman Street, Waimate. (4 lawns)

Entries: On Official Entry Form to the Manager by **Friday 15th Nov. 2019**

Golf Croquet Singles Grade Championships at Aorangi Croquet Club at Timaru

Saturday 18th and Sunday 19th January 2020 at 8:30am

Manager: Ann Weir, 59 Cain St, Timaru 7910
Ph: (03) 688 4755 Email: Ann.Tom@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: Aorangi Croquet Club, Rose St., Timaru (4 lawns)

Entries: On official entry form, with entry fee, to the Manager by
Friday 10th January 2020

Events

1. **Premier Grade Singles** -6 – 4 Landreth Trophy
2. **Intermediate Grade Singles** 5 – 9 SCC Assn Trophy
3. **Primary Grade Singles** 10 – 16 Wilson/Landreth Junior Trophy

Event 1 Ranking Event

Golf Croquet Handicap Singles Tournament at Awamo Gardens 15th and 16th February 2020 at 8:30am

Manager: Jenny Macnab, 17 Solway Street, Holmes Hill, Oamaru 9401
Ph: (03) 434 5231 Email: jrmac@farmside.co.nz

Headquarters: Oamaru Croquet Club, Awamo Road, Oamaru (5 lawns)

Entries: On official entry form to the Manager by **Friday 31st January 2020**

Event 1. Singles. Open to all players.

Conditions

1. Entries may be limited.
2. Method of play to be determined when all entries are received.
3. Double banking if required.
4. Time limits may be imposed.

Entry fees: \$15 per player (includes tea, coffee and cold drinks).

Cheques payable to the South Canterbury Croquet Association. Or
A/C 010886 0120385 00 with name and tournament.

Croquet South Taranaki Inc.

92nd Annual Tournament

at Hawera Croquet Club

from Thursday 30th January to Sunday 2nd February 2020
commencing at 9:00am

Manager: Mrs Eileen Judd, 107 Warwick Road, RD 21, Stratford 4391
Ph: 027 814 6652 Email: judd-hotter@xtra.co.nz

Referee: Mrs Eileen Judd, 107 Warwick Road, RD 21, Stratford 4391
Ph: 027 814 6652 Email: judd-hotter@xtra.co.nz

Handicapper: Peter Filbee

Headquarters: Hawera Croquet Club, Albion Street, Hawera (3 lawns)

Other Venue: Park Croquet Club and Stratford Croquet Club

Entry Fee: \$15.00 per player for handicap doubles,
\$20.00 per player for singles

Entries: Entries close **Friday 24th January 2020**

Catering: Morning and Afternoon Tea included in entry fee.

Events

1. Championship Singles. Divisions will be decided depending on number of entries
2. Handicap Doubles: No two minus players may play together.

Conditions

1. Two-and-a-half-hour time limit on all games. Regulation 8, including finals
2. All events are American Events.
3. Prizes awarded first and second placings.
4. Tournament begins with Handicap Doubles played Thursday and Friday and Singles played Saturday and Sunday.
5. Double Banking may be used.

Dawson Balls

9th Golf Croquet Tournament

Singles: Saturday 7th March 2020

Doubles: Sunday 8th March 2020

at 9:00am

Manager: Mrs Eileen Judd, 107 Warwick Road, RD 21, Stratford 4391
Ph: 027 814 6652 Email: judd-hotter@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: Hawera Croquet Club and Stratford Croquet Club

Other Venues: Park Croquet Club, High Street, Hawera

Entries: Singles \$15.00 per player. Doubles \$10.00 per player to the
Manager by **Monday 2nd March 2020**

Catering: Morning and Afternoon Tea included in entry fee.

Conditions:

1. 13-point games.
2. Time limits if necessary.
3. Championship Singles: Method of play and divisions will depend on entries.
4. Doubles: handicap.
5. All players must have GC Index cards.

Dawson Balls

Croquet Southland Inc.

93rd Annual Tournament

At Queens Park Croquet Club

Saturday 11th to Thursday 16th January 2020

starting at 8:30am

Managers: Ken Dowling, 240 John Street, Invercargill 9812
Ph: (03) 216 6717 Email: kendowling76@gmail.com

Referee: Judith Hamilton, 53 Lodge Road, RD 2, Winton 9782
Ph: (03) 236 8208 Email: jbfearn@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: Queens Park Croquet Club, Gala Street, Invercargill

Entry Fees: \$20.00 each singles event. Doubles \$10.00 per player
Cheques payable to Croquet Southland Inc. or direct credit to
03 1745 0026381 00

Catering: Drinks and light refreshments available. \$5 per person per day.

Entries: Entries to the manager. Closing date Saturday 4th January 2020
Email entries welcome

Prizes: Monetary prizes for all events

Events

Association Croquet Events –11-12 January 2020

1. AC Handicap Doubles
2. AC Singles.

Golf Croquet Events – 13-16 January 2020

1. GC Singles
2. GC Doubles

Conditions

1. All AC and GC events – methods of play and divisions will depend on entries.
2. AC time limit of 2.5 hours. Competitors must be prepared to play 3 games per day.
3. Regulation 8 applies for all AC events.
4. GC time limit of 45 minutes or at discretion of manager.
5. GC entries may be limited.
6. Three full-sized lawns and one modified lawn. Barlow GT or Dawson balls.
7. Double banking if necessary.
8. All games to start at 8:30am.

Croquet Taranaki Inc.

95th Annual Tournament

Sponsored by Jean Sandel Retirement Village

at New Plymouth, West End, Inglewood & Tasman

GOLF CROQUET

from Friday 25th to Monday 28th October 2019

- Tournament Manager:** Rex Brogden, 29 Ngaio Street, New Plymouth 4312
Ph: (06) 758 1295 Email: mavrex2bs@gmail.com
- Tournament Secretary:** Bruce Robinson, 93 Buller Street, New Plymouth 4312
Ph: (06) 758 6555 Email: pabron@xtra.co.nz
- Referee:** Mavis Brogden, 29 Ngaio Street, New Plymouth 4312
Ph: (06) 758 1295 Email: mavrex2bs@gmail.com
- Headquarters:** Tasman, Octavius Place
- Other Venues:** West End, Churchill Heights, Cutfield Road, Inglewood,
James Street, New Plymouth, Baring Terrace
- Entries:** Must reach the Secretary by **Tuesday 15th October 2019** on official form accompanied by fees.
- Entry Fees:** Events 1 & 2 \$25.00 per event
Events 3 to 5 \$15.00 per event
Includes morning and afternoon teas and club fees
Cheques payable to Croquet Taranaki or direct credit to
15 3945 0045391 00

Events

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---|
| 1. Level Singles | Open | Played Sat 26 th & Sun 27 th October
(Format dependent on entries received.) |
| 2. Level Singles | For handicaps 6–16 | Played Sat 26 th & Sun 27 th October
(Format dependent on entries received.) |
| 3. Handicap Singles | See conditions | Played Monday 28 th October |
| 4. Open level Doubles | | Played Friday 25 th October |
| 5. Handicap Doubles | Combined HC 8+ | Played Friday 25 th October |

Conditions

1. All players participating in a Golf Croquet Tournament must have an official Golf Croquet Handicap prior to entry.
2. Play will commence at 8:30am daily.
3. Handicap singles sections will be determined when entries received.
4. Double banking where necessary.
5. Handicap doubles may be divided into sections according to entries.
6. Hoop dimensions will be set at 3¹¹/₁₆".

95th Annual Tournament

Sponsored by Jean Sandel Retirement Village

at New Plymouth Croquet Club

ASSOCIATION CROQUET

from Saturday 9th to Monday 11th November 2019

Manager: Margaret Muir, 7 Waimea Street, New Plymouth 4310
Ph: (06) 753 9377 Email: troutpatch@xtra.co.nz

Referee: TBA

Headquarters: New Plymouth Croquet Club, Baring Terrace

Entries: Must reach the manager by **4th November 2019**
on official form accompanied by fees.

Entry Fees: \$25.00 per player event 1, \$15 per player event 2
Includes morning and afternoon tea club fees
Cheques payable to Croquet Taranaki or credit to account
15 3945 0045391 00

Events

1. Championship Singles Divisions will be decided depending on number of entries. Played Saturday 9th and Sunday 10th November 2019
2. Handicap Doubles: No two minus players may play together. To be played Monday 11th November 2019.

Conditions

1. Play will commence at 8:30am daily.
2. Championship events will commence on Saturday 9th November 2019.
3. All games will be 2½ hours. Regulation 8.
4. Hoop dimensions will be set at 3¹¹/₁₆".

Dawson Balls

 Thames Valley Croquet Association

67th AC Annual Tournament at Waihi

To be held from Monday 17th February 2020 at 8:45am daily
Start of play 9:00am

Manager: Gwen Falconer, 5 Christensen Street, Waihi 3610
Ph: (07) 863 8375 Email: gwen@waihifalconer.co.nz

Asst Manager: Liz Jackson, 6 Russell Street, Waihi 3610
Ph: (07) 863 8804 Email: lizj@outlook.co.nz

Headquarters: Waihi Croquet Club, cnr Kenny/Clarke Street, Waihi (4 Lawns)

Entries: Entries to the Manager by **Thursday 13th February 2020**.
Fees may be paid into TVCA account 03-1572-0004263-000

Entry Fees: Doubles Event: \$15.00 per person
Singles Events: \$18.00 per person

Catering: Tea and coffee available

Events

1. **Handicap Doubles:** Two Premier players cannot be partners in the Handicap Doubles. Divisions will be decided depending on entries received.
2. **Championship Singles:** Divisions will be decided after entries received except for 'Open' and 'A' grade players which will remain in their sections.

Conditions

1. American Events. If event consists of 3 sections the winner will be decided by post-section play.
2. Double Banking
3. If fewer than four entries in doubles, event may be cancelled.
4. Two-and-a-half-hour time limit in all events. Regulation 8 will apply.
5. Three rounds per day.
6. Prizes for all events.
7. Tournament starts with Doubles.
8. Home phone number and Tournament number, if known, when entering.
9. Entries may be limited

Thames Valley Croquet Association
Golf Croquet
8th TVCA Annual Tournament
At Paeroa

Monday 16th and Tuesday 17th March 2020 at 8:45am

Manager: Geoff Young, 81 Stirling Drive, Morrinsville 3300
 Ph: (07) 889 1322. Email: geoffyoung@xnet.co.nz

Asst Manager: Chris Bird, 6/100 Taylor Avenue, Paeroa 3600
 Ph: (07) 889 1322 Email: sandtopher@gmail.com

Headquarters: The Domain, King Street, Paeroa (6 Lawns)

Entries: Entries to the Manager by Monday 9th March 2020
 Fees may be paid into TVCA account 03 1572 0004263 000

Entry Fees: Doubles Event: \$15.00 per person
 Singles Events: \$20.00 per person

Catering: Tea and coffee available at no extra charge

Events

1. Handicap Doubles 0–12
2. Level Singles Open
3. Level Singles 4–7
4. Level Singles 8–12

Events 3 and 4 may be changed according to the number of entries received.

Conditions:

1. Event 1 will be held on Monday 16th March 2020.
2. Events 2,3 and 4 will be played on Tuesday 17th March 2020.
3. Entries will be limited.
4. Double banking.
5. All players must have an official Golf Croquet Handicap prior to entering.
6. Prizes for all events.
7. Home phone number with entry and Tournament phone number if possible.

Morrinsville Croquet Club Inc

Annual AC Tournament

Sponsored by Nicholson Autos

Monday 7th October to Thursday 10th October 2019 at 8:30am

Manager: Geoff Young, 81 Stirling Drive, Morrinsville 3300
Ph: (07) 889 1322. Mob: 021 111 4579
Email: geoffyoung@xnet.co.nz

Asst Manager: Phyllis Young, 81 Stirling Drive, Morrinsville 3300
Ph: 021 111 4579

Headquarters: Morrinsville Croquet Club Inc., Linden Street, Morrinsville
(4 lawns)

Entries: Entries close with the Manager on Monday 30th September 2019

Entry Fees: \$12.00 per person Doubles
\$15.00 per person Singles

Events

1. Handicap Doubles
2. Championship Singles

Conditions

1. American event.
2. All games to be limited to two and a half hours.
3. Competitions will be based on providing a full tournament's play for competitors.

Morrinsville Croquet Club Inc.

14th Golf Croquet Annual Tournament

Sponsored by Laser Electrical

Friday 11th to Sunday 13th October 2019 at 9:00am

Manager: Joan Jenkin, 110A Studholme Street, Morrinsville 3300
Ph: (07) 889 6789 Email: joanjenkin@gmail.com

Entries: Entries close with the Manager on Sunday 6th October 2019.

Catering: Morning and afternoon tea available.

Events

1. Handicap Doubles
2. Open Singles

Conditions

1. All events are open to any player with a GC Index Card and will be played in divisions decided upon after entries have been received.
2. Order of play: Friday – Handicap Doubles, followed by Singles Saturday and Sunday.
3. Method of play will be decided on by the manager.
4. Entry fee: \$15.00 Handicap Doubles, \$20.00 Open Singles.
5. Entries may be limited.

Croquet Waikato-King Country

Association Croquet Championship Singles Tournament

Sponsored by RYMAN HEALTHCARE

Te Awamutu Croquet Club

390 Bank Street, Te Awamutu

Thursday 14th and Friday 15th November 2019

Cup of tea 8am and 8:30am start

Manager: Jean Fisher 132 Dalton Avenue, Te Awamutu
Ph: (07) 871 4427 Email: jean.fisher@xtra.co.nz

Entries: \$20 per person to the manager by Saturday 9th November 2019.
Cheques payable to Croquet Waikato-King Country or paid directly
to account number: 03-1556-0040387-00

Conditions:

1. Divisions according to entries
2. All games 2½ hours with regulation 8
3. Double banking if necessary
4. No event if less than 6 entries

Croquet Waikato King-Country

Annual Golf Croquet Tournament

Sponsored by RYMAN HEATHCARE

To be played at the Matamata Croquet Club, Pohlen Park,
47 Smith Street, Matamata

Level Singles: Saturday 21st September 2019

Handicap Doubles: Sunday 22nd September 2019

Commencing at 9am

Manager: Allister McGregor. Email: amcg@xtra.co.nz

Entries to: To be received by Monday 16th September

Entry fee: Each event \$15 per person.
Payable to Croquet Waikato King Country or credit to
account: 03 1556 0040387 00

Conditions:

1. 13-point games.
2. Method of play and divisions will be determined when all entries received.
3. Players must have AHS card.

Golf Croquet Spring Doubles Tournament

Sponsored by RYMAN HEATHCARE

To be held at the Claudelands Croquet Club
44 Oxford Street, Hamilton

Saturday 26th October 2019

Commencing at 9am

Manager: Mary Kennedy Email: mandnken@xtra.co.nz
Ph: 027 224 4604 or (07) 855 0112

Entries: Must be received by the Manager by Saturday 19th October

Entry fee: Each event \$15 per person.
Payable to Croquet Waikato King Country or credit to
account: 03 1556 0040387 00

Conditions:

1. 13-point games.
2. Method of play and divisions will be determined when all entries received.
3. Players must have AHS card.

Te Awamutu Croquet Club (Inc)
Association Croquet
Championship Singles Tournament
At Te Awamutu Croquet Club (390 Bank Street, Te Awamutu)
Saturday 28th and Sunday 29th September 2019 at 9am

Manager: Mrs Jean Fisher, 132 Dalton Avenue, Te Awamutu 3800
Ph: (07) 871 4427 Email: jean.fisher@xtra.co.nz

Assistant Manager: Doug Scott, 142 Pokuru Road, Te Awamutu 3875
Ph: (07) 871 1944 Email: d.d.scott@xtra.co.nz

Entries: To Manager in writing by Friday 20th September 2019

Entry fee: \$20.00 per person (tea and coffee included)

Conditions:

1. Championship Singles (divisions decided by entries)
2. Time limit 3 hours with Regulation 8
3. Two games per day

Dawson balls

Wellington Croquet Association (Inc)

Men's & Women's Open Championship Singles

Saturday 12th and Sunday 13th October 2019

at Wellington Municipal Club (Men's)

and Petone Central Croquet Club (Women's)

Manager: Paul Skinley, 12 Normanby Street, Newtown, Wellington 6021
Ph: 027 570 0259 Email: paul.skinley344@gmail.com

Entries: On Official Form and with fees (cheques payable to Wellington Croquet Assn.) to the Manager by **Friday 4th October 2019**
Internet Payment: 03 0543 0209978 00 ('M&W Open' as Reference)

Entry Fees: \$20.00 per player

Method of play: Will depend on number of entries. The decision will be based on providing full tournament play for all competitors. Hoops will be set to largest ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ ".

Conditions: See below

95th Annual Tournament Open Championship Singles

Thursday 26th to Sunday 29th December 2019

at Waimarie Hutt Valley Croquet Club

Manager: Kevin Fellows, 2 Dowling Grove, Silverstream, Upper Hutt 5019
Ph: 027 421 3828 Email: kevin.fellows@xtra.co.nz

Entries: On Official Form and with fees (cheque payable to Wellington Croquet Assn.) to the Manager by: **Sunday 15th December 2019**
Internet Payment: 03 0543 0209978 00 ('Opens' as Reference)

Entry Fees: \$30.00 per player

Method of play: Best-of-three games will be played throughout if possible depending on number of entries. Hoops will be set to largest ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ "

Conditions

1. No event if less than 6 entries. Entries may be limited.
2. Play starts at 8:30am each day.
3. Time limits and Regulation 8 will apply.
4. Players may practice on the lawns for up to 10 minutes before each day's play.
5. Double banking where necessary.
6. Morning and afternoon tea only.

Wellington Croquet Association

95th Annual Tournament

Championships Doubles & Singles

Saturday 1st to Tuesday 4th February 2020
at Waikanae Croquet Club

Manager: Francie Vagg, Ph: (04) 297 2698, Mob: 021 0276 5898
Email: francie.vagg@hotmail.com

Entries: On official form and with fees (cheques payable to Wellington Croquet Assn.) to the Manager by **Wednesday 22nd January 2020**
Internet Payment: 03 0543 0209978 00 (95th as Reference)

Programme: Doubles (All handicap groups) will be played Saturday & Sunday
Singles (0–24) will be played Monday & Tuesday

Divisions: Handicap divisions will be made according to entries. This decision will be based on providing full tournament play for all competitors.

Catering: Morning and afternoon teas, lunches available.

Conditions:

1. Entry Fee \$20.00 per player for singles and \$12.50 per player for doubles.
2. The method of play for each event will be determined by the number of entries.
3. No event if less than 6 entries.
4. Play starts at 8:30am each day.
5. 2½ hour time limits, plus Regulation 8.
6. Players may practice on the lawns for up to 10 mins before each day's play.
7. Double banking when necessary.
8. Hoops will be 3¹¹/₁₆ inches.

Dawson Balls

Wellington Croquet Association

Golf Croquet Handicap Singles**Thursday 7th and Friday 8th November 2019****at Plimmerton Croquet Club****Manager:** Sue Dewsnap, Ph 236 7445, 027 279 3379

Email : snaps@opal.net.nz

Entries: On official form and with fees

(cheques payable to Wellington Croquet Assn.)

to the Manager by **Wednesday 30th October 2019**

Internet Payment: 03 0543 0209978 00 ('GCHcap' as Reference)

Game Length: 13-point games, time limits may apply**Catering:** Morning and afternoon tea**Conditions:** See below**Veterans'****Association Croquet****Advanced Handicap Singles****Monday 9th to Thursday 12th March 2020****at Petone Central & Plimmerton Croquet Clubs****Managers:** **Petone:** Bruce Manuge, 7 Willis Grove, Wainuiomata, Lower Hutt 5014.

Ph: (04) 564 4682

Email: bruce.manuge@xtra.co.nz

Plimmerton: Carolyn Rait, 021 121 0218,

carolyn.rait@gmail.com

Entries: Open to all over 60 years. Entrants may choose either venue and must specify that venue on their entry forms. Entries, on official form and with fees (cheques payable to Wellington Croquet Assn.), to the Manager, Bruce Manuge by **Friday 28th February 2020**
Internet Payment: 03 0543 0209978 00 ('Vets' as Reference)**Time Limit:** 3-hour time limit, plus Regulation 8. Maximum of 2 rounds per day**Catering:** Petone, full catering; Plimmerton, morning and afternoon teas**Conditions:**

1. Entry Fee is \$20.00 per player for each event.
 2. The method of play for each event will be determined by the number of entries.
 3. No event if less than 6 entries.
 4. Play starts at 8:30am for all Tournaments except the Veterans' which will start at 9:30am.
 5. Players may practice on the lawns for up to 10 minutes before each day's play.
- Double banking when necessary.

Waikanae Croquet Club

The Waikanae Capital City Ford/Mazda Golf Croquet Open Doubles and Singles Saturday 5th and Sunday 6th October 2019

- Manager:** Jennifer Komar, 6B Alexander Place, Otaki 5512
Ph: (06) 364 5400 Email: j.komar44@gmail.com
Mobile: 027 726 4671
- Entry Fee:** \$20 per event which includes refreshments.
Limited entries. Good cash prizes to be won. Entrants must
provide email address, phone number and handicap with entries.
- Entries:** Close 1st October 2019
- Method of play:** Method of play for each event will be determined by the number of
entries received.

Waikanae Association Open Singles

Saturday 16th and Sunday 17th November 2019

Park Avenue Waikanae (5 Courts)

Ranking Event

- Manager:** Derek Cavanagh 36 Kohekohe Rd, Waikanae
Ph (04) 905 3823 Email: brenderek2@gmail.com
Mobile : 021 08642820
- Entries:** Entry fee \$30.00, includes refreshments
First 16 entries accepted
Please include your email address and other contact details
- Entries Close** Tuesday 12th November 2019
- Programme:** 8.30am starting time
2.5-hour games plus Regulation 8
Hoop settings will be 3¹¹/₁₆"

Waikanae Croquet Club

4+ Championship

Saturday 25th and Sunday 26th January 2020

- Entry Fee:** \$30.00 includes refreshments. Lunches available.
First 16 applicants accepted. Please include email address.
- Entries close:** Tuesday 21st January 2020
- Manager:** Yvonne Fraser, 21 Rosebank Grove, Waikanae 5036
Ph: (04) 293 7416 Email: yfraser98@gmail.com
Mobile: 027 250 0758

The Waikanae Health Golf Croquet Open Doubles and Singles

Saturday 15th and Sunday 16th February 2020

- Entry Fee:** \$20.00 per event includes refreshments.
Limited entries.
Doubles will be held on the Saturday and singles on Sunday.
Entrants must provide email address, contact phone number and handicap with entries.
Cash prizes
- Entries close:** Tuesday 11th February 2020
Method of Play for each event will be determined by the number of entries received.
- Manager:** Jennifer Komar, 6B Alexander Place, Otaki 5512
Ph: (06) 364 5400 Email: j.komar44@gmail.com

**All events - Dawson balls
Hoops 3^{11/16}"**

Waimarie Hutt Valley Croquet Club

The Shona McFarlane Waimarie Hutt Valley Golf Croquet Open Singles

Saturday 30th November 2019

110A Reynolds Street, Taita, Lower Hutt

- Entry Fee:** \$20.00 - which includes morning and afternoon teas. Lunches can be ordered
- Entries:** The first 16 entries received and confirmed by email accepted. Double banking may be necessary. Prize money of \$200 courtesy of Shona McFarlane Retirement Village
- Entries to:** Trevor Ballantine, 15 Sherwood Street, Lower Hutt 5010
Ph: (04) 569 7756 Email: tdballant@gmail.com
Entrants must provide email address, phone numbers and handicap with entries.
- Entries close:** 5:00pm Thursday 21st November 2019
- Method of Play:** The method of play will be determined after the entries have been accepted, and will aim to ensure that each competitor can have a full day's play
- Manager:** Trevor Ballantine

3¹/₁₆" hoops
Dawson Balls

The Shona McFarlane Waimarie Hutt Valley Association Croquet Open Singles

Saturday 28th and Sunday 29th March 2020

110A Reynolds Street, Taita, Lower Hutt

- Entry Fee:** \$30.00 - which includes morning and afternoon teas. Lunches can be ordered
- Entries:** The first 16 entries received, and confirmed by email will be accepted. Prize money of \$200 courtesy of Shona McFarlane Retirement Village
- Entries to:** Sue Lea, 25 Poto Road, Normandale, Lower Hutt 5010
Ph: (04) 586 5500 Email: lenandsuelea@gmail.com
Entrants must provide email address, and phone numbers, and handicap with entries.
- Entries close:** 5:00pm Friday 20th March 2020
- Hoop Settings:** Hoops will be set to the diameter of the largest ball to be used on the court plus ¹/₁₆ inch, with an upwards tolerance of 0 and a downward tolerance of ¹/₃₂ inch.
- Manager:** Sue Lea

Dawson Balls
Ranking Event

AC
GC

Croquet West Coast

Annual Tournaments

West Coast Golf Croquet Open Saturday 16th and Sunday 17th November 2019

Hosted by the Rangimarie Croquet Club, Westport

1. Handicap Doubles: Saturday 16th November 2019. Open to all.
2. Handicap Singles: Sunday 17th November 2019. Open to all.

West Coast Association Croquet Open Saturday 7th and Sunday 8th March 2020

Hosted by the Makura Croquet Club, Greymouth

1. Handicap Singles: Open to all but recommended handicap range 4 and above
2. Open Singles: Open to all but recommended handicap range 3 & below.

Players may enter only one AC Singles event (Handicap or Open).

Conditions:

1. Minimum of 4 players per event.
2. Entries may be limited to 12 players per venue, first in basis.
3. Entries close with the manager 1 week prior to the start date. Payment due on the first day of the event.
4. All Singles event entries \$15 per player. All Doubles event entries \$10 per player
5. Players will be advised of the method of play, draws and event information by email after closing date.
6. All players must present their handicap cards prior to commencing play.
7. CNZ Tournament Conditions apply.

Information and entries:

Tournament Manager: Greg Bryant

Email: gregbryant@xtra.co.nz

Mobile: 027 481 8152

New Zealand Croquet Council Honours Board

Presidents

2015–19	Dr D. Annie Henry	1948–56	W.H. Kirk, Esq.
2011–15	Mrs S Roberts	1937–47	R.W. McCreath, Esq.
2007–11	Ms S.M Piper	1933–36	Capt. F.L. Hartnell
2003–07	Mrs Y.M Yeates	1932	Mrs A. Rhodes Williams
1999–03	C.E. Jones, QSM, JP	1930–31	Archdeacon Creed Meredith
1997–99	G.H. Young, Esq.	1928–29	A.G.F. Ross, Esq.
1993–97	Miss E.A. Thompson, QSM, JP	1927	J. Murray, Esq.
1988–93	R.J. Murfitt, Esq.	1926	R. Caughley, Esq.
1985–88	A.D.J. Heenan, Esq., OBE	1925	T.F. Chambers, Esq.
1980–84	The Rev. R.J. Elliott	1922–24	R. Caughley, Esq.
1975–79	Mrs L.M. Hight	1921	Dr Edgar Whitaker
1963–74	Mrs G.R. Peake	1920	E.J. Ross, Esq.
1957–62	Mrs A.G. Rawlinson		

Past Life Members

2010	0	Mr C.E. Jones, QSM, JP. Rangimarie Croquet Club, West Coast
1997	2	Mrs H.C. Wills, OBE, Hawera & Park Croquet Club, Hawera
1994	3	Mrs Jean Corry, Takapuna Croquet Club, Auckland
1991	-2½	Mrs L.M. Hight, Morrinsville Croquet Club, Thames Valley
1990	-4	Mr A.D.J. Heenan, OBE, Waimarie Croquet Club, Wellington
1976	1½	Mrs G.R. Peake, Punga Croquet Club, Otago
1965	-1½	Mrs W.H. Kirk, St. James Croquet Club, Canterbury
1965	scr	Mrs A.G. Rawlinson, Methven Croquet Club, Sth. Canterbury
1964	-1½	Mr W.H. Kirk, St. James Croquet Club, Canterbury
1955	6	Mrs W.S. Austin, Kelburn Croquet Club, Wellington
1952	-4	Mr A.G.F. Ross, Hastings Croquet Club, Hawke's Bay
1948	-½	Mr R.W. McCreath, Gore Croquet Club, Southland
1932	scr	Archdeacon Creed Meredith, Wanganui Croquet Club
1932	-1	Dr Edgar Whitaker, Manawatu Croquet Club, Palmerston North

NZ 1990 Commemoration Medal for Services to Sport — A.D.J. Heenan, OBE

First President World Croquet Federation – 1989–1994 — A.D.J. Heenan, OBE

Current Life Members

2012	4 / 1	Mr Gordon Smith, Rose Gardens & United Croquet Clubs, Manawatu/Canterbury
2000	-3.5	Mr John Prince MNZM, Rangatira, Manawatu-Wanganui & United Croquet Club, Christchurch
2000	-3	Dr Graeme Roberts, Kelburn Croquet Club, Wellington
1997	-3	Mr R. Murfitt, United Croquet Club, Christchurch

International Trophies

The winners below are also shown in **bold** type in records

MACROBERTSON SHIELD presented by Sir MacPherson Robertson

Winners:

2017	Australia	1979	New Zealand
2014	New Zealand	1974	Great Britain
2010	Great Britain	1969	Great Britain
2006	Great Britain	1963	England
2003	Great Britain	1956	England
2000	Great Britain	1950	New Zealand
1996	Great Britain	1937	England
1993*	Great Britain & Ireland	1935	Australia
1990	Great Britain & Ireland	1930	Australia
1986	New Zealand	1928	Australia
1982	Great Britain	1925	England

* United States of America admitted to MacRobertson Contest

- 2017 3rd World Teams Championship played in USA. Tier One played between England, **Australia**, New Zealand and the United States of America, played in USA. New Zealand Team: J. Clarke (Captain), P. Chapman, T. Garrison, A. Hakes, J. Hogan, C. Shilling, H. Tahirangi, J. Coutts (Manager)
- 2014 2nd World Teams Championship played in New Zealand. Tier One played between England, Australia, **New Zealand** and the United States of America, played in New Zealand. New Zealand Team: A.J Westerby (Captain), G.D. Bryant, P.J. Chapman, C.D. Clarke, J.C. Clarke, T.A. Garrison. P.J. Skinley & M.G. Wright (Reserves). J.C. Coutts (Manager)
- 2010 1st World Teams Championship played in England. Tier One played between **Great Britain**, Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America played in England. New Zealand Team: A. Westerby (Captain), P. Chapman, P.J. Skinley, Mrs J. Clarke, G. Bryant, M.G. Wright. C.E. Jones (Manager), non-travelling reserve: P. Drew
- 2006 Quadrangular contest between **Great Britain**, Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America – played in Australia.
New Zealand Team: A. Westerby, G. Bryant, S. Davis, R. Lowe, P. Chapman, B. Wislang, C.E. Jones (Manager and non-playing Captain), R.V. Jackson§, P.J. Skinley*
- 2003 Quadrangular contest between **Great Britain**, Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America – played in USA.
New Zealand Team: T. Garrison (Captain), G. Bryant, D. Bullock, P. Parkinson, J. Prince, B. Wislang, C.E. Jones (Manager), R.V. Jackson§
- 2000 Quadrangular contest between **Great Britain**, Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America – played in New Zealand.
New Zealand Team: Dr S.Jones (Captain), R. Baker, R.V. Jackson, T. Garrison, J.G. Prince, P.J. Skinley, B. Wislang, C.E. Jones (Manager)
- 1996 Quadrangular contest between **Great Britain**, Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America – played in England.
New Zealand Team: J.G.Prince (Non Playing Captain and Manager), R. Baker, A. Johnson, S. Jones, P.J. Skinley, A.J. Stephens, B. Wislang

- 1993 Quadrangular contest between **Great Britain/Ireland**, Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America – played in Australia.
New Zealand Team: G.W. Beale (Captain), R. Baker, G. Bryant, R.V. Jackson, Dr S. Jones, P.J. Skinley, J.K. Hogan*, R.J. Murfitt (Manager)
- 1990 Triangular contest between **Great Britain/Ireland**, Australia & New Zealand – played in New Zealand.
New Zealand Team: J.G. Prince (Captain), G.W. Beale, J.K. Hogan, R.V. Jackson, Dr S. Jones, R.J. Murfitt, P.J. Skinley
- 1986 Triangular contest between Great Britain, Australia and **New Zealand** – played in England.
New Zealand Team: J.G. Prince (Captain), G.W. Beale, J.K. Hogan, R.V. Jackson, R.J. Murfitt, P.J. Skinley, A.D.J. Heenan OBE (Manager/Player).
- 1982 Triangular contest between **Great Britain**, Australia and New Zealand – played in Australia.
New Zealand Team: J.G. Prince (Captain), R.J. Clarke, J.K. Hogan, R.J. Murfitt (Player-Manager), P.J. Skinley, Dr G.J. Roberts, R.V. Jackson*
- 1979 Triangular contest between Great Britain, Australia and **New Zealand**.
New Zealand Team: J.G. Prince (Captain), A.M. Anderson, J.K. Hogan, R.V. Jackson, R.J. Murfitt, P.J. Skinley, Mrs A.G. Rawlinson (Manager)
- 1974 Triangular contest between **Great Britain**, Australia and New Zealand – played in England.
New Zealand Team: C.E. Anderson (Captain), A.M. Anderson, R.V. Jackson, R.J. Murfitt, J.G. Prince, G.D. Rowling, Mrs A.G. Rawlinson (Manager)
- 1969 Triangular contest between **Great Britain**, Australia and New Zealand – played in Australia.
New Zealand Team: J.G. Prince (Captain), Mrs B.A. Jarden, G.D. Rowling, Mrs L.M. Hight, J.W. McNab, Mrs K. Woollett, K. Woollett, H.C. Ford (Manager).
D.W. Curtis§ and A.G.F. Ross§
- 1963 Triangular contests between **England**, Australia and New Zealand – played in New Zealand.
New Zealand Team: H.C. Ford (Captain), A.G.F. Ross, Mrs B.A. Jarden, Mrs L. Middlemiss, Mrs W.L. Martin, L. Middlemiss, A.J. Stephens, R. Browne, J.G. Prince, F. Gurnsey* and A.D.J. Heenan (Captain)*
- 1956 New Zealand v **England** played in England.
New Zealand Team: A.G.F. Ross (Captain), G.D. Rowling, C. Watkins, Mrs W.H. Kirk, Mrs McKenzie-Smart, Mrs C. Watkins, Miss I Wainwright, W.H. Kirk (Manager)
- 1950 England brought the shield to **New Zealand** – played at Auckland, Lower Hutt and Dunedin.
New Zealand Team: A.G.F. Ross (Captain), A.D.J. Heenan, Miss M. Claughton, C. Watkins, F.C. Bryan, Mrs W.H. Kirk
- 1940 Although the Triangular contest was announced to be held in New Zealand as part of this country's Centennial celebrations it was cancelled. The following team had been selected and its members were individually awarded the Centennial Gold Badge.
A.G.F. Ross (Captain), C.F. Bryan, Mrs G. McLeod, H.A. Penn, J. Tannock, Mrs C. Watkins
- 1935 Triangular contest between England, **Australia** and New Zealand – played at Melbourne.
New Zealand Team: Capt. F.L. Hartnell (Captain-Manager), H.P. Stratton, Mrs W.E. Caldwell, Mrs W.N. Corbet
- 1930 New Zealand v **Australia** – played at Melbourne.
New Zealand Team: A.G.F. Ross (Captain), Archdeacon Creed Meredith, H.P. Stratton, Mrs C. Watkins, Mrs E.A. Smith, Mrs W. Cole

* Selected but did not play

§ Selected but unavailable

Openshaw Trophy presented by David Openshaw

Winners:

- 2016 New Zealand 2012 Egypt
- 2016 New Zealand 2nd World Teams Championship played in England. Tier One played between England, Egypt, **New Zealand**, Ireland, Sweden, South Africa, Wales and the United States of America, played in England. New Zealand Team: C. Clarke (Captain), J. Clarke, D. Dixon, P. Drew. M. Crashley (Manager)
- 2012 1st World Teams Championship played in South Africa. Tier One played between **Egypt**, South Africa, Sweden, Ireland, England, Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America, played in South Africa. New Zealand Team: D. Dixon (Captain), M. Crashley, P. Drew, H. McIntosh. J. Coutts (Manager)

THE CAMDEN PARK TROPHY

TRANS-TASMAN OPEN ASSOCIATION CROQUET TESTS

- 2018 New Zealand vs **Australia** played at Wynnum Croquet Club, Queensland, Australia. New Zealand Team: Greg Bryant (Captain), Chris Shilling, Aiken Hakes, Joshua Freeth, Jenny Clarke, Nina Mayard-Husson, Alison Robinson, Pamela Fisher. Manager: Steve Wardle.
- 2013 New Zealand vs **Australia** played at Nelson Hinemoa Croquet Club, Nelson, NZ. New Zealand Team: Aaron Westerby (Captain), Harps Tahurangi, David Wickham, Michael Wright, Jenny Clarke, Jane McIntyre, Alison Robinson, Laura Whittaker. Manager: Jarrod Coutts.
- 2011 New Zealand vs **Australia** played at Cairnlea, Victoria, Australia. New Zealand Team: Greg Bryant, Paddy Chapman, Paul Skinley, Toby Garrison, Jenny Clarke (Captain), Nina Mayard-Husson, Pamela Fisher, Marion McInnes. Reserves: Phillip Drew, Alison Robinson. Manager: Gordon Smith.
- 2009 **New Zealand** v Australia played at Palmerston North, New Zealand. New Zealand Team: Greg Bryant, Paddy Chapman, Paul Skinley, Aaron Westerby, Jenny Clarke (Captain), Pamela Fisher, Sue Lea, Nina Mayard-Husson, Reserves: Michael Wright, Jane McIntyre. Manager: Charles Jones. Coach: Kevin Fellows
- 2006 **New Zealand** v Australia played at Melbourne, Australia. New Zealand Team: Greg Bryant, Paddy Chapman, Sue Hoddy, Sue Lea, Jane McIntyre, Peter Parkinson, John Versey, Jenny Williams; Non-travelling reserves: Alison Wall, Michael Wright; Charles Jones (Manager and non-playing captain); Kevin Fellows (Coach)
- 2004 **New Zealand** v Australia played at Kapiti Coast, New Zealand. New Zealand Team: Bob Jackson, Greg Bryant, Aaron Westerby, Robert Lowe, Sue Lea, Madeline Hadwin, Jenny Williams, Sue Hoddy, Charles Jones (Manager and non-playing captain)
- 2001 **New Zealand** v Australia played at Brisbane, Australia. New Zealand Team: Graham Beale (Captain), Bob Jackson, Brian Wislang, Toby Garrison, Pat Jones, Sue Lea, Sue Hoddy, Madeline Hadwin, Charles Jones (Manager)
- 1999 **New Zealand** v Australia played at Wanganui, New Zealand. New Zealand Team: S. Jones (Captain), R. Baker, Mrs D. Cooke, S. Davis, T. Garrison, R.V. Jackson, Mrs M. Hadwin, Mrs S. Hoddy, Mrs P. Jones, Ms J. McIntyre, K. Fellows (Manager)
- 1995 **New Zealand** v Australia played at Newcastle, Australia. New Zealand Team: A.J. Stephens (Captain), R. Baker, S. Davis, A. Johnson, S. Jones, A. Westerby, C. Jones (Manager)

- 1994 **New Zealand** v Australia played at Christchurch, New Zealand.
New Zealand Team: P.J. Skinley (Captain), R. Baker, S. Davis, J. Hogan, S. Jones, A. Westerby, R. Murfitt (Manager)
- 1991 New Zealand v **Australia** (Inaugural Test) played at Perth, Australia.
New Zealand Team: P. Skinley (Captain), G. Beale, I. Dumergue, P. Gleeson, Miss K. Walker, B. Wislang, R. Murfitt (Manager)

TRANS-TASMAN GOLF CROQUET TEST SERIES

Played for the Croquet New Zealand Golf Croquet Trans-Tasman Cup
(Donated by Phillip Drew)

- 2019 **New Zealand** vs Australia played at Cairnlea, Victoria, Australia.
New Zealand Team: Felix Webby (Captain), Duncan Dixon, George Coulter, Edmund Fordyce, Dallas Cooke, Eleanor Ross, Sonya Sedgwick, Helen Reeves.
Phillip Drew (Manager).
- 2015 **New Zealand** vs Australia played at Nelson Hinemoa Croquet Club, Nelson, NZ
New Zealand Team: Phillip Drew (Captain), Duncan Dixon, Chris Clarke, Jared Keeman, Dallas Cooke, Erica Stephens, Jenny Clarke, Phyllis Young.
John Christie (Manager).

TRANS-TASMAN WOMEN'S CHALLENGE

Trophy presented by Dr Val Payne, President Australian Croquet Council and Mr A.D.J. Heenan, OBE, President New Zealand Croquet Council

- 1997 Contest between New Zealand and **Australia** – played in Australia at the Noosa Croquet Club, Queensland. New Zealand Team: Mrs P. Young (Captain), Mrs D. Cooke, Mrs P. Jones, Miss J. McIntyre, Mrs C. Stephens, Ms S. Stephens, Mrs A. Guy (Manager)
- 1994 Contest between New Zealand and **Australia** – played in New Zealand at the Kelburn Croquet Club, Wellington. New Zealand Team: Mrs M. Hadwin (Captain), Mrs S. Hoddy, Mrs C. Stephens, Miss K. Walker, Mrs P. Young, Miss J. McIntyre
- 1992 Contest between **Australia** and New Zealand – played in Australia at the S.A.C.A. Headquarters – Parkside, Adelaide. New Zealand Team: Mrs M. Hadwin (Captain), Mrs S. Wiggins (Vice-Captain), Dr J. Bradbury, Mrs P. Fellows, Ms K. Walker, Mrs P. Young, Mr R.J. Murfitt (Manager)
- 1990 Contest between Australia and **New Zealand** – played in New Zealand at the Wanganui Croquet Club, Wanganui. New Zealand Team: Mrs M. Hadwin (Captain), Mrs B. Boyes, Mrs P. Fellows, Miss K. Walker, Mrs S. Wiggins, Mrs P. Young
- 1988 Contest between **Australia** and New Zealand – played in Tasmania at Sandy Bay Croquet Club, Hobart. New Zealand Team: Mrs M. Hadwin (Captain), Mrs B. Boyes, Mrs M. Jackson, Mrs S. Johnston, Mrs P. McKay, Mrs S. Wiggins, Mrs E. Baker (Manager)

Representative Matches

- 1996 **New Zealand** v Wales – played at Dyffryn, Wales. New Zealand Team: R. Baker, A. Johnson, Dr S. Jones, P.J. Skinley, A.J. Stephens. B. Wislang
- 1993 **New Zealand** v Victoria – played at Melbourne, Australia. New Zealand Team: G.W. Beale (Captain), R. Baker, G. Bryant, R.V. Jackson, Dr S. Jones, P.J. Skinley

- 1990 New Zealand v **Great Britain/Ireland** – played at Hamilton, New Zealand. New Zealand Team: Mrs M. Hadwin (Captain), B. Baker, P. Harding, Dr S. Jones, Dr G.J. Roberts, A.J. Stephens
 New Zealand v **Great Britain/Ireland** – played at Napier, New Zealand. New Zealand Team: Dr G.J. Roberts (Captain), G. Bryant, I.D. Dumergue, P. Gleeson, Dr S. Jones, A. Westerby
 New Zealand v **Australia** – played at Hawera, New Zealand. New Zealand Team: Mrs M. Hadwin (Captain), A. Baker, P.S. Batchelor, B. Elkis, Dr S.K. Fellows, S. Smith
 New Zealand v **Australia** – played at Nelson, New Zealand. New Zealand Team: Mrs W.R.D. Wiggins (Captain), G. Bryant, P.D. Couch, I.D. Dumergue, P. Gleeson, B.A. Wislang
- 1986 New Zealand v **London Clubs** – played at Roehampton, England. New Zealand Team: J.G. Prince (Captain), G.W. Beale, A.D.J. Heenan, J.K. Hogan, R.J. Murfitt, P.J. Skinley
- 1982 **New Zealand** v Queensland – played at Brisbane, Australia. New Zealand Team: J.G. Prince (Captain), R.J. Clarke, J.K. Hogan, R.J. Murfitt, J. Skinley, Dr G.J. Roberts
New Zealand v England – played at Southport, England. New Zealand Team: J.G. Prince (Captain), G.W. Beale, J.K. Hogan, R.V. Jackson, R.J. Murfitt, J. Skinley
- 1979 New Zealand v **Great Britain** – played at Dunedin, New Zealand. New Zealand Team: D.J. Bulloch (Captain), W.R. Bulloch, Miss S. Grigg, C.E. Jones, J.W. McNab, K. Woollett
 New Zealand v **Australia** – played at Wellington, New Zealand. New Zealand Team: R.J. Clarke (Captain), C.E. Anderson, Mrs V. Boyes, Mrs R.A. Johnstone, Mrs J.N. Ward, J. Wardle
- 1974 **New Zealand** v Scotland – played at Gleneagles, Perthshire. New Zealand Team: C.E. Anderson (Captain), A.M. Anderson, R.V. Jackson, R.J. Murfitt, J.G. Prince, G.D. Rowling, Mrs A.G. Rawlinson (Manager)
- 1969 **New Zealand** v New South Wales – played at Sydney. New Zealand Team: J.G. Prince, K. Woollett, G.D. Rowling, Mrs K. Woollett, Mrs B.A. Jarden, Mrs L.M. Hight, J.W. McNab, H.C. Ford
 New Zealand v **Great Britain** – played at Sydney. New Zealand Team: Mrs B.A. Jarden, K. Woollett, H.C. Ford, J.W. McNab, Mrs L.M. Hight, Mrs K. Woollett
New Zealand v Great Britain – played at Brisbane. New Zealand Team: J.G. Prince, G.D. Rowling, Mrs B.A. Jarden, K. Woollett, Mrs K. Woollett, Mrs L.M. Hight, J.W. McNab
New Zealand v Queensland – played at Brisbane. New Zealand Team: J.G. Prince, Mrs B.A. Jarden, G.D. Rowling, K. Woollett, Mrs K. Woollett, Mrs L.M. Hight, H.C. Ford, J.W. McNab
- 1963 **Australia** v South Island – played at Timaru. South Island Team: Mrs A.G. Rawlinson (Captain), P.A. Rudolph, O. Andersen, E. Trainor, Mrs E. Todd, Mrs H. Dempsey, Mrs C. McHerron, Mrs J.W. Biddle
England v South Island – played at Nelson. South Island Team: Mrs A.G. Rawlinson (Captain), P.A. Rudolph, G.D. Rowling, E. Trainor, Mrs E. Todd, Mrs C. McHerron, Mrs J.W. Biddle, Mrs H. Dempsey
Australia v North Island – played at Wanganui. North Island Team: Mrs L.M. Hight (Captain), Mrs H. Purdy, T. Regan, Mrs R.H. Browne, R. Browne, J.G. Prince, J. Tucker, M. Reitchesen
England v North Island – played at Rotorua. North Island Team: Mrs L.M. Hight (Captain), Mrs H. Purdy, J. Tucker, M. Reitchesen, T. Regan, Mrs R.H. Browne
- 1956 **New Zealand** v Sth England – played in England (at Eastbourne).
 New Zealand Team: A.G.F. Ross (Captain), G.D. Rowling, Miss I. Wainwright, Mrs W.H. Kirk, Mrs G.W. Rowling

- 1928 **England** v North Island – played at Wanganui. North Island Team: R. Caughley, Archdeacon Creed Meredith, H. Murray, H. Penn, H. Stratton, Mrs C. Watkins
England v South Island – played at Christchurch. South Island Team: T.F. Chambers, S. McCullough, A.G.F. Ross (Captain), H.J. Williams
England v New Zealand – played at Palmerston North. New Zealand Team: A.G.F. Ross (Captain), R. Caughley, H. Stratton, Archdeacon Creed Meredith

Australian Tasmania v New Zealand Goodwill Trophy

(Presented by BNZ Travel Ltd)

- 1985 New Zealand

New Zealand Players who have Won Major Events Overseas

World Croquet Federation

- 2019 Dr Jenny Clarke – Bronze Medal, Women’s World Gold Croquet Championship
 2018 Paddy Chapman – Gold Medal, World Association Croquet Championship
 2017 Felix Webby – Bronze Medal, World Golf Croquet Championship
 2017 Felix Webby – Gold Medal, World U21 Golf Croquet Championship
 2017 George Coulter – Silver Medal, World U21 Golf Croquet Championship
 2017 Joshua Freeth – Bronze Medal, World U21 Golf Croquet Championship
 2015 Joshua Freeth – Gold Medal, World U21 Golf Croquet Championship
 2015 Chris Clarke – Bronze medal World Golf Croquet Championship
 2015 Felix Webby – Bronze medal World U21 Golf Croquet Championship
 2014 Dr Jenny Clarke – Silver medal Women’s Golf Croquet Championship
 2013 Paddy Chapman – Silver medal World Association Croquet Championship
 2012 Dr Jenny Clarke – Gold medal Women’s World Association Croquet Championship
 2011 Dr Jenny Clarke – Silver medal Women’s World Golf Croquet Championship
 2011 Hamish McIntosh – Bronze medal World Golf Croquet Championship
 2009 Duncan Dixon – Gold Medal, World U21 Golf Croquet Championship
 2009 Dr Jenny Clarke – Bronze medal Women’s World Golf Croquet Championship
 2008 Aaron Westerby – Bronze medal, World Association Croquet Championship
 2007 Dr Jenny Williams – Bronze medal, Women’s World Golf Croquet Championship
 2004 Dennis Bulloch – Runner-up, World Golf Croquet Championship
 2002 Toby Garrison – Silver medal World Association Croquet Championship
 1989 J.K.Hogan – Winner, World Championship Singles

Sonoma-Cutrer World Championship

- 1996 A. Westerby 1989 Dr S. Jones

Silver Medalists (Block Winners)

- 1997 A.J. Stephens 1992 R.V. Jackson
 1996 S. Davis 1992 A. Westerby
 1995 R. Baker 1990 Dr S. Jones
 1994 A. Westerby 1989 Dr S. Jones
 1993 J.G. Prince 1987 J.G. Prince

Australian Championship Singles

2010	Dr J.C. Clarke	1986	R.V. Jackson
1996	R.V. Jackson		

Australian Doubles Championship

2009 (Aust)	P. Chapman & M. Morgan	2007	P. Chapman & G. Bryant
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Australian Men's Championship

2010	P. Chapman	1986	R.V. Jackson
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Australian Women's Championship

1988	Mrs M. Hadwin
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Australian Gold Medal

2010	P. Chapman
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The Croquet Association (England) Open Championship Singles

1989	J.K. Hogan	1954	A.G.F. Ross
1986	J.K. Hogan		

The Croquet Association (England) President's Cup

2015-16	Paddy Chapman	1954	Mrs W.H. Kirk
2014-15	Paddy Chapman	1954	Mrs C.A. Watkins
1993	A. Westerby	1954	G.D. Rowling
1981	R.J. Murfitt	1954	A.G.F. Ross
1975	D.J. Bulloch	1949	A.D.J. Heenan
1974	R.J. Murfitt	1914	K.H. Izard
1970	Mrs B.A. Jarden	1912	K.H. Izard
1956	Miss I. Wainwright	1908	K.H. Izard
1956	A.G.F. Ross		

The Croquet Association (England) Open Championship Doubles

1989	J.K. Hogan & R.V. Jackson	1974	G.D. Rowling & J.G. Prince
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The Croquet Association (England) Mixed Championship Doubles

2017	Jenny Clarke & Chris Clarke	1956	G.D. Rowling & Mrs G. Mckenzie-Smart
2007	Jenny Williams & Chris Clarke (Eng)	1949	A.D.J. Heenan & Mrs E. Kingsford (Eng)
2005	Jenny Williams & David Maugham		

The Croquet Association (England) Women's Championship

2019	Jenny Clarke	1982	Mrs W.R.D. Wiggins
2017	Jenny Clarke	1972	Mrs B.A. Jarden
2005	Jenny Williams	1970	Mrs B.A. Jarden
2002	Jenny Williams	1956	Mrs W.H. Kirk
1986	Mrs W.R.D. Wiggins	1950	Miss M. Claughton
1983	Mrs W.R.D. Wiggins		

The Croquet Association (England) Ladies' Field Cup (Best Eight Ladies)

1985	Mrs W.R.D. Wiggins (winner)	1956	Mrs W.H. Kirk
1984	Mrs W.R.D. Wiggins (winner)	1956	Mrs G. McKenzie-Smart
1982	Mrs W.R.D. Wiggins (winner)	1956	Mrs C.A. Watkins
1972	Mrs B.A. Jarden (winner)	1956	Miss I. Wainwright
1970	Mrs B.A. Jarden (winner)		

The Croquet Association (England) Silver Medalists

2002	J. Williams	1974	J.G. Prince
1996	R. Baker	1974	A.M. Anderson
1993	A. Westerby	1970	Mrs B.A. Jarden
1986	R.V. Jackson	1956	W.H. Kirk
1986	J.K. Hogan	1956	Mrs C. Watkins
1983	Mrs W.R.D. Wiggins	1956	G.D. Rowling
1981	R.J. Murfitt	1954	A.G.F. Ross
1981	Dr G.J. Roberts	1906	K.H. IZARD
1975	D J. Bulloch		

The Croquet Association (England) Veterans' Open Singles

1984	Mrs E. Managh
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Championship of Ireland

1993	A. Westerby	1956	W.H. Kirk – co-winner
1981	R.J. Murfitt	1956	P.D. Matthews – co-winner
1970	Mrs B.A. Jarden		

Swiss Open

2007 Jenny Williams

United States Croquet Association Open Championship Singles

1994 A.J. Stephens

United States Croquet Association Open Championship Doubles1994 A.J. Stephens &
Dr W. Berne (USA)**Canberra Australian Day Tournament***

1989 Mrs M. Hadwin 1988 J.K. Hogan

*Selected to play by invitation.

Scottish Open

2012 P.J. Chapman

N.Z. University Blues Award

2009	P Drew	1997	S. Davis
2009	A. Hakes	1996	R. Baker
2000	R. Baker		

New Zealand Open Championships

The winner to receive the cup presented by J.W. Lill, and the New Zealand Gold Medal presented by A.G.F. Ross for competition during the 1930 New Zealand Test Selection and won outright by Mrs C. Watkins. The runner-up to receive the John Prince Trophy presented in 1987 by A.D.J. Heenan, OBE.

Year	NZ Open Winner	Runner-up
2019	G. Bryant	J. Freeth
2018	E. Wilson (Aust)	S. Mulliner (G.B.)
2017	A. Hakes	G. Bryant
2016	G. Bryant	P. Skinley
2015	I. Dumergue (Aust)	G. Bryant
2014	G. Bryant	J. Clarke
2013	T. Garrison	A. Westerby
2012	G. Bryant	T. Garrison
2011	G. Bryant	R. Fletcher (Aust)
2010	P. Chapman	S. Mulliner (G.B.)
2009	S. Mulliner (G.B.)	K. Aiton (G.B.)
2008	R. Beijderwellen (NED)	R.I. Fulford (G.B.)
2007	C. Clarke (G.B.)	A.J. Reid
2006	R.I. Fulford (G.B.)	P.J. Skinley
2005	R.I. Fulford (G.B.)	R. McInerney (IRE)
2004	D.J. Bulloch	A.J. Stephens
2003	R.V. Jackson	D. Goacher (Eng)
2002	J. Prince	B. Wislang
2001	T. Garrison	R.V. Jackson
2000	R.I. Fulford (G.B.)	C. Clarke (G.B.)
1999	R.V. Jackson	S. Davis
1998	R.V. Jackson	A. Westerby
1997	R.V. Jackson	P.J. Skinley
1996	S. Jones	B. Wislang
1995	R.V. Jackson	R.I. Fulford (G.B.)
1994	A. Westerby	R.V. Jackson
1993	R.I. Fulford (G.B.)	R.V. Jackson
1992	R.V. Jackson	Dr S. Jones
1991	R.V. Jackson	J.K. Hogan
1990	J.K. Hogan	R.I. Fulford (G.B.)
1989	R.V. Jackson	J.G. Prince
1988	J.K. Hogan	R.V. Jackson
1987	J.G. Prince	R.V. Jackson
1986	J.K. Hogan	R.V. Jackson
1985	P.J. Skinley	J.K. Hogan
1984	R.V. Jackson	G.W. Beale
1983	R.V. Jackson	Mrs W.R.D. Wiggins
1982	R.V. Jackson	J.G. Prince
1980–81	P.J. Skinley	R.V. Jackson
1978–79	R.V. Jackson	J.K. Hogan
1976–77	J.G. Prince	R.V. Jackson
1975	R.V. Jackson	P.J. Skinley
1974	R.J. Murfitt	G.D. Rowling
1973	C. Anderson	G.D. Rowling
1972	R.J. Clarke	G.D. Rowling
1971	J.G. Prince	A.J. Stephens

Year	NZ Open Winner	Runner-up
1970	K. Woollett	C. Wadsworth
1969	J.G. Prince	C. Wadsworth
1968	J.G. Prince	D.W. Curtis
1967	J.G. Prince	Mrs J. Jarden
1966	Mrs J. Jarden	G.D. Rowling
1965	G.D. Rowling	Mrs J. Jarden
1964	A.D.J. Heenan	Mrs C.T. Wadsworth
1963	J.W.Solomon (Eng)	W. Ormerod (Eng)
1962	H.C. Ford	Mrs J. Jarden
1961	Mrs H. Purdy	Mrs J. Jarden
1960	A.J. Stephens	J. Tucker
1959	A.D.J. Heenan	C. Wadsworth
1958	A.D.J. Heenan	A.G.F. Ross
1957	F.C. Bryan	W.B.C. Paynter
1956	G.D. Rowling	Mrs C. Wadsworth
1955	Mrs H. O'Connell	Mrs H. Fenwick
1954	C.A. Watkins	Mrs C. Watkins
1953	A.G.F. Ross	C.A. Watkins
1952	Mrs C. Watkins	Miss I. Wainwright
1951	J. Solomon (Eng)	A.G.F. Ross
1950	A.G.F. Ross	W.H. Kirk
1949	A.G.F. Ross	Mrs C.A. Watkins
1948	A.D.J. Heenan	Miss M. Claughton
1947	C. La Roche	Miss M. Claughton
1946	A.D.J. Heenan	Lt-Col. W.S. Beamish
1945	C. La Roche	Mrs C. Watkins
1944	L. Col.W. Beamish	C. La Roche
1943	Not held	Not held
1942	Not held	Not held
1941	Mrs C. Watkins	Mrs G. Mcleod
1940	Mrs C. Watkins	A.E. Ogier
1939	A.G.F. Ross	J. Tannock
1938	Mrs C. Watkins	Mrs R.D. Gambrill
1937	A.J. Gibbs	F.C. Bryan
1936	A.J. Gibbs	Mrs W.C. Thompson
1935	Col. Du Pre (Eng)	A.G.F. Ross
1934	Capt. F.L. Hartnell	A.G.F. Ross
1933	H.P. Stratton	Mrs C. Watkins
1932	A.G.F. Ross	Mrs F.A. Tiffen
1931	H.J. Williams	Sir Francis Wemyss
1930	Mrs A. Jarvie	Mrs F.A. Tiffen
1929	A.G.F. Ross	Mrs A. Jarvie
1928	Col. Du Pre (Eng)	A.G.F. Ross
1927	A.G.F. Ross	Rev.C Creed Meredith
1925-26	A.G.F. Ross	Miss M. Hesketh
1924	A.G.F. Ross	Mrs F.A. Tiffen
1923	H.P. Stratton	A.G.F. Ross
1922	A.G.F. Ross	S. McCullough
1921	R. Caughley	P.A. Laurie
1920	Dr E. Whitaker	A.G.F. Ross
1916-19	Not held	Not held
1915	K.H. Iazard	A.G.F. Ross
1914	K.H. Iazard	P.A. Laurie

Year	NZ Open Winner	Runner-up
1913	K.H. Izard	T.E. Chambers

Heenan Plate

(Donated by Ashley Heenan)

(Played in conjunction with the New Zealand Open Championship Singles)

2019	J. Christie	1984	Mrs M. Hadwin
2018	J. Christie	1983	C.L. Johnston
2017	G. Fisher	1982	D.W. Curtis
2016	H. Tahurangi	1981	D.J. Bulloch
2015	H. Tahurangi	1980	K. Woollett
2014	C. Shilling	1979	D.J. Bulloch
2013	J. Hogan	1978	Miss S. Grigg
2012	D. Bulloch	1977	Miss J. Clarke
2011	K. Beard (Aust)	1976	R.J. Clarke
2010	R.V Jackson	1975	R.J. Murfitt
2009	M Fletcher (Aus)	1974	P.J. Skinley
2008	Dr G.J. Roberts	1973	Mrs B.A. Jarden
2007	G. Smith	1972	J.G. Prince
2006	D.J. Bulloch	1971	Mrs L.G. Middlemiss
2005	J. Versey	1969–70	Mrs B.A. Jarden
2004	P.J. Skinley	1968	J.W. McNab
2003	J. Versey	1967	G.D. Rowling
2002	H. Tahurangi	1966	Mrs L.M. Hight
2001	B. Baker	1965	Mrs E.M. Todd
2000	J. Riches (Aus.)	1964	Mrs R. Bugden
1999	P. Landrebe	1963	Mrs A.R. Griffith
1998	R. Lowe	1962	E. Trainor
1997	J. Guest (Eng.)	1961	Mrs A.M. Stephens
1996	D.J. Bulloch	1960	Mrs J.J. Nicholl
1995	J.G. Prince	1959	L.J. Mitchell
1994	A.J. Stephens	1958	C.T. Wadsworth
1993	Dr G.J. Roberts	1956–57	Mrs W.H. Kirk
1992	D.J. Bulloch	1955	Mrs G.B. Metcalfe
1991	C.J. Shilling	1954	C.T. Wadsworth
1990	P.J. Skinley	1953	Mrs R.J. Hogan
1989	Dr S.K. Fellows	1952	Mrs G. McLeod
1988	C.J. Shilling	1951	W.H. Kirk
1987	Dr G.J. Roberts	1950	C.A. Watkins
1986	R.J. Murfitt	1949	Mrs J. Lockett
1985	B.J. Wardle		

New Zealand Women's Championship

(Cup presented by Mrs G. Murray Aynsley)

2019	N. Mayard Husson	1966	Mrs B.A. Jarden
2018	N. Mayard Husson	1965	Mrs C.T. Wadsworth
2017	N. Mayard Husson	1963–64	Mrs B.A. Jarden
2016	P. Fisher	1962	Mrs L.G. Middlemiss
2015	Mrs A. Robinson	1961	Mrs B.A. Jarden
2014	Dr J Clarke	1960	Mrs C.T. Wadsworth
2013	Not played	1958–59	Mrs B.A. Jarden
2012	Dr J Clarke	1957	Mrs L.G. Middlemiss
2011	Dr J Clarke	1956	Mrs N.E. Mitchell
2010	Mrs P Fisher	1955	Mrs C.A. Watkins
2007–09	Not held	1954	Mrs F. Duckworth
2006	Mrs P. Fisher	1952–53	Miss I. Wainwright
2005	Not held	1951	Miss M. Claughton
2004	Mrs M. Hadwin	1950	Mrs W.H. Kirk
2003	Mrs M. Stutz	1948–49	Miss M. Claughton
2002	Mrs P. Norton	1947	Mrs C. Watkins
2001	Mrs P. Young	1946	Mrs G. McLeod
2000	Mrs P. Jones	1945	Miss J. Wainwright
1999	Miss J. McIntyre	1944	Mrs C. Watkins
1998	Mrs C. Stephens	1942–44	Not held
1997	Mrs D. Cooke	1941	Mrs C. Watkins
1996	Miss J. McIntyre	1940	Mrs A.S. Clark
1995	Mrs P. Jones	1939	Mrs G. McLeod
1994	Miss S. Stephens	1938	Mrs E.G. Anstis
1993	Mrs J. Hosking	1937	Mrs W.N. Corbet
1992	Mrs P.M. Fellows	1936	Mrs W.E. Caldow
1991	Ms C.M. Dawson (Aus.)	1935	Miss R. Skeet
1990	Miss D.A.S. Cornelius (Eng.)	1933–34	Mrs W.E. Caldow
1983–89	Mrs M. Hadwin	1932	Mrs H. Kibblewhite
1982	Mrs M. Ward	1931	Mrs C. Watkins
1980–81	Mrs R.A. Johnstone	1930	Mrs F.A. Tiffen
1979	Miss S. Grigg	1929	Mrs H. Kibblewhite
1978	Miss J. Clarke	1928	Miss D.D. Steele (Eng.)
1977	Mrs V. Boyes	1927	Mrs F.A. Tiffen
1976	Miss J. Clarke	1926	Mrs C. Watkin
1975	Miss S. Grigg	1925	Miss M. Hesketh
1974	Mrs K. Woollett	1924	Mrs C. Watkins
1973	Miss L.J. Middlemiss	1923	Miss M. Hesketh
1970–72	Mrs B.A. Jarden	1920–22	Mrs E.A. Johnson
1969	Mrs F. Dorman	1916–19	Not held
1968	Mrs L.M. Hight	1914–15	Miss L. Rutherford
1967	Mrs F. Dorman	1913	Mrs J.W. Lill

New Zealand Men's Championship

(Trophy presented by the Taranaki Association)

2019	D. Bulloch & J. Christie	1980	P.J. Skinley
2018	G. Bryant	1979	R.V. Jackson
2017	A. Hakes	1978	P.J. Skinley
2016	A. Hakes	1977	R.V. Jackson
2015	G. Bryant	1976	P. Adsett
2014	G. Bryant	1975	A.M. Anderson
2013	G. Bryant	1974	G.D. Rowling
2012	D Wickham	1973	J.W. McNab
2011	P. Skinley	1966–72	J.G. Prince
2010	R. Lowe	1965	G.D. Rowling
2009	A.J. Stephens	1963–64	J.G. Prince
2008	Not held	1962	L.G. Middlemiss
2007	Not held	1961	J. Tucker
2006	Bob Jackson	1960	A.J. Stephens
2005	Not held	1958–59	A.D.J. Heenan
2004	R.V. Jackson	1957	H.C. Ford
2003	J. Guest	1955–56	G.D. Rowling
2002	P. Parkinson	1954	C.A. Watkins
2001	R.V. Jackson	1952–53	A.G.F. Ross
2000	R.V. Jackson	1951	A.D.J. Heenan
1999	J.G. Prince	1950	C.A. Watkins
1998	J. Versey	1948–49	A.G.F. Ross
1997	R.V. Jackson	1947	C. La Roche
1996	P.J. Skinley	1946	A.D.J. Heenan
1995	R.V. Jackson	1945	F.C. Bryan
1994	A. Westerby	1944	C. La Roche
1993	R.V. Jackson	1942–43	Not held
1992	D.J. Bulloch	1940–41	F.C. Bryan
1989–91	J.K. Hogan	1939	H.A. Penn
1985–88	R.V. Jackson	1938	C. La Roche
1984	Dr G.J. Roberts	1937	A.G.F. Ross
1983	P.J. Skinley	1936	H.P. Statton
1982	Dr G.J. Roberts	1935	Col. Du Pre (Eng.)
1981	J.K. Hogan	1934	A.G.F. Ross

New Zealand Championship Doubles

(Shields presented by E.G. Rawnsley and N.H. Macfarlane)

2019	C. Clarke & J. Clarke	1964	A.D.J. Heenan and J.G. Prince
2018	C. Shilling & S. Murray (SCT)	1963	E.P.C. Cotter and J.W. Solomon (Eng.)
2017	A. Hakes & E. Fordyce	1962	Mrs W.L. Martin and T. Regan
2016	G. Bryant & F. Webby	1961	Mrs C. Watkins and J. Tucker
2015	C. Clarke & J. Clarke	1960	A.D.J. Heenan and A.J. Stephens
2014	C. Clarke & J. Clarke	1959	F. Gurnsey and Mrs W.L. Martin
2013	M. Avery & M. Wright	1958	M.B. Reckett (England) and A.D.J. Heenan
2012	C. Clarke and H. McIntosh	1957	Mrs N.E. Mitchell and Miss I. Wainwright
2011	C. Clarke and H. McIntosh	1956	Mrs B.A. Jarden and Miss M. Claughton
2010	A. Westerby and T. Garrison	1953-55	C.A. Watkins and Mrs C.A. Watkins
2009	I. Lines (G.B.) and Michael Wright	1952	A.G.F. Ross and Mrs L.M. Boyes
2008	R. Beijderwellen (NED) and R.I. Fulford (G.B.)	1951	H.O. Hicks and J.W. Solomon (Eng.)
2007	C. Clarke and J. Williams	1950	F.C. Bryan and Mrs L.Wood
2006	R.I. Fulford and C. Clarke	1948-49	H.C. Ford and Miss M. Claughton
2005	B. and L. Fleming	1947	C. La Roche and Mrs L. Wood
2004	P. Batchelor and R. Lowe	1946	F.C. Bryan and Mrs C. Watkins
2003	G. Beale and D. Wickham	1945	C. La Roche and Mrs L. Wood
2002	J. Prince and T. Walker	1944	C. La Roche and Mrs J. Brass
2001	T. Garrison and D. Bulloch	1942-43	Not held
2000	S. Mulliner & D. Openshaw (G.B.)	1941	A.J. Gibbs and Mrs A.S. Clark
1999	G. Beale and J. Prince	1940	J. Tannock and Mrs C. Watkins
1998	S. Jones and T. Garrison	1939	A.J. Gibbs and Mrs A.S. Clark
1997	P. Skinley and S. Jones	1938	F.L. Hartnell and Mrs A.H. Morgan
1996	R. Baker and G. Beale	1937	R.W. McCreath and Mrs W.N. Corbet
1995	P. Skinley and S. Jones	1936	A.G.F. Ross and Mrs C. Watkins
1994	G. Beale and R. Baker	1935	Mrs A.S. Clark and Mrs E.V. Tingey
1993	G. Bryant and J.G. Prince	1934	F.L. Hartnell and Mrs W.E. Caldow
1992	G. Bryant and J.G. Prince	1933	H.P. Stratton and Mrs F. Palmer
1991	J.K. Hogan and A. Westerby	1932	A.G.F. Ross and Mrs A.M.G. Hadfield
1990	R.V. Jackson and J.K. Hogan	1931	Mrs C. Watkins and Mrs F.A. Tiffen
1989	Dr S. Jones and A.J. Stephens	1929-30	Mrs R.D. Gambill and Mrs M. Pitcaithley
1985-88	R.V. Jackson and J.K. Hogan	1928	W. Du Pre and Miss D.D. Steel (Eng.)
1984	R.J. Clarke and Dr G.J. Roberts	1927	A.G.F. Ross and Mrs E.A. Johnson
1983	R.J. Murfitt and B. Wislang	1926	Mrs C. Watkins and Mrs F.A. Pitcaithley
1979-82	R.V. Jackson and J.K. Hogan		
1977-78	J.G. Prince and A.M. Anderson		
1976	R.J. Murfitt and D.J. Bulloch		
1975	J.G. Prince and R.J. Clarke		
1974	C.E. Anderson and A.M. Anderson		
1973	R.J. Clarke and R.V. Jackson		
1972	A.J. Stephens and R.J. Clarke		
1971	Mrs B.A. Jarden and G.D. Rowling		
1970	J.G. Prince and K. Woollett		
1969	Mrs B.A. Jarden and G.D. Rowling		
1967-68	Mrs B.A. Jarden and G.D. Rowling		
1965-66	Mrs B.A. Jarden and J.G. Prince		

1925	H.J. Williams and Mrs E.A. Johnson	1920	H.A. Penn and A.G.F. Ross
1924	H.P. Stratton and Mrs C. Watkins	1916–19	Not held
1923	J. Murray and Miss M. Hesketh	1915	H.A. Penn and A.G.F. Ross
1922	A.G.F. Ross and Mrs G. Murray Aynsley	1913–14	K.H. Izzard and Miss L. Rutherford
1921	R. Caughley and Mrs G.E. Richardson		

New Zealand Championship Mixed Doubles

(Trophies presented by Messrs W. and D. Bulloch)

2019	S. Jones & A. Robinson	1995	A. Westerby and Mrs T. Westerby
2018	J. Prince & L. McLay	1994	A. Westerby and Mrs T. Westerby
2017	S. Jones & A. Robinson	1993	D. Gaunt (Eng.) and Mrs J. Hosking
2016	P. Skinley & N. Mayard-Husson	1992	D.J. Bulloch and Mrs P.M. Fellows
2015	P. Skinley & N. Mayard-Husson	1991	D.J. Bulloch and Miss C.M. Dawson (Aus.)
2014	Dr J Clarke & A. Hakes	1990	J.K. Hogan and Miss D.A. Cornelius (Eng.)
2013	Not played	1989	R.V. Jackson and Mrs M. Jackson
2012	Dr J Clarke and G Bryant	1988	A.D.J. Heenan and Mrs C.A. Stephens
2011	Dr J. Clarke and G. Bryant	1987	R.V. Jackson and Mrs R.V. Jackson
2010	Mrs P. Fisher and M.Cawley	1986	Not held
2009	Not held	1985	Not held
2008	Not held	1984	P. Skinley and Mrs C. Ross
2007	Not held	1983	S. Wardle and Mrs H. Woollett
2006	Ross Hamblyn and Irene Baty	1982	D. Bulloch and Mrs M. Hadwin
2005	Not held	1981	P.J. Skinley and Mrs R.A. Johnstone
2004	Mrs M. Hadwin and R. Lowe	1980	P.D. Couch and Miss S. Grigg
2003	Mrs M. Hadwin and C. Tucker		
2002	Mrs M. Thompson and R. Lane		
2001	Mrs P. Young and G. Young		
2000	D. Reyland & Mrs P. Jones		
1999	B. Wislang & Mrs S. Hoddy		
1998	J. Versey & Mrs C. Versey		
1997	G. Young and Mrs D. Cooke		
1996	P.J.Skinley and Mrs S.Hoddy		

New Zealand Handicap Singles

English Rose Bowl (Presented by English Team 1950)

1957	Mrs N.L. Shaw	1954–55	C.A. Watkins
1956	Mrs W.H. Kirk	1953	A.G.F. Ross

1952 Mrs H. O'Connell

1951 J.W. Solomon (Eng.)

(In 1958 on presentation by Mr and Mrs W.J. Hawkins of the Hurlingham Cup, this Event was divided into two Sections.)

English Rose Bowl (Section 1)

1975 C.J. Read

1966 K. Woollett

1974 Miss J. Clarke

1965 Mrs L.M. Hight

1973 Miss R. Elliot

1964 Mrs J. Leith

1972 Mrs L.S. Peters

1963 R.H. Browne

1971 D.W. Curtis

1962 J. Campbell

1970 Mrs F. Dorman

1961 M. Reitchesen

1969 R.J. Clarke

1960 A.D.J. Heenan

1968 J. Flanagan

1959 A.G.F. Ross

1967 Mrs W. Creighton

1958 A.G.F. Ross

Hurlingham Cup (Section 2)

1975 J.W. McNab

1965 Mrs F. Barltrop

1974 Dr. G.J. Roberts

1964 J.G. Prince

1973 C.L. Johnston

1963 Mrs E. Rudder (Aust) &

1972 R.J. Clarke

Mrs J. Nicoll (co-win)

1971 A.J. Stephens

1962 Mrs B.A. Jarden

1970 W.B. McNaught

1961 Mrs W. Ellis

1969 Mrs G. Collins

1960 A.J. Stephens

1968 A.J. Bruning

1959 Mrs R.G. Moffitt

1967 Mrs F. Dorman

1958 A.D.J. Heenan

1966 Mrs C. Vallance

In 1976 this event was divided into the Men's and Women's Handicap Singles

New Zealand Men's Handicap Singles (Hurlingham Cup)

2004 No event

1995 R. Baker

2003 M. Wright

1994 B. Fewtrell

2002 P. Parkinson

1993 R.V. Jackson

2001 J. Broughton

1992 B. Wislang

2000 I. Yeates

1991 J. Guest (Eng.)

1999 R. McKenzie

1990 P.D. Couch

1998 J. Wall

1989 I.D. Dumergue

1997 R. Dunnet

1988 P. Gleeson

1996 P. A. Rudolph

1987 P. Harding

1986	C.M. Robertson	1980	C.L. Johnston
1985	G.E. Smith	1979	P.D. Couch
1984	R.E. Bax	1978	L. O'Brien
1983	G.W. Beale	1977	V. Arundel
1982	C. Shilling	1976	P. Adsett
1981	P.J. Skinley		

New Zealand Women's Handicap Singles (English Rose Bowl)

2004	No event	1989	Mrs W.R.D. Wiggins
2003	Mrs M. Hadwin	1988	Mrs M. Hadwin
2002	Mrs P. Norton	1987	Mrs P. McKay
2001	Mrs E. Scott	1986	Mrs W.R.D. Wiggins
2000	Mrs S Edwards	1985	Mrs S. Johnston
1999	Mrs S. Hoddy	1984	Mrs M.F. Keegan
1998	Miss V.R. Breen	1983	Mrs W.R.D. Wiggins
1997	Miss J. McIntyre	1982	Mrs M. Hadwin
1996	Ms J. Edmonds	1981	Mrs V. Boyes
1995	Miss M. Woolloxall	1980	Mrs K. Woollett
1994	Miss S. Stephens	1979	Mrs R.E. Bax
1993	Mrs E. Westerby	1978	Miss S. Grigg
1992	Miss J. McIntyre	1977	Mrs V. Boyes
1991	Mrs P.M. Fellows	1976	Mrs M.E. Thompson
1990	Miss A. McDiarmid (Eng.)		

In 2006, the New Zealand Men's Handicap Singles (Hurlingham Cup) and the New Zealand Women's Handicap Singles (English Rose Bowl) were abandoned. They were replaced with:

The New Zealand Association Croquet Premier Handicap Singles for players with a handicap in the range -4 to 6 (English Rose Bowl); and

The New Zealand Association Croquet Limited Handicap Singles for players with a handicap in the range 7 to 24 (Hurlingham Cup).

2006 Neither event held

The New Zealand Association Croquet Premier Handicap Singles

2011	R. Roycroft	2008	R. Julian
2010	Not held	2007	Not held
2009	J. Broughton	2006	Not held

The New Zealand Association Croquet Limited Handicap Singles

2011	Mrs. S Wheeler	2008	Not held
2010	Not held	2007	R.Oliver
2009	Not held	2006	Not held

In 2006, the New Zealand Golf Croquet Premier Handicap Singles (NZCC Challenge Cup) was instituted for players with a handicap in the range 0 to 5.

2011	Mrs S. Bowater	2008	N. Smith
2010	Mrs M. Brogden	2007	Mrs A. Neall
2009	H. McIntosh	2006	Mrs M. Brogden

Also in 2006, the New Zealand Golf Croquet Limited Handicap Singles (Challenge Trophy presented by the Canterbury Croquet Association) was instituted for players with a handicap in the range 6 to 10.

2011	K. Hume	2008	Not held
2010	Mrs V. Bellringer	2007	Gretchen Benvie
2009	T. Swindells	2006	Joyce Carr

The Arthur Ross Memorial Event

(Trophy presented by A.D.J. Heenan OBE and Members of the Ross Family)

In 1986, the format of the Arthur Ross Memorial Event was determined as a National Handicap Event, open to all players.

2019	R. Spooner	2004	R. Burrell
2018	S. Horrер	2003	T. Garrison
2017	S. Horrер	2002	C. Tucker
2016	G. Simpson	2001	T. Hinde
2015	F. Webby	2000	C. Lyes
2014	E. Fordyce	1999	M. F. Keegan
2013	K. Jackson	1998	R. Stoneley
2012	B Beetson	1997	P. Landrebe
2011	J. Smith	1996	R. Baker
2010	S Gagnon	1995	J. Wall
2009	Miss Laura Whittaker	1994	A. van Saarloos
2008	G.Roberts	1993	P.D. Couch
2007	G. Duckett	1992	S. Davis
2006	D. Dixon	1991	R. Lowe
2005	Slim Hurring	1990	K. Haswell

1989	A. Westerby	1987	Dr S. Jones
1988	B. Elkis	1986	R. Lowe

In 1983, 1984 and 1985 played as a match between winner of Women's and Men's Handicap Singles events:

1985	Mr G.E. Smith	1983	G.W. Beale
1984	Mrs M.F. Keegan		

In its year of presentation, played on an international basis in conjunction with the President's Invitation Event: Senior Section, and until 1982 as a Challenge Trophy between the holder and the winner.

1982	Mrs M. Hadwin	1979–81	P.J. Skinley
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New Zealand Golf Croquet Open Championships

2019	Edmund Fordyce	2008	Duncan Dixon
2018	Felix Webby	2007	Chris Clarke
2017	Edmund Fordyce	2006	Bob Jackson
2016	Duncan Dixon	2005	Bob Jackson
2015	Duncan Dixon	2004	Bob Jackson
2014	Duncan Dixon	2003	Peter Batchelor
2013	Duncan Dixon	2002	Don Reyland
2012	Duncan Dixon	2001	Tony Stephens
2011	Duncan Dixon	2000	Don Reyland
2010	Duncan Dixon	1999	Don Reyland
2009	Chris Clarke		

New Zealand Golf Croquet Open Plate

2019	Mike Crashley	2016	Michael Wright
2018	Geoff Vautier	2015	Peter Nicholson
2017	Declan Leahy	2014	John Broughton

New Zealand Golf Croquet Open Doubles

2019	Hamish McIntosh & Joshua Freeth	2014	Dennis Bulloch & Jace Hobbs
2018	George Coulter & Edmund Fordyce	2013	Andrew Dixon & Duncan Dixon
2017	Joshua Freeth & Hamish McIntosh	2012	Chris Clarke & Jenny Clarke
2016	Phillip Drew & Duncan Dixon	2011	Hamish McIntosh & Phillip Drew
2015	Chris Clarke & Ian Burrige (UK)	2010	Steve Piercy & Dennis Bulloch
		2009	Bob Jackson & Aaron Westerby
		2008	Jenny Williams & Chris Clarke
		2007	Geoff Young & Phyllis Young

2006	Bob Jackson & Ian Yeates	2002	
2005	Peter Batchelor & Don Reyland	2001	Chris Versey & John Versey
2004	Bob Jackson & Ian Yeates	2000	Don Reyland & B. Simpson
2003	Peter Batchelor & Roger Dunnnett	1999	Jerry Guest & Geoff Young

New Zealand Golf Croquet 4+ Singles

2017	Eleanor Hannay	2007	Jarrod Coutts
2016	Helen Reeves	2006	Frances Mouat
2015	Bob McKenzie	2005	Judy Ludlam
2014	Annie Henry	2004	Marg Collingwood
2013	Hemi McLaren	2003	Pora Te Maro
2012	Liam Reeves	2002	Shona Taylor
2011	Jayne Powis	2001	R Harper
2010	Sue Roberts	2000	R.Harper
2009	Patrick Spence	1999	C. Wallace
2008	Iain Tennent		

New Zealand Golf Croquet Limited Doubles

2017	Colleen Reynolds & Jayne Powis	2008	Hanson Averill & Don Hembrow
2016	Helen Reeves & Jez Reeves	2007	Not Held
2015	Roger Hurnard & Louise Starkey	2006	Pat Anderson & Noeline Posselt
2014	Don Neilson & Ken Hume	2005	Barbara Johnson & Iain Tennant
2013	John Wood & Jim Dickson	2004	Glen Posselt & Joseph Brooks
2012	Liam Reeves & Helen Reeves	2003	Juanita Balchin & Russell Phillips
2011	Dawn Bush & Val Saunders	2002	Colleen Reynolds & Pora Tamaro
2010	Sue Roberts & Carol Piercy	2001	Tommy Ormond & Myrl Wood
2009	Marlene Smith & Jean Corbin Thomas	2000	Janice Halberg & Jo Walker
		1999	Janice Halberg & Bob Simpson

Harassment-Free Sport and Child Protection Policy

- i. The New Zealand Croquet Council (NZCC) is committed to providing a sport environment free of harassment. Everyone has the right to be treated with respect and dignity. NZCC will take all complaints of harassment seriously, and will ensure they are dealt with promptly, seriously, sensitively and confidentially. Clause 20 of the NZCC Constitution states that 'The NZCC shall adopt and promote a Harassment-Free Sport Policy'.
- ii. This Clause applies to all players, coaches, administrators, officials and volunteers.
- iii. The Clause applies to harassment behaviour occurring both within and outside the course of the Council's business, activities or events, when the behaviour involves individuals associated with the Council and negatively affects relationships within our sport.
- iv. Sexual harassment and various other forms of harassment are unlawful under the Harassment Act 1997.
- v. For the purpose of this Clause:
Harassment consists of offensive, abusive, belittling or threatening behaviour directed at a person or people, because of a particular characteristic of that person or people (including the person's or people's level of empowerment relative to the harasser). The behaviour must be unwelcome and the sort of behaviour a reasonable person would recognise as unwelcome.
- vi. Disciplinary action under Clause 19 may be taken against a person who is found to be in breach of this Clause, but only when the complaint has not been resolved by the relevant Club or Association.
- vii. The Council supports the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Council adopts the Child Protection Policy Guidance of the World Croquet Federation recorded at the WCF website.

October 2006

HARASSMENT-FREE SPORT and CHILD PROTECTION GUIDELINES

NZCC is committed to providing a sport environment free of harassment, where all people involved in croquet are treated with respect and dignity and can contribute and participate to their full potential. Children and young people under the age of 18 have the right to be protected from harm and exploitation.

This benefits players, the coaches and officials, Croquet NZ and croquet.

We will do our best to prevent harassment and protect the rights of children by:

- ensuring this policy is drawn to the attention of all members
- responding promptly, appropriately and fairly to any complaints that are brought to our attention
- regularly reviewing our policy, procedures and practices.

The Policy and Procedures cover all:

- players
- administrators and officials
- coaches
- anyone employed by or who represents CNZ, whether paid or unpaid

The Policy and Procedures cover all situations connected with Croquet including

- coaching

- competition
- travel
- social events
- meetings

Harassment is any unwelcome comment, conduct or gesture directed towards an individual or group of individuals which is insulting, intimidating, humiliating, malicious, degrading or offensive, and is either repeated or of such a significant nature that it adversely affects someone's performance, contribution or sports environment.

Harassment may be focused on an individual's race, age, language, colour, gender, sexual orientation or any other distinguishing characteristic. Sexual harassment is any unwelcome behaviour of a sexual nature. In most cases, harassment (including sexual harassment) is an attempt by one person to inappropriately exert power over another person. Harassment ranges from mild conduct such as gestures or comments to conduct, which may be physical, forceful and violent. Harassment of children is child abuse and will not be tolerated.

RESPONSIBILITIES

CNZ is responsible for taking all reasonable steps to prevent harassment in our organisation and for ensuring our policy and procedures are known throughout the organisation. This means we will take all reasonable steps to ensure that everyone in the organisation understands:

- what harassment means
- that it is against the law
- that it will not be tolerated
- that complaints will be dealt with through identified procedures. These will provide both formal and informal mechanisms.

LEGAL LIABILITY

Harassment is a form of discrimination. Sexual and racial harassment is illegal under the Human Rights Act 1993 for both paid and unpaid employees. Sexual harassment is specifically included in the Employment Contracts Act 1991, which covers paid employees. High-level harassment such as assault is also a criminal offence. Under the Human Rights Act and the Employment Contracts Act, it is generally the employer that is held liable for harassment. CNZ is implementing this policy to prevent complaints occurring and hence to act as a responsible employer for our paid and unpaid employees.

1. WHAT IS HARASSMENT?

- 1.1 Harassment is defined from the viewpoint of those being harassed. Whether the action was intended as harassment or not, does not matter. Intention only matters when determining what disciplinary action is appropriate.
- 1.2 Harassment is not:
 - appropriate compliments
 - behaviour based on mutual attraction
 - friendly banter which is mutually acceptable
 - constructive coaching and feedback.
- 1.3 In most cases, harassment (including sexual harassment) is an attempt by one person to inappropriately exert power over another person. Harassment ranges from mild conduct such as gestures or comments to conduct, which may be physical, forceful and violent. Examples of harassing behaviour may be:

- written or verbal abuse or threats
- the display of visual materials which are offensive
- unwelcome remarks, jokes comments, innuendo, or taunting about such things as a persons looks, body, attire, age, race, religion, sex or sexual orientation
- leering or other suggestive or obscene gestures
- practical jokes which cause awkwardness or embarrassment, or endanger a person's safety or negatively affect performance
- unwanted physical contact including touching, petting, pinching or kissing
- unwelcome sexual advances, requests or invitations
- sending offensive emails, letters or phone calls
- deliberately excluding people with the intention of isolating or hurting them
- physical or sexual assault.

1.4 Sexual harassment is any unwelcome behaviour of a sexual nature.

1.5 Child abuse is harassment or harm to children and young people under the age of 18.

2. WAYS TO DEAL WITH HARASSMENT

If an individual is being harassed, there are several courses of action available to them. They vary from self-help or informal options, to formal approaches.

Self help

This involves letting the offender know that the harassing behaviour is unacceptable and must stop. This may resolve the matter quickly and in a low-key manner. Ways to do this include:

- telling the person directly what behaviour is not liked and asking them to stop it
- writing a letter on a 'private and confidential' basis to the person identifying the behaviour and asking them to stop it
- taking a support person/friend to tell the person that their behaviour must stop

Informal

This involves getting someone to resolve the situation. It may be someone from within a club, association or the national organisation such as a coach, official or administrator. They will need to talk to the individual about what happened and what is required to fix the situation. They will then talk about the complaint to the person identified. If there is agreement about what happened and what will fix the situation, then the issue can be resolved confidentially between the immediate parties.

Formal written complaint

This involves writing a formal complaint to a Club, Association or CNZ outlining:

- who the complaint is about
- what happened (including time, date, place, what was said and/or done, how often this has been said and/or done)
- how it was responded to
- what impact the behaviour has had
- whether anyone else witnessed the behaviour
- what is wanted to happen as a result of the complaint
- why, if the incident occurred more than one year ago, there has been a delay in lodging the complaint
- requesting confidentiality/approval before any action by the organisation

The complaint will be taken seriously and investigated fully, and appropriate actions will be taken. During this process the rights of all involved will need to be protected.

Human Rights Commission

If the individual is being harassed by someone who is employed by the organisation, either as a paid employee or volunteer, then the complaint can be taken to the Human Rights Commission, or as a personal grievance under the ECA. They will investigate and/or conciliate complaints where there are grounds for believing that the organisation did not respond appropriately to the complaint, or where the organisation does not have satisfactory policies, procedures and/or practices in place to respond to a complaint.

Police

Complaints of a criminal nature, such as sexual assault or sexual abuse of children, should be reported to the police and with the consent of the individual. The person may choose to inform the person appointed by the organisation that this has been done. This does not stop a formal complaint being taken to the organisation as well.

HARASSMENT COMPLAINTS PROCEEDURE

As part of the legal responsibility to deal with harassment, any complaint will be taken seriously. CNZ will implement effective, accessible, complaint procedures. A good complaints procedure has many benefits, it can:

- convey the message that the organisation takes harassment seriously and is supportive to victims
- prevent escalation of a case
- ensure complaints are dealt with consistently
- reduce the likelihood of involvement by an external agency, which can be time-consuming, costly and damaging to the public image of the organisation
- alert the organisation to the presence of patterns of unacceptable conduct, and highlight the need for prevention strategies in particular areas
- reduce the risk of the organisation being held liable for harassment under anti-discrimination legislation

3. IMPLEMENTING THE POLICY AND PROCEDURES

Any system for dealing with harassment complaints should contain the following:

- a documented procedure that is easy for employees and members to access and use
- informal and formal options for dealing with complaints
- a guarantee that complaints will be handled promptly, seriously, sensitively and confidentially
- clear guidelines for investigating complaint
- guidelines on record keeping procedures
- an appeals mechanism
- consistency with existing procedures
- access to disciplinary procedures if necessary

THE COMPLAINTS PROCEEDURE

If a formal complaint is received a person or people will take specific action to investigate the complaint promptly, appropriately and fairly. A disciplinary committee should be convened if the complaint warrants it. The investigator(s) will interview:

- the complainant
- the respondent (the person accused of harassment) and
- any witnesses

A support person may be present with the complainant and respondent.

The investigator will advise the complainant, respondent and witnesses of the necessity of confidentiality and consequent breaches.

The investigator will prepare a report regarding the facts of the situation based 'on balance of probabilities' The report will include:

- the basis of the complaint
- the response of the respondent to the allegation(s)
- a summary of any information provided by witnesses
- any reasons why one persons evidence is preferred over another's
- details of the investigation
- any recommendations of the resolution of the complaint
- when appropriate, any recommendation to the organisation about how to prevent this type of thing happening again

Rights of the Respondent

The respondent must be given the opportunity to:

- understand that the investigation/hearing is unbiased, where both sides have the right to be heard, but the respondent has the right to have the final say in response to the evidence
- know what the complaint is about and who it is made by
- respond to the complaint and have their account heard
- have time to respond, and
- have support to respond

Decision Making

If the complaint warrants it, a disciplinary committee meeting will be convened within 21 days. The committee will:

- receive the investigators report
- consider the report
- provide the complainant and the respondent with the opportunity to respond to it and comment on what they feel is appropriate action
- determine if and what disciplinary action is appropriate
- determine if any changes are needed to the way the policy and procedures are put into practice

Possible disciplinary actions

These may include:

- verbal or written apology
- a letter of reprimand
- a fine or levy
- referral to counselling
- termination of employment
- a change in role or duties
- exclusion from team selection
- temporary suspension
- expulsion from membership
- any other measures the disciplinary committee considers appropriate
- a combination of any of the above

Record keeping

A confidential record must be kept of formal complaints that have been upheld. This record should include a record of the investigation, the decision of the disciplinary committee and what action was taken.

NB Records need to be maintained in accordance with the Privacy Act

Retaliation

Retaliation against an individual who has filed a complaint, participated in any procedure under the policy or been associated with a person who filed a complaint will be treated as harassment and will not be tolerated.

Support for the parties involved

CNZ will ensure that both the complainant and respondent will have access to appropriate support. The support person or people are also bound to confidentiality.

Confidentiality

All people involved in the investigation of harassment complaints are required to keep it confidential during the course of the investigation and ongoing confidentiality may be required.

All the individuals' rights under the Privacy Act must be applied.

Defamation

To minimize the risk of defamation or unfair treatment, it is important that complaints are made honestly and only discussed with those people who need to know. The complainant should be made aware of the law of defamation and the consequences if breached.

SUMMARY

RESPONSE TO FORMAL HARRASSMENT COMPLAINTS

Complaint received

Complaint submitted in writing

Meeting with complainant to ensure he/she understands the process

Investigators appointed within 21 days of receiving complaint

Investigation

Investigator(s) interview

- Complainant
- Respondent
- Any witnesses
- Respondent Investigator(s) prepare report and makes recommendation

Disciplinary Committee

Disciplinary committee convened within 21 days of receiving investigators report

- Receives investigators report
- Gives complainant and respondent opportunity to respond
- Determines appropriate action.

Schedule A: HARASSMENT-FREE SPORT AND CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

Addition to Policy, for the purpose of Police Vetting.

At a meeting of the NZ Executive 17/06/2017 the following additions to the CNZ Harassment-Free Sport and Child Protection Policy were approved;

Police Vetting

1. Where a person is likely to have unsupervised access to children in any croquet related activity they must where possible be police vetted before any engagement takes place.
2. The following positions are examples where a police vetting check should apply, but not limited to;
 - 2.1 CNZ, Association or Club Child Protection Officers;
 - 2.2 Youth Development Officer;
 - 2.3 CNZ Coach;
 - 2.4 CNZ Examining officer or tutor;
 - 2.5 Youth event managers and volunteers
 - 2.6 Other positions that should be assessed within the normal working practice of Croquet NZ Member Associations or clubs as positions where the holder may have unsupervised access to children.
3. Croquet NZ may apply for Vetting Agency status for the purpose of vetting staff or contractors and any position as described in 4.2 above
4. A Croquet NZ Member Association or Club may apply for Vetting Agency status for the purpose of vetting members and staff paid or voluntary, contractors and any position as described in 4.2 above
5. Any organisation applying for Vetting Agency status with the NZ Police must first nominate and appoint a person responsible for vetting processes. That person shall treat all vetting correspondence and information as confidential and shall not act in any way whatsoever without the prior consent of the vetting applicant.
6. Vetting checks should not be speculatively carried out.
7. The following wording is recommended for use by CNZ Member Associations or Clubs to recognise the CNZ Harassment-free Sport and Child Protection Policy and to advertise such:

"From (date) the [..... Croquet Association] or [.....Club] upholds the CNZ Harassment-free Sport and Child Protection Policy and the conditions therein (CNZ Constitution 20: Harassment Free Sport Policy).

This policy will ensure that the Association/Club takes all necessary steps to promote a safe atmosphere for all children and young people involved in croquet. Our organisation is committed to the welfare and protection of children and all applications to work with us in either a voluntary or paid capacity will involve a police vetting check.

For vetting information, please visit;
<https://www.police.govt.nz/advice/businesses-and-organisations/vetting>

Croquet New Zealand Code of Conduct

Foreword: In an attempt to ensure and regulate acceptable behaviour on the lawns and in club houses, Croquet New Zealand's Executive has formally adopted this Code. This Code of Conduct is binding on all players playing in Croquet New Zealand sanctioned tournaments and events. Players participating in Croquet New Zealand invitation events have received a copy of the Code and those entering national tournaments will be provided with a copy to sign and return upon receipt of their entry. Should a player's behaviour contravene this Code and a formal complaint is received by the National Office, that player may be sanctioned by the Executive of Croquet New Zealand under paragraph 19 of the Constitution, following a hearing.

1. PURPOSES

The purposes of this Code are:

- 1.1 to ensure and maintain an orderly and fair administration and conduct for Croquet NZ sanctioned events, and to protect the players' rights and the respective rights of Croquet NZ, sponsors, and the public;
- 1.2 to uphold the good name of Croquet NZ and the integrity of the sport of croquet worldwide.

2. APPLICABILITY

- 2.1 This Code is applicable to all Croquet NZ events and the players participating in them.
- 2.2 All players, at all times, shall be subject to the Code, Laws, Rules and Etiquette of Croquet. Each player who is entered or nominated to participate in a Croquet NZ sanctioned event shall accept this Code, the CNZ Tournament Regulations and the Laws of Association Croquet and the Rules of Golf Croquet and then, in effect, is bound by them.
- 2.3 Any player who commits any offence defined in clauses 3 and 4 shall be deemed to have breached this Code. Breaches of the Code constitute the basis for disciplinary action against the player in accordance with the Croquet NZ Policy on Misconduct (see CNZ website) and Disciplinary Procedures as outlined in the Constitution and Appendix.

3. PLAYER ON-SITE OFFENCES

The following are examples of breaches of this code:

3.1 Inappropriate conduct

During any match or at any time while within the precincts of the site of a Croquet NZ sanctioned event, a player will be deemed to have breached the code if he/she does not behave in an honourable and sportsmanlike manner.

3.2 Dress violations

Failing to dress and/or failing to present oneself for play in a manner that meets the event regulations. The definition of "croquet sport clothing" is as follows: "clothing suitable for playing sport - it should not show any slogans, cartoons or other types of image or wording that are liable to cause offense in any manner. Shoes should be such as to avoid potential damage to the lawn." Players are encouraged to dress smartly and appropriately when competing in tournaments.

3.3 Failure to complete a match

Except with the manager's permission, failing to complete a match in progress unless reasonably unable to complete the match.

3.4 Late arrival for match

3.4.1 Arriving late for a match, resulting in disqualification.

3.4.2 Withdrawing from any event in a tournament whilst still fit enough to compete on the same day in another event in that said tournament, i.e., players may not default without good reason from one event to concentrate their efforts in another during the same tournament.

3.5 Failure to use best efforts

Not using one's best efforts to win a match unless there are genuine medical or valid sporting tactical reasons. Players should also be aware that they are subject to the Anti-Match-Fixing and Sports Betting Policy of Croquet New Zealand. (See CNZ website.)

3.6 Trying to influence Officials

Trying to influence the decision of officials by arm, hand, mallet or verbal gestures.

3.7 Seeking coaching

Seeking coaching during play except as permitted under the Laws.

Communication of any kind, audible or visible, between a player and a coach may be construed as coaching.

3.8 Audible obscenity

Using words commonly known and understood in any language to be profane or indecent and uttered clearly and loudly enough to be heard by other players, officials or spectators.

3.9 Visible obscenity

Making of gestures or signs with the hands and/or croquet equipment or clothing that commonly have an obscene or offensive meaning.

3.10 Abuse of equipment

Intentionally hitting any croquet equipment being used in the game dangerously or recklessly within or out of the court, hitting any equipment with negligent disregard for the consequences, or deliberately damaging equipment.

3.11 Verbal abuse

Making a statement directed at an official, opponent, spectator or other person that implies dishonesty or is derogatory, insulting or otherwise abusive. For clarity, making any statement in good faith, and in a reasonable manner, while discharging one's duty as a joint-referee is unlikely in itself to be considered Verbal Abuse.

3.12 Physical abuse

Physically abusing an official, opponent, spectator or other person. Even the unauthorised touching of such persons may be regarded as physical abuse.

3.13 Conduct that is not good sportsmanship

Conducting oneself in a manner that is clearly abusive or detrimental to the sport.

4. PLAYER MAJOR OFFENCES**4.1 Conduct contrary to the integrity of the game**

Engaging in conduct contrary to the integrity of the game of croquet. If a player is convicted of serious or multiple violation/s of a criminal law, the punishment for

which includes possible imprisonment, that player may be deemed by virtue of such conviction to have engaged in conduct contrary to the integrity of the game of croquet. In addition, if a player has at any time behaved in a manner severely damaging to the reputation of the sport, that player may be deemed by virtue of such behaviour to have engaged in conduct contrary to the integrity of the game of croquet.

Etiquette for Association Croquet

Players

A player should not take advantage of unsolicited information or advice. The player may not consult a spectator without the express permission of his adversary. The player is entitled to receive advice from his partner in doubles play but both players must not waste time with prolonged discussions.

Referee's Decisions

Players on the court should accept with good grace all decisions on fact given by a referee/umpire whilst understanding that it is their responsibility to act as joint referees of the game by declaring any faults that they are aware of. If a player is dissatisfied, there are proper avenues of appeal to follow. (Regulation 17.1 and Regulation 18.3, 18.4, 18.5, and 18.6) but it should be noted that there is no appeal on fact. Note that it is also permissible to Appeal against a wiring decision or any test if it has been performed imperfectly. Equally, any decision made under Law 55 may be appealed. There is no place for intimidation of referees and umpires in croquet.

Expedition in Play

A player should play the strokes with reasonable despatch and note that unnecessary delays in time-limited games are outside the spirit of the game and subject to penalty.

Presence on Court

A player should not remain on the court while the adversary is playing and when off the court should refrain from audible comment, conversation or physical movement distracting to the adversary. A player should not stand in the player's line of aim or allow the player's shadow to distract. A player must advise the adversary to complete the turn if the player observes the striker is about to quit the court in the erroneous belief that the player's turn has ended.

Interruption of Striker

A player should note that in the absence of a referee in charge of a game, both the player and the adversary are joint referees of the game and as such, each is entitled to enquire of the other as to the state of the game at all times. If a player suspects that the next stroke may be questionable, the player must consult the adversary. It is the striker's duty to take the initiative and should the player not do so, there is no justification for taking offence at the adversary's request for a referee to observe the stroke. The out-player should not interrupt the striker except to discharge the duty as a referee of the game.

Replacing Balls and Clips

A player should ensure that all balls are, as required, correctly replaced and when placing a ball on the yard-line, do so with his back to the court. It is the duty of a player in making a point for any ball, to remove the clip immediately and to ensure that at the end of his turn, all clips moved are correctly placed. The consequences of playing when misled are embodied in Law 31.

Conduct of the Game

All players should familiarize themselves with Laws 12 and 47 to 55 relating to the conduct of the game.

Conclusion of Game

At the conclusion of a tournament game, the winner should immediately return all the balls to the A-baulk and replace the four clips on the first hoop. The player should then, without delay, report the result of the game and the score to the Manager of the Tournament. It is important to acknowledge and respect your opponent at the conclusion of the game, generally in the form of a handshake.

Spectators

Spectators should refrain from tactical comment that is audible to the players on the game, from offering advice to players during a game, and from calling attention to any error committed or about to be committed by any player. Spectators should refrain from moving around the lawn if this action could cause distraction to a player, particularly in his line of play.

Laws of Association Croquet

6th EDITION AMENDED 2008

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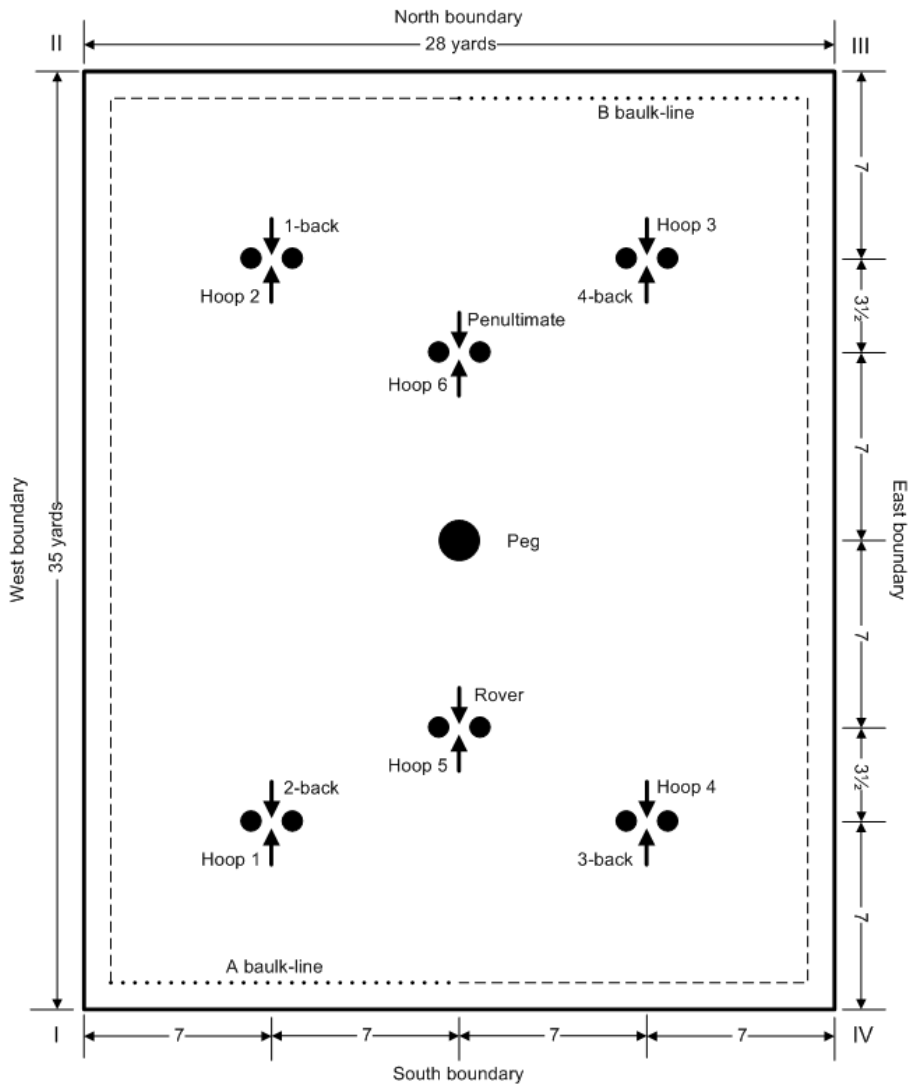
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PREFACE

This amended reprint of the 6th edition of the Laws of Association Croquet includes the amendments made in January 2008 to the last major revision, which took place in 2000. The primary purpose of those amendments was to incorporate the rulings that were made to correct the problems that inevitably arise in play when changes of that magnitude are made. In addition to some other drafting simplifications, there are a few changes to the way the game is played, in particular:

- it is now a fault to use a foot to guide the mallet (28(a)(1)).
- replacement of balls after a fault is now optional in all cases, even if a bisque is taken (37(h)).
- a standard for judging faults has been specified (48(d)).
- there are now specific conditions for a replay after interference by an outside agency (33).
- as an optional alternative, it is no longer necessary for a ball to end up jammed in a hoop to get a replay (53(b))
- cannons no longer require a ball to be on the yard-line (6(h))

The laws are maintained by the International Laws Committee (ILC), established by the Australian Croquet Association, Croquet New Zealand, the Croquet Association and the United States Croquet Association. It met to decide the scope of these amendments during the MacRobertson Shield in November 2006, in Australia and published drafts for consultation in December 2006, June 2007 and December, 2007, before submitting them to the governing bodies for approval. It gratefully acknowledges the constructive suggestions made.



- The corners are depicted by roman numerals.
- The yard-line, indicated by the broken line, and the baulk-lines are not marked on the court.
- All distances are in yards.

Metric conversions:

35 yards = 32.00 metres

13 yards = 11.89 metres

1 yard = 91.44 centimetres

28 yards = 25.6 metres

7 yards = 6.4 metres

PART 1

INTRODUCTION

A. AN OUTLINE OF THE GAME

1. An outline of the game

- (a) **SCOPE** This law gives a brief outline of the game and the Laws of Association Croquet. Its provisions are subject to the more detailed laws that follow.
- (b) **THE SIDES** The game is played between two sides, of which one plays the blue and black and the other the red and yellow balls (or green and brown versus pink and white). A game may be either singles, in which each player plays both balls of the side, or doubles, in which each player of the side plays one ball and may strike only that ball.
- (c) **THE OBJECT OF THE GAME** The object is for each side to make both its balls score 12 hoop points and a peg point, a total of 26 points, before the other side. A ball scores a hoop point (see Law 14) by passing through the correct hoop in the order 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, then 1-back, 2-back, 3-back, 4-back, penultimate and rover in the direction shown in Diagram 1. This is also known as running a hoop in order. A ball that has scored all 12 hoop points is known as a rover. It may then score a peg point (see Law 15 and, for handicap play, Law 38) by hitting the peg and is then said to be pegged out and is removed from the game.
- (d) **PLAYING THE GAME** The game is played by striking a ball with a mallet. The player whose turn it is to play is known as the striker, the ball that he strikes during the turn as the striker's ball and the other ball of his side as the partner ball. The striker must never strike the partner ball or a ball of the other side. By striking the striker's ball, the striker may cause it and other balls to move and score hoop or peg points although only if the striker's ball is a rover may it cause another rover to score a peg point.
- (e) **THE TURN**
 - (1) The sides play alternate turns. Each turn may be played with either ball of the side. The striker is initially entitled to play one stroke, after which the turn ends unless in that stroke the striker's ball scores a hoop point for itself or hits another ball.
 - (2) If the striker's ball scores a hoop point for itself, the striker becomes entitled to play one extra stroke which is known as a continuation stroke (see Law 21).
 - (3) If the striker's ball hits another ball, it is said to roquet that other ball and the striker becomes entitled to play a croquet stroke (see Law 20).
 - (4) A croquet stroke is played by placing the striker's ball in contact with the roqueted ball (see Law 19) and then striking it so that both balls move or at least shake.
 - (5) After playing a croquet stroke the striker becomes entitled to play a continuation stroke.
 - (6) At the start of each turn the striker's ball may roquet and take croquet from each of the other three balls once. However, every time the striker's ball scores a hoop point for itself, it may roquet and take croquet from each of the other three balls again. It is therefore possible for the striker to become entitled to play a

series of strokes in a turn in which the striker's ball may score one or more points for itself.

- (f) **HANDICAP GAMES** In handicap play, the weaker side receives a number of extra turns or bisques (see Law 37).
- (g) **DOUBLE-BANKED GAMES** In double-banked play, two games are played simultaneously on the same court using differently coloured sets of balls (see Law 52).
- (h) **TOURNAMENT AND MATCH PLAY** In tournament and match play, additional laws and regulations apply (see Law 53).

ORLC – 1: AN OUTLINE OF THE GAME

1.1 This law is strictly introductory and its provisions are wholly subject to the detailed laws that follow it. It is therefore never correct to justify anything by reference to Law 1 alone if the matter is covered elsewhere. This law does, however, define (in 1(b)) which balls belong to the game and partner each other (balls belonging to a double banked game are outside agencies, under Law 7) and (in 1(d)) the Striker, as the player whose turn it is, and the Striker's Ball. The other player is referred to as the Adversary, though this is only implicitly defined in Law 4(e). Law 1(e) also presents a succinct summary of the structure of the game and the striker's entitlements at the start of every turn.

1.2 Note that extra strokes are earned one at a time (see Law 1(e)). Making a roquet earns the striker the right only to play a croquet stroke. If he does that successfully, then he earns the right to play a continuation stroke. The statement that making a roquet earns the right to two extra strokes is strictly incorrect.

B. THE COURT AND EQUIPMENT

2. The court

(a) THE STANDARD COURT

- (1) **COURT LAYOUT** The standard court is a rectangle measuring 28 by 35 yards (see Diagram 1). Its boundary must be clearly marked, the inner edge of the marking being the actual boundary.
- (2) **BOUNDARIES** The boundaries are known as the north, south, east and west boundaries regardless of the actual orientation of the court.
- (3) **YARD-LINE** The perimeter of an inner rectangle whose sides are parallel to and one yard from the boundary is called the yard-line, its corners the corner spots and the space between the yard-line and the boundary the yard-line area. The yard-line is not marked on the court. Certain balls which leave the court or come to rest in the yard-line area are placed on the yard-line.
- (4) **BAULK-LINES** The parts of the yard-line that extend from the corner spots at corners 1 and 3 to a line extended through the centres of hoops 5 and 6 are known as the A and B baulk-lines respectively. The ends of the baulk-lines may be marked on the boundary but any raised markers used must not intrude or lean into the court. The baulk lines are where a ball may be placed before it is played into the game under Law 8(b) (start of game) or played under Law 13 (wiring lift) (or Law 36 (optional lift in advanced play)).

- (5) **THE STANDARD SETTING** The peg is set in the centre of the court. There are six hoops which are set parallel to the north and south boundaries; the centres of the two inner hoops are 7 yards to the north and south of the peg; the centres of the four outer hoops are 7 yards from the adjacent boundaries.
- (b) **VARIATIONS TO THE STANDARD COURT**
- (1) **COURT LAYOUT** The length and width of the court are each subject to the tolerances set out in Appendix 1 provided the court remains a rectangle. Where more than one boundary marking is visible and it is not obvious which one should be used, the most recent defines the true boundary or, if that cannot be determined, the innermost defines the true boundary. Exceptional cases may be dealt with under Law 55. The actual boundary at any point is the straight line which best fits the inner edge of the boundary marking in the vicinity of that point.
- (2) **MOVABLE BOUNDARY MARKING** The boundary may be marked with a movable cord, which should be fastened to the court at several intermediate points. If the cord is displaced, Law 35(d) applies.
- (3) **YARD-LINE** Where a boundary marking is not straight, the yard-line is taken to be a line one yard inside and parallel to the boundary. However, where it is critical that balls that have been or are to be placed on the yard-line lie on the straight line joining the corner spots, their positions should be adjusted by the minimum amount necessary to ensure that they do so.
- (4) **TOLERANCE ON SETTING** Each hoop and the peg may be displaced up to 6 inches from its standard position provided that the lines joining the centres of hoops 1 and 2, 3 and 4, and 5 and 6 remain parallel to the east and west boundaries, that the peg lies on the lines joining the centres of hoops 1 and 3, 2 and 4, and 5 and 6 and that the baulk-lines still terminate on a line extended through the centres of hoops 5 and 6.
- (5) **ACCEPTANCE OF SETTING** Once players have started a game, it is deemed that they have accepted that the locations of all boundary markings, hoops and the peg are correct. Material discrepancies may be remedied under Law 55.
- (6) **SMALLER COURTS** If the available area is too small for a standard court, a smaller court may be laid out by retaining the court proportions of five length units by four length units but using a length unit shorter than the standard 7 yards. The appropriate governing body may approve other proportions and dimensions.

ORLC – 2: THE COURT

- 2.1** *This is straightforward. Law 2(a) deals with the standard court and Law 2(b) with variations and imperfections. The final sentence of Law 2(b)(1) states that the actual boundary is an abstraction defined by the physical marking on the court. It is a compromise between the obvious, but impractical, definitions of being a straight line between the corners or of being the ragged edge of the actual marking. ‘Vicinity’ is left to the judgement of the referee, but will typically be taken as the length of the straight edge used to test whether a ball is on or off the court; the definition is intended to regularise the use of such a test and requires that small areas where the marking material has missed or spilled should be ignored. If mallets are placed either side of the ball, it is better to place them on the inner side of the boundary and*

look to see if the ball protrudes between them, rather than place them over the white line and look for a gap.

- 2.2** *Law 2(b)(2) deals with cord (string) boundaries and invokes Law 35(d) if such a boundary is disturbed. The situation envisaged in Law 2(b)(3) is where three balls have been replaced at different points on the yard-line and the striker, intending to roquet the middle one, finds that the one behind it is visible. Once adjusted, balls moved into court are not replaced, so to avoid anomalies it is better to move either the striker's ball or one that needs to be moved towards the boundary instead.*
- 2.3** *Players should check that they are happy with the locations of the hoops and the peg and the boundaries before they start a game because Law 2(b)(5) deems that they will have accepted them as correct by starting the game. Only gross errors ('material discrepancies') such as a missing peg or hoop or a location wrong by a substantial amount may then be remedied under Law 55. Contrast this with the treatment of a misaligned peg or hoop (see Law 3(a)(3) and 3(b)(3)).*

3. Equipment and accessories

(a) THE PEG

- (1) SPECIFICATION** The peg is a rigid cylinder with a height and uniform diameter above the ground of 18 inches and 1½ inches respectively. It must be vertical, firmly fixed, and painted white to a height of at least 6 inches above the ground.
- (2) EXTENSION** The extension is ½ inch in diameter and 6 inches in length. It is designed to hold clips and to be fixed detachably to the top of the peg. The extension is not part of the peg for the purposes of Law 15 and may be temporarily removed at any time by the striker (see Law 35(c) if a ball hits the extension). When not attached to the peg the extension is an outside agency.
- (3) ADJUSTMENT** Subject to Law 53(a) (regulations for tournaments), at any time during the game either player is entitled to require that a leaning peg be straightened. Such a request is treated as forestalling play for the purposes of Law 23(d). Any test required for the purpose of Law 13 must be carried out before any adjustment is carried out. Following any such adjustment, the position of the balls must be adjusted if necessary to ensure that the striker gains no advantage thereby (see also Law 15(b)(6)).

ORLC – 3: EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES

3.1 The peg (Law 3(a))

- 3.1.1** *The peg extension is not part of the peg for the purposes of scoring a peg point but neither is it an outside agency when attached to the peg (see Law 3(a)(2)).*
- 3.1.2** *It is commonplace for a peg in soft ground or in a large peg hole to be knocked away from the vertical by the impact of a ball. This causes a breach of Law 3(a)(1), which requires the peg to be vertical at all times. Accordingly either player may request that a leaning peg be straightened at any time.*
- 3.1.3** *However, Law 3(a)(3) directs that the striker is not allowed to gain an advantage from having the peg straightened. Thus, if the striker lays an imperfect cross-peg and notices that straightening the peg would improve*

the cross-peg, the referee should check how much of each ball can be seen by the other before straightening the peg. He must then adjust the position of either (or both) balls to ensure that they have the same size of target as before. The referee should also be aware of the positions of the uninvolved balls and should ensure that adjusting either of the cross-pegged balls does not inadvertently create or destroy a wired position.

3.1.4 *The reference to the striker is deliberate. The adversary is able to require that the peg be straightened to his advantage provided that he does so when he is still the adversary. In practice, this will occur only when he sees the striker has laid a cross-peg when the peg is leaning. However, if he delays calling attention to the leaning peg until he has become the striker, he will still be able to have the peg straightened but the balls will be adjusted as necessary to ensure that he gains no advantage thereby. Thus he will not be able to engineer a larger target or a wired position that did not exist before the peg was straightened. If a wiring lift is claimed, the test must be carried out before the peg is straightened.*

3.1.5 *The reference to Law 53(a) and the Regulations for Tournaments allows the regulations to specify that requests to have a peg corrected should not be made in time-limited games unless the correction will be material to the course of the game. This prevents Law 3(a)(3) being abused by an unscrupulous player who wishes to use up time.*

(b) HOOPS

- (1) **SPECIFICATION** Each hoop is made of solid metal and consists of two uprights connected by a crown. A hoop must be 12 inches in height above the ground measured to the top of the crown and must be vertical and firmly fixed. The uprights and the crown must have a uniform diameter of 5/8 inch above the ground although minor deviations at the top and bottom are permitted. The inner surfaces of the uprights must be approximately parallel and not less than 3 3/4 inches or more than 4 inches apart (subject to Law 53(b) for tournament and match play). Each hoop on a court must have the same dimensions within a tolerance of 1/32 inch. The crown must be straight and at right angles to the uprights.
- (2) **COLOURS** The hoops may be left unpainted or coloured white and, in addition, the crown of the first hoop (hoop 1) is coloured blue and that of the last hoop (rover) is coloured red.
- (3) **ADJUSTMENT** Subject to Law 53(a) (regulations for tournaments), at any time during a game the striker is entitled to require that an incorrectly aligned hoop be adjusted and that the width and height of a hoop be checked and corrected if necessary. Any test required for the purposes of Laws 13, 14 or 17 must be carried out before any adjustment or checking is carried out. Following any such adjustment, the position of the balls must be adjusted if necessary to ensure that the striker gains no advantage thereby (see also Law 14(d)(5)).

3.2 *The hoops (Law 3(b))*

3.2.1 *Note the reference in Law 3(b)(1) to Law 53(b) for tournament and match play to permit the use of hoops narrower than 3 3/4 inches.*

- 3.2.2** *Note the tolerance of $\pm\frac{1}{2}$ inch in the height of the hoop, which is to allow hoops to be firmed up by knocking them into the ground as a tournament proceeds. However, a player is entitled to expect that hoops will be set so that their carrots do not protrude significantly above the ground, as otherwise they would not comply with the requirements for the uprights in Law 3(b)(1).*
- 3.2.3** *Only the striker is entitled to ask that a misaligned hoop be corrected. Misalignment usually means that it is leaning towards the north or south but may include leaning to the east or west or being twisted in the ground. However, the striker is not allowed to gain any advantage from the option that the law grants. Any wiring test or tests whether a ball has scored a hoop point or is in the jaws must be carried out before a hoop is adjusted. If the striker asks for a hoop to be correctly aligned after playing a hoop approach, the position of the striker's ball should be adjusted to ensure that he faces a hoop stroke of equal difficulty after the hoop has been corrected.*
- 3.2.4** *If a hoop is found to be too narrow it must be reset (see Laws 35(b) and 53(b) if it was so narrow that a ball could stick in it). Similarly, it must be reset if it is too wide or loose (as the Law requires it to be firmly fixed). Note that players should not adjust, nor stamp or knock in loose hoops themselves, but should at least consult their opponent and preferably (particularly if there is another game on the lawn that might be affected) a referee.*

(c) BALLS

- (1) **SPECIFICATION** There are four balls, coloured blue, black, red and yellow respectively. Alternative colours, namely green, brown, pink and white, and other sets of colours or distinguishing marks are permitted. A ball must be $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter and must weigh 16 ounces. The rebound and playing characteristics of each ball in a set of balls to be used in a game must comply with the requirements of Appendix 2 and must be similar to each other within the specified tolerances.
- (2) **TEMPORARY REMOVAL** The striker is entitled at any time during the game to remove a ball between strokes in order to wipe it, avoid interference or exchange it when it is faulty or damaged. Before removal, he must mark the position of the ball accurately and consult the adversary if it is in a critical position.
- (3) **KEEPING IN POSITION** The striker may touch or steady a ball or apply such pressure as is reasonably necessary to make it hold its position. Grass clippings or similar material may also be used, but should be removed after use.
- (4) **PRESERVING ROTATIONAL ALIGNMENT** If the striker wishes to remove or steady a ball immediately before attempting to peel it, he must note and preserve its rotational alignment.

3.3 *The balls (Law 3(c))*

- 3.3.1** *It is important that the balls in a set should have effectively identical rebound characteristics and the Tournament Referee should, if possible, check that this is so before a tournament starts, at least to the extent of ensuring that sets with different characteristics have not got mixed up.*

- 3.3.2** *Temporary removal of a ball between strokes is permitted and does not constitute interference (under Law 33) provided that the striker is informed if someone else is removing the ball, the position of the ball is accurately marked beforehand and the ball is carefully replaced.*
- 3.3.3** *Reasonable pressure may be used to hold a ball in position, but not to the extent that a depression is formed that might affect a stroke played out of it. To ensure that balls are touching for a croquet stroke, it may be better to rub up a nap on the grass. If necessary, grass clippings or other loose material may be used to hold a ball in position on bad ground for any stroke, not just croquet strokes, but they should be cleared away afterwards.*
- 3.3.4** *Note that the striker may gain no advantage by temporary removal when preparing for a peel because he must ensure that the rotational alignment of the intended peelee is preserved. In practice, the striker should avoid temporary removal of the peelee unless really necessary. There is no need to place a mark on the peelee to indicate its rotational alignment (although its position must obviously be carefully marked before it is lifted as stated in 3.3.2 above). It should just be lifted carefully and not rotated while it is being held or wiped.*

(d) CLIPS

- (1) **SPECIFICATION** There are four clips made of plastic or metal, or any other suitable material, whose colours correspond with those of the balls used in a game. They are used to indicate the score.
- (2) **USE** At the start of each turn the hoop or peg next in order for each ball should carry a clip of the corresponding colour. When a ball scores that point the striker must remove the clip and, at the end of the turn, place it on the appropriate hoop or the peg. The clip is placed on the crown of the first 6 hoops and on an upright for the last 6. When a peg point is scored the clip is removed from the court. A clip may be temporarily removed at any time by the striker and must be removed if it is likely to influence the path of a ball in the next stroke (see Law 35(c) if a ball hits a clip). When not attached to a hoop or the peg a clip is an outside agency.

(e) MALLETS

- (1) **DESIGN** A mallet consists of a head with a shaft firmly connected to its midpoint at right angles to it so that they function as one unit during play. If the head is detachable from the shaft, neither may be exchanged during a turn except as provided under Law 3(e)(6).
- (2) **SHAFT** The shaft may be made of any suitable materials. A grip of any material may be attached to the shaft, but neither it nor the shaft shall be moulded with an impression of any part of the hands.
- (3) **HEAD** The head must be rigid and may be made of any suitable materials, provided that they give no significant playing advantage over a head made entirely of wood. It must have essentially identical playing characteristics regardless of which end is used to strike the ball. Its end faces must be parallel, essentially identical and flat, though fine grooves are permitted. The edges of the faces should be of a shape or material unlikely to damage the balls and if they are bevelled they are not part of the end face.

- (4) **ARTIFICIAL AIDS** Subject to Law 3(e)(5), no mirrors, pointers or other devices intended to assist the aiming or playing of a stroke may be attached to any part of the mallet. However, the shaft need not be straight and the head may bear sighting lines.
- (5) **DISABLED PLAYERS** A disabled player may use a mallet with an appropriately modified shaft providing that he gains no advantage thereby compared to a player without that disability using a conventional mallet.
- (6) **CHANGING A MALLET** A mallet may not be exchanged for another during a turn unless it suffers accidental damage which significantly affects its use. A damaged mallet may only be used if the striker gains no advantage thereby and it must be exchanged for another if it ceases to comply with these laws. The playing characteristics of a mallet may never be changed during a turn.

3.4 *The mallet (Law 3(e))*

3.4.1 *The basic requirements are that a mallet must have essentially identical playing characteristics irrespective of which end of the head is used, must not offer a significant playing advantage over a traditional all-wood mallet and must not carry artificial aids (see Law 3(e)(1) to (4)). This rules out mallets with different materials or weightings in the construction of each end of the head, off-centre shafts, shafts that are not vertical below the top grip or mallets adorned with laser gun-sights, mirrors and any other products of fertile imaginations and long winter evenings. It is implicit in the definition that the head has only one pair of end-faces, thus use of the sides, or a hexagonal head, is not permitted. Heads with an I-shaped cross-section are permitted under the current law.*

3.4.2 *Croquet has followed golf in banning grips or shafts that are moulded to the shape of the player's hands (see Law 3(e)(2)). This requirement is relaxed for the benefit of bona fide disabled players provided that they gain no advantage over a player without the relevant disability using a normal shaft (see Law 3(e)(5)).*

3.4.3 *Mallets may be changed between turns but not within a turn unless the original mallet has suffered damage affecting use. The governing principle is that the striker should not gain any advantage. Law 55 may occasionally be needed. An adversary suddenly realised that his mallet was being used, accidentally and without permission, by the striker who was in the middle of a promising break. He was indignant and demanded the return of his property forthwith. Common sense, via Law 55, indicated that the mallet should immediately be returned, but that the striker should be permitted to continue with his own mallet, as it is clear that the striker would not gain an advantage by the change.*

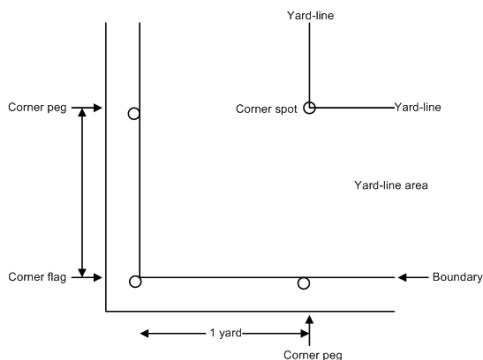
- (f) **CORNER FLAGS** Flags coloured blue, red, black and yellow are optional accessories and may be placed in corners 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively. They should be mounted on posts about 12 inches high that should touch the corner but must not intrude or lean into the court. A corner flag may be temporarily removed at any time by the striker.
- (g) **CORNER PEGS** Eight white corner pegs, measuring about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter and about 3 inches in height above the ground, are optional accessories and may be placed on the boundary one yard from each corner, measured to the further side of

the corner pegs (see Diagram 2). The corner pegs should touch the boundary but must not intrude or lean into the court. A corner peg may be temporarily removed at any time by the striker.

- (h) **TOLERANCES** All the above dimensions are subject to tolerances as listed in Appendix 1.

DIAGRAM 2
THE CORNER SQUARE

- The corner pegs and corner flag must touch the actual boundary, namely the inner edge of the definitive border, but must not intrude into the court.
- The yard is measured from the corner flag to the further side of each corner peg.
- The yardline and corner spot are not marked on the court.



C. DEFINITIONS

4. Start and end of a game and turn

- (a) **WHEN A GAME STARTS** A game and its first turn start when the first stroke is played (see Law 5 and Law 8(b)).
- (b) **WINNER** A game is won by the side whose balls are first both pegged out (but see Law 53(g)(1) for time-limited games).
- (c) **WHEN A GAME ENDS** A game ends when, in agreement as to which side has won, the players quit the court or start another game on it.
- (d) **WHY A TURN ENDS** A turn ends if:
- (1) in a stroke other than a croquet stroke, the striker's ball does not make a roquet or score a hoop point for itself; or
 - (2) in a croquet stroke either ball is sent off the court as specified in Law 20(c); or
 - (3) in any stroke the striker's ball or a ball roqueted in that stroke is pegged out; or
 - (4) the striker plays a stroke by declaring that he will leave the ball where it lies; or
 - (5) the striker plays a half-bisque or bisque prematurely and the adversary fails to forestall play (but see Law 37(e)); or
 - (6) the striker quits the court in the mistaken belief that his turn has ended and the adversary plays a stroke; or
 - (7) in any stroke the striker commits an error for which the penalty is end of turn (see Laws 25, 26, 27(d) and 28); or
 - (8) it is so required after play is deemed not to have occurred (see Laws 30 to 32); or
 - (9) a ruling is made to that effect under Law 55.
- (e) **WHEN A TURN ENDS** A turn ends and, unless the game has been won, a new turn starts when:
- (1) one of the conditions in Law 4(d) has been met, the last stroke of the turn has ended and the balls and clips are correctly positioned; or

- (2) the adversary plays a stroke after the striker has either:
- (A) quitted the court in the belief that the requirements of Law 4(e)(1) have been met; or
 - (B) permitted the adversary to play a stroke.
- (but see Law 37 for handicap play and Law 53(g)(4) for time-limited games).

ORLC – 4: START AND END OF A GAME AND TURN

- 4.1** *A game starts when the first stroke is played (see Law 5(e)). In time-limited games, the clock should start when the mallet hits the ball. Note that, in doubles, a player can declare that a stroke has been played by his absent partner.*
- 4.2** *A game does not end until the players have both quit the court (or started another game on it) and agreed which side has won. Note that there is no requirement that the agreement be correct. Of course, almost always, the players do agree correctly who has won but time-limited games can occasionally give rise to confusion between players who cannot add up. If the players agree incorrectly that A has won and quit the court, the game has ended with that result. In the even rarer case when each player quits the court in the belief that he has won (or lost) the game, no agreement has been reached and the game has not ended. If the time-limit has expired, no further play will be possible unless the scores were actually level (subject to the possibility of time being restored if an interference has occurred and Law 53(g)(2)(B) applies) but the game will end only when the players have worked out the true result. Reporting the result to the manager will cause the confusion to be discovered.*
- 4.3** *Note that one turn starts as soon as the preceding turn ends and that there are two distinct definitions of when that moment occurs.*
- 4.3.1** *In the normal course of events (see Law 4(e)(1)), a turn ends when the last stroke of the turn has been played and the balls and clips have then been correctly positioned (e.g. after replacing balls on the yard-line and placing clips on the correct hoops). This definition does not depend on whether the striker has quitted the court.*
- 4.3.2** *The second definition (see Law 4(e)(2)) deals with two other cases. The first is where the striker incorrectly thinks that his turn has ended (e.g. he has forgotten that he is entitled to another stroke). This definition of end of turn requires both that the striker quits the court in the belief that his turn has ended (not just to visit the pavilion!) and that the adversary then plays a stroke (see Law 4(e)(2)(A)). The order is important.*
- Example:** *Consider a case where Roy takes off with R too hard but makes a glancing roquet on B in the stroke before R leaves the court. Roy assumes wrongly that his turn has ended and replaces R on the yard-line. Before Roy has had time to quit the court, the impatient Bob steps on and roquets Y with K. If Roy now quits the court but realises his mistake before he plays the first stroke of his next turn, Roy can forestall Bob and resume his own turn after replacing all the balls correctly under Law 25(a).*
- 4.3.3** *The second case is where the striker volunteers permission for or, having been asked, allows his adversary to get on with the game while he goes to*

retrieve a ball that must be replaced on the yard-line. In contrast, the adversary has no grounds for grievance if, having assumed that the striker will not mind rather than having been given permission, he hits a long roquet and is then required by the striker to replay. However, if the players have come to a tacit understanding that permission is implicitly granted then the ex-striker cannot withdraw it retrospectively.

4.3.4 For handicap play, note that Law 4(e) must be modified as specified in Law 37(c)(4). The striker does not need to replace the clips before taking a bisque. He should replace the balls, in particular the striker's ball if it is in the yard-line area, but if he does not the bisque is validly taken, under Law 37(e).

4.3.5 In time limited games, tournament regulations specify that, for the sole purpose of determining who is in play when time expires, a turn ends and the next turn simultaneously begins when the striker plays the last stroke of his turn. This is to give a more precise definition than Law 4(e) (which may depend on when a ball comes to rest) and avoids an undignified scramble to replace balls and clips.

5. A stroke and the striking period

- (a) **A STROKE** A stroke is the striker's attempt to hit a ball in play with a mallet as part of his turn, or declaration that he will leave the ball where it lies. A stroke includes any resulting movement of balls in play.
- (b) **THE STRIKING PERIOD** The striking period is the period during which a fault under Law 28(a) can be committed.
- (c) **WHEN A STROKE MAY BE PLAYED** A stroke must not be commenced until the preceding stroke has ended if that could affect the outcome of either stroke.
- (d) **WHEN A STROKE AND THE STRIKING PERIOD START** A stroke and the striking period start when the mallet head has passed or leaves the ball on the final backswing that the striker intends to make before striking the ball. If no backswing is used, the stroke and the striking period start when the forward swing starts.
- (e) **WHEN A STROKE IS PLAYED**
- (1) If, having started a stroke, the striker stops or diverts the mallet in a successful attempt to avoid hitting the ball or committing a fault, the stroke is annulled and the striker may start another one.
 - (2) Otherwise, the stroke is played when
 - (A) the mallet hits the ball; or
 - (B) a fault is committed; or
 - (C) the mallet misses or does not reach the ball.
- (f) **WHEN THE STRIKING PERIOD ENDS** The striking period ends when the striker quits his stance under control. If the striker does not quit his stance before playing the next stroke the striking period ends when the next stroke starts.
- (g) **WHEN A STROKE ENDS** A stroke ends when every ball moved in consequence thereof has come to rest, has left the court or has been moved, picked up or arrested under Laws 15(c) or 18(a)(2).

- (h) **OTHER CONTACT BETWEEN Mallet AND BALL** If the striker accidentally hits a ball before a stroke has started, the ball is replaced and the striker continues his turn. A mallet may be used to reposition balls between strokes.

ORLC – 5: A STROKE AND THE STRIKING PERIOD

- 5.1** *The term ‘stroke’ has a wide meaning. The core of it is the action of hitting a ball, but it also extends to the entitlement to do so, as part of a turn, and the consequences of so doing. The term ‘striking period’ refers to the period during which a fault can be committed. A stroke and striking period start at the same time, but either can end before the other.*
- 5.2** *Although it is normally obvious which ball the striker is intending to hit, a referee should ask him to nominate which he is intending to play if two balls are very close together and fault him if he hits the other. In Law 5(d, e), ‘the ball’ refers to the one the striker is intending to hit, whereas in Law 5(h), ‘a ball’ means any ball, and ‘the ball’ means the one disturbed.*
- 5.3** *There are two policy reasons why a ‘stroke’ in which the striker aims to hit a ball that does not belong to his game is regarded as a nullity, rather than a case of playing the wrong ball. The first is that, in the common case where a double-banked ball is being addressed, it is desirable that the adversary should be able to forestall, to prevent disruption to the other game, and the players in the other game cannot reasonably be prevented from drawing attention to the irregularity! The second is that it seems reasonable that colour blind players should not be penalised if they are confused by the presence of additional balls. The legal reason is that only a ball in play may influence the game (Law 6(a)); other balls are outside agencies (Law 7(a)).*
- 5.4** *If the striker wants to leave the balls where they are, he can do so by simply declaring that he will do so, which ends his turn. Technically, he should declare that he is playing a specific ball by leaving it where it lies, but the adversary is entitled to take a simple utterance (the word “deem” may well be used for historical reasons) or even a wave of the hand, as an irrevocable declaration (unless the striker can plausibly suggest that he was instead inviting his opponent to join him for tea!). If the striker does not indicate which of his two balls he has played, he becomes responsible for the position of both of them (see Law 13(b)(1)(E)). A declaration is instantaneous and has no striking period.*
- 5.5** *It is lawful to play a stroke before the previous stroke has ended unless the outcome of either stroke could be affected. This is most likely to happen when the striker has played a stop shot and plays the continuation stroke before the croqueted ball has come to rest. If the continuation stroke is played as a rush that sends the roqueted ball near to the still-moving croqueted ball, the adversary would strictly be entitled to forestall and demand that the stroke be replayed under Law 55.*
- 5.6** *Note that accidentally hitting the striker’s ball during casting over the ball does not constitute a stroke. A stroke and the striking period do not begin until the mallet has passed the SB on the final backswing (see Law 5(d)). Such an accidental contact is covered by Law 5(h), which summarises the combined effect of Laws 33(c), 33(d)(3), 27(a) and 27(i).*

- 5.7 *A stroke is played if the striker accidentally fails to make contact with the SB (plays an air shot) (see Law 5(e)(2)(C)). The term 'miss' includes cases where the mallet fails to reach the ball, as well as those where it goes past the side or over the top of it. However, a stroke is not played if the striker deliberately checks or diverts the mallet and succeeds in avoiding hitting any ball with it or committing a fault (see Law 5(e)(1)). It is up to the referee to decide which applies.*
- 5.7.1 *'Stops or diverts the mallet' should be interpreted as a continuous process, which must start before the striker is aware that he has missed, or will irrevocably miss, the SB, and which ends when he regains control of his mallet and stance at the end of his truncated swing.*
- 5.7.2 *After a stroke has been annulled in this way, the striker is not required to repeat the stroke he was attempting, but can change his mind about what stroke to play, including which ball to play if he has not already elected one. It is as though he had never started the annulled stroke.*
- 5.8 *There are two possible endings for the striking period (but note that the faults covered by Laws 28(a)(1), (2) and (3) (types of illegal contact between body and mallet) cannot be committed if they occur after the end of the swing used to play the stroke).*
- 5.8.1 *Should the striker play a second stroke without quitting the stance he used to play the previous stroke, perhaps when approaching and running a hoop from very close range, the striking period for the first stroke ends when the first stroke ends or when the second stroke starts, whichever is the earlier.*
- 5.8.2 *In all other cases, the traditional rule applies that the striking period ends when the striker 'quits his stance under control'. This is a matter for the referee to decide and is intended to penalise a striker who plays a stroke in such a way that a ball is likely to rebound onto his mallet or clothing and, to avoid this, jumps out of the way and lands or falls on yet another ball, whilst not penalising accidental disturbance of a ball that is irrelevant to the stroke. There are three cases where the striker is not 'under control':*
- 1 *jumping to avoid a moving ball*
 - 2 *playing in an off balance position and falling out of the stance;*
 - 3 *disturbing a ball he was trying to avoid when leaving a stance restricted (or changed) because of the presence of another ball.*
- 5.9 *Law 5(h) now specifically allows the time honoured practice of 'trundling': using a mallet to move a ball into position for a stroke.*

6. States of a ball

- (a) **BALL IN PLAY** A ball becomes a ball in play when placed on the court prior to being played into the game under Law 8(b). Except while it is a ball in hand, it continues to be a ball in play until the end of the stroke in which it is pegged out.
- (b) **BALL AT REST**
- (1) A ball at rest is a ball in play that is occupying a stationary position on the court.
 - (2) A ball becomes a ball at rest when:
 - (A) having been caused to move as a consequence of a stroke, it is deemed to have come to rest and has not become a ball in hand; or

(B) having been a ball in hand, it is placed on the court.

- (3) A ball ceases to be a ball at rest when it is caused to move as a consequence of a stroke or becomes a ball in hand.
- (4) Subject to Law 6(b)(5), a ball is deemed to have come to rest when it appears to have stopped moving.
- (5) A ball in a critical position is deemed to have come to rest only when its position has apparently remained unchanged for at least 5 seconds. If, in addition, its position needs to be tested (see Law 48(c)(4)), it is deemed to have come to rest only when its position has been agreed or adjudicated upon.

(c) BALL IN HAND

- (1) Any ball becomes a ball in hand and an outside agency:
 - (A) when it is temporarily removed under Law 3(c)(2); or
 - (B) when it leaves the court; or
 - (C) when it is moved under Law 19; or
 - (D) when it must be replaced in order to rectify an error or correct an interference.
- (2) The striker's ball becomes a ball in hand and an outside agency:
 - (A) when it is moved under Law 13 (wiring lift) (or Law 36 (optional lift or contact in advanced play)); or
 - (B) when a roquet is deemed to have been made; or
 - (C) when it is moved, picked up or arrested under Law 15(c) or Law 18(a)(2); or
 - (D) at the end of a stroke in which it makes a roquet; or
 - (E) at the end of the last stroke of a turn if it comes to rest in the yard-line area.
- (3) A ball other than the striker's ball becomes a ball in hand and an outside agency at the end of a stroke if it comes to rest in the yard-line area.
- (4) A ball ceases to be a ball in hand and an outside agency and becomes a ball at rest when it is placed in a lawful position on the court or, if left on the court in a misplaced position, at the start of the next stroke. However, if there is a choice of positions, the striker may return it to hand and relocate it at any time until the earlier of the start of his next stroke or the end of his turn.

(d) BALL IN A CRITICAL POSITION A ball is in a critical position if a minor change to its current position could materially affect future play. Examples may include positions in or near hoops, wired positions and positions on or near the yard-line or boundary. The striker must consult the adversary before moving or wiping such a ball.

(e) LIVE AND DEAD BALLS

- (1) A ball other than the striker's ball is defined as being live or dead for the sole purpose of determining whether or not it may be roqueted and have croquet taken from it.
- (2) **LIVE BALL** Any such ball is live at the start of a turn and becomes so again each time the striker's ball scores a hoop point for itself.
- (3) **DEAD BALL** A ball becomes dead when croquet has been taken from it and remains dead until it becomes live again. The striker's ball may not take croquet

from a dead ball. If the striker's ball hits a dead ball, it does not constitute a roquet.

- (f) **YARD-LINE BALL** A ball at rest on a yard-line is known as a yard-line ball.
- (g) **ROVER BALL** A rover ball is one which has scored all 12 of its hoop points (but see Law 44(d) for shortened games).
- (h) **GROUPS OF BALLS** A 3-ball group is formed by one ball being in contact with two other balls. A 4-ball group is formed by a fourth ball being in contact with a 3-ball group.
- (i) **BALL CLEAR OF A HOOP** A ball is clear of a hoop if no part of it lies within the jaws of the hoop.

ORLC – 6: STATES OF A BALL

6.1 Ball in Play (Law 6(a))

6.1.1 *The words 'prior to being played' are intended to mean that a ball placed on the court only becomes in play if a stroke is played with it. Thus if Roy puts both Yellow and Red on the court at the start of the 1st turn of the game and plays Red, then only Red becomes a ball in play, even if he did not remove Yellow.*

6.2 Ball at rest (Law 6(b))

6.2.1 *A ball becomes a ball at rest when it appears to stop moving. Physicists may tell us that all matter is in a state of constant motion but in croquet this test depends on the human eye. Because croquet is mainly played outdoors on grass, it is possible for balls to move apparently spontaneously, sometimes considerable distances, under the influence of gravity, wind or compressed grass blades. However, in most cases, the final position of a ball is not of critical importance and so the test need not be applied with excessive attention to micro-movements. In short, the striker can normally play his next stroke as soon as the SB appears to have stopped moving on fairly casual inspection.*

6.2.2 *However, there are occasions when more care is needed and they occur when a ball may have come to rest in a 'critical position', as defined in Law 6(d). This is any position to which a minor change could materially affect future play, such as determining if a turn ends or a point is scored or a ball is wired.*

6.2.3 *In fact, the Laws create two categories of critical position, namely 'critical but not testable' and 'critical and testable'. The latter are listed in Law 48(c)(4) and, in relation to whether a ball has come to rest, are restricted to cases when a ball may or may not: 1 have scored a hoop point; or 2 be in position to score a hoop point (or, by analogy, affect whether a hoop and/or roquet may be made); or 3 be off the court. (Entitlement to a wiring lift, which is also mentioned in 48(c)(4), is not applicable as the test can only be made at the start of a turn under Law 13(e)(1)). These testable positions have to be agreed by the players or tested by a referee and the ball is deemed not to come to rest until the test has been carried out. Critical but not testable positions are subject to the less onerous requirement that the position of the relevant ball must appear to remain unchanged for at least 5*

seconds. If it moves after that, it is replaced. To see how this should be applied in practice, consider the following situations:

- 6.2.3.1** *On a fast lawn with a significant slope, the striker's ball comes up the slope, then rolls straight back down again to end some distance away. Although physics would tell us that its velocity must have instantaneously fallen to zero when it reversed direction, this is not sufficient to satisfy Law 6(b)(4) so it is not replaced in the higher position.*
- 6.2.3.2** *The striker's ball just staggers through its hoop and appears to stop having clearly run it. However, the striker notices that it almost immediately starts to creep back and does so for 15 seconds, by which time it is back in the jaws. It is not replaced as it had not remained stationary in a critical position for the required 5 seconds.*
- 6.2.3.3** *The striker's ball just staggers through its hoop, apparently stopping in a position where the striker thinks it has run the hoop, but is not certain. He asks his adversary to have a look (as there is no referee in sight), but before he can get there the ball has fallen back into the hoop. It was in a critical position which needed a test which had not yet been conducted, so it is not replaced.*
- 6.2.3.4** *As in 6.2.3.3, but this time the striker is more confident and, out of courtesy, asks the adversary if he wants to look. The adversary is happy to trust the striker's judgement, so resumes reading. While sizing up his next shot, the ball then falls back into the hoop. In this case, the earlier position had been agreed, so it is deemed to have come to rest and is replaced there under Law 33(c).*
- 6.2.3.5** *The striker's ball just staggers through its hoop, apparently stopping in a position in which it has clearly run it, but leaving an awkward hampered shot. The striker starts to examine his options, but the ball rolls back into the jaws. A referee should ask him whether the ball had stopped moving and, if so, whether 5 seconds had elapsed since then. The ball should only be replaced in the position where it had run the hoop if the striker is confident of both.*
- 6.2.3.6** *The striker's ball just staggers through its hoop, apparently stopping in a position in which it has clearly run it, but leaving an awkward hampered shot. The striker summons a referee to watch the shot, but before the referee arrives the ball rolls back into the jaws. Although the ball was in a critical position, as a small change to its position would affect the difficulty of the hampered shot, it had been stationary for long enough. Furthermore, it did not need to be tested, as it had clearly run the hoop, so it is replaced in the position it was in before the referee was called.*
- 6.2.3.7** *After a poor hoop stroke, Roy replays his swing, then replaces his clip on the hoop and walks off the court. Bob comes on and looks to see whether the ball can run the hoop next time, only to find that it*

is now through. After checking with Roy that it had moved since he last saw it, the ball is replaced where Roy believed it had stopped, and Bob plays the first stroke of his turn, as the situation is the same as 6.2.3.6: the ball was in a position that was critical but did not need to be tested. Law 4(e)(1) had therefore been satisfied and Roy's turn had ended.

6.3 **Ball in hand (see Law 6(c))**

6.3.1 Note that a ball in hand is also an outside agency, but also that the striker's ball only becomes in hand when it comes to rest after making a roquet, so it can validly move or even peel another ball before doing so. Contrast that with going off the lawn, when it immediately becomes in hand and an outside agency.

6.3.2 Law 6(c)(4) was amended in 2008 to ensure that failing to take croquet when required to do is covered, as intended, by Law 27(f), rather than being treated as a case of striking an outside agency!

6.4 **Live and dead balls (see Law 6(e))**

6.4.1 It is lawful to cause the SB to hit a dead ball but that does not constitute a roquet and no further stroke is earned as a result, however the SB can go on to roquet a live ball or score a point. Obviously, if the SB makes a roquet on a live ball and, in the same stroke, hits a dead ball, the contact with the dead ball does not deprive the striker of the croquet stroke he earned by roqueting the live ball.

6.4.2 If the SB comes to rest in contact with a dead ball after a croquet stroke, the striker is entitled to play the SB as it lies in the continuation stroke. This includes playing away from the dead ball or playing into it so that the stroke has the appearance of a croquet stroke. What the striker must not do is to adjust the SB around the dead ball before playing the stroke. This would constitute the error of purporting to take croquet from a dead ball (see Law 27(d)) and would end the turn. This fate does not preclude the striker from temporarily removing either under Law 3(c)(2) to wipe it, but he would be well advised to have a good reason for doing so (such as a large blob of mud on the ball) and to inform the adversary first.

6.4.3 Note that, because of the wording of 6(e) and Law 27(c)(3), if a player roquets red but then purports to take croquet from blue, blue becomes dead and he remains alive on red.

6.5 **Groups of balls (Law 6(h))**

6.5.1 A cannon (see Law 19(b)) depends on the existence of a group of balls anywhere on the court. Usually, at least one of them will be on the yard-line, but this is not a requirement.

6.5.2 Note also that the SB cannot be used to bridge a gap between two balls that are one ball diameter or less apart. This is because Law 19(a) requires the SB to be placed in contact with the roqueted ball and no other.

6.5.3 Nor can the moveable cannon ball be used to bridge a gap to create a 4-ball cannon where there is a 3-ball group with a fourth ball close, but not in

contact with it. The cannon ball can legally be placed in contact with the 4th ball when constructing the 3-ball cannon, but a 4-ball group does not result because Law 19(b) only refers to placing the SB before determining the size of the group, and thus the fourth ball may not be moved.

7. Outside agencies

- (a) **DEFINITION** Subject to Law 7(b), an outside agency is any agency unconnected with the game. Examples include animals, spectators, a referee other than the players, the players or equipment from another game, a ball in hand, a ball not in play, a clip not attached to a hoop or the peg, the peg extension when not attached to the peg and other stray objects.
- (b) **EXCLUSIONS** Neither weather nor, except in exceptional circumstances dealt with under Law 55, loose impediments are outside agencies.
- (c) **INTERFERENCE** An outside agency should be moved or removed if it might affect play (see also Law 33(a) (interference by an outside agency) and Law 34(b) (fixed obstacles)).

ORLC – 7: OUTSIDE AGENCIES

- 7.1 *Weather is not an outside agency in croquet in order to prevent claims for replays of missed roquets due to gusts of wind or squalls of rain. Similarly, puddles are not outside agencies, but extreme events such as flash floods and dollops of snow falling onto the court (admittedly rare in a summer game but not unknown to hardy croquet players in Scotland) would be. However, it is possible for a ball at rest to be moved by gravity, wind or a combination of the two. Such a ball must be replaced (see Law 33(b)).*
- 7.2 *Loose impediments are also not outside agencies in croquet to prevent claims for replays of missed roquets due to deflections caused by pebbles, twigs or acorns on the court surface. The exceptional circumstances referred to in Law 7(b) would cover a case where a handful of pebbles is thrown onto the court, perhaps hitting the striker after he has started the stroke or interfering with the path of the striker's ball during the stroke.*
- 7.3 *Note that Law 7(c) imposes a duty on the striker to remove an outside agency if it might affect play. If he does not, he will be prevented from replaying the stroke under Law 33(a)(1) if a collision does occur and must defer to his opponent if there is a disagreement as to where the balls should be placed. The reasoning is that by leaving the object in place the striker is acknowledging that it was not on his intended line or that a collision dealt with under Law 33(a)(2) would not have a material effect on the game.*

PART 2

ORDINARY SINGLES PLAY

A. GENERAL LAWS OF PLAY

8. The start of a game

- (a) **THE TOSS** The winner of the toss decides whether he will take the choice of lead, which includes the right to play second, or the choice of balls. This is known as the right of choice. If he takes the choice of lead his adversary has the choice of balls and vice versa. When a match consists of more than one game, the right of choice alternates after the first game. Once made a choice may not be revoked (but see Law 26(c)).
- (b) **THE START** At the start of a game, the player entitled to play first places one of his balls on any point on either baulk-line and plays the first stroke of his turn. At the end of that turn the adversary plays one of his balls into the game from any unoccupied point on either baulk-line. This includes taking croquet from a ball in play that is either on or near a baulk-line so that a ball may be placed on a baulk-line in contact with it. In the third and fourth turns the remaining two balls are played into the game in the same way as the second ball (but see Law 36(d) for advanced play, Law 37(c)(2) for handicap play and Law 26(b) if the correct ball cannot be played).

ORLC – 8: THE START OF A GAME

- 8.1 *Choices of lead or colours may not be revoked once made.*
- 8.2 *Bisques may be played before all the balls have been played into the game (see Law 37(c)(2)) although it will only seldom be tactically wise to do so.*
- 8.3 *In the first four ordinary (i.e. non-bisque) turns, the balls must be played into the game from the baulk-lines. The only exception relates to advanced play when the player of the second or third turn scores 4-back and so concedes a contact. The contact may be taken from any ball that has been played into the game and not pegged out (see Law 36(d)).*
- 8.4 *See Law 26(b) for the situation when a player cannot play the correct ball and the game must be re-started. Note this does not occur if the balls are played into the game in the order R (wrong), B (wrong), Y (wrong), because the limit of claims for the error in the 1st turn has not been reached, whether or not K is wrongly played. If the errors are discovered before a correct ball is played, the error in the 1st turn is rectified by removing all the balls and placing B or K in baulk, then Roy plays the 2nd turn.*

9. Election of striker's ball

- (a) **RIGHT TO PLAY EITHER BALL** After all four balls have been played into the game under Law 8(b), the striker may elect at the start of any turn to play that turn with either of his balls (but see Law 37(a) for handicap play).
- (b) **HOW ELECTION IS MADE** The election is made by:

- (1) lifting a ball that is not in contact with another ball, in accordance with Law 13 (wiring lift) (or Law 36 (optional lift or contact in advanced play)); or
- (2) playing a stroke.

In each case the ball so elected becomes the striker's ball for that turn and the striker must not then strike the partner ball. If he does so, Law 26 applies.

- (c) **LIFTING A BALL** A player lifts a ball by deliberately moving it from its position in a manner other than that used for playing a stroke.

ORLC – 9: ELECTION OF STRIKER'S BALL

- 9.1** *There are only two ways of electing the SB, namely lifting it (under Laws 13 or 36) or playing a stroke with it. Likewise, no election of the RB takes place until a stroke is played (see Laws 16(d) and 19(c)).*
- 9.2** *Lifting a ball only serves to elect it as the SB if three conditions are met, namely: 1 that it is a ball of the striker's side; and 2 it is not in contact with another ball (this applies to Law 36 only; no wiring lift would be available under Law 13(a)); and 3 that the striker is entitled to a lift under either Laws 13 or 36 (see Law 9(b)(1)).*
- 9.3** *Lifting an enemy ball or lifting a ball of one's own side in the absence of a lift is an interference and Law 33 applies. If the mistake is not noticed before a stroke is played, it will result in an error being committed under either Law 26 (wrong ball) or Law 27(h) (lifting a ball when not entitled to do so).*
- 9.4** *A ball may be 'lifted' by moving it in any way that differs from playing a stroke. Trundling using the side of the mallet is lawful (but may not do the varnish much good!). So is trundling using the face of the mallet but it is only safe to do if the action is obviously different from that used to play a stroke.*

10. Ball off the court

A ball leaves the court as soon as any part of it would touch a straight edge raised vertically from the boundary. It then becomes a ball in hand and an outside agency. The striker must consult the adversary before testing whether or not a ball is off the court if the position is critical.

ORLC – 10: BALL OFF THE COURT

- 10.1** *The boundary should be imagined as an invisible vertical wall that touches the inside of the boundary marking. It does not matter if the lawn surface is not flat at the relevant point.*
- 10.2** *A ball goes off the court as soon as it touches the imaginary wall and it does not matter if it then rolls back inside the boundary. In rare cases, the adversary may claim that a ball approached the boundary, either perpendicularly or at a shallow angle, and then fell back or curved back into court before coming to rest. If the ball is found to be only just in court when tested, this claim may have merit. However, it should only be granted if the same effect can be demonstrated repeatedly in tests conducted by the referee.*
- 10.3** *It should be noted that a ball that hits a corner peg should not necessarily be placed on the corner spot. If the ball hits the corner peg a glancing blow, it should be withdrawn back along its line of travel to find the point at which it first touched the*

inner edge of the boundary marking. The extreme case would occur when a ball on the Corner 1 spot is struck towards Corner 2 and just touches the out-court side of the southern corner peg. This ball should be placed 13 feet south of Corner 2!

- 10.4** *The striker should always take care to observe precisely where balls go off the court. If there is a possibility of a cannon, such as shooting from B-baulk at two East boundary balls, the striker should have the outcome watched, usually by asking the adversary to stand near the target balls.*

11. Ball in the yard-line area

- (a) **BALLS OTHER THAN THE STRIKER'S BALL** At the end of each stroke any ball in the yard-line area, other than the striker's ball, becomes a ball in hand.
- (b) **THE STRIKER'S BALL** If the striker's ball is in the yard-line area at the end of a stroke it is played from where it lies unless the striker is entitled to take croquet. Only at the end of the last stroke of a turn does the striker's ball in the yard-line area become a ball in hand.

ORLC – 11: BALL IN THE YARD-LINE AREA

If the SB comes to rest in the yard-line area, it only becomes a ball in hand at the end of the last stroke of the turn. This can lead to confusion in handicap play where some players are unsure whether the SB has to be placed on the yard-line before playing the first stroke of the bisque turn. The answer is that the bisque turn is a separate turn and the SB must be placed on the yard-line before the new turn can be started.

12. Placement of a ball off the court or in the yard-line area

- (a) **ABSENCE OF OTHER BALLS** Before the next stroke, subject to Law 12(c) and Law 19:
- (1) any ball in hand that has left the court must be placed on the yard-line at the point nearest to where it left the court; and
 - (2) any ball in hand in the yard-line area must be placed on the yard-line at the point nearest to where it came to rest.
- (b) **PRESENCE OF OTHER BALLS** If a ball cannot be placed in accordance with Law 12(a) because of the presence of:
- (1) the striker's ball inside the yard-line area; or
 - (2) one or more yard-line balls; or
 - (3) one or more balls outside the yard-line area, it must be placed on the yard-line as the striker chooses in contact with any ball that directly or indirectly interferes with its placement.
- (c) **INTERFERENCE BY THE STRIKER'S BALL** If the striker is entitled to take croquet, the striker's ball is a ball in hand and an outside agency until it is placed for the croquet stroke and must not interfere with the placement of a ball under Laws 12(a) or 12(b).
- (d) **ORDER OF PLACEMENT** If two or more balls have to be placed, the order of placement is as the striker chooses.
- (e) **HOW TO PLACE** The striker must place balls on the yard-line with his back to the court unless he has a choice of placement positions under Law 12(b) and must take special care to ensure that such placement is accurate. He must consult the

adversary if he is in any doubt whether a ball may have to be placed in contact with another ball.

ORLC – 12: PLACEMENT OF A BALL OFF THE COURT OR IN THE YARD-LINE AREA

12.1 *Law 12(b) refers to direct and indirect interference with replacement. Direct interference occurs when a ball (X) that has gone off the court (or come to rest in the yard-line area) cannot be placed on the point on the yard-line closest to where it went off the court (or lay inside the yard-line area) because of the presence of another ball (Y) on or close to the yard-line. X must therefore be placed in contact with Y on either side as the striker chooses.*

12.2 *Indirect interference occurs when a third ball (Z) lies sufficiently close to Y to prevent the striker replacing X on that side of Y. He is now entitled to place X on the yard-line in contact with either Y or Z.*

12.3 *There are no special provisions for replacing balls in or near corners. Hence, if Roy shoots with R from the end of A-baulk at B in C4 and misses, he will normally place R on the W side of B to minimise the target for Bob. If Bob now likewise shoots with K at R and misses, he is entitled to place K in contact with either B or R. Bob may be expected to place K in contact with R so that he only gives a single-ball target for Y.*

13. Wiring lift

(a) **LIFT** If the adversary is responsible for the position of a ball of the striker's side which is wired from all other balls and not in contact with another ball, the striker may start his turn:

- (1) by playing as the balls lie; or
- (2) by lifting the wired ball and playing it from any unoccupied point on either baulk-line or taking croquet from a ball that it could touch in such a position.

(b) RESPONSIBILITY FOR POSITION

(1) A player becomes or remains responsible for the position of any ball that:

- (A) he plays; or
- (B) is moved or shaken as a result of his play; or
- (C) is involved in any croquet stroke or cannon that he plays, even if it does not move; or
- (D) is replaced when an error committed by him is rectified; or
- (E) belongs to him, in the event that he played the first stroke of a turn with an adversary's ball, or by declaring that he was leaving a ball where it lay without specifying which.

(2) However, a player does not become responsible for the position of any ball replaced to correct an interference.

(c) **WHEN WIRED** A ball ('the relevant ball') is wired from another ball ('the target ball') if:

- (1) any part of a hoop, including the jaws, or the peg would impede the direct course of any part of the relevant ball towards any part of the target ball; or
- (2) any part of a hoop, excluding the jaws, or the peg would impede the swing of the mallet before its impact with the relevant ball; or

- (3) any part of the relevant ball lies within the jaws of a hoop.
- (d) **IMPEDED SWING** In Law 13(c)(2), the swing is impeded if there is any part of an end face of the mallet that the striker used in the turn before the relevant ball was positioned with which he would be unable to strike the centre of the relevant ball in order to drive it freely with his normal swing towards any part of the target ball. However, the swing is not impeded merely because a hoop or the peg interferes with the striker's stance.
- (e) **TESTING**
- (1) A player may ask a referee to conduct a wiring test only if he is the striker entitled to claim a lift with the relevant ball before the first stroke of the current turn. He must otherwise rely on an unaided ocular test to determine whether or not one ball is wired from another.
- (2) The striker is entitled to the benefit of any doubt in an adjudication of whether one ball is wired from another.
- (f) **CHANGE OF DECISION** If the striker lifts a ball of his side under Law 13(a)(2):
- (1) it is thereby elected as the striker's ball and he may not then play with the other ball of his side. If he does so, Law 26 applies. In addition, he is obliged to take the lift to which he is entitled and he may not then play the lifted ball from where it lay before it was lifted unless it already lay on a baulk-line.
- (2) and places it on an unoccupied point on either baulk-line, whether in contact with another ball or not, he remains entitled to play it from any unoccupied point on either baulk-line until he plays a stroke.

ORLC – 13: WIRING LIFT

- 13.1** *A ball that is in contact with another ball at the start of a turn is not entitled to a lift as, if the striker chooses to play with it, he not only can but must take croquet. (See Laws 13(a), 16(c) and 18(b)).*
- 13.2** *Although a ball lifted must usually be played from baulk, the striker can take croquet immediately from a ball that it could touch if placed on a baulk-line, in which case he can place his ball anywhere in contact with it to take croquet.*
- 13.3** *Note that 13(b)(1)(E) ensures that the striker is always responsible for the position of at least one of his balls after playing a turn. Note the draft ruling that the words 'without specifying which' apply only to the case of declaring a stroke played, not to playing an adversary's ball at the start of a turn. Thus if a player does the latter, he remains or becomes responsible for the position of both his balls. Note also that a player is always responsible for the position of a ball replaced following rectification of an error committed by him (see Law 13(b)(1)(D)).*
- 13.4** *However, he does not become (but does remain, if he was previously) responsible for the position of a ball replaced following the correction of an interference (Law 13(b)(2)). The reason is that the striker is often an innocent victim of interference and/or correction of the interference involves deeming play not to have occurred. To understand the meaning of 'does not become', two examples of interference under Law 33 may be useful:*
- 13.4.1** *If the striker plays a roll stroke in which the croqueted ball collides with a ball from a double-banked game, it must be placed where it would otherwise*

have come to rest under Law 33(a)(2). The act of playing the stroke caused the striker to become responsible for its position (Law 13(b)(1)(B)), and the subsequent interference and placement does not alter that.

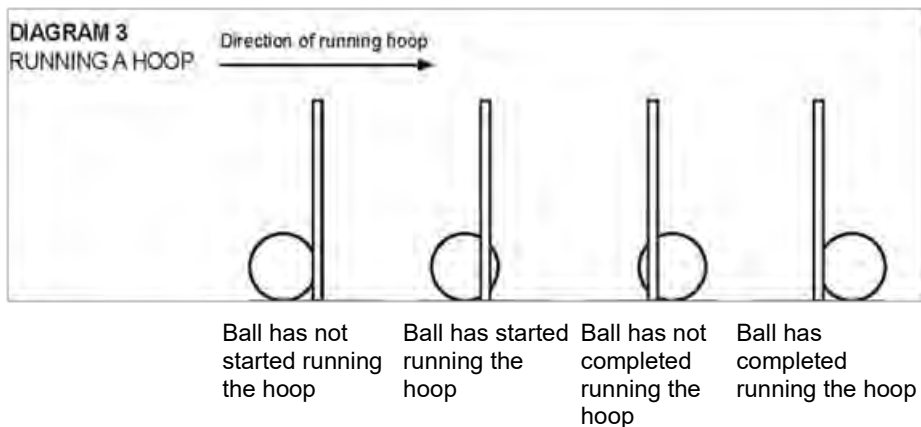
- 13.4.2** *If a high wind (or even the striker, outside the striking period) causes a ball not otherwise involved in the stroke to move, it must be replaced. Again, the interference does not change responsibility: if the opponent was responsible for the position of the ball before the interference, the opponent remains so; if the striker was, then he still is.*
- 13.5** *A ball is wired if it has to pass through a hoop to hit the target ball, no matter how close to the hoop it is. It does not matter that it might be able to miss the target ball on either side without touching a wire (see the reference to ‘including the jaws’ in Law 13(c)(1)).*
- 13.6** *However, the swing of the mallet is not impeded simply because part of the head would enter the jaws of a hoop before contacting the relevant ball in order to drive it freely towards the target ball (see the reference to ‘excluding the jaws’ in Law 13(c)(2)).*
- 13.7** *If the striker claims that a ball is wired by virtue of an impeded swing, the referee must ensure that the position is tested with the mallet the claimant was using in the turn before the turn in which the allegedly wired ball was positioned by the claimant’s adversary (see Law 13(d)). This removes the temptation to carry a second, wide-faced mallet for use only in these situations.*
- 13.8** *Note that in the marginal case where the referee can detect no curvature in the line joining the relevant ball and the two test balls, the striker is entitled to a lift (see Law 13(e)(2)).*
- 13.9** *Law 13(f) provides explicit guidance as to the three consequences of lifting a ball in accordance with Law 13(a)(2), namely that:*
- 13.9.1** *such lifting constitutes a valid and irrevocable election of the SB for that turn under Law 9(b)(1);*
- 13.9.2** *the striker is obliged to play the ball from an unoccupied point on either baulk-line (or take croquet from a ball it could touch when on a baulk-line) and may not play it from where it originally lay (unless that happened to be on a baulk-line); and*
- 13.9.3** *the striker remains free to change the position from which he wishes to play the SB until he actually plays a stroke.*

14. Hoop point

(a) DEFINITIONS

- (1) A ball scores a hoop point by passing through its next hoop in the order and direction shown in Diagram 1 as a consequence of one or more strokes. This is also known as running a hoop in order.
- (2) The playing and non-playing sides of the hoop are defined relative to this direction, as shown in Diagram 3.
- (3) The planes of the playing and non-playing sides are the surfaces constructed by raising a horizontal straight line against the relevant sides of the hoop uprights from the ground to the crown of the hoop.

- (4) The jaws of a hoop are defined as the space enclosed by the inner surfaces of the uprights and the plans of the playing and non-playing sides.



- (b) **STARTING TO RUN** Subject to Law 14(d)(1) to (3), a ball starts to run a hoop when it first breaks the plane of the non-playing side when travelling from the playing side to the non-playing side. However, if the ball subsequently moves back out of the hoop during the stroke and either:
- (1) comes to rest in the jaws where it does not break the plane of the non-playing side; or
 - (2) exits the hoop entirely on the playing side then it is deemed that it has not started to run the hoop.
- (c) **COMPLETING THE RUNNING** Subject to Law 14(d)(4), a ball completes running a hoop when it clears the plane of the playing side while travelling forward through the hoop, providing that it comes to rest on the non-playing side clear of that plane.
- (d) **SPECIAL SITUATIONS**
- (1) If a ball makes a roquet under Law 16(b) before it starts to run its hoop in order, it cannot thereafter score the hoop point for itself in the same stroke.
 - (2) If a ball first enters its hoop in order from the non-playing side, it cannot score the hoop point for itself in the same stroke. Having so entered, it must come to rest in a position entirely clear of the hoop or in the jaws where it does not break the plane of the non-playing side before it can score the hoop point in a subsequent stroke.
 - (3) If a ball in hand is placed for a croquet stroke within the jaws of its hoop in order where it breaks the plane of the non-playing side, and the stroke is played from that position:
 - (A) it has not started to run the hoop; and
 - (B) it may not do so until it is clear of that plane at the start of a subsequent stroke.
 - (4) A ball may complete running its hoop in order in the stroke in which it started to run the hoop. Alternatively, it may complete running the hoop in a subsequent stroke or turn unless it either:
 - (A) becomes a ball in hand in preparation for a croquet stroke; or

(B) is lifted under Law 13 (wiring lift) (or Law 36 (optional lift or contact in advanced play)) in which case it must start to run the hoop again.

- (5) A ball at rest cannot score or lose a hoop point solely as a result of a hoop being moved or straightened.
- (e) **PEELING** If a ball other than the striker's ball scores a hoop point as a consequence of a stroke, it is said to be peeled through the hoop.

ORLC – 14: HOOP POINT

14.1 Terminology

14.1.1 *Although a ball may lawfully pass through any of the hoops on the court, it is only by passing through the one that is its next in the sequence shown in Diagram 1, in the correct direction, that scores a point and allows the ball to score its next one. This is known as 'running a hoop in order', which is sometimes abbreviated to just 'running'.*

14.2 Ball falling back

14.2.1 *A depression or 'Rabbit run' can sometimes develop in the ground between the uprights of a hoop, so that a ball clears the playing side, or even the jaws, but then falls back so that it ends the stroke in a position where it is protruding from the playing side. If so, it has not run the hoop. This is the case even if it hits a ball that was some distance behind the hoop. If the ball it hit was live, a roquet will have been made but the hoop will not have been scored.*

14.3 Ball in a hoop

14.3.1 *Note that a ball halfway through its hoop in order does not always lose the right to complete the running in a subsequent stroke simply because it becomes a ball in hand. Laws 6(c)(1) to (3) list all the instances in which a ball can become a ball in hand but only five are relevant to the situation of a ball half-way through a hoop (Laws 6(c)(1)(A), (C) and (D) and Laws 6(c)(2)(A) and (B)).*

14.3.2 *Only Law 6(c)(1)(C) (placing the ball for a croquet stroke as specified in Law 14(d)(4)(A)) and Law 6(c)(2)(A) (lifting the ball under Law 13 or 36 as specified in Law 14(d)(4)(B)) cause it to lose its right to complete the running. Note that 14(d)(4)(A) carefully prevents the striker trying to keep position to run the hoop with the striker's ball (or third or fourth ball in a cannon) by playing a croquet stroke from where the balls lie.*

14.3.3 *The prohibition on completing the running, after becoming in hand for one of these reasons, is lifted if the ball starts to run the hoop again (otherwise the ball could never run the hoop!).*

14.3.4 *If a ball in a hoop becomes in hand for the other reasons, namely temporary removal under Law 3(c)(2) (see Law 6(c)(1)(A)) or replacement following rectification of an error or correction of an interference (see Law 6(c)(1)(D)), then it can complete the running from the position in which it is replaced.*

14.4 *Ball entering back of hoop*

- 14.4.1** *If a ball enters a hoop in order from the non-playing side, it cannot score the hoop point in that stroke, even if it reaches a point on the playing side where it is visibly clear of the jaws before returning through the hoop and finally coming to rest at a point where it has apparently scored the hoop. The governing principles are that dynamic situations are too difficult to judge reliably and that all such situations should be treated alike.*
- 14.4.2** *If a ball enters its hoop in order from the non-playing side and comes to rest within the jaws but in a position where it does not break the plane of the non-playing side (see the first illustration in Diagram 3 in the Laws) then it can score the hoop point in a subsequent stroke. This is analogous to the situation where the striker roquets a ball into the jaws of the hoop and the SB, when placed for the croquet stroke, is within the jaws but does not break the plane of the non-playing side so that the SB can score the hoop point in the croquet stroke or a subsequent stroke.*
- 14.5** *Ball kicked through a hoop Law 14(e) refers to a ball being peeled as a consequence of a stroke. This means that if the striker accidentally kicks a ball through a hoop while taking up his stance and this was noticed before the ball was subsequently affected by play, the point is not scored and the ball must be replaced under Law 33(c). If this was not noticed before the ball was affected by play, it is treated under Law 27(i) as though the position to which it had been kicked was lawful, but this change of lawful position was not a consequence of a stroke, so the ball must begin to run the hoop again.*

15. Peg point

(a) **HOW A PEG POINT IS SCORED** Subject to Law 15(b), if the striker's ball is a rover ball:

- (1) it scores a peg point for itself, and is then said to be pegged out, by hitting the peg as a consequence of a stroke (but see Law 38 in handicap play); and
- (2) it may cause another rover ball to be pegged out by causing it to hit the peg as a consequence of a stroke.

(b) **SPECIAL SITUATIONS**

- (1) If the striker's ball makes a roquet under Law 16(b), it cannot thereafter score a peg point for itself in the same stroke.
- (2) If the striker's ball simultaneously hits a live ball and the peg in order, it is pegged out unless the striker claims a roquet by taking croquet.
- (3) If, at the start of a turn, the striker plays a rover that is in contact with the peg, that ball is pegged out unless it is hit in a direction away from the peg.
- (4) If the striker's ball is a rover and hits, or causes another ball to hit, another rover that is in contact with the peg, that other rover is pegged out unless it is hit in a direction away from the peg.
- (5) If the striker's ball, being a rover, and another rover ball that it causes to hit the peg do so simultaneously, they are deemed to be pegged out in the order nominated by the striker.

- (6) A ball at rest cannot be pegged out solely as a result of the peg being moved or straightened.
- (c) **BALL REMAINING IN PLAY** A ball remains in play throughout the stroke in which it is pegged out and may cause other balls to move and score hoop or peg points. It may only be moved, picked up or arrested in its course if the state of the game will not be affected thereby.
- (d) **REMOVAL FROM COURT** A ball ceases to be a ball in play and becomes an outside agency at the end of the stroke in which it is pegged out. The striker must remove a pegged out ball and the corresponding clip from the court before the next stroke. However, if he is about to peg out the striker's ball in the next stroke and the pegged out ball is unlikely to interfere, he may delay doing so until after the next stroke. If the pegged out ball is left in play thereafter, Law 30 applies.

ORLC – 15: PEG POINT

- 15.1 If the SB is a rover, it may cause another rover to be pegged out through the agency of another ball (see Law 15(a)(2)). The same principle applies in Law 15(b)(4). However, if the SB is not a rover and causes a rover to hit the peg or to hit another rover ball onto the peg, that ball is not pegged out in either situation.*
- 15.2 A ball that is pegged out does not disappear at the moment of pegging out. It remains a ball in play until the end of that stroke (see Laws 6(a) and 15(c)). It is therefore able to cause other balls to move and score points as a consequence of that stroke.*
- 15.3 It is now lawful to delay removing a pegged out ball from the court if the striker is about to peg out the striker's ball in the following stroke and the pegged out ball is unlikely to interfere. This legitimises a common practice.*

16. Roquet

- (a) **BALLS THAT MAY BE ROQUETED** A roquet may be made by the striker's ball on any live ball unless the striker is already required to take croquet. However, a roquet may be made by the striker's ball on a live ball during a croquet stroke (but see Law 17(b)(3)).
- (b) **WHEN A ROQUET IS ACTUALLY MADE** A roquet is actually made when the striker's ball hits a live ball, which includes any contact between the balls as a consequence of a stroke. However:
- (1) if two or more live balls are hit in one stroke, a roquet is made only on the ball first hit;
 - (2) if two or more live balls are hit simultaneously, a roquet is made only on the ball that the striker nominates by taking croquet from it;
 - (3) if the striker's ball simultaneously hits a live ball and the peg in order, Law 15(b)(2) applies.
- (c) **WHEN A ROQUET IS DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN MADE** Unless the striker is already required to take croquet, a roquet is deemed to have been made if the striker is required, or is entitled and so elects, to play a stroke in which his ball starts in contact with a live ball.
- (d) **GROUP OF BALLS.** If a roquet may be deemed to have been made on a ball that forms part of a group of balls, a roquet may be deemed to have been made on any live ball in the group and is deemed to have been made only on the ball that the striker nominates by taking croquet from it (see Law 19(c) for election of balls).

ORLC – 16: ROQUET

- 16.1** *All hoop and roquet situations are now dealt with in Law 17. Hence Law 16(b) is now concerned solely with actual roquet situations which do not involve the SB passing through its hoop in order.*
- 16.2** *Law 16(b) is phrased deliberately widely to encompass all forms of contact between the SB and a live ball. Thus a roquet is made if:*
- 16.2.1** *the SB croquets a ball into a live ball which then rebounds off a hoop and hits the SB; or*
- 16.2.2** *the SB croquets a ball onto the peg so that a ball resting against the peg is propelled into the path of the SB.*
- 16.3** *Law 16(c) There are five situations in which a roquet may be deemed to be made:*
- 16.3.1** *the most obvious is when the striker starts a turn by electing a ball that is already in contact with another ball (and does not choose to lift it if he is entitled to do so under Law 36). Note that he has no choice but to take croquet if he does so elect, and that Laws 18(b) and 19(a, d) give him power to arrange the balls in anticipation of doing so, but that 19(c) does not commit him until the stroke is played.*
- 16.3.2** *almost as obvious is when the striker starts a turn by lifting a ball and lawfully placing it in contact with another ball. In the start of game and Law 13 and Law 36 lift situations, the other ball must either be on a baulk-line or so close to it that a ball placed on the baulk-line can touch it. In practice, it is usually tactically better to create a rush rather than taking croquet immediately. In the Law 36 contact situation, the other ball can be anywhere on the lawn.*
- 16.3.3** *the next most common situation is when the SB runs a hoop off the boundary so that it must therefore be placed on the yard-line under Law 12. If the hoop has been run at an angle, it is possible for the SB to have left the court directly behind a yard-line (or near yard-line) ball and must therefore be placed in contact with it.*
- 16.3.4** *the fourth situation is a fairly rare bird and occurs when the striker plays an Irish peel (a croquet stroke in which both the SB and the CB pass through a hoop) or a half-jump through a hoop and the SB comes to rest in contact with the CB or the ball that was half-jumped.*
- 16.3.5** *the fifth and last situation is a much rarer bird and occurs when the striker plays a croquet stroke which, either accidentally or by design, causes the croqueted ball to hit a third ball (X) so that X leaves the court or enters the yard-line area and must be placed on the yard-line under Law 12. If the SB has come to rest, almost certainly unintentionally, on or near the yard-line, it is possible that X will have to be placed in contact with it.*
- 16.4** *Law 16(d), together with Law 19 (b), are the laws that make a group of balls important.*
- 16.4.1** *Once a group has been formed and a roquet may be deemed to be made on one ball in the group, it may instead be deemed to be made on any other live*

ball in the group. This can provide the striker with valuable tactical flexibility, particularly in setting up a peeling break. The striker must proceed by playing a cannon (see Law 19(b)).

Example: *B is on the corner spot of Corner 1 and K is in contact with it on the West boundary. Roy has a lift and places R in contact with B to create a 3-ball group. He may now treat K as the RB if he wishes.*

16.4.2 *Note that this right does not apply in the case of an actual roquet, when the striker rushes a live ball behind another live ball on the yard-line. Although a 3-ball group will be formed when the RB is placed on the yard-line in contact with the other ball and the SB is placed in contact with the RB, the striker cannot change the identity of the RB. However, he must proceed by playing a cannon (see Law 19(b)) and will gain the usual tactical advantages that accrue therefrom.*

17. Hoop and roquet situations

- (a) **HOOP AND ROQUET** If, during a stroke, the striker's ball both completes running a hoop in order (see Law 14(c)) and hits a ball that, at the start of the stroke, was clear of the hoop on the non-playing side, the following applies:
- (1) the hoop point is scored by the striker's ball and the other balls become live before the impact; and so
 - (2) a roquet is also made, subject to Laws 16(b)(1) to (3). This applies no matter whether the ball was live before the stroke, and regardless of the actual order of events.
- (b) **OTHER CASES** If, during a stroke and before or after completing the running of a hoop in order, the striker's ball hits a ball ('the relevant ball') that, at the start of the stroke, was:
- (1) live and not clear of the hoop on the non-playing side, a roquet is made on the relevant ball under Law 16(b) and the hoop point is deemed not to be scored for the striker's ball; or
 - (2) dead and not clear of the hoop on the non-playing side, the hoop point is scored but, subject to Law 17(c), a roquet is deemed not to be made on the relevant ball; or
 - (3) in contact with the striker's ball, the hoop point is scored but, subject to Law 17(c), a roquet is deemed not to be made on the relevant ball.
- (c) **BALLS COMING TO REST IN CONTACT** In Laws 17(b)(2) and 17(b)(3), if the striker's ball comes to rest in contact with the relevant ball, a roquet is deemed to have been made on the relevant ball under Law 16(c)(2)(C).

ORLC – 17: HOOP AND ROQUET SITUATIONS

17.1 *This law provides a comprehensive treatment of all cases where the SB hits a ball in the same stroke as it completes the running of a hoop in order. Completing the running is defined in Law 14(c), which requires that the ball not only leaves the playing side of the hoop but does not re-enter it and remain there when it comes to rest. Thus Law 17 does not cover a case in which the SB passes through its hoop, hits a ball, and then rolls back into a position where it has not run it (see 14.2.1 for this*

case). Providing that the SB does complete the running, there are five situations (assuming that there is only one OB):

17.2 OB well behind the hoop

17.2.1 *If the SB completes the running of a hoop and then hits a ball, it is a simple case of hoop followed by actual roquet (see Law 17(a)). It obviously does not matter whether the RB was 6 inches beyond the hoop or 25 yards beyond.*

17.3 OB just behind the hoop

17.3.1 *If the SB starts to run the hoop, then hits a ball which was clear of the non-playing side before the start of the stroke, and then completes the running, strict logic would demand that a roquet was made, but no hoop was scored, if the OB was live before the stroke started.*

17.3.2 *However, the physical situation described above conceals a difficult marginal case, namely where the OB is only just less than a ball diameter beyond the plane of the playing side and the hoop stroke is played with jump. How can a referee be certain that the back of the SB did not clear the plane of the playing side (and thus complete the running) before the front of the SB made its first contact with the OB?*

17.3.3 *In order to avoid presenting referees with such a difficult dynamic question, the policy of the law is to simplify matters in favour of the striker. Hence, provided that the OB is clear of the plane of the non-playing side before the stroke starts (which is a static question that a referee can determine before the stroke is played) and the SB finally completes the running (which is a static question that a referee can determine after the stroke has ended), the contact between SB and OB is deemed to occur after the hoop point has been scored. Hence, the analysis is deemed to be identical to 17.2 above.*

17.4 Live OB in a hoop

17.4.1 *If the OB is in the jaws of the hoop, i.e. not clear of the plane of the non-playing side, when the stroke starts, the striker may wish to jump it in order to score the hoop point. This can present the same dynamic question as detailed in 17.3.2, namely whether the first contact between SB and OB occurred before or after the SB completed the running.*

17.4.2 *If the first contact occurs before the SB completes the running and the OB was live, the analysis would be roquet and no hoop. If the first contact occurred afterwards, the analysis would be hoop followed by roquet. How is a referee able to tell what goes on between the hoop uprights?*

17.4.3 *The policy of the law is again to simplify matters by deeming that all such contacts with a live ball, irrespective of when they occur, are treated as roquet and no hoop (see Law 17(b)(1)).*

17.5 Dead OB in a hoop

17.5.1 *If the OB is dead in the situation discussed in 17.4, a similar issue arises. The policy adopted is again to simplify matters by deeming that all contacts during the stroke with a dead ball in the jaws are ignored so that the analysis is hoop and no roquet (see Law 17(b)(2)).*

17.5.2 *This gives the striker a tactical bonus when trying to complete a straight rover peel. If the peelee sticks in rover, the striker can half-jump it in the knowledge that any subsequent contacts between SB and peelee, which happen quite often, do not count as roquets and hence will not impede his chances of pegging out the peelee.*

17.5.3 *The only exception is when the SB and OB come to rest in contact with each other when a roquet is deemed to have been made (see Law 16(c) referred to by Law 17(c)).*

17.6 Irish peel

17.6.1 *The last situation is the Irish peel position. Here the striker plays a croquet stroke (usually but not always a roll) in which both SB and CB are sent through the hoop in the same stroke. The CB is treated in the same way as a dead OB (see 17.5 above) and no later contacts between SB and CB in the stroke count as a roquet (see Law 17(b)(3)).*

17.6.2 *The same exception applies if the SB and CB come to rest in contact (see Law 16(c) referred to by Law 17(c)).*

17.6.3 *The same analysis applies in the infrequent case of a continuation stroke played with the SB and OB in contact. This usually occurs after a failed Irish peel when the striker has had the good fortune to have the SB end up in contact with the CB and with the centres of the balls lined up so that another Irish peel can be played which will send the SB through the hoop. In such cases the striker must not make the fatal error of adjusting the SB in contact with the CB before playing the continuation stroke as this is penalized by end of turn under Law 27(d).*

17.7 Multiple OBs

17.7.1 *If the SB hits more than one OB in the stroke and 17(b)(1) applies to one and 17(a) to the other, then the former overrides the latter and the hoop is not scored. If only one of 17(a) or 17(b) apply, then the ball roqueted is determined by Laws 16(b)(1) and (2).*

18. Consequences of a roquet

(a) WHEN A ROQUET IS ACTUALLY MADE If the striker's ball makes a roquet under Law 16(b):

- (1) subject to Law 17(a), it cannot thereafter score a hoop point or peg point for itself in the same stroke;
- (2) it remains a ball in play throughout the stroke and may therefore cause other balls to score hoop or peg points; accordingly, it may only be moved, picked up or arrested in its course if the state of the game will not be affected thereby;
- (3) it becomes a ball in hand at the end of the stroke unless the striker's turn has ended (see Law 4(d)); and
- (4) the striker takes croquet under Laws 19 and 20 unless the turn so ends.

(b) WHEN A ROQUET IS DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN MADE If a roquet is deemed to have been made under Law 16(c), the striker's ball becomes a ball in hand and the striker takes croquet under Laws 19 and 20.

ORLC – 18: CONSEQUENCES OF A ROQUET

This law is declaratory and needs no comment, other than to note that 18(b) applies in anticipation of the stroke being played in the case of roquets deemed at the start of a turn under Law 16(c), where the striker is not committed to his election of the SB and RB until he actually plays the stroke.

19. Placing balls for a croquet stroke

- (a) **BALL PLACEMENT** Subject to Law 19(d), in preparation for a croquet stroke, the striker must place the striker's ball on the ground in contact with the roqueted ball however he chooses but not in contact with any other ball. Subject to Law 19(b), no other ball may be moved.
- (b) **CANNONS** If, after any necessary application of Law 12, the roqueted ball forms part of a group of balls, or would do so if the striker's ball was placed in accordance with Law 19(a), the croquet stroke is known as a cannon. In preparation for the stroke, all balls other than the roqueted ball become balls in hand and are temporarily removed. The roqueted ball must be replaced in its original position if it has been moved and the other balls are then placed as follows:
- (1) **3-BALL CANNON** The striker must place the striker's ball and the third ball on the ground in contact with the roqueted ball however he chooses provided that the striker's ball is not in contact with the third ball.
 - (2) **4-BALL CANNON** The striker must place the striker's ball and one of the remaining balls as in Law 19(b)(1) and must then place the fourth ball on the ground not in contact with the striker's ball but in contact with one or both of the other two balls.
- (c) **ELECTION OF BALLS** If the striker moves a ball or balls in preparation for a croquet stroke, no election of the roqueted ball or, unless Law 9(b)(1) applies, the striker's ball is thereby made until the stroke is played.
- (d) **FIRST STROKE OF A TURN** In respect of the first stroke of a turn, the references in Laws 19(a) and 19(b) to the striker's ball shall include any ball of the striker's side which was in play at the end of the preceding turn and the references to the roqueted ball shall include any ball from which croquet may lawfully be taken.
- (e) **CHANGE OF DECISION** The striker remains entitled to reposition balls under Laws 19(a) or 19(b) until he plays a stroke.

ORLC – 19: PLACING BALLS FOR A CROQUET STROKE

- 19.1** *Note the requirement in Law 19(a) and (b) that balls must be placed on the ground. This was introduced many years ago. A leading Australian player had rushed a ball into hoop 1 when the only remaining live ball was near hoop 2. Nothing daunted, he carefully balanced the SB on top of the RB and played it from there. The authorities obviously took a dim view of such ingenuity.*
- 19.2** *Law 19(b) sets out the correct procedure for playing a cannon. The position of the RB is sacred and it should not be moved. If it is moved, it must be replaced. Note that the SB and the 3rd ball ('cannon ball') must not touch. If they do, the striker commits the error of purporting to take croquet from the 3rd ball. Usually it will be live, Law 27(e) will apply and the striker will be required to replay correctly. But should it happen to be dead, the turn ends under Law 27(d). The same applies in a 4-ball cannon, although there is nothing to stop the striker placing the 4th ball in contact*

with both the RB and the 3rd ball if he wishes. Normally, the 4th ball is placed in contact with the 3rd ball so that it will travel towards the next hoop when the stroke is played. Note that the striker cannot create a cannon, or include a 4th ball, by placing balls to 'bridge the gap' (see 6.5.3).

- 19.3** *If the striker creates a cannon in which the third ball is dead, the stroke should be watched by a referee. With most arrangements of the balls, the striker may hit the striker's ball a second time, or maintain contact with it, after it has hit the dead ball. That would be a fault, since the contact with the dead ball would not be a roquet (see the discussion at 28.11). With some arrangements, such a fault would be unavoidable. If the striker does not call a referee, the adversary should exercise his right to do so.*
- 19.4** *Law 19(c) restates the principle shared with Law 9(b) and Law 16(d), namely that there is no election of any ball until a stroke is played. The only exception relates to the possibility of the election of the SB by lifting a ball under Law 9(b)(1).*
- 19.5** *Law 19(d) is required to make sense of Laws 19(a) and (b) in situations where the first stroke of a turn is a croquet stroke or a cannon. This is a consequence of the principle referred to in 19.3 because, before the first stroke of the turn is played, no election of any ball has occurred.*
- 19.6** *Note the requirement in Law 3(c)(4) that, when attempting a peel, the rotational alignment of the RB must be preserved. This prevents the striker from minimising pull when using balls with noticeable unmilled spots on the surface. However, it is lawful for the striker to seek to minimise pull by aligning the SB so that its least milled spot is in contact with the RB.*
- 19.7** *Law 3(c)(3) allows for the use of reasonable pressure on the balls to get them to stay in contact for the croquet stroke, but this does not extend to creating depressions that will affect the subsequent motion of the balls. A mallet may be used to assist in placing the SB, which may be helpful for infirm players. Raising a nap on the turf to apply the necessary lateral force, or making a slight depression at a point between where the two balls are to be placed, is usually more effective than treading on the balls in their intended position. Law 3(c)(3) permits the use of grass clippings or similar material to ensure that SB and RB remain in contact while the croquet stroke is played. Similar material is that which will hold the balls in position without affecting the course of either ball.*

20. Croquet stroke

- (a) **TERMS** In a croquet stroke the roqueted ball is known as the croqueted ball and the striker's ball is said to take croquet from it. In playing the stroke the striker is said to take croquet.
- (b) **HOW PLAYED** The striker plays a stroke with the balls placed in accordance with Law 19 and in so doing must play into the croqueted ball and move or shake it (see Law 28(a) (14)).
- (c) **BALL OFF COURT** In a croquet stroke the striker's turn ends if he sends off the court:
- (1) the croqueted ball, unless it is pegged out in the stroke; or
 - (2) the striker's ball, unless it makes a roquet or scores a hoop point for itself in the stroke.

ORLC – 20: CROQUET STROKE

This law needs no comment, save to draw attention to Law 20(a) which clarifies the correct usage of the expression ‘taking croquet’. It is correct to refer to the SB taking croquet from a particular ball or to refer to the striker taking croquet. It is incorrect to refer to the SB taking croquet without specifying the identity of the croqueted ball. It is acceptable to refer to the striker taking croquet with [X] from [Y].

21. Continuation stroke

- (a) **ENTITLEMENT** After the striker’s ball scores a hoop point for itself or after a croquet stroke the striker becomes entitled to play a continuation stroke unless he is entitled to take croquet immediately or his turn has ended.
- (b) **REQUIREMENT TO TAKE CROQUET IMMEDIATELY** If the striker’s ball:
- (1) scores a hoop point for itself and then makes a roquet in the same stroke; or
 - (2) makes a roquet in a croquet stroke then, unless the striker’s turn has ended, there is no continuation stroke and the next stroke must be a croquet stroke.
- (c) **NON-CUMULATIVE** Continuation strokes may not be accumulated. Accordingly, if the striker’s ball scores:
- (1) two hoop points for itself in the same stroke; or
 - (2) a hoop point for itself in a croquet stroke, then, unless the striker’s turn has ended, he is entitled to play only one continuation stroke.

ORLC – 21: CONTINUATION STROKE

This law gives separate treatment to two different concepts, namely the requirement to take croquet immediately, if a roquet is made in either a hoop stroke or a croquet stroke, and the non-cumulative nature of continuation strokes.

B. ERRORS IN PLAY

22. General principles

- (a) **DEFINITIONS**
- (1) Errors are mistakes in play which are dealt with under Laws 25 to 28 (but see Law 39(a) for restoration of bisques in handicap play).
 - (2) Strokes in error include the stroke in which an error is committed and any subsequent stroke played before the earlier of the discovery of the error or the limit of claims.
 - (3) An error is said to be discovered when the striker announces it or the adversary forestalls play in respect of it. References to discovery before a stroke mean before the stroke is played.
- (b) **DELIBERATE ERRORS** A player must not deliberately commit an error.
- (c) **STRIKER MUST DECLARE** The striker must immediately declare any error he commits or suspects he may have committed and cease play until the matter is resolved.
- (d) **RECTIFICATION**
- (1) An error is rectified by cancelling all points scored for any ball in any stroke in error and replacing the balls in their lawful positions at the start of the first stroke in error. If a ball could have occupied more than one lawful position at that time,

it may be placed in any such position as the striker chooses. However, if a ball is replaced following rectification of a fault, it must be replaced in the position it occupied before the stroke was played.

- (2) If the striker's turn continues after rectification, each ball is then live if and only if it was live at the start of the first stroke in error.
- (e) **LIMIT OF CLAIMS** The limit of claims is the end of the period within which an error must be discovered if it is to be rectified. If the end of a turn prevents a limit of claims being reached, the limit becomes the first stroke of the next turn. The ultimate limit of claims is the end of the game. Strokes in error are counted when determining whether the limit of claims of any other error has passed.

(f) **AFTER LIMIT OF CLAIMS**

- (1) Subject to Laws 22(f)(2) and 40(d) (doubles play), if an error is discovered after its limit of claims it is not rectified, the balls are not replaced and all points in order scored for any ball in any stroke in error are counted.
- (2) No peg point may be scored by the striker for any ball when playing a wrong ball. Any peg point apparently so scored must be cancelled if discovered at any time before the end of the game and Law 30 applies.
- (g) **ERRORS AND INTERFERENCES** If an interference under Laws 30 to 35 is discovered within the limit of claims of an earlier error, the error is dealt with first.

ORLC – 22: GENERAL PRINCIPLES (ERRORS)

- 22.1** *The distinction between errors and interferences should be understood. Errors are mistakes that involve playing a stroke incorrectly in some way; a fault is a specific type of error. Interferences are irregularities or mistakes of a different nature (see 29 for a fuller analysis of interferences).*
- 22.2** *If an error is discovered within its limit of claims, the consequence is that it is 'rectified'. This means that the game is restored to its state immediately before the first stroke in error was played. This entails replacing the balls and the clips. Whether the striker remains in play or his turn ends depends on the nature of the error. Note the exception in relation to faults, but not other errors, where the adversary can elect to have the balls left as they lay after the fault was committed (see 28.19 below).*
- 22.3** *When replacing balls to rectify an error, note the distinction in Law 22(d)(1) between faults, which require exact replacement, and other errors, which may leave the offender with a choice. Note also that the lawful position may be some distance from where the ball was actually played, e.g. if the striker sends the croqueted ball off in a cannon, but does not notice until after playing a croquet stroke which he was not entitled to, the SB must be placed where it came to rest after the cannon, rather than in contact with the ball it roqueted (because of the exceptions cited in Laws 18(a)(3, 4)). The striker can choose any position that a ball could have been at the start of the stroke, not just the turn, thus if he plays an adversary's ball when entitled to a lift he can place what should have been the striker's ball in baulk.*

22.4 *The limit of claims for an error is given in the law governing that error and is usually introduced by the words 'and the error is discovered before'. The exception is the miscellaneous cases of playing with a ball misplaced dealt with under Law 27(i), which cannot be rectified once the stroke has been played. A table summarising the various limits has been produced: in general, the greater the disruption to the normal course of the game caused by making an error, the longer the limit of claims and greater the penalty if the error is discovered in time.*

22.4.1 *For example, suppose Red roquets Black, but places Red in contact with Blue and purports to play a croquet stroke. If Blue is a dead ball (i.e. Red has already taken croquet from it in this turn since last running a hoop), then the limit of claims is when Bob plays the first stroke of his next turn (Law 27(d)). On the other hand, if Blue is live, then the error is dealt with under Law 27(e) and the limit of claims is two further strokes of Roy's turn. The stroke in which the error was made is ignored in counting those. If Red goes on to roquet Yellow (which would be the first further stroke) and the error is then discovered, the error should be rectified, but once Red then takes croquet from Yellow (the second further stroke), it is too late to do so. If Blue went off when Red purported to take croquet from it, Roy's turn would end before he could play two further strokes, so under Law 22(e) the limit of claims would be the first stroke of Bob's turn (or of Roy's bisque if he took one).*

22.5 *Law 22(f)(1) lays down the principle that, if an error is not discovered until after its limit of claims, it is ignored and the balls and clips are not replaced. There are three important exceptions:*

22.5.1 *This only applies to hoops run in order. Hoops run out of order are not scored, so if a clip is wrongly advanced it must be corrected at any time before the end of the game. See 25.8 and 25.9 for examples of this.*

22.5.2 *The reference to Law 40(d) expresses a fundamental principle of doubles play that each player should play his own ball and that a strong player should not be able to mask his partner's weaknesses by scoring points directly for his ball. In handicap doubles play, the same principle operates to limit the number of peels to four. Accordingly, if he should play his partner's ball in error and thereby appear to score a point in order for that ball or to score a fifth peel in handicap play, these apparent points are ignored if the error is discovered at any time before the end of the game.*

22.5.3 *Law 22(f)(2) states that a peg point may not be scored for any ball when striking an enemy ball. This prevents Bob, when playing R, a rover, from pegging it out by hitting it onto the peg or from pegging out B, also a rover, in what he thinks is a croquet stroke. If this form of wrong ball is committed and is discovered at any time before the end of the game, Law 30 applies and the game is restored to its position before the unlawful peg out occurred. This will also allow rectification of the wrong ball error that led to the peg-out.*

22.6 *Law 22(g) confirms the common sense point that the earliest irregularity, error or interference, discovered together, is dealt with. As of 2008, it covers all interferences.*

23. Forestalling play

- (a) **DEFINITION** A player forestalls play when, in order to discharge his duty as a referee of the game, he issues a request to the striker that play cease in a manner capable of conveying the request to a striker with normal hearing.
- (b) **ADVERSARY MUST NOT FORESTALL** Unless an error under Laws 25, 26, 27(d) or 28 has already occurred, the adversary must not forestall play or warn the striker if he suspects or becomes aware that the striker is about to:
- (1) run a wrong hoop; or
 - (2) play a wrong ball; or
 - (3) purport to take croquet from a dead ball.
- (c) **ADVERSARY MUST FORESTALL** Subject to Laws 23(b) and 23(d), a player must forestall play immediately if he suspects or becomes aware that:
- (1) the striker intends to play a questionable stroke without having it specially watched; or
 - (2) an error, other than a fault, or an interference is about to occur; or
 - (3) an error or an interference has occurred; or
 - (4) the striker's turn is about to end prematurely (see Law 35(a) and, for handicap play, Law 37(e)); or
 - (5) a clip is misplaced; or
 - (6) a boundary marking has been displaced.
- (d) **WHEN TO FORESTALL** The adversary should forestall play between strokes and, unless the issue concerns the stroke about to be played, must not forestall play after a stroke has started and before it has been played. If he does so, Law 34(a) applies.
- (e) **STRIKER CONTINUING TO PLAY** If the striker continues to play after being forestalled and before the issue is settled, Law 32 applies.

ORLC – 23: FORESTALLING PLAY

23.1 Definition

23.1.1 *Law 23(a) provides a definition designed to provide an objective test of whether or not the adversary has been successful in forestalling. The definition contains three significant elements:*

23.1.2 *The adversary must be acting in the discharge of his duties as a referee, usually to inform the striker that he has committed an error or interference or that he is about to play a questionable stroke without having it watched. If he merely wishes to draw the striker's attention to the physical attractions of the local scenery, human or otherwise, he is not forestalling and the striker will not offend Law 32 if he ignores him.*

23.1.3 *The request need not begin with the words 'Please stop play' and it is more usual to begin with the striker's name. The striker should get short shrift from a referee if he argues that he was entitled to ignore the calling of his name because that in itself was not a request to cease play.*

23.1.4 *The request must be made loudly enough to be heard by a striker with normal hearing. It will therefore depend on the physical circumstances but not on*

the abilities of the striker. More volume will be required in a gale or under the flightpath of a low-flying jet but not because the striker is hard of hearing. It may still be necessary to run onto the court and stand in front of a stone-deaf player to get him to stop play but the adversary is entitled to ask that play be taken back to where he would have been able to forestall an unhandicapped striker by normal means.

23.2 When not to forestall (1) Law 23(b) sets out the fatal errors that policy demands should NOT be forestalled in advance. These are purporting to take croquet from a dead ball (Law 27(d)), attempting to run a wrong hoop (which is likely to lead to a breach of Law 25) and playing a wrong ball (Law 26). The reason for the policy is to avoid bad blood because, if the adversary was under the normal duty to forestall in advance but failed to do so, the reason could either be genuine failure to notice or deliberate blindness so as not to warn the striker and thus gain the innings. Human nature being what it is, some strikers would assume the less honourable reason and relationships would be strained. The prohibition on forestalling when a fatal error may be imminent exists even if a minor error has occurred. It applies only to these unconditionally fatal errors, not to other errors, even if the striker's turn may end for some other reason if they are left unforestalled. The prohibition does not apply if a fatal error has already occurred, nor if the striker is about to play when not entitled to do so, e.g. after running the wrong hoop.

23.3 When not to forestall (2) Law 23(d) governs the timing of the forestalling request. The policy is that the adversary should interrupt the striker between strokes so that there is no danger of putting him off. In particular, there should be no profit to the adversary in forestalling half-way through a stroke for trivial reasons, such as a ball unconnected with the stroke being misplaced by 1 mm. In such circumstances, if the striker is so affected by the interruption that he sticks in a hoop, he is likely to get a replay under Law 34(a). However, Law 23(d) does admit of emergencies, such as realising that an important limit of claims will expire if the mallet hits the ball or that the striker is about to be hit from another game. Then you can bellow 'X, stop!' fortissimo without reservations.

23.4 When to forestall Law 23(c) sets out when the adversary is obliged to forestall, subject of course to Law 23(b) (see 23.2 above) and, as to timing, to Law 23(d) (see 23.3 above):

- (a) *in order to have a questionable stroke watched by a referee;*
- (b) *to warn the striker that an interference or non-fatal error is about to occur;*
- (c) *to warn the striker that he has not played all the strokes to which he is entitled, typically when he appears to be unaware that he has made a roquet or that he is entitled to a continuation stroke; and*
- (d) *to ensure that the clips are properly placed.*

23.5 Why forestall

The policy reason for requiring the adversary to forestall in other circumstances, notwithstanding that it may be to his disadvantage (see Law 48(b)), is that both players have a duty to ensure that the game is played according to the Laws and it is generally easier, and less likely to cause disputes, to sort out problems before, or as soon as possible after, they arise, rather than some time later.

24. Compound errors

(a) **GENERAL** Subject to Law 24(b), if the striker commits:

- (1) more than one error in the same stroke, it is deemed that only the first of the applicable laws in Laws 25 to 28 applies; or
- (2) one or more errors before the limit of claims of an earlier error, only the law applicable to the earlier error applies

(b) **ERROR DISCOVERED AFTER THE LIMIT OF CLAIMS** An error which is discovered after its limit of claims shall not be considered a component of a compound error.

ORLC – 24: COMPOUND ERRORS

24.1 *Law 24(a) states what should happen if more than one error is made.*

24.1.1 *Law 24(a)(1) deals with the case of multiple errors in a single stroke and means that the lowest numbered, of the error laws (Laws 25–28) that cover the situation, is the only one that should be applied. Thus, for example, if Roy plays Blue, a wrong ball (Law 26), in a stroke in which he also commits a fault (Law 28), only the wrong ball law is applied and Bob has no choice as to whether the error is rectified.*

24.1.2 *However, if the first error law to apply is one of Laws 27(e - i) and a fault is committed in that stroke, the position is more complicated. Suppose Roy correctly took off with Red from Yellow, which was on the yard-line, at the start of his turn, intending to get a rush on Blue, which was by a distant hoop. While placing Yellow back on the yard-line, he failed to notice that Red hit Blue in the stroke, before ending in a hampered position near the hoop. He attempted to roquet Blue (again), but committed a fault. Two errors have been made in that stroke and, under Law 24(a)(1), the only law that should be applied is Law 27(f), which comes before Law 28. Therefore Red is placed anywhere in contact with Blue and Bob cannot have the balls left where they ended up, as he could have done if it had just been a fault. However, Law 27(f) goes on to say that we must look at Law 4(d), which in turn means that Law 28 applies after all to end Roy's turn.*

24.1.3 *Law 24(a)(2) deals with the case of errors being made in different strokes. For example, suppose Roy, correctly playing Red, attempts a slightly hampered stroke, trying to roquet Yellow. He doesn't think it needs to be watched, so he makes the roquet, but then plays Yellow in the croquet stroke. Bob, from the other end of the court, notices the wrong ball and forestalls. At this point, Roy began to have doubts about his previous stroke, and asks a referee who had been watching. The referee stated that it was indeed a fault, under a clause of Law 28 that Roy was only dimly aware of. Although Law 26 (wrong ball) is the lower numbered law, it is Law 28 that applies in this case as that error occurred in the previous stroke, so Bob has a choice of whether the balls are replaced to the hampered position or left where they ended after the roquet.*

24.2 *Law 24(b) modifies the effect of Law 24(a)(2), which would otherwise mean that the earlier error was dealt with even though it was discovered after its limit of claims.*

Thus in the example in 24.1.3, if the wrong ball had not been noticed until Roy had played a continuation stroke, it would be too late to rectify the fault and Yellow would be replaced where it was roqueted to, and Red would be placed anywhere in contact with Yellow.

25. Playing when not entitled

- (a) **GENERAL** If a player plays one or more strokes when not entitled to do so and the error is discovered before the limit of claims:
- (1) any points scored in the first such stroke and any subsequent strokes played by the offending side are cancelled;
 - (2) any balls moved by those strokes are replaced, unless they have subsequently been moved by strokes which the non-offending side was entitled to play;
 - (3) the side entitled to play then plays.
- (b) **LIMIT OF CLAIMS** The limit of claims is the first stroke of the next turn to be started by the non-offending side.

ORLC – 25: PLAYING WHEN NOT ENTITLED

- 25.1** *Law 25(a). This law avoids the use of the terms ‘striker’ and ‘adversary’, as these can be very confusing when someone is playing when not entitled. Playing when not entitled means playing when it is the other side’s turn to play (as opposed to playing with the wrong ball or taking croquet without previously making a roquet, which are dealt with by Laws 26 and 27).*
- 25.2** *There are two common cases. The first is that a player plays too many strokes in a turn, usually because they carry on after running a hoop out of order, but possibly because they have failed to notice that they sent a ball off in a croquet stroke. In this case, providing the error is noticed before the first stroke to be played by the other side, any points scored in the excess strokes are cancelled and the balls are replaced in their lawful positions after the last valid stroke. The opponent then starts his turn (unless the offender takes a bisque).*
- 25.3** *The second case is that a player starts playing before his opponent has finished tidying up the balls and clips at the end of his turn (and no permission has been granted under Law 4(e)(2)(B)). In this case, the balls are again replaced and points cancelled, but it will be the offender who plays once the non-offender has tidied up (unless the non-offender takes a bisque), and the limit of claims is the start of the non-offender’s next turn.*
- 25.4** *Things get more complex in the rarer cases of interleaved ‘turns’. These are usually the result of one player being called away, but can occur if a player fails to notice that their opponent has made a roquet. It is to cover these cases that Law 25(a)(2) specifies that only some balls should be replaced.*
- 25.5** *Playing after the opponent has forestalled play is not treated as an error. Instead it is a form of interference with the game by the striker and is dealt with under Law 32. Note that it is quite possible that, once the matter has been settled, the striker will be able to resume his innings and replay the stroke or strokes that he played after he was forestalled. There is no limit of claims specified for this interference, but a referee acting under Law 55 would be likely to rule by analogy with that for Law 25.*

- 25.6** *Note that running a hoop out of order is not itself an error. The stroke stands, but does not score a point or earn a continuation stroke. It is the continuation stroke and any subsequent strokes in the break that are in error.*
- 25.7** *If the error is not discovered until after the limit of claims, it is ignored and any points made in order for any ball during the strokes in error are counted (as specified in Law 22(f)). The reason for this is to avoid serious disruption to the game if the error comes to light (possibly because of some unguarded comment by a spectator) many turns later.*
- 25.8** *However, this does not extend to points claimed out of order, which are cancelled if the error is discovered at any time before the end of the game. Thus if a break, apparently from 1-Back to Peg, was made with Red, which included a straight peel of Yellow through Penultimate, but it was later found that Red had missed out 3-Back, the peel on Yellow stands, but the Red clip goes back to 3-Back. The opponent may be entitled to a replay under Law 31(a)(1) if he was misled by Red's clip being on Peg rather than 3-Back.*
- 25.9** *Where a Striker re-runs a hoop he has already run and the error is not noticed until after the start of his opponent's next turn, any such re-run hoops are ignored, and all hoops that are in sequence under Law 1(c) with properly run hoops are validly run. Thus if, in a 22pt game starting at hoop 3, Blue ran hoops 3, 4, 1, 2, 3,4,5 and 6, and then realised the error when Red went round in the correct order, Blue's clip remains on 1-Back, as 5 was in order after he first ran 4.*

26. Playing a wrong ball

(a) GENERAL

- (1) Subject to Law 26(c), if the striker plays a wrong ball and the error is discovered before the first stroke of the next turn (but see Law 37(c)(3) for handicap play) to be started by playing a correct ball, the error is rectified and the turn ends.
 - (2) If the error is rectified and was committed in the first stroke of one of the first four turns of the game, the correct ball is placed on any unoccupied point on either baulk-line as the striker chooses. That ball becomes a ball in play and the turn ends.
 - (3) A ball wrongly played into the game becomes a ball in play only if the error is not rectified.
- (b) PLAYER UNABLE TO PLAY CORRECT BALL** The game is restarted if the player of the fourth turn of the game discovers, either before or after he plays a stroke, that both his balls have been played into the game in the first two turns of the game.
- (c) EXCHANGE OF COLOURS** If it is discovered after the first stroke of the fifth turn of the game that both players have played a wrong ball in the first stroke of every earlier turn of the game, the choice of balls under Law 8(a) is reversed and play is deemed to have proceeded from the start of the game accordingly.

ORLC – 26: PLAYING A WRONG BALL

- 26.1** *Law 26(a)(1) deals with the basic error. The limit of claims is the first stroke of the adversary's next turn in all cases where the adversary plays a correct ball. The additional wording 'before the first stroke of the next turn to be started by playing a correct ball' is designed to cover cases when both players get confused and play an*

enemy ball for a number of turns. Then, discovery of such a sequence within the limit of claims of the last such error results in the game being taken back to its last lawful position.

- 26.2** Law 26(b) covers a sequence of play (wrong-correct-correct) to which Law 26(a)(1) does not apply yet which leaves the player of the fourth turn unable to play a lawful stroke because both balls of his side have already been played into the game. The only remedy is to restart the game and restore any bisques that may have been played (see Law 39(a)(2)). See 8.4 for a related example where 26(b) does not apply.
- 26.3** Law 26(c) provides a pragmatic solution when the players accidentally exchange colours from the start of the game and do not realise their error until after the first stroke of the fifth turn – perhaps not until one is about to win. It makes more sense to endorse the swap and let the players carry on.
- 26.4** Note the point made at 5.3 above, that striking a ball that is not in play does not count as a stroke, and thus is not an error under Law 26. The laws currently do not deal with this explicitly (other than as interference under Law 33(c)), but this is one of the items scheduled for consideration in the next revision. The ruling used for the 2008 World Championship was: ‘If the striker’s ball goes off the lawn and the striker retrieves a ball from another game and plays that, this is not playing a wrong ball under the terms of Law 26. It does not matter what colour the retrieved ball may be. If the striker does not retrieve the correct ball, he or she is playing an outside agency. Strokes following this mistake are null and void once the mistake is discovered. Play must therefore revert to the point when the outside agency was first played, and the striker must resume the turn from there with the correct ball.’

27. Playing when a ball is misplaced

(a) GENERAL

- (1) Between strokes, any misplaced balls must be placed in a lawful position, at the striker’s choice if more than one is available. Subject to Law 23(b), if the adversary observes that the striker is about to play a stroke when any ball is misplaced, he must forestall play.
- (2) If a stroke is played with a ball misplaced, the first of the relevant Laws 27(d) to 27(i) applies.
- (3) A misplaced ball remains so until it is placed in a lawful position or moved by a stroke.

(b) MINOR MISPLACEMENT For the purposes of these Laws:

- (1) a ball is deemed to be in contact with another ball when a stroke is played even if it is physically not in contact at that time if, in preparation for the stroke, the striker attempted finally to place, adjust or leave the balls in contact; and
- (2) a ball is deemed not to be in contact with another ball when a stroke is played even if it is physically in contact at that time if, in preparation for the stroke, the striker attempted finally to place, adjust or leave the balls out of contact.

(c) PURPORTING TO TAKE CROQUET

- (1) Subject to Law 27(c)(2), the striker purports to take croquet if:
 - (A) he plays a stroke after finally placing or adjusting one or more balls so that the striker’s ball is in contact with a ball from which it may not lawfully take croquet; or

- (B) being required to take croquet, he plays a stroke after leaving the striker's ball in contact with a ball from which it may not lawfully take croquet.
- (2) Temporarily removing and replacing a ball under Law 3(c)(2) or replacing a ball after interference under Laws 33 or 34 does not of itself constitute placing or adjusting it.
- (3) Purporting to take croquet from a live ball has the same consequences as taking croquet from that ball, except that Law 27(e) applies.
- (d) **PURPORTING TO TAKE CROQUET FROM DEAD BALL** If the striker purports to take croquet from a dead ball and the error is discovered before the first stroke of the adversary's next turn, the error is rectified and the turn ends.
- (e) **PURPORTING TO TAKE CROQUET FROM LIVE BALL** If the striker purports to take croquet from a live ball and the error is discovered before two further strokes of that turn, the error is rectified. The striker remains entitled to play unless his turn ended under Law 4(d) during a stroke in error.
- (f) **FAILING TO TAKE CROQUET WHEN REQUIRED TO DO SO** If the striker, being required to take croquet, plays a stroke in which he neither takes croquet nor purports to do so and the error is discovered before two further strokes of that turn, the error is rectified. The striker remains entitled to play unless his turn ended under Law 4(d) during a stroke in error.
- (g) **FAILING TO PLAY A BALL FROM BAULK** If the striker, being required to play a ball from a baulk-line in accordance with Laws 8(b) (start of game) or 13 (wiring lift) (or Law 36 (optional lift in advanced play)), plays a stroke from a position materially other than a point on a baulk-line and the error is discovered before the third stroke of the striker's turn, the error is rectified. The striker restarts his turn with the same ball unless it ended under Law 4(d) during a stroke in error.
- (h) **LIFTING A BALL WHEN NOT ENTITLED TO DO SO** If the striker, having lifted either of his balls at the start of a turn when not entitled to do so, plays a stroke with it misplaced and the error is discovered before the third stroke of the striker's turn, the error is rectified. The striker restarts his turn with either ball of his side unless it ended under Law 4(d) during a stroke in error.
- (i) **OTHER CASES** In all other cases, the stroke is lawful unless other errors or interferences have occurred.

ORLC – 27: PLAYING WHEN A BALL IS MISPLACED

27.1 General

27.1.1 *Unlike errors under the previous law, playing a wrong ball, or the faults in the next law, these errors are not (with the exception of 27(d)) in themselves fatal.*

27.1.2 *No error can be committed under this law unless the striker actually plays a stroke with a ball misplaced. A ball can become misplaced either as the result of uncorrected interference, or by a player failing to place it in a lawful position when required to do so, or moving it when not entitled to do so. Law 27(a) requires the adversary to forestall (unless the striker is about to commit a fatal error, see Law 23(b)) if he observes that the striker is about to commit such an error, as it is easier to sort things out before rather than afterwards, then goes on to state how the remaining sub-laws should be applied if the error is not prevented. However, this law (even if taken in*

combination with Law 22(b), which prohibits deliberately making an error) is not intended to prevent the striker playing in the knowledge that a ball of his game, that is irrelevant to his intended stroke, has been removed to allow a double-banked game to proceed (see the draft ruling to this effect).

27.1.3 Note that Law 27 only applies to misplacement that occurred before the start of a stroke. If interference occurs during a stroke, Law 33 applies to that stroke (but Law 27 will apply to subsequent strokes if the interference is not noticed and the affected balls have not been moved in the course of play).

27.1.4 Note also that Law 31(a)(2) may entitle the striker to replay a stroke which would otherwise be an error under Law 27, if the striker was misled by the position of a ball that had suffered interference, or been moved to avoid it.

27.1.5 However, in the case where the incoming striker finds two, typically yard-line, balls in a different position (touching or just apart) than his adversary thought he had left them in, and takes croquet or a rush accordingly, the interaction between Laws 27 and 31 leads to uncertainty. It might be impossible to tell whether the adversary misplaced them, interfered with them after placing them correctly, or they subsequently moved apart. Problems will be avoided if the player whose turn has ended tells the incoming striker whether or not the balls should be in contact or, failing which, the incoming striker queries the position, but, if not, Law 55 should be invoked to ensure that neither player is seriously disadvantaged by the breakdown in communication.

27.2 Law 27 (b)

27.2.1 Law 27(b) tackles situations where balls accidentally fall into contact or fall apart just before a stroke. Now the striker's intent is taken into account to determine the appropriate treatment of the stroke in such circumstances. Thus, if the SB and the CB move apart as the croquet stroke is being played, the nature of the stroke does not change and the laws applicable to croquet strokes still apply, including the requirement that the striker must move or shake the CB. If the balls part sufficiently in a croquet stroke so that the mallet visibly hits the SB more than once, a fault is still committed, but not if the stroke is merely noisy. This may seem harsh if the failure to shake was genuinely the result of the balls falling apart, but if it were not a fault then a striker who committed it could always claim that the balls had fallen apart, and the referee would have no way of knowing. The latest research suggests that a parting of 2 mm or less will NOT lead to a double tap.

27.3 Law 27(c)

27.3.1 Law 27 (c) defines the term, 'purporting to take croquet'. Purporting to do something means giving the appearance of doing something without actually doing it. Taking croquet involves the SB and the RB as required by Law 20. Taking croquet from the wrong ball is a contradiction in terms because, if the RB is not involved, one is not taking croquet. Hence the need for the term as one may 'purport' to take croquet from anything. However, 27(c)(3) dictates that a purported croquet stroke is to be treated like a real

one (so, for example, the turn ends if either ball goes off the lawn, and the purportedly croqueted ball becomes dead).

27.4 Law 27(d)

27.4.1 *Law 27(d) deals with the first of three mutually exclusive errors (the others are dealt with in Law 27(e) and (f)) and covers the fatal error of purporting to take croquet from a dead ball. The striker can gain a significant advantage if he takes croquet twice from the same ball between hoops, such as being able to rescue a much delayed peeling break. What is worse, the error may well not be noticed until long after the normal two stroke limit of claims. Justice can only be done if the limit of claims is extended to the first stroke of the adversary's next turn. This in turn requires that the error be made fatal as otherwise the unscrupulous would be tempted to 'remember' such an error many strokes ago when confronted with the imminent demise of a break.*

27.4.2 *Since the error is made only if the stroke is played with the balls misplaced, the striker can recover if he incorrectly moves the SB before playing a continuation stroke when it is in contact with another ball. He should notify the adversary of the problem, replace the SB accurately where it was at the end of the previous stroke and get his adversary's agreement that the replacement is satisfactory. Similarly, in the rare case where a ball in the yard-line area is placed in contact with the SB before a continuation stroke is played, no error is committed (provided that the SB is left in the position where it came to rest), as no ball is misplaced.*

27.5 Law 27(e)

27.5.1 *Law 27(e) covers both 'taking croquet from the wrong ball' and 'taking croquet when not entitled to' and is limited to live ball situations. It applies whenever the striker has made a roquet and then purported to take croquet from a live ball other than the RB. Note that Law 25 applies if the striker is not entitled to play a stroke at all.*

27.5.2 *If the error is discovered before the LOC, it is rectified so the balls and clips will be replaced in their lawful positions before the first stroke in error. In addition, the stroke or strokes in error must be analysed to see if a turn-ending event occurred. If it did, the striker's turn ends, leaving the balls in that position, otherwise he is entitled to continue his turn by playing a lawful stroke. Thus if the ball struck in the purported croquet stroke, or the following continuation stroke, was a wrong ball, or the striker had previously run a wrong hoop and was not entitled to play at all, he is not shielded from the consequences of those errors by committing this more minor one.*

27.5.2.1 *To spell this out, suppose Roy, correctly playing Red at the start of his turn, roqueted Blue (in what we will call stroke 1), but then took croquet (strictly, purported to take croquet) with Red from Black instead of Blue (in stroke 2). Stroke 1 was lawful and stroke 2 is the first stroke in error. If the error is discovered before any further stroke has been played, Roy's turn will end if, in stroke 2:1 either Red or Black was sent off the court as specified in Law 20*

(Law 4(d)(2)); or2 Red, being already a rover, hit the peg (Law 4(d)(3)) (subject to Law 38 in handicap games); or3 Red, being already a rover, hit another rover which then hit the peg (Law 4(d)(3)); or4 a fault was committed including failing to shake Black (Law 4(d)(7))

27.5.2.2 *If the error is not discovered immediately, but Roy plays a further stroke (stroke3, the second stroke in error) and the error is then discovered before any more strokes are played, Roy's turn will end: 1 if any of the reasons listed in 27.5.2.1 applied to stroke 2; or 2 if Red made a roquet in stroke 2 and took croquet in stroke 3, if any of the reasons listed in 27.5.2.1 applied to stroke 3; or 3 if Red did not make a roquet in stroke 2, it failed to make a roquet or score a hoop point in order for Red in stroke 3 (Law 4(d)(1)); or 4 if Red, being already a rover, hit the peg in stroke 3 (Law 4(d)(3)) (subject to Law 38 in handicap games); or5 if Red, being already a rover, hit another rover in stroke 3 which then hit the peg (Law 4(d)(3)); or6 a wrong ball was played, a fault was committed, or the striker purported to take croquet from a dead ball in stroke 3.*

27.5.3 *Usually, this error is noticed immediately or not at all. However, if the error is noticed after the LOC, it is necessary to consider how liveness and deadness have been affected. The answer is that the definitions in Law 6(e) apply and so the live ball involved in the purported croquet stroke becomes dead and the ball actually roqueted remains live and can be roqueted again before the next hoop point is scored for the SB.*

27.5.4 *For example, suppose Bob plays B, roquets K, purports to take croquet from Y (ES1) and then, under the misapprehension that he roqueted R in that stroke, purports to take croquet from R (ES2), at which point his errors are discovered.*

27.5.4.1 *He will be entitled to resume his turn by taking croquet from K after his initial error is rectified. The second error is within the limit of claims of the first one, and hence ignored except for determining whether he is entitled to continue his turn.*

27.5.4.2 *When applying this, ES1 is treated as though B roqueted Y, not K, and thus as a valid croquet stroke, entitling Bob to play the continuation stroke ES2. In this stroke, a further error was committed, but this is treated as though he had roqueted R in ES1, and thus, on this analysis, he would be entitled to a continuation stroke and so nothing fatal has happened to end his turn.*

27.5.5 *Laws 27(d) and 27(e) deal with purporting to take croquet from a dead or live ball, but do not cover the case of purporting to do so from a ball not in play, or one belonging to another game, which can happen if the striker retrieves the wrong ball after rushing one off the lawn, or gets confused by the presence of a double-banked ball. This is scheduled for consideration in the next revision, but in the meantime it would seem reasonable to deal with it by substituting the ball roqueted for the outside agency. It seems generally*

accepted that the striker gets no relief if he attempts to roquet an outside agency: the collision is just treated as interference under Law 33(a).

27.6 Law 27(f)

27.6.1 *Law 27 (f) deals with the case when Roy, correctly playing Red, roquets Blue (in stroke 1), but fails to appreciate the fact. Instead of taking croquet as required, he plays another stroke (stroke 2) e.g. he attempts to roquet the same ball again or another ball or attempts to run a hoop). However, note that his turn will end if he misses the attempted roquet or fails the hoop in the stroke in error.*

27.6.2 *If the error is discovered before any further strokes are played, Roy's turn will end if, in stroke 2:*

- 1 neither a roquet was made nor a hoop point was scored in order for Red (Law 4(d)(1)); or*
- 2 Red, being already a rover, hit the peg (Law 4(d)(3)) (subject to Law 38 in handicap games); or*
- 3 Red, being already a rover, hit another rover which then hit the peg (Law 4(d)(3)); or*
- 4 he committed a fault or a wrong ball was played (Law 4(d)(7)).*

27.6.3 *If Roy plays a further stroke (stroke 3) and the error is discovered immediately after that, the striker's turn will end if any of the reasons listed in 27.6.1 applied to stroke 2 or if any of the reasons specified in 27.5.2.2(b - f) applied to stroke 3.*

27.7 Laws 27(g) and (h)

27.7.1 *Laws 27(g) and (h) provide a more meaningful limit of claims for two related forms of playing with a ball misplaced, namely failing to play a ball from baulk and lifting a ball when not entitled to do so. The adversary has two strokes, like every other significant non-fatal error, in which to react. The same principles about end of turn apply as described in 27.5.2 and 27.6. Note 'materially' in Law 27(g) is to prevent (unverifiable) claims from the adversary after a successful lift shot or from the striker after an unsuccessful one, that the lift shot must be replayed because it was taken from a position 1mm off the baulk line.*

27.8 Law 27(i)

27.8.1 *Law 27(i) is the sweep-up sub-law which covers all other cases. The game continues as if the misplaced ball lawfully occupied the position it was in.*

28. Faults

(a) **DEFINITIONS** Subject to Law 28(d), a fault is committed if, during the striking period, the striker:

- (1) touches the head of the mallet with his hand, or slides the mallet along his foot or leg to guide it;
- (2) rests the shaft of the mallet or a hand or arm on the ground or an outside agency;
- (3) rests the shaft of the mallet or a hand or arm directly connected with the stroke against any part of his legs or feet;

- (4) moves the striker's ball other than by striking it with the mallet audibly and distinctly;
- (5) causes or attempts to cause the mallet to strike the striker's ball by kicking, hitting, dropping or throwing the mallet;
- (6) strikes the striker's ball with any part of the mallet other than an end face of the head, either:
 - (A) deliberately; or
 - (B) accidentally in a stroke which requires special care because of the proximity of a hoop or the peg or another ball;
- (7)
 - (A) In a croquet stroke, or continuation stroke when the striker's ball is touching another ball, allows the mallet to contact the striker's ball visibly more than once; or
 - (B) in any other stroke, allows the mallet to contact the striker's ball more than once; or
 - (C) in any stroke, allows the mallet to remain in contact with the striker's ball for an observable period;
- (8) allows the mallet to be in contact with the striker's ball after the striker's ball has hit another ball;
- (9) strikes the striker's ball so as to cause it to touch a hoop upright or, unless the striker's ball is pegged out in the stroke, the peg when in contact with the mallet;
- (10) strikes the striker's ball when it lies in contact with a hoop upright or, unless the striker's ball is pegged out in the stroke, the peg otherwise than in a direction away therefrom;
- (11) moves or shakes a ball at rest by hitting a hoop or the peg with the mallet or with any part of his body or clothes;
- (12) touches any ball, other than the striker's ball, with the mallet;
- (13) touches any ball with any part of his body or clothes;
- (14) in a croquet stroke, plays away from or fails to move or shake the croqueted ball;
- (15) damages the court with the mallet, to the extent that a subsequent stroke played over the damaged area could be significantly affected, in a stroke in which either:
 - (A) his swing is restricted by a hoop, or the peg, or a ball not in contact with the striker's ball; or
 - (B) he is attempting to make the striker's ball jump; or
 - (C) the striker's ball is part of a group.

(b) REMEDIES

- (1) If the striker commits a fault and the error is discovered before two further strokes of the striker's turn, any points scored in either the first or second stroke in error are cancelled and the turn ends.
- (2) The striker must ask the adversary whether he wishes the fault to be rectified. If the adversary elects rectification, the balls are replaced in accordance with

Law 22(d). Otherwise the balls remain or are replaced in the positions they occupied after the first stroke in error (but see Law 37(h) for handicap play).

(c) **SPECIFIED TERM** Clothes include everything being worn or carried by the striker at the start of the stroke, other than his mallet, and are treated as part of the striker's body.

(d) **EXEMPTIONS**

(1) Contact between the mallet and the striker's ball is not a fault under Laws 28(a)(7) or 28(a)(8) if it occurs after the striker's ball:

(A) makes a roquet; or

(B) scores the peg point; or

(C) hits a ball pegged out in the stroke.

However, exemption (A) does not apply if the striker's ball has hit another object after making the roquet.

(2) A fault is not committed under Laws 28(a)(1–3) if the touching, resting or sliding occurs after the striker has completed the swing in which he played the stroke.

ORLC – 28: FAULTS

28.1 *An internet survey conducted in 1999 revealed, unsurprisingly, that faults represented the most frequent category of error committed by players and which gave referees the most exercise. Accordingly, in view of the practical importance of faults, each of the 15 faults will be discussed separately.*

28.2 *Law 28(a) – the definitions of the faults As a precursor, it is worth noting that, as an aid to memorising them, the faults are organised into four distinct groups.*

28.2.1 *(1) to (5) deal with unlawful methods of using the mallet.*

28.2.2 *(6) to (10) deal with unlawful contacts between mallet and the striker's ball.*

28.2.3 *(11) to (13) deal with unlawful movements of balls, whether by mallet or the striker's body or clothes.*

28.2.4 *(14) and (15) are the specialised faults-croquet strokes and substantial damage.*

28.3 *It should always be borne in mind that no fault can be committed outside the striking period (see Law 5(h) and 5.5 above). The period within which a fault can be committed has been shortened in respect of Laws 28(a)(1) to (3) so that it ends at the end of the swing of the mallet and does not depend on the striker quitting his stance under control. The standard of proof required to declare that a fault has been committed was defined in 2008, in Law 48(d).*

28.4 Law 28(a)(1)

'touches the head of the mallet with his hand, or slides the mallet along his foot or leg to guide it'

The second clause bans the practice of using the foot to prevent the mallet hitting an obstacle (such as a hoop upright) instead of the ball in a hampered stroke. 'Foot' includes shoe because of 28(c). Accidental contact between mallet and the leg or foot is not a fault, only deliberately using them to guide the mallet.

28.5 Law 28(a)(2)

'rests the shaft of the mallet or a hand or arm on the ground or an outside agency'.

The words 'or an outside agency' are to counter any bright ideas of placing the law book (or anything else) under the shaft etc to circumvent the law. Note, however, that a hoop is not an outside agency and thus it is legal to rest the shaft of the mallet on or against a hoop. Note also that a hand brushing along the grass in a horizontal sweep shot is not a fault because it is not 'resting on the ground'.

28.6 Law 28(a)(3)

'rests the shaft of the mallet or a hand or arm directly connected with the stroke against any part of his legs or feet'

Note that the fault is to rest the shaft, hand or arm, on the leg or feet, not merely to touch them during the swing.

28.7 Law 28(a)(4)

'moves the striker's ball other than by striking it with the mallet audibly and distinctly'

This covers any ball movement brought about by anything other than a traditional stroke. Hitting a ball from the vertical and then sliding the mallet round the surface so that it can be pushed round an upright or another ball offends this sub-law – despite what some ingenious players may think!

28.8 Law 28(a)(5)

'causes or attempts to cause the mallet to strike the striker's ball by kicking, hitting, dropping or throwing the mallet'

'Dropping' and 'throwing' prohibit letting go of the mallet completely. Strokes that involve holding on to the top of the shaft while dropping the head are not faults under this sub-law.

28.9 Law 28(a)(6)

'strikes the striker's ball with any part of the mallet other than an end face of the head, either:

- (A) deliberately; or*
- (B) accidentally in a stroke which requires special care because of the proximity of a hoop or the peg or another ball'*

This sub-law deals with 'hampered' strokes although that term no longer appears in the Laws. Hampering by a hoop occurs frequently after a hoop is run by too little and the risk is that the SB will be hit with the bevelled edge in the continuation stroke.

Hampering by a ball is less common and the reference to the proximity of another ball never means the CB in an ordinary croquet stroke. The culprit is usually a ball that is uninvolved with the stroke about to be played but which is sufficiently close to the path of the mallet or the striker's stance to pose a real risk of a fault under Law 28(a)(8), (12) or (13).

Cannons are another source of hampered strokes although there is no hard and fast rule because it depends on how the cannon is arranged. A good example of a cannon which does require special care is the three-balls-in-a-line cannon played with split

so that the SB travels to the fourth ball. The cannon ball will prevent the CB from moving and there is a risk of the side of the mallet glancing the CB. A mishit in which the SB is not struck cleanly with the playing face in this situation should definitely be faulted.

This fault only applies to the first impact between the mallet and the ball struck: see Law 28(a) (7) and the exemptions in 28(d) for subsequent contacts.

28.10 Law 28(a)(7)

- (A) in a croquet stroke, or continuation stroke when the striker's ball is touching another ball, allows the mallet to contact the striker's ball visibly more than once; or
- (B) in any other stroke, allows the mallet to contact the striker's ball more than once; or
- (C) in any stroke, allows the mallet to remain in contact with the striker's ball for an observable period;'

This sub-law covers both multiple and unduly prolonged contact between the mallet and the striker's ball. These are amalgamated partly in recognition of the difficulty in distinguishing between them. High speed photography has shown that many croquet strokes, which have previously been considered perfectly acceptable, do in fact have multiple contacts, and contact times considerably longer than single ball strokes.

To ensure that the game remains playable, a laxer standard, namely that the multiple contact must be visible, is applied to croquet strokes. The principal target of this fault in croquet strokes is 'shepherding', namely guiding the SB with the mallet in a hoop approach after the balls have parted contact, or very extreme pass rolls. 'Dirty sounding' croquet strokes may be inelegant, but the striker gains no advantage from poor technique.

'Visibly' means capable of being seen by someone with normal eyesight standing in a good position to observe the stroke. It is not necessary that such an observer was in place for the stroke to be a fault, only that the multiple contact would have been seen if there was. It is not enough, for this sub-law, for the hypothetical observer to deduce that there must have been multiple contacts by analysing the physical behaviour of the mallet and balls.

Single ball strokes, e.g. hammer strokes, can still be faulted on the basis of prolonged sound.

Note that subsequent contact with any part of the mallet, not just the face, is a fault.

Note the exemptions provided by Law 28(d) for roquets and pegging-out. A very short rush, i.e. less than 2 inches (5 cm), can lead on occasion to the SB being 'carried' forward by the mallet after the contact between SB and RB. A similar effect can be achieved during pegging out, whether in the croquet stroke or a single ball stroke. In all cases, the policy of the Laws is not to penalise these accidents which are often unavoidable consequences of an essentially excellent previous stroke.

However, a scatter shot, where the SB lies very close to but not in contact with a dead ball, does not benefit from this exemption, and these are faults under this or the following sub-law.

28.11 Law 28(a)(8)

'allows the mallet to be in contact with the striker's ball after the striker's ball has hit another ball'

The reason for this sub-clause is that if the two balls are very close apart, say less than 2mm, but not actually touching, the mallet may still be in contact with the striker's ball when the SB hits the nearby one. The striker could therefore claim not to have breached Law 28(a)(7)(B), nor 28(a)(7)(C) if the contact was not observably long, and a referee would find it impossible to decide. This plugs the gap and makes it clear that close scatter shots (the same exemption for roquets applies as for Law 28(a)(7)) are faults if the striker's ball continues forward a significant distance after a direct impact. Angled scatter shots are more difficult to judge, but will be faults if the angle between the directions travelled by the two balls is significantly less than it would have been if the balls had been further apart.

Note that this sub-clause does not apply to croquet strokes (as the SB starts in contact with the RB rather than hitting it), unless there is a third ball nearby (as in a cannon involving a dead ball).

28.12 Law 28(a)(9)

'strikes the striker's ball so as to cause it to touch a hoop upright or, unless the striker's ball is pegged out in the stroke, the peg when in contact with the mallet'

This is the classic crush stroke but it is more difficult to commit than many referees seem to believe. Professor Stan Hall demonstrated that a croquet ball remains in contact with a mallet end-face for a very short time, and somewhat paradoxically, does so for longer in gentle shots. In any event, the longest distance that mallet and ball will travel in contact with each other is about 1 cm (less than 0.5 inches). Note that this does NOT mean that any ball within 1 cm from an upright is therefore a candidate for a crush. The distance that matters is that between the impact points on (a) the ball's circumference and (b) the upright's circumference. In practice, unless the striker is so incompetent as to drive the SB almost straight at the upright (in which case he will double tap anyway), this means that the nearest point of the ball must be within 1–2 mm of the upright before there is any real chance of a crush.

28.13 Law 28(a)(10)

'strikes the striker's ball when it lies in contact with a hoop upright or, unless the striker's ball is pegged out in the stroke, the peg otherwise than in a direction away there from'

This is the easiest way to commit a crush but should only occur if the striker is ignorant of basic physics or tries to play close to the forbidden line and the referee believes he transgressed it.

28.14 Law 28(a)(11)

'moves or shakes a ball at rest by hitting a hoop or the peg with the mallet or with any part of his body or clothes'

The main instances are:

- 1 hitting a hoop or the peg in the backswing when a ball is in contact with it;*

- 2 *hitting a hoop or the peg on the forward swing, when aiming instead to hit a ball resting on it.*

28.15 Law 28(a)(12)

'touches any ball, other than the striker's ball, with the mallet'

Remember that faults can only occur during the striking period. Touching a ball while taking practice swings is not penalised.

28.16 Law 28(a)(13)

'touches any ball with any part of his body or clothes'

Note the definition of 'clothes' in Law 28(c). This includes a clip, so woe betide the striker whose clip falls off his pocket and hits a ball during the striking period.

28.17 Law 28(a)(14)

'in a croquet stroke, plays away from or fails to move or shake the croqueted ball'

Note that a fault is committed if the striker plays away from the CB even though it moves or shakes, as it may well do if it was 'leaning' against the SB.

28.18 Law 28(a)(15)

'damages the court with the mallet, to the extent that a subsequent stroke played over the damaged area could be significantly affected, in a stroke in which either:

- (A) his swing is restricted by a hoop, or the peg, or a ball not in contact with the striker's ball; or*
- (B) he is attempting to make the striker's ball jump; or*
- (C) the striker's ball is part of a group.'*

This sub-law is intended to deter the striker from damaging the court in situations where he could reasonably lessen the risk of doing so by playing his stroke in a different way. It does not cover damage caused in an otherwise unexceptional stroke, either as a result of a mishit or faulty technique. An example of the latter is allowing the trailing edge of the mallet to fall back into the lawn, which should be dealt with by coaching or warning after the game, or in persistent cases by sanction by the host club. Similarly, damage caused by temper or high spirits are outside its scope (as it is unlikely to be caused during the striking period).

The damage must be caused by the mallet, not just the ball.

The law does not specify an objective test as to whether a subsequent stroke played over the damaged area could be significantly affected, but it is clear that it is the potential effect on subsequent strokes, rather than cosmetic appearance, that must be considered. The effect on gentle, as well as hard strokes, must be taken into account. The potential effect must be significant: the initial guidance offered is that this condition is satisfied if a ball passing over the (unrepaired) damage, at a speed such that it will stop about a mallet's (shaft) length away, would come to rest more than a ball's width from where it would have done if the damage was not there. This deviation could be in distance as well as direction. This test may have to be relaxed on an uneven court.

The test in 28(a)(15)(A) is slightly different than that in 28(a)(6)(B), though both specify what are commonly known as 'hampered strokes'. Under this definition, a stroke in which the striker has a normal swing but an awkward stance because a ball is near his foot, is not hampered, but it is under 28(a)(6)(B). It is likely that this distinction will be removed in a future revision.

28.19 Law 28(b)

28.19.1 *Law 28 (b) sets out the remedy for a fault. No point can be scored as the result of a fault discovered before the limit of claims. In addition, the adversary has the right to choose whether the balls should be left in the positions they arrived at as a result of the fault or be replaced in the positions they occupied before the fault. This removes any point to leaving a foot close to a hoop when trying to jump an angled hoop from a position that is wired from an enemy ball on the far side of the hoop and eases the conscience of a striker who declares a marginal fault when replacement of the balls would be to his advantage. Note the reference to Law 37(h) which specifies the order of events if the striker has the option of taking a half-bisque or bisque (see 37.6 below).*

28.19.2 *If the positions to which the balls may be replaced is critical, it is reasonable for their positions after the first stroke in error to be marked and for them to be provisionally replaced, so that the adversary (who may have been denied a good view prior to the stroke being played by Laws 48(e) and 51(b)) may see their exact positions before making his decision. However, once he has announced his decision he cannot then change his mind.*

28.20 Law 28(d)(1)

28.20.1 *Law 28(d)(1) gives exemptions from Law 28(a) to enable close roquets and peg-outs to be played lawfully.*

28.20.2 *Note that if subsequent contact between mallet and ball is exempted under Law 28(d)(1), the exemption applies to contact with any part of the mallet, not just the end-face. Thus it is not a fault if the SB jumps in making a roquet and is then hit by the shaft of the mallet, but it would be if it bounced off a hoop between making the roquet and being hit again by the mallet. However, there is no exemption for any contact between the mallet and a non-striker's, e.g. croqueted, ball, even if it is pegged out in the stroke.*

28.20.3 *In the case of roquets, the exemption given by Law 28(d)(1) is restricted by its last sentence. It is a fault if, after making a roquet, the striker's ball hits something else and then touches the mallet again. The objects referred to are hoops, the peg, or another ball. The following examples may help to clarify this:*

- (a) *mallet hits SB; mallet hits SB; SB hits RB. This is a fault, as the double tap occurred before the roquet was made.*
- (b) *mallet hits SB; SB hits RB; SB hits mallet. This is not a fault, as exemption 28(d)(1)(A) applies.*
- (c) *mallet hits SB; SB hits RB; SB hits object; SB hits mallet. This is a fault, as the last sentence of 28(d)(1) means that the exemption 28(d)(1)(A) does not apply.*

- (d) *mallet hits SB; SB hits RB; SB hits mallet; SB hits object. This not a fault, as exemption 28(d)(1)(A) applies. (Note that use of the tense “has hit”, rather than “hits” or “goes on to hit”, means that the last sentence of 28(d)(1) does not apply in this case, as there was no contact between the mallet and the SB after the SB hit the object.)*
- (e) *mallet hits SB; SB hits object; SB hits RB; SB hits mallet. This is not a fault, as exemption 28(d)(1)(A) applies. (The last sentence of 28(d)(1) does not apply, as the SB hit the object before, rather than after, making the roquet.)*

28.20.4 *For the practical effect of this, consider the case of the striker trying to run a hoop from close to, or even in the jaws, with another ball just behind the hoop. If the SB is straight in front of (or in) the hoop, and the other ball is more than a ball’s width clear of the non-playing side, then the striker can double tap after his ball has hit the other one with impunity, provided that he ends up having run the hoop, as Law 17(a) states that a roquet will have been made (and thus exemption 28(d)(1)(A) applies. If, however, the other ball is closer to the hoop (but still clear of the jaws), there is a risk that the striker’s ball will hit an upright after hitting that ball and thus a subsequent impact by the mallet will not be exempted. This is very likely to be the case if the hoop is at all angled.*

28.20.5 *Another case where the last sentence of Law 28(d)(1) bites is in rushes after gentle cannons, in which the striker aims to promote the previously croqueted ball into court to use later in a break. Note, however, that it does not stop the striker from shovelling several balls along the yard-line if he is roqueting the nearest one, as, despite the numerous contacts between mallet and SB, the SB will only hit the roqueted ball, not a third one.*

C. INTERFERENCE WITH PLAY

29. General principles

- (a) **DEFINITION** Interferences with play are irregularities other than errors and are dealt with under Laws 30 to 35 (but see Law 39(b) for restoration of bisques in handicap play and Law 53(g)(2) for restoration of time in time-limited games).
- (b) **DELIBERATE INTERFERENCE** A player must not deliberately commit an interference.
- (c) **PLAYER MUST DECLARE** A player must immediately forestall play and declare any interference he believes may have been committed by either player.

ORLC – 29: GENERAL PRINCIPLES

29.1 *It is important to grasp that errors and interferences are mutually exclusive and are therefore governed by different principles.*

29.2 *An error is a mistake made by the striker in the playing of a stroke (see 22 above for the analysis).*

29.3 *An interference can take one of three forms. It can be:*

- 29.3.1** *a mistake made by either player that involves something other than playing a stroke incorrectly; or*

29.3.2 *a disturbance of the game by an active factor unconnected with either player, otherwise known as an outside agency; or*

29.3.3 *a disturbance of the game by a passive factor unconnected with either player.*

Note that Law 29(a) uses the term ‘irregularity’ as a collective noun for the mistakes and disturbances detailed above.

29.4 *The mistakes referred to in 29.3.1 form two further categories:*

29.4.1 *Interferences dealt with under Laws 30 to 32, which can affect several strokes. Their limit of claims is the end of the game and they are corrected by deeming all strokes played after the interference not to have occurred.*

29.4.2 *Interferences dealt with under Laws 33 to 35, which generally affect just a single stroke. The limit of claims is either before the stroke is played (e.g. moving balls to avoid special damage), before the next stroke (when a ball in motion has been affected) or until subsequent play has affected the relevant ball (when a ball at rest has been affected).*

30. Balls wrongly removed or not removed from game

(a) **GENERAL** If it is discovered before the end of the game that play has been affected because either:

(1) a ball has been removed from the game under the misapprehension that it has been pegged out; or

(2) a ball has not been removed from the game in accordance with Law 15 when it has been pegged out

all play from and including the first affected stroke is deemed not to have occurred, any points scored for any ball therein are cancelled, the balls are replaced in their lawful positions at the end of the stroke preceding the first affected stroke and, subject to Law 30(b), the player entitled to play at that time continues his turn without penalty. If it cannot be determined when play was first affected it is deemed to be when the ball was first misplaced.

(b) **EARLIER ERRORS** If it is also discovered that the limit of claims of one or more errors had not passed when play was first affected, the relevant laws shall be applied as if the error or errors had been discovered at that time.

ORLC – 30: BALLS WRONGLY REMOVED OR NOT REMOVED FROM THE GAME

30.1 *Note the important requirement in the first line of Law 30(a) that the game must have been affected before an interference can have occurred. This proviso will almost always apply only in the case when a ball has not been removed from the game after having been pegged out. It is designed to avoid time-wasting in cases where a pegged-out ball has not been thrown completely clear of the court or has rolled back into court. Providing that no-one has attempted to involve such a ball in subsequent play, there is no need to waste time by taking the game back to the point when the ball should have been properly removed from the court under Law 15(d).*

30.2 *It is just possible that the proviso can apply when a ball has been wrongly removed. However, this would require discovery of the wrong removal soon after the event and*

any intervening strokes to have been clearly unaffected by the presence or absence of the affected ball.

Example: Consider a handicap game in which B, R and K are for the peg and Y is for rover. Bob is laid up near Corner 1 with a difficult cut rush with B on K to the peg. Roy shoots with R at B and K from Corner 3 and hits the peg instead, bouncing off to near hoop 4. Roy forgets that he cannot peg out R until Y is a rover and knocks R off the court. Bob now rushes K accurately to the peg and pegs out K in the croquet stroke. Just as he is about to hit B onto the peg, Roy remembers that R should have remained on court. In these circumstances, a referee would be entitled to rule that R should be replaced but that Bob need not replay his turn and can continue with the peg out. Had R finished near the peg, perhaps in between the peg and where K came to rest, a different decision would be appropriate.

- 30.3** Law 30(b) enshrines a consequence of deeming all play following a major interference not to have occurred. The game is restored to its position immediately before the interference was committed and any limit of claims outstanding at that point in time becomes relevant again and any error then outstanding can be rectified. The same principle is applied in Laws 31(c) and 32(b).

31. Misplaced clips and misleading information

- (a) **GENERAL** A player is entitled to a replay if it is discovered before the end of the game that he was misled into adopting a line of play that he would not otherwise have adopted as a result of:

- (1) the misplacement of a clip for which he was not originally responsible; or
- (2) the misplacement of a ball that has suffered interference, other than by him, or been moved to avoid interference; or
- (3) false information concerning the state of the game supplied by the adversary.

(b) **REMEDY**

- (1) If a player successfully claims a replay, the first stroke that he would not have played but for his misapprehension and all subsequent play are deemed not to have occurred, any points scored for any ball therein are cancelled, the balls are replaced in their lawful positions before that first stroke and, subject to Law 31(c), the player misled then plays, adopting a different line of play.
- (2) If that first stroke was also the first stroke of a turn, the player may play either ball of his side that could lawfully have been played in the first stroke of the turn.

- (c) **EARLIER ERRORS** If it is also discovered that the limit of claims of one or more errors had not passed before that first stroke was played, the relevant laws shall be applied as if the error or errors had been discovered at that time.

- (d) **LINE OF PLAY** A line of play is any tactical decision including, but not limited to, aiming to move a ball to a specific position on the court, electing to play with a particular ball, making a particular leave, deciding how many points to score, quitting the court in the belief that the turn has ended and exercising the option under Law 28(b) (see also Law 37(g) for handicap play).

- (e) **DUTY OF PLAYERS** Both players have a duty to ensure that the clips are correctly placed and, subject to Laws 23(b) and 23(d), must call attention immediately to any misplaced clip.

ORLC – 31: MISPLACED CLIPS AND MISLEADING INFORMATION

- 31.1** *This one of the laws (Law 50(a) is the other) that will demand Solomon-like powers of judgement from a referee. If a player claims that he has been misled into a line of play that he would not otherwise have adopted, the referee must listen to the claim and come to his own opinion as to its credibility. In general, the further back in time the misleading event is claimed to have been, the more convincing the evidence must be. While no hard and fast rule should be laid down, one would expect few claims to be allowed if they are based on having been misled more than two turns ago. The referee should also note the line of play adopted after a replay has been granted. It should be substantively different from the original and not just a minor variation designed to get a second bite at the cherry.*
- 31.2** *The most potent historic claim one can imagine is from the player who has just learned from his adversary that, early in the game while the player was absent, the adversary accidentally peeled one of the player's balls but forgot to move the clip to the next hoop.*
- 31.3** *Law 31(c) performs the same function as Laws 30(b) and 32(b).*
- 31.4** *Note that the list of examples of lines of play in Law 31(d) is not exhaustive. The reference to Law 37(g) adds the decision whether or not to take a half-bisque or bisque.*
- 31.5** *Note that relief can be obtained if a clip is misplaced by an outside agency (in practice, double bankers or a careless referee), but not if wrong information is provided by anyone other than the adversary. Note also that the adversary cannot force the striker to replay, even if he was misled, if he decides it is not in his interest to do so. However, if he does choose a replay, he can only replay from when he would first have adopted a different line of play (had he known the correct position of the clip), not from some later time.*
- 31.6** *A player is also entitled to a replay if he is misled by the position of a ball that has been interfered with, or moved by double-bankers to avoid interference. In this case, he is still entitled to play a stroke with the same intention in the replay if he was, e.g. taking off to get a rush on that ball or shooting at a ball that had been moved off the lawn.*

32. Playing when forestalled

- (a) **GENERAL** If a player continues to play after the adversary has forestalled play and before the issue has been settled, all play following the forestalling is deemed not to have occurred, any points scored for any ball therein are cancelled, the balls are replaced in their lawful positions before the adversary forestalled play and the issue must then be settled. Subject to Law 32(b), the player entitled to play then plays.
- (b) **EARLIER ERRORS** If it is also discovered that the limit of claims of one or more errors had not passed when the adversary forestalled play, the relevant laws shall be applied as if the error or errors had been discovered at that time.

ORLC – 32: PLAYING WHEN FORESTALLED

- 32.1** *This law recognises the difference between the Law 25 error of playing a stroke which should not have been played because it was not that player's turn and that of playing a stroke at a time when play had been temporarily suspended (i.e. forestalled). It may well be that once the matter the adversary wished to raise has*

been settled, the striker will be able to resume his turn and replay the stroke or strokes he played after he was forestalled.

32.2 *Law 32(b) performs the same function as Laws 30(b) and 31(c).*

32.3 *No limit of claims is defined for this interference, as in most circumstances the adversary will be immediately aware that the striker has carried on playing. However, in a case where the adversary is distracted or the striker has not offered the adversary the option of having the balls replaced after a fault and quickly taken a bisque, then the first stroke of the adversary's next turn would be an appropriate limit to impose when applying Law 55(b)(2), by analogy with Law 25(a).*

33. Interference with a ball

(a) **OUTSIDE AGENCY OR PLAYER** If an outside agency or a player (except the striker during the striking period) touches a ball during a stroke:

(1) the striker must replay the stroke if:

(A) no further stroke has been played; and

(B) the interference might have prevented a point being scored, a roquet being made, or a ball coming to rest in a critical position; and

(C) the interference was caused by an outside agency that moved or came to rest after the striker finally took up his stance, or by the adversary.

(2) otherwise, there is no replay and all balls must be placed as near as possible to where they would have been at the end of the stroke had the interference not occurred. (See Law 48(f) if the players' opinions differ).

(b) **NATURAL FORCES** If a ball is affected by natural forces, e.g. wind or gravity, during a stroke, it must be replaced if it was not moved by the stroke. Otherwise there is no remedy.

(c) **BETWEEN STROKES** If a ball moves or is unlawfully moved between strokes it must be replaced.

(d) **INTERACTION WITH OTHER LAWS**

(1) After relevant interference, a ball may not score a point, make a roquet nor be roqueted.

(2) In a croquet stroke, the turn ends under Law 20(c) if either ball would have gone off the court had the interference not occurred; it does not end merely because a ball went off as a result of interference.

(3) If a ball is not correctly placed or replaced before the next stroke, it becomes misplaced and Law 27(a) applies.

ORLC – 33: INTERFERENCE WITH A BALL

33.1 Introduction

33.1.1 *A stroke during which ball(s) suffer interference is replayed only in very limited circumstances. In particular, a stroke is only replayed if a point or roquet might have been made, or a ball would have come to rest in a critical position, had the interference not occurred, and even then only if the interference could not have been anticipated. If the criteria for a replay are not met, the balls are to be placed as close as can be judged as to where they would have come to rest (even if there is considerable uncertainty*

about that). No point or roquet can be claimed after interference (even if the players agree that it was inevitable).

33.1.2 *The law is structured into four sub-laws, which are discussed in turn below. The first, Law 33(a), deals with the most common case, that of interference by an outside agency or player, during a stroke. The second deals with interference by forces of nature during a stroke and the third with the simpler case of interference between strokes. The final part, to which the others are subject, deals with the interaction between Law 33 and other laws.*

33.1.3 *A striker seeing a collision between one of the balls in his game (say Blue) and one from a double-banked game (say Green), should mark as accurately as possible the point where the collision occurred and the direction that Blue was travelling. He should also mark where both Blue and Green actually came to rest. This is not only to help in applying Law 33 to his own game, but also to assist the players in the double-banked one apply it to their game.*

33.2 Interference by an outside agency or a player

33.2.1 *Law 33(a) covers interference by an outside agency or players during a stroke, but recognises the prior claim of Law 28 if the striker interferes with a ball during the striking period, thereby converting the interference into an error. Remember, however, that the striking period does not start until the mallet has passed the ball on the final backswing (Law 5(d)), so touching a ball while casting is covered by Law 33(c). There are three faults where the striker improperly moves or touches a ball, dealt with by Laws 28(a)(11) to (13). If the fault is not noticed until after the limit of claims for the fault, Law 33 does not apply and so the ball disturbed is not replaced.*

33.2.2 *Outside agencies are defined in Law 7, but by far the most common case is a ball belonging to a double banked game. Note that, under Law 7(c), the striker has a duty to remove an outside agency that he thinks might affect his stroke and it is for this reason that a distinction is made (in Law 33(a)(1)(C)) between stationary and moving outside agencies.*

33.2.3 *If all the conditions in Law 33(a)(1)(A - C) are met, the stroke must be replayed: the striker doesn't have an option.*

33.2.4 *The first condition for a replay is that no further stroke has been played (which is a sort of limit of claims). However, the striker, realising that interference has occurred but not wanting to replay, must not deliberately play another stroke to prevent one, but must instead forestall under Law 23(c)(3).*

33.2.5 *The second condition is that something significant might have happened had the interference not occurred. In the case of potential points or roquets, 'might' should be interpreted to mean more than just a theoretical or outside chance. The condition is met if the striker thought Blue was heading toward Red, even if it was still quite some distance away. On the other hand it is not sufficient to say, when it appeared that Blue was going to miss Red,*

that a worm cast or a gust of wind might have deflected it on. Note that the point or roquet does not have to be one intended by the striker.

- 33.2.6** *The other potential significant event is a ball coming to rest in a critical position (which is defined in Law 6(d)). The likelihood of this may be harder to judge, but it was included to cover the case when the striker was playing for a wired position or a rush. Again, purely theoretical chances should be ignored.*
- 33.2.7** *The final condition for a replay is that the interference was by an outside agency that moved after or was moving when the striker finally took up his stance (or by the adversary). If not, the striker should have seen and removed it if he thought it might affect play. This means that the most common time there will be a replay is when moving balls from different games collide.*
- 33.2.8** *Having said there were three conditions for a replay, there are implicitly two more. The first is stated in Law 33(d)(2). There is no replay if the turn would have ended under Law 20(c) (ball off the court in a croquet stroke) had the interference not occurred. The other is invoked by Law 22(g), which means that if the stroke interfered with was played in error, (e.g. when not entitled, with the wrong ball, or within the limit of claims of a previous error), the error law takes precedence.*
- 33.2.9** *Although the law does not specify it, the term 'replay' implies that any ball moved by the stroke interfered with should be replaced to a position that was lawful before that stroke, any points scored, roquets made, or responsibility for position taken in it are cancelled, and the striker plays another stroke. If he had lawfully taken a lift, he is still committed to playing the ball from baulk. He is not required to attempt to reproduce the stroke interfered with. Indeed, if he had taken croquet from the wrong live ball, the replay should be from the correct one.*
- 33.2.10** *If any of the conditions for a replay are not met, then only points or roquets made before, but not (neither actually nor potentially, because of Law 33(d)(1)) after, any interference with the ball(s) involved in them stand. Thus if Blue runs hoop 3 hard and then hits a stationary Green, which might have prevented it from hitting Red and did deflect Blue onto Black, the hoop is scored but no roquet is made.*
- 33.2.11** *The game then continues after placing any balls that were or might have been affected as near as possible to the positions they would have ended in had the interference not occurred (thus all the balls, including Red, in the example above need to be moved). Of course, it is impossible to predict those positions exactly, but experience will determine where the balls might plausibly have ended and an unexceptional position (i.e. one that is not particularly favourable to one side or the other) within that range should be chosen.*
- 33.2.12** *Given that the striker is on the lawn, he should take the initiative in attempting to agree with his opponent where the balls should be placed. In most cases, the opponent will be happy to accept the striker's judgement, but if not Law 48(f) should be used to govern the dispute. The players can*

consult witnesses (usually players from the double-banked game), to assist them with this, but only if they agree to do so. If Green had not moved since the striker finally took up his stance for the stroke, then the striker should accept the opinion of his opponent (assuming that his opponent was in a position to give one and unless it appears entirely unreasonable), otherwise the opinion of the player with the best view of what happened (usually, but not always, the striker) should be given greater weight. In the last resort, if they cannot agree, they should ask a referee to adjudicate.

- 33.2.13** *A referee is likely to be called if the ball might have gone out, or may have hit a hoop or a dead ball. The referee should choose a neutral (to the interests of both sides) position within the area within which Blue could plausibly have come to rest, given the evidence available. Usually this will be the mid-point of that area, unless that position happens to be particularly favourable (or disadvantageous) to one side compared with other plausible ones. If the collision was with a stationary ball, he should favour the adversary if one side or other has to get an advantage.*
- 33.2.14** *If Blue's agreed or adjudicated position is found to be critical (as defined by Law 6(d)), then the conditions for a replay should be checked (see 33.2 above). Otherwise, Blue is placed in the agreed or adjudicated position (and then moved to the yard-line if required by Law 12). If Blue was the striker's or croqueted ball in a croquet stroke, then the turn ends if that position is off the court, whether or not Blue actually went off. Conversely, if that position is on the court, the turn continues even if Blue was deflected over the boundary.*
- 33.2.15** *Things get more complicated in the relatively unlikely event that Blue might have gone on to hit a hoop, the peg or a primary coloured ball (say Red). If there is no question of a point or roquet, then the same procedure as that described above for straightforward cases should be followed. However, judging the nearest point to where Blue would have ended is likely to be more arbitrary, as there will be much greater uncertainty about it.*
- 33.2.16** *If the conditions for a replay are not met, then purely speculative collisions after interference should be ignored. If, however, it is likely that Blue would have hit a hoop at speed, but the interference was far enough away to make it uncertain where it would have bounced off to, then it should be placed on the yard-line in a neutral position, possibly midway between the intended line and the maximum likely deflection. On the other hand, if Blue just trickled up to Green, which was stuck in a hoop, then it might well be reasonable to place Blue close to the hoop and wired from much of the court, or even, in an extreme case, in the jaws. In each case it is a matter of assessing the range of positions where the Blue could plausibly have ended, had it not hit Green, and choosing one that gives neither side a gratuitous advantage.*

33.3 Interference by natural forces

- 33.3.1** *Law 33(b) deals with interference during a stroke, but by natural forces rather than the players or an outside agency. It represents a compromise between the policy of not allowing weather to count as an outside agency*

(see 7 above) and allowing relief from the effects of high wind (as is common in Wellington, New Zealand) or a burst water main (as in Australia in 2000). Both are capable of moving balls at rest between strokes and such movement is treated as interference, unless it was subsequently moved as a result of the stroke. For example, the striker cannot claim a roquet, or even a replay, if his ball was blown off course or 'hilled off', but he does make a roquet if his ball is blown or hills on to the target, and if the target is blown into the path of his ball. If a ball that had partly run its hoop is blown through it, it is replaced and does not score the hoop (because it was not a consequence of a stroke under Law 14(a)(1)), unless it goes on to hit or be hit by a ball moved by the stroke.

33.4 Interference between strokes

33.4.1 Law 33(c) deals with interference, by any cause, between strokes. The most frequent case is touching a ball while casting, for which there is no penalty and the ball should be replaced before the stroke is played. However, if the striker, possibly unaware that he has touched the ball on his backswing, carries on and plays the stroke, Law 33(d)(3) states that Law 27(a) applies, which in turn means that the stroke is valid under Law 27(i) (in the absence of any other error or interference).

33.5 Interaction with other Laws

33.5.1 As its title states, Law 33(d) deals with the interaction between the provisions in Laws 33(a-c) and other laws.

33.5.2 The intention of the word 'relevant' in Law 33(d)(1) is that this clause only applies to interference during a stroke (i.e. not to cases dealt with by Law 33(b) or Law 33(c)), and if the interference was material to whether or not the ball might have scored a point or been involved in a roquet (see the draft ruling to this effect). Consider the following examples:

33.5.2.1 the striker's ball runs its hoop, but then hits a stationary outside agency, so there is no replay. The hoop point stands, as the interference was after, rather than before, the hoop was run.

33.5.2.2 a croquet stroke in which a long-distance peel is made but the striker's ball suffers interference for which there is no replay. The peel counts, whether or not the interference with the striker's ball occurred before or after the peelee ran the hoop, as the interference was with the striker's ball, not the peelee.

33.5.2.3 the striker's ball roquets a ball from his game that had been moved, unbeknown to either player, by a double-banker before the start of the stroke. Law 33(d)(1) does not apply, because the interference occurred between, rather than during, a stroke (there is a ruling to this effect). Instead Law 33(d)(3) refers us to Law 27, as discussed in 33.5.4.

33.5.3 Law 33(d)(2) also only applies to interference during a stroke by an outside agency or player, not to that by natural forces, so there is no relief for the striker if either ball is blown off the lawn during a croquet stroke. It takes

precedence over any requirement to replay the stroke under Law 33(a)(1). Again, there is a ruling to this effect.

33.5.4 *Law 33(d)(3) deals with cases where the requirement to place or replace balls under Law 33 has not been met before the start of the next stroke, most likely because the players are unaware of the interference. Thus in example 33.5.2.3, the ball interfered with by the double banker should have been replaced before the stroke was played, under Law 33(c). Law 33(d)(3) states that it should be treated as being misplaced, and Law 27(a) should be applied. This in turn invokes Law 27(i), so the roquet counts, unless the striker claims a replay under Law 31(a)(2).*

33.5.5 *This interaction between Law 27 and Law 33 effectively provides a limit of claims for dealing with interference. Normally, interference is noticed immediately and dealt with before the next stroke. However, it can happen unobserved, in which case any balls that should have been placed or replaced had the interference been noticed become misplaced at the start of the next stroke, and so an error under Law 27 will be committed in it. The striker may also be entitled to a replay under Law 31(a)(2) if he was misled by the position of a misplaced ball. Furthermore, Law 27(a)(3) means that if the interference is discovered at any time before the end of the game, any balls that have not since been moved by a stroke (or lifted) must still be placed or replaced as required by Law 33.*

34. Interference with the playing of a stroke

(a) **INTERFERENCE BY THE ADVERSARY OR AN OUTSIDE AGENCY** If the outcome of a stroke is materially affected because:

- (1) the adversary forestalled play in breach of Law 23(d); or
- (2) the striker, the court or the equipment, other than balls, was touched by the adversary or an outside agency

and the interference is discovered before the next stroke, the same stroke is replayed after replacing the balls in their lawful positions before the stroke was played. Exceptional cases may be dealt with under Law 55.

- (b) **FIXED OBSTACLES AND CHANGES OF LEVEL** Subject to Laws 34(e) and 48(c)(1) (consulting the adversary), if any fixed obstacle or change of level outside the court is likely to interfere with the playing of the next stroke, the striker may move the striker's ball no more than is necessary to allow a normal stance and a free swing of the mallet.
- (c) **SPECIAL DAMAGE** Subject to Laws 34(e) and 48(c)(1), if special damage to the court is likely to interfere with the playing of the next stroke, the striker may move any ball so affected no more than is necessary to avoid the damage and never to his advantage. As an alternative to moving a ball, the players may agree to repair the damage before play continues. Examples of special damage include a hole on a corner spot, an unrepaired or imperfectly repaired divot, hoop hole or peg hole, or a protruding tree root or sprinkler head. The normal hazards of an indifferent court, including a wear hole in a hoop, are not special damage.
- (d) **LOOSE IMPEDIMENTS** Loose impediments are small items such as worm casts, twigs, leaves, nuts, refuse and similar material which may be removed by the striker at any time and must be removed if they are likely to benefit the striker in the stroke

about to be played. Subject to Law 7(b), loose impediments are not outside agencies.

- (e) **MOVING OTHER BALLS** When a ball is moved under Laws 34(b) or 34(c), the striker must also move any other ball that could foreseeably be affected by the next stroke so as to maintain their relative positions. However, a ball in a critical position should only be moved to avoid inequity. Any ball so moved, which has not been affected by subsequent play, must be replaced as near as possible to its original position as soon as it is no longer relevant to the striker's line of play or, if earlier, when his turn ends.

ORLC – 34. INTERFERENCE WITH THE PLAYING OF A STROKE

- 34.1** *Law 34(a) deals with interference with a stroke other than to a ball (which is covered by Law 33). It includes the striker being put off by the adversary forestalling at the wrong time, the adversary or someone else brushing past the striker as he swings, a projectile hitting the striker and all other accidents that might have a material effect on the outcome of the stroke.*
- 34.2** *Laws 34(b), (c) and (d) deal with passive disturbances to the game (see 29.3.3 above) and allow the striker suitable relief before he plays the next stroke. There is no other remedy available. Special damage may be remedied by repair when appropriate, or grass clippings can be used to temporarily hold a ball in position under Law 3(c)(3).*
- 34.3** *Law 34(e) ensures that the striker gains no unfair advantage from such relief. Note that a ball moved to maintain a positional relationship with the SB should be replaced as soon as it will no longer be affected by the striker's line of play, a deliberately wide term that reflects the difficulty of predicting how many strokes will be played in the vicinity of a ball so moved. Sometimes, such a ball will be affected by subsequent play before it has been replaced and, consistently with the principle set out in Law 27(a)(3), it ceases to be a candidate for replacement.*

35. Miscellaneous interference

- (a) **TURN WRONGLY ENDING** If the striker quits the court wrongly believing his turn has ended and the mistake is discovered before the first stroke of the adversary's turn, the striker's turn is deemed not to have ended and he resumes play. If the adversary becomes aware of the mistake he must inform the striker immediately.
- (b) **BALL JAMMED IN A HOOP** If a ball jams in a hoop the equipment must be adjusted or replaced. If a ball remains jammed in a hoop at the end of a stroke then, provided that the turn has not otherwise ended and that no further stroke has been played, the striker may elect to replay the stroke.
- (c) **BALL STRIKING A CLIP OR THE PEG EXTENSION** If a ball strikes a clip attached to a hoop or the peg, or the peg extension when attached to the peg, it is not interference with play and there is no remedy. However, an unattached clip or peg extension or a clip from another game is an outside agency and Law 33(a) applies.
- (d) **DISPLACED BOUNDARY MARKING**
- (1) If a player becomes aware that a boundary marking is displaced he must forestall play in accordance with Law 23(c).
 - (2) If the marking was displaced before a stroke began and the straightening of it would affect a test as to whether a ball has left the court in that stroke or would

affect the playing of the next stroke, such test or stroke must be completed before the marking is straightened.

- (3) If the marking was displaced after the stroke began, or straightening it would not affect play, it must be straightened before such test or the next stroke is played.
- (4) When a marking is straightened, any affected yard-line balls must be adjusted accordingly. Any other balls in the immediate vicinity must also be moved so as to maintain the relative positions of the balls.

ORLC – 35: MISCELLANEOUS INTERFERENCE

35.1 *Law 35 lists four unconnected examples of interference with the smooth running of a game.*

35.2 *Law 35(b) deals with balls jamming in hoops. There are two distinct parts to this sub-law.*

35.2.1 *The first sentence is mandatory and requires that the hoop and ball be checked and the offender adjusted (if the hoop) or replaced (if the ball). It does not matter whether the jamming is instantaneous or the ball remains firmly wedged in the hoop. The point is that the equipment must be correct at all times and the jamming is evidence that something needs correction.*

35.2.2 *The second sentence offers the striker the option of a replay if a ball remains jammed in a hoop at the end of the stroke and his turn would not otherwise have ended. Hence, if the ball lingers in the hoop and then falls free, it is hard luck but there is no replay. It may seem odd to offer the striker the option of a replay as one would think that he would be bound to take it. The reason is to avoid penalising the striker in a case where the jammed ball is a long-distance peelee rather than the SB. It will do his peeling chances less harm to leave the peelee in a properly-adjusted hoop than to expect him to repeat a 20 yard peel!*

35.2.3 *Note that an alternative version of Law 35(b) is provided in Law 53(b), which allows a replay if the ball comes back out of the hoop or just staggers through. It can be used at the discretion of tournament organisers. The ILC will review the issue in the light of experience with the alternative.*

35.3 *The procedure governing a displaced boundary cord is common sense. It should be straightened as soon as the displacement is noticed unless to do so would affect the game. In those circumstances, it should be straightened as soon as the test or affected stroke has been completed.*

PART 3 OTHER FORMS OF PLAY

A. ADVANCED SINGLES PLAY

When a game is played under the conditions of advanced singles play, the laws applicable to ordinary level singles play apply subject to Law 36.

36. Optional lift or contact

- (a) **ILF** If the striker's ball of the preceding turn scored I-back or 4-back for itself in that turn (see Law 45 for shortened games), the striker may start his turn:

- (1) by playing as the balls lie; or
 - (2) subject to Law 36(c), by lifting either ball of his side that can lawfully be played, even if it is in contact with one or more balls, and playing it from any unoccupied point on either baulk-line or taking croquet from a ball that it could touch in such a position.
- (b) **LIFT OR CONTACT** If the striker's ball of the preceding turn scored I-back and 4-back for itself in that turn (see Law 45 for shortened games) and its partner ball had not scored I-back before that turn, the striker may start his turn:
- (1) as in Laws 36(a)(1) or 36(a)(2); or
 - (2) subject to Law 36(c), by lifting either ball of his side that can lawfully be played, even if it is in contact with one or more balls, placing it in contact with any ball and taking croquet forthwith.
- (c) **WHEN NOT APPLICABLE** The striker is not entitled to a lift or contact under this law if he has pegged out any ball during the game.
- (d) **FIRST FOUR TURNS OF GAME** Law 36(b)(2) overrides the provision of Law 8(b) that requires balls played in the first four turns of the game to be played from a baulk-line.
- (e) **CHANGE OF DECISION** If the striker lifts a ball of his side under Laws 36(a)(2) or 36(b)(2):
- (1) that is not in contact with another ball it is thereby elected as the striker's ball and the striker may not then play with his other ball. If he does so, Law 26 applies. In addition, he is obliged to take the lift or contact to which he is entitled and he may not then play the lifted ball from where it lay before it was lifted unless it already lay on a baulk-line.
 - (2) that is already in contact with his other ball, he remains entitled to take a lift or to take croquet with either ball until he plays a stroke.
 - (3) that is already in contact with another ball, he remains entitled to take croquet from that ball until he plays a stroke.
 - (4) and places it on an unoccupied point on either baulk-line or lawfully in contact with another ball, he remains entitled to play it from any unoccupied point on either baulk-line until he plays a stroke.

ORLC – 36: OPTIONAL LIFT OR CONTACT

- 36.1** *Note the exemption provided by Law 36(d) if the striker is taking contact under Law 36(b)(2) in the first four turns of the game – in practice only the third and fourth turns are relevant. He is not bound by the requirements of Law 8(b) that such turns must be started from a baulk-line.*
- 36.2** *Law 36(e) provides explicit guidance as to the striker's choices in certain situations when he also has a lift or contact under Law 36. It serves a similar purpose to Law 13(f) in this respect (see 13.8 above) but offers the striker a wider range of choice in certain situations. These extra choices arise because a ball in contact with another ball can be lifted under Law 36 but not under Law 13, and Law 9(b)(1) excludes the case of lifting a ball in contact with another one from being one in which the striker's ball is elected.*

- 36.3** Hence, if the striker lifts a ball of his side that is in contact with its partner ball, he does not elect it as the SB thereby and may replace it and elect the other ball of his side if he so wishes (see Law 36(e)(2)). If he lifts a ball in contact with an enemy ball, he is free to replace it and take croquet from that ball (see Law 36(e)(3)), but may not replace it and lift his other ball instead.
- 36.4** Having lifted a ball, the striker remains free to change the position on either baulk-line from which he wishes to play the SB until he actually plays a stroke (see Law 36(e)(4)). This is identical to the provision in Law 13(f)(2) (see 13.8.3 above).

B. HANDICAP SINGLES PLAY

When a game is played under the conditions of handicap singles play, the laws applicable to ordinary level singles play apply subject to Laws 37 to 39.

37. Bisques

- (a) **DEFINITION** A bique is an extra turn given in handicap play and, subject to Law 37(f), can only be played by the striker with the striker's ball of the immediately preceding turn. If another ball is played, Law 26 (playing a wrong ball) applies. A half-bisque is a restricted bique in which no point can be scored for any ball.
- (b) **NUMBER OF BISQUES TO BE GIVEN**
- (1) The number of bisques given by the lower-handicapped player to the higher is the difference between their handicaps (but see Law 43(a) for doubles play).
 - (2) A bique may not be split into two half-bisques.
- (c) **WHEN A HALF-BISQUE OR BISQUE MAY BE PLAYED**
- (1) Subject to Law 53(g)(3) (time-limited games), the player receiving a half-bisque or one or more bisques may play it or them at the end of any of his turns except a turn in which the striker's ball is pegged out. If he receives more than one, he may play them separately or some or all in succession.
 - (2) Law 37(c)(1) overrides Law 8(b) and permits half-bisques or bisques to be played after any of the first three turns of the game.
 - (3) The references in Law 26 to turns do not include half-bisques or bisques.
 - (4) A turn after which a bique or half bique is played ends when one of the conditions in Law 4(d) has been met, the last stroke of the turn has ended and the balls are correctly positioned.
- (d) **INDICATION OF INTENTION**
- (1) At the conclusion of a turn the striker must give a clear and prompt indication of his intention before playing a half-bisque or bique to which he is entitled. If he fails to do so but continues to play no half-bisque or bique is played and Law 25 applies. However, if the error is rectified, the striker may then play a half-bisque or bique.
 - (2) If the striker is entitled to play either a half-bisque or a bique and indicates an intention of playing one or the other, he may change his mind at any time before playing a stroke provided that he indicates his revised intention accordingly. If he indicates an intention of playing one or the other without specifying which, he is deemed to have indicated an intention of playing a bique.
 - (3) If the striker has played all the strokes to which he is entitled and indicates that he is not going to play a half-bisque or bique, either by words or by quitting the

court without informing the adversary that he has not yet decided, he may not change his mind.

- (4) The adversary must not start his turn until the striker has so indicated. If he does so and the error is discovered before the striker has quit the court, the error is rectified and the striker then chooses whether or not to play a half-bisque or bisque.
- (e) **PLAYING A HALF-BISQUE OR BISQUE TOO SOON** The adversary must forestall play if he observes that the striker is about to play a half-bisque or bisque before his turn has ended (see Law 37(c)(4)). If the adversary fails to forestall and the striker plays a half-bisque or bisque prematurely, it is deemed that his turn ended before doing so.
- (f) **PLAYING A WRONG BALL** If the striker plays a wrong ball in the first stroke of a non-bisque turn and the error is rectified, he may then play a half-bisque or bisque with either ball of his side that could lawfully have been played in the first stroke of the turn.
- (g) **MISPLACED CLIPS AND MISLEADING INFORMATION** In Law 31(d), the expression 'line of play' includes a decision whether or not to play a half-bisque or bisque.
- (h) **RECTIFICATION OF FAULTS** After committing a fault, the striker may delay a decision about playing a half-bisque or bisque until the adversary has decided about rectification.

ORLC – 37. BISQUES

37.1 *A bisque is a whole new turn, thus all the balls become live and the SB must be placed on the yard-line (lined-in) if necessary before starting it. The role of the half-bisque confuses some people. No point may be scored (though a ball may start to run its hoop) in a half-bisque turn which appears to limit its utility. However, this underrates its significance if used correctly.*

37.1.1 *If it is received on its own, it guarantees the innings at least once by allowing the striker to shoot at a boundary ball with impunity. The confidence given to the half-bisque receiver by this guarantee can often improve his shooting with the result that the half-bisque may be 'used' several times, much to the chagrin of the half-bisque giver.*

37.1.2 *If, as is more usual, it is received together with one or more bisques, it may be used as the first stage of setting out a break which is then commenced by using a bisque.*

37.2 *Law 37(c) repays attention. The only restrictions on a bisque-receiver's right to play a bisque or half-bisque that he possesses are:*

37.2.1 *in a time-limited game (see Law 53(g)(3)); and*

37.2.2 *when the SB has been pegged out in the turn just played. Otherwise he can play it or them or some of them after any ordinary turn or bisque turn at any stage of the game. A modified definition of end of turn is required for this: see Law 37(c)(4). There is nothing to stop the striker in the first turn of the game from using every bisque he possesses one after the other. Not very wise, of course, but that is a different matter.*

- 37.3** *Law 37(d) governs the indication of intention to play a bisque or half-bisque. Note that if the bisque-receiver quits the court without comment, he has indicated that he does not intend to play a bisque or half-bisque and he may not change his mind (see Law 37(d)(3)). Note that leaving the court to retrieve a ball does not constitute quitting it. All that he needs to do to preserve his choice, perhaps while he comes off to don his waterproofs, is to inform his adversary before he quits the court that he has not yet decided. Law 37(d)(4) deals with the case of an opponent who does not wait for the striker to indicate his intention.*
- 37.4** *Law 37(e) covers the case where the striker indicates his intention of playing a bisque and then does so before he has finished his previous turn. The adversary should forestall, but if he fails to do so the bisque is validly played, even if a ball has been left misplaced in the yard-line area (though Law 27 will apply to the stroke(s) played). The previous turn is treated as having ended, so the limit of claims for minor errors, e.g. purporting to take croquet from a live ball in that turn, will have passed. However, if the striker made a roquet, without realising it, in what he thought was the final stroke of his turn, indicated his intention and then started a bisque with a rush, he has committed a Law 27(f) error in the bisque turn, as the lawful position of the striker's ball was in contact with the ball roqueted in the last stroke of the previous turn.*
- 37.5** *The wording of Law 37(f): Law 37(a) requires that a bisque be played with the SB of the immediately preceding turn. However, this may cause a difficulty when a striker plays a wrong ball in the first stroke of a turn. In such a case, Law 37(f) permits the striker to play with either of his balls if he wishes to take a bisque after the error has been rectified. However, Law 37(f) also requires that the bisque must be played with a ball that 'could lawfully have been played in the first stroke of the turn'. There are three situations where the striker does not have a choice of balls, namely:*

37.5.1 *after the third or fourth turns of the game;*

37.5.2 *when the striker has already elected a ball as the striker's ball by lifting it under Law 13 (see Law 9(b)(1)); and*

37.5.3 *when one ball of his side has already been pegged out.*

Otherwise, if the striker plays an enemy ball in the first stroke of a turn, he may play either of his balls if he decides to play a bisque. Law 43(b) contains the same principle (see 43.2 below).

Examples:

- 1** *Bob plays B in turn 1, Roy plays R in turn 2 and Bob then plays B (or R or Y) in turn 3. The error is discovered and rectified. Bob is obliged to place K on an unoccupied spot on either baulk-line (see Law 26(a)(2)). If Bob now wishes to play a bisque, he must play with K because K was the only ball that could lawfully have been played in stroke 1.*
- 2** *Bob lifts B at the start of a turn when entitled to a lift under Law 13. He replaces it and plays K instead. The error is discovered and rectified, by replacing K and placing B anywhere in baulk. If Bob now wishes to play a bisque, he must play with B which has already been elected as the SB and therefore was the only ball that could lawfully have been played in stroke 1.*

- 3 *Bob lifts B at the start of a turn under the misapprehension that he has a lift under Law 13. He replaces it and plays R instead. The error is discovered and rectified. If Bob now wishes to play a bisque, he may play with either B or K because B was not elected as the SB.*
- 4 *Bob plays R in the first stroke of a turn at a stage in the game when Y and B have already been pegged out. The error is discovered and rectified. If Bob now wishes to play a bisque, he must play with K because it is the only ball of his side still in play and therefore the only ball that could lawfully have been played in stroke 1.*

37.6 *Law 37(h) specifies that the adversary must decide whether the balls are to be replaced before the striker is required to decide whether or not to take a bisque.*

38. Pegging out in handicap games

The striker may not peg out the striker's ball in a stroke unless, before or during that stroke, the partner ball became a rover or an adversary's ball has been pegged out. If he does so and removes the striker's ball from the court, Law 30 applies.

ORLC – 38: PEGGING OUT IN HANDICAP GAMES

- 38.1** *This law is often overlooked, particularly if time has been, or is about to be, called or if the striker's ball hits the peg accidentally. It only applies to handicap, not level, games. It is designed to prevent a player who makes an early break when giving a lot of bisques from devaluing them by pegging out his ball, leaving the bisque receiver only three balls with which to make a break. There are a couple of timing issues to note:*
- 38.2** *If Bob takes croquet with B (for peg) from R (for peg) and plays a stroke that causes both R and B to hit the peg, both R and B are pegged out irrespective of the order in which they hit the peg because it is sufficient for R to be pegged out during the stroke in which B was pegged out. If those were the only balls left in the game, the winner would be the player whose ball hit the peg first, but with a net score of zero.*
- 38.3** *Furthermore, if Bob takes croquet with B (for peg) from K (for rover) and plays a stroke that causes first B to hit the peg and then K to be peeled through rover, B is pegged out because K became a rover during that stroke. There is no requirement that K becomes a rover before B is pegged out.*

39. Restoration of bisques

(a) AFTER AN ERROR

- (1) If an error is rectified, any half-bisque or bisque played by the striker after the first stroke in error is restored.
- (2) If a game is restarted under Law 26(b), any half-bisque or bisque played by either player is restored.
- (3) If any point is cancelled because it is discovered before the end of the game that it was scored out of order, any half-bisque or bisque played by the striker is restored if it was played with the relevant ball as the striker's ball after the first hoop was run out of order with that ball.

(b) AFTER INTERFERENCE If play is deemed not to have occurred under Laws 30 to 32, any half-bisque or bisque played during such play is restored.

ORLC – 39: RESTORATION OF BISQUES

39.1 Law 39(a)(1)

Note that a bisque or half-bisque played is not restored in respect of the first stroke in error. Assume that Bob fails a hoop with B, takes a bisque and then plays K in error and then fails another hoop with K and takes three more bisques before the wrong ball error is discovered. Only three bisques are restored.

39.2 Law 39(a)(3)

Assume that Bob scores hoops 1 to 3 for B with the help of one bisque, then misses out hoop 4 before 'scoring' hoop 5 with the help of a further bisque, then 6 to 2-back using two more bisques. He then gives up the innings to Roy. In his next turn, Bob plays with K and takes three bisques. Later, he uses four more bisques to take B from 2-back to the peg. If Bob's omission of hoop 4 is discovered at any time before the end of the game, the B clip must be returned to hoop 4 and only the six bisques used for B after hoop 5 was run out of order are restored. In short, Bob loses eight hoops (plus one he never scored) but regains the bisques he used in scoring all but the first of them.

39.3 Law 39(b)

If play is deemed not to have occurred, it is logical that any half-bisque or bisques taken during such play should be restored.

C. DOUBLES PLAY

40. General

- (a) **AN OUTLINE OF THE GAME** The game is played between two sides, each of two players. Each player may strike only one ball during the game as determined by the first stroke played by his side.
- (b) **ASSISTANCE TO PARTNER** Subject to Law 49(c), a player may advise and instruct his partner and assist in the playing of a stroke by indicating the direction in which the mallet is to be swung and by placing balls. However, when the stroke is actually played, he must stand well clear of the striker and of any spot which might assist the striker in gauging the strength or direction of the stroke. A player may declare that his partner is playing a stroke, leaving his partner's ball where it lies.
- (c) **MODIFICATION OF TERMS**
- (1) Subject to Law 40(c)(2), in these Laws 'partner's ball' is substituted for 'partner ball' and, where appropriate, the words 'player' and 'adversary' also include 'side' and the word 'striker' includes 'striker's partner'.
 - (2) In Law 28, the word 'striker' includes 'striker's partner' only in respect of Law 28(a) (12), as amended by the deletion of the words 'other than the striker's ball', and Law 28(a)(13). However, no fault is committed if the striker's partner moves, picks up or arrests a ball that is not relevant to the stroke or in accordance with Laws 3(c)(2), 15(c) or 18(a)(2).
- (d) **PLAYING A WRONG BALL** No point may be scored by the striker for the partner's ball by directly striking it with his mallet. Any point apparently so scored must be cancelled if discovered at any time before the end of the game and, if a peg point has been apparently so scored, Law 30 applies.

- (e) **MISPLACED CLIPS AND MISLEADING INFORMATION** If a side is entitled to a replay under Law 31 from the start of a non-bisque turn, either player may play in the replay.

ORLC – 40: GENERAL

- 40.1** *Under the pre-2008 laws, there was considerable debate as to whether a doubles game could start if a player was absent. The ILC decided that it should, and added the last sentence to Law 40(b) accordingly. There is no law about when an absent player can join the game, but custom dictates that they should give some period of notice when they arrive before doing so.*
- 40.2** *Law 40(c)(2) repays study. It is a fault if any ball touches the striker's partner or his mallet during the striking period unless this happens because the partner 'moves, picks up or arrests a ball that is not relevant to the stroke' under Laws 3(c)(2) (e.g. lifting a ball to prevent it being hit by a double banking ball), 15(c) (e.g. stopping a ball that has been pegged out) or 18(a)(2) (e.g. stopping the SB after it has made a roquet). The intention is to avoid penalising the striker's side for acts committed by his partner that have no bearing on the game.*

41. ORDINARY DOUBLES PLAY

When a game is played under the conditions of ordinary doubles play, the laws of ordinary singles play apply subject to Law 40.

ORLC – 41: ORDINARY DOUBLES PLAY

No comment required.

42. Advanced doubles play

When a game is played under the conditions of advanced doubles play, the laws of ordinary doubles play apply subject to Law 36.

ORLC – 42: ADVANCED DOUBLES PLAY

No comment required.

43. Handicap doubles play

When a game is played under the conditions of handicap doubles play, the laws of ordinary doubles play apply subject to Laws 37 to 39 and the following additional laws.

- (a) **NUMBER OF BISQUES TO BE GIVEN** Law 37(b)(1) does not apply. The number of bisques given by the lower-handicapped side to the higher is half the difference between their aggregate handicaps. A fraction of a bisque above a half is counted as one bisque, a fraction below a half as a half-bisque.
- (b) **PLAYING A WRONG BALL** Law 37(f) does not apply. If the striker plays a wrong ball in the first stroke of a non-bisque turn and the error is rectified, either player who could lawfully have played the first stroke of the turn may then play a half-bisque or bisque.
- (c) **PEELS** Neither player of a side may peel his partner's ball through more than four hoops in the course of a game (but see Law 46(b) for shortened games).

ORLC – 43: HANDICAP DOUBLES PLAY

- 43.1** *It is not permitted to split a bisque into two half-bisques in handicap doubles play. Law 43(a) deliberately excludes Law 37(b)(1) but not Law 37(b)(2).*
- 43.2** *Law 37(a) requires that a bisque be played with the SB of the immediately preceding turn. However, this may cause a difficulty when a striker plays a wrong ball in the first stroke of a turn. In such a case, Law 43(b) permits either player of the side to take a bisque after the error has been rectified. However, Law 43(b) also requires that the bisque must be played by a player who 'could lawfully have played the first stroke of the turn'. There are three situations where only one member of a side complies with that requirement, namely:*
- 43.2.1** *after the third or fourth turns of the game;*
- 43.2.2** *when a ball of the side had already been elected as the striker's ball by being lifted under Law 13 (see Law 9(b)(1)); and*
- 43.2.3** *when one of the balls of the side has already been pegged out*
- Law 37(f) contains the same principle (see 37.5 above).*

Examples:

- 1** *Boo plays B in turn 1, Ron plays R in turn 2 and Ken then plays B (or R or Y) in turn 3. The error is discovered and rectified. K must be placed on an unoccupied spot on either baulk-line (see Law 26(a)(2)). If Boo and Ken now wish to play a bisque, Ken must play it because Ken was the only player who could lawfully have played stroke 1.*
 - 2** *Boo lifts K at the start of a turn when her side is entitled to a lift with K under Law 13. Boo then plays K from baulk. The error is discovered and rectified. If Boo and Ken now wish to play a bisque, Ken must play it because K has already been elected as the SB and therefore Ken was the only player who could lawfully have played stroke 1.*
 - 3** *Boo lifts K at the start of a turn under the misapprehension that her side is entitled to a lift. She replaces it and plays R instead. The error is discovered and rectified. If Boo and Ken now wish to play a bisque, either player may play because K was not elected as the SB.*
 - 4** *Boo plays R in the first stroke of a turn at a stage in the game when Y and B have already been pegged out. The error is discovered and rectified. If Boo and Ken now wish to play a bisque, Ken must play because K is the only ball of his side still in play and therefore only he could lawfully have played stroke 1.*
- 43.3** *If a player peels his partner through more than four hoops, the extra hoops are not scored, though the play is otherwise lawful. The mistake can be discovered and the points cancelled at any time before the end of the game. If the clip was advanced, it must be correctly placed and the adversaries may be entitled to a replay if they have been misled. If the peeler's partner was misled, into running the wrong hoop by a wrongly placed clip, he has no redress and would be playing when not entitled if he attempted to continue his turn.*

D. SHORTENED GAMES

44. Shortened games

The standard game of 26 points may be modified as follows:

- (a) **22-POINT GAME** The game is started with all the clips on hoop 3.
- (b) **18-POINT GAME** The following variations are permitted.
 - (1) The game is started with all the clips on hoop 5.
 - (2) The game is started with all the clips on hoop 1 and the peg point is the next point in order after 2-back.
 - (3) The standard setting is modified by removing the centre hoops; the game is started with all the clips on hoop 1, 1-back is the next point in order after hoop 4 and the peg point is the next point in order after 4-back.
 - (4) The game is started with all the clips on hoop 1 but as soon as one of the balls of a side scores hoop 1 for itself or by being peeled through hoop 1, 3-back becomes the next hoop for its partner ball and the appropriate clip is placed on 3-back immediately. If both the striker's ball and the partner ball complete the running of hoop 1 in the same stroke, it is deemed that hoop 1 was only scored by the striker's ball. This variation is for singles play only.
- (c) **14-POINT GAME** The game is started with all the clips on hoop 1 and the peg point is the next point in order after hoop 6.
- (d) **ROVER HOOP** In the variations defined in Laws 44(b)(3), 44(b)(4) and 44(c), the rover hoop is the last hoop point in order.

ORLC – 44: SHORTENED GAMES

Law 44(b)(4) describes the hoop 1 and 3-back variation. Note that in the case of an Irish peel or half-jump of both balls of a side through hoop 1, the law is generous to the striker. Hoop 1 is scored by the SB irrespective of the order in which the balls travel through the hoop.

45. Advanced play in shortened games

- (a) **18-POINT GAME** Law 36 (optional lift in advanced play) applies with the omission of Law 36(b). However, in the variations set out below, the following hoops are substituted for hoops 1-back and 4-back in Law 36(a): Law 44(b)(2): hoops 4 and 6. Law 44(b)(3): hoops 4 and 2-back.
- (b) **14-POINT GAME (LIFT VERSION)** Law 36 (optional lift in advanced play) applies with the omission of Law 36(b) and the substitution of hoop 4 for hoops 1-back and 4-back in Law 36(a).
- (c) **14-POINT GAME (LIFT OR CONTACT VERSION)** Law 36 (optional lift or contact in advanced play) applies with the substitution of hoops 3 and 4 for hoops 1-back and 4-back.

ORLC – 45: ADVANCED PLAY IN SHORTENED GAMES

Law 45(c) describes the modern form of shortened advanced game known colloquially as '14 point croquet'. Hoops 3 and 4 are the lift hoops and present the striker with three tactical choices.

- 45.1** *scoring hoops 1 and 2 only, not conceding a lift and laying up with a ball in hoop 3 and the enemy balls cross-wired at hoops 1 or 4. The plan is to finish with a straight quadruple peel.*
- 45.2** *scoring hoops 1, 2 and 3, conceding a lift and laying up with a diagonal spread leave (own balls about 8–12 yards N of C4 with a rush towards the peg, one enemy ball SW of hoop 2, the other just SE of the peg, wired from its partner and hampered on the others). The plan is to finish with a delayed triple peel.*
- 45.3** *scoring four, five or six hoops, conceding contact and hoping to win by hitting the lift or some other shot or, if pegged out, hoping to win off the contact leave.*

46. Handicap play in shortened games

- (a) **BISQUES** The number of bisques to be given in a shortened game is the number that would be given under Law 37(b) in singles play or under Law 43(a) in doubles play (before rounding) scaled down in accordance with Schedule 1.
- (b) **PEELS** In handicap doubles play, Law 43(c) is modified as follows.
- (1) 22 or 18-point games: three hoops;
 - (2) 14-point games: two hoops.

ORLC – 46: HANDICAP PLAY IN SHORTENED GAMES

No comment required.

PART 4 CONDUCT OF THE GAME

A. GENERAL LAWS OF CONDUCT

47. The state of the game

- (a) **DEFINITION** The state of the game includes, but is not limited to, which ball the striker has elected as the striker's ball, the correct positions of the balls or clips; whether an error or interference has been committed; which player is responsible for the position of a ball; whether a ball has been roqueted or hit or has moved; whether a ball has scored a hoop point or is clear of a given side of a hoop; whether there is an entitlement to a lift or contact and the amount of time or number of bisques remaining.
- (b) **ASKING THE ADVERSARY** A player is entitled to ask the adversary about the state of the game at any time and the adversary is obliged to reply to the best of his ability. If the adversary gives information that is discovered to have been incorrect, Law 31 may apply.

ORLC – 47: THE STATE OF THE GAME

- 47.1** *This requires little comment. The adversary is required to answer to the best of his ability any factual question about the state of the game. The list provided by Law 47(a) is deliberately detailed but it is not exhaustive. There may be other examples of questions about the state of the game.*

- 47.2 If the adversary gives honest but erroneous information, the striker may be entitled to a replay under Law 31. If the adversary gives deliberately misleading information, this is cheating and subject to penalty under Law 55 up to and including disqualification.*
- 47.3 The state of the game does not include information or advice about how to play a stroke. Neither does it include information or advice on the Laws or Regulations for Tournaments although the adversary is under a duty to provide information on the Laws and Regulations in his capacity as a joint referee of the game while he is so acting (see Law 48).*

48. Referees of the game

(a) THE PLAYERS AS JOINT REFEREES

- (1) The players act as referees of the game in the absence of a referee in charge and thereby incur duties as well as rights (see Law 48(b)). In doubles play, all four players act as referees of the game.
- (2) A player is not obliged to watch the game when he is not the striker but he ceases to be a referee of the game while he is not so watching.

(b) CERTAIN SPECIFIED DUTIES OF A REFEREE OF THE GAME As a referee of the game the striker must immediately announce any error or interference he believes or suspects he may have committed. Likewise, the adversary must immediately forestall play in accordance with Law 23 in relation to any error or interference that he suspects or of which he becomes aware, notwithstanding that it may be to his disadvantage to do so. Further similar but not exhaustive examples are:

- (1) subject to Law 23(b), a player must immediately draw attention to a misplaced clip;
- (2) if the adversary observes that the striker is about to leave the court wrongly believing that his turn has ended, he must inform him that he must complete his turn by playing another stroke (see Law 35(a));
- (3) in handicap play, if the striker announces his intention of playing a half-bisque or bisque before he has played all the strokes that he is already entitled to play, the adversary must similarly inform him (see Law 37(e));
- (4) a player must on request give the adversary any information concerning the state of the game (see Law 47(b)).

(c) CONSULTING THE ADVERSARY The striker must consult the adversary before:

- (1) moving a ball in accordance with Law 34; or
- (2) playing a questionable stroke without calling a referee; or
- (3) temporarily removing a ball in accordance with Law 3(c)(2) if it is in a critical position; or
- (4) testing, otherwise than by an unaided ocular test, whether a ball has scored a hoop point, is in position to score a hoop point, is off the court or is entitled to a wiring lift.

(d) QUESTIONABLE STROKES

- (1) A questionable stroke is a term applied to the striker's next stroke if either he or the adversary suspects that its fairness or effect may be doubtful. Examples include but are not limited to a stroke in which a fault might be committed, an

attempted roquet of a ball in a hoop, a distant attempted peg-out and any stroke that might cause a ball to leave the court when the striker is unable to ensure its accurate placement on the yard-line in a critical or potentially critical position.

- (2) Unless the striker has already called a referee, he must consult the adversary before playing a questionable stroke and, unless the adversary agrees otherwise, must arrange to have it specially watched, preferably by a referee or other independent person if available, or, failing these, by the adversary.
- (3) It is the striker's duty to take the initiative in this respect but if he fails to do so the adversary should forestall play (see Law 23(c)(1) and, if the striker fails to cease play, Law 32). However, if the adversary fails to forestall play before what he should have recognised as a questionable stroke, he may not appeal other than on a question of law, but should remind the striker to take the initiative in having any further questionable strokes specially watched.
- (4) A fault under Law 28 is to be declared if a person watching the stroke under Law 48(d)(2), or the striker, believes it more likely than not that the law was infringed.
- (e) **THE STRIKER AS THE ACTIVE REFEREE** The adversary must not follow the striker round the court and should allow most decisions to be made by the striker without reference to himself. If, however, a close decision has to be made and the adversary is in at least as good a position to give that decision the striker must consult the adversary before continuing to play.
- (f) **WHEN THE PLAYERS' OPINIONS DIFFER** If a ball has to be placed or replaced because of the carelessness of a player, or play in breach of Law 7(c), the offender should normally defer to the opinion of the other. When the question is whether a ball has been hit or has moved, the positive opinion is generally to be preferred to the negative opinion. In other cases, the opinion of the player better placed to give one is generally to be preferred. If there are any reliable witnesses present the players should agree to consult them to resolve any differences but no player may consult a witness without the express permission of the other. Either player may request that a referee adjudicate.

ORLC – 48: REFEREES OF THE GAME

- 48.1** *Note that a player is a referee of the game only while he is watching the game (see Law 48(a)(2)). While he is a referee of the game, he has all the powers, duties and rights of a referee on call or on appeal. This includes an obligation to explain the law to the striker if asked. However, if the adversary is absent from the game when the striker commits an error based on a misapprehension of the law, the striker has no redress as he could always have called another referee.*
- 48.2** *Law 48(b) imposes an unqualified duty on the striker, who is always a joint referee of the game, to announce any error or interference that 'he believes or suspects that he may have committed'. Note the word 'suspects'. The striker must cease play, at least temporarily, if he is at all unsure about the legitimacy of a stroke or whether he has played correctly. He should then consult with the adversary and obtain his agreement before resuming.*
- 48.3** *Perhaps the most frequent exercise of the striker's obligation lies in calling a referee to watch before he plays a questionable stroke. This is defined extensively in Law 48(d).*

- 48.4** *Law 48(b) imposes a similar duty on the adversary when acting as joint referee of the game. Note that the exercise of this duty is expressly subject to Law 23 (forestalling) and that, as a joint referee of the game, the adversary may be obliged to forestall play against his own interests.*
- 48.5** *Law 48(d) requires the striker to call a referee or consult the adversary if he is about to play a questionable stroke, and the adversary to forestall play if the striker does not. Note that the term questionable stroke includes not only one that may be a fault, but also one whose effect may be doubtful. It is only dynamic effects that are relevant (e.g. will the SB hit an OB that could also move because it is near a hoop upright): you do not need to summon a referee every time you are uncertain whether you are going to run a hoop, because that can be determined statically afterwards! The amount of doubt necessary to make a stroke questionable is a matter of judgement, as every attempted roquet might result in just snicking the ball, and in the case of peg outs it is to some extent a matter of local custom. In some instances, it may be more appropriate to have a rush of a rover ball to the peg watched, rather than a subsequent short peg out. One case where this law should be invoked more often is when the striker is aiming at balls close together on the yard-line, or is aiming to rush a ball near to another on the yard-line, as a cannon may or may not result.*
- 48.6** *If the adversary fails to forestall play before what he should have recognised as a questionable stroke (Law 48(d)(3)), then he is debarred from claiming a fault afterwards, unless the facts are not disputed. Thus, if he sees the striker aiming to hit a hampered shot by holding his mallet by the end of its head, he need not summon a referee (and thus alert the striker to his error) as he is in no doubt that it will be a fault, but if there is any dispute about the facts then his claim will fail.*
- 48.7** *Law 48(d)(4) states that a fault should be declared if the observer (or the striker) believes that it is more likely than not that the law was infringed. Thus a striker can no longer get away with playing a stroke in such a manner that the referee is unable to determine for certain what went on; he can and should be faulted if the referee thought it likely that it was unlawful.*
- 48.8** *Law 48(e) prohibits the adversary from following the striker round the court. If the adversary is concerned about the quality of some of the striker's strokes, typically croquet strokes, he should ask for a referee in charge to be appointed so that the referee can carry out the close quarters scrutiny.*
- 48.9** *Law 48(f) is based on common sense principles of fairness. It states that independent witnesses should not be consulted without the express permission of the other player. However, if one player refuses to allow a witness to be consulted, the correct procedure is for the other player to call a referee who, as referee on appeal, is empowered to consult any witnesses he wishes, even if one of the players objects. Law 48(f) contains the well-known phrase 'the positive opinion is generally to be preferred to the negative opinion'. It should be noted that this only extends to the question of whether or not a ball has been hit or has moved. In other cases, (with the exception of a collision with a static outside agency), the opinion of the player better placed to give one is to be preferred.*

49. Expedition in play

- (a) **GENERAL** The striker must position the balls and play his strokes with reasonable despatch. The adversary should anticipate as far as possible with which ball he will play next so that he may waste no time in approaching it at the start of his turn.
- (b) **HANDICAP PLAY** In handicap play, the striker must indicate promptly at the end of his turn whether or not he intends to play a half-bisque or bisque.
- (c) **DOUBLES PLAY** In doubles play, time must not be wasted in prolonged discussion or instruction.
- (d) **WIRING TEST** See Law 13(e)(1) for restrictions on testing if a ball is wired.

ORLC – 49: EXPEDITION IN PLAY

- 49.1** *Expedition in play is one of the thornier issues that can surround time-limited games. Croquet is not an aerobic activity and there is no requirement that players should sprint between strokes (although some do!). A walk that is not obviously dawdling is quite sufficient.*
- 49.2** *However, once a player has arrived at the location of his next stroke, he is expected to play 'with reasonable despatch'. It is here that complaints usually arise when a player takes a seemingly interminable time to get ready to swing the mallet in earnest. Repeated false starts and restalkings can raise the blood pressure of even the most patient of adversaries.*
- 49.3** *A nine-hoop break with a leave consists of 70 strokes and can generally be completed in 12 to 25 minutes, giving an average time per stroke of between 10 and 20 seconds. In practice, a referee is unlikely to take action until the average duration rises to 30 seconds per stroke (45 minutes for an all-round break) and should also be influenced by the tactical difficulties and lawn conditions that the striker faces. It may be argued that players differ greatly in their natural rhythms and that croquet is a game intended to be played with care. Nonetheless, if a time-limit is in operation, the adversary is entitled to consideration. It is also worthy of note that some extraordinary accelerations in the pace of play have been seen in apparently slow players when a slender lead has become a deficit.*
- 49.4** *Nonetheless, if the referee agrees that the striker is taking an unjustifiably long time, he is fully entitled to use Law 55 to end the turn at any time. Naturally, the striker should be warned first and have explained to him the basis on which the referee will act. A less radical solution may be found in summarily and publicly awarding extra time.*

50. Advice and aids

- (a) **ADVICE** A player is not entitled to receive advice from anyone, except his partner in doubles play and, subject to Law 51(a), should not take advantage of unsolicited information or advice. However, if someone other than the adversary or a duly authorised referee informs:
 - (1) a player that he has committed an error, and does so after the player has quitted the court believing that the requirements of Law 4(e)(1) have been met, the player must not declare the error.

- (2) the striker that he has committed an error, the striker must immediately declare the error if he believes the information or advice to be correct and the limit of claims has not passed.
- (3) the adversary that the striker has committed an error, the adversary must, subject to Law 23(b), immediately forestall play if he believes the information or advice to be correct and the limit of claims has not passed.
- (4) a player that an interference under Laws 30 or 31 has been committed, the player must immediately declare the interference if he believes the information or advice to be correct.

In Laws 50(a)(2), 50(a)(3) and 50(a)(4), once the error has been dealt with, Law 55 must be applied when necessary to restore the balance of the game as nearly as possible to its state before the unsolicited information or advice was given.

- (b) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE** The striker may not make use of technical assistance from any written or electronic source, or artificial aids such as coins to assist him in placing a ball for a stroke.
- (c) **MARKERS** No mark or marker may be made or placed inside or outside the court to assist the striker in gauging the strength or direction of a stroke or in placing a ball for a stroke, other than as follows:
 - (1) the striker's mallet or that of his partner in doubles play may be used as a marker before the stroke starts;
 - (2) the striker's partner in doubles play may act as a marker subject to Law 40(b); and
 - (3) ball markers used to mark the position of a ball that must be temporarily removed or may have to be replaced.
- (d) **TRIAL BALL** During a game a ball must not be used as a trial ball for any purpose other than as part of the lawful positioning of a ball for a stroke or to permit the discharge of the duties of a referee.

ORLC – 50: ADVICE AND AIDS

50.1 *This law deals with the issues raised when a third party interferes with a game by announcing that an error has been committed which has hitherto been unnoticed by both players. The settled policy is that croquet is a private contest between the players and that a game should not be influenced by the eyes, ears or intelligence of other people.*

50.2 *The only exceptions are the partner in doubles play and a 'duly authorised referee', meaning one who is officiating in some proper role and not an onlooker who just happens to be a referee. There is a further exception if the adversary wrongly volunteers advice. Although the player is not entitled to ask for such advice, it would be unfair to prohibit him from doing something that he might well have decided to do anyway. The reason for prohibiting one player from giving advice to the other is simple. Such behaviour, even if well-intentioned, can be resented as patronising and overbearing. It can also be a form of gamesmanship which is simply psychological cheating.*

50.3 Law 50(a)(1)

50.3.1 *This deals with the case where a bystander goes up to a player (A) who believes his turn has just ended, and who has quitted the court, and tells him, but not his adversary (B), that he, A, committed an error in that turn. If B has already played his first stroke, the limit of claims of the error will definitely have passed and there is no problem and nothing for A to do anyway, save to rebuke the bystander politely for interfering.*

50.3.2 *However, if the first stroke of the new turn has not yet been played, it is possible that B will remember the error unaided before the limit of claims has passed. The policy underlying Law 50(a)(1) is to retain this possibility by requiring A to say and do nothing, recognising that A can no longer influence the position of the balls and clips. If B realises that A committed an error before playing his first stroke, all well and good. If he does not and plays the first stroke of his turn, the balance of the game will have been undisturbed. Again, the bystander should be politely rebuked.*

50.4 Law 50(a)(2)

This deals with the case when the striker is still on court when a bystander interferes by informing him that he has committed an error. It recognises that the information from the bystander places the striker in an impossible position if it is correct and if the limit of claims has not passed. The only logical way of continuing the game is to cease play, rectify the error and then ask a referee to restore the balance of the game (see 50.7 below).

50.5 Law 50(a)(3)

50.5.1 *This deals with the case when the striker is still on court when a bystander interferes by informing the adversary that the striker has committed an error. It recognises that the information from the bystander places the adversary in an impossible position if it is correct and if the limit of claims has not passed. How can he deal with subsequent strokes in error or if the striker commits a different error in consequence of the first error. The only logical way of continuing the game is to forestall play, rectify the error and then ask a referee to restore the balance of the game (see 50.7 below).*

50.5.2 *The difference between Law 50(a)(2) and (3) is the role of Law 23(b). If a bystander tells the adversary that the striker has committed a non-fatal error or is about to commit a fatal error when the adversary is already aware of the fact but has not forestalled because of Law 23(b), the bystander should be politely rebuked and adversary may continue as if the bystander had not spoken.*

50.6 Law 50(a)(4)

This deals with the case when a bystander announces to either player that an interference has occurred, typically that a ball is misplaced. Again the only logical way of proceeding is to cease play or forestall, correct the interference and ask a referee to restore the balance of the game (see 50.7 below).

50.7 Law 50(a), final sentence

If the error is non-fatal (i.e. covered by Law 27(e) to (i)), no action is required other than rectification because the striker will retain the innings. However, if the error is fatal, rectification must be followed by the end of the striker's turn unless the referee

decides that this would not be an appropriate outcome. This is only likely to be the case in the case of a fault committed by the striker that neither side had noticed before the spectator intervened nor, in the opinion of the referee, would have been likely to have noticed.

The other fatal errors have a longer limit of claims and it will be difficult to be sure that the error would not have been noticed. In these cases, the underlying principle is that a referee must give a compromise decision under Law 55 that does not give the adversary the full benefit that would have accrued had he noticed the error or interference. This could mean requiring the adversary to start his turn by taking a lift shot at an arbitrarily placed ball.

51. Miscellaneous laws of conduct

- (a) **INTERRUPTING THE STRIKER** The adversary must not interrupt, distract, interfere with or offer advice to the striker except to forestall play in accordance with Law 23. If he does so, Law 55 may apply and the striker may take advantage of any such advice.
- (b) **PRESENCE ON COURT** The adversary must not ordinarily remain on the court when the striker is playing or move onto it until the striker's turn has ended and, in handicap play, until the striker has indicated that he does not intend to play a half-bisque or bisque.

ORLC – 51: MISCELLANEOUS LAWS OF CONDUCT

Law 51(a) has been expanded to prohibit the offering of advice by the adversary to the striker. This is necessary for the reasons stated in 50.2 above.

B. SPECIAL LAWS

52. Double-banked games

- (a) **GENERAL** More than one game may be played concurrently on one court using differently coloured sets of balls. The players, balls, clips and mallets of one game are outside agencies with respect to the other game.
- (b) **PRECEDENCE** Subject to Law 52(c)(2), precedence should normally be given to players in the following order:
- (1) to a player who is making a break;
 - (2) to a player who is most likely to get clear of the relevant area first;
 - (3) to a player who will not require balls from another game to be marked and moved.
- (c) **MARKING BALLS** If a ball from another game might interfere with a player's next stroke:
- (1) if it is not in a critical position, the permission of the players of the other game should be obtained so that it may be temporarily removed after its position has been marked;
 - (2) if it is in a critical position, the player should normally interrupt his turn until it has been removed in the normal course of play in the other game.
- (d) **ADDITIONAL LAWS OF CONDUCT**

- (1) The players of each game should be aware of the course of play in the other game, especially when stepping onto the court. In particular, they should avoid crossing another player's line of aim. Interference by balls or players of the other game is dealt with under Laws 33 and 34.
- (2) All players should carry suitable ball markers.
- (3) In doubles play, the striker's partner should be ready to mark balls in either game on the court.
- (4) One game should not normally be started within five minutes of the start of the other game.

ORLC – 52: DOUBLE-BANKED GAMES

This law sets out standard procedures to be followed for the smooth running of double-banked games on the same court. Note the requirement to get the permission of the players of the other game before marking a ball of that game. For a ball in a non-critical position, normal practice is to ask the striker and rely on him to tell his adversary if the ball has not been replaced by the end of his turn, but if the position may be critical to them both players should be consulted. A player intending to consult only the striker in the other game should, however, be careful. The position of a ball may not appear to be critical, but in fact it may be for wiring purposes and the striker in the other game may be unaware of the fact.

53. Tournament and match play

In tournaments and matches the following additional laws apply.

- (a) **REGULATIONS FOR TOURNAMENTS** The laws other than Law 55 are subject to any provisions in the current Regulations for Tournaments published by the governing body under whose jurisdiction the tournament or match is taking place.
- (b) **HOOP DIMENSIONS**
 - (1) The hoops shall be set according to the conditions advertised for the event. Hoops with larger uprights and crowns may also be specified.
 - (2) If so advertised in the conditions for an event, the following clause replaces Law 35(b).
 - (3) If a player suspects that the outcome of a stroke he has just played was affected by a ball being in contact with both uprights of a hoop simultaneously, he is entitled to have the equipment checked and, if necessary, adjusted or replaced. If it is found that the ball does touch both uprights of that hoop on some axis, he may elect to replay the stroke, unless his turn has ended for another reason.
- (c) **QUESTIONABLE STROKES** A referee must always be called if available before a questionable stroke is played and to decide all disputes. If both the striker and the adversary fail to call a referee before what the adversary should have recognised as a questionable stroke, there is no appeal except on a question of law (see Law 48(d)(3)).
- (d) **TESTING** The players should call a referee to perform any test normally carried out by the players. During such a test both players are entitled to be on the court to watch, provided they do not interfere, and have the right of appeal to the Tournament Referee if they believe the test is being conducted incorrectly.
- (e) **REPEATED FAULTS** If the adversary believes that the striker is repeatedly committing faults in strokes that would not ordinarily require the presence of a

referee, he should inform the striker and call a referee to watch a stroke or series of strokes or to take charge of the game temporarily. The striker has no justification for taking offence as players may genuinely differ as to what constitutes a fault.

- (f) **IMPASSE** An impasse exists when neither player is willing to make significant progress. Impasses shall be resolved according to the conditions advertised for the event and, failing which, at the discretion of the Tournament Referee.
- (g) **TIME-LIMITED GAMES**
- (1) **WINNER** Law 4(b) applies but, if neither side has pegged out both its balls in the time allotted for the game, the game is won by the side which has scored the greater number of points when the game ends in accordance with the relevant provisions in the Regulations for Tournaments.
- (2) **RESTORATION OF TIME**
- (A) **ERRORS** Time is not restored following discovery of an error whether before or after the limit of claims.
- (B) **INTERFERENCE** Time is restored if an interference under Laws 30 to 32 is discovered before the end of the game.
- (3) **HANDICAP PLAY** Law 37(c)(1) applies subject to any restriction in the Regulations for Tournaments governing time-limits.
- (4) **END OF TURN** Law 4(e) applies subject to any restriction in the Regulations for Tournaments governing time-limits.
- (h) **DOUBLE-BANKED GAMES** Double-banked games are additionally subject to any relevant provisions in the Regulations for Tournaments.

ORLC – 53: TOURNAMENT AND MATCH PLAY

- 53.1** *Law 53 imports the Regulations for Tournaments for tournaments and matches and empowers the advertised tournaments conditions to govern hoop dimensions (Law 53(b)) and impasses (Law 53(f)) (see 53.4 below).*
- 53.2** *Law 53(b)(3) is an optional (at the discretion of tournament organisers) alternative for Law 35(b), which provides that the striker may replay a stroke that he believes may have been affected by a mis-set hoop or mis-shapen ball (even if the ball staggered through the hoop), if, after measurement, it is found that the ball could jam on some axis. Some players believe this to be fairer than the standard provision and the ILC will be interested in feedback if it is used. It can be any ball that has been affected, not just the striker's ball. 'Another reason' in the final phrase means a reason unconnected with the relative width of the ball and hoop, so the striker does not get a replay if he sent his ball off in a croquet stroke in which the peelee just staggered through the hoop, but would if his ball stayed on, but the peelee bounced back out of the jaws onto his mallet.
A further ruling on Law 53(b)(3) was approved 21st July 2015. See page 245.*
- 53.3** *The main differences between organised and friendly games relate to the almost mandatory role of referees regarding questionable strokes, testing and repeated faults. Law 53(d) now explicitly gives both players the right to observe the referee conduct a test, providing that they do not get in the way, and to appeal if they believe that the referee is incorrectly applying the law by using an invalid procedure, but not if their observations differ from his.*

53.4 *The ILC issued a recommended regulation for resolving impasses under Law 53(f) in 2007, which reads:*

'IMPASSE

- (1) *Either side may appeal to a referee that an impasse exists when it is their turn to play or a referee in charge may declare that an impasse exists.*
- (2) *If on appeal, the referee decides that there is no impasse, play will continue normally. The referee will monitor the game until the tactical situation changes significantly, or until the referee decides that an impasse now exists.*
- (3) *Once the referee has declared an impasse, play will continue normally for ten further turns (20 if there are only two balls in the game and both are for the peg). If the impasse still exists at the end of this period, the following remedies will be applied:*
 - (A) *All balls still in play are removed from the lawn and then played back into the game from baulk. Except in (C) below, the clips are not moved. A coin toss will determine which side may choose to play first or second, unless there are only three balls remaining in the game, in which case the side with two balls will play first.*
 - (B) *If there are three or four balls still in the game, the game shall proceed normally.*
 - (C) *If only two balls remain in the game and both are for the peg, a tie-break contesting the last four hoops and the peg shall be played (the winning score will be recorded as +1 or 26-25). Both players are entitled to lifts under Law 36 of the Laws of Association Croquet, irrespective of who pegged out the other balls.*
 - (D) *If only two balls remain in the game and they are not both for the peg, play shall proceed normally except that no roquet will be allowed until the first stroke of:*
 - *the eleventh turn after the restart; or*
 - *the first turn after one in which a hoop point has been scored other than by peeling.*

If, during the prohibition on roquets, the striker's ball hits the opponent's ball, the stroke will be treated as though the opponent's ball were dead.'

Note that the entitlement to lifts in 3(C) was only intended to apply in games which started under the Laws of Advanced Play!

53.4.1 *The ILC believe that an impasse should be declared in a timed game with plenty of time remaining, if neither side is willing to make progress, rather than allowing the side ahead on points to play for time. The reason for this is that time limits are a managerial necessity, rather than a fundamental part of the game.*

53.5 *Note that if two players want to use time-limits for a social game, they are entitled to treat it as a match and apply Law 53(g) accordingly.*

54. Local laws

Clubs or persons controlling courts may request the appropriate governing body to approve a local law in order to meet a special need. If a local law is so approved, play must be in accordance therewith provided that it is properly advertised at the club or courts concerned.

ORLC – 54: LOCAL LAWS

No comment required.

55. Overriding law

- (a) **INTERPRETATION** In any case where the interpretation of a law appears to be uncertain, players and referees should refer to the Official Rulings on the Laws of Croquet. If no definitive answer is thereby obtained, they should have regard to the spirit and traditions of the game and apply the interpretation most consistent with the intent of the laws in analogous cases.
- (b) **EMERGENCY PROVISION** The following situations must be dealt with in accordance with Law 55(c):
- (1) a deliberate breach of these laws or the encouragement of another player to do so; or
 - (2) an infringement of these laws for which no penalty is otherwise prescribed; or
 - (3) a situation where Law 55 is stated to be potentially relevant (see Laws 2(b)(1), 2(b)(5), 7(b), 34(a), 50(a) and 51(a)) and is invoked; or
 - (4) any situation which does not appear to be adequately covered by these laws.
- (c) **EXTENT OF REMEDY** In applying the emergency provision, a referee must act as best meets the justice of the case. The actions he may take include, but are not limited to, directing that:
- (1) the position of one or more balls or hoops or the peg be changed; or
 - (2) one or more points be scored or lost; or
 - (3) a stroke must be played from a particular position; or
 - (4) a particular player shall have the innings; or
 - (5) an error discovered within the limit of claims be left unrectified; or
 - (6) an interference be left uncorrected; or
 - (7) time be restored in a time-limited game; or
 - (8) one or more bisques be restored in a handicap game; or
 - (9) a player be disqualified.

ORLC – 55: OVERRIDING LAW

55.1 *Law 55 (a) expressly refers to this document in cases of interpretative difficulty. It is to be hoped that these will be few in number but no-one can guarantee what the imagination of croquet players and the random accidents of the game may produce. Hence the reference to ORLC as a source of guidance and, where unavoidably necessary, an authoritative statement of the correct interpretation of a particular law.*

55.2 *Law 55(c) sets out a wide range of measures available to a referee in order that he may do justice. That is the overriding requirement. It should not be forgotten. Neither should it be forgotten that disqualification is the last resort. The aim of the lawmakers is to promote the playing of croquet and disqualification is a public humiliation which may well cause the recipient to leave the game for good. This is not to be desired but, nonetheless, the loss of a cheat is no loss at all.*

Appendices

Appendix 1

Tolerances and metric equivalents

Law	Subject	Imperial Units	Tolerance	Metric Equivalents	Tolerance
2	The court	35 yards	± 6 inches	32.0 metres	± 150 mm
		28 Yards	± 6 inches	25.6 metres	± 150 mm
		13 Yards	± 3 inches	11.9 metres	± 75 mm
		7 Yards	n/a	6.4 metres	n/a
		1 Yard	n/a	0.9 metres	n/a
3(a)	The peg	18 inches	± 1 inch	450 mm	± 25 mm
		6 inches	n/a	150 mm	n/a
		1.5 inches	± ¼ inch	38 mm	± 6mm
3(b)	Hoops	12 inches	± ½ inch	300 mm	± 12.5 mm
		4 inches	± 1/32 inch	100 mm	± 0.8 mm
		3¾ inches	± 1/32 inch	95 mm	± 0.8 mm
		5/8 inch	± 1/32 inch	16 mm	± 0.8 mm
3(c)	Balls	3 ⁵ / ₈ inches	± 1/32 inch	92 mm	± 0.8 mm
		16 ounces	± ¼ ounce	454 grams	± 7 grams
3(f)	Corner flags	12 inches	n/a	300 mm	n/a
3(g)	Corner pegs	3 inches	n/a	75 mm	n/a
		¾ inch	n/a	19mm	n/a

Appendix 2

Ball performance specifications

1. When dropped from a height of 60 inches onto a steel plate 1 inch thick set rigidly in firmly-based concrete, a ball must rebound to a height of not less than 30 inches and not more than 45 inches.
2. The rebound heights of a set of balls to be used in a game must not differ by more than 3 inches.

Appendix 3

Full bisque handicap play

When a game is played under the conditions of Full Bisque Handicap Play, the laws of Handicap Play apply subject to the following modifications.

1. THE BASE HANDICAP

The base handicap is scratch unless agreed or directed to be greater than scratch.

2. SINGLES PLAY

If both players have handicaps that are greater than the base handicap, the first sentence of Law 37(b)(1) does not apply and each player receives a number of bisques equal to the difference between his handicap and the base handicap.

3. DOUBLES PLAY

- (a) **NUMBER OF BISQUES** If both sides have aggregate handicaps that are greater than twice the base handicap, the first sentence of Law 43(a) does not apply and each side receives a number of bisques equal to half the difference between its aggregate handicap and twice the base handicap.
- (b) **RESTRICTION ON PLAY** A player whose handicap is lower than the base handicap may play a half-bisque but may not play a bisque and the second sentence of Law 43(b) is modified accordingly.

Appendix 4 (New Zealand Version)

Alternate Stroke Doubles Play

Any form of Doubles Play permitted by the laws may be played as Alternate Stroke Doubles.

When a game is played under the conditions of Alternate Stroke Doubles Play, the relevant laws of Doubles, Advanced Doubles, Handicap Doubles, or Advanced Handicap Doubles Play apply subject to the following modifications.

1. NON-APPLICATION OF VARIOUS LAWS

Law 40(a) does not apply. In the case of Handicap Play, Laws 37(f) and 43(b) also do not apply.

2. ALTERNATE STROKE PLAY

Subject to Paragraph 3 below, the players of each side play alternate strokes throughout the game and from turn to turn, whether such turns are ordinary turns, or in the case of Handicap Play, bisques or half-bisques.

Thus the partner of the player who played the last stroke of a turn plays the first stroke of his side's next turn.

3. ERRORS

a. PLAYING OUT OF SEQUENCE

1. If an adversary observes that a player is about to play out of sequence, he must forestall play immediately. If a player plays out of sequence and the error is discovered before the offending side has played two further strokes, the error is rectified and the correct player then plays.
2. In the case of Handicap Play any half-bisque or bisque played after the first stroke in error is restored (see Law 39(a)(1)).
3. If the error is discovered after the limit of claims, play is deemed to have proceeded as if the player had not played out of sequence and play continues according to the sequence thereby established.

b. **OTHER ERRORS** If any other error is rectified, the partner of the player who played the first stroke in error plays the next stroke to be played by the side.

4. INTERFERENCES

- a. If play is deemed not to have occurred following discovery of an interference under Laws 30 to 32, the player who played the first affected stroke plays the next stroke to be played by his side.
- b. If a stroke is to be replayed following discovery of an interference under Laws 33 to 35, the partner of the player who played the stroke originally plays the replayed stroke.

Appendix 5

Advanced handicap play

When a game is played under the conditions of Advanced Handicap Play, the laws of both Advanced Play (Laws 36 and 42) and Handicap Play (Law 37 to 39 and 43) apply subject to the following modifications:

1. BISQUES IN RELATION TO LIFT OR CONTACT

Any half-bisque or bisque is counted as part of the 'preceding turn' for the purpose of determining the entitlement to a lift or contact under Law 36. There is no restriction on taking a half-bisque or bisque after a turn in which a lift or contact has been taken.

2. PEGGING OUT IN ADVANCED HANDICAP GAMES

The restriction on pegging out the striker's ball in Law 38 does not apply.

Appendix 6

One-ball play

When a game is played under the conditions of One-Ball play, the laws of Ordinary Level Singles Play, together with those of Advanced and/or Handicap Singles Play if specified, apply subject to the following modifications.

1. AN OUTLINE OF THE GAME

Each side consists of a single player who plays one ball, of any distinct colour, throughout. The object of the game is for each side to make its ball score 12 hoop points and a peg point, a total of 13 points, before the other side.

2. THE START OF A GAME

The part of Law 8(b) that refers to the third and fourth turns does not apply.

3. ADVANCED PLAY

The references to the partner ball in Law 36(b), Law 36(c), and the reference to the third and fourth turns in Law 36(d), do not apply.

4. HANDICAP PLAY

Unless otherwise advertised in the conditions for the event, the number of bisques to be given is one third of the difference between the handicaps of the players, rounded to the nearest half or full bisque, except that handicaps below 2 are adjusted as follows before taking the difference:

$1\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 1$	$0 \rightarrow -2$	$-1\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -5$	$-3 \rightarrow -8$
$1 \rightarrow 0$	$-\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -3$	$-2 \rightarrow -6$	
$\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -1$	$-1 \rightarrow -4$	$-2\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -7$	

Appendix 7

Short croquet

Short Croquet is a shortened version of the game, primarily intended for play on smaller lawns.

The laws of Handicap Singles Play apply, subject to the following modifications.

1. THE COURT

The standard court is a rectangle measuring 24 by 16 yards. The four outer hoops are 4 yards from the adjacent boundaries and the two inner hoops are 6 yards north and south of the peg.

2. THE COURSE

The game is 14 points; 6 hoops and the peg (see Law 44(c)).

3. THE HANDICAPPING SYSTEM

The Short Croquet Handicap Table, as published by the appropriate governing body from time to time, shall be consulted with reference to each player's Association Croquet handicap to determine whether he is obliged to make one or more mandatory peels or entitled to receive one or more bisques. If both players are entitled to receive bisques, the principles of Full Bisque Handicap Croquet apply and each player receives the appropriate number of bisques indicated in the table.

4. MANDATORY PEELS

(a) EITHER BALL MAY BE PEELED Either ball of a side may be peeled by its partner ball to count as a mandatory peel.

(b) PLAYING WHEN NOT ENTITLED When the striker is in a position where the number of mandatory peels outstanding is equal to the number of hoop points remaining to be scored by his two balls, the striker's ball does not score a hoop point for itself by running a hoop in order. If after running a hoop under these circumstances, the striker continues to play as if the striker's ball had scored a hoop point for itself, Law 25 (playing when not entitled) applies.

5. PEELING AN ADVERSARY'S BALL

An adversary's ball may be peeled without penalty, except that if the adversary has a number of mandatory peels outstanding equal to the number of hoop points remaining to be scored by his two balls, his number of mandatory peels outstanding is reduced by one for each peel made on either of his balls.

6. PEGGING OUT

(a) NO PEG OUT BEFORE PARTNER BALL BECOMES A ROVER Law 38 applies.

(b) NO PEG OUT BEFORE COMPLETION OF MANDATORY PEELS The striker may not peg out the striker's ball in a stroke unless, before or during that stroke, his last mandatory peel was completed. If he does so and removes the striker's ball from the court, Law 30 applies.

(c) CANCELLATION OF MANDATORY PEELS If the striker pegs out an adversary's ball when the adversary still has mandatory peels outstanding, all such peels are cancelled.

7. WIRING LIFT

Law 13 applies but the first part of Law 13(a) is amended to read 'If the adversary is responsible for the position of a ball (see Law 13(b)) of the striker's side which is wired (see Law 13(c)) from its partner ball or, if that has been pegged out, from all other balls and not in contact with another ball, the striker may start his turn:'.

SCHEDULE 1

SCHEDULE OF BISQUES

Full Game	22-point Game	18-point Game	14-point Game	Full Game	22-point Game	18-point Game	14-point Game	Full Game	2-point Game	18-point Game	14-point Game
¼	0	0	0	10¼	8½	7	5½	20	17	14	11
½	½	½	½	10½	9	7½	5½	20¼	17	14	11
¾	½	½	½	10¾	9	7 ½	6	20½	17½	14	11
1	1	½	½	11	9½	7½	6	20¾	17½	14½	11
1¼	1	1	½	11¼	9½	8	6	21	18	14½	11½
1½	1½	1	1	11½	9½	8	6	21½	18	14½	11½
1¾	1½	1	1	11¾	10	8	6½	21½	18	15	11½
2	1½	1½	1	12	10	8½	6½	21¾	18½	15	11½
2¼	2	1½	1	12¼	10½	8½	6½	22	18½	15	12
2½	2	1½	1½	12½	10½	8½	6½	22¼	19	15½	12
2¾	2½	2	1½	12¾	11	9	7	22½	19	15½	12
3	2½	2	1½	13	11	9	7	22¾	19½	16	12½
3¼	3	2½	2	13¼	11	9	7	23	19½	16	12½
3½	3	2½	2	13½	11½	9½	7½	23¼	19½	16	12½
3¾	3	2½	2	13¾	11½	9½	7½	23½	20	16½	12½
4	3½	3	2	14	12	9½	7½	23¾	20	16½	13
4¼	3½	3	2½	14¼	12	10	7½	24	20½	16½	13
4½	4	3	2½	14½	12½	10	8	24¼	20½	17	13
4¾	4	3½	2½	14¾	12½	10	8	24½	20½	17	13
5	4	3½	2½	15	12½	10½	8	24¾	21	17	13½
5¼	4½	3½	3	15¼	13	10½	8	25	21	17½	13½
5½	4½	4	3	15½	13	10½	8½	25¼	21½	17½	13½
5¾	5	4	3	15¾	13½	11	8½	25½	21½	17½	13½
6	5	4	3	16	13½	11	8½	25¾	22	18	14
6¼	5½	4½	3½	16¼	14	11½	9	26	22	18	14
6½	5½	4½	3½	16½	14	11½	9	26¼	22	18	14
6¾	5½	4½	3½	16¾	14	11½	9	26½	22½	18½	14½
7	6	5	4	17	14½	12	9	26¾	22½	18½	14½
7¼	6	5	4	17¼	14½	12	9½	27	23	18½	14½
7½	6½	5	4	17½	15	12	9½	27¼	23	19	14½
7¾	6½	5½	4	17¾	15	12½	9½	27½	23½	19	15
8	7	5½	4½	18	15	12½	9½	27¾	23½	19	15
8¼	7	5½	4½	18¼	15½	12½	10	28	23½	19½	15
8½	7	6	4½	18½	15½	13	10				
8¾	7½	6	4½	18¾	16	13	10				
9	7½	6	5	19	16	13	10				
9¼	8	6½	5	19¼	16½	13½	10½				
9½	8	6½	5	19½	16½	13½	10½				
9¾	8½	7	5½	19¾	16½	13½	10½				
10	8½	7	5½	20	17	14	11				

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Official Rulings on the Laws of Association Croquet

Section A: Introduction, Revision Timetable and Changes

Introduction

1. Principal Function of ORLC and Responsibility for the Laws of Association Croquet

1.1 The principal function of the Official Rulings on the Laws of Croquet ('ORLC') is to act as the official repository of rulings made by the International Laws Committee ('ILC') with the approval and on behalf of the governing bodies of croquet in Australia, England, New Zealand and the United States of America ('the Four Governing Bodies' or '4GB').

1.2 The ILC consists of four individuals each of whom is nominated by one of the 4GB. At the time of writing, the 4GB have joint responsibility for the administration of the laws of Association Croquet. While it is contemplated that at some point in the future that responsibility might pass to the World Croquet Federation, that step has not yet occurred and would require the unanimous agreement of the 4GB before it could occur.

1.3 The individuals nominated to the ILC are currently:

- Elizabeth Fleming (Australian Croquet Association)
- Graeme Roberts (Croquet New Zealand)
- Martyn Selman (United States Croquet Association)
- Ian Vincent (Croquet Association)

They are indebted to Stephen Mulliner, who edited the 2000 Edition of the laws and wrote the initial draft of this document, and to Yvonne Yeates and Ashton Hulme for proof-reading this revised edition

2. Background

2.1 Official Rulings first appeared in 1990 as a result of a decision of an International Laws Meeting held in 1990 in Christchurch, New Zealand. It was agreed that some recent changes made to the Laws had proved to cause as many problems of interpretation as they aimed to solve. It was recognised that questions of laws interpretation would sometimes give rise to differences of opinion. It was therefore desirable that the official interpretation in such cases should be made known.

2.2 Following prompting from members of the Australian Laws Committee in the mid-1990s, it was agreed to produce a new edition of the Laws. The main goals of the 6th Edition were:

2.2.1 to improve the organisation and transparency of the Laws;

2.2.2 to deal with situations not covered by the 5th Edition;

2.2.3 to simplify the treatment of errors and interference with play; and

2.2.4 to provide a comprehensive Index.

2.3 The 6th Edition was published in August 2000 and came into force from 1 September 2000. Although a key goal has been to make the Laws more transparent so that one reading of the relevant law(s) should be sufficient to answer any given query, it is inevitable that from time to time players and referees will encounter situations for which the Laws do not appear to provide a clear-cut answer. It is hoped that most such cases, when communicated through national laws committees to the ILC, will be shown to be capable of easy resolution and will merit inclusion in ORLC only as examples of how a particular law operates in the relevant circumstances.

2.4 However, it is possible that more serious differences of interpretation will arise which will demand an authoritative ruling on which interpretation is to be followed in future. Such decisions will have the status of Official Rulings and will appear in ORLC. It is for this reason that ORLC is made a mandatory source of reference by Law 55(a).

2.5 Official rulings are given in section C1 below. Draft rulings, which are candidates to become official rulings unless objections are raised to them, are given in section C2. These are intended as guidance as to how the Laws should currently be interpreted and so carry at least as much weight as the commentary. On the other hand, the possible amendments given in section C3, and issues for future discussion in section C4 are speculation as to what may happen in future and should not be used for current interpretation.

2.6 In January, 2008, the ILC proposed a set of amendments to the 6th Edition, to consolidate the rulings that had been made since the 6th Edition came into force, clarify the wording where it was felt to be unclear and introduce some minor changes, mainly simplifications, in the way the game is played. These were adopted by the 4GB and have now taken effect in all of their domains.

3. Additional Function

3.1 A further useful function of ORLC is to act as a commentary on the Laws. Croquet players and referees have been familiar with Prichard's Commentary on the Laws of Croquet (revised in 1988 by Bill Lamb) and with Graeme Roberts' Referees Handbook. Both would have required extensive updating to accommodate the 6th Edition and it makes good sense to use ORLC instead which might otherwise be a rather slim volume in its early months and years.

3.2 As suggested above, in the great majority of cases the solution to an issue should be apparent from one reading of the Laws, aided by reference to the comprehensive Index. Nonetheless, there are areas, such as the error laws (Laws 22 to 28), which benefit from fuller explanation.

4. Structure of the Laws

Although the provision of an index should make it easier to find the law on a particular matter, the contents pages still repay study as they reveal the structure of the laws. They are divided into four numbered parts, which are in turn sub-divided into lettered sections.

Part 1 provides an outline of the game, followed by the laws relating to the court and equipment and a set of definitions of terms used throughout the laws.

Part 2 is the core of the laws, giving the laws of ordinary single play. Section 2A describes the game as it should be played; Section 2B deals with errors and Section 2C deals with other forms of interference with play.

Part 3 deals with other forms of play: Advanced, Handicap, Doubles and Shortened games.

Part 4 specifies the conduct of the players and ends with the overriding law, which governs interpretation.

5. Revision Timetable

It is intended to revise this document as required in the light of comments received and to deal with any further issues arising from play under the amended Laws. Comments should be sent to one of the representatives named above, or can be e-mailed to the discussion list croquet-laws#nottingham-lists.org.uk.

6. Changes Log

This section gives a log of significant changes since the June 2002 Edition of this document. The ILC is grateful to those who took the trouble to submit comments.

April 2016

Official Rulings on Law 53(b)(3) (balls touching both uprights of hoops) and Law 53(f) (impasses) added, with consequent changes to the commentary.

Draft rulings on Laws 13(b)(1)(E), 27(a), 33(d)(1) and 33(d)(2) that were published in the April 2009 edition promoted to be Official ones.

Notice of intention to update equipment laws to harmonise with the equivalent rules of Golf Croquet added.

September 2009

Minor corrections to paras 17.4.3, 25.2, 27.6.2, 27.5.4, 33.5, and 43.2.

April 2009

Paragraph A2.5 expanded to state applicability of rulings and other sections of part C.

Draft ruling on Law 15(c) promoted and new draft rulings on Laws 13(b)(1)(E), 27(a), 33(d)(1) and 33(d)(2) added.

List of outstanding issues updated.

Historical references to timing of changes removed throughout part D.

Reference to monitoring of usage of moulded grips deleted from D3.4.2.

Material in D5.1 to D5.4 reordered.

Dubious explanation removed from D6.1.1.

Distinction between weather and its effects removed and example of puddles added to D7.1.

Commentary on Law 13(b) updated to refer to draft ruling and include examples of interference under Law 33.

Introductory paragraph about terminology added to D14.1.

New paragraph D14.2 about ball falling back into a hoop added, with material formerly in D17.1.

Reference to Law 19(b) added to D16.4.

Mention of difficult conditions removed from D19.7.

Commentary on limit of claims expanded in D22.4 and table added as Appendix 1.

Note about previous errors added to D23.2.

Commentary on Law 24 re-written.

Misleading analogy to compound errors removed from D26.1.

Commentary on Law 27(a) extended to cover the case of playing in the knowledge that a ball has been moved for double bankers.

Conditions for end of turn re-written with specific example in D27.5 and D27.6.

Commentary on the meaning of "visibly" added to D28.10.

Commentary on distinction between categories of interference revised in D29.4.

Commentary on Law 33(d) extended to refer to draft rulings and other issues.

Commentary on Law 37(e) extended to cover the case of an unnoticed roquet.

March 2008

Revised to take account of the 2008 Amendments to 6th Edition.

Additions to and restructuring of possible changes (section C4).

Minor clarifications to 4.33 and 13.3.

Section B: Summary of Principal Changes to the 6th (2000) Edition of the Laws

The amendments proposed in January, 2008, make no major change to the way Croquet has been played since 1961. The minor changes that they make can be summarised as follows:

1. In court cannons (Law 6(h)). The restriction that one of the balls in a cannon must be a yard-line ball has been dropped.
2. Foot sliding (Law 28(a)(1)). It is now a fault to deliberately use the foot or leg to guide the mallet.
3. Causing Damage (28(a)(15)). Liability to being faulted for causing substantial damage to the court with the mallet is now restricted to certain types of stroke, rather than the manner in which the stroke was played.
4. Interference by Outside Agencies (Laws 31 and 33). Strokes that suffer interference will only be replayed in strictly defined circumstances, and not if the interference could have been anticipated. There is now a right to a replay if misled by the position of a ball that has suffered interference.
5. Optional replacement of balls after a fault in handicap games (Law 37(h)). The exception for handicap games that was introduced when replacement of balls after a fault was made optional has been removed.
6. Balls larger than hoops (Laws 35(b), 53(b)). An alternative to Law 35(b), to allow a replay if a ball is found to touch both uprights of a hoop on some axis, has been provided in Law 53(b) for tournament organisers who wish to adopt it.

7. Restoration of Bisques (Law 39(a)(3)). An anomaly in the restoration of bisques after errors has been corrected.
8. Standard of proof for faults (Law 48(d)). The degree of certainty needed before a fault can be given is now defined.
9. Impasses (Law 53(f)). Although no change to the Laws has been made, advice has been given about changes to regulations to resolve impasses.
10. Doubles (Law 40(b)). It has been clarified that a doubles match can start in the absence of one of the players.
11. Playing when not Entitled (Law 25). The limit of claims for starting a turn prematurely has been increased and better provision made for interleaved turns.

[The changes made by the 6th Edition can be found in the Introduction to the 6th Edition of the Laws.]

Section C: Official Rulings

1. Official Rulings

Corrections to cross-references The following cross references should be corrected:

In Law 17(c), replace "16(c)(2)(C)" by "16(c)".

In Law 44(d) insert "44(b)(2)" after "Laws", and delete ",44(b)(4)".

Law 13(b)(1)(E): The words "without specifying which" apply only to the second case, that of declaring a stroke played. After rectifying the error of starting a turn by playing one of his adversary's balls, the striker has no choice and is responsible for the position of the ball he played (under Law 13(b)(1)(D)) and both his balls.

Law 15(c): This is not an exhaustive list of things that may happen after a ball has hit the peg in a stroke in which it is pegged out. If live, it may also be roqueted (in which case the striker's turn will end under Law 4(d)(3)).

Law 27(a)(1): This clause does not apply to a ball that has been moved to expedite a double-banked game if the striker plays or is about to play a stroke which he believes will not affect the ball in either its lawful or actual position.

Law 33(d)(1): This clause does not apply to strokes started after the interference.

Law 33(d)(2): This clause applies only to interference under Law 33(a), not to interference by natural forces. There is no replay under Law 33(a)(1) if the turn ends under this clause.

Law 53(b)(3)

Law 55(b)(4) should be applied to interpret Law 53(b)(3), which reads:

"If a player suspects that the outcome of a stroke he has just played was affected by a ball being in contact with both uprights of a hoop simultaneously, he is entitled to have the equipment checked and, if necessary, adjusted or replaced. If it is found that the ball does touch both uprights of that hoop on some axis, he may elect to replay the stroke, unless his turn has ended for another reason."

as though it read:

"If a player suspects that the outcome of a stroke he has just played was materially affected by a ball being in contact with both uprights of hoop simultaneously, he is

entitled to have the equipment checked and, if necessary, adjusted or replaced. The time taken to do this is restored.

If it is found that the ball does touch both uprights of that hoop on some axis and he had attempted to get the ball through the hoop, he may elect to replay the stroke, attempting to do so again, unless his turn has ended for another reason. If he does not attempt to do so, or elects not to replay the stroke, the outcome of the original stroke stands, with any ball jammed in a hoop above ground being placed on the ground in the centre of the hoop."

For the background of and guidance for implementing this ruling please see section 53.2 of the commentary below.

Law 53(f)

The ILC recommends the following procedure for dealing with impasses:

1. Declaration of an impasse?

- A. An impasse exists if the tactical situation is not evolving and neither side appears to be willing to attempt to score a point or otherwise to make a tactically significant move.*
- B. The striker may request a referee to declare that an impasse exists, or a referee in charge may do so.*
- C. Any subsequent impasse within a single game shall be treated as a separate event.*

2. Procedure following declaration of an impasse

Once the Referee has declared an impasse, play will continue normally for ten further turns. If the tactical situation has changed during this period, the impasse will be declared to be at an end and play will continue normally. Otherwise, all balls are removed from the court to be played from baulk back into the game, which will proceed as follows:

A. Two balls in play both for the peg:

- 1. A tiebreak shall be played in which the last four hoops and the peg are contested.*
- 2. Both clips are removed and placed on the 3 back Hoop.*
- 3. A coin toss will decide which side may choose to play first or second.*
- 4. Play shall proceed normally except that no roquet will be allowed until the first stroke of the earlier of:*
 - the eleventh turn after the restart; or*
 - the turn after a turn in which the striker's ball scores a hoop point for itself.*

If, during the prohibition on roquets, the striker's ball hits, or starts a turn in contact with, the adversary's ball, the stroke will be treated as though the adversary's ball was dead.

- 5. The tiebreak is a new game for the purposes of Advanced Play.*

6. *The winning score will be recorded as 26-25.*
- B. *Two balls in play, which are not both for the peg:*
 1. *Clips remain in their current position.*
 2. *A coin toss will decide which side may choose to play first or second.*
 3. *The restriction on roquets in clause A(4) above will apply.*
- C. *Three balls in play:*
 1. *Clips remain in their current position.*
 2. *The player with two balls remaining in play, plays first.*
 3. *The game shall proceed normally.*
- D. *Four balls in play:*
 1. *Clips remain in their current position.*
 2. *A coin toss will decide which side may choose to play first or second.*
 3. *The game shall proceed normally.*

For notes on implementing this ruling, please see para 53.4 of the commentary below.

2. Draft Rulings

There are currently no draft rulings.

3. Proposed Amendments

The following changes are noted for when the laws are next amended:

- a) change Law 28(a)(6) to bring the definition of a hampered stroke in line with that in 28(a)(15).
- b) To clarify the intended meaning (as indicated in the commentary):
In Law 38 first sentence, replace "became" by "becomes" and "has been" by "is".
- c) To harmonise the laws regarding equipment with those in the 4th edition of the Rules of Golf Croquet, which were drafted in consultation with the ILC.

4. Issues for Future Discussion

The following issues have been noted for future consideration by the ILC (but no decisions have been taken on their desirability nor on priority for dealing with them):
The specific issues are listed in order of the law concerned.

1. Overall structure and style

- a. Shortening and simplification.
- b. Gender neutral language.
- c. Reduction in number of cross-references.
- d. Definition to be given before use of a term.
- e. Translatability.
- f. Consistency and simplicity of language.
- g. Improvements to the index.

- h. Incorporation of commentary in published text.
- i. Include summary of limit of claims.

2. Specific Issues

- a. Metrication and tolerances.
- b. Specification of hoop width as gap between ball and hoop.
- c. Adjustment of equipment.
- d. Ball specifications.
- e. Mallet specifications, including treatment of non-bevelled edges.
- f. Start and end of turn and game.
- g. Extension of striking period to include casting.
- h. Redrafting of Law 6(b)(1), to remove the tautology "stationary position".
- i. Elimination of the term "Ball in hand".
- j. Outside Agencies.
- k. Replacement of ball with back to court.
- l. Wiring when swing impeded by a ball.
- m. Re-drafting of Law 14.
- n. Whether a ball should become dead (although otherwise remaining in play) when pegged-out.
- o. Elimination of the term "Deemed Roquet".
- p. Limits of Claims.
- q. Penalties for errors.
- r. Multiple Errors and Interaction between Errors and Interferences.
- s. Playing in the knowledge that a ball has been moved for double bankers.
- t. Elimination of the term "Purport".
- u. Playing with balls not in play, including those from other sets.
- v. Include playing a bisque with the SB in the yard-line area under 27(g).
- w. Rationalisation of faults.
- x. Limit of claims for errors when bisque taken quickly.
- y. Doubles with a missing player.
- z. Rush or jump peels of hoop 1 in 1 and 3-Back games.
- aa. Unauthorised advice, particularly when about to commit an error.
- bb. Harmonisation with rules of Golf Croquet and the USCA game where differences are not fundamental to the structure of either game.
- cc. Refereeing regulations.
- dd. Refereeing of close double taps.
- ee. Review of 2008 amendments (e.g. Impasse regulation, alternative to 35(b), Law 33).

SECTION D

The commentary that comprises this section of the ORLC is interleaved with the Laws above, except for the ruling on Law 53(b)(3) below.

Official Ruling on Law 53(b)(3) (page 223). 21st July 2015.

Ruling

OR 53(b)(3): Law 55(b)(4) should be applied to interpret Law 53(b)(3), which reads:

“If a player suspects that the outcome of a stroke he has just played was affected by a ball being in contact with both uprights of a hoop simultaneously, he is entitled to have the equipment checked and, if necessary, adjusted or replaced. If it is found that the ball does touch both uprights of that hoop on some axis, he may elect to replay the stroke, unless his turn has ended for another reason.”

as though it read:

“If a player suspects that the outcome of a stroke he has just played was materially affected by a ball being in contact with both uprights of hoop simultaneously, he is entitled to have the equipment checked and, if necessary, adjusted or replaced. The time taken to do this is restored.

“If it is found that the ball does touch both uprights of that hoop on some axis and he had attempted to get the ball through the hoop, he may elect to replay the stroke, attempting to do so again, unless his turn has ended for another reason. If he does not attempt to do so, or elects not to replay the stroke, the outcome of the original stroke stands, with any ball jammed in a hoop above ground being placed on the ground in the centre of the hoop.”

Background

Law 53(b)(3) was introduced in the 2008 revision as an optional alternative to Law 35(b). It has been widely adopted, to the extent that the ILC are minded to make it mandatory when the laws are next revised, but some concerns have been raised about its application in particular instances. This ruling attempts to address those.

The first concern was that replays were being allowed in cases where the interference by the hoop was incidental to the intended outcome of the stroke. For example, if, after running hoop 2, a player sent a pioneer to hoop 4 which happened to stick in it, with the striker's ball ending up cross-wired from the ball at hoop 3, it seems unjust to allow the striker a replay.

The second was that players were allowed to adopt a different line of play in the replay from that which they took in the original stroke, e.g. playing away rather than re-attempting the hoop. Opinions differ as to whether the additional complication of requiring them to play a stroke with the same intended outcome is justified, but those who think it is do so very strongly. The objection that requiring the striker to physically replay the same stroke would be impossible to police (as the referee is unlikely to have seen the original) has been overcome by saying just that the striker must attempt to get the ball through the hoop again. Another objection, that the tactical situation may have changed because time had, or was about to, expire by the time the replay was taken, has been addressed by ruling that the time taken to check and reset a hoop should be restored.

It has not been possible to address the third concern, that the striker can benefit by electing not to replay the stroke, e.g. if a peelee lodged in a hoop, rather than just running through to an awkward position. The reason for this is that, to make a requirement for a mandatory replay effective, the adversary would have to be given the

right to have the hoop checked before the striker played another stroke, and it is felt that this could unreasonably interrupt the striker's break. Note the contrast with Law 33(a)(1), where a replay is mandatory if the conditions are met, the difference being that in that case the interference will have been obvious to both players and, if the stroke is not replayed, the balls are placed where they would have ended up, rather than left where they did. This is much less easy to judge in the case of interference by a hoop.

A final concern, that in a few games an excessive number of requests for hoops to be checked have been made, has also not been specifically addressed, although the requirement that the outcome of the stroke must have been *materially* affected might reduce the incidence of this slightly. It is felt that the solution to this is one of management rather than law: the players must have confidence that the hoops are set such that the balls can get through them unimpeded. If the problem does become more widespread, a system like that used for reviews of line calls in tennis, or umpiring decisions in cricket, that a player is only allowed a specified number of unsuccessful claims for a replay in a game, after which they have to take the hoops as they find them, could be instigated, but that does not seem necessary at the moment.

It has not been thought necessary to spell out in the ruling that a replay implies that all balls are replaced to the position they were in before the stroke was played and that any points scored in the original stroke are cancelled, as when an error is rectified. In the next revision it is intended to define the term replay in an additional clause in Law 29, with any restrictions on what may be done in it specified in the individual laws in which the term is used. We have, however, specified that if there is no replay (or the replay does not meet the new condition), the outcome of the original stroke stands, which means that any points scored in it are valid and the balls are (re-)placed where they came to rest, with the obvious exception of any ball jammed above the ground!

Guidance on Implementation

If the striker commits a fault in a stroke, it must be a matter of judgement by the referee whether the fault was a result of a ball (possibly a peelee) being held up by a mis-set hoop, in which case a replay should be allowed, or would have happened anyway, in which case not. For example, if the striker's ball was close to or even in the jaws and straight in front, and the stroke was not being watched because the players had no reason to expect a problem, a replay should be allowed if the striker's mallet catches up with and re-touches his ball in the hoop. On the other hand, a referee called to watch a difficult angled jump in which the ball bounces back from the hoop back onto the mallet would not allow a replay (if only because the hoop at the height at which the ball would have passed though in a successful jump is likely to be a lot wider than at ground level, and hence the failure of the ball to go through was not caused by it touching both wires simultaneously, even if it could in some orientation at ground level). In marginal cases, the benefit of the doubt should be given to the claimant.

As the requirement that the player should re-attempt the hoop in a replay is new, a referee awarding a replay should tell the player about this restriction, rather than penalise them if they adopt a different line of play because they were unaware of it.

As before, the first thing a referee should do when called to test a hoop where a replay may be claimed is to mark where any balls moved in the last stroke were before it was played, relying on the evidence of the striker and anyone else who can usefully provide it. Then mark where the balls ended up, test and if necessary reset the hoop, but now, if a replay is awarded, leave the markers in place until after it has been taken, in case the line of play is challenged.

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GLOSSARY

The terms set out below are listed alphabetically and, when used in the text of Rules 1 to 19, are shown in *italics*. A description given below is subject to a definition given in the Rules.

Boundary

The inner edge of any boundary marking (see Rule 2.2.2).

Error

An irregularity that occurs when a player plays a wrong ball, commits a fault, is guilty of overlapping play or plays after play has been forestalled (see Rules 10 to 13).

Jammed ball

A ball that is found to touch both uprights of a hoop simultaneously on some axis (see Rule 9.5).

Loose impediment

A small, moveable object on the court surface (see Rule 9.6).

Offside opponent

The side opposing an *offside owner* (see Rule 8.4.1).

Offside owner

The side that owns an offside ball (see Rule 8.4.1).

Penalty area

A semi-circular area on the court with a radius of one yard (see Rule 18.1).

Penalty area continuation

A method of continuing a game (see Rule 18.2).

Previous stroke

The stroke before the last stroke (see Rule 10.1.4).

Receiver

The player entitled to play an extra stroke in a handicap game (see Rule 19.1).

Striker

The owner of the *striker's ball* (see Rule 1.2).

Striker's ball

The ball that follows next in sequence after the ball played in the last stroke (see Rule 1.2).

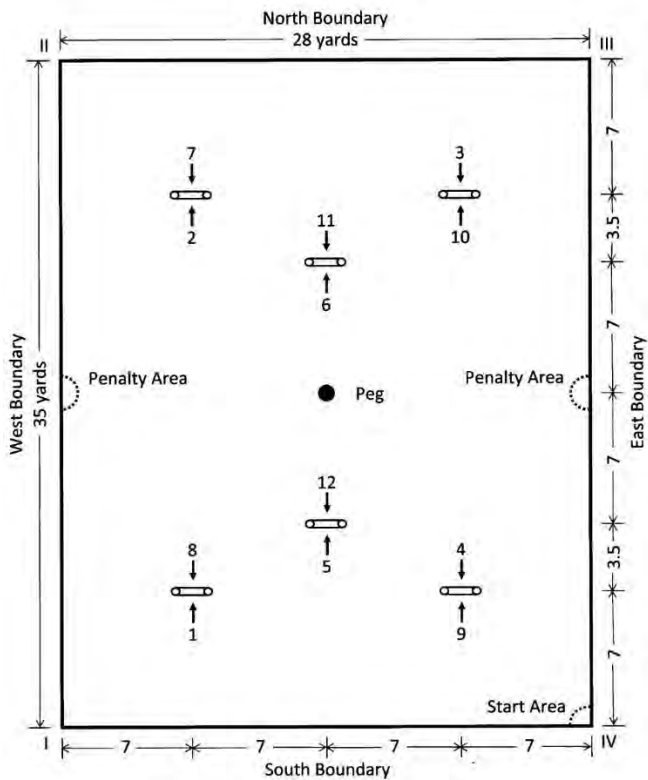
Touching the boundary

A ball placed on the court so that one point on its circumference would touch a straight edge raised vertically from the *boundary* (see Rule 6.5.3).

Weather

Wind, rain and any other form of precipitation (see Rule 9.7).

Diagram 1
The Standard Court.



The corners are depicted by Roman numerals.

PART 1

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INTRODUCTION

1. OUTLINE OF THE GAME

1.1 HOW THE GAME IS PLAYED

The game is played by striking a ball with a mallet. There are two opposing sides which play alternate strokes in successive turns (subject to exceptions set out in these Rules). The game can be played as either singles with one player on each side or doubles with two. One side plays with the blue and black balls and the opposing side with the red and yellow balls (but see Rule 17 for the use of alternative colours).

1.2 COLOUR SEQUENCE, STRIKER'S BALL AND STRIKER

The balls are played in the sequence blue, red, black and yellow (but see Rule 17 for the use of alternative colours). Subject to Rules 10 (Playing a wrong ball) and 19.4.2 (Playing an extra stroke in handicap play), at the end of each turn, after whichever ball was played in the last stroke, the next ball in the sequence becomes the *striker's ball* for the next stroke and its owner becomes the *striker*.

1.3 OBJECT OF THE GAME

The object of the game is for each side to score points by causing either ball of its side to run hoops in the order shown in Diagram 1. A point is scored for the side whose ball first runs the current hoop in order in accordance with Rule 7. Both sides then contest the next hoop in the specified order. If one or more hoops is run out of order, Rule 7.5 applies.

1.4 GAME

- 1.4.1 A game is a contest for the best of 7-, 13- or 19-points and ends as soon as one side has scored a majority of the points to be played. Alternative endings which may be used include playing to a two-point advantage or using a time-limit. If the players leave the court or start another game, having agreed which side has won, then the game has ended with the agreed result.
- 1.4.2 In a 7-point game the first six hoops are played and the seventh point is scored by contesting hoop 1 again. In a 13-point game the first 12 hoops are played and the 13th point is scored by contesting hoop 3 again. In a 19-point game the first 12 hoops are played, then hoops 3, 4, 1, 2, 11 and 12 are played again as hoops 13 to 18 respectively. The 19th point is scored by contesting hoop 3 again.

1.5 MATCH

A match is a contest for the best of one, three or five games. A match ends as soon as one side has won the majority of games to be played in the match.

1.6 UNITS

All dimensions in these Rules are stated in imperial units but metric units based on the equivalents stated in Appendix 1 are also permissible. Only one system of units may be used in respect of a court.

2. THE COURT

2.1 THE STANDARD COURT

- 2.1.1 The standard court is a rectangle measuring 28 by 35 yards. Its corners are known as I, II, III and IV. See Diagram 1.
- 2.1.2 The length and width of the court are each subject to a tolerance of ± 6 inches.

2.2 BOUNDARIES

- 2.2.1 The *boundaries* are known as the north, south, east and west *boundaries* regardless of the geographical orientation of the court. See Diagram 1.
- 2.2.2 The *boundaries* are to be clearly marked. The inner edge of the marking defines the actual *boundary*.
- 2.2.3 Where more than one *boundary* marking is visible, and it is not obvious which one should be used, the most recent defines the actual *boundary* or, if that cannot be determined, the innermost defines the actual *boundary*. If the *boundary* marking is not straight, the actual *boundary* at any point is the straight line which best fits the inner edge of the *boundary* marking in the vicinity of that point.

2.3 PEG AND HOOPS

- 2.3.1 Subject to Rule 2.3.3, the peg is set in the centre of the court.
- 2.3.2 There are six hoops which are set parallel to the north and south *boundaries*. Subject to Rule 2.3.3, the centres of the two inner hoops are 7 yards to the north and south of the peg; the centres of the four outer hoops are 7 yards from the adjacent *boundaries*.
- 2.3.3 The positions of each hoop and the peg are subject to a tolerance of up to 12 inches provided that the lines joining the centres of hoops 1 and 2, 3 and 4, and 5 and 6 remain visually parallel to the east and west *boundaries*, and that the peg lies on the lines joining the centres of hoops 1 and 3, 2 and 4, and 5 and 6.

2.4 SMALLER COURTS

If the available area is too small for a standard court, a smaller court may be laid out by retaining the court proportions of five length units by four length units but using a length unit shorter than the standard 7 yards. The appropriate organising body may approve other proportions and dimensions.

2.5 MISSING OR MISPLACED PEG OR HOOP

If it is discovered that a game is being played with a hoop or the peg missing or seriously misplaced, the item is to be correctly placed, and play is to continue from that point. All points already scored in otherwise valid play are counted.

3. EQUIPMENT

3.1 PEG

- 3.1.1 **Specification** The peg is a rigid cylinder with a height above the ground of 18 inches and a uniform diameter of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The tolerance for the height is ± 1 inch. The tolerance for the diameter is $\pm \frac{1}{4}$ inch.

3.1.2 **Colouring** The peg should be painted white to a height of at least 6 inches above the ground and may have blue, red, black and yellow, and/or green, pink, brown and white, bands descending in that order from the top.

3.1.3 **Proper state**

- (a) The peg is to be vertical and firmly fixed.
- (b) If the peg is observed to be misaligned or loose, at any time during the game the *striker* is entitled to require that it shall be corrected. Any correction is to be carried out immediately under the supervision of both sides (or a referee, if present), except when a ball is in contact with the peg or would be brought into contact with it by such a correction, in which case the peg is not to be corrected until the ball has been played away from it. Following any such correction, the positions of the balls are to be adjusted if necessary to ensure that the *striker* gains no advantage thereby.

3.2 HOOPS

3.2.1 **Specification**

- (a) Each hoop is made of solid metal and consists of two uprights connected by a crown. The crown is to be straight and at right angles to the uprights. A hoop is to be 12 inches in height above the ground measured to the top of the crown. The tolerance for the height is + $\frac{1}{2}$ inch / - 1 inch.
- (b) The uprights and the crown are to have a uniform diameter above the ground of between $\frac{5}{8}$ inch and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, with a tolerance of $\frac{1}{16}$ inch, although minor deviations at the top and bottom are permitted. Alternatively, the crown of the hoop may be of square cross-section with sides of between $\frac{5}{8}$ inch and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, with a tolerance of $\frac{1}{16}$ inch and with rounded edges.
- (c) The inner surfaces of the uprights are to be approximately parallel and not less than $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches or more than 4 inches apart. However, in tournament and match play, the organising body may specify a narrower internal width either as the distance between the uprights or the gap between a ball and the inner surface of one upright when the ball is half way through the hoop and is touching the other upright. Each hoop on a court is to have the same width within a tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ inch.

3.2.2 **Colouring** The hoops may be left unpainted or coloured white and, in addition, the crown of the first hoop may be coloured blue and that of the final hoop may be coloured red. It is also permissible for the hoops to be coloured as required for Association Croquet.

3.2.3 **Proper state**

- (a) Each hoop is to be vertical and firmly fixed.
- (b) If a hoop is observed to be misaligned or loose at any time, the *striker* is entitled to require that it shall be corrected. Any correction is to be carried out immediately under the supervision of both sides (or a referee, if present), except when a ball is in contact with the hoop or would be brought into contact with it by such a correction, in which case the hoop is not to be corrected until the ball has been played away from it. Following any such correction, the positions of the balls are to be adjusted if necessary to ensure that the *striker* gains no advantage thereby.
- (c) The width and height of a hoop may be checked at the request of either side before the start of a game and, subject to Rule 9.5 (Interference by defective equipment), at the joint request of both sides during a game.

3.3 BALLS

- 3.3.1 **Specification** A ball is to be $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter with a tolerance of $\pm\frac{1}{32}$ inch and is to weigh 16 ounces with a tolerance of $\pm\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.
- 3.3.2 **Additional requirements** In tournament and match play, the organising body may specify additional requirements.

3.4 MALLETS

- 3.4.1 **Structure** A mallet consists of a head with a shaft firmly connected to its mid-point and at right angles to it for at least the bottom 12 inches, so that they function as one unit during play. Alternative but equivalent arrangements are also permitted provided the playing characteristics of the mallet do not depend on which end-face of the head is used to strike a ball.
- 3.4.2 **Grip** A grip of any material may be attached to the shaft, but neither it nor the shaft shall be moulded with an impression of any part of the player's hands.
- 3.4.3 **Head** The head is to be rigid and may be made of any suitable materials. It is to have essentially identical playing characteristics regardless of which end is used to strike the ball. Its end faces are to be parallel, essentially identical and flat, though fine grooves are permitted. The edges of each end face should be of a shape or material unlikely to damage the balls and, however they are shaped or bevelled, they are not part of the end face.
- 3.4.4 **Aiming devices** No mirrors, pointers or other devices intended to assist the aiming or playing of a stroke may be attached to any part of the mallet. However, the shaft need not be straight and the head may bear sighting lines.
- 3.4.5 **Disabled players** A disabled player may use a mallet with an appropriately modified shaft or artificial aids provided that no advantage is gained thereby compared to a player without that disability using a conventional mallet.
- 3.4.6 **Exchange** A mallet may not be exchanged for another during a game unless it is no longer available or its use is significantly affected by:
- (a) accidental damage; or
 - (b) a mechanical or structural defect
- that occurred or was discovered during the game.

A damaged mallet may only be used if the player gains no advantage thereby. The playing characteristics of a mallet may never be changed during a game, except to restore its initial state following a change to it. If the head is detachable from the shaft, neither may be exchanged except as provided in this rule.

4. OUTSIDE AGENCIES AND ACCESSORIES

4.1 OUTSIDE AGENCIES

- 4.1.1 An outside agency is any agency unconnected with the game except:
- (a) a *loose impediment* (see Rule 9.6);
 - (b) *weather* (see Rule 9.7); or
 - (c) a scoring clip from another game attached to a hoop.
- 4.1.2 Examples can include animals, spectators, a referee other than the players, the players or equipment of another game, accessories and other stray objects.

- 4.1.3 A ball of a game becomes an outside agency temporarily when:
- (a) it leaves the court (see Rule 6.5.1); or
 - (b) it is directed to be played from a *penalty area* (see Rules 7.5.5, 8.4.4, 10.5.4 and 12.1.4); or
 - (c) it is removed from the game (see Rules 5.3.2, 6.6.2 and 17.2.1).

4.2 ACCESSORIES

- 4.2.1 **Purpose** The accessories described in Rules 4.2.2 to 4.2.6 below may be supplied for guidance, convenience and decoration. Any accessory, including a scoring clip attached to a hoop, may be removed temporarily by either side if it might affect the playing or outcome of the next stroke.
- 4.2.2 **Alternative colours post** A post displaying alternative colour sequences may be located just off the court.
- 4.2.3 **Ball restraints** A check fence or other suitable equipment high enough to arrest the progress of balls may be placed around the *boundary*. If immovable, it should be set back sufficiently from the *boundary* to allow a player to swing freely at a ball on the *boundary*.
- 4.2.4 **Corner flags** Corner flags coloured blue, red, black and yellow may be placed in corners I, II, III and IV respectively. They are to be mounted on posts about 12 inches high, either up to 12 inches outside the court or on the *boundary* line but not intruding into the court.
- 4.2.5 **Halfway markers** White pegs, sufficiently prominent to be seen across the court, may be placed on or up to 12 inches outside the *boundary* to mark the ends of the halfway lines.
- 4.2.6 **Scoring clips** Two sets of scoring clips may be provided. One set is to be blue or black and the other red or yellow (or other colours if alternative balls are used). A scoring clip is not an outside agency when attached to a hoop or to a player or their clothing but is an outside agency when falling to or lying on the court surface. When attached to a player or their clothing, a scoring clip forms part of their personal property.

PART 2

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GENERAL RULES OF PLAY

5. THE START

5.1 ORDER OF PLAY

Subject to Rule 5.4.2, the sides decide the order of play by tossing a coin or by an equivalent procedure. The winning side plays the first stroke of the game with the blue ball or the equivalent alternative colour.

5.2 HOW AND WHEN A GAME STARTS

5.2.1 Each ball is initially played from a position on the court within 1 yard of corner IV or from an adjacent area determined by the organising body.

5.2.2 A game starts when the first stroke of the game is played.

5.3 ERRORS IN THE FIRST FOUR TURNS OF A GAME

5.3.1 If it is discovered before a stroke is played in the fifth turn of the game that a wrong ball has been played in any of the first four turns, Rule 10.5.3 applies.

5.3.2 If a player is penalised for committing a fault in one of the first four turns of the game, the ball they played has been played into the game. However, if the ball is replaced or left in a position in which it will impede the playing of another ball under Rule 5.2.1, it may be temporarily removed after its position has been marked.

5.4 MATCHES OF MORE THAN ONE GAME

5.4.1 Subject to Rule 10.5.2, the sides retain the same balls throughout the match and, in doubles, each player retains the same ball.

5.4.2 The losing side of one game starts the next game with either ball of their side. However, in tournament and match play, if there will be more than one game between the same players, the organising body may direct that the side starting the game will alternate between those games.

6. THE TURN, STRIKING PERIOD AND STROKE

6.1 TURN

6.1.1 A turn is a period of time in which a single stroke is to be played, declared to be played or replayed.

6.1.2 The first turn of a game starts when the game starts (see Rule 5.2.2). All subsequent turns begin when the previous turn ends.

6.1.3 Subject to Rule 6.1.4, a turn ends when all balls moved as the result of a stroke have stopped or have left the court or when a stroke is declared to have been played.

6.1.4 If a player is required to replay a stroke under Rule 8.4.5 or, being so entitled, chooses to do so, the turn does not end until all balls moved as a result of the replayed stroke have stopped or have left the court or when the replayed stroke is declared to have been played.

6.2 STRIKING PERIOD

- 6.2.1 Subject to Rule 6.2.2, the striking period starts when a player takes a stance with apparent intent to play a stroke and ends when they quit their stance under control. If the player does not quit their stance under control, the striking period ends when the turn ends.
- 6.2.2 If the player, having taken such a stance, quits it under control by clearly stepping away from the stance before playing a stroke or committing a fault, the striking period is annulled and will not start again until the player takes a new stance with apparent intent to play a stroke.

6.3 STROKE

- 6.3.1 A stroke is an action by a player, usually intended to cause a ball to move by striking it with a mallet. Subject to Rules 8 to 12, a ball may move as the result of a stroke and cause another ball to move by either direct or indirect impacts between them or other balls, or by forces transmitted by hoops or the peg.
- 6.3.2 A stroke should be played by the *striker* by striking the *striker's ball* as defined in Rule 1.2. If it is not, Rule 10 (Playing a wrong ball) applies.
- 6.3.3 A stroke is played and a player plays a ball when:
- (a) a player's mallet contacts the ball they intended to play during the striking period, whether deliberately or accidentally; or
 - (b) a player commits a fault under Rule 11; or
 - (c) a player declares their stroke to have been played, in which case the stroke is deemed to have been played with the ball they nominate.
- 6.3.4 If, during the striking period, a player accidentally contacts a ball with a mallet while intending to strike another ball, they have committed a fault under Rule 11.2.8 and played a stroke under Rule 6.3.3(b) with the ball they intended to strike.
- 6.3.5 A stroke is not played if a player misses or fails to reach the ball they intended to strike without committing a fault.

6.4 POSITIONS OF BALLS

- 6.4.1 At the end of a turn, play continues with the balls in the positions they then occupy except for any ball which has become an outside agency.
- 6.4.2 The position occupied by a ball at the end of a turn is that in which it appears to have stopped for a period of at least five seconds or, if its position needs to be tested, the position that is agreed or adjudicated by the players (or a referee, if present).
- 6.4.3 If a ball moves or is moved after it has stopped or after its position has been agreed or adjudicated, it is to be replaced where it stopped or in the agreed or adjudicated position.
- 6.4.4 Both sides are responsible for ensuring that all balls other than outside agencies are correctly positioned before a stroke is played. (See **Error! Reference source not found.**)
- 6.4.5 If it is discovered that a ball is incorrectly positioned but has not been affected by subsequent play, the ball is to be correctly positioned before the next stroke is played. There is no remedy if an incorrectly positioned ball is affected by subsequent play.
- 6.4.6 A ball is *touching the boundary* if it is on the court and one point on its circumference would touch a straight edge raised vertically from the *boundary*

6.5 BALL AS AN OUTSIDE AGENCY

- 6.5.1 A ball becomes an outside agency when
- it leaves the court, which occurs as soon as any part of it would touch a straight edge raised vertically from the *boundary*; or
 - it is directed to be played from a *penalty area* (see Rules 7.5.5, 8.4.4, 10.5.4 and 12.1.4).
- 6.5.2 A ball remains an outside agency until it is next played into the game from where it left the court or from a *penalty area*. (See OR)
- 6.5.3 Subject to Rule 9.4 (Interference with the playing of a stroke), if a ball is to be played into the game from where it left the court, it is to be placed so that it is on the court and one point on its circumference would touch a straight edge raised vertically from the *boundary*. The ball is then said to be *touching the boundary*.

6.6 PLACING BALLS

- 6.6.1 A ball that has become an outside agency may be placed outside the *boundary* close to its replacement position, or have that position marked, at any time before it is next played. It is the responsibility of the player who wishes a ball to be placed or have its replacement position marked to do so. However, if the sides do not agree on the replacement position, the player who caused a ball to leave the court (or a referee, if present) is entitled to decide where it is to be placed or where its position is to be marked.
- 6.6.2 If a ball placed near a *boundary* under Rule 6.6.1 will impede the playing of another ball, it may be temporarily removed after its position has been marked.
- 6.6.3 If a ball cannot be placed in accordance with Rule 6.5.3 because of the presence of another ball on the court, it is to be placed after the other ball has been played. However, if the ball to be placed will be played before the other ball, it is to be placed, as its owner chooses, *touching the boundary* and in contact with the other ball on either side.

6.7 PLAYING A BALL TOUCHING THE BOUNDARY

A ball *touching the boundary* is to be played into the court when next played in a stroke. If such a ball is not played into the court, the stroke has been played but any ball moved as a result of the stroke is to be replaced in the position it occupied before the stroke was played and any points scored as a result of the stroke are cancelled. (See OR)

ORLC 6. THE TURN, STRIKING PERIOD AND STROKE

OR 6.4.4 Rule 6.4.4 is to be interpreted as if it read: "Both sides are responsible for ensuring that all balls, other than an outside agency which will not be played in the next stroke, are correctly positioned before a stroke is played. There is no remedy if a ball is played from an incorrect position."

OR 6.5.2 Rule 6.5.2 is to be interpreted as if it read "A ball remains an outside agency until it is next played into the game or from a penalty area or, if has been temporarily removed from the game under Rules 5.3.2, 6.6.2 or 17.2.1, until it is replaced on the court."

This amendment removes the implication that a ball played into the game from an incorrect position on the boundary remains an outside agency and deals with the status of a ball temporarily removed from the game.

OR 6.7 Rule 6.7 is to be interpreted as if it read "If a ball touching the boundary is not played into the court but hits another ball, all balls moved as a result of the stroke are replaced in the positions they occupied before the stroke was played and any points scored as the result of the stroke are cancelled."

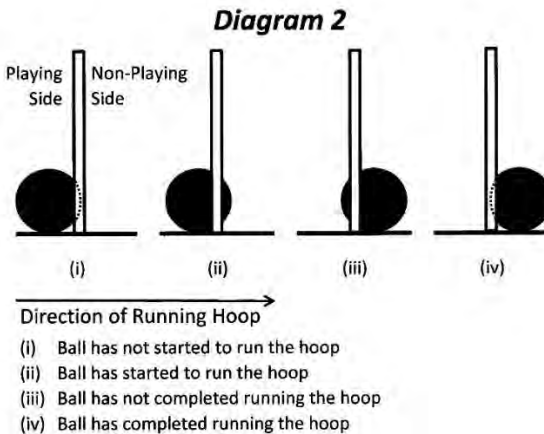
The purpose of Rule 6.7 is to prohibit playing a ball touching the boundary slightly out of court in order to strike and move another ball that is just inside the boundary. The rationale is that a ball touching the boundary is an outside agency until played and, if not played into court, remains an outside agency and therefore cannot lawfully move another ball.

However, Rule 6.7 does not prohibit playing a ball touching the boundary so that it immediately leaves the court without hitting another ball or declaring that a stroke has been played with such a ball.

7. SCORING A POINT

7.1 HOW A POINT IS SCORED

- 7.1.1 In order to score a point, a ball must move as the result of a stroke, either directly or indirectly.
- 7.1.2 A ball scores a point for the side that owns it by passing through the correct hoop in the order and direction shown in Diagram 1. This is known as running a hoop.
- 7.1.3 Running a hoop is illustrated in Diagram 2. A ball starts to run a hoop as soon as the front of the ball breaks the plane of the non-playing side of the hoop. A ball completes the running and scores the point, and the next hoop becomes the hoop in order, when the whole of the ball clears the plane of the playing side, provided that it stops at the end of the turn clear of that plane, either partly within the jaws or completely on the non-playing side.



7.2 RUNNING A HOOP IN ONE OR MORE TURNS

- 7.2.1 A ball may score a point by running a hoop in one or more turns. To score the point, the hoop is to be the hoop in order when the ball completes the running of the hoop.

- 7.2.2 If a ball first enters a hoop in order from the non-playing side, namely in the direction opposite to that shown in Diagram 1, it cannot score the point in the same turn. If it has so entered, it cannot score the point in a later turn unless, at some time after so entering, it stops at the end of a turn clear of the plane of the non-playing side, either partly within the jaws or completely on the playing side.
- 7.2.3 If a ball enters a hoop from the playing side and stops in the hoop, and is replaced in the hoop following an interference or *error* committed in a later turn, then the ball may complete the running of the hoop and score the point from that position.

7.3 MORE THAN ONE BALL RUNNING A HOOP IN A TURN

- 7.3.1 If more than one ball runs the same hoop as the result of a stroke, only the ball that was nearest the hoop before the stroke was played scores the point.
- 7.3.2 More than one point may be scored in a turn by either the same or different balls provided that, at the time when each hoop was run, it was the hoop in order in accordance with Rule 7.1.3.

7.4 KEEPING THE SCORE

Both sides are responsible for keeping the score. After each point is scored, the side for whom the point has been scored (or a referee, if present) should announce the score or, if in use, attach a scoring clip to the hoop or ensure that a scoreboard is updated.

7.5 HOOP RUN OUT OF ORDER

- 7.5.1 No point is scored for a hoop that is run out of order except when the players have left the court, or started another game, having agreed which side has won the previous game.
- 7.5.2 If it is discovered before the end of a game that one or more hoops have been competed for by both sides and run out of order, then play is to stop, the last hoop scored correctly and the score at that stage are to be identified and any misplaced scoring clips are to be removed.
- 7.5.3 In time-limited games, time is not restored.
- 7.5.4 In handicap play, any extra strokes used after the last hoop scored correctly are restored.
- 7.5.5 Play then continues with a *penalty area continuation*.

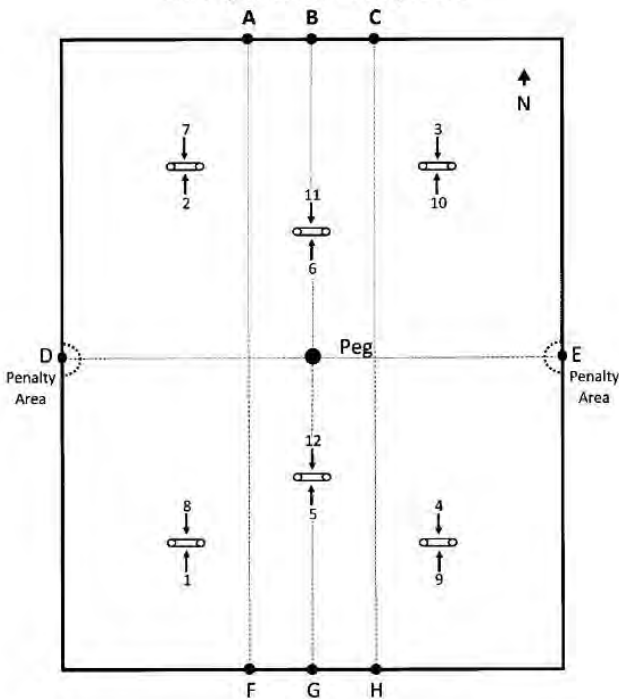
8. OFFSIDE BALLS

8.1 HALFWAY LINES

The line between a hoop just scored and the hoop in order is called the halfway line.

- 8.1.1 The halfway lines for each hoop are shown in Diagram 3 and are defined as follows:
- BG the line through the centres of 5 and 6
 - AF the line halfway between BG and the line through the centres of 1 and 2
 - CH the line halfway between BG and the line through the centres of 3 and 4
 - DE the line through the peg perpendicular to the East and West *boundaries*.

Diagram 3
Halfway Lines and Penalty Areas



8.1.2 The halfway lines apply as follows:

Hoop in order	Halfway line
7 or 17	AF
3, 9 or 15	BG
5 or 11	CH
7 th hoop in a 7-point game	DE
All others	DE

8.2 WHEN A BALL IS AN OFFSIDE BALL

8.2.1 Subject to Rule 8.3, a ball is an offside ball if all of it is clearly beyond the halfway line for the hoop in order at the end of a turn in which a point was scored.

8.2.2 If a ball has left the court but has not yet been replaced on the court, its position for this purpose is the point where it left the court.

8.3 WHEN A BALL IS NOT AN OFFSIDE BALL (See OR)

A ball beyond the halfway line (a "specified ball") is not an offside ball if it reached its final position as a result of:

8.3.1 the stroke just played; or

8.3.2 a stroke played, or interference committed by the opposing side; or

- 8.3.3 contact with an opponent ball at any time in the last turn in which the specified ball moved provided that, if the only contact with an opponent ball was one from which the specified ball started in contact, the opponent ball was caused to move or shake when the specified ball moved; or
- 8.3.4 being directed to be played from a *penalty area*.

8.4 DIRECTION TO A PENALTY AREA

- 8.4.1 In this rule, the *offside owner* is the side that owns an offside ball and the *offside opponent* is the side opposing an *offside owner*.
- 8.4.2 Before an *offside opponent* plays their next stroke, they are entitled to give a direction that an offside ball is next to be played from either *penalty area* as the *offside opponent* chooses.
- 8.4.3 Before an *offside owner* plays their next stroke, they are entitled to ask the *offside opponent* if they wish to give a direction. The *offside opponent* is to reply promptly (see Rule 16.2.8). A side that has given a direction or stated that no direction will be given is not permitted to change that decision.
- 8.4.4 When a ball is directed to be played from a *penalty area*, it becomes an outside agency and cannot become an offside ball again until it is next played. If an offside ball is not so directed, it may become an offside ball if another point is scored before it is played again.
- 8.4.5 If an *offside owner* plays a stroke with an offside ball before the *offside opponent* has given a direction under Rule 8.4.2, or after failing to act on such a direction which was given in a manner capable of communicating it to someone with normal hearing, and before the *offside opponent* has played their next stroke, the *offside opponent* may require all balls moved as the result of the stroke to be replaced in the positions they occupied before the stroke was played, any points scored in the stroke to be cancelled and the stroke to be replayed from a *penalty area* after Rule 8.4.2 is applied.
- 8.4.6 An *offside owner* required to replay a stroke under Rule 8.4.5 is no longer entitled to give a direction under Rule 8.4.2 until after the next point is scored.

ORLC 8. OFFSIDE BALLS

OR 8.3 The exemptions under Rule 8.3 do not apply to a ball whose owner has declared a stroke to have been played with it since it reached its final position.

Example: Blue scores hoop 1 after Yellow, having hit Black, has stopped just north of hoop 3. Red plays into position and Black scores hoop 2. Yellow is not an offside ball under Rule 8.3.3 and may therefore attempt to score hoop 3 in its next turn. However, if Black stops in the jaws of hoop 2, Yellow will become offside with respect to hoop 3 if its owner declares that a stroke has been played with Yellow in its next turn and hoop 2 is then scored by Black.

PART 3

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IRREGULARITIES

9. INTERFERENCE

9.1 INTERFERENCE WITH A BALL BY A PLAYER

- 9.1.1 Except during the striking period when playing or intending to play a stroke, a player interferes with a ball when they move, shake or touch the ball with their mallet or any part of their body, clothes or personal property, either directly or by contact with a hoop or the peg.
- 9.1.2 Deliberate interference with a ball by a player at any time is a contravention of Rule 16.1 (see Rule 16.2.7(a)) unless:
- (a) the ball is an outside agency; or
 - (b) they move or touch the ball in accordance with these Rules; or
 - (c) they mark or clean the ball with the permission of the opposing side (or a referee, if present); or
 - (d) if a ball is clearly about to leave the court, they stop the ball shortly before it does so in order to save time provided that the position of the ball, when replaced touching the boundary where it would have left the court, will have no tactical significance.
- 9.1.3 Accidental interference by a player playing or intending to play a stroke which occurs during the striking period is a fault if it affects a ball which is neither an outside agency nor the ball they are playing or intending to play.
- 9.1.4 All other accidental interference with a ball by a player is treated as interference with a ball by an outside agency and Rule 9.2 applies.

9.2 INTERFERENCE WITH A BALL BY AN OUTSIDE AGENCY

9.2.1 No point scored

No point may be scored for any ball as a result of interference by an outside agency.

9.2.2 Interference with a stationary ball

- (a) If a stationary ball is moved by an outside agency, including a ball or player from another game, or by a moving ball which has been interfered with by an outside agency, the stationary ball is to be replaced in its original position before the next stroke is played.
- (b) A player may lift a stationary ball at any time, with or without the permission of its owner, in order to prevent it being struck by an outside agency.

9.2.3 Interference with a moving ball by a stationary outside agency

- (a) If a moving ball hits an outside agency, including a ball or player from another game, which was stationary from when the stroke was played until the collision occurred, the stroke is not replayed.
- (b) The opposing side chooses whether to leave the ball where it stopped or to place it where they (or a referee, if present) judge that it would have stopped if there had been no interference.

9.2.4 Other interference with a moving ball

- (a) If a moving ball is interfered with by an outside agency when, in the opinion of the players (or a referee, if present), the main intended outcome of the stroke was still in doubt, the ball is to be replaced in the position it occupied before the stroke was played and the stroke is to be replayed.
- (b) Otherwise, the ball is to be placed where the sides (or a referee, if present) judge that it would have stopped if there had been no interference.

9.2.5 Interference and error in the same stroke

- (a) If an *error* is committed in a stroke which is subject to interference by an outside agency, the *error* is dealt with first.
- (b) If all balls affected by the *error* are replaced in the positions they occupied before the stroke was played, the interference is ignored. Otherwise, Rule 9.2.3(b) or 9.2.4(b) applies, as appropriate, and there is no replay.

9.3 INTERFERENCE BY THE COURT SURFACE

9.3.1 Before playing a stroke, a player is entitled to relief under Rule 9.3.2 from unevenness on the court surface due to:

- (a) an immoveable outside agency (such as a sprinkler head); or
- (b) damage in the jaws or the immediate vicinity of a hoop; or
- (c) damage which is not a widespread feature of that particular court nor a result of a ball being hit into the court surface if, in the opinion of both sides (or a referee, if present), it is likely to affect play.

9.3.2 If Rule 9.3.1(b) applies, the damage is to be repaired and no other relief is permitted. If Rule 9.3.1(c) applies, the damage is to be repaired if possible. In other cases, any ball likely to be affected by the stroke to be played may be moved by the minimum amount necessary to avoid the damage so as to give the player no advantage. A ball so moved but not affected by the stroke is to be replaced in its original position immediately after the turn has ended.

9.4 INTERFERENCE WITH THE PLAYING OF A STROKE

9.4.1 An accessory or moveable outside agency that may interfere with the playing or outcome of a stroke may be removed by either side before the stroke is played. No other relief is available.

9.4.2 A player is entitled to relief before playing a stroke if a fixed obstacle outside the court interferes with their swing or if uneven ground outside the court prevents them from adopting a level stance. In such circumstances, subject to Rule 9.4.3, the player may move the ball they intend to strike ("the relevant ball") to a point on the line connecting the point where the ball lies and the intended target. However, the relevant ball may be moved only the minimum distance as agreed by the opposing side (or a referee, if present) to avoid the fixed obstacle or uneven ground.

9.4.3 If Rule 9.4.2 applies and:

- (a) the player intends to cause the relevant ball to hit forcefully another ball which lies within 6 yards of the original position of the relevant ball, the other ball is to be moved subject to the consent of its owner so that its position relative to the relevant ball remains the same; or

- (b) a ball lies within 1 yard of the original position of the relevant ball and is likely to interfere with its passage, such a ball is to be moved so that its position relative to the relevant ball remains the same.

A ball so moved but not affected by the stroke is to be replaced in its original position immediately after the turn has ended.

9.5 INTERFERENCE BY DEFECTIVE EQUIPMENT

- 9.5.1 In this rule, a ball is a *jammed ball* if it is found to touch both uprights of a hoop simultaneously on some axis.
- 9.5.2 If a player suspects that the outcome of a stroke they have just played was affected by a ball being a *jammed ball*, they are entitled to have the hoop and ball checked and, if necessary, adjusted or exchanged. References in Rule 9.5.3 to all balls being replaced or left where they stopped are to be treated as applying to a ball exchanged for a *jammed ball* that did not comply with Rule 3.3.1.
- 9.5.3 Subject to Rule 9.5.4, if a ball is a *jammed ball*, the player is entitled to replay the stroke after all balls moved as the result of the stroke have been replaced in the positions they occupied before the stroke was played. Otherwise, subject to Rule 9.5.5, all balls moved as the result of the stroke are left where they stopped.
- 9.5.4 (a) A replay is only permitted under Rule 9.5.3 if the player was attempting to cause the *jammed ball* to run the hoop.
- (b) A replay is not permitted under Rule 9.5.3 if the player committed a fault in playing the stroke unless it is agreed by the players (or a referee, if present) that the fault was only committed because the equipment was defective. (See OR)
- 9.5.5 If a *jammed ball* stops in a hoop off the ground above another ball, the stroke is to be replayed under Rule 9.5.3. (See OR)

9.6 INTERFERENCE WITH A BALL BY A LOOSE IMPEDIMENT

- 9.6.1 In this rule, a *loose impediment* is a small, moveable object on the court surface. Examples can include worm casts, leaves, nuts, twigs, refuse or similar material.
- 9.6.2 A *loose impediment* may be removed from the court surface at any time.
- 9.6.3 If a moving ball is affected by a *loose impediment*, there is no relief.

9.7 INTERFERENCE WITH A BALL BY WEATHER

- 9.7.1 In this rule, *weather* includes wind, rain and any other form of precipitation.
- 9.7.2 If a stationary ball is moved by *weather*, it is to be replaced in its original position before the next stroke is played.
- 9.7.3 If a moving ball is affected by *weather*, there is no relief.

ORLC 9. INTERFERENCE

OR 9.5.4 A replay is permitted if a ball becomes jammed when a player is attempting to cause it to pass through the hoop from the non-playing side.

Accordingly, Rule 9.5.4(a) is to be interpreted as if the words "run the hoop" were replaced by the words "pass through the hoop in either direction".

OR 9.5.5 A replay is not permitted if a fault is committed in a stroke which causes a ball to become jammed in a hoop above another ball unless it is agreed by the players (or a

referee, if present) that the fault was committed only because the equipment was defective.

Accordingly, Rule 9.5.5 is to be interpreted as if the following sentence was appended: "However, if Rule 9.5.4 (b) applies and no replay is permitted, all balls moved as the result of the stroke are to be replaced in the positions they occupied before the stroke was played."

10. PLAYING A WRONG BALL

10.1 GENERAL

- 10.1.1 Subject to Rule 10.1.5, a wrong ball is played when the *striker* plays a ball other than the *striker's ball* or a player other than the *striker* plays any ball.
- 10.1.2 If any player (or referee, if present) believes that a wrong ball is about to be played, they are to forestall play and require that the correct ball is played.
- 10.1.3 If any player (or a referee, if present) believes that a wrong ball may have been played in the last stroke, they are to forestall play until it is established how play should continue in accordance with this rule.
- 10.1.4 In this rule, the *previous stroke* is the stroke before the last stroke.
- 10.1.5 Special situations
- Rules 10.2 and 10.3 do not apply in the following situations:
- Accidental contact when intending to strike another ball (see Rule 10.5.1)
 - Exchange of colours in first four strokes of a game (see Rule 10.5.2).
 - Wrong ball played in first four strokes of a game (see Rule 10.5.3).
 - Previous stroke* played with opponent ball (see Rule 10.5.4).
 - Same side plays successive strokes (see Rule 10.6).
 - Wrong ball and fault in same stroke (see Rule 10.7).

10.2 STATUS OF EARLIER STROKES

When play is stopped after a wrong ball has been played in the last stroke:

- 10.2.1 all strokes before the last stroke are treated as valid; and
- 10.2.2 any points scored in those strokes are counted for the owners of the balls that scored the points.

10.3 ACTION AFTER A WRONG BALL IS PLAYED (See OR)

10.3.1 **Striker played partner ball or striker's partner played own ball**

The non-offending side chooses whether to apply Replace and Replay (see Rule 10.4.1) or Ball Swap (see Rule 10.4.2). The non-offending side is to announce its decision promptly (see Rule 16.2.8) and may not then change that decision.

10.3.2 **Striker or striker's partner played opponent ball**

Replace and Replay applies (see Rule 10.4.1).

10.3.3 **Striker's partner played striker's ball**

Replace and Replay applies (see Rule 10.4.1).

10.4 REMEDIES

10.4.1 Replace and replay

- (a) The last stroke is annulled and any points scored as a result of the stroke are cancelled.
- (b) All balls moved as a result of the last stroke are replaced in the positions they occupied before the last stroke was played.
- (c) The *striker* for the last stroke then replays that stroke with the *striker's ball*.

10.4.2 Ball swap

- (a) The last stroke is treated as valid and any points scored in the last stroke are counted for the owners of the balls that scored the points.
- (b) All balls moved as a result of the last stroke are left where they stopped, except that the positions of the ball played in the last stroke and its partner ball are swapped. A swapped ball takes the offside status of the ball with which it is swapped.
- (c) The non-offending side then plays the ball next in sequence after the partner ball of the ball played in the last stroke.

10.5 SPECIAL SITUATIONS

10.5.1 Accidental contact when intending to strike another ball

If a player accidentally contacts a ball with a mallet when intending to strike another ball (see Rule 6.3.4), the accidental contact does not constitute playing a wrong ball.

10.5.2 Exchange of colours in first four strokes of a game

If, in all the first four strokes of a game, the balls are played in compliance with the sequence stated in Rule 1.2 but by the opponent(s) of the balls' owner(s), the first four strokes are treated as valid and, for the remainder of the match, the ownership of the balls is as played in those first four strokes.

10.5.3 Wrong ball in first four strokes of a game

Subject to Rule 10.5.2, if it is discovered before a stroke is played in the fifth turn of the game that a wrong ball has been played in any of the first four strokes, Rule 11 does not apply, the balls are replaced in the positions they occupied at the end of the turn in which the last valid stroke was played and the score at that stage is re-instated. Play then continues by the *striker* playing the ball that follows in sequence after the ball played in the last valid stroke.

10.5.4 Previous stroke played with opponent ball

Subject to Rule 10.5.3, if the *previous stroke* was played with a ball that did not belong to the side that played it and the last stroke was played by the other side, any points scored as a result of the last two strokes are cancelled and play continues by a *penalty area continuation*.

10.6 SAME SIDE PLAYS SUCCESSIVE STROKES

10.6.1 If the same side has played the last two or more strokes, then a wrong ball has been played in the last stroke unless it was:

- (a) immediately preceded by a stroke declared to have been played by the opposing side under Rule 6.3.3(c); or
- (b) a stroke replayed under Rules 8 to 14; or

- (c) an extra stroke in handicap play (see Rule 19); or
 - (d) the first stroke of a *penalty area continuation*.
- 10.6.2 No points are scored for any ball as a result of any stroke played by the offending side after its last valid stroke.
- 10.6.3 The non-offending side chooses whether the balls are left where they stopped or are all replaced in the positions they occupied before any invalid stroke played by the offending side. The non-offending side then plays either ball of their side.

10.7 WRONG BALL AND FAULT IN THE SAME STROKE

Subject to Rules 10.5.3, 10.5.4 and 10.6, if a wrong ball is played and a fault is committed in the last stroke, the wrong ball is ignored and Rule 11 applies. Play continues by the non-offending side playing the ball next in sequence after the ball that should have been played in the last stroke.

ORLC 10. PLAYING A WRONG BALL

Commentary on Rule 10.3

- (a) *The term “partner ball” in Rule 10.3.1 refers to the ball belonging to the striker’s side that is not the current striker’s ball in both singles and doubles play.*
- (b) *If the last stroke was played by the non-striking side with any ball then, depending on which side played the previous stroke, either Rule 10.5.4 or Rule 10.6 applies. If the opponents of the non-striking side played the previous stroke, which is the most likely situation, Rule 10.5.4 applies. However, if the non-striking side also played the previous stroke, that side has played two strokes in succession and Rule 10.6 applies.*

11. FAULTS

11.1 DEFINITION

A fault is an act prohibited by Rule 11.2 which is committed by a player playing or intending to play a stroke during the striking period. Committing a fault also constitutes playing a stroke with the ball the player intended to strike (see Rule 6.3.4).

11.2 TYPES OF FAULT

Subject to Rule 11.3, a fault is committed by a player who, during the striking period:

- 11.2.1 touches the mallet head with a hand; or
- 11.2.2 strikes a ball as a result of kicking, hitting, dropping or throwing the mallet; or
- 11.2.3 strikes a ball with any part of the mallet other than an end face of the head either deliberately or accidentally in a stroke which requires special care because of the proximity of a hoop or the peg or another ball; or
- 11.2.4 strikes a ball with the mallet more than once in the same stroke or allows a ball to retouch the mallet; or
- 11.2.5 maintains contact between the mallet and a ball; or
- 11.2.6 causes a ball, while still in contact with the mallet, to touch a hoop, the peg or, unless the balls were in contact before the stroke, another ball; or

- 11.2.7 strikes a ball when it lies in contact with a hoop upright or the peg other than away therefrom; or
- 11.2.8 touches any ball other than the ball they intended to strike with the mallet or any ball with any part of their body, clothes or personal property; or
- 11.2.9 moves or shakes a stationary ball by hitting a hoop or the peg with the mallet or any part of their body, clothes or personal property; or
- 11.2.10 causes damage to the court surface with the mallet that, before the court surface is repaired, is capable of significantly affecting a subsequent stroke played over the damaged area.

11.3 DECLARATION OF FAULTS

- 11.3.1 A fault is to be declared if the player (or a referee or other observer requested to watch the stroke) believes that it is more likely than not that the relevant event occurred.
- 11.3.2 A fault under Rule 11.2.1 is committed only if the mallet head is touched during the final forward swing of the mallet.
- 11.3.3 When the mallet strikes a ball that is in contact with another ball before the stroke is played, the following faults may only be declared if the observer, assisted by nothing more than spectacles, contact lenses or a hearing aid,
 - (a) under Rule 11.2.4, sees a separation between mallet and ball followed by a second contact between mallet and ball; or
 - (b) under Rule 11.2.5, sees or hears a contact between mallet and ball that is materially longer than that which necessarily occurs in a stroke of the same type.
- 11.3.4 In other cases, the commission of a fault may be deduced from other observations, including sound and the movement of balls.

11.4 ACTION AFTER A FAULT

- 11.4.1 If a fault is committed but play is not stopped because of the fault before:
 - (a) the stroke has been replayed by the offending side under Rules 8 to 14; or
 - (b) an extra stroke has been played by the offending side under Rule 19; or
 - (c) a stroke, whether valid or invalid, has been played by the non-offending side, there is no remedy and play continues as if the fault had not been committed.
- 11.4.2 Otherwise, the non-offending side chooses whether the balls are left where they stopped or are replaced in the positions they occupied before the stroke was played. The non-offending side is to announce its decision promptly (see Rule 16.2.8) and may not then change that decision.
- 11.4.3 If the balls are left where they stopped, only a point scored for the non-offending side is counted. If the balls are replaced, no point is scored for any ball.
- 11.4.4 Play then continues by the non-offending side playing the next ball in sequence.

11.5 MORE THAN ONE FAULT IN A STROKE

If a player commits more than one fault in a stroke, there is no additional penalty.

12. OVERLAPPING PLAY

12.1 BOTH SIDES PLAY OVERLAPPING STROKES

- 12.1.1 If two or more balls are caused to be in motion at the same time as the result of strokes played by both sides, the stroke played by the *striker's* side is valid subject to Rules 10 and 11 and the stroke played by the non-striking side is invalid.
- 12.1.2 If the *striker* played a valid stroke:
- (a) all balls moved only as a result of the invalid stroke are replaced in the positions they occupied before that stroke was played; and
 - (b) the next stroke of the non-striking side will be treated as having been declared to have been played under Rule 6.3.3(c).
- 12.1.3 If Rule 12.1.2 applies and the invalid stroke affected the outcome of the *striker's* stroke, this is to be treated as interference with a ball by an outside agency and Rule 9.2 applies.
- 12.1.4 If the *striker's* side played an invalid stroke, play then continues with a *penalty area continuation*.

12.2 ONE SIDE PLAYS OVERLAPPING STROKES

In doubles, if two or more balls are caused to be in motion at the same time as the result of strokes played by both players of the same side, no points are scored for any ball and the non-offending side chooses whether all balls moved as a result of the strokes are left where they stopped or are replaced in the positions they occupied before both strokes were played. Play then continues by the non-offending side playing either ball of their side.

13. PLAYING AFTER PLAY HAS BEEN FORESTALLED

If a player plays a stroke after the opposing side has justifiably forestalled play in a manner capable of conveying the request to a person with normal hearing and before the issue has been settled, the stroke is cancelled and any balls moved as a result of the stroke are replaced in the positions they occupied before the stroke was played. The issue is to be settled and the player entitled to play is then to play. See also Rule 16.2.9.

PART 4

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OTHER MATTERS

14. INFORMATION, ADVICE AND USE OF MARKERS

14.1 INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE OPPOSING SIDE

- 14.1.1 If asked and able to do so, a player is to inform the opposing side promptly about the Rules relating to any matter and anything relating to the state of the game, such as the score, which hoop is next in order, which ball was played last, the colour of any ball on the court, how any ball over the halfway line reached its position, how much time remains in a time-limited game or, in handicap play, how many extra strokes remain.
- 14.1.2 If a side plays a stroke acting on incorrect information given by the opposing side in a way that they would not otherwise have played and this is discovered before the affected side plays the same ball again, the affected side may choose to replace the balls in the positions they occupied before the start of the affected stroke and to replay that stroke. Any points scored in the affected stroke and any later strokes are cancelled. Otherwise, the affected stroke and any later stroke are valid. See Rule 19.9 for the restoration of extra strokes in handicap play.

14.2 NO REFERENCE TO WRITTEN INFORMATION

During a game, players are not permitted to refer to information in the form of printed, handwritten, electronic or other prepared material except for the purpose of clarifying the Rules that apply to a circumstance that has arisen or may be about to arise.

14.3 NO TACTICAL ADVICE TO THE OPPOSING SIDE

A side should not give tactical advice to the opposing side. However, the opposing side is entitled to act on such advice.

14.4 NO TACTICAL ADVICE FROM OUTSIDE THE GAME

Tactical advice should not be given to either side by anyone from outside the game. However, the sides are entitled to act on such advice unless, in a team event, it was given by a member or official of their team.

14.5 ADVICE IN DOUBLES

In doubles, partners may advise each other and a partner may assist in the preparation for playing a stroke, including indicating to the player the direction in which the mallet should be swung. However, when the stroke is played, the partner is to stand well away from the player or any position which might assist the player in gauging the strength or direction of the stroke.

14.6 USE OF MARKERS

No mark or marker may be made or placed inside or outside the court to assist a player in gauging the strength or direction of a stroke except as follows:

- 14.6.1 the player's mallet or, in doubles, their partner or their partner's mallet, may be used as a marker before the stroke starts; or
- 14.6.2 ball markers used to mark the position of a ball that is to be temporarily removed.

15. REFEREEING

15.1 REFEREES INVOLVED IN A GAME

- 15.1.1 All the players in a match are joint referees of the game and responsible for the fair and correct application of these Rules.
- 15.1.2 A referee may be placed in charge of a match, or may be called on to assist, or may in specific instances intervene to ensure the match proceeds according to these Rules but the presence of such a referee does not remove the player's responsibilities under Rule 15.1.1.
- 15.1.3 Where a stroke is to be played that may result in the commission of a fault or a ball leaving the court in a critical position, the player should first request the opposing side (or a referee, if present) to watch the stroke. If the player does not make the request, the opposing side may forestall play and require the stroke to be watched.
- 15.1.4 In the absence of a referee, or if Rule 15.1.3 does not apply, if there is a difference of opinion on a matter of fact, the opinion of the player with the best view is to be preferred, but if the two views are equal, the opinion of the player who played the stroke prevails.
- 15.1.5 A player is to warn the opposing side (or a referee, if present) before playing a forceful stroke if a ball may travel towards them.

15.2 REGULATIONS

Regulations governing the appointment, powers and duties of referees are contained in the WCF Refereeing Regulations. (See OR)

15.3 OVERRIDING RULE

If a situation does not appear to be adequately covered by these Rules, or their interpretation appears to be uncertain in relation to a situation, the issue shall be decided by the players (or a referee, if present) in a manner which best meets the justice of the case.

ORLC 15. REFEREEING

Commentary on Rule 15.2

References in the Rules to "a referee (if present)" mean a Supervising Referee, a Referee in Charge, a Referee on Request who is already active or an Inactive Referee who intervenes in accordance with the WCF Refereeing Regulations.

16. BEHAVIOUR

16.1 GENERAL

Players are responsible for maintaining good standards of behaviour towards other players, officials, equipment, courts and spectators.

16.2 UNACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOUR

A player contravenes Rule 16.1 by behaving unacceptably. Examples of unacceptable behaviour for which players may be penalised include, but are not limited to, cases where a player:

- 16.2.1 leaves the vicinity of the court during a match without permission from the opposing side or, in tournament and match play, from a referee (if present) or from the manager.

- 16.2.2 contravenes any part of Rule 14.
- 16.2.3 physically abuses their mallet or other equipment or deliberately or repeatedly damages the court surface.
- 16.2.4 disturbs other players during the match by talking, making noises, standing or moving in front of a player who is about to play a stroke, except as permitted or required by the Rules.
- 16.2.5 argues aggressively or continuously with or is aggressive towards another player.
- 16.2.6 fails to accept a decision of a referee on a matter of fact or shows lack of respect for a referee.
- 16.2.7 deliberately or repeatedly:
 - (a) interferes with a ball; or
 - (b) plays a wrong ball or tries to cause the opposing side to play a wrong ball; or
 - (c) commits a fault or tries to cause the opposing side to commit a fault; or
 - (d) plays a stroke with the wrong mallet.
- 16.2.8 fails to reply promptly to a request (see Rules 8.4.3, 14.1.1 and 19.5.3), fails to announce a decision promptly (see Rules 10.3.1 and 11.4.2), wastes time or fails to play their strokes with reasonable dispatch (see Rule 16.3).
- 16.2.9 plays after the opposing side has asked, in a manner capable of conveying the request to a person with normal hearing, that play is stopped to enable a stroke to be watched, a ball to be placed or an action to be investigated.
- 16.2.10 touches a hoop or the peg when a ball lies in contact with it or while a player is playing a stroke.
- 16.2.11 except with the permission of the opposing side (or a referee, if present), attempts to perform a physical test to determine whether a point has been scored or may be scored or whether a ball has left the court (see Rule 6.5.1).
- 16.2.12 attempts to repair damage to the court surface that may indicate a fault under Rule 11.2.10 before it is ruled on by the opposing side (or a referee, if present).
- 16.2.13 acts in a manner that may bring the game into disrepute.

16.3 PLAYING WITH REASONABLE DISPATCH

- 16.3.1 In tournament or match play, a match may be made subject to a requirement that each player is to play a stroke or declare that a stroke has been played within one minute of the end of the last turn, except when the game is held up while a ball is retrieved, or a referee is called or another example of justifiable delay exists.
- 16.3.2 If a requirement under Rule 16.3.1 is to apply throughout a match at the direction of the organising body, the players are to be informed before the match starts that such a requirement applies.
- 16.3.3 In exceptional circumstances, a referee in charge of a match or a referee called under Rule 16.5.2 may:
 - (a) impose a requirement under Rule 16.3.1 after the match has started; or
 - (b) in a time-limited game, increase the time remaining to compensate for time lost through breaches of Rule 16.2.8.
- 16.3.4 If a match is subject to a requirement under Rule 16.3.1, the existence of the requirement does not permit players to wait for one minute before playing.

16.4 PENALTIES WHEN A REFEREE IS IN CHARGE

- 16.4.1 When a referee is in charge of a match and, in the opinion of the referee, a player has contravened Rule 16.1, the referee is to draw attention to the contravention and warn the player not to contravene Rule 16.1 in any way again.
- 16.4.2 If, in the opinion of the referee, a side contravenes Rule 16.1 for a second time in the same match, the referee is to stop the match and rule that the offending side is to lose their next stroke.
- 16.4.3 If, in the opinion of the referee, a side contravenes Rule 16.1 for a third time in the same match, the referee is to stop the match and award it to the opposing side. In this case the score in the match in progress is recorded as the winning total (4, 7 or 10) to the winner and the score already recorded by the loser when the game is stopped. Any subsequent games in the match are won to zero.
- 16.4.4 If the referee decides that a contravention of Rule 16.1 is sufficiently serious, even if it is the first contravention in the match, they are entitled to stop the match and either rule that the offending side is to lose their next stroke or award the match to the opposing side.

16.5 PENALTIES WHEN A REFEREE IS NOT IN CHARGE

- 16.5.1 In the absence of a referee in charge of the match, the players are responsible for monitoring behaviour during the match. If, in the opinion of the opposing side, a player has contravened Rule 16.1, the opposing side is to draw attention to the contravention and warn the player not to contravene Rule 16.1 in any way again.
- 16.5.2 If the players are unable to agree that the first player has contravened Rule 16.1, the game should be stopped until a referee has been called to rule on the situation. The referee should rule whether Rule 16.1 has been contravened and, if so, has all the powers of a referee in charge of a match set out in Rule 16.4.

17. DOUBLE-BANKED GAMES

17.1 ALTERNATIVE COLOURS

- 17.1.1 Two or more games may be played simultaneously on the same court, normally using alternative coloured balls or striped balls.
- 17.1.2 If the standard alternative colours are used, one side plays with the green and brown balls and the opposing side with the pink and white balls and the sequence is green, pink, brown and white.
- 17.1.3 If another set of colours is to be used, the colours to be played by each side and the correct sequence is to be agreed before play starts.

17.2 AVOIDING INTERFERENCE

- 17.2.1 If two games are played simultaneously on the same court, all players are to be aware of the other game and are to try to avoid interference with the other game. For that purpose, with the permission of the players of the other game, one or more balls of the other game may be temporarily removed after their positions have been marked.
- 17.2.2 A ball that is temporarily moved under Rule 17.2.1 becomes an outside agency until it is replaced.
- 17.2.3 If the same hoop is about to be contested by the players in more than one game, the game involving the player who first plays a ball into the vicinity of that hoop should normally be given priority.

17.2.4 Interference between balls in different games is dealt with by Rule 9.2.

17.3 TIMED GAMES

In tournament and match play, if a time-limit is applied to two games played simultaneously on the same court, the organising body may direct that the timer of one game is to be stopped if play is held up by the other game.

18. PENALTY AREAS AND PENALTY AREA CONTINUATION

18.1 PENALTY AREAS

The two semi-circular areas on the court with a radius of one yard and centred on the points marked D and E on Diagram 3 are each known as a *penalty area*. A ball directed to be played from a *penalty area* (see Rules 7.5.5, 8.4.4, 10.5.4 and 12.1.4) may be played from any point within it.

18.2 PENALTY AREA CONTINUATION

If play is to continue by a *penalty area continuation* (see Rules 7.5.5, 10.5.4 and 12.1.4), all four balls are to be next played from the same *penalty area*. The sides decide the order of play by tossing a coin or by an equivalent procedure. The losing side chooses from which *penalty area* the balls shall be played. Play then continues by the winning side playing a stroke with either ball of their side from the chosen *penalty area*.

19. HANDICAP PLAY

19.1 GENERAL

- 19.1.1 Handicap games may be played to allow players of different abilities to compete so that they will have more equal chances of winning.
- 19.1.2 Rules 1 to 18 above apply to handicap games except as indicated in this rule.
- 19.1.3 Each player is allotted a handicap according to ability. The handicap range may extend from 20 to minus 6 although the extremes of this range need not be used.
- 19.1.4 In this rule, the *receiver* is the player entitled to play an extra stroke in a handicap game.

19.2 SINGLES

- 19.2.1 In singles, extra strokes are received by the higher handicapped player from the lower handicapped player.
- 19.2.2 In a 13-point game, the number of extra strokes received is calculated by subtracting the lower handicap from the higher handicap. This is the "handicap difference".
- 19.2.3 The handicap difference is adjusted downwards in a 7-point game and upwards in a 19-point game. The number of extra strokes received in 7-, 13- and 19-point games is shown in Appendix 2, Table 1.

19.3 DOUBLES

- 19.3.1 In doubles, extra strokes are received by the two highest handicapped players who may be on the same side or on opposing sides.

- 19.3.2 The player with the lowest handicap and the player with the higher handicap on the opposing side are identified.
- (a) If two players on the same side have the same handicap and both will receive extra strokes, they are to announce before the game starts which of them will receive extra strokes based on the lowest handicap.
 - (b) If two players share the lowest handicap, either may be identified for this purpose because it will not affect the allocation of extra strokes.
- 19.3.3 In a 13-point game, the number of extra strokes received by the higher handicapped player is calculated by subtracting the lower handicap from the higher handicap and halving the difference. This is the “half handicap difference” and, if not an integer, is to be rounded upwards.
- 19.3.4 The half handicap difference is adjusted downwards in a 7-point game and upwards in a 19-point game. The number of extra strokes received in 7-, 13- and 19-point games is shown in Appendix 2, Table 2.
- 19.3.5 The same calculation is performed for the two remaining players to determine the number of extra strokes received by the player with the higher handicap.
- 19.3.6 If both players of a side will receive one or more extra strokes based on a half handicap difference that is not an integer before rounding upwards, 0.5 is to be deducted from the half handicap difference of one player of the side. They are to announce before the game starts which of them will be affected by the deduction.

19.4 WHEN AN EXTRA STROKE MAY BE PLAYED

- 19.4.1 Subject to Rule 19.7.1, a *receiver* may play an extra stroke at any stage of the game in a new turn that follows the end of a turn in which they played a stroke.
- 19.4.2 The extra stroke is to be played with the ball played in the last stroke. If the *receiver* plays a wrong ball, the Replace and Replay remedy applies (see Rule 10.4.1).
- 19.4.3 If a *receiver* is entitled to play more than one extra stroke, they may play them in succession.

19.5 COMMUNICATION WITH THE OPPOSING SIDE (See OR)

- 19.5.1 A *receiver* considering whether to play an extra stroke is to warn the opposing side of their possible intention in a manner capable of conveying it to a person with normal hearing. The warning is to be given either before or immediately after the *receiver* has played the stroke that will precede the extra stroke.
- 19.5.2 If the opposing side ignores a warning given under Rule 19.5.1 and plays a stroke, Rule 13 applies.
- 19.5.3 The opposing side is entitled to ask a *receiver* if they are considering whether to play an extra stroke. If so asked, the *receiver* is to reply promptly (see Rule 16.2.8).
- 19.5.4 Subject to Rule 19.8.2, a *receiver* who indicates an intention to play an extra stroke may revoke that decision at any time before playing the extra stroke.

19.6 POINT SCORED AS THE RESULT OF AN EXTRA STROKE

A *receiver* may not score a point for their side as a result of an extra stroke but may score a point for the opposing side.

19.7 AFTER A WRONG BALL

- 19.7.1 An extra stroke may not be played after playing a wrong ball unless the non-offending side chooses to apply the Replace and Replay remedy (see Rule 10.4.1).
- 19.7.2 If it is discovered that an extra stroke has been played invalidly and play is stopped before the opposing side has played a stroke, whether valid or invalid, then the extra stroke is restored and any balls moved are replaced in the positions they occupied before the extra stroke was played. Play then continues by the opposing side playing the next ball in sequence.
- 19.7.3 However, if this is not discovered until after the opposing side has played a stroke, whether valid or invalid, there is no remedy and the extra stroke is treated as validly played.

19.8 AFTER A FAULT

- 19.8.1 If a *receiver* decides to play an extra stroke after committing a fault in their last stroke, Rule 11.4.2 does not apply and the balls are to be replaced in the positions they occupied before the stroke in which the fault was committed.
- 19.8.2 If the balls are replaced in accordance with Rule 19.8.1, the *receiver* may not then revoke their decision to play an extra stroke.

19.9 AFTER INCORRECT INFORMATION

An extra stroke is restored if it is cancelled under Rule 14.1.2.

19.10 ADMINISTRATION

The administration of the handicap system in the domain of a WCF Member is the responsibility of the WCF Member.

ORLC 19. HANDICAP PLAY

*OR 19.5 Rule 19.5 is to be interpreted as if it contained a new Rule 19.5.5 which states:
“A player who has indicated that an extra stroke will not be played, including revoking a decision to play an extra stroke under Rule 19.5.4, may not then change that decision.”*

APPENDIX 1**TOLERANCES AND METRIC EQUIVALENTS OF
STANDARD DIMENSIONS****DIMENSION SUBJECT TO TOLERANCES**

Rule	Rule title	Imperial units	Tolerance	Metric units	Tolerance
2.	The court	35 yds	±6 in	32.0 m	±150 mm
		28 yds	±6 in	25.6 m	±150 mm
3.1	Peg	18 in	±1 in	450 mm	±25 mm
3.2	Hoops	12 in	± $\frac{1}{2}$ in	300 mm	±12.5 mm
		4 in	± $\frac{1}{32}$ in	100 mm	±0.8 mm
		$3\frac{3}{4}$ in	± $\frac{1}{32}$ in	95 mm	±0.8 mm
		$3\frac{11}{16}$ in	± $\frac{1}{32}$ in	94 mm	±0.8 mm
3.3	Balls	$3\frac{5}{8}$ in	± $\frac{1}{32}$ in	92 mm	±0.8 mm
		16 oz	± $\frac{1}{4}$ oz	454 g	±7 g
3.4	Mallets	12 ins	± $\frac{1}{2}$ in	300 mm	±12.5 mm

OTHER DIMENSIONS NOT SUBJECT TO TOLERANCES

Imperial units	Metric units
7 yards	6.4 m
6 yards	5.5 m
1 yard	0.9 m
12 inches	300 mm
6 inches	150 mm
1.5 inches	38 mm
1 inch	25 mm
$\frac{3}{4}$ inch	19 mm
$\frac{5}{8}$ inch	16 mm
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch	13 mm
$\frac{1}{16}$ inch	1.5 mm
$\frac{1}{32}$ inch	0.8 mm

APPENDIX 2

EXTRA STROKES IN HANDICAP PLAY

Table 1: Extra strokes in singles games

Handicap difference	Game Length		
	7-point	13-point	19-point
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	1	2	3
3	2	3	4
4	2	4	6
5	3	5	7
6	3	6	9
7	4	7	10
8	4	8	12
9	5	9	13
10	5	10	15
11	6	11	16
12	6	12	18
13	7	13	19
14	8	14	20
15	8	15	22
16	9	16	23
17	9	17	25
18	10	18	26
19	10	19	28
20	11	20	29
21	11	21	31
22	12	22	32
23	12	23	34
24	13	24	35
25	13	25	37
26	14	26	38

Table 2: Extra strokes in doubles games

Half handicap difference	Game Length		
	7-point	13-point	19-point
0	0	0	0
0.5	0	1	1
1	1	1	1
1.5	1	2	2
2	1	2	3
2.5	1	3	4
3	2	3	4
3.5	2	4	5
4	2	4	6
4.5	2	5	7
5	3	5	7
5.5	3	6	8
6	3	6	9
6.5	4	7	10
7	4	7	10
7.5	4	8	11
8	4	8	12
8.5	5	9	12
9	5	9	13
9.5	5	10	14
10	5	10	15
10.5	6	11	15
11	6	11	16
11.5	6	12	17
12	6	12	18
12.5	7	13	18
13	7	13	19

Golf Croquet Handicapping System

This Appendix describes a system used to administer a Handicapping system for use with the WCF GC Rules. National Croquet Associations who play competitive handicap matches may choose to adopt the system as described here, to modify it to better suit their needs or to produce their own Regulations for handling handicaps. In the latter case, National Croquet Associations may select what is appropriate from these regulations.

As in many handicapping systems a Golf Croquet handicap serves two functions. The self-evident one is to provide more opportunity for players to compete successfully against stronger players in special handicap competitions. The second purpose is to enable players to be placed in divisions or grades where they may compete against players of similar abilities.

1. Using handicaps in play

In matches where handicap play is being used, Rule 16 of the Rules applies.

2. An Automatic Handicap System for Golf Croquet

Handicaps are initially set for each player using paragraphs 3 or 4 below. Thereafter they are changed automatically based on player's success in both singles and doubles games as described in paragraph 5 below. Non- automatic changes in handicaps may also be made as described in paragraph 6 below.

3. Setting initial handicaps for players new to any form of croquet

Players who are new to croquet may have their initial handicap set by the following procedure. Start from the fourth corner and count the number of strokes taken to run hoops one to six inclusive. Complete this exercise three times to the best of their ability. The total number of strokes over the three rounds is the grading score. This score is used to assess their handicap and index from Table A below.

Table A

Strokes Taken	Initial Index	Initial handicap
50–54	1350	7
55–60	1300	8
61–64	1200	10
65–70	1100	12
71–78	1050	14
more than 78	1000	16

This will not be an accurate handicap as it measures only some of the skills and tactics needed. Players should initially play with this handicap and the automatic system will eventually obtain a correct value. Note that players should not be started automatically on 16.

4. Setting initial Golf Croquet handicaps for players with an Association Croquet handicap

Players who start Golf Croquet with Association Croquet experience may have their handicaps and initial index set by Table B. The first column should be modified, if necessary, to fit a National Croquet Association's handicap range in Association Croquet. Similar tables should be devised where other forms of croquet are commonly played.

Table B

Association Croquet Handicap	Initial Index	Initial Golf Croquet Handicap
-4 to -3.5	2350	-3
-3 to -2.5	2100	-1
-2 to -1.5	2000	0
-1 to -0.5	1900	1
0 to 1	1800	2
1.5 to 3	1700	3
4 to 5	1600	4
6 to 7	1500	5

The three times round test described above may be used for players with higher Association Croquet Handicaps.

5. When handicaps change

Golf Croquet Handicaps change when the player's index points reach a trigger point for a handicap which is not their current handicap. They change immediately before the next game played, even if the next game is part of the same best-of-3 or best-of-5 match. The trigger points are shown in Table C. Table C also shows the range of index points for which the handicap on that line does not change.

Table C

Handicaps	Trigger Points for this handicap	Range for which there is no change for this handicap
-6	2800	2651 or more
-5	2650	2501 to 2799
-4	2500	2351 to 2649
-3	2350	2201 to 2499
-2	2200	2101 to 2349
-1	2100	2001 to 2199
0	2000	1901 to 2099
1	1900	1801 to 1999
2	1800	1701 to 1899
3	1700	1601 to 1799
4	1600	1501 to 1699
5	1500	1401 to 1599
6	1400	1351 to 1499
7	1350	1301 to 1399
8	1300	1251 to 1349
9	1250	1201 to 1299
10	1200	1151 to 1249
11	1150	1101 to 1199
12	1100	1051 to 1149
14	1050	1050 to 1099
16	1000	Less than 1049

6. When indexes change

A player's index normally changes after every competition game played, whether doubles or singles.

However players whose handicap is 14 or 16 do not lose index points, although their successful opponents do gain index points. Except as noted here the amounts of index change are given by paragraphs 6.1 to 6.4.

6.1 Index changes in Handicap Singles games

In handicap singles games the winner's index increases by 10 and the loser's index decreases by 10.

6.2 Index changes in Handicap Doubles games

In handicap doubles games the indexes of both winner's increase by 5 points and the indexes of both losers decrease by 5 points.

6.3 Index changes in Level Singles games

In level games the winner's index increases and the loser's index decreases by the amount shown in Table D.

Table D**Points Exchanged in Level Play**

		Loser's Handicap																								
		-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	16				
Winner's Handicap	-6	10	7	4	2																					
	-5	13	10	7	4	2																				
	-4	16	13	10	7	4	3	2									1									
	-3	18	16	13	10	7	5	3	2																	
	-2		18	16	13	10	8	6	4	3	2															
	-1			17	15	12	10	8	6	4	3	2														
	0			18	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	3	2													
	1				18	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	3	2												
	2					17	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	3	2	2										
	3						18	17	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	3	3	2	2							
	4							18	17	16	14	12	10	8	6	5	4	3	3	2	2					
	5								18	17	16	14	12	10	8	7	6	5	4	3	3	2	2			
	6									18	17	16	14	12	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	3			
	7										18	17	15	13	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3			
	8											18	17	16	14	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4		
	9												18	17	15	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5		
	10				19									18	17	16	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	
11														18	17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7		
12															18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	
14																18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	
16																	18	17	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10

Note: Players on a handicap of 14 or 16, do not lose index points

6.4 Index changes in level doubles games.

In level doubles games the combined handicaps are found for each side. The difference is found, then Table E shows the points gained by both winners and the points lost by both losers.

Table E

Difference in the combined handicaps	Smaller combined handicaps win	Larger combined handicaps win
0	5	5
1 to 3	4	6
4 to 6	3	7
7 to 9	2	8
10 or more	1	9

Note: Players on a handicap of 14 or 16, do not lose index points.

6.5 Record keeping

Each National Croquet Association should organise a system for keeping track of Index changes and handicap changes. This may be through the use of index cards, tables or other means.

Official Rulings

of the WCF Golf Croquet Rules Committee

The Official Rulings and Commentary take effect from 1 October 2018.

They have been incorporated within the Rules after each clause.

Croquet New Zealand

Handicapping Regulations

These handicapping regulations apply to all Croquet Tournaments and competitions conducted in accordance with the CNZ Tournament Regulations.

1. Definitions:

- 1.1 **AHS card** means the Automatic Handicapping System Card issued by CNZ.
- 1.2 An **Association or Club Handicapper** is an official handicapper who has been elected or appointed to that position by the agreed procedures of the relevant association or club. In some cases, the positions defined here may not be filled. Clubs and Associations should ensure that someone with relevant experience is available to perform the handicapper's duties when required. At club level this will normally be the Club Captain with advice from senior players.
- 1.3 Croquet **players** in these Regulations are members of croquet clubs in New Zealand who play Association or Golf Croquet. They are herein referred to as players.
- 1.4 A **tournament** is an Official Tournament or another Tournament as described in Tournament Regulation 2. Most tournaments are advertised in the Yearbook. A tournament may consist of a single event, but most tournaments consist of several discrete events, e.g. Men's Singles, Women's Singles, Open Doubles, etc. Tournaments are governed by the Tournament Regulations.
- 1.5 An **event** is a single competitive event, open to a defined range of players, and expected to have a single winner, eg, Championship Singles for Handicaps 9–16, Women's Handicap, etc. Social events (Tournament Regulation 2.4) are excluded. An event may be part of a tournament, or may be independent of tournaments (e.g. a club competition).
- 1.6 **Competitive games** are those that are part of an event. They are governed by the Tournament Regulations and the Laws of Association Croquet or the Rules of Golf Croquet, and include but are not limited to;
 - 1.6.1 Tournament games
 - 1.6.2 Interclub and inter-Association games; and
 - 1.6.3 Club competitions
- 1.7 A **long-running competition** is a competition where individual games are played over a number of weeks or months (i.e., a competition not held on one day or over two or more consecutive days).
- 1.8 A player's **handicap** is a number used to determine the number of bisques or extra strokes to be given or received in handicap play (AC Laws 37 and 46) and GC Rule 19). It may also determine whether the player is eligible for a particular event.
- 1.9 A player's **index** is a number recorded on the AHS card, which changes after each competitive singles game. When the index changes sufficiently, it will trigger a change in handicap (see the instructions on the AHS card).

2. Handicaps:

- 2.1 These regulations govern the administration of players' handicaps under the Laws of Association Croquet and Rules of Golf Croquet in New Zealand.

- 2.2 Handicaps for players shall be on a scale with a range from -3 to 24 for AC and -6 to 16 for GC with steps as set out on the AHS card.
- 2.3 Every player shall have an official handicap determined as below (Sections 3 and 4).
- 2.4 All players will be given an initial handicap by their Club when they start playing. Thereafter their handicaps will change as described in Sections 3 and 4 below.
- 2.5 In handicap games, players use the handicap shown on their cards at the start of that game to decide entitlement to bisques or extra strokes.
- 2.6 For level (non-handicap) games, players use the handicap shown on their cards at the start of the games to determine the index changes after the games.
- 2.7 Any player wishing to enter singles or doubles competitions or play competitive singles or doubles matches shall be entitled to do so only if they comply with these regulations.

3. Automatic Changes of Handicaps

- 3.1 The Automatic Handicapping System (AHS) is the primary method by which handicaps change.
- 3.2 Competitive AC singles games and competitive GC games are referred to as "eligible games".

Whenever players play a competitive AC singles game or a competitive GC game, they update their AHS card according to the instructions on the card and/or CNZ website. In most cases this will result in a change in their index. When the index changes sufficiently, that will trigger a change in the player's handicap (see the instructions on the card).

- 3.3 Indexes do not change as a result of AC doubles play, except as in Section 4.
- 3.4 While indexes change after most games, handicaps only change when:
 - 3.4.1 immediately after a game, the index has reached or passed the trigger point for a new handicap, or
 - 3.4.2 before the next game played after a non-automatic handicap change is made.

4. Non-Automatic Changes of Handicaps

- 4.1 In some situations the AHS is unable to respond, or unable to respond quickly enough, to changes in a player's ability. These situations include:
 - 4.1.1 The player plays no or very few eligible games
 - 4.1.2 The player's play improves or deteriorates so rapidly that the AHS cannot keep up.
- 4.2 In these situations, Handicappers are empowered to change players' handicaps. **For both AC and GC** handicaps there is no restriction on the amount of change permitted.
- 4.3 In making these changes, Handicappers must be guided by considering what handicap the player needs to be on to compete effectively with other players who *are* playing sufficient competitive games for the AHS to be effective.

5. Players shall:

- 5.1 Complete an entry on their AHS cards for each eligible game played.
- 5.2 Maintain an accurate record on their AHS cards of all the eligible games they play and report their current handicaps and indexes to Tournament or competition Manager at the start of an event.
- 5.3 If their handicap changes, as a result of any game played in a competition, have the event Handicapper sign their cards confirming the change before playing any other singles game.
- 5.4 Advise their Club or Association Handicappers as soon as possible whenever their handicaps changes.
- 5.5 Show their official cards to Tournament Managers and all handicappers on request.
- 5.6 Provide a copy of their handicap cards (either electronically or via post) to the Manager within 7 days of the competition in the event that they have forgotten their handicap cards on the day. If this is not provided, the players are liable to disqualification and/or disciplinary action.

Note: Should players wish to keep a card of non-competitive games, they may do so, but this must be kept separate from the official card.

Beginning players should be encouraged by handicappers and clubs to keep unofficial cards of singles games for interest and experience, and to assist their Club Handicapper to assess their play.

6. Association Handicappers shall:

- 6.1 Assist Club Handicappers in understanding the handicapping system and these Regulations.
- 6.2 Co-operate with Club Handicappers when they are making non-automatic handicap changes, to ensure that a uniform standard applies throughout the association. This is particularly important when the player is playing in competitive events that may not qualify for AHS, e.g. Inter-club AC doubles events.
- 6.3 Where operating as a Tournament Handicapper, fulfil all the appropriate duties as in Section 9.

7. Club Handicappers shall:

- 7.1 Make any required non-automatic handicap changes for players within the Club and notify the Association Handicapper of the handicaps of these players when the changes are made.
- 7.2 Check and sign the AHS cards of players whose handicaps change automatically as a result of games played.
- 7.3 Observe the play of club members during club or interclub competitions.
- 7.4 Optionally, provide a letter to accompany a club member who is about to enter a tournament/competition and is improving rapidly, addressed to the Tournament Manager suggesting that the player's handicap should be kept under review.
- 7.5 Keep a record of the current handicaps of all players within their club and provide assistance to those players requiring help in maintaining an accurate official AHS card.

- 7.6 Assign handicaps to new players in accordance with Section 9 below.
- 7.7 Update the Croquet New Zealand player database with the details of any player whose handicap has changed as a result of actions under 7.1, 7.2, or 7.6. A handicapper who does not have database access to make these changes must ensure they are made by an authorised person.

Guidelines:

In making non-automatic handicap changes, Club Handicappers are expected to use the handicaps of other players with similar skills as benchmarks.

Club Handicappers will not need to seek approval from elsewhere for any decisions they make about non-automatic handicap changes. However, advice may be sought from Association Handicappers if the Club Handicapper wishes and must be sought if the player is going to play competitive games that may not qualify for AHS, e.g. AC inter-club doubles.

Clubs may require that non-automatic handicap changes for club members be determined by committee and in this case the Club Handicapper shall comply with the committee's decisions.

8. New Players:

- 8.1 Club Handicappers shall assess each new to croquet player when the player has joined the club as an affiliated player and are admitted to general club play. For GC the procedures in the Appendix to the WCF GC Rules should be used to assign them an initial handicap. For AC the handicapper should assign them a handicap from 16 to 24, based on the level at which they are best likely to compete.
- 8.2 The starting AHS index will be the one corresponding to the starting handicap. The Club Handicapper must sign the card after assigning the initial handicap.

9. Foreign Players:

- 9.1 Foreign players from countries where CNZ has published an official table of equivalent handicaps will be assigned a NZ handicap based on their index. Other players will be assigned an initial handicap based on the handicaps of NZ Players of similar World Ranking. Note: As from September 2018, players from Australia and the UK should be able to use their existing handicaps since NZ is now using the same system.
- 9.2 This will be calculated and assigned by the Tournament Manager of the first tournament they enter.
- 9.3 Following that assignment, they shall be treated as any NZ player to whom the AHS applies.

10. Shortened Games:

The provisions of these Regulations shall apply to shortened games played under any of the official variations in AC Laws 44–46 and to any GC game played according to the Rules of GC.

FURTHER GUIDELINES

The official AHS card

- Instructions for use of this card are printed on the card and/or shown on the CNZ Website.
- New AHS cards will be issued free of charge to all Clubs on request to the National Office.

Aim of the system

- The aim of the Automatic Handicapping System is to ensure that two players in a handicap game (or two players on the same handicap in a level game) have an equal chance of winning when they play each other.
- The Automatic Handicapping System does this by adding points when games are won, and subtracting points when games are lost. These are called "index points".

Index Points

- Each player is required to maintain an AHS card, which records the result of every eligible game and the index points added or subtracted.
- Index points increase after each win and decrease after each loss. The winner adds the number of points to his index that are shown on the AHS card for the handicaps of the two players involved. The loser subtracts the number of points shown on the AHS card. The number of points depends on whether the game is played handicap or level.
- For handicap singles games the number of points is always 10 (except in GC for players of handicap 14 or 16).
- For handicap doubles games in GC the number of points is 5 except for players of handicap (14 or 16).
- For level games the number of points varies depending on the handicaps of the two players.

Handicap Changes

- Winning games and thus accumulating index points can result in a player reaching or passing the "trigger point" for a handicap different from the player's current handicap, at which time their handicap will reduce.
- Losing games and thus losing index points can result in a player reaching or passing the "trigger point" for a handicap different from the player's current handicap, at which time the handicap will increase.

Croquet New Zealand Tournament Regulations

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Part A: General

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The New Zealand Croquet Council (hereafter CNZ), the Australian Croquet Association (Inc) and The Croquet Association of England have agreed that each independently may set the Regulations for Association Croquet tournaments held within their respective jurisdictions. These regulations have been modified to cover Golf Croquet as well as Association Croquet.
- 1.2 These Regulations are made by CNZ and are to be read in conjunction with the Constitution of CNZ, the Laws of Association Croquet, the Association Croquet Handicap Regulations and the Rules of Golf Croquet as appropriate (referred to below as “the Constitution” or “the Laws”, or “the Rules” respectively) and the relevant Laws or Rules of any other variations of the game approved by CNZ.
- 1.3 The Regulations in this document shall apply to all tournaments except where exemptions are specified.
- 1.4 The Laws of Association Croquet shall apply in all Association Croquet events and the World Croquet Federation (WCF) Rules of Golf Croquet pertaining to the play shall apply in all Golf Croquet events as will WCF Refereeing Regulations. Other types of event shall be played in accordance with their established laws or rules.

2. Definitions

- 2.1 There are two classes of tournaments: Official Tournaments and Other Tournaments. Official tournaments are further classified in tiers, as defined in Appendix 4 of the Tournament Regulations.
- 2.2 Official Tournaments are all tournaments held under the direct or indirect control of the CNZ, i.e., those sponsored by CNZ and referred to in these Regulations as “Council Tournaments”, and those tournaments sponsored by an Association or Club which comply with Regulations 4.1 to 4.2.
Association Croquet Law 53(b)(3) shall apply in all Official Association Croquet Tournaments
- 2.3 Other Tournaments are those tournaments organised by Associations and Clubs which are not required to comply with Regulations 4.1 to 4.2.
- 2.4 The definition of tournament encompasses all CNZ events, association events such as interclub, challenges etc. and club competitions, which are played over one or more consecutive days or intermittently over some extended period. It does not include social events of whatever form, which may be played however the organisers wish.

3. Variations in the Laws, Rules and Regulations

- 3.1 The organisers of a tournament may apply to the relevant committee of CNZ (the Laws Committee or the Tournaments Committee) for permission to vary the Laws or these Regulations.
- 3.2 Such an application shall be made not later than one (1) week before the tournament is due to begin, although a later application may be considered in an emergency; such an application shall be made either in writing or verbally to the Convenor of the relevant committee. In either case, the Convenor of that

committee must advise the Executive Director in writing of the application and its outcome.

- 3.3 If permission for a variation is obtained for a particular tournament or event, it shall continue for the same tournament or event in successive years unless the committee granting the permission specifies otherwise.
- 3.4 Any variations of the Laws/Rules or these Regulations that apply to a tournament shall be advertised in the tournament advertisement or any tournament notices that may be prepared and must be specifically advised to the players at the beginning of the tournament.

4. Advertising Tournaments

Official Tournaments

- 4.1 For Council Tournaments, the Executive, and for other Official Tournaments the organiser of the tournament, shall, prior to dates specified each year by the Executive Director, apply for approval to stage those tournaments by submitting to the Executive Director tournament advertisements for inclusion in the Year Book containing the following details for each tournament:
 - 4.1.1 the starting date, place and the planned duration of the tournament;
 - 4.1.2 the number and nature of the events (including any provision that individual matches may be played as multiple games), who may compete, and the amount of the entrance fee;
 - 4.1.3 the number, and size (if not full size) of the lawns;
 - 4.1.4 the maximum number of entrants in any event (if necessary);
 - 4.1.5 the type of balls to be used if Dawson balls are not to be used;
 - 4.1.6 details of trophies;
 - 4.1.7 the hoops to be used, if Quadway hoops are not to be used
 - 4.1.8 the closing date for entries and the address to which they must be sent. For Council tournaments entries must be received, with the relevant New Zealand dollar payment, by the Executive Director by the closing date set, though if the maximum number of entrants has not been exceeded, late entries may be accepted;
 - 4.1.9 the venues to be used for the tournament including the Headquarters;
 - 4.1.10 the time of the opening ceremony or the commencement of play on the first day of play;
 - 4.1.11 any variations in the Laws, Rules or Regulations for which permission has been obtained in accordance with Regulation 3;
 - 4.1.12 any other conditions for the event including the hoop size to be used. If no hoop setting specification appears in the advertisement, then hoops will be set to the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an inch with an upward or downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch.
 - 4.1.13 By a further date specified by the Executive Director each year the following additional details shall be provided to the Executive Director: the names of the Tournament Manager, any Assistant Manager/s and the Tournament Referee for Tier 1 Events.
- 4.2 The Executive Director shall before publication consult the Manager concerning any substantive alteration made to the tournament advertisement. Any failure to consult shall not, of itself, lead to the loss of official status for the tournament.
- 4.3 Associations staging any Council fixture must ensure it does not clash with any other Council fixture where any player might be eligible to play in both events.

Association play-offs for the Arthur Ross, Don Reyland Stars and Silver Badge competitions are Council fixtures. AC and GC Silver Badges should be considered as separate events.

Other Tournaments

- 4.4 Any advertisement produced for such a tournament shall specify those conditions defined in 4.1.1 to 4.1.13 above that are relevant to the tournament. Where no advertisement is produced, the competitors shall be informed of the tournament conditions before play commences.
- 4.5 Advertisements for such tournaments (e.g., weekend tournaments) may be combined at the discretion of those organising them.

5. Ranking Events

- 5.1 The results of all level-play games in the following categories are eligible for inclusion in the World Rankings:
- (a) games in national and regional championship tournaments that are recognised by the relevant croquet governing body and will usually appear in a Tournament Calendar published by that body;
 - (b) games in matches between national or regional teams; and
 - (c) games in matches between clubs that form part of a national or regional inter-club championship.

Please send AC results to acresults@worldcroquet.org

Please send GC results to gcrests@worldcroquet.org

Part B:

Tournament Management – Powers and Duties

6. Tournament Management Powers and Duties

6.1 Tournament Management Committee

The Tournament Management Committee (TMC) consists of the Tournament Manager and Tournament Referee. Should these roles be filled by the same person, a second member must be appointed in order to consider appeals made under Regulation 17. If the Tournament Referee is the only Authorised Referee, another Qualified Referee, who may not be physically present, must be appointed, and be available to consider appeals made under Regulation 23. The Tournament Management Committee is also responsible for considering non-automatic changes to players' handicaps.

- 6.1.1 For the NZ Open and the National Golf Croquet Tournaments the Executive of CNZ ("the Executive") will appoint the Tournament Manager and the Tournament Referee. For all other Council tournaments, the host associations should appoint the TMC and submit the membership of the TMC to the Tournament Committee Convenor for approval. For other tournaments the organisers should appoint the TMC.
- 6.1.2 Each Association or Club wishing to hold an Official Tournament must appoint a Manager, and a Tournament Referee who shall together constitute the Tournament Management Committee and who shall be responsible, insofar as the duties of each are herein defined, for the

administration, interpretation and enforcement of the Laws/Rules and these Regulations.

6.2 Tournament Manager

- 6.2.1 It is the duty of the Manager to manage the tournament in all respects and to ensure that it is as enjoyable as possible for players, officials, spectators and all others involved.
- 6.2.2 From the time of appointment the Manager may act, in consultation with those organising the tournament, to meet the obligations specified in these regulations assuming primary responsibility for organising and running the tournament on receipt of the entries.
- 6.2.3 For Official Tournaments, the Manager shall determine for each event the number of entries that the capacity of the lawns and the duration of the tournament will allow, where this is not laid down in the tournament advertisement.
- 6.2.3.1 Entries received before the closing date should be held and considered together on or as soon as possible after that date.
- 6.2.3.2 Procedures for Dealing with Entries Acceptance
1. Entries received by the allocation date of 6 weeks prior to the event, as long as the event is not oversubscribed, shall be accepted. After this date entries will be accepted in order of receipt. The closing date shall be 14 days before the event starts.
 2. If the number of entries then exceeds the number of places available, the Manager and current trophy holders shall be given priority. Thereafter (for individual/doubles events, but not team events), any player who is a member of an overseas association claiming reciprocal rights will be given priority provided the player is in the top 300 world ranking at the allocation date.
 3. If no further criteria are specified in the tournament conditions, then amongst players with the same priority: for Championship events, the players with the highest ranking ([AC: Dynamic Grade (DG)] [GC: CGS Grade]) at that date shall be selected; or If not oversubscribed at the allocation date, all the entries submitted should be accepted. Entries received subsequently should be accepted in order of receipt until the event is full or the closing date is reached. If the number of entries then exceeds the number of places available, the current trophy holders shall be given priority, then in Council Tournaments players shall be ranked and then accepted in order from lowest to highest of their NZ handicaps at that date, up to the number of places available. For entrants without a NZ handicap, Regulation 9 of the NZ Handicapping Regulations will apply. The Manager has the right to allocate one or two wild card entries for players without a current World ranking.
- 6.2.3.3 For events for which there is a previous qualifying event, the Tournament Management Committee may reserve a previously

- advertised number of places to be allocated on the results of the qualifying tournament.
- 6.2.3.4 Surplus entrants should be notified as soon as possible and placed on a reserve list in the order in which they would have been accepted, if additional places had been available.
 - 6.2.3.5 If not oversubscribed at the closing date, all the entries submitted shall be accepted subject to the provision specified in 6.2.10 below.
 - 6.2.3.6 After the closing date, entries may only be accepted with the agreement of the Manager.
 - 6.2.3.7 Refund Policy. In the event that any player withdraws from an event prior to starting play, the player may apply for a refund of the entry fee. Any refund will be entirely at the discretion of the Executive Director who will take into account administrative expenses as well as the cause of the withdrawal before deciding upon the level of refund, if any, to be made.
- 6.2.4 All Managers should ensure that they are fully familiar with these Regulations and the tournament handicap conditions for the particular tournament and events they are managing.
 - 6.2.5 The Managers shall ensure that standard or modified lawns are available, laid out and equipped in accordance with the Laws (Rules), and shall also provide balls identical in type and manufacture to those listed in the tournament advertisement.
 - 6.2.6 At the beginning of the tournament the Manager shall inform the players which method of play is being used in each event and any procedures that will be used to break ties. They will record this information in the Commentary section of Croquetscores.com (see Section 12.7). This facility can also be used to advise competitors as to what method will be used to break ties and any other information specific to the event.
 - 6.2.7 Before play commences in the tournament, the Manager shall check that players' handicaps are accurately recorded on tournament records.
 - 6.2.8 Finishing dates shall be strictly adhered to. Unless extreme weather or other unforeseen emergency intervenes, each event of a tournament shall finish on, and not before, the advertised date.
 - 6.2.9 The Manager or nominee has the power to refuse any entry and, after due consultation, the right of deciding any question which may arise regarding such refusal but must give on request the reason(s) to the person refused.
 - 6.2.10 For Council tournaments, the Executive Director shall forward all instructions and all the entry forms via electronic means to the Manager as soon as possible after the closing date.
 - 6.2.11 The Manager shall supervise the draw or nominate another to do so, subject to any requirements specified for the particular event(s).
 - 6.2.12 In Official Tournaments, the Manager shall decide the order of play, and for Council tournaments shall implement any instructions received from the Tournament Committee Convenor or designee. The Tournament Committee Convenor and/or designee should hold a meeting with the manager to discuss all aspects of the tournament as soon as possible after the closing date.
 - 6.2.13 In events restricted to specified handicap ranges the Manager shall draw the players in their appropriate event as entered on their application forms,

except where a handicap change that occurred between preparing the entry and the closing date is notified.

- 6.2.14 The TM should communicate with all players at least 4 days prior to the start of the first event to inform them of formats, timings and any other useful information such as social events/lunches etc.

7. During the Tournament

- 7.1 The Manager shall allot lawns to the players, declare any lawns unfit for play, and shall have the discretion to prohibit any play other than tournament play on an area adjacent to a lawn where a match is being played. If play in any event is unavoidably delayed, e.g. by flooding of the lawns, the Tournament Management Committee (or the Manager if delegated that authority by the Tournament Management Committee) may change the nature of that event and any subsequent events in the tournament as necessary including reducing the duration of games.
- 7.2 When considered absolutely necessary, the Manager may direct that any game shall be played elsewhere than advertised, and at any time. However, play should be limited to hours where there is a reasonable amount of daylight, unless arrangements have been made for artificial lighting.
- 7.3 Each game shall with the following exceptions be played without pause and on the same lawn unless circumstances make it necessary to do otherwise. However, play may be interrupted, and clocks may be stopped:
- 7.3.1 in any case of emergency with the permission of a tournament official;
 - 7.3.2 in any situation that is not part of the game but is likely to prevent play for more than approximately one minute, e.g., the adjudication of a claim for a wiring lift in a double-banked game on the same lawn.
 - 7.3.3 in the event of a lunch or tea-break with the authority of the Manager, or of the game being pegged down for later completion.
- 7.4 No game, once started, may be moved to another lawn for other than climatic reasons. Games within a match may be moved.
- 7.5 The Manager may replace a player who withdraws during the playing of an event by a player who had not entered the event. The Manager may choose to allow the replacement player to be a competitor or a non-competitor at the Manager's discretion, except that in the case of events that are a part of the New Zealand Championships, the CNZ National Golf Croquet Tournament, the Arthur Ross Memorial Event or the Don Reyland Stars where a replacement player may not be a competitor. For a replacement player to be allowed, they should be able to complete the full playing schedule of the withdrawee.
- 7.6 Official Tournaments shall be played on full-sized lawns, if these are available.
- 7.7 Only balls which have been approved by CNZ shall be used in all Official Tournaments.
- 7.8 Double banking may be used if required.
- 7.9 Peeling turns involving triple peels or greater are to be recorded.

8. Tournament Programme

- 8.1 The Manager shall decide for each day the starting and finishing times giving due regard to the need to take full advantage of the prevailing daylight. If failing daylight is likely to affect a game the players should be informed of it before starting play and advised of alternative arrangements. Managers may extend play

into evenings whenever desirable to assist in completing the tournament within the time set.

- 8.2 The Manager shall announce at the start of each tournament the amount of time players will have before the first game each day to hit up on their allocated lawns and details of what warm-ups will be available for players with first game byes. Such warm-ups are to be completed before the scheduled starting time. The Manager at his discretion may allow hit ups before the start of any other game.
- 8.3 No game shall fail to start, or fail to be completed because of wet weather, except with the Manager's permission. The manager should regard players welfare as of paramount importance.

Note: The initials AC and GC shall be taken to read Association Croquet and Golf Croquet as appropriate in the following regulations.

- 8.4 The Manager may alter the tournament programme, if necessary, by:
- 8.4.1 imposing time limits in accordance with Regulations 9.1 and 9.2;
 - 8.4.2 shortening games in accordance with Part 3D of the AC Laws;
 - 8.4.3 deciding that the final of an event in which games have been shortened or limited, shall be played as a full game, with the right to override Regulation 9.1 to allow enough time to play a full game to completion if necessary.
 - 8.4.4 introducing a two-life variation as prescribed in Regulations 28.2.2, 28.2.3 and 28.2.4;
 - 8.4.5 allowing extra time for double banking;
 - 8.4.6 sanctioning other changes, as requested by the Tournament Management Committee, provided these do not contravene the Laws, Rules or these Regulations.
- 8.5 The Manager may adjourn an unfinished game, [AC: provided no ball is in a critical position as defined by Law 6(d). If this involves pegging down at a point at which any of the provisions of Law 36 will come into operation in the subsequent turn, it shall be the Manager's duty, on resumption of play to remind the striker of such provision.]
- 8.6 In the case of a pegged-down game, the Manager shall take all reasonable care to ensure that the balls and clips are replaced correctly before the game is resumed. Should the players elect to replace the balls and clips themselves, they become responsible for each such replacement and for any error that may later be brought to light regarding it.

9. Time Limits

- 9.1 The Manager may impose a time limit
- 9.1.1 on all games in an event provided that such a time limit is advertised in advance or announced at the tournament before the start of the event, in which case subject to Regulation 8.4 it may not be removed; or
 - 9.1.2 on each game in any round in an event.
 - 9.1.3 For multi-game matches, any time used after time is called in the game is not subtracted from the minimum time limits advised for any of the remaining games.
 - 9.1.4 [AC: The limit may not be less than two and a half (2½) hours or two (2) hours for weekend tournaments, or shortened games under Part 3D of the AC Laws:] GC: The limit may not be less than 50 minutes.

- 9.2 If no time limit has been imposed under Regulation 9.1 above, the Manager, if of the opinion that the length of the game is impeding the progress of the tournament, may impose a time limit in AC of one (1) hour on any game that has been in progress for at least two (2) hours (or one and a half (1½)) hours in a weekend tournament) and in GC of a further 20 minutes on any game that has been in progress for at least one hour.
- 9.3 AC: Subject to Law 53(g)(3) when a time limit has been imposed on a game
- 9.3.1 The players should arrange for an independent person or failing that one of themselves to be responsible for announcing audibly that the time limit has been reached.
- 9.3.2 Play then continues for an extension period in which the striker completes his turn and the adversary plays one subsequent turn. For the sole purpose of determining whether the striker's turn ends before or after time is called, it is deemed that his turn ends and the adversary's turn begins as soon as the striker, in the last stroke of his turn:
- strikes the striker's ball;
 - plays an air-shot;
 - commits a fault;
 - plays the stroke by declaring that he will leave his ball where it lies, which in this case he may only do after any balls moved by the previous strokes have come to rest and any balls in hand have been placed in lawful positions.
- 9.3.3 The side that has scored the greater number of points at the end of the extension period is the winner. If each side has scored the same number of points, play continues and the side for which the next point is scored is the winner.
- 9.3.4 No half-bisque or bisque may be played during the extension period or immediately thereafter by the player in play when the extension period ends. If play continues after the end of the extension period under Regulation 9.3.3 above any remaining half-bisque or bisques may be played. For the purpose of this regulation, a half bisque or bisque is played when the first stroke of that turn is played. Accordingly, if a player indicates that he intends to play a half-bisque, but does not play its first stroke before time is called, the half-bisque or bisque is deemed not to have been played and his opponent's turn is deemed to have begun before time was called.
- 9.3.5 Tied games are not permissible.
- 9.4 GC:
- 9.4.1 Games in progress may be shortened only by imposing a time limit as above. It is not permissible to change the number of points being competed for.
- 9.4.2 Tied games are not permissible.

10. In Relation to Players

- 10.1 A dispensation of 24 hours is granted to a competitor when travelling from one Council Tournament to another Council Tournament. Association Finals of the Arthur Ross Memorial Event, Don Reyland Stars and the CNZ Silver Badge competitions are Council Tournaments. For the purpose of this regulation the timing of dispensation commences when the competitor ceases playing.

- 10.2 Any objection made to a competitor's qualification must be in writing, signed by another player in the event and handed to the Manager before the competitor's first game in the event has commenced. The Tournament Management Committee shall decide on each such objection and report their decision to the Executive Director.
- 10.3 If any player has a grievance that cannot be settled by the Tournament Manager, the matter is to be settled by the Tournament Management Committee.
- 10.4 Players must report to the Manager each day on arrival at the grounds and must get the Manager's permission to leave the grounds if they wish to depart before the end of play for the day.
- 10.5 The Manager shall decide about any unsanctioned absence and may scratch or disqualify the player(s) in accordance with Regulation 17.3 and report such action to the Executive Director.
- 10.6 CNZ Trophies must be returned to the ED, in a clean condition, no later than 3 months prior to when the event is due to be competed. Postage is the responsibility of the trophy holder, but engraving will be paid for by CNZ.

11. After the Tournament

- 11.1 As soon as possible after all Council Tournaments the Manager shall:
 - 11.1.1 send a tournament report to the Executive Director using the form provided.

This report must include any changes made to the tournament programme in accordance with Regulation 8.4;
 - 11.1.2 update the CNZ Database with any handicap changes and send results to Executive Director if Croquetscores.com has not been used.
 - 11.1.3 send a report to the Executive Director on any scratching or disqualification under Regulation 17.3, or any withdrawal under Regulation 15.
 - 11.1.4 ensure all results are entered correctly into Croquetscores.com and the rankings file sent for inclusion in the rankings where applicable.

12. Miscellaneous

- 12.1 Balls, hoops and other court equipment used for Council Tournaments will normally be supplied by the host association or club.
- 12.2 Clubs are responsible for the cost of lawn cutting. If they believe that significant additional expense is required to meet the lawn speed requirements, they may apply to the Tournament Committee Convenor for additional financial support.
- 12.3 The value of the prizes in Council Tournaments will depend on the funds available. No prize will be awarded unless four (4) or more entries are received. No second prize will be awarded in an event unless there are at least six (6) entries.
- 12.4 If there is a tie at the end of an event the prize money will be divided equally between those players.
- 12.5 The Manager of an Association Croquet event, or tournament, should ensure that each player is provided an adequate number of potential games for the entry fee and cost of travel and accommodation. For an event or tournament advertised to take place over two (2) days this means at least five (5) potential game for each player; over three (3) days at least eight (8) potential games; over four (4) days at

least 11 potential games; and, over five (5) or more days at least 14 potential games.

12.6 The Manager of a Golf Croquet event or tournament should ensure that all players have at least five (5) potential games for each advertised day of the event to ensure an adequate number of games for the entry fee and cost of travel and accommodation.

12.7 Croquetscores.com

Managers for CNZ events must use Croquetscores.com and its use is strongly encouraged for all other events. This website allows players, friends, family and all interested parties from around the world to access tournament results in one location. At the end of level play events, the website provides a facility that generates a file that can be sent for Ranking purposes. It is free for all NZ Managers to use.

Part C: Players' Responsibilities

13. Players' Eligibility to Compete

13.1 A player's eligibility to compete in Official Tournaments is laid down in the CNZ Constitution.

13.2 Players' eligibility for handicap restricted events is determined by their handicaps at the closing date of entries for that event (i.e., at the end of the player's play on that day).

13.3 Players may enter and play in a handicap-restricted event in a tournament where their handicaps are higher than those specified for that event. They may not play in an event where their handicaps are lower than that specified for the event.

13.4 Any croquet player resident in New Zealand who is a member of an affiliated club, and on whose behalf a levy has been paid to CNZ for that year may enter any tournament provided he or she complies with all Handicap Regulations.

13.5 All croquet players who are affiliated members in any country belonging to the WCF have automatic rights in any other WCF member country. (Regulation 14)

14. Reciprocity of Membership

See Appendix 6.

15. Withdrawing from an Event

15.1 Players defaulting the first game in an event which allows the loser to enter a Plate competition shall retire from the whole event.

15.2 If a player withdraws or is scratched before starting a game in any round of a knockout event, the opponent for that game receives a walk-over into the next round.

15.3 Subject to 28.7.7 below, should a competitor in a section-play event default, withdraw or be scratched or disqualified before completing all of his or her games in the section, the procedure laid out in 28.7.9 below shall be applied. Should the winner of a section withdraw before the next stage of the event, the runner-up in the section shall take the winner's place in the next stage, etc.

15.4 A player who withdraws from X or Y in an XY or XYZ event may not enter Y or Z.

- 15.5 If a player decides to withdraw from an event after the event has commenced, that withdrawal is final and cannot be reversed once the Manager has been informed of the player's decision without the Manager's approval.
- 15.6 A player who offers either before or during a game to concede that game may be considered to have scratched or withdrawn from that event.

16. Responsibility for Correct Handicap

- 16.1 Notwithstanding anything in these Regulations which may be deemed to be to the contrary, all players have the sole and final responsibility to play at the correct handicap in any event. If they neglect this responsibility and play at a higher handicap than that to which they are entitled they shall be disqualified from the event.
- 16.2 Players who have not neglected their responsibilities as specified in 16.1 (see also Regulation 4.1.8) and who have been incorrectly entered into an event by the Manager or by the Tournament Committee, so that they are disqualified, are entitled to have their entry fee reimbursed.
- 16.3 It is the duty of all players to record their correct handicap on the entry form. Players should immediately advise the Manager if they have any change to their handicap before a tournament starts. (See also Regulation 13.2)
- 16.4 Before the start of an event players should satisfy themselves, by reference to the Tournament Manager or Handicapper if necessary, about the correctness of their handicaps as indicated on the charts and other documents of the tournament.

17. Liability to be Scratched or Disqualified

- 17.1 A player shall be liable to be disqualified under Regulations 13.3, and 16.1 above.
- 17.2 A player shall also be liable to be disqualified at the discretion of the Tournament Referee or a Referee in Charge of a Game.
- 17.3 At the discretion of the Manager, a player shall be liable to be disqualified for any of the following:
 - 17.3.1 being absent or otherwise unable to play when called upon or failing to comply with any reasonable direction of the Manager, Referees or the TMC.
 - 17.3.1.1 Nevertheless, a player whose unavailability is expected to be temporary may appeal to the Tournament Committee against being required to play. The Tournament Committee may agree that the player should not be scratched if available to play again soon enough to ensure that all games in the event can still be reasonably completed within the scheduled period;
 - 17.3.2 changing a set or part of a set of balls during a match or at any other time during the event without first having obtained the Manager's permission;
 - 17.3.3 practicing on the lawn before or during the hours of play other than in accordance with Regulation 8.2;
 - 17.3.4 failing to comply with a request from the Manager either to remedy a breach of clothing standards, or to wear flat-soled shoes;
 - 17.3.5 misconduct.
- 17.4 In all cases of disqualification, players shall forfeit any entrance fees which they have paid and shall return any prizes that may have been awarded to them.

- 17.5 In all cases of disqualification there is a right of Appeal to the Tournament Management Committee. The official whose ruling is being appealed should not hear the appeal but should be replaced by a Deputy or if none is available by an independent knowledgeable person, who may be an experienced player in the tournament. A written report on all Appeals and their outcomes should be sent to the Executive Director within 48 hours of the Appeal hearing.

Part D: Referees and Umpires

Duties of Referees and Umpires for Association and Golf Croquet

NOTE The initials AC and GC shall be taken to read Association Croquet or Golf Croquet as appropriate in the following Regulations. For GC these regulations shall be read in conjunction with Rule 15 on Refereeing in the Rules of GC. It is not considered that these regulations in any way contradict the requirements of Rule 15.

18. Definitions

18.1 Authorised Referee: A person appointed or permitted under these regulations to assist players by making decisions on laws and facts. An authorised referee can be performing one of several roles:

18.1.1 A **referee on request**, who generally may act only at the invitation of a player. Referees on request are said to be **inactive** when first authorised and become **active** when they respond to a request by a player to exercise a power or a duty or, exceptionally, intervene in a game. They become **inactive** again when on quitting the court believing that those duties have been discharged.

18.1.2 A **supervising referee**, who may act on his/her own initiative and thus is always active for games he/she is supervising. A supervising referee who looks after only one game is also called a **referee in charge**.

18.2 Qualified Referee: A person on an official list of referees, but not necessarily authorised for the tournament.

18.3 Tournament Referee: The official with responsibility for nominating and allocating authorised referees, and hearing appeals. The tournament referee is also an authorised referee.

19. Powers and Duties of an Active Referee

The following powers and duties apply to both supervising referees and referees on request while active, subject to the restrictions in Section 20 on using certain information.

19.1 General Powers and Duties

19.1.1 An active referee has power to decide all questions of fact and law. However, if a referee is asked to rule on a matter for which he/she is insufficiently qualified, he/she should seek advice from or refer it to an authorised referee who is able to deal with the matter.

19.1.2 An active referee must try to ensure that the match is played in accordance with the Laws/Rules of the game and conditions for the event.

19.2 State of the Game

- 19.2.1 An active referee has the power to ask the players for information on the state of the game and must do so when he/she requires it to make a decision but should otherwise avoid questions which might suggest a line of play. The players are obliged to answer to the best of their knowledge.
- 19.2.2 If an active referee has reason to think that there is any disagreement about the state of the game, he/she must investigate and settle the matter before play continues. This applies especially to a referee who is put in charge of a game that is already in progress.
- 19.2.3 A referee must ask about any apparent discrepancy between the position of a clip and the course of play that they notice while they are active. [AC: This is subject to Law 23(b).]

19.3 Ruling on a Past Incident that is in Dispute

The following regulations apply if an authorised referee is asked to rule on an incident that has already occurred:

- 19.3.1 The referee must tell the players anything he/she has seen that may affect his/her decision. He/she must hear what both sides have to say and may question them. The referee has the discretion to hear other witnesses. The referee will then give a decision to the best of his/her ability.
- 19.3.2 The referee may declare a fault only on the basis of his/her own observations, the evidence of the striker, or, at his/her discretion, the evidence of well-placed witnesses who have sufficient understanding of the laws/rules. He/she may not do so solely on the evidence of the adversary.
- 19.3.3 As a last resort the referee may give a compromise decision. This may involve arbitrary adjustment of the positions of the clips and balls, the number of [AC: bisques] [GC: extra turns] outstanding or the amount of time remaining and the order of play or even restarting the game.

19.4 Forestalling

An active referee who observes or suspects that an error or interference is about to occur must forestall subject to the conditions that apply to the adversary [AC: under Law 23 – he must not forestall while Law 23(b) applies]. [GC: they must forestall play if they observe that a wrong ball is about to be played but must not forestall play if a player is about to run a hoop out of order.]

19.5 Before Watching a Stroke

If about to watch a questionable stroke, an active referee has the power to:

- 19.5.1 ask the player what stroke the player intends to play. The player must provide the referee with this information.
- 19.5.2 choose the position from where to watch the stroke.
- 19.5.3 ask another authorised referee to watch the stroke from a different position and tell the referee what he observes.
- 19.5.4 tell the striker when the striker may play the stroke. If the striker plays before the referee is ready, the referee may order the stroke to be re-played.

19.6 Referee Giving Information to Players

A referee may give information to a player subject to the following regulations:

- 19.6.1 If asked about the state of the game at any time, an active referee should to the best of his/her ability inform a player [AC: subject to 19.7 below].

- 19.6.2 An active referee must state the law on any matter if asked by a player and may volunteer it at the referee's discretion.
- 19.6.3 A referee may explain the reasons for a ruling at the referee's discretion and must do his/her best to explain the reasons if a player asks.
- 19.6.4 A referee may not otherwise give information or advice to a player. [AC: a referee must not state whether a ball has been moved or shaken when a wiring lift may ensue unless asked by a player or unless a fault has occurred.]

19.7 [AC: Testing for a Wired Ball]

Referees are reminded of the following laws:

- 19.7.1 A decision whether one ball is wired from another may not be given unless the striker is claiming a wiring lift. The referee must confirm that the claimant has not played a stroke in this turn and that the adversary is responsible for the position of the relevant ball. (Law 13(e)(1))
- 19.7.2 When judging whether one ball is wired from another, the benefit of any doubt is given to the claimant. (Law 13(e)(2))

19.8 Adjusting Court Settings

An active referee may arrange for the settings of the court to be adjusted or for special damage to be repaired, where the laws/rules permit it. In doing so, the referee must:

- 19.8.1 consider the effect on any other game on the court.
- 19.8.2 [AC: act consistently with Law 2(b)(5) (which forbids some types of adjustments), and Laws 3(a)(3) and 3(b)(3) (which place restrictions on adjusting a hoop or the peg).]

19.9 Entering the Court

A referee should go onto the court only when necessary and should be mindful of any double banked game.

20 Powers of an Inactive Referee

An inactive referee may intervene in a game on his/her own initiative only in the following cases:

- 20.1 to ensure that play is lawfully continued after an error or interference is claimed or admitted, but only if the players appear unable to deal with the issue themselves and no referee is active. If one is, and the inactive referee has relevant evidence, he/she may offer him/herself as a witness.
- 20.2 on hearing a player give erroneous information on the Laws/Rules to the adversary.
- 20.3 [AC: if a peg out is claimed in breach of Law 38.]
- 20.4 [GC: if they are personally watching the game and are able to forestall play before a wrong ball is played or stop play immediately after a stroke in which a wrong ball has been played or a hoop has been run out of order.]

21 Restrictions on Using Information Obtained Earlier

21.1 The following restrictions apply only to an active referee on request and to a supervising referee who is allocated to a game after it has started. They override the powers and duties specified in Regulation 19.

21.1.1 A referee may not use, or draw attention to, knowledge about the state of the game that he/she acquired whilst inactive.

21.1.2 The same applies to knowledge acquired while the referee was active on a previous occasion, but only if at least one stroke has been played since acquiring the information.

21.2 These restrictions do not apply to knowledge relating to an issue:

21.2.1 to which a player has drawn attention; or

21.2.2 for which the referee has intervened under Regulation 20; or

21.2.3 which would be apparent to a referee who had not previously seen the game.

22 The tournament referee and his duties

22.1 Tournament Referee

The organising body responsible for the tournament must arrange for the tournament referee to be appointed.

22.2 Appointment of Deputy Tournament Referees

The tournament referee must appoint a deputy if he/she becomes unavailable at any time. If play occurs at more than one venue at the same time, the tournament referee must appoint a deputy for each venue where he/she is not present or ensure that appeals can be made by telephone. Such a deputy has the powers and duties of the tournament referee while the latter is absent.

22.3 Appointment of referees

The tournament referee has the power to appoint authorised referees from an official list of referees. If there are not enough qualified referees available, he/she has the power to appoint other suitable persons. These powers are subject to any conditions made by the organising body responsible for the tournament.

22.4 Allocation of Referees

22.4.1 The organising body responsible for the tournament has power to decide whether authorised referees will be supervising or on request.

22.4.2 Subject to any such direction, the tournament referee may allocate him/herself or other authorised referees to supervise or be available to act on request for one or more games or courts.

22.4.3 Irrespective of any such direction, the tournament referee has the power to allocate him/herself or another authorised referee as a referee in charge of a game.

22.4.4 The tournament referee must ensure that the players are told of any referees allocated to their game or court and whether they are supervising or on request.

22.4.5 If no referee has been allocated to a game, any authorised referee may act on request for it.

22.5 Checking Courts and Equipment

The Tournament Referee must ensure that the courts and equipment are checked for conformity with the laws, regulations and advertised conditions. Hoop settings must be checked at the start of each day and may be checked between games.

23 Appeals

23.1 Grounds for Appeals

Appeals may be made by a player against a decision of a referee only on:

- 23.1.1 questions of law/rule, regulations or tournament conditions; or
- 23.1.2 [AC: rulings under Law 55; or]
- 23.1.3 compromise decisions under Regulation 19.3.3

23.2 Power to Hear an Appeal

The tournament referee or a deputy tournament referee has the sole power to hear and decide appeals, except that if such an official is a party to the appeal, either as a player or referee, someone independent must be appointed to do so.

23.3 Appeals are Final

The decision on an appeal is final for the game.

23.4 Limit of Claims

A player cannot appeal if he/she has played a stroke after the ruling was given, or [GC an opponent has played a stroke]

[AC if the opponent has played two strokes. However, in singles game, if the adversary is absent and performing official duties, the adversary may appeal before the first stroke of his/her next turn.]

23.5 Reporting of Appeals

If a situation that is subject to appeal does not seem to be covered by the laws or commentary, the tournament referee must report the facts and the decision to the appropriate national association for reference to the International Laws Committee and the WCF GC Rules Committee.

24 Players Performing Functions of Referees

24.1 Players who are Qualified Referees

Players who entered the tournament and who are qualified referees may act as referees on request, unless the tournament referee or the organising body responsible for the tournament directs otherwise.

24.2 Other Players

Unless the tournament referee directs otherwise, all players in the event who have played in more than three previous tournaments may decide the following matters, but only if requested by the striker or his/her opponent:

24.2.1 watch a stroke to decide:

- (A) where a ball crosses the boundary.
- (B) [AC: whether a ball hits the peg or another ball.]
- (C) [AC: whether a ball is moved or shaken, but only if specifically asked.]

24.2.2 decide whether a ball:

- (A) is on or off the court.
- (B) breaks a plane of a hoop.

25 Other Regulations

- 25.1 The presence of a referee does not relieve a player in a game of the duty to draw attention to an irregularity that the player thinks the referee may have overlooked.
- 25.2 [AC: The organising body of a tournament may modify these regulations in accordance with Law 54.]
- 25.3 Only an authorised referee may intervene in a game. However, any qualified referee may report a problem to the tournament referee or his/her deputy.

26 Referee Qualifications

- 26.1 In New Zealand there are three classes of referee for Association Croquet known as Umpire, Referee and Senior Referee. To qualify as a referee, candidates will be required to pass a test prepared by CNZ for the purpose. Referees will be required to requalify every 5 years.
- 26.2 Umpires may be called to deal with shot watching, testing wired balls and judging still ball positions as defined in AC Laws 10 to 14, 17 and 19.
- 26.3 Referees may be called on to deal with any aspect of the laws.
- 26.4 Senior Referees are referees with the experience and ability to handle complex situations.
- 26.5 In New Zealand there is one class of Golf Croquet Referee. To qualify as a referee, candidates will be required to pass a test prepared by CNZ for the purpose. Referees will be required to requalify every 5 years.

Part E:

Seeding and Methods of Playing Events

27. Seeding

- 27.1 Seeding is permitted in all Official Tournaments.
- 27.2 All players will be seeded in order determined by their most recent ranking in the World Croquet Federation ranking system. For seeding purposes, any player who is not in the ranking system will be assigned a ranking by the Manager, equal to that the WCF system would initially assign them based on their handicap. In the event of seeding by ranking being required part-way through an event, the Manager may use the latest available rankings or, if experienced in the ranking system, use best endeavours to provide an accurate ranking order taking into account very recent results. Players will be informed before the start of the tournament which method will be used.
- 27.3 When an event is played in sections, the “striping” method of assigning players to sections will be used to achieve comparable playing strengths in each of the sections. To illustrate the “striping” method, when there are 8 sections, the first 8 seeds are assigned in order to sections 1 to 8; the next 8 seeds are assigned in order to sections 8 to 1, and so on. In addition to avoid, so far as is possible, imbalances between sections in the numbers of players from the same club, having close relatives in the same section. The numbers of competitors in each section should be as even as possible. Using the strict striping method applies to top events. Managers have the discretion to split blocks because of relationships for most events.

28. Methods of Playing Events

One of the following systems of play shall be adopted for each scheduled event in all Official Tournaments unless permission for a different system or variation has previously been obtained in accordance with Regulation 3.1.

28.1 Single Life Knockout

The draw is compiled by means of the following rules:

- 28.1.1 In a seeded draw, the seeds will be placed in the following order: 1, 16, 9, 8, 5, 12, 13, 4, 3, 14, 11, 6, 7, 10, 15, 2. Fewer seeds may be used as required, but the order of those used will be maintained. Seeds 1 and 2 must be in separate halves of the draw. 1 to 4 in separate quarters, 1 to 8 in separate eighths, and 1 to 16 in separate sixteenths. The byes are then allocated as per Regulation 27.1.4. Consecutive seeds can be deemed to be equal and drawn by lot into their respective positions.
- 28.1.2 Determine the total number of entries received and subtract this number from the next higher power of 2 (i.e. 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256). This gives the number of byes.
- 28.1.3 If seeding is to be used, place the seeds in the draw in accordance with 28.1.1 above
- 28.1.4 Distribute the byes in the first round of the draw sheet as follows:
- A. If the number of byes is odd, one more bye is placed in the bottom than the top; or
 - B. If the number of byes is a multiple of 4 (i.e. 4, 8, 12, 16, etc) half are placed at the top and half at the bottom; or
 - C. In all other cases (2, 6, 10, 14, etc), either (at the choice of the manager, but consistently for an entire draw):
 - i. half are placed at the top and half at the bottom; or
 - ii. two more byes are placed in the bottom half than the top
 - D. Within each half the byes are to be distributed between the two quarters according to the same principle; similarly, within each quarter between the two eighths, etc. When a bye appears to need to be placed in a position already occupied (by a seed), the bye is instead placed as if drawn against that seed.
 - E. Byes can be omitted from a published draw sheet, with those players who are subsequently drawn against them promoted to the second round. This is a presentational change which does not affect the actual draw.
- Note: For the purpose of speed, Managers may be instructed by the Tournament Committee to use alternative methods of distributing the byes.
- 28.1.5 The names of unseeded players are then drawn at random and entered into vacant positions on the draw sheet in the order in which they are drawn, starting at the top.
- 28.1.6 If a bona fide entry is omitted, the name of the player is inserted on the draw sheet in the position an additional name would occupy if the number of entries were one greater, and any consequential adjustment is made. If there is more than one omission or more than one possible position the matter is decided by lot. Alternatively, if there will be minimal disruption and the player omitted would otherwise be seeded, the Manager may decide to create a new draw.
- 28.1.7 If an entry is included in error, it is struck out and the draw remains valid. If the event has not yet started and it is practical to do so, the manager may instead decide to re-do the draw.

28.1.8 Byes shall be entered into Croquetscores.com as “Bye”. This ensures that they are correctly dealt with by Croquetscores.com.

28.2 The Two-Life System

28.2.1 For the first life, called the Draw, the competitors are drawn on the knockout method and their names written down on a competition sheet of the correct size. These names are then numbered from 1 upwards, starting from the top of the sheet. (For example, with 21 entries, the knockout method produces 5 byes at the top, 5 first-round matches and 6 byes at the bottom. The competitors at the top receiving byes would be given numbers 1 to 5, the competitors in the first-round matches numbers 6 to 15, and the competitors at the bottom receiving byes numbers 16 to 21.)

Bagnall-Wild System**TABLE OF BYES**

Byes shall be allotted in accordance with the following table:

Number of Competitors			Number of byes	Number of byes at top	Matches	Number of byes at bottom
5	3	short of	8	3	1	2
6	2	"	8	2	2	1
7	1	"	8	1	3	1
8	—	"	8	—	4	—
9	7	short of	16	7	3	4
10	6	"	16	6	3	3
11	5	"	16	5	2	3
12	4	"	16	4	2	4
13	3	"	16	3	1	5
14	2	"	16	2	1	6
15	1	"	16	1	—	7
16	—	"	16	—	—	8
17	15	short of	32	15	7	1
18	14	"	32	14	7	2
19	13	"	32	13	6	3
20	12	"	32	12	6	4
21	11	"	32	11	5	5
22	10	"	32	10	5	6
23	9	"	32	9	4	7
24	8	"	32	8	4	8
25	7	"	32	7	3	9
26	6	"	32	6	3	10
27	5	"	32	5	2	11
28	4	"	32	4	2	12
29	3	"	32	3	1	13
30	2	"	32	2	1	14
31	1	"	32	1	—	15
32	—	"	32	—	—	16
33	31	short of	64	31	15	1
34	30	"	64	30	15	2
35	29	"	64	29	14	3
36	28	"	64	28	14	4
37	27	"	64	27	13	5
38	26	"	64	26	13	6
39	25	"	64	25	12	7
40	24	"	64	24	12	8
41	23	"	64	23	11	9
42	22	"	64	22	11	10
43	21	"	64	21	10	11
44	20	"	64	20	10	12
45	19	"	64	19	9	13
46	18	"	64	18	9	14
47	17	"	64	17	8	15
48	16	"	64	16	8	16
49	15	"	64	15	7	17
50	14	"	64	14	7	18
51	13	"	64	13	6	19
52	12	"	64	12	6	20
53	11	"	64	11	5	21
54	10	"	64	10	5	22
55	9	"	64	9	4	23
56	8	"	64	8	4	24
57	7	"	64	7	3	25
58	6	"	64	6	3	26
59	5	"	64	5	2	27

28.2.2 One of the following series of numbers, according to the number of entries, is then written down in full in the sequence given below on a second competition sheet, called the Process, which must be the same size as the Draw sheet, starting from the top of the sheet –

1 to 4 entries

1:3:2:4.

5 to 8 entries

1:5:3:7:2:6:4:8.

9 to 16 entries

1:9:5:13:3:11:7:15:2:10:6:14:4:12:8:16.

17 to 32 entries

1:17:9:25:5:21:13:29:3:19:11:27:7:23:15:31:

2:18:10:26:6:22:14:30:4:20:12:28:8:24:16:32.

33 to 64 entries

1:33:17:49:9:41:25:57:5:37:21:53:13:45:29:61:3:35:19:51:11:43:27:59:7:3

9:23:55:15:47:31:63: 2:34:18:50:10:42:26:58:6:38:22:54:14:46:30:62:

4:36:20:52:12:44:28:60:8:40:24:56:16:48:32:64.

28.2.3 The names of the competitors on the Draw sheet are written down against their corresponding numbers on the Process sheet, a blank being left against numbers which have no corresponding names (e.g. with 21 entries, a blank would be left against numbers 22 to 32). Competitors bracketed with a blank thus receive byes into the second round, and it should be noted that, unlike the knockout method, this system may produce byes and matches interspersed throughout the sheet. The system also ensures that competitors who met in the first and second rounds of the Draw cannot meet in the Process before the final and semi-final rounds respectively.

28.2.4 The matches on the two sheets are played in the ordinary way, the winner of the Draw playing an extra match against the winner of the Process to determine the winner of the first prize. If the same competitor wins both the Draw and the Process, that person wins the first prize without further play, and the two unsuccessful finalists play an extra match to determine the winner of the second prize. Further duplications which may arise are dealt with in a similar manner.

28.3 Two-Life Variations

These variations reduce the concluding stages of a two-life event to a single life.

28.3.1 **Variation A.** This is introduced when both lives have reached the semi-final stage and there are fewer than eight players involved. The draw is compiled on a draw sheet containing positions numbered from 1 to 8.

7 players: the player in both lives is placed in position 1 and receives a bye; position 2 is blank and the other players are drawn by lot to fill positions 3 to 8.

6 players: the two players in both lives are drawn by lot into positions 1 and 8 and receive byes; positions 2 and 7 are blank and the other players are drawn by lot to fill positions 3 to 6.

5 players: the three players in both lives are drawn by lot to fill positions 1, 3 and 8 and receive byes; positions 2, 4 and 7 are blank and the other two players are placed in positions 5 and 6.

4 players: all players are drawn by lot.

28.3.2 **Variation B.** This is introduced when both lives have reached the final stage and there are fewer than four players involved.

3 players: the player in both lives plays the winner of a game between the other two players.

2 players: they play each other once.

CNZ recommends that Variation B should not be used unless vital to completing an event since it removes a life from the unbeaten player.

28.4 The Automatic Two-Life System

28.4.1 All competitors initially have two lives. The names of the competitors are drawn at random one by one and written down, in the order drawn, on the left-hand side of the competition sheet starting from the top of the sheet. A few spaces are left below the last name drawn and then a horizontal line is drawn across the sheet. (The sheet must be large enough to list half of the players again below the line.)

28.4.2 At all stages of the competition, those competitors who still have two lives are listed above the line, while those who have one life are listed below the line. Those who have lost both lives are eliminated from the competition. The competition continues until all competitors except one have lost both of their lives. That competitor, who may have either two lives or one life remaining, is the winner. The last competitor to be eliminated is the runner-up.

28.4.3 In each round of the competition, players are paired successively starting from the bottom of the competition sheet, except that, if the number of competitors in the round is odd, a bye must be allocated according to 28.4.4 below before the pairings are determined.

28.4.4 If there is an odd number of players in a round, a bye is allocated to the highest placed player in the round who has not already received a bye. If all of the players remaining in the competition have received a bye, any further byes are allocated to the players in rotation in the same order as before.

28.4.5 To make up the second round, the first-round winners are listed above the line in the same order as they occurred in the first round. A player who received a bye is placed in the second round at the bottom of the list of players with two lives. The first-round losers are listed below the line in the same order as they occurred in the first round.

28.4.6 To make up each subsequent round, the winning two-lifers are listed in the same order as they occurred in the preceding round. The winning one-lifers are placed below the line in the same order as they occurred in the preceding round. Below them are placed the losing two-lifers, who also appear in the same order as in the preceding round. The losing one-lifers are eliminated from the competition. Any player who received a bye in the previous round is placed at the bottom of the list in the appropriate life. Pairings are then determined as in 28.4.3 above.

28.4.7 If the competition reduces to two players, one having two lives and the other only one, the game is played as a final. In the event of the one-lifer winning, a further final is played.

28.5 Full Knockout Play

Competitors are drawn using a normal knockout draw. It is best to use a seeded

draw to allocate places in the first round. Everyone plays in each round (except as byes occur). Winners play winners and losers play losers in each subsequent round, finishing with the players ranked first (having won all games) to last (having won none). This is a particularly effective method to use for post section play where section play has helped to establish seedings and where time is limited. Information about a Full Knockout draw and a seeded Knockout draw can be found in the CNZ "Managing a Croquet Tournament" manual.

28.6 The XY and XYZ Systems

28.6.1 The X Draw. The competitors are drawn on the Bagnall-Wild method.

28.6.2 The Y Draw. All competitors who lose their first match in X enter the Y automatically. Their names are written down on the Y competition card in the same order as they were drawn in X. Care must be taken to fix the correct number of byes and matches; if there is an uneven number of byes in X the number of competitors in Y may vary.

28.6.3 The Z Draw (if played). All competitors who lose their second match in X or their first match in Y enter the Z automatically. The Z is redrawn, once the number of qualifiers is known, according to the Bagnall-Wild method.

28.6.4 A competitor drawing a bye is not deemed to have won a match. In events where X, Y and Z are all played, a competitor who walks-over is deemed to have won a match. But if only X and Y are played, a competitor who walks-over is not deemed to have played a match.

28.7 Section Play

28.7.1 The competitors are drawn into the required number of sections.

28.7.2 During section play, each competitor in a particular section is given the opportunity to play every other competitor in that section.

28.7.3 Unless specifically stated otherwise, each match consists of a single game. Multi-game matches are dealt with in clause 28.7.9 below.

28.7.4 The section winner is the player who scores the largest number of wins. Should two or more competitors tie for first place, the winner of the section is found by either the Play-off method or by the Net-point method. The method to be used for tie breaking should be advised in an advertisement produced for the tournament and announced at the start of the tournament.

28.7.4.1 In the Play-off method, the winner among the tied players is found by a play-off arranged on the Knockout method.

28.7.4.2 In the Net-point method the winner is the player in the tie who has scored the largest net points total. The net points total for each player is the number of points scored less the number of points conceded. If there is a tie on wins and net points totals

- between two players, the winner is the winner of the game between them; or
- between more than two players, the winner is the winner of the most games in the games between the players in the tie. If there is still a tie, the winner is found by means of a play-off.

28.7.5 Subject to the provisions of 28.7.6 and 28.7.7, section winners shall play in a final draw arranged on the Knockout method to determine the event winner and runner-up. Play-off matches may be played as multiple games if the event schedule permits.

- 28.7.6 Section play may be used as the qualifying stage of an event, to be followed by further stages played according to sub-sections 28.1, 28.2, 28.5 and 28.6 of this Regulation. For such competitions, the Tournament Committee will determine the number of competitors who will qualify for the next stage from each section once the number of entries is known. The competitors shall be advised accordingly at the beginning of the competition.
- 28.7.7 Should any two competitors agree not to play their match they must request the Manager to excuse them. The Manager may agree to the request, provided the result of that match cannot alter the finding of the section winner or runner-up or otherwise affect who qualifies or wins a prize in any way. In such a case, the records of wins and losses of these competitors are not deleted from the chart.
- 28.7.8 Multi-game matches:
- The section winner is the player with the greatest number of match wins. The exception to this is in the case of a "best of two" section, in which case the winner is the winner of the most games. Should two or more competitors tie for first place and a playoff is not used, then
 - The winner is the player with the highest number of net games,
 - In the event of the two players tied in both match and net games, the winner is the player who won the match between the tied players.
 - In the event of a three-player tie in both matches and net games, if one of the players has defeated the other two, then they are the winner. Alternatively, if a player in the three-way tie has lost to both the other two, the winner is the winner of the match between those two.
 - If three or more players are still tied, then the player with the highest net points score is the winner.
 - If players are still tied, then the title is shared.
- 28.7.9 General treatment of incomplete sections:
The validity of the format depends on all the games being completed and on players making the same effort to win in each of their games: Nevertheless, there may be circumstances which prevent all the games scheduled being completed. (A) and (B) below describe how to deal with this, for single- and multiple-life sections respectively. A single-life section is one in which each player is scheduled to meet each of the others once only; a multiple-life section is one in which each player is scheduled to meet each of the others two or more times.
- (A) Incomplete single-life sections:
- (1) Any player whose final placing under 28.7.4 above, had the section been completed, could be predicted to be the same whatever the outcome of the uncompleted games shall be given that placing.
 - (2) Any player for whom results are available for fewer than half of the largest number of games completed by any player in the section, or who has failed to win a game in the section, shall be treated as having withdrawn from the section and the results of any games he/she has played in it shall be ignored for the purpose of deciding the remaining placings.

- (3) Having applied (2) above, if results are available for all the games between the remaining players, then 28.7.4 above is applied to determine the remaining placings not established under (1), as though the section had contained only those players.
 - (4) Otherwise, the remaining placings for the section are determined by a method of pairwise comparison, under which matchpoints are awarded to each player as follows, and are used to construct a matchpoint table, analogous to the Section Play results table.
 - (a) For each pair of players in the section the following comparison is performed:
 - i. subject to (b) below, in comparing the available results of two players, only the results of the game played between them, and of their games against other players whom they both have played, shall be considered;
 - ii. if the results considered give both players equal numbers of wins, they are each awarded one matchpoint; otherwise, the player with the greater number of wins is awarded two matchpoints and the other player none.
 - (b) If (other than for reasons beyond his control) a player has failed to start one or more games, he shall be deemed to have played and lost them by the maximum margin, and all his matchpoints (but not those of his opponents) shall be recalculated on that basis.
 - (c) The players are placed in descending order of matchpoints awarded.
 - (d) Where two or more players are tied on an equal number of matchpoints, and the tie must be resolved for the purpose of awarding prize(s), a play-off between players in different sections, or qualification for another event, then Regulation 28.7.9(C) applies.
 - (e) Appendix 8 provides a worked example of the application of matchpoints, for further clarification.
- (B) Incomplete multiple-life sections:
The games played in a section are divided into series, such that the first game to be started between any two players belongs to the first series, the second game between the same two players to the second series and so on.
- (1) Any series for which results are available for fewer than half of the games scheduled in it shall be treated as having been abandoned and the results in it shall be ignored for the purpose of deciding the final placings.
 - (2) Having applied (1) above, any player whose final placing under 28.7.4 above, had all the other series been completed, could be predicted to be the same whatever the outcome of the uncompleted games shall be given that placing.
 - (3) Having applied (1) and (2) above, any player for whom results are available for fewer than half of the largest number of

games completed by any player in a series, or who has failed to win a game in a series, shall be treated as having withdrawn from that series and the results of any games played in it shall be ignored for the purpose of deciding the remaining placings.

- (4) Having applied (1), (2) and (3) above, if all the non-abandoned series are complete with respect to the players deemed to have competed in them, then players are placed in descending order of the number of games they have won to determine the remaining placings not established under (3) as though the section had contained only those players and series.
- (5) Otherwise, the procedure defined in 28.7.10(A)(4) above is applied, except that the following clause applies instead of 28.7.10(A)(4)(a).
 - (a) For each pair of players in each of the series the following comparison is performed:
 - i. subject to ii. below, in comparing the available results of two players, only the results of the game played between them, and of their games against other players whom they both have played in that series, shall be considered;
 - ii. if the results considered give both players equal numbers of wins, they are each awarded one matchpoint; otherwise, the player with the greater number of wins is awarded two matchpoints and the other player none.

- (C) Resolving ties on matchpoints:
Where two or more players are tied on an equal number of matchpoints, and the tie must be resolved for the purpose of awarding prize(s), a play-off between players in different sections, or qualification for another event, then:

- (1) If Regulation 28.7.4.1 is in effect, then the players in the tie are placed relative to each other in descending order of the number of games they have won in the games played between them. If necessary, this procedure may be repeated.
- (2) If Regulation 28.7.4.2 is in effect, then the players in the tie are placed in decreasing order of the net points they have scored in the games that were used to determine matchpoints. If there is still a tie, then the players in the tie are placed relative to each other in descending order of the number of games they have won in the games played between them. If necessary, this procedure may be repeated.

28.7.10 Order of play and Lawn Allocations for 8 Player Invitation Events

For Invitation events where an 8-player double round robin format is to be used, the following table shows how to schedule the event. The top seeds can be allocated letters A, B, C and D. The remaining four players can be drawn letters at random.

	Round 1	Round2	Round 3	Round 4	Round 5	Round 6	Round7
Court 1	EH	CA	BF	ED	GA	CH	BA
Court 2	FG	DB	AE	FC	HB	DG	EF
Court 3	BC	GE	DH	GB	EC	AF	GH
Court 4	AD	HF	CG	HA	FD	BE	DC

	Round 8	Round 9	Round 10	Round 11	Round 12	Round 13	Round 14
Court 1	GF	CE	DF	BG	AH	BD	FE
Court 2	CB	HD	GC	FA	EB	AC	HG
Court 3	DA	FB	EA	HC	GD	FH	CD
Court 4	HE	AG	BH	DE	CF	EG	AB

28.8 Super Section Play

- 28.8.1 When entries are such that a single round robin of Section Play would produce too many matches, yet two or more sections followed by knockout finals would produce too few rounds, then Super Section play may be used.
- 28.8.2 For Super Section play the field is divided evenly into two or more sections, in each of which full round robins of play are used to establish placings for the section, using the Net Point (American) method. Then the top two, three, four or more players from each section are entered into the Super Section for the Event Final. Players carry forward into the Super Section their number of wins and net points from the games against the other players from their section who also go into the same Super Section. Results of their other section matches are not carried forward. Players then play in the Super Section the players who have come forward from the other initial sections. Final placings are based on total wins of the results carried forward and the matches played in the Super Section, with ties broken by net points, and then by matches between the players tied.
- 28.8.3 There will normally be one Super Section played to decide the event winner and to establish the top placings. One or more further Super Sections will provide play for all other players, producing consolation winners and placings for the rest of the field. Notes:
- (1) The number going forward to each Super Section will be decided when the draw is made, being determined on the basis of the number of rounds available.
 - (2) Where time permits a full round robin may be played in one or more of the Super Sections. For example, with a field of 26 and time for 18 rounds; two sections of 13 use 13 rounds; then two Super Sections of 10 (5 from each section) would require 5 rounds to decide the event and first consolation winners and place getters; leaving one Super Section of 6 (the bottom 3 in

each section) who could play a full round robin, again using 5 rounds. Lawn availability may also have to be considered.

28.9 Swiss Events

- 28.9.1 Number of Rounds. The number of rounds should normally be at least two greater than the number of rounds required in a single-life knock-out event for the same entry.
- 28.9.2 Determination of Pairings. The following rules are applied in the order in which they appear:
- 28.9.2.1 Positions in the draw for the first round are determined by lot.
- 28.9.2.2 No player may play the same opponent more than once except in the final round as a tie-break.
- 28.9.2.3 After each round all players are grouped in order of their cumulative number of wins. The players within each group are then ordered as in the previous round.
- 28.9.2.4 Pairings for the next round are generated by pairing players as follows:
- the top two players
 - the bottom two players
 - the top two unpaired players
 - the bottom two unpaired players and so on until all players are paired.
- 28.9.2.5 A player who cannot be paired as above is paired instead with the unpaired player whose record is closest to his or her own.
- 28.9.2.6 If any player cannot be paired with an unpaired player, the last pair successfully made should be reallocated and the pairing tried again. If necessary, this process is repeated by reallocating the second last pair successfully made and so on as may be required and pairing continued.
- 28.9.3 Byes
- 28.9.3.1 If the number of players is odd, or becomes odd by a player withdrawing, then, for pairing purposes, an imaginary player named Bye is introduced whose score is permanently zero. If a real player is paired with Bye in any round, that player is deemed to win by the maximum margin. Bye is withdrawn if the number of real players later becomes even.
- 28.9.3.2 No player may be paired with Bye more than once.
- 28.9.4 Tie-Breaking Procedures
- 28.9.4.1 The winner is the player who has won the most games.
- 28.9.4.2 If there is a tie between two players who have played each other, the winner is the winner of the game between them.
- 28.9.4.3 If there is a tie between more than two players all of whom have played each other, the winner is the player who has won the most games in the games between the players in the tie.
- 28.9.4.4 If there is a tie between more than two players, not all of whom have played each other, the winner is the player who has defeated all the other players in the tie.

28.9.4.5 If there is still a tie, and the players have all played each other, the winner is the player with the best net hoop score in the games between the tied players

28.9.4.6 If there is still a tie, the title may be shared, or a knockout play-off may be used.

Note: Experienced managers may use;
Sum of opponents wins or;
Sum of wins after each round
providing that the tie-breaking method has been announced prior to the start of the event.

28.10 Progressive Swiss Events

28.10.1. Concepts. A Progressive Swiss Event is a Swiss played as a consolation event for a single-life knock out competition, which players enter as they are eliminated from the main event.

28.10.2. Determination of Pairings. After each round, the players eliminated from the corresponding round of the main event are included, credited with their record in the main event. They are inserted in draw order, above any players in the consolation event with the same number of wins. Pairings are then determined as in a Swiss.

28.11 Flexible Swiss Events

28.11.1. A Flexible Swiss is similar to a Swiss in that players are paired against those with similar records, with the exception that players need not play the same number of games. A player may, with the Manager's agreement, choose to declare that they are unavailable for the time being. The Manager may specify a minimum number of games that a player must play in order to qualify, win or be placed. The Manager may also require that a player must start a game at or after a specified time on the last day of the event. These requirements may be modified at the manager's discretion should weather conditions bring in to doubt the completion of the event.

28.11.2. Determination of Pairings. When the Manager decides that new games are to be started, the available players who have been waiting longest, up to the number required to fill the available courts, are ranked according to the percentage of games they have won in the event (including any main event for which this is a consolation) so far. They are then paired as in Regulations 28.9.2.4 and 28.9.2.5.

- The initial pairings should be seeded by world ranking;
- The first loser should be paired with any player waiting for their first game.

28.11.3. Determination of the Winner. The winner, or qualifiers, shall be those with the greatest percentage of games won, subject to any minimum number of games declared by the Manager. In event of a tie various additional criteria can be applied to determine the ranking of the players in the tie. In the absence of any advertised variation the following should be used:

- (a) Average Strength of Opponents. To calculate the tied players' average strength of opponents, apply the following steps:

- Total how many games all player A's opponents have played
- Total how many games all player A's opponents have won
- Divide the second number by the first number. The answer is player A's average strength of opponent.

In the event of a tie after calculating the average strength of opponent, the winner can be determined by:

- (b) Who beat Who. The player with the most wins in the games played between the tied players is declared the winner.
- (c) Highest net points

If this does not resolve the tie, subject to any conditions advertised for the event, the Manager may employ an alternative method to resolve the tie (i.e. some form of playoff) or declare the title shared.

28.12 The Egyptian System

Object of the system: The competition consists of as many rounds as the Manager can arrange in the time available. Competitors are entitled to play in as many rounds as they wish, regardless of their results in earlier rounds. The winner is the player whose rating improves the most during the event, provided s/he has played at least a required minimum number of games.

- 28.12.1 For an Egyptian event played according to the laws of level advanced singles, each competitor is assigned an initial rating based on current handicap as set out below;

Handicap	Rating	Handicap	Rating	Handicap	Rating
-3	200	2	150	9	100
-2.5	195	2.5	145	10	95
-2	190	3	140	11	90
-1.5	185	3.5	135	12	85
-1	180	4	130	14	80
-0.5	175	4.5	125	16	75
0	170	5	120	18	70
0.5	165	6	115	20	65
1	160	7	110	22	60
1.5	155	8	105	24	55

- 28.12.2 For the first round, all competitors who have notified the Manager that they wish to play are drawn by lot and paired as they are drawn. Thereafter, as each game is finished, players wishing to play in the next round must add their names to a list of players currently available to play which will be maintained by the Manager.
- 28.12.3 As soon as any game finishes, the Manager will adjust both players' ratings by an amount determined from the table below. The winner's rating is increased by the amount shown, while the loser's rating is decreased by the same amount.

Change in Rating

Difference in ratings	Higher rated player wins	Lower rated player wins
0 – 5	+5	+5
6 – 16	+4	+6
17 – 27	+3	+7
28 – 38	+2	+8
39 and over	+1	+9

- 28.12.4 The competition card should list all of the matches played in each round and their results. It should also list each competitor's cumulative change in rating at the end of each round.
- 28.12.5 When the Manager decides that the next round may be played, all players on the Available to Play list will be paired as the Manager decides ensuring that as many players as possible are drawn against opponents whom they have not previously played. Nevertheless, two competitors may play each other more than once during the competition.
- 28.12.6 The Manager will decide before the competition begins, and record on the competition card, the minimum number of games a competitor must play to be eligible to win the competition. The Manager may subsequently reduce this number if playing time is lost for any reason.
- 28.12.7 The winner of the event is the competitor who, having played at least the required minimum number of games, has the most improved rating.
- 28.12.8 The Tournament Committee may decide that there should be more than one winner, and in that event the Manager will group the players into the necessary number of sections of as nearly equal size as possible. The player with the most improved rating within a section will win that section. Note, however, that this division into sections is only for the purpose of determining winners: each competitor may always play other competitors from any of the sections, not only from his or her own.
- 28.12.9 An Egyptian event may be played on handicap rather than level, and in that case, all competitors are assigned an initial rating of 100 regardless of their handicap. Regulations 28.12.2 to 28.12.8 above apply for Egyptian events played on handicap.

Appendix 1

(a) The New Zealand Open Championship

Seeding

- Seeding for the preliminary sections of the singles will be carried out as described in Regulation 27, except that no consideration will be given to separating players based on same club, nationality or relationship, i.e., the event will be seeded strictly.
- Seeding for the knockout stage will be according to the Player Choice method (see Appendix 2)

Method of Playing the Event

The NZ Open Championship will begin with section play followed by a knockout event. The number of sections should normally be either 8 or 4, depending on entries each with 5–6 players. The Manager shall, however, have the power to choose a different number of sections, not exceeding 8, if that would better suit the number of entries. Should the manager consider it necessary to have more than 8 sections the CNZ Tournament Committee must approve the proposed format.

Upon completion of section play thirty-two players will qualify for the Open Singles Knockout. The Manager has the discretion to alter this to sixteen players if there is a low entry into the event.

Ties in blocks will be determined by the tournament regulations in the relevant part of clause 28.

The remaining players will play in the Heenan Plate.

(a) The Open Singles. Each match will be played as the best of three games, except that the manager may choose to play best of five games from the quarter final onwards.

(b) The Bronze Medal. All players who were knocked out of the Open Singles Knockout prior to the Quarter-Finals are eligible to enter the Bronze Medal.

To initially be played using a Flexible Swiss format, progressing to a knockout with the final to be best of three games, if time allows.

(c) The Heenan Plate. All players who are non-qualifiers for the Knockout event. Preferred section play. The manager has discretion to alter this.

If time limits are used, they will be 4–7–10 hours for best of 3. Any time not used by an earlier game becomes available for the later game(s).

If, in exceptional circumstances, an alternative format is needed, the CNZ Tournament Committee must approve that format.

Appendix 1

(b) The Golf Croquet Nationals

Seeding

Singles

- Seeding for the preliminary section play will be carried out as described in Regulation 27 except that no consideration will be given to separating players based on same club, nationality or relationship, i.e., the event will be seeded strictly.
- Seeding for the open knockout stage will be according to the Player Choice method (see Appendix 2)

Doubles

- Seeding for the preliminary sections will be carried out as described in Regulation 27 based on average grade of the doubles pairing except that no consideration will be given to separating players based on same club, nationality or relationship. i.e. the event will be seeded strictly.
- Seeding the knockout stage will be based on block finishing positions. Player Choice or Block based seeding may be used.

Method of Playing the Event

Singles

The event will begin with section play followed by a knockout event. The number of sections should normally be either 4 or 8 depending on entries. The manager shall, after consultation with the CNZ Tournament Committee liaison, have the power to choose a different number of sections, if that would better suit the number of entries.

The section play shall be played as best of three, 13-point matches.

Upon completion of section play, sixteen players will qualify for the Open Singles Knockout. At the Manager's discretion this may be increased to thirty-two players. Ties in blocks will be determined by the Tournament Regulations in the relevant part of Clause 28.

The remaining players will play in the plate event.

- (a) **Open Knockout.** Each match shall be played as best of three, 13-point matches. At the manager's discretion, the manager may choose to play best of five 13-point matches, from the semi-final onwards.
- (b) **Plate.** All players who do not qualify for the open knockout are eligible to play in the Plate. The Plate shall be played as section play, with eligible players randomly drawn into 2 or 4 sections. Upon completion of the Plate section, 8 players shall qualify for the Plate knockout based on block finishing positions. Play shall be single 13-point games.

Doubles

The event will begin with section play followed by a knockout event. The number of sections should normally be either 2 or 4 depending on entries. The manager shall, after consultation with the CNZ Tournament Committee liaison, have the power to choose a different number of sections, if that would better suit the number of entries.

The section play shall be played as single 13-point games.

Upon completion of section play, a number of pairs advertised by the manager prior to the event shall progress through to the knockout. The remaining doubles pairings shall be eligible for the Plate.

- (a) **Open Doubles Knockout.** Each match shall be played as best of three, 13-point match.
- (b) **Doubles Plate.** The Plate shall be played as section play with eligible players drawn into (probably 2) blocks so as to minimise the number of repeat games from the original block play and to attempt to equally distribute the strength of opponents in each block based upon previous block results. A final between the winners of the blocks will be played. Ties within sections will be broken by matches, then net games, then net points, then who beat who.

Time Limits

There will be no time limits for any match. However, the manager may enforce time limits if time pressure becomes an issue for completion of the event or tournament.

In the event time limits are required the following will apply;

Single 13-point game – 1 hour

Best of three match, 13-point games – 1.25 hours, 1 hour, 1 hour.

Best of five match, 13-point games - 1 hour, 1 hour, 45 minutes, 45 minutes, 45 minutes.

At the completion of time, players shall finish the hoop for which they are currently competing. If there is no winner at the completion of the hoop, play shall continue to the next hoop in order.

In a match situation, any remaining time not used by an earlier game will become available for the later games.

If, in exceptional circumstances, an alternative format is needed, the CNZ Tournament Committee liaison must approve that format.

Appendix 2 - Player Choice Seeding

This method is designed as a compromise between strict block-based seeding, which has been shown to sometimes produce unbalanced draws and strict grade-based seeding which some players dislike because they prefer a greater emphasis on same-event results.

How it works

The block winners are listed in updated World Ranking Grade order. They will choose, from the top-ranked block winner downwards, from a fixed number of positions in the draw that will equal the number of blocks. These positions correspond to the standard top-seeded positions in a normal seeded draw.

Those who came second in the blocks are then listed in updated World Ranking Grade order. They will then choose, from the top-ranked downwards, from the positions corresponding to the next level of seeded positions in a standard draw.

This procedure continues for the 3rd, 4th and any subsequent qualifier for the knockout.

Example

The following is an example of how Player Choice Seeding operates with 4 blocks with the top 4 players qualifying from each block.

- a. After the completion of block play, the four block winners are listed in order of updated World Ranking Grade and named A, B, C and D.
- b. The four 2nd placed players from the blocks are listed in order of updated World Ranking Grade and named E, F, G and H.
- c. The four 3rd placed players from the blocks are listed in order of updated World Ranking Grade and named I, J, K and L.
- d. The four 4th place players from the blocks are listed in order of updated World Ranking Grade and named M, N O and P.
- e. A standard fully seeded 16 player knockout draw is created as shown below
- f. You will see that the four block winners are now in separate quarters as would occur with block seeding, as are the 4 runners-up, 4 thirds and 4 fourths.

1
16
9
8
5
12
13
4
3
14
11
6
7
10
15
2

- a. Player A is offered the first chance to choose any position numbered 1-4. Player B then chooses any of the three remaining positions 1-4. Player C then chooses one of the remaining two positions 1-4. Player D is then placed in the remaining position 1-4.
- b. Player E is offered the first chance to choose any position numbered 5-8. Player F then chooses any of the three remaining positions 5-8. Player G then chooses one of the remaining two positions 5-8. Player H is then placed in the remaining position 5-8. You will see that once again the block seconds are placed in different quarters as would occur with full block seeding, but this time, the highest ranked is given the first opportunity to choose their position in the draw. Theoretically, the players will attempt to avoid the strongest (in their own opinion) block winner's quarter and the draw will become self-balancing.
- c. Player I is offered the first chance to choose any position numbered 9-12. Player J then chooses any of the three remaining positions 9-12. Player K then chooses one of the remaining two positions 9-12. Player L is then placed in the remaining position 9-12. These four players have the benefit of knowing where the "top" eight players have chosen to go in the draw and will theoretically choose positions to maximise their own chances, thereby self-balancing the draw.

- d. Player M is offered the first chance to choose any position numbered 13-16.
Player N then chooses any of the three remaining positions 13-16.
Player O then chooses one of the remaining two positions 13-16.
Player P is then placed in the remaining position 13-16.
That concludes the Player Choice Draw.

The above methodology can be used when only two players qualify or when there are only two blocks, but it is at its most useful when there are at least 4 of each category, such as the singles knockouts for national events – and works best with 8 or more blocks.

As soon as a player has a defined slot in the draw, the player's name should be entered on a large display so that all remaining players (and spectators) are kept up to date with how the draw is filling up.

Issues with the Player Choice Method from a Managers Perspective

Q1. What happens if a player is not able to be present for the draw?

A1. The player may nominate a representative to choose for them. If the representative fails to do so, the manager should randomly allocate one of the available positions (4 playing cards, A, 2, 3 and 4 are useful for this).

Q2. What happens if a player can't decide and takes too long?

A2. Players should be made aware that they have about 30 seconds to make a choice. If they have not chosen after 30 seconds, the manager should warn them they must choose in the next 10 seconds. If they still fail to choose, the manager should randomly allocate them one of the remaining available positions.

Appendix 3

Reimbursements to Associations for Council Tournaments

Each Association staging a Council Fixture will receive reimbursement from Croquet New Zealand at rates set from time to time by the Executive and published in the Year Book. Note: (not part of the Regulations)

All Silver Badge events are hosted by the Association and for this reason no reimbursements for equipment or Manager's fees will be paid. Silver Badges are available for each grade upon request.

Rates set:

Association Croquet Games	\$5.00 per game
Golf Croquet Games	\$2.00 per game

Manager/s Allowances and Tournament Expenses:

NZ Open, GC Nationals, U21 GC Championship	\$50.00 per day
All Other Events	\$30.00 per day
Assistant Manager/s*	\$20.00 per day
Referee of Tournament	\$20.00 per day
Balls:	\$1.50 per set per day
Hoops:	\$4.00 per set per

All payments include GST

* The Tournament Committee will determine if assistant manager/s is/are required. Assistant manager/s will be eligible for payment if listed in the tournament advert.

**CNZ acknowledges that in order to meet required lawn standards, some clubs will be required to cut their lawns more frequently. To assist with this additional cost, CNZ will reimburse up to \$100 per additional cut. For extra lawn mowing, the club must send a receipt of expenses incurred to the Executive Director for reimbursement.

While each club is expected to cut the lawns prior to hosting a tournament, clubs will be eligible to claim for additional cuts as per the table below:

Tournament Length	Extra Mowing's	Amount Claimable
0 – 3 Days	0	\$0
4 – 7 Days	1	Up to \$100
7+ Days	2	Up to \$200

Appendix 4

Playing conditions for CNZ Official Tournaments

1. Purpose

To provide a standard measurement of lawn speed and conditions that will assist hosts and CNZ to deliver the desired tournament playing conditions. Measuring your lawn speed well in advance of and leading up to an event will allow hosts time to adopt the necessary corrective measures if lawn speeds are identified as 'tracking' below the desired level.

CNZ official tournaments are tiered according to the criteria in 2 below. Host Associations are encouraged to consider these minimum requirements prior to bidding for or accepting the allocation of any CNZ Official Tournament.

2. Tiered Events

AC	GC
Tier One New Zealand Open Selectors' A vs B or equivalent CA Silver Tray Invitation North Island/South Island Champs Men's and Women's Championships	Tier One GC Nationals North Island/South Island Champs Yvonne Yeates Invitation U21 GC Champs U21 v NZ Select
Tier Two Women's Invitation Edwina Thompson Invitation Roger Murfitt Invitation Arthur Ross Memorial Final Copper Tray Invitation Gold Cup Invitation Other Official Events	Tier Two Duncan Dixon Invitation Geoff Young Invitation Gordon Smith Invitation NZ Secondary Schools Don Reyland Stars Women's GC Other Official Events

AC tier 1

Requirement for host clubs to reliably provide lawn speed of 11+ seconds, rigid hoops set in new holes at the commencement of the tournament and provide sufficient lawns to host the event(s).

Hoops to be set to the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downwards tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ of an inch unless otherwise advertised. Time permitting, hoops should be moved to fresh holes for the final.

AC tier 2

Requirement for clubs to reliably provide lawn speed of 10+ seconds, rigid hoops set in new holes at the commencement of the tournament and provide sufficient lawns to host the event(s).

GC tier 1

Requirement for clubs to reliably provide lawn speed of 10+ seconds, rigid hoops set in new holes at the commencement of the tournament and provide sufficient lawns to host the event(s).

Hoops to be set to the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downwards tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ of an inch unless otherwise advertised.

GC tier 2

Requirement for clubs to reliably provide lawn speed of 9+ seconds, rigid hoops set in new holes at the commencement of the tournament and provide sufficient lawns to host the event(s).

3. Process

Lawn speed is determined by the number of seconds it takes for a croquet ball to travel the length of a full-sized croquet lawn north to south or visa-versa. A striker hits a croquet ball from the North or South Boundary line of the lawn being tested to the opposite boundary line. The strike must be sufficiently accurate to cause the ball to come to rest within $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of the far boundary line so to accurately determine the lawn speed had the ball come to rest on the boundary line. The Time keeper, standing at the opposite end of the lawn to the striker, starts time when the ball is struck and stops time when the ball comes to rest on the opposite boundary line. Several attempts may be required to achieve a reliable result.

4. Requirements

A minimum 50% of lawns at any venue to be used for the event will be tested. The minimum lawn speed required for the event shall be determined by an average figure of all lawns tested. The average figure will be referred to as 'Lawn Speed'. CNZ should be advised of the lawn speed at the conclusion of each test.

Test 1:

One Calendar month plus or minus one week before the first day of the event

Test 2:

Not more than 2 weeks or less than 1 week prior to the first day of the event. Lawn speed should be no less than 1 second less than the minimum required speed on a minimum of 2 days within the test period.

Test 3:

Not more than 1 week or less than 2 days prior to the first day of the event: Lawn speed should be equal to or greater than the minimum required speed on at least 1 day within the test period.

It is desirable to increase rather than decrease lawn speed throughout an event.

Appendix 5

Silver Badge Competition

The Executive Director will give the silver badges to all Associations at the AGM to be presented to the winners of competitions governed by the following conditions:

- .1. For Association Croquet play will be in the following Handicap Ranges:
 - Silver Badge Handicap -3 to -0.5
 - Silver Badge Handicap 0 to 3.5
 - Silver Badge Handicap 4 to 9
 - Silver Badge Handicap 10 to 16
 - Silver Badge Handicap 18 to 24

For Golf Croquet play will be in the handicap ranges:

 - Premier Silver Badge Handicap -6 to 2
 - Senior Silver Badge Handicap 3 to 5
 - Intermediate Silver Badge Handicap 6 to 8
 - Primary Silver Badge Handicap 9 to 16
2. Each Association may decide
 - a) to hold a competition, open to all players in each grade, but, if total entry is to be limited, guaranteeing at least one place in each grade to each participating club, or
 - b) to proceed with club competitions and an Association playoff as described in sections 3 to 7 below.
3. Each Association will decide on an official starting date and advise all the Clubs in the Association. The starting dates may be different for Association and Golf Croquet. Players will be eligible to play in the Handicap Range corresponding to their handicaps at 8am on the official starting date, even if their handicap changes after that date/time. The competition must be completed within six weeks after the official starting date.
4. Each Club will hold a competition for each of the above Handicap Ranges in which it has members eligible to compete. If in any Club there is in any Handicap Range only one entry, then that player will be eligible to represent the Club in that Handicap Range.
5.
 - (a) Immediately on completion of the Club competitions, the names of the winners and competition charts shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Association to which the Club is affiliated. The Association will arrange a play-off among the Club winners in each Handicap Range. The winner of each play-off will receive a Silver Badge. The names of the Association winners are to be forwarded to the National Office.
 - (b) If in any Association there is in any Handicap Range only one Club winner available to play on the date of the play-off, then that player shall receive a Silver Badge, provided that there has been a Club competition in that Handicap Range and that player has won it.
 - (c) If a Club winner is unable to play in the play-off owing to indisposition or urgent necessity, the Club runner-up shall be permitted to act as a substitute.

6. Each Association will decide the method of play for the Club competitions and for the Association play-off; the two methods need not be the same.
7. A player who is a member of more than one Club (whether in one or more Associations) may only enter this competition in one Club.
8. Associations should ensure that all qualifying events (both club and association) are entered on Croquetscores.com.

Appendix 6

Reciprocity of Membership

From the World Croquet Federation (WCF) Rules

304. RECIPROCITY OF MEMBERSHIP

- 304.1 When visiting a Member for a period not exceeding 60 days, a player who is an associate of and in good standing with another Member should be granted reciprocal rights to play in tournaments approved or advertised by the visited Member. This right is subject to any conditions that would apply to players who are associates of the visited Member (for example as to entry fees, entry timing, ranking or gender) and, for National Closed Championships, subject to any conditions requiring membership of the visited Member. For this purpose, a player is an associate of a Member if they have individual membership of that Member or of a subsidiary body which confers a right to play in tournaments approved or advertised by that Member. This right applies to only one visit in each visited Member's membership year.
- 304.2 Visiting players who are currently affiliated and in good standing with their Member association should obtain a letter or similar form of introduction from their Member association to present to the visited Member. The letter, or similar, should be sent or presented initially to the Head Office of the visited Member and a copy carried to present to each club or event visited.
- 304.3 Members should provide details to fellow Members if any visiting player fails to observe the highest standards of behaviour and conduct. Such a player could be denied a letter of introduction on a future occasion.

Appendix 7

Selection Procedure for the Annual Invitation Events – Association and Golf Croquet

The objective of the annual graded Invitations is to provide up and coming and elite players with challenging competition.

The process for selecting players for Invitation Events in the 2019/2020 season

The CA Silver Tray The Edwina Thompson Silver Tray The Roger Murfitt Trophy

The AC selectors will select up to twenty-four players and a reserve list from players who meet the following criteria:

- Have played in a Croquet New Zealand national event in the current or previous season; or
- Ranked in the top 30 players on the New Zealand ranking at the time of selection (min 5 games over the current and previous season).

The top eight players will play in the CA Silver Tray, the next eight in the Edwina Thompson Silver Tray and the third eight in the Roger Murfitt Trophy.

If players in the initial selection of twenty-four names are unavailable, they will be replaced by those on the reserve list. Once the reserve list is exhausted no additional players will be added.

The RA Clarke Copper Tray (0 to 3.5) The Gold Cup (4+)

The Association handicappers are requested to send in nominations from their region for players in the specified handicap range who they believe are worthy of an invitation. These nominations are requested by **Wednesday 15th January 2020**. **Additionally, players may indicate their availability to the Executive Director.**

These nominations will be posted on the Croquet New Zealand website. If anyone believes they are worthy of an invitation but are not on the list, then that player may make a self-nomination (and will be required to send in their AHS cards).

The selectors will consider all nominations and select up to ten players for each event.

The Women's Invitation

The AC selectors will select up to ten players and a reserve list from players who meet the following criteria:

- Have played in a Croquet New Zealand national event in the current or previous season; or
- Hold a dynamic grade equal or greater than 1600 on the world ranking list at the time of selection (min 5 games over the current and previous season).

If players in the initial selection of ten names are unavailable, they will be replaced by those on the reserve list. Once the reserve list is exhausted no additional players will be added.

The Yvonne Yeates GC Invitation (-6 to 3) The Duncan Dixon GC Invitation (-6 to 3) The Geoff Young GC Invitation (-6 to 3)

The GC selectors will select up to thirty players and a reserve list from players who meet the following criteria:

- Have played in a Croquet New Zealand national event in the current or previous season; or
- Be within the handicap range.

The top ten players will play in the Yvonne Yeates Invitation, and the next ten will play in the Duncan Dixon Invitation. The next ten will play in the Geoff Young Invitation.

If players in the initial selection of thirty names are unavailable, they will be replaced by those on the reserve list. Once the reserve list is exhausted no additional players will be added.

The Gordon Smith GC Invitation (4+)

The Association handicappers are requested to send in nominations from their region for players in the specified handicap range who they believe are worthy of an invitation. These nominations are requested **Wednesday, 15 January 2020**.

These nominations will be posted on the Croquet New Zealand website. If anyone believes they are worthy of an invitation but are not on the list, then that player may make a self-nomination (and will be required to send in their AHS cards).

The selectors will consider all nominations and select up to ten players for the event. The selectors may choose players from outside the nominated handicap ranges if they feel it is required for High Performance or other goals

Appendix 8

Example of the use of Matchpoints to resolve incomplete sections

This appendix is intended to clarify Regulation 28.7.9(A)(4) by providing a worked example. The principle is that each player is given a matchpoint score, calculated by comparing his results with those of each of the other players in turn: he receives two points for each other player with a lower number of wins and one point for each other player with the same number of wins, in each case taking into account only those games in which either they have played each other or they both have played an opponent. A supply of Section Play charts will be needed to record the matchpoint scores.

Example section with results as played. A + sign indicates that the game was won by the player in the same horizontal row. A – sign indicates that the match was lost by the player in the same horizontal row.

Assume Regulation 28.7.4.1 is in effect for this event.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
A		+	+	-	-	-
B	-		-	+		+
C	-	+		-	-	+
D	+	-	+			
E	+		+			-
F	+	-	-		+	

Assume that B v E, D v E and D v F were uncompleted because of flooding, i.e. none of the players is to be held responsible.

The matchpoint table is:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total	Pos'n
A		1	1	1	0	1	4	4
B	1		1	0	0	1	3	6
C	1	1		0	0	1	3	5
D	1	2	2		1	2	8	1=
E	2	2	2	1		1	8	1=
F	1	1	1	0	1		4	3

A's matchpoints are calculated as follows:

- A v B: A's game against E is ignored as B hadn't played E. (It may be helpful to cover E's column with a strip of card or something similar.) In their remaining games they both had two wins, so tie on one matchpoint each.
- A v C: All games count as they have both played each other and the entire field. 2 wins each, so one matchpoint each.
- A v D: Only their games against each other, B, and C count, as D had not played E or F. Both had 2 wins so one matchpoint each.
- A v E: Only their games against each other, C, and F count, as E had not played B or D.
A had one win, E two, so E gets both matchpoints.
- A v F: A v D ignored; 2 wins each, so one matchpoint each.

This completes the determination of A's matchpoints.

The matchpoints for the other players are now determined in the same way, but each time there is one less opponent to consider, until by the time we get to F all his matchpoints have already been determined. At this stage the matchpoint chart will be as shown above.

Overall D and E tie for first place (their matchpoints are equal and they didn't play each other, so there is nothing to separate them without some further play). F takes 3rd place ahead of A as F beat A; similarly, C is 5th.

If instead E had cold feet and scratched before starting his remaining games (against B and D) and only the game between D and F was unable to be played due to flooding, Regulation 28.7.9(A)(1)(b) would be applied and the matchpoints would then be:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total	Pos'n
A		1	1	1	0	1	4	3
B	1		1	0	0	1	3	6
C	1	1		0	0	1	3	5
D	1	2	2		1	2	8	1
E	1	0	1	0		1	3	4
F	1	1	1	0	1		4	2

Note firstly that only E's matchpoints change; no-one else's are affected by E's decision to scratch. E's matchpoints are now recalculated as follows:

- E v A: E is deemed to have lost to B, so A's win against B counts. 2 wins each, so one matchpoint for E.
- E v B: B's win against D stands, and he is treated as having beaten E. B therefore has 3 wins against E's 2, so E gets no points.
- etc.

On matchpoints, B, C and E all tie for 4th place on 3 points each. If this had to be resolved, C and E each won 1 game of those played between the three of them, so B is 6th. Applying Regulation 28.7.9(A)(4)(d) again, E beat C so is 4th, leaving C 5th.

Appendix 9

Super-Advanced Variations to Laws (Association Croquet)

a. INTRODUCTION

1. The first will introduce an optional extension of Advanced Play, called the Three Lift Variation, with the intention of making the games between top class players more interactive.
2. The second is an attempt to reduce the dominance of the super-shot opening at the top level with a view to restoring the variety that existed before it became prevalent.
3. TV1 or TV2 may be used individually, or both, referred to as TV3, may be applied together.

b. TV1 - THREE LIFT VARIATION - When a game is played under this variation, Law 36 is modified by inserting:

Law 36(f) LIFT, CONTACT OR FREE PLACEMENT:

1. A lift as specified in Law 36(a) is also available if the striker's ball of the preceding turn scored hoop 4 for itself in that turn.
2. A lift or contact as specified in Law 36(b) is also available if the striker's ball of the preceding turn scored both hoops 4 and 1-back for itself in that turn and its partner ball had not scored hoop 4 before that turn.
3. If the striker's ball of the preceding turn scored hoops 4 and 4-back in that turn and its partner ball had not scored hoop 4 before that turn, the striker may start his turn:
 - A. as in Laws 36(a)(1), 36(a)(2) or 36(b)(2); or
 - B. subject to (4) below, by lifting either ball of his side that can lawfully be played, even if it is in contact with one or more balls, and playing it from any unoccupied position on the court (including a position within the yard-line area). This is known as a free placement.
4. Neither player is entitled to a free placement if any ball has been pegged out in the game.
5. Law 36(e) and other Laws applicable to Law 36 (e.g. Laws 6(c)(2)(A), 8(b), 9(b)(1), 14(d)(4)(B), 27(g)), also apply to this variation, with the addition of a free placement as one of the striker's options when available.

c. TV2 - RESTRICTED OPENING

1. Under this variation, if, in the first stroke of the game, the striker's ball does not leave the court, hit or pass through a hoop, or hit the peg, then the adversary may elect either:
 - A. to leave the ball where it lies; or
 - B. to have the ball placed on any point on either baulk-line as the striker chooses.

After this is done, the turn ends.

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 Ph: (03) 453 1306 Email: coupanne@gmail.com
- Punga** Cnr. Lawson & Ross Streets, Dunedin (13), (3 lawns)
 Marion Ellis 520 Pine Hill Road, Pine Hill, Dunedin 9010
 Ph: (03) 467 9629 E-mail: marionellis47@gmail.com
- Tainui** 24 Tahuna Road, Dunedin (37) (3 lawns)
 PO Box 11001, Musselburgh 9049. Club Ph: (03) 455 0090
 Pam Bardsley, 1 Sutcliffe Street, St Clair, Dunedin 9012
 Ph: (03) 487 8866 Email: pambardsley1@gmail.com

- Wakatipu** Jardine Park, Kelvin Heights, Queenstown (16), (4 lawns)
Interim contact: Karen 4B Juniper Place, Frankton, Queenstown 9300
Ph: (03) 441 4175 Cell: 027 600 6329
- Wanaka** Warren Street (West), Wanaka (55) (4 lawns)
Mrs Sue Greenwood, 17 Penrith Park Drive, Wanaka 9305
Ph: (03) 443 4044 Email: tnandsmg@xnet.co.nz

South Canterbury Association

Total Membership – 351

- President:** Audrey Leath, 11 Parkdale Close, Ashburton 7700
Ph: (03) 308 5570 Email: abjleath@gmail.com
- Secretary:** Gail Benseman, 5 Thomas Street, Ashburton 7700
Ph: 027 310 3012 Email: sccroquet@gmail.com
- AC Referee:** Barbara Field, 29 Friendship Lane, Ashburton 7700
Ph: (03) 908 1756 or 021 051 6881 Email: barbarafield67@gmail.com
- GC Referee:** Suzanne Cleveland, RD 21, Geraldine 7991
Ph: (03) 692 2791 Email: suz126@ruralnet.co.nz
- Handicapper:** Karyn Close, 2 Cascade Place, Geraldine 7930
Ph: 027 433 1363 Email: duo@organiseit.nz
- Coach** Lexia Fox, 45 Molloys Rd, 10 RD, Waimate 7980
- Coordinator:** Ph: 027 885 5035 Email: lexi.foxy@xtra.co.nz
- Publicity:** Jenny Macnab, 17 Solway Street, Oamaru 9401
Ph: (03) 434 5231 Email: jrmac@farmside.co.nz
- Treasurer:** Brian Maxwell, 18 Aviemore Street, Timaru 7910
Ph: (03) 686 3028 Email: bmaxwell@orcon.net.nz
- South Canterbury Email:** sccroquet@gmail.com

Association Life Members

- Liz Ballantyne, Aorangi Raylene Phillips, Waireka
Brian Monckton, Awamoa Gardens

Clubs

- Allenton** 14 Cavendish Street, Ashburton (24), (3 lawns)
Yvonne Lister, 23 Burnett Street, Ashburton 7740
Ph: (03) 308 0275 Email: chips232@xtra.co.nz
- Aorangi** Anzac Park, Rose Street, Timaru (52), (4 lawns)
Glenys Black, 206 Beaconsfield Road, Timaru 7910
Ph: (03) 688 0483 Email: glenysrae.ed@xtra.co.nz
- Ashbury** Park View Terrace, Ashbury Park, Timaru (30), (4 lawns)
Pam Donaldson, 17 Ascot Street, Timaru 7910
Ph: 027 488 2604 Email: pjdonaldson@xtra.co.nz
- Awamoa** Awamoa Road, Oamaru (56), (5 lawns)
- Gardens** Chris Heywood, 12 Lune St, Oamaru 9400
Ph: 021 178 2644 Email: cheywood1957@gmail.com
- Geraldine** Huffey Street, Geraldine (24), (4 lawns)
Suzanne Cleveland, 349 Main North Road, RD 21, Geraldine 7991
Ph: (03) 692 2791 Email: suz126@ruralnet.co.nz
- Methven** The Domain, Chertsey Road, Methven (14), (3 lawns)
Heather Santy, 33 Lochhead Crescent, Methven 7730
Ph: (03) 302 8565 Email: ghsanty@xtra.co.nz
- Waimate** 98A Shearman Street, Waimate (31), (4 lawns)
Jeanette Paul, 11A Exeter Street, Waimate 7924
Ph: (03) 689 6234 Email: jeanettepaul@xtra.co.nz

- Waireka** Philip Street, Ashburton (74), (6 lawns)
Gail Benseman, 5 Thomas Street, Ashburton 7700
Ph: (03) 308 7838 027 301 3012 Email: gail.b@xtra.co.nz
- West End** West End Park, Maltby Avenue, Timaru (46), (4 lawns)
Shirley Abraham, 1 Fisher Place, Timaru 7910
Ph: (03) 686 1830 Email: abr.shirl@gmail.com

Southland Association

Total Membership – 98

- President:** Fran Gibson, 185 Paterson Street, Invercargill 9810
Ph: (03) 215 7272 Email: clangibbos@gmail.com
- Secretary:** Ray Donaldson, 5 Kerwood Place, Gore 9710
Ph: (03) 208 1975 Email: edrsdonaldson@gmail.com
- Treasurer:** Dianne Donaldson, 5 Kerwood Place, Gore 9710
Ph: (03) 208 1975 Email: edrsdonaldson@gmail.com
- Referee:** Judith Hamilton, 53 Lodge Road, RD 2, Winton 9782
Ph: (03) 236 8208 Email: jbfearn@xtra.co.nz
- Handicapper:** James Telfer, 127 Coutts Road, Gore 9710
Ph: (03) 208 0200 Email: telferfamily@xtra.co.nz

Association Life Members

Joyce Millow, Queens Park
Wendy Baker, Queens Park

Clubs

- Gore** Ardwick Street, Gore (32), (4 lawns)
James Telfer, 127 Coutts Road, Gore 9710
Ph: (03) 208 0200 Email: telferfamily@xtra.co.nz
- Queens Park** Queens Park, Gala Street, Invercargill, (33), (3 lawns)
Fran Gibson, 185 Paterson Street, Invercargill 9810
Ph: (03) 215 7272 Email: clangibbos@gmail.com
- Te Anau** Sheila Petrie, 24 Henry Street, Te Anau 9600
Ph: (03) 249 9558 Email: apetrie@xtra.co.nz
- Winton** Great North Road, Winton (13), (2 lawns)
Barbara Miller, 110 Eglinton Street, Winton
Ph: (03) 236 7261 Mob: 021 620 022
Email: bikerbarb1946@gmail.com

Croquet South Taranaki Inc.

Total Membership – 97

- President:** Mr Peter Filbee, 19 Cameron Street, Hawera 4610
Ph: (06) 278 8755 Email: peter@agricomacc.co.nz
- Secretary:** Gary Engelen, 9 Kegworth Street, Eltham 4322
Ph: 027 751 0404 Email: garyengelen@gmail.com
- Referee:** Mrs Eileen Judd, 107 Warwick Road, RD 21, Stratford 4391
Ph: (06) 765 5436, Mob: 027 814 6652, Email: judd-hotter@xtra.co.nz
- Handicapper:** Peter Filbee
- Treasurer:** Judith Jones 16 Ramanui Avenue, Hawera 4610. Ph: (06) 278 4013

Association Life Member

Mrs I. Caddick

Clubs

- Hawera** Albion Street, Hawera (32), (3 lawns)
Mrs Heather Sturgeon, 150A Lower Glenn Road, RD 28, Hawera 4678
Ph: 027 313 4126 Email: mh.sturgeon@xtra.co.nz
- Park** James Campbell Memorial Park, High Street, Hawera (41), (4 lawns)
Mrs. Raewyn Keech, 287 Ngawhini Road, RD 14, Hawera 4674
Ph: (06) 278 4867 Email: Raewyn.keech@gmail.com
- Stratford** Regan Street, Stratford (24), (2 lawns)
Mrs Eileen Judd, 107 Warwick Road, RD 21, Stratford 4391
Ph: (06) 765 5436 Email: judd-hotter@xtra.co.nz

Croquet Taranaki Inc.**Total Membership – 154**

- President:** Susan Burgess, 24 Riversdale Drive, New Plymouth 4312
Ph: (06) 758 8487 Email: susan@netmail.co.nz
- Secretary:** Bruce Carter, 54 Wallace Place, Westown, New Plymouth 4310
Ph: (06) 758 8732 Email: croquettaranaki@gmail.com
- AC** Margaret Muir, 7 Waimea Street, New Plymouth 4310
- Handicapper:** Ph: (06) 753 9377 Email: troutpatch@xtra.co.nz
- GC** Moya Lewis, 54A Whiteley Street, New Plymouth 4310
- Handicapper:** Ph: (06) 751 4522 Email: lewisfamilynp@xtra.co.nz
- Treasurer:** Audrey Leach, 16 Karaka Street, Inglewood 4330
Ph: (06) 756 6493 Email: heat-2@live.com.au

Clubs

- Inglewood** James Street, Inglewood (15) (3 lawns)
Alison Paterson, 6 Puka Place, Inglewood 4330
Ph: (06) 756 7905 Email: heat-2@live.com.au
- New Plymouth** Watson Street, New Plymouth (61) (4 lawns)
Bronwyn Donaldson, 391 Frankley Road, RD1 New Plymouth 4371
Ph: (06) 753 7597 Email: npcroquetclub@gmail.com
- Tasman** Octavius Place, New Plymouth (27) (2 lawns)
Judy Donnelly, 35 Barrett Road, New Plymouth 4310
Ph: (06) 751 4227 Email: judyrdon49@gmail.com
- West End** Churchill Heights, New Plymouth (51) (3 lawns)
Bruce Carter, 54 Wallace Place, New Plymouth 4310
Ph: (06) 758 8732 Email: carterbg1@gmail.com

Thames Valley Association**Total Membership – 245**

- President:** Maree Burt, 221 Tukere Dve, Whangamata 3620
(07) 865 8924 Email: malmarb50@gmail.com
- Secretary:** Mr Paul Warner, 18 Deanna Avenue, Morrinsville 3300
Ph: (07) 889 7897 Email: tvcroquet@outlook.com
- Referee:** AC. John Christie RD 4, Morrinsville
Ph: (07) 889 7251 Email: johnchristie8@gmail.com
GC. Geoff Young, 81 Stirling Drive, Morrinsville 3300
Ph: (07) 889 1332 Email: geoffyoung@xnet.co.nz
- Handicapper:** Geoff Young, 81 Stirling Drive, Morrinsville 3300
Ph: (07) 889 1332 Email: geoffyoung@xnet.co.nz
- Coach:** AC: Phyllis Young GC: Joe Beattie
- Treasurer:** Gwen Falconer, 5 Christensen Street, Waihi 3610
Ph: (07) 863 8375 Email: gwen@waihifalconer.co.nz

Association Life Members

Zelma Duggan, Waihi
Geoff Young, Morrinsville

Claire Twentyman, Thames
Gwen Falconer, Waihi

Clubs

- Morrinsville** Linden Street, Morrinsville (61), (4 lawns)
Mrs Sandra Warner, 18 Deanna Avenue, Morrinsville 3300
Ph: (07) 889 7897 Email: morrinsvillecroquet@gmail.com
- Paeroa** The Domain, King Street (33), (6 lawns)
Mrs Heather Prince, Waitekauri Road, Waikino 3682
Ph: (07) 889 7897 Email: h.prince@xtra.co.nz
- Te Aroha** Te Aroha Domain, Te Aroha (30), (5 lawns)
Helen Joines, 9 Hamilton Street, Te Aroha 3320
Ph: 027 532 9255 Email: Te.Aroha.croquetclub@gmail.com
- Thames** Beach Road, Thames (34), (5 lawns)
Carol Liddy PO Box 653, Thames 3500
Ph: (07) 868 7233 Email: thamescroquet@gmail.com
- Waihi** Morgan Park, Kenny Street, Waihi (36), (4 lawns)
Helen Heywood, 50 Kent Crescent, Waihi 3610
Ph: (07) 863 8061 Email: helen.j.heywood@gmail.com
- Whangamata** Bond Street, Whangamata (51), (2 lawns)
Chris Conroy
Ph: (07) 865 7228 Email: whangamatacroquet@gmail.com

Croquet Waikato-King Country**Total Membership – 310**

- President:** Pam Fisher
Ph: (07) 823 4412 Email: pamandpetefisher@gmail.com
- Vice President:** Bryan Lesley
Ph: (07) 883 7426 Email: blesley29@gmail.com
- Secretary:** Margaret Wiffin, 28/11 Manuka Street, Matamata 3400
Ph: (07) 888 8493 Email: silky28@xtra.co.nz
- AC** Mrs Jean Fisher, 132 Dalton Avenue, Te Awamutu 3800
- Handicapper:** Ph: (07) 871 4427 Email: jean.fisher@xtra.co.nz
- GC** Bryan Lesley, 14 Rangiura Place, Putaruru 3411
- Handicapper:** Ph (07) 883 7426 Email: blesley29@gmail.com
- Treasurer:** Brian Richardson
Ph: (07) 877 8486 Email: charley.oskar@yahoo.co.nz

Association Life Members

Madeline Hadwin, Hamilton East
Dawn Taylor, Te Awamutu

Clubs

- Claudlands** 44 Oxford Street, Hamilton (64), (6 lawns)
Mrs Amanda Smith, 56 Hillcrest Road, Hamilton 3216
Ph: (07) 856 4603 Email: secretary.claudlandscroquet@gmail.com
- Hamilton East** 86 Galloway Street, Hamilton (40), (5 lawns)
Heather Nisbet
Ph: (07) 850 1840 Email: heathernisbet@xtra.co.nz
- Leamington** Scott Street, Cambridge (29), (3 lawns)
Pam Fisher
Ph: (07) 823 4412 Email: pamandpetefisher@gmail.com

Matamata	Pohlen Park, 47 Smith Street, Matamata (73), (6 lawns) Club email: matamatacroquet@gmail.com	
	Anne Anderson	Email: anne.boba@slingshot.co.nz
	Ph: (07) 888 7204	Cell: 027 372 7666
Otorohanga:	Te Kawa Street, Otorohanga (13) (2 small lawns) Jillian Greening	
	Ph: 027 773 4885	Email: jillian.greening@yahoo.co.nz
Putaruru	82 Arapuni Street, Putaruru (35), (3 lawns) Elaine Mitchell	
	Ph: (07) 883 7134	Email: ELAINZANDEE@xtra.co.nz
Te Awamutu	Bank Street, Te Awamutu (43), (4 lawns) Jocelyn Dawkins, 484 Turere Lane, Te Awamutu, 3800	
	Ph: (07) 870 6275	Email: joce.nev@gmail.com
Te Kuiti	Centennial Park, Te Kuiti Road, Te Kuiti (13), (2 lawns) Bev Punch	
	Ph: (07) 878 7598	Email: bevpunch64@gmail.com

Wairarapa Association

Total Membership – 92

President:	Mr. Ian Wyeth, 23 Queen Alexandra Street, Masterton 5810 Ph: (06) 378 6425, 027 960 0513	
Secretary:	Grant Poulton, 1250B Te Whiti Road, RD4, Masterton 5884 Ph: 021 664 249 Email: grant.poulton@me.com	
Handicapper:	Stefan Horrer, 1250B Te Whiti Road, RD4 Masterton 5884 Ph: 021 664 246 Email: stefan.horror@mac.com	
Treasurer:	Grant Poulton, 1250B Te Whiti Road, RD4, Masterton 5884 Ph: 021 664 249 Email: grant.poulton@me.com	

Clubs

Masterton	Queen Elizabeth Park, Masterton (75) (3 lawns) Grant Poulton, 1250B Te Whiti Road, RD4, Masterton 5884 Ph: 021 664 249 Email: grant.poulton@me.com	
Carrington	High Street, Carterton (17) (1 lawn) David Richards, 40 Armstrong Avenue, Carterton 5713 Ph: (06) 379 7258 Email: davem.richards@xtra.co.nz	

Wellington Association

Total Membership – 530

President:	Alison Robinson, 15 Grenfell Drive, Karori, Wellington 6012 Ph: (04) 938 4742 Email: agrobinson@outlook.co.nz	
Vice-President:	Jacqueline Owen, 9/111 Coromandel Street, Newtown, Wellington 6021 Ph: (04) 389 9998 or 021 851 889 Email: jaxowen@gmail.com	
Secretary:	Gaylia Powell, 2/33 Box Hill, Khandallah, Wellington 6035 Ph: (04) 479 4212 Email: pgaylia@gmail.com	
Treasurer:	Susan Leuchars, 136 Maupuia Road, Miramar, Wellington 6022 Ph: (04) 970 8900 Email: seleuchars@gmail.com	
Tournament	Kelvin Watson, 20 Newhaven Way, Whitby, Porirua 5024	
Convenor:	Ph: 021 328 071 Email: kelvincroquet@gmail.com	
Assn. Referee:	Wayne Gair, 2 Wright Street, Titahi Bay, Porirua 5022	
	Ph: (04) 236 7541	Email: wayne.gair@kapiticoast.govt.nz

Association Life Members

Mrs Nancy McDonald
Dennis Kerr
Paul J Skinley

Clubs

- Kelburn** Kelburn Park, Salamanca Road, Kelburn, Wellington (63), (5 lawns)
Toni Potter, 37 Lucknow Terrace, Khandallah, Wellington 6035
Ph: 021 123 9247 Email: potternz99@gmail.com
- Khandallah** 18-20 Woodmancote Road, Khandallah, Wellington (38), (1 lawn)
Sandi (Sandra) Humard, 1 Nicholson Road, Khandallah, Wellington 6035
Ph: (04) 970 6809 or 021 498 361 Email: khandallahcroquet@gmail.com
- Muritai** Oroua Street, Eastbourne (27), (1 lawn)
Sharon Lawson, 32 Ferry Road, Days Bay, Lower Hutt 5013
Ph: (04) 562 7799 Email: sharonlouiselawson45@gmail.com
- Paraparaumu** Mazengarb Reserve, Scaife Drive, Paraparaumu (75), (4 lawns)
Joy Saker, 4 Karaka Grove, Raumati Beach 5032
Ph: (04) 902 1256 Email: jnsaker36@gmail.com
- Petone Central** 26 Tennyson Street, Petone, Lower Hutt (21), (2 lawns)
Errol McCutcheon, 37 Tennyson Street, Petone, Lower Hutt 5012
Ph: (04) 938 1937 Email: errolmc@actrix.co.nz
- Plimmerton** Plimmerton Drive, Plimmerton (82), (5 lawns)
Ian Stuart Email: plimmertoncroquetclub@gmail.com
- Waikanae** 60 Park Avenue, Waikanae (76), (5 lawns)
Ken Geenty
Ph: 027 900 3679 Email: waikanaecroquetclub@gmail.com
- Waimarie Hutt Valley** Walter Nash Park, 110A Reynolds Street, Taita, Lower Hutt (63), (5.5 lawns)
Dawn Dorresteijn, 26 De Menech Grove, Avalon, Lower Hutt 5011
Ph: (04) 938 2378 Email: dawn.dorresteijn@gmail.com
- Wainuiomata** Bryan Heath Annex, Heath Street, Wainuiomata, Lower Hutt (16), (4 lawns)
Barbara Hartley, 66 Wainuiomata Road, Wainuiomata, Lower Hutt 5014
Ph: (04) 939 0854 or 027 426 1068 Email: croquetwainui@gmail.com
- Wellington** Alexander Road, Newtown, Wellington (69), (3 lawns)
Jacqueline Owen, 9/111 Coromandel Street, Newtown, Wellington 6021
Ph: (04) 389 9998, Mob: 021 851 889. Email: jaxowen@gmail.com

Croquet West Coast**Total Membership – 66**

- President:** Mr Greg Bryant, 63 Wakefield Street, Westport 7825
Ph: 027 4818 152 Email: gregbryant@xtra.co.nz
- Secretary** Mr Greg Bryant, 63 Wakefield Street, Westport 7825
- Treasurer:** Ph: 027 4818 152 Email: gregbryant@xtra.co.nz
- Handicapper:** Mr Andy Rae, 46 Romilly Street, Westport 7805
Ph: (03) 789 8075 Email: andyrae@xtra.co.nz
- Referee:** Mr Conrad Petersen, 51 Derby Street, Westport 7825
Ph: (03) 789 8263 Email: viv.con@xtra.co.nz
- Coach:** Mr Greg Bryant, 63 Wakefield Street, Westport 7825
Ph: 027 4818 152 Email: gregbryant@xtra.co.nz

Clubs

- Makura** High Street, Greymouth (46) (3 lawns)
Mrs Aileen Morris, 83c Cowper, Street, Greymouth 7805
Ph: 027 978 0832 Email: perpetuallight@xtra.co.nz
- Rangimarie** Brougham Street, Westport (20) (3 lawns)
Mr David Orchard, Powerhouse Road, RD 1, Westport 7891
Ph: (03) 789 9754 Email: adorchart@gmail.com

Members by NZ Associations and Clubs

For the 2019/2020 season

Key to abbreviations

U	AC umpire	GCR	GC referee
R	AC referee	SR	AC senior referee

AUCKLAND

Name	Club	AC	GC			
ADAMS, Michael	Pt Chevalier	20	10	Z		
ADAMSON, Roger	Epsom/Rem	2.5	1			
ALEXANDER, Grant	North Shore		6			
ALLEN, Juliet	Warkworth		10			
ALLEN, Sue	Epsom/Rem		10			
ALLEN, Viv	Epsom/Rem		12			
ALLPORT, Ron	Epsom/Rem	-1.5	1			
ANDERSON, Ann	Warkworth					
ANDERSON, Barbara	St. Heliers	16	8			
ANDERSON, Jacqueline	Epsom/Rem	6	5	U		
ANDERSON, Maureen	St. Heliers		9			
ANDERSON, Neil	Warkworth					
ANDREWS, Elizabeth	St. Heliers	10				
ANNAN, Lynne	Orewa	16				
ASHCROFT, Tracy	St. Heliers	9				
ATKINSON, Allan	Carlton					
ATKINSON, Jennifer	Carlton					
ATTWOOD, Hilary	Mt Albert	12				
AVERY, Dawn	North Shore					
AYLWARD, Marie Ann	Pakuranga	10				
BAKER, Tess	Henderson	14	9			
BAMFIELD, Murray	Orewa	0	12			
BARCLAY, Jill	Warkworth					
BARDELL, Heather	Mt Albert	18	10			
BARNETT, Karen	Mt Albert	12				
BARTON, Kelvin	Pakuranga	10				
BAVERSTOCK, Julie	Pt Chevalier	12				
BAWDEN, (Rob)ert	Carlton	18	5			
BAXTER, Terry	Pt Chevalier	11				
BEAN, John	Epsom/Rem	8				
BEAN, Rhys	Epsom/Rem	16	9			
BEBAN, Judith	Epsom/Rem	18				
BEDFORD, Laurie	Orewa		12			
BEEETSON, Maida	Epsom/Rem	9	6	U		
BEEETSON, Robert	Epsom/Rem	2.5	4	U		
BELL, Alan	Takapuna		4			
BENDALL, Neil	Takapuna	0	5			
BERRIDGE, Denise	Epsom/Rem	9	6			
BEYER, Moreen	Carlton		14			
BICKER, Diane	Orewa	0	14			
BICKNELL, Lesley	Carlton		11			
BIERRE, Annette	St. Heliers	9				
BILBEE, Allan	Orewa	0	10			
BISHOP, Jeanette	Pt Chevalier	8				
BLAKE, Bets	Orewa	22	7			
BLAKE, David	North Shore		2			
BORLAND, Lorraine	Orewa	0	14			
BORTHWICK, Bruce	Warkworth	6	5			
BOUZAID, Mal	Takapuna	14	9			
BOYD, Helen	St. Heliers		11			
BOYENS, Jane	Orewa		10			
BOYENS, John	Orewa		8			
BRABANT, Adrienne	St. Heliers		9			
BRADLEY, Judy	St. Heliers		9			
BRADY, Trish	Carlton		9			
BRAKE, Margie Elizabeth	Pakuranga		16			
BRAY, Ray	Warkworth		12			
BRIDGES, Elizabeth	Orewa	12	7			
BRISCOE, Rex	Takapuna		7			
BRODZIAK, Sue	Warkworth	16	8			
BROTHERTON-RATCLIFFE, Christopher	North Shore		14			
BROTHERTON-RATCLIFFE, Elizabeth	North Shore	22				
BROWN, Carole	St. Heliers		10			
BROWNE, Sharon	Carlton		12			
BUCHANAN, Peter	Carlton	7				
BUDGEN, Pauline	Mt Albert		5			
BULLIVANT, Brian	Epsom/Rem					
BURGE, Barbara	Mt Albert		11			
BURGESS, Joni	Pakuranga		8			
BURTENSHAW, Don	Takapuna	12	0			
BURTENSHAW, Shirley	Takapuna		16			
BUTCHER, David	Pt Chevalier		9			
BUTCHER, Jan	Pt Chevalier	10	3			
CAISLEY, Geoff	Takapuna		10			
CALDER, Don	Epsom/Rem	14	8			
CALDER, Madeleine	North Shore		12			
CARDEN, Sandra	St. Heliers		10			
CARTER, Murray	Carlton		7			
CASTLE, Ruth	North Shore	8	7			
CAWLEY, Malcolm	Epsom/Rem	-0.5	2	U		
CHEN, Ching	Pakuranga		8			
CLARIDGE, Clemency	North Shore		12			
CLARK, Collette	Orewa		9			
CLARK, Jules	St. Heliers		0			
CLARKE, Alistair	Mt Albert		10			
CLARKE, Kathryn	Mt Albert		12			
CLARKE, Louise	Mt Albert		16			
CLARKE, Nick	Mt Albert		8			
CLARKE, Suzanne	Mt Albert		12			
CLEARY, Karen	Epsom/Rem	11	7			
CLEMEAU, Eleanor	Mt Albert		12			
COBB, Rosemary	Takapuna		12			
COCHRANE, Nance	North Shore		12			
COCKLE, Rosemary	Pakuranga		10			
COHEN, Faye	Epsom/Rem	12				
COLE, Sally	Carlton		3			
COLLINS, Yvonne	St. Heliers		16			
COMMARIEU, Vincent	Epsom/Rem	-0.5	-1			
COOK, Warren	Epsom/Rem	20	6			
COOMBE, Helen Mary	Epsom/Rem					
COOPER, Joanna	Pakuranga		10			
CORY, Dawn	Warkworth	10	6			
COURT-PATIENCE, Joan	Takapuna		10			
CRAIG, Barbara	Carlton	18	9			
CRANG, Sue	St. Heliers		10			
CRAWFORD, Kit	Pt Chevalier		11			
CROKER, Bob	Epsom/Rem	24	10			
CROOKS, Mary	North Shore		12			

CROSS, Irene	Orewa	12	GOOD, Suzanne	Mt Albert	10
CROSS, Steve	Orewa	12	GOODALL, Caroline	Carlton	10
CROWHEN, Pam	Orewa	9	GOODMAN, John	Epsom/Rem	
CULPAN, Bernie	St. Heliers	10	GOODWYN, Jenny	Epsom/Rem	10
CUMBERLAND, Garth	North Shore	9	GRANT, Kathie	Epsom/Rem	3 2 SR, GCR
CUNNINGHAM, Phillipa	Mt Albert	10	GRANT, Malcolm	Epsom/Rem	12 8 U
	St. Heliers	9	GRANT, Pam	Orewa	10 7
CURTAIN, Maureen	St. Heliers	9	GRIFFIN, Anne	Mt Albert	16 6
CUTCHER, Ian Michael	Epsom/Rem	12	GYDE, Joy	Takapuna	10
DALEY, Shelley	St. Heliers	9	GYDE, Tony	Takapuna	7
DALLIMORE, Lesley	Orewa	16 6	HALL, Greg	North Shore	5
DALY, Donald Walter	Pakuranga	9	HALLIDAY, Gwen	Pakuranga	9
DAVIE-MARTIN, Rose	Epsom/Rem	11 7	HALLIDAY, Ian	Takapuna	6
DAVY, Anne Ngapuaia	Pakuranga	7	HALLING, Wilma	Orewa	16
DEANE, Miriam	Pt Chevalier	12	HARDING, Diane	Pt Chevalier	10
DENNETT, Kathy	Takapuna	9	HARFORD, Dot	Takapuna	10
DERRICK, Julie	Pt Chevalier	12	HARPER, Elizabeth	Orewa	18 8
DEVLIN, Judy	Orewa	12	HARRISON, Keitha Raye		
DIAMOND, Joy	St. Heliers	12		Pakuranga	9
DICKENSON, Alf	North Shore	7	HARRISON, Precille	Pakuranga	5
DODGE, Peter	Takapuna	0 11	HARVEY, Martin	Mt Albert	4
DODGSON, Jan	St. Heliers	9	HASSELL, Peter	North Shore	11
DOHERTY, Regan	Epsom/Rem	5 5	HASWELL, Jo	Warkworth	14
DONALDSON, Dan	Orewa	18 6	HEASLEY, Bruce	Epsom/Rem	9 5 U
DONNELL, Mardi	Takapuna	7	HEGAN, Kay	Pakuranga	16
DOOLEY, Joan	St. Heliers	10	HENDERIKS, Neil	Carlton	9
DOOLEY, Peter	St. Heliers	9	HENDERSON, Neal	Pakuranga	16
DOUGLAS, Peter	Orewa	22 11	HENDERSON, Pamela	Pakuranga	16
DOYLE, Stuart	Takapuna	4	HENSHALL, Murray	North Shore	8
DRAFFIN, Jean	St. Heliers	10	HEPPNER, Helen	Epsom/Rem	11 8
DREW, Phillip	Epsom/Rem	-3.5 0	HERROD, Eileen	Carlton	24 10
DRUMM, Betty	St. Heliers	9	HIGGINS, Maryjane	St. Heliers	10
DRYBURGH, Lorne	Pakuranga	14	HILL, David	Takapuna	0 12
DUFFIELD, Maureen	St. Heliers	6	HIPKINS, Joan	North Shore	16 12
DUNLOP, Cath	Epsom/Rem		HOWARTH, Colleen	Takapuna	10
DUPPER, Gunther	Epsom/Rem	8 10	HSU, Simon	Pakuranga	9
DYALL, Bill	Epsom/Rem	3	HUDSON, John	St. Heliers	4
EDWARDS, Laurie	Epsom/Rem	0 2	HUDSON, June	St. Heliers	8
EDWARDS, Shirley	Epsom/Rem	6 6	HUNT, Maree	St. Heliers	8
ELIOT, Joy	Carlton	8	HUNTINGFORD, George		
ELLIS, James	Orewa	14 3		Orewa	14
ELLIS, Liz	Pakuranga	16	HYNE, Mandy	Epsom/Rem	
ELLIS, Margaret	St. Heliers	9	IBELL, Alison	Takapuna	10 0
ELLIS, Marie	Orewa	10	INGRAM, Jenny	St. Heliers	12
ELLIS, Patricia	Epsom/Rem	11 8	INOMATA, Mary	Mt Albert	9
ELLIS, Trish	Orewa	9	INSULL, Robbie	Orewa	12
EMERSON, Jo	St. Heliers	10	JACOB, Jeanne Anne	Takapuna	9
EMIRALI, Joy	Orewa	11	JACOBS, Anne	Orewa	0 14
ENRIGHT, Patricia	Epsom/Rem	18 12	JAMES, Charmaine	Henderson	18 8
ENRIGHT, Tom	Epsom/Rem	12 6	JANSEN, Rhyl	Orewa	22 9
ERECKSON, Dave	Henderson	10 6	JARMAN, Moira	Henderson	16 9
ERECKSON, Pauline	Henderson	8	JARMAN, Trevor	Henderson	20 10
FARQUHARSON, Helen			JENKINS, David	Carlton	14
	Orewa	0 8	JENKINS, Judy	Carlton	14
FERGUSON, Malcolm	North Shore	12	JEWELL, Liz	North Shore	
FERGUSON, Sally	Pt Chevalier	14	JEWELL, Ross	North Shore	9
FEWTRELL, Gill	Epsom/Rem		JONES, Shirley	Pt Chevalier	11
FIELD, Deborah	St. Heliers	9	JONES_MERREDEW, Pixie		
FIELD, Rae	St. Heliers	16 9		Orewa	3 2 U, GCR
FIELD, Steven	St. Heliers	4	JULIAN, Jennie	Takapuna	10
FINDLAY, Verity	Pakuranga	10	JURY, Janet	Orewa	14
FOGELBERG, Myree	St. Heliers	9	KEANE, Patrick	North Shore	8
FONG, Jenny	Takapuna	0 14	KEARNEY, Christine Stella		
FRASER, Joan	St. Heliers	10		Pakuranga	9
FREEMAN, Leith	Orewa	24 10	KELLY, Eleanor	Henderson	9
FREETHE, Josh	Epsom/Rem	-2.5 -5	KELLY, Judith	St. Heliers	14
FREWIN, Owen	Pt Chevalier	8 7	KEOGH, Judy	Takapuna	4.5 2
GARDNER, Frank	Pakuranga	6	KESHA, Ivan	Pakuranga	10
GARDNER, Judith	Henderson	20 7	KIDD, Shirley	St. Heliers	10
GAY, Jill	Pt Chevalier	16	KING, Ailsa	Carlton	11
GEBBIE, Antony	Orewa	12	KNIGHT, Pam	Takapuna	14 7
GEBBIE, Win	Orewa	12	KNILL, Christine	Orewa	0 14
GEORGIADES, Irene	Carlton	10	KNOTT, Lynne	North Shore	12
GHAHRAMAN, Behrooz			KNOTT, Tony	North Shore	12
	Epsom/Rem		KRIGOLSON, Patricia	St. Heliers	10
GIBSON, Margaret	Takapuna	0 12	KRISTENSEN, Gina	St. Heliers	11

LAMONT, Barbara	Carlton	12	MUIR, Colleen	Pakuranga	6
LAND, Anne	Mt Albert	8	MULLAALI, Bledi	Mt Albert	0
LEAMING, Lynne	Pt Chevalier	11	MULLAALI, Sabri	Mt Albert	-3
LEE, Jack	Pakuranga	4	MURPHY, Anne	Warkworth	9 7
LEE, Marion	Takapuna	9 7	MURPHY, Jo	North Shore	
LEONARD, Vin	Henderson	8	MURPHY, Neil	North Shore	
LESTER, Lyn	St. Heliers	9	NEWTON, Jan	North Shore	9
LESTER, Tony	St. Heliers	9	NICHOLAS, Nick	Epsom/Rem	5 5
LETCHER, Robert	Orewa	6	NORTH, Nicola	Henderson	14
LETCHER, Rose-Marie	Orewa	20 7	NORTHGRAVE, David	North Shore	14 9
LIGGETT, Glennis	Pt Chevalier	12	NORWOOD, Peter	North Shore	4 7
LINDBERG, Lynne	Epsom/Rem	10	OAKS, Claire	Warkworth	9
LITTLE, Mary	Henderson	11	O'CONNOR, Bob	St. Heliers	10
LLOYD, Chrissy	Takapuna	0 14	O'CONNOR, Marc	St. Heliers	10
LLOYD, Mike	North Shore	12	OSBORNE, Kim	Pt Chevalier	8 6
LLOYD, Vive	North Shore	12	OSVOLD, Aniko	Takapuna	7
LOOS, Noeky	Epsom/Rem	11 8	OSVOLD, Charley	Takapuna	9
LORD, Barbara	Pakuranga	8	OWEN, Llew	North Shore	7 7
LOWE, Kay	Takapuna	12	PAINE, Robin	Orewa	24 8
LOWE, Robert	Takapuna	-1.5 -3	PAINE, Sandra	Orewa	14
LUI, Raymond	Pakuranga	7	PARKER, Chris	Takapuna	10
MACARTNEY, Verdon	Orewa	8	PARKER, Norma	Orewa	10
MACGIBBON, George	Carlton	10	PARRIS, Dianna Winifred		
MACINDOE, Scott	Carlton	12		Mt Albert	6
MACLENNAN, Judy	Takapuna	11	PARRY, Julie	Orewa	18 6
MADDREN, Angela	Pakuranga	10	PASH, Merle	Takapuna	7
MAIR, Norene	St. Heliers	12	PEAGRAM, Noelene	Pakuranga	8
MANUEL, Elva	Mt Albert	8	PEAK, Christine	North Shore	12
MARTIGNIER, Trish	Pt Chevalier	11	PEARMAN, Marie	Epsom/Rem	14 6
MARTIN, Allan	Orewa	18 0	PEARSON, June	St. Heliers	12
MARTIN, Norma	St. Heliers	12	PEDERSEN, Gay	Mt Albert	10
MASON, Diane	St. Heliers	24 9	PEGRAM, Bob	Warkworth	9
MASSEY, Elaine Joy	Epsom/Rem	7	PENDLETON, Jane	Pt Chevalier	11
MASSEY, Kenneth	Epsom/Rem	9	PERI, Kathy	Pt Chevalier	11
MATTHEWS, Heather	Orewa	24 16	PERWICK, Mary	Pt Chevalier	12
MAY, Ros	Takapuna	7	PETERSEN, Margaret	Epsom/Rem	11
MCCALLUM, Ian	North Shore	12	PETRY, Pamela	Orewa	10
MCCORMACK, Gerald	Epsom/Rem	8	PHILLIMORE, Elaine	Epsom/Rem	7 5
MCDONALD, Sheree	Epsom/Rem		PHILLIPS, Beryl	Takapuna	10
MCGREGOR, Graeme	Takapuna	0 14	PHILLIPS, Patricia	Takapuna	14
MCGUIGAN, Mike	North Shore	8	PIPER, Kurt	North Shore	12
MCINNES, Wendy	Orewa	10	PLANK, Carolyne	Carlton	8
MCINTOSH, Hamish	Epsom/Rem	-3.5 -4	PLANK, Christopher	Carlton	18 4
MCKEE, Toni	Takapuna	10	POWELL, Liz	Takapuna	20
MCKESSAR, Susan	Pt Chevalier	3	PRAINE, Jane	Takapuna	12
MCLACHLAN, Ulrike	North Shore	9	PULLAR, Graeme	Orewa	11
MCLAUGHLAN, Margaret			QUIRK, Sara	Mt Albert	5
	North Shore	9	RADLEY, Peter	Warkworth	6
MCMASTER, Liz	North Shore	12	RAILEY, Gillian	Pt Chevalier	4
MCPHERSON, Jeannette			RAILEY, Gwen	Pt Chevalier	10
	Takapuna	11	RANKIN, Margaret	Orewa	7
MEACHEN, Judith	St. Heliers	9	RAVELICH, Cecilia	St. Heliers	12
MEIKLEJOHN, Cathy	Warkworth	9	REDWOOD, Anna	Takapuna	11
MELLSOP, Graham	Carlton	10	REINEN, Helen	Orewa	11
MERREDEW, John	Orewa	3.5 3	RHODES, Kath	Orewa	10
MILBURN, Adrienne	Mt Albert	10	RICHARDS, Beryl	North Shore	9
MILLAR, Charlotte	North Shore	16 9	RICHARDS, Diane	Orewa	0 14
MILLEN, Alice	Carlton	14 10	RICHARDS, Heather	Takapuna	4
MILLER, Claudia	Carlton	12	RICHARDS, Julian	North Shore	9
MILLER, Helen	Mt Albert	18 9	RICHARDSON, Ronnie	Takapuna	7
MILLER, Jill	Takapuna	12	RIDGWAY, Garth	Pakuranga	7
MILLER, John	Carlton	12	RILEY, Beverley	Pakuranga	16
MILLER, Maureen Patricia			RITCHIE, Jan	St. Heliers	9
	Pakuranga	16	RIVERS, Linley	Pt Chevalier	12
MITCHELL, Judy	Henderson	11	ROBBINS, Phil	Pt Chevalier	6
MOLLOY, Peggy	Pakuranga	16	ROBERTS, Cathy	Orewa	10
MOROS, Elizabeth	St. Heliers	10	ROBERTSON, John	North Shore	5
MORRISON, Bill	Orewa	2	ROBINSON, Frank	Epsom/Rem	-3 2
MORRISON, Brian	Warkworth	5	ROBINSON, Thelma	North Shore	7
MORRISON, Joan	Orewa	18 9	ROFE, Susan	Orewa	0 14
MORRISON, Lois	Orewa	10	ROGERS, Deirdre	Carlton	9 7
MORRISON, Tricia	Orewa	10	ROGERS, Frederick Thomas		
MORRISON, Vanessa	Warkworth	6		Pakuranga	10
MORROW, Nelson	Warkworth	-1 -2	ROLTON, Sid	Orewa	12
MORTIMER, Anne	Takapuna	0 8	RONALDSON, Rachel	Carlton	
MOSS, Alison	Epsom/Rem	14	ROSS, Noelene	Henderson	18 8

ROTHERHAM, Pat	Orewa	11	7	U	TYLER, Jilly	Pt Chevalier	11	
ROUNTREE, Lloyd	Takapuna	5	0		UPTON, Robert	North Shore	2.5	6
RYAN, Carole	St. Heliers	11			VAN MAANEN, Tony	Carlton	6	9
RYAN, Rae	Epsom/Rem	9			VAUGHAN, Graham	Takapuna	14	
RYAN, Thomas	St. Heliers	11			VODANOVICH, Margaret			
SALMONS, Hilary	Carlton	10	9		VON STURMER, Anne	Carlton	10	9
SANVICENS, Gaspar	St. Heliers	8			VON STURMER, Arthur	St. Heliers	12	U
SANVICENS, Rosie	St. Heliers	11						
SARAN, Olga	Mt Albert	11				Pt Chevalier	7	6
SCANLON, Lesley	Henderson	10			VROEGOP, Jos	Epsom/Rem		
SCHOLEFIELD, Guy	Warkworth	9			WAGSTAFF, Mary	Orewa	10	
SCHOLEFIELD, Shirley	Warkworth	9			WAKLEY, Les	Epsom/Rem	10	3
SCOTT, Melba	Takapuna	0	11		WALBRAN, Nancy	Epsom/Rem	10	
SEERUP, Alice	Orewa	0	14		WALKER, Kathy	Pt Chevalier	12	
SHARP, David	Pakuranga	8			WALLACE, Keith	Orewa	1	3
SHARP, Muriel	Warkworth	10			WALSH, Robyn	Takapuna	0	12
SHAW, Sue	St. Heliers	9			WANG, Michelle	Pakuranga	7	
SHEPHERD, Janet	Orewa	11	0		WARDLE, Jim	Epsom/Rem	-0.5	2
SHEPHERD, Pam	Takapuna	7			WARN, Gill	Pakuranga	7	SR
SHERIDAN, Elizabeth	Takapuna	12			WARN, Kurt	Pakuranga	0	
SHOEBRIDGE, Pam	Pakuranga	11			WARRINGTON, Harris	Epsom/Rem	5	7
SIMPSON, Margaret	Warkworth	11	7		WATSON, Jan	Orewa	24	8
SINGH, Peter	Mt Albert	10	8		WEAKLEY, Sandra	Orewa	12	
SMITH, Chris	Orewa	9	6	U	WEATHERHEAD, Mary-ellen			
SMITH, Lynn	Orewa	11				Pakuranga	16	
SMITH, Mary	Epsom/Rem				WEAVERS, Dot	Takapuna	0	14
SMITH, Paul	Carlton	12	10		WEBB, Kathleen	Takapuna	11	
SMITH, Tom	North Shore	12			WEBBER, Jeanne	Orewa	20	7
SPEED, Tom	Epsom/Rem	12			WEEKS, Hilary	Carlton	14	
STAINES, Gaynor	St. Heliers	10			WENTFORD, Leslie	St. Heliers	10	
STANFORD-DAVIS, Fran					WENTWORTH, Alison	St. Heliers	10	
	St. Heliers	8			WESTERBY, Aaron	Epsom/Rem	-2.5	1
STEELE, Gay	St. Heliers	10			WHEATCROFT, Shirley			R
STEVENS, Brian	Carlton	7				Mt Albert	8	
STEVENS, Joy	St. Heliers	10			WHITE, Roger	Takapuna	14	6
STEVENS, Roselda	St. Heliers	10			WHITE, Sheena	Epsom/Rem	12	9
STEWART, Anne	Orewa				WILLIAMS, Jane	St. Heliers	10	
STILL, Bill	Carlton	11			WILLIAMS, Lesley	Pt Chevalier	9	
STRASSER, Ann	Orewa	8			WILLIAMS, Sandy	Epsom/Rem	7	
STUART, James Frederick					WILLIAMSON, Richard	Epsom/Rem	1	4
	Pakuranga	10			WILLIS, Amanda	Mt Albert	8	1
STUART, Linda	Pakuranga	11			WILLYAMS, Bob	Pakuranga	10	
SUKUMARAN, Pradeesh					WILSON, Carol Lyn	Pakuranga	16	
	Pt Chevalier	11			WILSON, Colin	Epsom/Rem	14	
SULLIVAN, Judith	North Shore	9			WILSON, Hamish	Mt Albert	10	
SULLIVAN, Tony	St. Heliers	2			WILSON, Ivor	Orewa	10	
SUMICH, Helen	Mt Albert	10			WILSON, Jude	Mt Albert	10	
SUNDERLAND, Jeffery	Pakuranga	8			WILSON, Judy	St. Heliers	11	
SUNDERLAND, Joeleen					WILSON, Julie	Orewa	10	
	Pakuranga	4			WILSON, Margaret	St. Heliers	14	9
SUTTON, Jenny	North Shore	9			WILSON, Petra	Mt Albert	12	
SUTTON, John	North Shore	12	7		WILSON, Theodore	Mt Albert	10	
SWEENEY, Colleen	Carlton	16	9		WILSON, Venetia	Mt Albert	12	
SWITZER, Rosemary	St. Heliers	14			WINDSOR, Evelyn	Carlton	11	
TANNER, Alison	St. Heliers	12			WINN, Alan	Pakuranga	6	
TAYLOR, Audrey	St. Heliers	10			WINTLE, Michele	North Shore	10	
TAYLOR, Fay	Orewa	12			WOOD, Geoffrey	Henderson	20	8
TAYLOR, Marion	Warkworth	9	2		WOOD, John	St. Heliers	12	
TEMPLEMAN, Rod	North Shore	2			WOOD, John	Pakuranga	3	
THACKRAY, Dianne	Takapuna	5			WOOD, Thelma	St. Heliers	12	
THOMSON, Barry	Orewa	9			WOODS, Fran	Takapuna	0	9
THOMSON, Graham	Pt Chevalier	8	5		WOTHERSPOON, Dean			
THOMSON, Pamela	Orewa	9				North Shore	10	
TILL, Margaret	Epsom/Rem	10			WRIGHT, Fran	St. Heliers	12	
TINDALE, Lois	Takapuna	0	12		WRIGHT, Janet	Epsom/Rem		
TINEY, Eileen	Henderson	18	9		WRIGHT, Margaret	St. Heliers	12	
TINSON, Anne	Epsom/Rem	18			WU, Sabrina	Pakuranga	9	
TOMPKINS, David	Epsom/Rem	4.5		U	YAN, Anita	Epsom/Rem		
TROUP, Kay	Takapuna	9			YATES, Jack	Carlton	3	
TURNER, Rob	North Shore	11			YATES, Karen	Carlton	8	
TURNER, Shirley	North Shore	12			YOUNG, Marlyn	Warkworth	14	
TURNER, Victoria	Mt Albert	12			YOUNG, Vicky	St. Heliers	9	

BAY OF PLENTY

Name	Club	AC	GC					
AINSWORTH, Carol	Whakatane	16	7					
ALDRIDGE, Bill	Tauranga		8					
ALDRIDGE, Linda	Tauranga		10					
ALEXANDRE, Maggie	Taupo		11					
AMERY, Christine	Rotorua		16					
ANDERSEN, Bronwyn Elizabeth	Mt Maunganui		12					
ANDERSON, Lynne Marie	Tauranga		9					
ANDERSON, Sybil	Mt Maunganui		10					
ANDREW, Bev	Tauranga		10					
ANDREWS, Linda	Rotorua		14					
ARTHUR, Hillary	Tauranga		14					
ASHTON, Patrick	Mt Maunganui	8		U				
ASHTON, Robyn	Mt Maunganui	10						
ATTWOOD, Kevin	Katikati		4					
AXTENS, Helen	Taupo	18						
BAIN, David	Tauranga		3					
BAKER, Bruce	Whakatane	-1						
BARTINGTON, Dee	Tauranga		10					
BAUNTON, Cherie	Katikati		8					
BECKMAN, Bob	Mt Maunganui		10					
BECKMAN, Hazel	Mt Maunganui		10					
BENTON, Margaret	Rotorua		10					
BENVIE, Graham	Tauranga		2					
BENVIE, Gretchen	Tauranga	12	3					
BERRY, Judy	Mt Maunganui		4					
BLACKMAN, Ian	Rotorua		10					
BLANK, Neville	Mt Maunganui		2					
BLIGHT, Carol	Mt Maunganui		10					
BOND, Martin	Taupo		10					
BOND, Vanda	Taupo		11					
BONNIFACE, Winnifred Sibly	Mt Maunganui		9					
BOURKE, Carolyn	Rotorua		9					
BOURKE, Gary	Rotorua	24	6					
BOWDEN, John	Tauranga		10					
BOWDITCH, Molly	Rotorua		10					
BRADLEY, Thelma	Tauranga		10					
BROUGHTON, Rick	Whakatane	16	1					
BROWNE, June	Katikati		7					
BROWNE, Wal	Katikati		10					
BRUCE, Gail	Whakatane	4	5					
BULLEN, Chris	Whakatane		10					
BULPIN, Michelle	Rotorua		10					
BURTON, Deb	Taupo		16					
BUTCHART, Margaret	Katikati		10					
BUTTON, Peter	Tauranga		1					
CARGILL, Kathy	Taupo		14					
CAVE, Faye	Mt Maunganui		9					
CAYGILL, Barbara Joyce	Mt Maunganui		10					
CHAMBERLAIN, James	Taupo		8					
CHAMPTALOUPE, Paula	Taupo		12					
CLARK, Margaret	Whakatane		8					
CLARKE, Cindy	Whakatane	0.5	0					
CLARKE, Steve	Whakatane	-3.5	-2					
COAD, Adrienne	Tauranga		9					
COE, Eileen	Taupo		10					
COE, Peter	Taupo		12					
COLLIER, Kathy	Tauranga		12					
COLLIER, Phillip	Tauranga							
CONN, Neville	Mt Maunganui		10					
CONSTABLE, Neil	Katikati		6					
COOKE, Ashley	Mt Maunganui	5	-1					
COOKE, Dallas	Mt Maunganui	0	-1					
COOPER, Roy	Tauranga		7					
COPPAGE, Gary	Mt Maunganui							
COPPAGE, Jeanette	Mt Maunganui	11						
CORBETT, Lynne	Rotorua	12	9					
CORBIN-PETERS, Elva	Tauranga		8					
CORRIGAN, Mary	Whakatane		10					
COULTER, Angus	Whakatane	6	-2					
COULTER, George	Whakatane		-5					
CRAIG, Jan Margaret	Mt Maunganui		10					
CRASHLEY, Mike	Whakatane	-3	-1					
CRAWFORD, Marj	Mt Maunganui		11					
CRISFORD, Janet	Rotorua		12					
CROW, Maureen Anne	Mt Maunganui		10					
CURTIS, Donna	Katikati		12					
DANE, Joy	Tauranga		10					
DE VRIES, Eleanor	Tauranga		12					
DIXON, Andrew	Mt Maunganui	4.5	1					
DIXON, Chris	Katikati		3					
DODS, Erin	Rotorua		14					
DODWELL, Alan	Katikati		1					
DONAHUE, Christine	Katikati		10					
DOWNES, Julie	Tauranga		9					
DOWNIE, Sue	Taupo		12					
DYSON, Dorothy	Rotorua		9					
EASTERBROOK, Barbara	Whakatane		14					
EBDEN, Kay	Mt Maunganui		10					
EBDEN, Keith	Whakatane	-0.5	0	U				
ELDHOLT, Lennart	Katikati		8					
ERCEG, Anne	Whakatane		9					
ERCEG, Len	Whakatane		9					
ERSKINE, Dorothy	Katikati		6					
FAGE, Noeline	Taupo		8					
FAGE, Peter	Taupo		9					
FIRTH, Ken	Katikati		12					
FOGERTY, Marian	Whakatane		14					
FRASER MACKENZIE, Ian	Mt Maunganui		6					
GAY, Maude	Whakatane		14					
GEDDES, Patricia	Mt Maunganui		14					
GEERLINGS, Judy	Whakatane		11					
GIBBINS, Wayne	Rotorua		14					
GILLIGAN, James Walter	Katikati		4	3	U			
GLASGOW, Evelyn	Rotorua		10					
GLOVER, Graham	Katikati		4		U			
GODDARD, Nyla	Rotorua	4	5		U			
GRAHAM, Paddy	Katikati		12					
GRANT, Sibly	Mt Maunganui		8					
GROVES, John	Katikati		16					
HALL, Pat	Whakatane		20	8				
HALL, Tony	Whakatane		4					
HAMBLYN, Ross	Whakatane	-2	1					
HAMILTON, Lorraine	Tauranga		12					
HAMILTON, Max	Tauranga		7					
HANDRICKS, Vicki	Whakatane		14					
HARRISON, Trish	Rotorua		14					
HAWKSWORTH, Leonie	Tauranga		9					
HAY, Hilary	Mt Maunganui		8					
HILL, Lois	Tauranga		14					
HOOKER, Dave	Mt Maunganui		3					
HORAN, Fay	Tauranga		9					
HORAN, Leslie	Tauranga		6					
HOSEASON, Edith	Katikati		9					
HOSEASON, Maryanne	Katikati		10					
HUGHES, Donald Christopher	Mt Maunganui		8					
HUGHES, Ngaire Anne	Mt Maunganui		10					
HUNTER, Alistair	Rotorua	24	4					
HUNWICK, Evelyn	Whakatane		10					
HUXLEY, Riila	Mt Maunganui		9					
HYLAND, Maria	Whakatane		10					
HYLAND, Marshall	Whakatane		8					
ILES, Margaret	Mt Maunganui		9					

ILSLEY, Pat	Taupo	7		NEWTON, Lynette	Taupo	10	
ILSLEY, Peter	Taupo	6		O' REGAN, Frank	Whakatane	8	
INGLIS, Graham	Mt Maunganui	9		PECK, Jim	Tauranga	-2	
IRWIN, Cyrus	Katikati	10		PEDDIE, Dale	Mt Maunganui	10	
JAMES, Dennis	Whakatane	12	4	PENDER, Lyn	Katikati	16	
JAMES, Mabel	Whakatane	12	6	PHELOUNG, Jill	Katikati	12	
JEFFCOAT, Gail	Tauranga	10	12	PICKLES, Sandra	Tauranga	8	
JENKINS, Peter	Katikati	0	8	PIERCY, Carol	Katikati	4	
JESSOP, Martin	Katikati	8		PIERCY, Stephen	Katikati	1.5	-2 U
JESSOP, Theresa	Katikati	12		PLEASANTS, Derek	Katikati	1	
JONES, Barry	Whakatane	1	3	POLLOCK, Dulcie	Tauranga	9	
JONES, Barry Charles	Mt Maunganui	8		POPE, Pauline	Mt Maunganui	14	
JONES, Boyd	Katikati	9		PREES, Anne	Mt Maunganui	9	
JONES, Colin	Rotorua	2	3	PRINCE, Ursula	Rotorua	14	
JONES, Pat	Rotorua	2	2	PUCKETT, Olga	Katikati	9	
JUDD, Christine	Taupo	14		PUGH, Carol	Mt Maunganui	5	3
JUDE, Noeline	Katikati	8	7	RADCLIFFE, Glenis Joy			
JUDE, Tom	Katikati	9	6		Mt Maunganui	14	
KARL, Shirley	Mt Maunganui	12		RATCLIFFE, Jude	Rotorua	11	
KATTNER, Linda	Mt Maunganui	24	9	RAWLINS, Margaret	Katikati	10	
KENDRICK, Betty	Katikati	11		RAY, Puckett	Katikati	5	
KERR, Wendy	Tauranga	12		REDDAWAY, Lois	Mt Maunganui	10	
KILLEEN, Annie	Rotorua	12		REGNAUD, Judith	Tauranga	9	
KING, Graham	Tauranga	7		REID, Mike	Tauranga	20	4
KING, Jill	Tauranga	8		REYNOLDS, Paul	Katikati	6	
KINSELLA, Owen	Tauranga	12		RICHARDSON, Tanya	Rotorua	10	
KNEGT, Rita	Mt Maunganui	8		RIDEALGH, Betty	Whakatane	16	5
KUNAC, Tony	Taupo	18	9	RIDEALGH, Peter	Whakatane	16	6
LAHMERT, Barry	Katikati	10		RIENTJES, Brian	Katikati	7	
LAIDLAW, Jill	Katikati	12		RIPLEY, Jack	Katikati	8	
LANGLEY, John	Whakatane	8		RIPLEY, Val	Katikati	11	
LANGLEY, Rose	Whakatane	7		ROBERTS, Allan	Mt Maunganui	9	
LE COMTE, Gloria	Mt Maunganui	7	3	ROBERTS, Colin	Tauranga	1	
LE MASURIER, Peter	Katikati	7	5	ROBERTS, Dave	Katikati	0	
LE MASURIER, Sheila	Katikati	12	10	ROBERTS, Graeme B	Whakatane	3	4
LEECH, Colin	Tauranga	10		ROBERTS, Janet	Mt Maunganui	11	
LOCKE, Olivia	Tauranga	12		ROBERTS, Lynne	Katikati	7	
LOGAN, John	Katikati	5		ROBERTS, Marie	Whakatane		
MABEY, Margaret	Tauranga	5		ROBERTS, Rita	Tauranga	4	
MACDONALD, Neville	Katikati	10		ROBERTS, Sue	Mt Maunganui	8	2
MACINTOSH, Monica	Katikati	12		ROBERTSON, Elaine	Katikati	12	
MACKINVEN, Teen	Whakatane	10		ROBINSON, Nan	Katikati	9	
MACPHERSON, Ian	Rotorua	5		ROBINSON, Nigel	Mt Maunganui	7	
MADDEN, Isabel	Tauranga	9		ROGERS, Glennys	Whakatane	5	
MARX, Julie	Tauranga	9		RUSSELL, Pam	Katikati	12	
MATTHEWS, Brian	Whakatane	11		RUTLEDGE, Dave	Whakatane	8	
MAUHLIN, Graham Ian				SANDFORD, Lynne	Tauranga		
	Mt Maunganui	10		SANDFORD, Robin	Tauranga		
MCCARTHY, Marion	Mt Maunganui	8		SAYER, Richard	Katikati	3	
MCCULLY, Ray	Rotorua	11	9	SAYERS, Edward Wilson			
MCDONNELL, Joy	Tauranga	11			Rotorua	8	
MCDOWELL, Andrea	Tauranga	6		SCHLIERIKE, Barbara	Tauranga	10	
MCGREGOR, Beverley	Mt Maunganui	11		SCHOLTENS, Rink	Whakatane	5	
MCKENNA, Sylvia	Rotorua	14		SEATH, Heather	Katikati	12	
MCKENZIE, Anne	Tauranga	8		SHEPHARD, Don	Mt Maunganui	9	
MCKENZIE, John	Tauranga	1		SHEPHARD, Leona	Mt Maunganui	10	
MCKINNEY, Wendy Louise				SHEPHERD, Mike	Whakatane	2.5	2
	Mt Maunganui	14		SHERIFF, Christine	Katikati	7	
MEAD, Bev	Whakatane	9		SHIELDS, Margaret	Tauranga	12	
MEEKING, Robyn	Katikati	9		SHROLL, Howard	Whakatane	10	
MENEFY, Rosemary	Rotorua	9		SIM, Elaine	Katikati	12	
MERRICK, Joyanne	Tauranga	5		SISAM, Brian	Mt Maunganui	3	
MERTON, Margaret	Mt Maunganui	10		SKILLING, Bev	Rotorua	6	
METCALFE, Heather	Katikati	9		SMITH, Sue	Whakatane	16	
MOIR, Margaret	Whakatane	11		SNIJDERS, Diny	Rotorua	16	
MOODY, Hazel	Mt Maunganui	7		SOMERS-EDGAR, Dianne			
MOON, Stuart	Katikati	5			Katikati	10	
MOONEY, Pete	Rotorua	8		SORENSEN, Sharon	Katikati	4.5	
MOORE, Graeme	Tauranga	8		SPEIRS, Carol	Tauranga	14	
MOORE, Sharon	Tauranga	11		SPENCER, Winifred Stella			
MOSLEY, Raewyn	Mt Maunganui	10			Mt Maunganui	10	
MOTE, Bill	Whakatane	7	4	STEVENSON, Brian	Whakatane	14	
MOUAT, Frances	Mt Maunganui	6		STEVENSON, Marie	Whakatane	16	
MOUATT, Gloria	Tauranga	7		STOKES, Cynthia	Tauranga	10	
MULHERON, Peter	Mt Maunganui	8		STUART, Cliff	Katikati	9	5
NELSON, Bev	Rotorua	5		SUTHERLAND, Laura	Tauranga	7	

SWINDELLS, Jo	Mt Maunganui	10		WATSON, Alison Ruth	Mt Maunganui	14	
SWINDELLS, Trevor	Mt Maunganui	6		WATSON, Lorna	Katikati	16	
TAARE, Allison Joyce	Mt Maunganui	10		WATSON, Reg	Katikati	10	
TAIT, Angela	Mt Maunganui	5		WATTS, Kitty	Whakatane	8	
TAYLOR, Clive	Katikati	6		WEDGE, Kay	Mt Maunganui	7	
TAYLOR, Heather	Katikati	10		WEIR, Laina	Whakatane	14	
TAYLOR, Jacqueline	Mt Maunganui	4.5	U	WESTERMAN, Peter	Whakatane	6	14
TAYLOR, Jenny	Rotorua	12		WHITELEY, Wendy	Taupo	14	
TAYLOR, Peter	Mt Maunganui	4.5	U	WHITTAKER, Rick	Taupo	8	
TAYLOR-BIZET, David	Tauranga	8		WHITWELL, Astrid	Mt Maunganui	7	
TREGOWETH, Barbara				WHYTE, Ian	Mt Maunganui	9	
	Katikati	11	7	WICKHAM, Christine	Whakatane	9	
TREGOWETH, Don	Katikati	2		WILDBORE, Cath	Katikati	10	
TURNBULL, Judi	Mt Maunganui	14		WILDMAN, Bridget	Taupo	24	10
USSHER, Jim	Taupo	5		WILKINS, Lesley	Katikati	12	
VAN DER WEL, Ria	Rotorua	24	12	WILKINSON, Leslie	Katikati	6	
VAN SAARLOOS, Aart	Rotorua	5	5	WILSON, Anne	Whakatane	6	
VAN VLIET, Lesley Elizabeth				WILSON, Graham	Whakatane	3	
	Mt Maunganui	7		WINDSOR-BROWN, Maggie			
VERNALL, Robyn	Tauranga	10			Tauranga		
VINCENT, Gerry	Rotorua	11		WRIGHT, Elma	Tauranga	14	
VOSS, Peter	Whakatane	2		WYATT, Robert	Katikati	5	
VOSS, Phyl	Whakatane	9		WYLDs, Joan	Whakatane	12	
WARD, Jacqui	Mt Maunganui	10		WYNYARD, Mark	Taupo	18	
WARD, Jan	Mt Maunganui	6		YOUNG, Jeanette	Mt Maunganui	10	

CANTERBURY

Name	Club	AC	GC				
ACKROYD, Colin	Rangiora	14		BECKETT, Rosemary	Hornby	10	
ACKROYD, Margaret	Rangiora	10		BEEVER, cathy	Edgeware	16	
ADAM, Lorraine	Cashmere	11		BELCHER, Alan	Hornby	0	
ADAMS, Nicky	St James Park	24	10	BELCHER, Jude	Hornby	9	
ADAMS, Ray	St Martins	12		BENCE, beryl	Edgeware	16	
ADAMS, Sandy	Fendalton Park	9		BENTON, Kathleen	Elmwood	10	
ADDISON, Claire	Rangiora	14		BEST, Cath	St Martins	9	
ADMORE, Marcia	Cashmere	11		BISHOP, Marion	Fendalton Park	6	
ALEXANDER, Vonnice	St Martins	7		BISHOP, Marlene J	Diamond Hbr		
ALLFREY, Rodney	United	16		BISSELL, Eleanor	St Martins	10	
ALLISON, Bill	United	10		BLACKBURN, Kay	St James Park	8	
ALLISON, Jeanette	United	10		BONE, Jackie	Akaroa	16	
ALLISON, Marie	Holmes Park	10		BORNER, John	St Martins	-1	
ALSTON, Pat	Hornby	8		BOWER, Beverley	Hornby	16	
ALTY, Joan	Fendalton Park	9		BOYD, George	Rangiora	16	
ANDERSON, Fran	Akaroa	16		BRADFORD, Joan	Fendalton Park	8	
ANDERSON, Marie	St James Park	16		BRENNAN, Marina	St Martins	9	
ANSLEY, Ross	United	14		BRIDGER, Jocelyn	Elmwood	10	
ARCHER, Grant	Cashmere	9		BROOKER, Janis	Hornby	11	
ARNETT, Eileen	St Martins	6		BROOKER, Robin	Hornby	6	
ARNOLD, Janet	Fendalton Park	12		BROWN, heather	Rangiora	14	
ASCOTT, Cath	St Martins	11		BROWN, Jocelyn	St Martins	14	
ATKINS, Beryl	Cashmere	7	5	BROWN, Mary Elizabeth			
ATKINS, Ray	Cashmere	9	5		Fendalton Park	11	
ATKINSON, Joyce	Barrington Park	16		BRYSON, Elaine	Cashmere	12	
AVERRILL, Colin	Elmwood	12		BUNCE, Mike	St Martins	10	
BAIN, Brian	Akaroa	14		BURGOYNE, Rowena	Cashmere	14	
BAIN, Elizabeth	Akaroa	8		BURNETT, Audrey	St James Park	3.5	
BAIN, Noel	Kaiapoi			BURROWS, Sharyn	Fendalton Park	9	
BAIRD, Jocelyn	Fendalton Park	8		BURT, Esmé Joan	Fendalton Park	7	
BAKER, Beverley	St James Park	6		BUTTON, Graham	St James Park	6	
BALLINGER, Jane	United	10		CABLE, Kathleen	Cashmere	11	
BALLINGER, Stephen	United	9		CAMPBELL, Ian	Barrington Park	0	U
BARNABY, Chris	Cashmere	10		CARRAN, Noela	Cashmere	12	
BARNABY, Darryl	Cashmere	11		CATTO, Hugh	Holmes Park	8	
BARNARD, Joan	Rangiora	14		CATTO, Jane	Holmes Park	12	
BARNES, Anne	Rangiora	11		CAWTHORN, Lola	St James Park	9	
BARNES, Diane	Edgeware	9		CHAMBERLAIN, Colleen			
BARRETT, Pam E	St James Park	12			St Martins	14	
BARWICK, Pat	St Martins	14		CHAPMAN, Patricia	Fendalton Park	9	
BATTS, Jeanette	Kaiapoi			CHAPMAN, Ross	St James Park	8	
BAYLEY, Ian	St James Park	14		CHAPPEL, Catherine	Holmes Park	7	
BEACH, Judith	Cashmere	9		CHISNALL, Jack	Kaiapoi	12	
BECKETT, Alan	Hornby	8		CHISNALL, Jan	Kaiapoi	12	
				CLARKE, Chris	United	-3	-5
				CLARKE, Di	Kaiapoi		SR

CLARKE, Jenny	United	-2	-5	SR	FRANKS, Levi	Cashmere	5
CLARKE, Leonie	Hornby		12		FRENCH, Val	Hornby	7
CLARKE, Leonie	Edgeware	16			GALBRAITH, Jenny	Rangiora	11
CLARKSON, Lesley	Holmes Park		11		GARDINER, Christine	Elmwood	9
CLEGG, Patsy	St James Park	20	11		GELDENHUYS, aletha	Edgeware	16
CLEINE, Judy	St Martins		7		GENET, Carter	Cashmere	0 12
CLEMENTS, Marjory Mavis					GIBSON, Jill	Cashmere	11
	Fendalton Park		11		GLUBB, Pamela	Fendalton Park	10
COLE, David	Cashmere		9		GODFREY, Euan	Diamond Hbr	0 0
COLLINS, Brian	Barrington Park	3	0		GORDON, Eileen Joan	Fendalton Park	16
COMAN, Bernie	Barrington Park		11		GORDON, Jim	Kaiapoi	
COMBRIDGE, Marjory	Rangiora		16		GORST, Dorothy	Holmes Park	8
COOK, Allan	Holmes Park	14			GOUGH-JONES, Vilna	Fendalton Park	2
COOK, Helen	Holmes Park	14			GRAVLEY, Sandra	St Martins	14
COONEY, Jan	Edgeware		16		GRAY, Janice Fay	Fendalton Park	11
COOPER, Robert	Akaroa		7		GRAY, Linton	Kaiapoi	
CORLISS, Ruth	Cashmere				GREEN, Terry	Rangiora	14
COSTIGAN, Steve	Edgeware	24			GREENWOOD, Judy	United	
COUCH, Peter	St James Park	2	2		GREY, John	St James Park	10
COULTER, Jo	Elmwood		10		GRIMSHAW, Alison	United	10
COWAN, Marie	Holmes Park	8			GROVES, Winston	Holmes Park	12
CRAW, Sue	Akaroa		12		GRUBB, Alison	St James Park	12
CROWTHER, Brenda	Hornby		10		GUNN, Janice Rose	Fendalton Park	10
CROY, Errol	Holmes Park		8		GUNN, Rosalie	Elmwood	12
CROY, Maggie	Holmes Park		8		GUTZEIT, Prue	Cashmere	12
CULLEN, Roger	Cashmere		4		HAMILL, Ian	Edgeware	8 7
CURTIS, Kathleen	St James Park		9		HAMILLL, Lynley Dorothy		
CURWOOD, Chris	Cashmere		2			Edgeware	14
CUSACK, Kevin	United	10	7		HAMILTON, Glenda	Rangiora	12
DANIEL, Gloria	Edgeware		11		HAMILTON, John	Cashmere	12
DAWSON, Jean	Fendalton Park		8		HANSEN, Dawn	Cashmere	10
DAWSON, Lyn	Barrington Park	9	5		HARRIS, Val	Edgeware	18 11
DAWSON, Mike	Fendalton Park		7		HART, Beryl	St James Park	11
DAWSON, Robyn	Holmes Park	24	7		HART, Glynis	Rangiora	11
DE LATOUR, Frances	Akaroa		12		HART, Jonathan	St James Park	4 0
DEWAR, John	Hornby		12		HAWKE, Glenys	Rangiora	14
DEWAR, Mary	Hornby		14		HAYWARD, Ivan	Rangiora	12
DICKIE, John	United		9		HAYWARD, Lorraine	Edgeware	16
DICKIE, Libby	United		12		HEAD, Pat	St Martins	14
DIMOCK, Jane	St Martins		12		HEARNSHAW, John	United	2
DIXON, Duncan	United	-1	-4		HEFFERNAN, Trina	Fendalton Park	6
DOBSON, Julie Anne	Fendalton Park		12		HEMSLEY, Judy	Akaroa	12
DOLLAN, Jan	Edgeware	18			HENDERSON, Wilson	Rangiora	11
DOWN, William	United		5		HILTON-ALLEN, Johanna		
DRONFIELD, Janet	Cashmere	0	10			Kaiapoi	0 0
DUDSON, Mary	Edgeware	12			HITCHCOCK, Margaret	Kaiapoi	16 12
DUGGAN, James	Cashmere		5		HOBBS, Ian	Kaiapoi	
DUGGAN, Myles	Cashmere		5		HOLCROFT, Alison	Kaiapoi	12
DUTHIE, Julie Katherine					HOLE, Deborah	Edgeware	16
	Fendalton Park		10		HOLLAND, Phil	St Martins	12
EATHORNE, Betty	Barrington Park				HOLLOBON, Jenny	Rangiora	5
EATHORNE, Bob	Barrington Park	11			HONEYBONE, Kay	Rangiora	16
EGERTON, Dawn	St James Park		8		HORNCASTLE, Claire	United	24 10
EGGLESTON, Jean	Edgeware		11		HORNIBLOW, Barbara	Hornby	14
ELIAS, Brian	Akaroa		12		HOWES, Diana	St James Park	10
ELIAS, Tessa	Akaroa		16		HUDSON, Glenys	Fendalton Park	4
ELMS, Audrey	Elmwood		12		HUGGINS, Marie	Edgeware	11
EMELEUS, Janet	United		16		HUMPHRIES, Linda	Fendalton Park	5
ENTWISTLE, Maureen	Barrington Park	0	0		HUNT, Janet	St Martins	9
ENTWISTLE, Peter	Barrington Park	0	0		HUNTER, Lis	St James Park	11
EVANS, Janet	Cashmere	20	9		HURST, Pamela	United	11 4
EVANS, Owen	Cashmere	4	2	U	INCH, Pam	Barrington Park	16
FAGAN, Adrienne	St Martins		8		INGLEWOOD, Betty	Fendalton Park	7
FAHEY, Amanda	Kaiapoi				IRELAND, Joyce	St Martins	11
FAIRBAIRN, Pam	St Martins		9		JACKSON, Sue	Edgeware	12
FAIRBURN, Jenny	Kaiapoi				JAKOBSSON, Elaine	Holmes Park	8
FENTON, Elaine	Hornby	10			JEFFCOTT, Sally	United	9 8
FERGUSON, Lee	United		11		JEFFS, Ann	Rangiora	14 14
FERNHOUT, Gus	St Martins		9		JOHNSON, Norma	Kaiapoi	9 5
FERNHOUT, Tineke	St Martins		10		JOHNSTONE, Barbara	St James Park	24 12
FISHER, Diane	Hornby		11		JOINES, Max	St Martins	8 6
FOSTER, Christine	Rangiora		14		JONES, Flynn MOSES	Cashmere	0 7
FOSTER, John	Rangiora		7		JONES, Gay	Cashmere	5
FOWLER, Frances	Edgeware	14			JONES, Janet	St James Park	16
FOWLER, Koreene	St James Park		11		JONES, Stuart	Rangiora	-1
FOX, Kath	Fendalton Park		10		JORDAN, Jack	Cashmere	8

KAIN, Lesley	Elmwood	8	MCLEOD, Rachel	Cashmere	5
KAY, Linda	St Martins	8	MCLISTER, Joe	Cashmere	
KEENAN, Molly	Cashmere		MCOUGHLIN, Denise	United	8
KELLER, Jill	St Martins	8	MCOUGHLIN, Michael		
KENDALL, Barry	Diamond Hbr			United	7
KENG, Gayleen	Fendalton Park	11	MCMILLAN, Dave	Akaroa	24 4
KENNEDY, Claire	Fendalton Park	10	MCMILLAN, Judy	Akaroa	9
KERR, Jill	Diamond Hbr	18 0	MCMILLAN, Prue	Fendalton Park	10
KERR, Lindsay	Rangiora	14	MEHTENS, Jean	St James Park	18
KEYSE, Klmeny	Cashmere	0 0	METCALF, Lena	United	24 9
KEYUCKEY, Viktoriya	United	16	MILLER, Ann	Barrington Park	
KIDD, Carol	Rangiora	6 10	MILLER, Chrissy	Hornby	16
KINZETT, Pat	Cashmere		MILLS, Julie	Fendalton Park	6
KNIGHT, George	St James Park	12	MOGRIDGE, Nina	Holmes Park	8
LAGAN, Maureen	Barrington Park	24 16	MOLYNEUX, Estelle	Edgeware	11
LAING, Josie	St Martins	7	MOODY, Lorraine	Elmwood	12
LAKE, Betty	Barrington Park	16	MOORE, Rae	St James Park	16
LAMB, Adrienne	Kaiapoi	7	MORRALL, Cheryl	Fendalton Park	6
LAMOND, Dotothy	Elmwood	10	MORRISON, Mary	United	16 5
LANCASTER, Jillian	Holmes Park	10	MORRISON, Pat	St Martins	8
LANE, Margaret	St James Park	7	MORRISON, Rose	Diamond Hbr	0 0
LANE, Rodger	St James Park	2.5	MORRISON, Tony	Kaiapoi	11
LANG, Lloyd	Barrington Park	7	MOYLE, Averil	St James Park	24 12
LAW, Lesley Joan	Fendalton Park	10	MUIR, Nola	United	14
LE LIEVRE, Hanne	Akaroa	12	MURPHY, Geraldine	United	4.5 6
LE PAGE, Elizabeth	Akaroa	14	NARBAY, Maria	Akaroa	11 5
LEECH, Lyn	Rangiora	16	NARBAY, Phillip	Akaroa	9 3
LEITCH, Grace	Fendalton Park	8	NASH, Janette	Elmwood	9
LEWIS, Jessie	Kaiapoi	12	NAYLOR, Geoffrey	Holmes Park	7
LINDSAY, Sandra	Cashmere	14	NEE, Christine	St Martins	16
LINE, Sonia	Diamond Hbr		NEE, Tony	St Martins	14
LINSKEY, Pauline	Kaiapoi		NESBITT, Suzanne	Holmes Park	7
LOBB, Russell	Edgeware	12 12	NEUBURGH, Bruce	Elmwood	7
LOMAX, Adrienne	Cashmere	12	NEUBURN, Emily	St James Park	6
LOMAX, Ken	Cashmere	12	NEWELL, Leith	Rangiora	9
LONG, Shona	St James Park	8	NEWBY, Alistair	Rangiora	22 8
LOUGHNAN, Jill	Elmwood	7	NEWTON, Ann	Kaiapoi	
LOW, Jill	United	9	NEWY, Hilda	Rangiora	9
LOWE, Alison	Cashmere	14	NIELSON, Jan	Kaiapoi	
LOWERY, June	Fendalton Park	8	NORRIE, Gladys	St Martins	8
LUDEMANN, Robert	Hornby	10	NORTON, Peggy	Elmwood	4 12
MACKAY, Cam	Rangiora	12	NUTHALL, Jill	United	9
MAITLAND, Adrienne	Fendalton Park	5	O'BRIEN, Julie	United	
MANNING, Jan	Cashmere	8	O'BRIEN, Julie	Cashmere	10
MARSH, Jennie	Rangiora	12	O'CONNELL, Mark	Rangiora	12
MARSH, Margaret	St James Park	9 5	O'CONNOR, Hamish	Cashmere	0 12
MARSH, Mervyn	Rangiora	11	O'CONNOR, Jocelyn	Kaiapoi	
MARSHALL, Jillian	Elmwood	12	O'DONNELL, Anthony	United	4.5 0
MARSHALL, Winston	St James Park	8	OGIER, Eric	Hornby	5
MARTIN, Diane	Barrington Park	10 0	OKEY, Eleanor	Cashmere	7
MARTIN, Ken	Barrington Park	12	OLIVER, Evelyn	Akaroa	9
MASEFIELD, Carol	Akaroa	24 9	OLIVER, John	Akaroa	11
MASLOWSKI, Rona	Rangiora	12	OLSEN, Rosemary	Fendalton Park	14
MAY, Mahony	Diamond Hbr	0 0	ORSBOURN, Judith	Fendalton Park	7
MCALISTER, Jo	Holmes Park		PALEFAU, Kasanita	United	
MCANDREW, Jacque	Akaroa	14	PALMER, Keith	Rangiora	
MCBRIDE, Yvonne	Cashmere	14	PARK, Ely	Holmes Park	
MCCLURG, Lorraine	Fendalton Park	4	PARKINSON, Peter	Rangiora	-2
MCCORMACK, Dianne	Fendalton Park	7	PARRIS, David	Elmwood	8
MCDONAGH, Sheila	Cashmere	10	PARTRIDGE, Liz	Rangiora	12
MCDONALD, Anne	Holmes Park	6	PATRICK, Bev	Cashmere	12
MCDONALD, Judith	Hornby	11	PATRICK, Brian	Cashmere	10
MCDONALD, Marie	Barrington Park		PAUL, Francis	Kaiapoi	
MCDONNELL, Anne	St James Park	11	PAVELKA, Adrienne	St Martins	6
MCFARLANE, Sylvia	Cashmere	9	PEARSON, Dawn	Diamond Hbr	
MCGAHEY, Irene	United	8	PENNINGTON, Peter	Elmwood	12
MCGREGOR SMITH, Joy			PERKINS, Ann	Edgeware	14
	St Martins	8	PERRY, Margaret	Edgeware	16
MCINTYRE, Allison	St James Park	16	PERWICK, Brian	Fendalton Park	5
MCINTYRE, Miles	St James Park	16	PERWICK, Pauline	Fendalton Park	7
MCKENZIE, Margaret	United	14	PETTIGREW, Howard	Rangiora	9
MCKINNON, Lyn	Cashmere	7	PETTIGREW, Lois	Rangiora	10
MCLAY, Bruce	United	8 3	PHILLIPS, Gaynor	Holmes Park	12
MCLEAN, Marion	Holmes Park	10	PIDGEON, Gerry	Akaroa	8
MCLEOD, Aubrey	Cashmere	9	PIDGEON, Pat	Akaroa	5
MCLEOD, Barbara	Hornby	9	PILBROUGH, Carol	United	14

PILKINGTON, Graham	Fendalton Park	10	TAIT, Jennifer	Elmwood	9
PLUCK, Tom	Hornby	12	TAMBLYN, Helen	Fendalton Park	8
PLUMRIDGE, Rose	Cashmere	10	TAMBLYN, Murray	Fendalton Park	6
PONDER, Heather	United	11	TASIC-EATON, Felix	Cashmere	14
PORTER, Isabel	Edgware	14	TAYLOR, Diana	St James Park	12
PORTER, Philippa	United	11	TAYLOR, Duncan	St James Park	11
PREBBLE, Candice	Cashmere		TAYLOR, Gwyntha	United	14
PRICE, Geoffrey	United	8	TE KOETI, Denise	St James Park	
PRICE, Kay	Elmwood	14	THOMAS, Graeme	Barrington Park	6
PRITCHETT, Pat	Diamond Hbr		THOMSON, Carol	Barrington Park	0
PURVIS, Marilyn	Hornby	11	THOMSON, Hugh	Barrington Park	10
QUINN, Shirley	Barrington Park	0	THOMSON, Mollie	Rangiora	16
RATCLIFFE, Margaret	St James Park	10	THOMSON, Rosalind	United	18
REESE, Janet	Holmes Park	8	THOMSON, Tony	United	24
REICHWEIN, Adriana	United	14	THORNE, Carole	Cashmere	14
REYNOLDS, Diane	St Martins	9	THREADGILL, Alan	St James Park	9
RICH, Stuart	Edgware	16	TONG, Carol	St Martins	12
RICHARDSON, Jill	St James Park	16	TONG, Gretchen	Barrington Park	
RICHTER, Jo	Cashmere	12	TREBICOCK, Joan	Cashmere	9
RING, Helen	Fendalton Park	10	TRUSCOTT, Jenny	Edgware	24
RINGROSE, Lyn	St Martins	10	TURNER, Ann	Fendalton Park	10
ROBERTS, Frances	Kaipoi	24	TURNER, Lyn	Rangiora	20
ROBERTS, Joan	Fendalton Park		TURNER, Neville	Rangiora	10
ROBERTSON, Kath	Akaroa	12	TYE, RAY	Cashmere	
ROBINSON, Junelle	Holmes Park	10	TYLER, Marie	St James Park	12
ROBINSON, Wendy	St James Park	22	UPTON, Robert	Elmwood	12
ROBSON, Lynette	St Martins	14	URWIN, Linda	St Martins	10
ROGERS, Marguaritte	St James Park	3	VAN DEN BOS, Hans	St Martins	
ROSE, Tom	Rangiora	12	VAN OOSTEN, Leo	Holmes Park	4
ROSEVEAR, Clare	Cashmere	12	VARTHA, Jenny	St James Park	18
ROSS, Margaret	Fendalton Park	7	VAUGHAN, Russell	St James Park	8
RUSKE, Lesley Frances			WALKER, Ruth	Akaroa	12
	Fendalton Park	14	WALKER, Sheila	Holmes Park	14
SAINSBURY, Dick	Cashmere	12	WALLACE, Betty	St Martins	5
SANDERS, Margaret	Fendalton Park	8	WARD, Kathryn	United	11
SANDERS, Robert	Fendalton Park	7	WARREN, Mary	Fendalton Park	11
SARSON, Merv	Cashmere	9	WATERS, Tony	Cashmere	7
SARSON, Nicky	Cashmere	0	WATSON, Jeanne	St James Park	11
SCOTT, Ann	St James Park	8	WATSON, Robyn	St Martins	11
SCOTT, Janet	Cashmere	8	WEATHERALL, Patsy	Elmwood	11
SCOTT, Margaret	United		WEBB, Yvonne	Edgware	20
SEDCOLE, Marion	Rangiora	14	WEBBER, Helen	Hornby	5
SHALLARD, Jean	St James Park	16	WESTENRA, Lou	Elmwood	10
SHEWAN, Jean	St Martins	20	WETHERALL, Rose	Fendalton Park	9
SHORTT, Jeff	Cashmere	10	WHITAKER, Justine	United	9
SHORTT, Viv	Cashmere	14	WHITE, Veronica	St Martins	12
SHUTTLEWORTH, Rosealae			WHITTAKER, Kathy	United	16
	Akaroa	12	WILKINSON, Julie	St Martins	14
SILLIFANT, Alice	Elmwood	16	WILLCOX, Sally	St Martins	10
SILLIFANT, Glen	Elmwood	9	WILLIAMS, Elizabeth	Holmes Park	
SLACK, Janet	Holmes Park	12	WILLIAMS, Frank	Rangiora	6
SLACK, Tim	Holmes Park	5	WILLIAMS, Jill	St Martins	9
SMEATON, Richard	Fendalton Park	6	WILLIAMS, Neil	Hornby	1
SMITH, Elaine	St Martins	12	WILLIS, Les	United	11
SMITH, Gretchen	Cashmere	12	WILLIS, Rosemary	United	12
SMITH, Jan	Barrington Park	24	WILLIS, Ruth	Diamond Hbr	0
SMITH, Lesley	Rangiora	9	WILLS, Mary	Hornby	8
SMITH, Marlene	United	9	WILSON, Annette	Hornby	22
SMITH, Michael	Cashmere	12	WILSON, Diane	Fendalton Park	9
SON, Veronica	Holmes Park	8	WILSON, Eddie	Fendalton Park	14
SPARKS, Lovena	United	10	WILSON, Helen	Fendalton Park	9
SPARROW, Mary	Rangiora	14	WILSON, Peter	Fendalton Park	7
STEEL, Elizabeth	Edgware	16	WINTER, Josh	Cashmere	1
STENHOUSE, Noeleen	Fendalton Park	9	WINTER, Lisa	Cashmere	12
STEVENSON, Melanie	Cashmere	11	WINTER, Mark	Cashmere	8
STORY, Ray	Hornby	12	WISON, Marion	Akaroa	16
STOTT, Sue	Edgware	18	WOOD, Beverley	Rangiora	16
STRANGE, Jill	Cashmere	10	WOOD, Chris	Hornby	7
STREET, Peja	St Martins	10	WOOD, Gay	Diamond Hbr	
STRONG, Heather	Cashmere	11	WOOD, Lois	Holmes Park	12
STRUTHERS, Robyn	St Martins	12	WOODLOCK, Michael	Fendalton Park	7
SUTTON, Jill	Barrington Park		WORLEY, Galina	United	5
SYMONDS, Heather	Cashmere		WORLEY, William	United	7
TAENMLER, Karin	Hornby	9	WRIGHT, Anne	Fendalton Park	10
TAHI, Jenny	St James Park	12	WRIGHT, Heather	Cashmere	10
TAIT, Carol	Akaroa	10	WRIGHT, Nancy	Cashmere	14

YANG, Hsuan Cashmere 7
YARDLEY, Rita Barrington Park 10

YARRALL, John United 2.5 2
ZOHRAB, Julie St James Park 11 8

COUNTIES-MANUKAU

Name	Club	AC	GC			
ADAMS, Ernie	Howick	3			GAULD, Eleanor	Manurewa 9
ANDERTON, Patricia	Papakura	0			GAVIN, Ceri	Howick 7
ANDERTON, Paul	Papakura	1			GRACE, Heather	Papakura 10
ASHTON, Pauline	Papakura	10			GRACE, Kevin	Papakura 5
BACH, Beth	Manurewa	9			GRIFFITHS, Dawn	Papakura 10
BADDOCK, Vanessa	Howick	6			GRIMSEY, Don	Howick 8
BAILEY, John	Pukekohe	5			GRIMSEY, Jill	Howick 10
BAILEY, Tuaine	Pukekohe	6			GROENESTEIN, Felix	Howick 11
BARCLAY, Marlene	Howick	14			GROENESTEIN, Jill	Howick 12
BARDSLEY, Jack	Howick	9			HART, Joan	Howick 8
BARKER, Heather	Papakura	22	10		HEREWINI, Jenny	Pukekohe 12
BATES, Cynthia	Manurewa	6			HEREWINI, Rob	Pukekohe 10
BATES, Gay	Manurewa	10			HERON, Ione	Pukekohe
BECK, Norman	Pukekohe	9	7		HICKMAN, Carol	Manurewa 16
BEGG, Alex	Pukekohe	5	3 SR, GCR		HILL, Jill	Pukekohe 8
BEGG, Jenny	Pukekohe	3	0 U, GCR		HOLMES, Ken	Howick 10
BELL, Lyn	Manurewa	7			HORNE, Noeline	Pukekohe 12
BELL, Snow Clive	Manurewa	8			HOWLETT, Roy	Papakura 5
BISHOP, Maureen	Pukekohe	7			HUDSWELL, Josie	Howick 12
BOURNE, Ruth	Papakura	11			HULSE, Anne-Marie	Papakura 10
BOURNE, Tony	Papakura	7			IMPEY, Libby	Papakura 10
BROWN, Maisie	Manurewa	7			IMPEY, Tom	Papakura 8
BURGESS, Sylvia	Papakura	6			JACKSON, Bob	Howick -2 -3
BURTON, Margarite	Papakura	12			JACKSON, Mary	Howick 9
BUSH, Noel	Howick	7			JAMES, Pat	Papakura 10
BUSH, Raewyn	Howick	8			JAMES, Simon	Papakura 6
BUTTERY, Merle	Pukekohe	14			JENSEN, Gail	Papakura 12
CALDWELL, Judy	Pukekohe				JONES, Joan	Howick 10
CALVERT, Margery	Howick	22	10		JONKERS, Dorothy	Papakura 9
CAMERON, Brian	Pukekohe	5			KENNEDY, Barbara	Pukekohe 10
CAMERON, Hilary	Pukekohe				KENNEDY, Roger	Manurewa 11
CAREY, Janet	Pukekohe	12	5 U, GCR		KIMBER, Lynn	Pukekohe 9
CLARK, Jackie	Howick	10			KNAPMAN, Owen	Pukekohe 6 4
CLIFTON, Ron	Howick	10			LACEY, Patricia	Manurewa 9
COLLINS, Gary	Pukekohe	22	9		LEAVER, Ronda	Pukekohe 10
COUBRAY, Patricia	Howick	9			LESTER, Frank	Pukekohe 9
COUCH, June	Pukekohe	11			LESTER, Pat	Pukekohe 5
COX, Daphne	Manurewa	9			LIST, Rae	Howick 7
CRAMPTON, Val	Papakura	9			LLEWELLYN, Margaret	Papakura 9
CRANFIELD, Sallyjane	Papakura	10			LO, Victor	Howick 8
CURIN, Ken	Howick				LOWE, Maureen	Howick 6
CUTLER, Steve	Pukekohe	10			LUDLAM, Gary	Pukekohe 11 1 U, GCR
DAVIES, Nonnie	Pukekohe	12			LUDLAM, Judith	Pukekohe 16 9
DELL, Simon	Pukekohe	2	2		MARTINS, Scott	Pukekohe 4 1
DENNEY, David	Manurewa	8			MATTHEWS, Brian	Papakura 11
DICKINSON, Richard	Howick	6			MATTHIAS, Barbara	Manurewa 10
DICKSON, James	Howick	3			MCGEHAN, Marge	Howick 9
DOWNES, Richard	Papakura	9			MCKAY-GUTHRIE, Joan	
DUAN, Ethan	Howick	5				Howick 14
ELBOROUGH, Anne	Pukekohe	12			MCKIBBIN, Alan	Manurewa 8
FARNELL, Brian	Papakura				MCNABB, Lorette	Howick 9
FARRELL, Anne	Pukekohe	14			MELLOW, Jill	Pukekohe 11
FAWCETT, Ann	Manurewa	6			MEYRICK, Carole	Howick 6
FIELD, Barbara	Manurewa	10			MILLER, David	Papakura 9
FLAY, Mervyn	Pukekohe	11			MOORE, Denise	Papakura 10
FLAY, Molly	Pukekohe	12			MORROW, Val	Pukekohe 10
FLEETWOOD, Beverley	Howick	9			MOTION, Les	Howick 10
					MUNRO, Carolyn	Howick 12
FOOKES, Alistar	Pukekohe	10			NEILSON, Brendon	Pukekohe 12 4
FOX, Harry	Pukekohe	8			NEILSON, Jo	Pukekohe 9
FOX, Shirley	Pukekohe	14			NEVA, Bill	Manurewa 8
FRANCE, Jeffrey	Pukekohe	2.5	-1 U, GCR		NEWDICK, Ngaire	Howick 8
FULTON, Alan	Pukekohe	11			NEWDICK, Stan	Howick 5
FULTON, Judith	Pukekohe	10			NORTON, Graeme	Papakura 4
FULTON, Ron	Pukekohe	10			OLIVER, Myrtle	Howick 7
GALBRAITH, Josephine	Howick	9			OLIVER, Reg	Howick 11
					PATTERSON, Joan	Pukekohe 9
					PATTINSON, Diana	Pukekohe 12
					PEARSE, Gay	Manurewa 11

PERRY, Brian	Manurewa	8		STRETTON, Trevor	Howick	0	
POWELL, John	Pukekohe	10		STUTSBURY, Peter	Pukekohe		
PRICE, Brian	Howick	5		STUTSBURY, Sandra	Pukekohe	12	
QUEENIN, Lyn	Pukekohe	14		SUTHERLAND, Sandra	Howick	9	
RAYNOR, Gillian	Pukekohe	11		SWEENEY, Christopher			
READ, Marilyn	Papakura	10			Pukekohe	10	
REYNOLDS, Gordon	Howick	10		SWEETINGHAM, Cynthia			
RITCHIE, Stuart	Pukekohe	10			Manurewa	11	
ROBERTS, Joshua	Howick	6		SYKES, Steve	Papakura	2	
ROBINSON, Frances	Howick	12		TAN, Danny	Howick	0	
ROLLINSON, Ann	Pukekohe	12		TEBBUTT, Norma	Pukekohe	14	
RUBICK, Gale	Pukekohe	11	3	TOMPSETT, Judith	Manurewa	12	
SAI-LOUIE, Phil	Manurewa	7		TROUP, Noeleen	Papakura	14	7
SAM, John	Papakura	8		TURNER, Chris	Papakura	12	
SANFORD, Caroll	8	3		TURNER, Marilyn	Pukekohe	12	7
SCOTT, Bob	Papakura	5		TURNER, Richard	Papakura	10	
SCOTT, Craig	Papakura	10		TURNER, Rick	Pukekohe	6	2
SEARLE, Anne	Howick	4		TURNER, Richard	Pukekohe	12	U
SELKIRK, Maureen	Papakura	9		WALDEK, Derrick	Pukekohe	12	
SHARKEY, Maureen	Pukekohe	14		WALKER, David	Pukekohe	10	
SHARP, Bob	Howick	3		WALKER, Merlene	Pukekohe	12	
SHARP, Shirley	Howick	9		WATSON, Pam	Manurewa	12	
SHERIFF, Paddy	Manurewa	7		WAUGH, June	Pukekohe	7	
SHUKER, Mavis	Pukekohe	12		WELLS, Bob	Papakura	3	
SMITH, Bruce	Pukekohe	4		WELLS, Lois	Pukekohe	10	
SOUTHERN, Bruce	Pukekohe			WHITTEN, Peter	Papakura	7	
SOUTHERN, Carol-Ann				WILSON, Margaret	Papakura	9	
	Pukekohe	16		WOODHOUSE, Rosemary			
STENNING, Joan	Pukekohe	12			Howick	9	
STEVENSON, Maree	Pukekohe	11		YIN, Raymond	Howick	3.5	-1
				YOUNG, Leona	Pukekohe	12	

HAWKES BAY

Name	Club	AC	GC				
ALLAN, Maurice	Barry Memorial			COOPER, Margaret	Heretaunga	9	
ANDERSON, Brian	Heretaunga	8		COUTTS, Gary	Barry Memorial		
ANDERSON, Jennifer	Marewa	14		COWLEY, Carol	Heretaunga	8	
ARMITAGE, Neil	Heretaunga	7		COX, Jenny	Heretaunga	10	
ARMITAGE, Yvonne	Heretaunga	10		CRAVEN, Ann	Heretaunga	5	
ATTWOOD, Nancy	Heretaunga	10		CURTIS, Neil	Heretaunga	11	
AVERILL, Hanson	Heretaunga	7		DALLIMORE, Carole	Heretaunga	12	
BALL, Niven	Marewa	7		DALLIMORE, Wayne	Heretaunga	16	
BARNS-GRAHAM, Jenny				DANIEL, Barbara	Heretaunga	10	
	Barry Memorial	8		DAVIDSON-MILNE, Gail			
BENNETT, Robyn	Marewa	12			Marewa	14	
BERRY, Suzanne	Marewa	7	4	DINGEMANS, Patrick	Heretaunga		
BLOW, Helen	Marewa	11		DIXON, Jean	Heretaunga	12	
BLOW, Michael	Marewa	5		DIXON, Malcolm	Heretaunga	7	
BLOWES, Eddie	Heretaunga	12		DIXON, Michael	Barry Memorial		
BROWN, Ian	Heretaunga	3		DULEY, Graham	Marewa	6	
BROWN, Oliver	Heretaunga	12		DULEY, Tina	Marewa	5	
BURRELL, Ray	Heretaunga	5	0	DUNLOP, Annette	Marewa	11	
CAIRD, Margie	Heretaunga	4		ELLINGHAM, Nigel	Heretaunga	4	
CALLAGHAN, Diana	Marewa	4		ELLINGHAM, Shirley	Heretaunga	11	
CAMPBELL, Adrienne	Heretaunga	8		ELSMORE, Bill	Heretaunga	4	
CAMPBELL, Bryce	Heretaunga	8		ELSTONE, Mark	Heretaunga	8	
CAMPBELL, Christine	Marewa	10		ELZEN, Ina	Barry Memorial	10	
CAMPBELL, Ian	Marewa	6		ELZEN, Per	Barry Memorial	7	
CAMPBELL, John	Marewa	10		ERICKSON, Pauline	Heretaunga	12	
CAMPBELL, Joyce	Marewa	11		EVANS, Darief	Heretaunga	10	
CAMPBELL, Malcolm	Heretaunga	9		EVANS, David	Heretaunga	9	
CHAFFEY, Robyn	Barry Memorial			EVANS, Pam	Marewa	16	
CHARTERIS, Diane	Marewa	18	11	FALLOWFIELD, Gladys			
CHARTERIS, Noel	Marewa	3	3		Marewa		
CHRISTIE, Jim	Heretaunga	3		FINNY, Cherry	Marewa	7	
CHRYSYAL, Jocelyn	Marewa	9		FITZSIMON, Brian	Heretaunga	10	
CHRYSYAL, John	Marewa	12		FULFORD, Glenys	Heretaunga	5	
COLE, Barry	Marewa	9		GIBSON, Geoff	Heretaunga	4	3
COLLISON, Shelagh	Marewa	10		GLOVER, Sylvia	Heretaunga	7	
CONNOR, Sandra	Heretaunga			GLOVER, Trevor	Marewa	11	
COOK, Jeff	Heretaunga	8		GOULD, John	Heretaunga	6	
COOKE, Carrie	Heretaunga			GOWAN, Graeme	Marewa	9	7
COOKE, Thomas	Heretaunga			GRANT, Helen	Marewa	6	
				GRANT, Lynette	Marewa	3	
				GRANT, Margaret	Marewa	3	

GRAY, Margaret	Marewa	5	O'BRIEN, Terry	Heretaunga	9
GREIG, Jenny	Heretaunga	5	OSTLER, Charles	Barry Memorial	2 3
GREIG, Pat	Heretaunga	8	PARKER, Connor	Marewa	10
GUILBERT, Ian	Heretaunga		PARKER, John	Marewa	6
GUILBERT, Jane	Heretaunga		PARKS, Joyce	Heretaunga	7
HALDANE, Gill	Heretaunga	10	PARSONS, Anne	Heretaunga	7
HANNA, Fay	Heretaunga		PARVIN, Diane	Marewa	12
HARDER, John	Heretaunga	8	PEARCE, Ellie	Heretaunga	9
HARDER, Shirley	Heretaunga		PEARSON, Erica	Marewa	9
HARRIS, Colin	Heretaunga	7	PENBERTON, Judy	Marewa	
HARRIS, Val	Heretaunga	8	PENTREATH, Rob	Marewa	10
HARRISON, Allison	Heretaunga	8	PERSON, Wendy	Heretaunga	10
HARRISON, Judy	Heretaunga	8	PETERS, Di	Heretaunga	10
HARTLEY, Jennifer	Heretaunga	8	PIKE, Pamela	Heretaunga	
HARVEY, Megan	Heretaunga		PINFOLD, Rae	Marewa	8
HASTINGS, Kerrin	Marewa	11	PIZZEY, Russell	Heretaunga	8
HAWKEN, Sue	Heretaunga	8	PLOWMAN, Michael	Heretaunga	9
HAY, Karen	Barry Memorial	8	PORTER, Shona	Marewa	16
HAYES, Rob	Barry Memorial	4	POWIS, Jayne	Marewa	8
HEMBROW, Don	Heretaunga	3	RANDAL, Steve	Heretaunga	16
HEWETT, Marion	Marewa	10	RAWCLIFFE, Des	Heretaunga	11
HOGAN, Joseph	Barry Memorial	-3	REES, Eileen	Marewa	10
HURST, Colin	Heretaunga	4	REES, Owen	Marewa	9
HURST, Sheila	Heretaunga	5	REEVES, Helen	Heretaunga	-1
HUTTON, Lyn	Heretaunga	10	REEVES, Liam	Heretaunga	4
JAMIESON, Bill	Heretaunga	5	REYLAND, Don	Heretaunga	1 1
JAMIESON, Heather	Heretaunga	3	REYNOLDS, Colleen	Marewa	12 7
JENNINGS, Sherril	Marewa	12	RICE, Richard	Barry Memorial	10
JESSOP, Bev	Heretaunga	14	RICHARDSON, Peter	Barry Memorial	
JOHNSON, Bob	Heretaunga	9	RIGBY, Garry	Heretaunga	12
JOHNSON, Elizabeth	Barry Memorial		RIGBY, Sally	Heretaunga	12
JOHNSTON, Erroll	Heretaunga	5	ROBERTSON, Gaynor	Marewa	8
JOHNSTON, Karen	Heretaunga	4	RODERICK, Dale	Heretaunga	
JOHNSTON, Robyn	Heretaunga	9	ROGERS, Godfrey	Heretaunga	6
KELLY, Colleen	Marewa	14	ROGERS, Prue	Barry Memorial	
KENNINGTON, Maxine	Marewa	12	ROGERS, Richard	Heretaunga	11
KERMODE, Judy	Marewa	2	ROSS, Ken	Marewa	11
KNIGHT, Chris	Heretaunga	4	ROSS, Pauline	Marewa	11
KNIGHT, Gill	Heretaunga	12	ROWARTH, Sandra	Heretaunga	11
LAWRENCE, Brian	Heretaunga	9	ROWLAND, Kaye	Marewa	10
LEE, Pam	Marewa	14	RUSSELL, Geoff	Heretaunga	6
LITTLE, Dianne	Marewa	7	SAATHOF, Jacob	Heretaunga	9
LITTLE, John	Marewa	12 1	SCOTT, Elizabeth	Marewa	2
LYTHGOE, Tony	Heretaunga	10 2	SCOTT, John	Marewa	4.5
MACKIE, Beryce	Marewa	10	SEARLE, Beau	Marewa	12
MAISEY, Sue	Barry Memorial	10	SEDGWICK, Manu	Heretaunga	14
MASSEY, Gary	Marewa	12	SEDGWICK, Sonya	Heretaunga	3
MCALLISTER, Margaret			SEDGWICK, Zedina	Heretaunga	12
	Marewa	10	SHAW, Victor	Marewa	8
MCCULLOUGH, Christine			SHORTRIDGE, Eric	Heretaunga	3
	Barry Memorial	8	SMITH, Bill	Heretaunga	10
MCCUTCHEON, Joy	Heretaunga	11	SMITH, Wyn	Marewa	8
MCEWEN, David	Barry Memorial	18 10	SPOONER, Joan	Marewa	8
MCKELVIE, Ian	Marewa	10	STANLEY, Liz	Marewa	12
MCKELVIE, Judy	Marewa	12	STEPHENS, Colleen	Heretaunga	2 4
MCLEAN, Gay	Marewa	10	STEPHENS, Peter	Marewa	1
MCMILLAN, Muriel	Barry Memorial		STEPHENS, Tony	Heretaunga	-1.5 -4
MCWILLIAM, Alan	Heretaunga	7	STEWART, Don	Heretaunga	9
MCWILLIAM, Annette	Heretaunga	6	STUART, Paul	Barry Memorial	1.5
MILLER, Douglas	Heretaunga	8	SULLIVAN, Mary	Heretaunga	12
MITCHELL, Jo	Marewa		SUTHERLAND, Virginia		
MONTEITH, Thomas	Heretaunga	12		Heretaunga	5
MORLEY, Kath	Marewa	8	TAYLOR, Geoff	Marewa	
MORRIS, John	Heretaunga	7	TAYLOR, Georgia	Marewa	11
MORTON, Naomi	Marewa	10	TAYLOR, Shirley	Marewa	10
MURPHY, Kevin	Heretaunga	3	THETFORD, Annette	Marewa	12
NETHERCLIFT, Kip	Marewa	16 6	THOMAS, Margaret	Heretaunga	12
NEWTON, Christine	Barry Memorial	6	THOMPSON, Diana	Marewa	12
NEWTON, Dave	Barry Memorial	5	THOMSON, Betty	Barry Memorial	8
NIBLETT, Margaret	Heretaunga	7	THOMSON, Ross	Barry Memorial	6
NIBLETT, Robin	Heretaunga	3	THORN, Moira	Marewa	6
NICHOLS, Guy	Heretaunga	7	TOYNBEE, Jan	Marewa	12
O'BRIEN, Isobel	Marewa	9 8	TUCK, Bob	Marewa	10
O'BRIEN, Lester	Marewa	4.5 5	VAN LEEUWEN, Ineke	Heretaunga	
O'BRIEN, Ngairie	Marewa	10	VAUTIER, Geoffrey	Heretaunga	2
O'BRIEN, Paddy	Marewa	12	VAVASOUR, Rollo	Heretaunga	0

VERRY, Marion	Marewa	10
VERSEY, John	Marewa	-1
WALKER, Roger	Heretaunga	5
WALSH, Richard	Heretaunga	11
WARD, David	Heretaunga	4
WATSON, Val	Heretaunga	10
WELLWOOD, Sharon	Heretaunga	9
WHARTON, Frank	Marewa	8
WIIG, Clare	Marewa	12

WILLIAMS, Janet	Heretaunga	11
WILSON, John	Barry Memorial	5
WILSON, Maxine	Marewa	8
WOOD, George	Heretaunga	9
WOODS, Murray	Barry Memorial	
WYLEY, Ken	Heretaunga	8
YATES, Francis	Barry Memorial	
YEO, Steve	Marewa	7
YULE, Judith	Heretaunga	

MANAWATU-WANGANUI

Name Club AC GC

ADAMS, Alan	Feilding	8	
AIKEN, Sue	Wanganui	6	
ANDERSON, Betty	Levin	11	7
ANDERSON, Jan	Wanganui	12	
ANDERSON, Ted	Levin	2	3
ARTHUR, Rosemary	Levin	14	
BACK, Irene	Wanganui	16	11
BARNETT, Richard	Rangitira	9	
BARNETT, Robyn	Rangitira	10	
BARRETT, Hadyn	Levin	14	9
BARRY, Rob	Feilding	4	
BATTY, John	Feilding	5	
BEAMISH, Maria	Marton		
BEAVEN, Lynne	Wanganui	12	
BEAVEN, Ray	Wanganui	10	
BELL, David	Wanganui	14	
BELL, Mike	Feilding	22	5
BELL, Sharon	Feilding	8	
BIRCHALL, Owen	Feilding	10	
BIRCHALL, Shirley	Feilding	12	
BIRDLING-DUNCAN, Claire	Wanganui	11	
BOTHERWAY, Gary	Levin	10	
BRAY, Roger	Wanganui	10	
BRIDER, Toni	Wanganui	7	
BROCK, Sue	Rangitira	10	
BROWN, Claire	Wanganui	16	8
BROWNLESS, Beverly	Marton		
BRUERER, Betsy	Rose Gardens	12	9
BULL, Janis	Rangitira	10	
BULLEN, Warwick	Wanganui	12	
BULLOCH, Dennis	Rose Gardens	-1.5	-3
BURNE, Colin	Marton	12	
CALLEAR, Frank	Rose Gardens	6	
CALLEAR, Shona	Rose Gardens	11	
CALTON, Veronica	Rangitira	11	
CAMPBELL, Allison	Wanganui	10	
CANNON, Len	Wanganui	8	
CANNON, Pat	Wanganui	12	
CARRINGTON, Penny	Feilding	10	
CHARLTON, Max	Rose Gardens	10	1
CHEETHAM, Suzanne	Rose Gardens		
CHICK, Norma	Rose Gardens	16	9
CHONG, Helen	Rose Gardens	16	
CLARK, Elaine	Wanganui	14	
CLARK, Marie	Wanganui	12	
CLARKE, Rosemary Aileen	Rose Gardens	14	
COATES, Neil	Rose Gardens	9	
COHEN, Dave	Wanganui	10	
COLEMAN, Janice	Feilding	11	8
COLEY, Velga	Wanganui	9	
COSTELLO, Maurice	Marton	20	7
COXON, Terry	Wanganui	8	
CRANSTONE, Ginny	Wanganui	10	
CRANSTONE, Les	Wanganui	10	
CREWS, Alan	Rose Gardens	10	
CURRAN, Audrey	Wanganui	10	
DAVIES, Alison	Feilding	9	
DENBY, Dallas	Feilding	9	

DREYER, Kevin	Wanganui	8	
DRYDEN, Jack	Levin	11	
DUNCAN, Wally	Wanganui	6	
EADES, Judy	Wanganui	10	
EL BESHAWI, Elwi	Rose Gardens	9	
ELLIOTT, Lyn	Levin	14	
ENNIS, Noel	Levin	0	7
EYLES, Bob	Levin	11	6
EYRES, Rosemary	Levin	22	
FITCHET, Krina	Wanganui	10	9
FITZGERALD, Julie	Feilding	9	
FLOOD, Nicholas	Rose Gardens	12	4
FORSYTH, Bradley	Rose Gardens	10	
FOSTER, Graeme	Wanganui	8	
FRANCIS, Fiona	Feilding	22	7
FRANCIS, Judith	Wanganui	7	
GARDNER, John	Rose Gardens	11	
GATCHELL, Jeffery	Rangitira	14	0
GIBSON, Lynn	Rangitira	9	
GOODWIN, Jeanette	Feilding	10	
GORDON, Gunner	Feilding		
GOWER, Ewen	Marton		
GRAHAM, Barry	Wanganui	14	
GREEN, Gwen	Wanganui	9	
GREEN, Pam	Rose Gardens	9	7
GREENAWAY, John	Rangitira	7	
GREGAN, Anthea	Rose Gardens	12	
GREGG, Lyn	Rose Gardens	4.5	6
HADY, Haia	Rose Gardens	16	
HALL, Alex	Rangitira	10	
HALL, Delwynn	Rangitira	11	
HAMILTON-GIBBS, Julie	Wanganui	12	
HARDMAN, Michael	Rose Gardens	7	2
HARRIS, Pat	Rangitira	10	
HARRISON, David	Feilding	18	7
HARRISON, Ruth	Feilding	10	
HAWKE, Warren	Rose Gardens	16	8
HAWKINS, Cherie	Wanganui	22	4
HAYCOCK, Sandra	Feilding	7	5
HEAD, Bev	Wanganui	11	
HIBBARD, Nelson	Feilding	9	
HIGHSTED-JONES, Helen	Levin	9	
HOLMES, Ellen	Levin	14	
HOLMES, Geoffrey	Levin	10	
HOOD, Lynette	Wanganui	11	
HUGHES, Lachlan	Marton	10	-2
HUGHES, Linda	Marton	10	
HUISMAN, Monica	Rose Gardens	11	6 R, GCR
HUNT, Judith	Levin	12	8
HUNT, Margaret	Levin	9	
HUNTER, Daniel	Levin	7	
HUNTER, Norma	Levin	10	
HUTCHINS, Malcolm	Wanganui	3	3 U, GCR
INGLIS, Brena	Levin	11	
ISAACS, Brenda	Marton	24	10
JARRETT, Heather	Wanganui	11	
JOHNSON, Lyn	Marton	22	12
JOHNSON, Selwyn	Marton	18	8
JONES, Melva	Rose Gardens	11	6
JONES, Steve	Rangitira	-1	

KAISER, Paul	Rose Gardens	14	2		RAWLINGS, Ruth	Levin	14	
KELLY, Peter	Rangatira	10			REAY, Christine	Rose Gardens	7	
KLEIN, Terry	Rose Gardens	5			REES, Shirley	Rose Gardens	6	7
KNIGHT, Esther	Rangatira	24	10		REID, Dawn	Wanganui	9	6
KUHNE, Kurt	Feilding	9			RENNIE, Lynne	Feilding	12	
LAHOOD, Frances	Rangatira	10			REWETI, Caroline	Wanganui	11	
LAWRENCE, Lottie	Wanganui	10			RICHARDS, Pauline	Wanganui	9	
LETT, Barbara	Wanganui	9			RICHARDS, Wally	Levin	8	
LITTLEJOHN, Christine	Rangatira	10			RIVERS, John	Wanganui	10	
MABEY, Bob	Feilding	8			ROBB, Sonia	Wanganui	12	
MACEWAN, Jeannette	Rose Gardens	11	7		RODDEN, Joyce	Levin	12	8
MARSDEN, Wayne	Feilding	7			ROSS, David	Rangatira	8	
MARTYN, Tom	Marton	4.5	2		ROSS, John	Rangatira	20	
MASON, Pamela	Rose Gardens	16			SCOTT, Robin	Rose Gardens	6	
MCCALL, Val	Levin	11			SERGEANT, Kelly	Rangatira	9	
MCCALLUM, Joyce	Wanganui	8			SILLIFANT, Maree	Rose Gardens		
MCCULLOUGH, Barbara					SILLIFANT, Mason	Rose Gardens	11	
	Wanganui	14			SIMPSON, Kaye	Wanganui	11	
MCCULLY, CJ	Wanganui	14			SLAUGHTER, Colin	Wanganui	5	
MCDUGALL, Jeanette					SMELLIE, Jan	Levin	20	8
	Marton	14			SMITH, Gordon	Rose Gardens	3	SR
MCDOWALL, Ken	Wanganui	22	7		SMITH, Paul	Wanganui	9	
MCDOWALL, Prue	Wanganui	7			SNELLING, Margaret	Rose Gardens	20	5
MCINTYRE, Graeme	Marton	4	2	U, GCR	SOWRY, Joe	Rangatira	2.5	8
MCLAY, Liz	Marton	3.5	4		STANTIAL, Neil	Rose Gardens	22	8
MCLAY, Robert	Marton	3.5			STEWART, Rose	Rangatira	14	9
MCNAE, Mary	Marton	12	9		STRODE-PENNY, Janet			
MCNAE, Murray	Marton	2	1	U, GCR		Levin	14	
MCNAUGHTON, Kath	Feilding	9			SUTCLIFFE, Jan	Wanganui	14	
MEEK, Mary	Marton	12			SYMES, Dawn	Wanganui	8	
MILDENHALL, Jacob	Rose Gardens	12			SYMES, Eddie	Wanganui	5	
MOLLOY, Lois	Levin	16	9		TAIT, Margaret	Levin	18	
MORGAN, Joe	Levin	14			TAYLOR, Anne	Wanganui	12	
MORRIS, Jo	Wanganui	22	11		TAYLOR, Diane	Feilding	10	
MOSEN, Brian	Wanganui	11			TERRY, Joe	Levin	10	10
MOULDEY, Beryl	Wanganui	12			THIELE, Dot	Wanganui	12	
MURRAY, André	Rose Gardens	-0.5	-2		THIELE, Peter	Wanganui	12	
NACHBAR, Fay	Wanganui	20			THOMAS, Jean Corbin	Rose Gardens	22	5
NEALE, Avon	Levin	9			THOMPSON, Geoff	Wanganui	6	
NEALE, Linda	Levin	12			THOMPSON, Gordon	Marton	20	10
NEALL, Annabel	Rose Gardens	8	5	R, GCR	THOMPSON, Jude	Feilding		
NEALL, Vince	Rose Gardens	4	2	SR	THOMPSON, Keith	Feilding	5	
NEILD, Jeremy David	Rose Gardens	20	6		THOMPSON, Lynda	Marton	12	9
NORRIS, Linda	Wanganui	8			THOMPSON, Maria	Wanganui	14	U
OGDEN, Eila	Marton	20	10		THOMSON, Pam	Rose Gardens	11	
OLDFIELD, Kay	Rose Gardens	10	6		THORNTON, Pam	Feilding		
OLIVER, Rex	Rose Gardens	14	8		TIPPING, Brian	Feilding	8	
OLIVER, Veronica	Rose Gardens	10			TROUP, Margaret	Levin	16	
ORME, Anne	Feilding	8			TYLER, Micki	Rose Gardens	20	3
OWEN, Ann	Wanganui	10			VALLANCE, Marilyn	Marton	11	
PARKER, Neville	Wanganui	22	6		VICKERS, Jenny	Marton		
PARKIN, Jean	Levin	7	7		WAKE, Winsome	Wanganui	8	
PAYNE, Pam	Wanganui	10			WALKER, Terry	Rangatira	1.5	
PEARCE, Shirley	Wanganui	12			WALL, John	Rose Gardens	1.5	0
PEARSON, Margaret	Wanganui	14			WARD, Isobelle-Alan	Rose Gardens	8	
PEARSON, Mourne	Wanganui	14			WATSON, John	Feilding	6	
PEASE, Janet	Wanganui	8			WEATHERSTONE, Anna			
PERKINS, Bruce	Wanganui	5				Rose Gardens		
PETERSEN, Eric	Levin	22	10		WHITE, Margaret	Wanganui	9	
PHILLIPS, Poppy	Wanganui	11			WHITE, William	Feilding	10	
PICKETT, Lorraine	Rose Gardens	3			WILLIAMS, Carol	Wanganui	7	
PIETS, Gordon	Feilding	6			WILLIAMS, Julie	Wanganui	12	
POWER, Ian	Rangatira	3			WILLS, Elwyn	Wanganui	10	
POWER, Marie	Rangatira	3.5			WILLS, Lesley	Wanganui	10	
PRINCE, John	Rangatira	-3.5			WILSON, John	Wanganui	12	
PURDY, Les	Wanganui	10			WILSON, Victor	Rose Gardens	18	7
QUINN, Beverley Rae	Rose Gardens	12			WINMILL, Annette	Marton	16	9
QUINN, Dennis	Rose Gardens	10			WINMILL, David	Marton	3	3
QUIRK, Pamela	Wanganui	9	7		WINTER, Brian	Wanganui	16	U
RAISIN, Graeme	Wanganui	11			WISHNOWSKY, Dennis			
RAWLINGS, Kevin	Levin	10				Feilding	6	

MARLBOROUGH

Name	Club	AC	GC
ABRAHAM, Barrie	Blenheim	9	
AHERN, Erin	Blenheim	11	8 U
ALDRIDGE, Jill	Brooklyn	6	
AMYES, Annette	Brooklyn	9	
AURET, Peter	Blenheim	0	10
BEBBIE, Brenda Margaret			
	Kaikoura	14	10
BEST, John	Brooklyn	4	
BEST, Mary	Brooklyn	9	
BISHOP, Catherine	Brooklyn	6	
BRICE, Alison	Blenheim	18	9
BRIDGES, Roz	Brooklyn	7	
BROOKS, Anne	Brooklyn	10	
BUNT, Jackie	Brooklyn	12	
BURT, Peter	Brooklyn	0	5
CAMPBELL, Margaret	Brooklyn	0	7
CARR, John	Blenheim	0	10
CASS, Wendy	Brooklyn	8	
CAWTE, Christine	Blenheim	0	6
CHAMBERS, Ken	Kaikoura	10	
CHAMBERS, Marilyn Mavis			
	Kaikoura	10	9
CHETWIN, Bob	Blenheim	12	5
CLELAND, Jan	Brooklyn	6	
COLLIE, John	Blenheim	0	10
COLLINSON, Toshiko	Blenheim	9	6
CROAD, Dianne	Brooklyn	0	10
CROSS, Pam	Blenheim	8	
CROUCHLEY, Hazel	Blenheim	0	10
DAWSON, Graham	Blenheim	0	10
DEAN, Shirley	Blenheim	0	9
DEPREE, Alan	Brooklyn	8	
DEPREE, Helen	Brooklyn	12	
DIJKSTRA, Jack	Brooklyn	9	
EAGLE, Irene	Brooklyn	12	
ERECKSON, Ronald	Blenheim	14	8
EWING, Janet	Blenheim	12	
FINLAY, Jan	Kaikoura	12	9
FOXTON, Marg.	Brooklyn	11	
FREETHE, Kevin	Blenheim	16	6
GARE, Alan	Brooklyn	0	7
GILLUM, Jenny	Brooklyn	0	10
GLEDHILL, Eric	Blenheim	0	12
GRIGG, Christine	Blenheim	10	
GRIGG, David	Blenheim	0	6
GUILLEMOT, Barbara	Blenheim	0	12
GUILIMOT, Michael	Blenheim	0	12
HAMILTON, Ken	Kaikoura	10	
HAMILTON, Margaret	Kaikoura	16	10
HAYES, Joy	Brooklyn	10	
HENDERSON, Eric	Brooklyn	12	

HOLTHOUSE, Christine		AC	GC
	Brooklyn	9	
HUNTER, Bob	Brooklyn	0	5
HUTTON, Allan	Blenheim	0	7
HUTTON, Judith	Blenheim	0	10
INGRAM, Marlene	Kaikoura	12	
JARMAN, Margaret	Blenheim	11	8
JOHNSON, Barbara	Brooklyn	11	
JOHNSTON, Bob	Kaikoura	22	7
JOHNSTON, Jan	Kaikoura	22	8
LIHOU, Nathan	Brooklyn	9	
MANNING, Pauline	Brooklyn	12	
MASTERS, Anne	Blenheim	12	8 SR, GCR
MCAUSLIN, Jennie	Blenheim	0	12
MOLINEUX, Junette	Blenheim	0	10
MUTCH, Gillian	Brooklyn	12	
NAYLOR, Bruce	Brooklyn	11	
NICHOLSON, Alan	Blenheim	0	10
NICHOLSON, Valarie	Blenheim	0	14
OCONNOR, Erica Mae	Kaikoura	9	7
O'FEE, Janet	Brooklyn	9	
PAUL, Moira	Blenheim	9	7
PAUL, Stan	Blenheim	16	8
PITTAWAY, Noreen	Blenheim	0	9
POLLARD, Carol	Kaikoura	20	10
PORTEOUS, Bill	Brooklyn	10	
REID, Dawn	Blenheim	11	6
REID, Gavin	Blenheim	14	0
RILEY, Charles	Brooklyn	10	
ROBINSON, Ewen	Blenheim	0	6
ROBINSON, Samuel	Blenheim	11	9
ROSENBROOK, Judy	Blenheim	0	10
RUDEFORTH, Pat	Brooklyn	12	
SAWYER, Jeff	Brooklyn	1	
SAWYER, Pam	Brooklyn	0	8
SIMPSON, Dale	Brooklyn	6	
SMITH, Jan	Blenheim	0	11
STEVENSON, Donald	Brooklyn	9	
STEVENSON, Glenys	Brooklyn	9	
THOMSON, Leah	Blenheim	10	
TOMLIN, Doreen Alice	Kaikoura	20	11
VERCOE, Roy	Brooklyn	5	
WELLS, Gary	Brooklyn	8	
WELLS, Vicky	Brooklyn	9	
WILKINSON, Farquhar	Brooklyn	9	
WILLIAMS, Jill	Blenheim	0	9
WILLIS, Jennifer	Blenheim	0	10
WILLIS, Tom	Blenheim	12	10
WIN, Bette	Brooklyn	9	
WOOD, Warren	Brooklyn	10	
YARDLEY, Bill	Brooklyn	10	
ZALUDEK, Jean	Blenheim	10	

NELSON

Name	Club	AC	GC
ABERHART, Jan	Nelson/Hinemoa	7	
ALEXANDER, Margaret			
	Riwaka		
ANDERSON, Rosaleen	Richmond	10	
ARNOLD, Peter	Richmond	14	8
ASKEW, Jennie	Riwaka	20	10
BARKER, Lance	Richmond	2	1
BARR, Bev	Nelson/Hinemoa	9	
BARROW, Nettie	Nelson/Hinemoa	11	
BATTY, Alison	Richmond	16	
BEATTIE, Ian	Nelson/Hinemoa	7	
BELL, Colin	Nelson/Hinemoa		
BELL, Jocelyn	Nelson/Hinemoa		
BLACKMORE, Peter	Richmond	6	

BORCOVSKY, Nita	Richmond	4	
BOWATER, Manly	Nelson/Hinemoa	5	3 SR, GCR
BOWATER, Sue	Nelson/Hinemoa	3	1
BOYD, Myra	Riwaka	10	
BRADSHAW, James	Richmond	10	
BREINGAN, Jo	Richmond	11	
BREMNER, Glenys	Nelson/Hinemoa		
BUCKNELL, Michael	Riwaka	12	
CAMBRIDGE, Margaret			
	Nelson/Hinemoa		
CAMPBELL, Daniel	Nelson/Hinemoa	11	5
CARPENTER, Tom	Nelson/Hinemoa	4.5	3
CLOSE, Dave	Nelson/Hinemoa	4	
CLOSE, Jenny	Nelson/Hinemoa	6	
CODYRE, Judy	Nelson/Hinemoa	7	

CODYRE, Wally	Richmond	4	
COLLINS, Diana	Richmond	9	
CORP, Pat	Nelson/Hinemoa	7	
COURTIER, Heather	Nelson/Hinemoa	7	
COURTNEY, Mel	Nelson/Hinemoa	10	
CRAIG, Jim	Nelson/Hinemoa		
CRAIGHEAD, Jane	Nelson/Hinemoa	12	
CREIGHTON, Thelma	Nelson/Hinemoa	12	8
CRICHTON, Kay	Nelson/Hinemoa		
CRICHTON, Vincent	Nelson/Hinemoa	11	
DABINETT, Shirley	Riwaka	10	
DAY, Jo	Riwaka		
DICKIE, Eric	Nelson/Hinemoa	7	
DICKIE, Lesley	Nelson/Hinemoa		
DUNCAN, Ruvee	Riwaka	16	
EDEN, Eric	Richmond	10	
EDMONDS, Alan	Nelson/Hinemoa	10	7
EDWARDS, Lance	Nelson/Hinemoa		
EGAN, Anne	Richmond	10	
ELLIOTT, Carrie	Richmond	9	
FAULKNER, Keith	Riwaka	14	10
FERGUSON, June	Riwaka	10	
FOSTER, Gail	Richmond	14	
FRENCH, Betty	Riwaka	8	
FULLER, Yvonne	Richmond	11	
GABRIELSEN, Shirley	Richmond	7	
GARDNER, Jackie	Nelson/Hinemoa		
GEORGE, Robin	Richmond	14	
GIBBS, George	Richmond	10	
GILLESPIE, Ian	Nelson/Hinemoa	4	
GREEN, Faye	Riwaka		
GREEN, Stephen	Nelson/Hinemoa	20	3
GULLIVER, Lynette	Richmond	1	
HAKIN, Maureen	Nelson/Hinemoa	18	10
HAMMOND, Neil	Nelson/Hinemoa	6	
HANNAY, Eleanor	Richmond	10	3
HARFORD, Barbara	Nelson/Hinemoa	9	
HARTE, Barbara	Richmond	11	
HEANEY, Margaret	Nelson/Hinemoa	9	0
HENRY, Annie	Nelson/Hinemoa	11	3 U, GCR
HERBERT, Jackie	Riwaka		
HERBERT, Robbie	Riwaka		
HILL, Kaye	Nelson/Hinemoa	12	
HINDMAN, Sharon	Nelson/Hinemoa		
HOBBS, Jace	Nelson/Hinemoa	0.5	-2
HODDY, Sue	Richmond	-1	2
HOLMES, Gloria	Nelson/Hinemoa	14	
HONEY, Nola	Richmond	9	
HOWELL, Evie	Riwaka		
HUME, Ken	Nelson/Hinemoa	14	7
HUNTER, Judith	Nelson/Hinemoa	9	
JACOBS, Judy	Nelson/Hinemoa	20	
JANES, Angela	Riwaka	9	
JANZEN, Margaret	Nelson/Hinemoa	6	
JOLIFFE, Peter	Richmond	14	
JONES, Isobelle	Richmond	6	
JOUGHIN, Cindy	Riwaka	10	
KEENAN, Marilyn	Richmond		
KENNERLY, Angela	Nelson/Hinemoa		
KING, Helen	Nelson/Hinemoa	18	9
KNAPP, Ellen	Richmond	10	
LAING, Robert	Richmond	5	
LAUER, Michael	Nelson/Hinemoa	16	1
LESSER, Jonathan	Nelson/Hinemoa	10	
LOW, David	Nelson/Hinemoa	-1	
LOW, Margaret	Nelson/Hinemoa	3	
MACDOUGALL, Ian	Nelson/Hinemoa	4	
MANDER, Joan	Richmond	8	
MARSHALL, Alison	Nelson/Hinemoa	10	
MARSHALL, Paul	Nelson/Hinemoa	10	
MARTON, Darrol	Richmond	14	
MCBRIDE, Kathleen	Richmond	9	
MCBRIDE, Mike	Richmond	7	
MCCAA, Marlene	Richmond	2	
MCCLURE, Mike	Nelson/Hinemoa	1.5	1
MCCONACHY, Lynn	Riwaka	12	
MCKEE, Fred	Richmond	2	
MCKEE, Pam	Richmond	12	6
MCMILLAN, Alison	Riwaka	7	5
MCMILLAN, Aynslee	Riwaka		
MCMILLAN, Michael	Riwaka		
MCRAE, Alison	Riwaka		
MEAD, Ena	Nelson/Hinemoa		
MILSTEIN, Mike	Nelson/Hinemoa	11	4 U, GCR
MINFROM, Jan	Richmond	12	
MITCHELL, Jock	Nelson/Hinemoa	8	
MITCHELL, Pat	Richmond	8	
MORRIS, Elizabeth	Nelson/Hinemoa	14	
MURSELL, Rhonda	Nelson/Hinemoa	12	10
NEWPORT, Joy	Riwaka	16	
NORTH, Mary	Richmond	8	
NOTTAGE, Doug	Nelson/Hinemoa	2	1
PAGE, Chris	Nelson/Hinemoa	3	
PALERMO, Margaret	Richmond	10	
PERSICO, Yolanda	Nelson/Hinemoa	11	
PETERSON, Marie	Richmond	9	
PRENTICE, Marion	Nelson/Hinemoa	1.5	-1 U, GCR
PRICE, Keith	Nelson/Hinemoa	12	
PUKLAWSKI, Colleen	Richmond	11	
RAYNER, Roger	Richmond	6	
REMNANT, Lanna	Nelson/Hinemoa	9	7
RENSHAV, Gerry	Nelson/Hinemoa		
ROBERTS, Michael	Nelson/Hinemoa		
ROBERTSON, Ella	Nelson/Hinemoa		
ROBERTSON, Sylvia	Richmond	10	
ROSS, Eleanor	Nelson/Hinemoa	14	-1
ROSSITER, Shirley	Riwaka	12	
RUSH, William	Nelson/Hinemoa	0	1 SR
RUSS, Alistar	Richmond	2	
SEAGAR, Neil	Nelson/Hinemoa	2.5	3
SEYMOUR, Pam	Nelson/Hinemoa	9	4
SILCOCK, Mary	Richmond	8	
SILKE, Judy	Richmond	11	
SMALE, Sarah	Nelson/Hinemoa	16	6
SMITH, Ann	Richmond	8	
SMITH, Brian	Richmond	9	
SMITH, Lois	Riwaka		
SPEAK, Mike	Riwaka	18	5
SPENCER, Phil	Nelson/Hinemoa	8	
STANLEY, John	Riwaka	9	
STANLEY, Zelma	Riwaka	14	
STUART, Jude	Richmond	14	
SUTHERLAND, Grace	Nelson/Hinemoa	12	
SUTHERLAND, Kaye	Richmond		
TAIT, Heather	Riwaka		
TALBOT, Janet	Richmond	24	
TAYLOR, Alan	Nelson/Hinemoa	8	
TAYLOR, Eileen	Richmond	14	
THOMAS, Graeme	Nelson/Hinemoa	9	
THOMSON, Margaret	Riwaka	20	12
TURNER, Chris	Richmond	12	
TYE, Jackie	Nelson/Hinemoa	10	
VAN HEESWYCK, Vienna	Nelson/Hinemoa	8	
WATERMAN, Grant	Richmond	8	
WATERMAN, Margaret	Richmond	11	
WATSON, Doris	Nelson/Hinemoa		
WATSON, Rose	Riwaka	20	10
WAUGH, Helen	Riwaka	9	
WEBB, Finlay	Nelson/Hinemoa	10	
WHEELER, Bob	Richmond	1	
WHEELER, Sheryl	Richmond	3	
WILD, Bryce	Richmond	-1	
WILD, June	Richmond	1	
WILKE, Anne	Nelson/Hinemoa	7	
WILKE, Brian	Nelson/Hinemoa	6	
WILKINS, Eileen	Riwaka	14	
WILLISCROFT, Eileen	Nelson/Hinemoa		
WINTERBURN, Betty	Richmond	-1	3
WINWOOD, Alan	Nelson/Hinemoa	8	2
WISLANG, Brian	Richmond	-3	-3 SR
WOOFF, Nini	Riwaka	9	

WOOFF, Wayne	Riwaka	6		YANK, Adele	Nelson/Hinemoa	10
WOOTTON, Maureen	Riwaka			YANK, Stuart	Nelson/Hinemoa	9
WORRALL, Beverley	Nelson/Hinemoa	9	7 SR, GCR			

NORTHLAND

Name	Club	AC	GC			
ADLAM, Margaret	Kensington		9	HEENEY, Mary	Kerikeri	10
AHLSÉN, Robin	Kerikeri		10	HEYWOOD, Bill	Kensington	12
ALBRECHT, Martin	Waipu		10	HILL, Lynn	Doubtless Bay	20
ALLERBY, Elaine	Kerikeri		5	HOEK, Cheryl	Kaitaia	16
ATKINS, Brian	Kaitaia		5	HOEK, Dirk	Kaitaia	11
BAKER, Alanah	Kaitaia		11	HOGAN, Lynn Mary	Kensington	12
BANBURY, Roz	Waipu		9	HOGGARD, Lesley	Kaitaia	8
BARNES, Jackie	Doubtless Bay			HOLLIER, Audrey	Whangarei	9
BARRIBALL, Ross	Doubtless Bay		9	HOPKINS, Luanne	Whangarei	12
BECK, Joyce Wales	Kerikeri		10	HUNT, Elizabeth	Waipu	10
BECK, Paul	Kerikeri		9	IRVING, May	Kaitaia	18
BERGE, John	Whangarei		12	JEEVES, Gary	Kensington	10
BERGHAN, Loma	Kaitaia	16		JEEVES, Lynn	Kensington	11
BLACKWELL, Chris	Kensington		8	JEFFS, Rilla	Kerikeri	5
BOGUE, Cheryl	Doubtless Bay		12	JOHNSON, Margaret	Kensington	10
BOGUE, Peter	Doubtless Bay		8	JOHNSON, Trevor Jan	Kensington	6
BOWATER, Lynn	Kensington		8	KASTELAN, Tracey	Kerikeri	8
BRIDGE, Brian	Doubtless Bay		9	KENT, Jean	Waipu	2
BRIDGE, Kaye	Doubtless Bay		6	KILSBY, Irene	Kerikeri	8
BROTT, Pat	Kaitaia		9	KING, Janet Lynn	Whangarei	9
CAMPBELL, Mary	Kerikeri		9	KING, Neville	Whangarei	14
CARTER, Jeanette	Waipu		9	LANCASTER, Chris	Kerikeri	14
CARTER, Joe	Kaitaia	8	5	LANGMAN, Dennis	Kensington	6
CHENG, Tsung-Te	Whangarei	5	3	LANGMAN, Janis	Kensington	8
CHILDS, Audrey	Kerikeri		12	LAW, Lesley	Kerikeri	9
CHRISTENSEN, Evelyn				LAYBOURN, Kathleen	Whangarei	1
	Maungakara.	1.5	2	LEE, Marilyn	Maungakara.	12
	Waipu		8	LEE, Peter	Maungakara.	8
CHRISTENSEN, Rod	Waipu		8	LEWIS, Russell	Waipu	10
CHRISTMAS, Carol	Waipu		7	LILLY, Don	Kaitaia	6
CHRISTMAS, John	Waipu		7	LILLY, Les	Kensington	10
CLARK, Liz	Kerikeri		7	LILLY, Louise	Kaitaia	9
CODLIN, Sue	Waipu		9	LINDSAY, Margaret	Kerikeri	11
COLE, Mait	Whangarei	10	4	LUPIS, Glen	Kerikeri	12
COX, Shirley	Kensington		7	MACKAY, Adrienne	Kerikeri	11
DAWSON, Joy	Doubtless Bay	7	5	MACRAE, Anne	Kerikeri	5
DIGNAN, Mick	Waipu		10	MADAY, Lois	Kerikeri	12
DIGNAN, Vicky	Waipu		12	MANNING, Eric	Whangarei	8
DONALDSON, Dorothy	Kaitaia	12		MARSHALL, Neil	Kaitaia	8
DONNELLY, Gael	Waipu		7	MARTIN, Christine	Waipu	6
DRUMMOND, Gillian	Maungakara.	18	10	MASTERS, Noeline	Kaitaia	7
DRUMMOND, Tom	Maungakara.		10	MAXWELL, Bev	Waipu	10
DUIRS, Dorothy	Doubtless Bay		8	MCBETH, Elizabeth	Whangarei	11
DUNCAN, Marj	Kaitaia		10	MCCATHY, Jan	Waipu	10
EADES, Ros	Whangarei		12	MCCREEDY, Colleen	Whangarei	10
EADES, Wayne	Whangarei		10	MCGILL, Mary	Kensington	9
EDLIN, Judy	Kensington	4.5	4	MCGOWAN, Patricia	Whangarei	9
FAITHFUL, Lynn	Doubtless Bay		10	MCLEOD, Sue	Kerikeri	6
FAULKNER, Ian	Kerikeri	6	4	MIDGLEY, Mike	Maungakara.	16
FLETCHER, Gaye	Kerikeri		5	MOLLOY, Annette	Kensington	18
FORD, Pauline	Kaitaia		8	MOREY, Chris	Whangarei	12
FOX, Sophie	Kerikeri		9	NETHERCOTT, Pauline		
GARTON, Gail	Doubtless Bay		12		Doubtless Bay	8
GARTON, Kay	Doubtless Bay		14	NICHOLSON, Glenn	Waipu	10
GIBSON, Nathan	Kerikeri	14	8	NIELSEN, Peter	Kensington	10
GLENDOR, Janet	Whangarei		12	NIELSEN, Val	Kensington	10
GREY, Judy	Waipu		9	OAKLEY, Lana	Kensington	9
HADLEE, Graham	Waipu		9	OLDALE, Robert	Kensington	4
HALL, Kevin	Kerikeri		1	O'MALLEY, Roslyn	Doubtless Bay	9
HALTON, Jonny	Whangarei		7	OSBORNE, Flo	Kensington	9
HARGREAVES, Dawn	Kaitaia		12	PALMER, Colleen	Maungakara.	16
HART, Merle	Kerikeri		10	PAMPLIN, Dennis	Kensington	12
HARTNALL, Doreen	Doubtless Bay		10	PHILPOTT, Margaret	Kensington	12
HARTNALL, Peter	Doubtless Bay		8	PLESTED, Sandra	Kerikeri	10
HEAPPEY, Beverley	Maungakara.	10	7	RAU, Raewyn	Waipu	10
HEATH, Des	Waipu		1	REED, Max	Kaitaia	16
HEATH, Suzette	Waipu		6	REED, Shirley	Kaitaia	6

ROBINSON, Anne-Marie				THOMAS, Brenda	Kensington	8	
	Doubtless Bay	10		THOMAS, Robyn	Kensington	7	
RUPAPER, Ben	Kaitaia	6		THOMPSON, Lynda	Kaitaia	10	
RUPAPER, Lyn	Kaitaia	4		TROTT, Brian	Maungakara.	9	
SAMTANI, Shane	Waipu	10		TROTT, Julie	Maungakara.	10	
SANDIFER, Diana	Kerikeri	9		VINAC, Joyce	Doubtless Bay	6	
SAVILL, Yvonne	Kaitaia	16		VINCENT, Barney	Waipu	5	
SCHOLLUM, John	Maungakara.	5		WALKER, Gordon	Waipu	4	
SCHOLLUM, Wendy	Maungakara.	8		WALKER, Patricia Mary			
SHERWOOD, Richard	Kerikeri	4			Kensington	14	
SMALL, Brian	Waipu	6		WHITE, Lyn	Waipu	10	
SMALL, Lynda	Waipu	8		WILKIN, Gwladys	Kensington	14	
SMITH, George	Kaitaia	0		WILKINSON, Helen	Kensington	18	10
SMITH, Reg	Waipu	7		WILKINSON, Lois	Kerikeri	8	
SMITHERAM, John	Kerikeri	8		WILKINSON, Tom	Kensington	6	
SMITHERAM, Kathy	Kerikeri	12	9	WILLIAMS, Colin	Kensington	10	
SMITHERAM, Scott	Kerikeri	12		WILLIAMS, Jill	Kerikeri	9	
SOLE, Janet	Doubtless Bay	7		WILLIAMS, Marilyn	Kerikeri	8	
STEENSMA, Iris	Kerikeri	16	10	WILLIAMS, Sonia	Kensington	10	
STEWART, Lynne	Waipu	10		WILLIS-CROFT, Verna	Whangarei	5	
STEWART, Maggie	Doubtless Bay	12		WINSLOW, Jack	Waipu	10	
STITT, Brian	Doubtless Bay	2		WOOD, Ann	Doubtless Bay	8	
SUTHERLAND, Charlotte				WOOD, Clyde	Kaitaia	22	9
	Kaitaia	10		WORTHY, Alison	Waipu	9	
SUTHERLAND, Margaret				WRIGHT, William	Waipu	9	
	Kensington	9		WYNANDS, Monique	Whangarei	10	
SWITZER, Joyce	Kaitaia	8		YARDLEY, Irene	Doubtless Bay	12	
TAFA, Jean	Waipu	6		YELAVICH, Drago	Kaitaia	12	2
TEMPLEMAN, Michelle	Kensington	11		ZANDERS, Jo	Kensington	6	

OTAGO

Name	Club	AC	GC				
AHERN, Rosemary Dunbar				COTTON, Dorothy	Tainui	16	
	Wanaka	11		COULL, Roland	Wakatipu	12	8
ANDERSON, Donald	Wakatipu	12	7	COUP, Anne	Leith	24	11
ANDREW, Lois	Alexandra	7		COUPE, Bev	Wanaka	16	
ANNAN, Joan	Alexandra	16	5	CUNNINGHAM, Kathryn			
ARTHUR, Margaret	Leith	16			Forbury Park	14	
ASPINALL, Sue	Wanaka	12		CVJETAN, Lynette	Tainui	9	7
BARDSLEY, Pam	Tainui	10	7	DAISLEY, Helen	Leith	24	12
BARTHOLOMEW, Janet				DAVIES, Bryan	Alexandra	2	
	Wanaka	16		DAVIES, Winton	Wanaka	9	
BAUGHAN, Karen	Punga	16		DICKEY, Noeline	Wanaka	11	
BAZELY, Chris	Alexandra	8		DUFFY, Molly	Leith	14	12
BAZLEY, Arielle	Alexandra	9		DUNCAN, Molly	Tainui	14	5
BENNIE, Mary	Wanaka	16		EDWARDS, Anneslie	Wanaka	16	
BERRAGAN, Dinah	Wanaka	16		EDWARDS, Tim	Wanaka	16	
BISS, Martin	Alexandra	10	6	ELLIS, Brian	Punga	14	
BLACKIE, Dale	Tainui	6		ELLIS, Marion	Punga	16	
BOOTH, Reina	Tainui	6	5	FARLAM, Wendy	Forbury Park	11	
BROOK, Patricia	Tainui	12		FERGUSSON, Denise	Leith	11	
BROWN, Carol	Tainui	7		FINLAY, Judith	Leith	12	9
BROWN, Dianne	Alexandra	16		FOWLE, Dorothy	Wanaka	12	
BROWN, Michael	Tainui	22	2	FOX, Gaynor Mary	Wanaka	11	
BROWNE, Lynley	Forbury Park	8	4	FROOD, Jacqui	Leith	11	10
BRUCE-SMITH, Robin	Wanaka	16		FROOD, June	Forbury Park	9	
BYARS, Ernie	Punga	16	5	FRUDE, Paul	Wakatipu	5	3
BYARS, Raewyn	Wakatipu	16	6	GARNER, Sandy	Punga	8	
CARTER, Joan	Leith	12	7	GEORGE, Peter	Tainui	16	
CASEY, Alex	Wakatipu	5	5	GEORGE, Betty	Wanaka	16	
CASEY, Frances	Forbury Park	18	8	GILBERT, Brian	Wanaka	2	3
CASEY, Molly	Wakatipu	11	7	GRAHAM, Sue	Tainui	12	
CHETTLEBURGH, Sandra				GRANT, Michael	Punga	3.5	
	Leith	12		GRAY, Mary	Wanaka	10	
CHILTON, Sue	Forbury Park	10	4	GREEN, Alan	Tainui	16	
CLARK, Paul	Tainui	4		GREENWOOD, Sue	Wanaka	9	
CLARK, Sue	Tainui	6		HALL, Karl	Wanaka	16	
CLAY, Betty	Wakatipu	20	7	HALL, Liz	Wanaka	16	
COCKERAM, Dorothy	Alexandra	7		HAMILTON, Sally	Wanaka	16	
COLLINS, Pat	Wanaka	16		HANNAGAN, Daphne	Leith	5	2
COOK, Sue	Alexandra	16		HANSEN, Robin	Wanaka	10	
COOPER, Adrien	Wakatipu	8	6	HARDING, Carol	Alexandra	4	3
				HARDING, Peter	Alexandra	3	
				HARLEY, Rosaleen	Alexandra	16	

HARRIS, Muriwai	Alexandra	16		PARBHU, Jude	Alexandra	24	8	
HARRIS, Pamela	Forbury Park	20	8	PARK, Lorraine	Tainui		9	
HEATH, Caroline	Wanaka	16		PARKER, Veronica	Forbury Park	20	9	
HEATH, Chris	Leith	18	10	PEARSON, Jane	Alexandra		9	
HEATH, Graham	Wanaka	11		PENTECOST, Anne	Tainui		12	
HOLMES, Fran	Wanaka	11		PENTECOST, Ian	Tainui		12	
HOOK, Lesley	Wanaka	16		PEYTON, Fred	Alexandra	24	3	
HORSBURGH, Kay	Wanaka	16		PEYTON, Marion	Alexandra	24	6	
HOWSON, Lynn	Forbury Park	12		PINCKNEY, Heather	Wakatipu		11	
HUGGETT, John	Punga	14	7	PINCKNEY, John	Wakatipu		0	6
HUGHES, Mary	Tainui		8	POPEHAGEN, Margaret				
HUTCHINS, Sheryl	Alexandra	14			Alexandra		12	
IRVINE, Wayne	Wakatipu	9	3	RITCHIE, Anthony	Punga	-1	-1	
JACKSON, David	Forbury Park	3.5	3	ROBINS, Philippa	Wanaka		16	
JAMIESON, Karen	Wakatipu	14	6	ROBSON, Ruth	Wanaka		10	
JOHNSON, Jill	Forbury Park		11	SANDERS, Carolyn	Tainui		6	
JOHNSTON, Jacqui	Leith	14	10	SCOTT, Carol	Tainui		16	
JOHNSTON, Stephen	Leith	7		SCOTT, Douglas	Punga		16	
JOLLY, Lorraine	Leith	12	9	SCOTT, Pamela	Punga		16	
JONES, Geoff	Alexandra		8	SCURR, Mary	Wanaka		11	
KEELTY, Pam	Wanaka	16		SHARP, Ann	Forbury Park	2.5	0	
KEENAN, Tom	Tainui		5	SHILLING, Chris	Punga	-2	-3	
LEFRERE, Valentine	Wakatipu	22	12	SIATAGA, Val	Leith		10	
LEISHMAN, Carol	Forbury Park	4.5	3	SINCLAIR, Michael	Punga		5	
LOVE, Liz	Tainui		16	SMITH, Naim	Leith	1	1	SR
MAC GIBBON, Shona	Wakatipu		9	SOPER, Oksana	Tainui		16	
MACDONALD, Anne	Wanaka		5	STEPHENS, Russell	Wanaka		16	
MACKAY, Johannes	Wakatipu		0	STEWART, Alison	Tainui		14	
MADIGAN, Beth	Forbury Park	16	10	STONE, David	Wanaka		7	
MAKER-CASEY, Frances				STONE, Sheelagh	Wanaka		10	
	Leith	12	9	STRETCH, Alison	Wanaka		16	
MARJORAM, Bob	Alexandra		11	TELFORD, Ruth	Alexandra		12	
MARJORAM, Kaye	Alexandra		11	THOMAS, Judy	Tainui	10	6	
MARR, Brigid	Tainui		8	THOMSON, Robyn	Forbury Park		11	
MARTIN, Graeme	Alexandra		12	THOMSON, Sue	Wanaka		16	
MARTIN, Linda	Tainui		12	THORBURN, Nick	Wanaka		6	
MARTIN, Velma	Alexandra		16	TOWNSEND, Dave	Leith	18	3	
MATETE, Sharon	Alexandra		16	TOWNSEND, Denise	Leith		11	
MCBREEN, Pat	Alexandra		11	UNGEMUTH, Shirley	Leith		12	9
MCCARTNEY, Margaret				VINE-MURRAY, Judy	Wanaka		16	
	Tainui		12	WAKELIN, Harry	Forbury Park	11	8	
MCCLOY, Pam	Tainui	10	4	WALKER, Jan	Forbury Park		11	
MCCOMBIE, Mary	Forbury Park		11	WALSH, Dorothy	Tainui	18	9	
MCCRISTELL, Graeme	Alexandra		7	WARD, Barbara	Tainui		5	
MCGEE, Gaye	Tainui	16	7	WATSON, Rosemary	Tainui		12	
MCKENZIE, Maryanne	Wanaka		16	WATTIE, Diana	Wanaka		10	
MCKENZIE, Ngaire	Forbury Park	8	6	WEIR, Lyn	Wakatipu		9	6
MCMURRAN, Ron	Forbury Park	8	4	WEST, Kathleen	Forbury Park		12	8
MENLOVE, Shirley	Wanaka		16	WESTAWAY, Brigitte	Wanaka		4.5	
MEREDITH, Tim	Tainui		4	WESTAWAY, Peter	Wanaka		3	
MILLAR, Lorraine	Forbury Park	11	8	WHITE, Sheila	Wanaka		16	
MILLER, Diane	Wanaka		16	WILKIE, Lea	Wanaka		16	
MILLS, June	Forbury Park	11	5	WILLIAMS, John	Leith		14	12
MILNES, Barney	Alexandra		16	WILLIAMS, Trevor James				
MORATTI, Steve	Punga		7		Wanaka	18	9	
MORGAN, John	Tainui		4	WILSON, David	Wanaka		9	
MURPHY, Marion	Wanaka		16	WONG, Bee Lan	Tainui		6	
MURRAY, Don	Wanaka		9	WOODROW, Kathy	Tainui		20	6
NIMMO, Jane	Wanaka		10	WRIGHT, Jackie	Wanaka		11	
OBERER, Heather	Wanaka		7	YOUNG, Donald	Wanaka		10	

SOUTH CANTERBURY

Name	Club	AC	GC					
ABRAHAM, Shirley	West End S		10		ANDERSON, Bill	Geraldine	8	
ADAMS, Jenny	Waireka		14		ARTHUR, Berwyn	Waimata	14	7
ALDRIDGE, Anne	Waireka		12		ATKINSON, Derek	Awamoa Gdns	20	9
ALEXANDER, Lois	Allenton	7		U	ATKINSON, Vivienne	Awamoa Gdns		14
ALLAN, Dexter	Aorangi		11		BAIRD-GOSLING, Oscar			
ALLAN, Dolina	Awamoa Gdns	16	10			Aorangi	24	0
ALLEN, Janice	Waireka		12		BARBER, Peter	Aorangi		9
ALLNUTT, Bill	Waireka		2		BARBER, Valerie	Aorangi		11
ANDERSON, Annette	Awamoa Gdns	12	6		BARNES, Barbara	Waireka		12
					BARTLETT, Alison	West End S		8
					BATEMAN, Jennifer	Allenton	22	

BEATTIE, Colin	Ashbury	6		FISH, Hazel	Waimate	10	
BEATTIE, Lois	Ashbury	14		FORDYCE, Carolyn	Waireka	11	11
BECK, Betty	Waireka	7		FORDYCE, Edmund	Waireka	-1.5	-4
BELL, Elna	Awamoa Gdns	16	9	FOUNTAINE, Des	West End S	12	
BENSEMAN, Gail	Waireka	16	7	FOWLER, Pat	West End S	11	
BEUTH, Maurie	Awamoa Gdns	14		FOX, Lexia	Waimate	9	6
BINNS, Margaret	Ashbury	12		FRASER, Joyce	West End S	8	
BLACK, Georgina	Allenton	12		FRIEND, Avril	Awamoa Gdns	24	10
BLACK, Glenys	Aorangi	10		GALLETLY, Glenda	Ashbury	12	
BLAIN, Annette	Waireka	7		GARDINER, Helen	Waimate	14	7
BLAIR, Bev	Waireka	5		GARLAND, Emmy	Waimate	12	
BOWN, David	West End S	8	2	GERARD, Jo	Methven	24	
BOWN, Jean	West End S	11		GILBERT, Anne	Waireka	12	
BRADY, Moneuan	Awamoa Gdns	10		GILLESPIE, Gay	West End S	8	
BRADY, Tony	Awamoa Gdns	4		GODFREY, Megan	Waimate	11	
BREEN, Dianne	Aorangi	9		GOOD, Janice	Aorangi	9	4
BRINSMEAD, Carole	Geraldine	16		GOODWIN, Brian	Waireka	6	
BRINSMEAD, Doug	Geraldine	9		GRAHAM, Carole	Ashbury	5	
BRUCE, Mary	Waireka	9		GRAY, Dorothy	Methven	16	
BRUCE, Ngaire	Geraldine	11		GREER, Carol	Waireka	14	
BRUNTON, Debbie	Awamoa Gdns	12		GUERIN, Marilyn	West End S	9	9
BRYAN, Carol	Waireka	16		GUINAN, Matt	Aorangi	16	
BRYANT, Kathy	Waireka	10		HALL, Connor	Waireka	8	
BUNT, Pam	Aorangi	16		HAMMOND, Jan	Allenton	24	11
BURNETT, Judith	Awamoa Gdns	24	9	HARDACRE, Glenda	Aorangi	14	
BURT, Carol	Ashbury	7		HARDACRE, Gordon	Aorangi	14	
CABOUT, Jean	Allenton	12		HARRIS, Shirley	Ashbury	9	
CAMPBELL, Isabel	Waimate	12		HARVEY, Bob	Aorangi	2.5	
CAMPBELL, Janet	West End S	3.5	6	HENDERSON, Thomas	Waireka	14	
CAMPBELL, Jennifer	Waimate	11		HERRON, Irene	Allenton	10	
CASWELL, Howard	Ashbury			HETRICK, Joan	Waireka	12	
CASWELL, Joan	Ashbury			HEYWOOD, Chris	Awamoa Gdns	8	
CHISHOLM, Christine	Awamoa Gdns	5		HILL, Bev	Geraldine	9	
CLARK, Pat	Aorangi	9		HODGETT, Jason	Aorangi	0	
CLAYTON, Beverley	Ashbury			HOLMES, David	Waimate	14	
CLAYTON, Norman	Ashbury	11		HOLT, Mavis	West End S	16	7
CLELAND, John	Aorangi	12		HOPLEY, Cheryl	Awamoa Gdns	11	3
CLEVELAND, Brent	Geraldine	1		HOPLEY, James	Awamoa Gdns	18	10
CLEVELAND, Suzanne	Geraldine	2		HORNSEY, Sue	West End S	9	
CLOSE, Karyn	Geraldine	16		HOUSTON, Judy	Aorangi	14	
COCHRANE, Winston	Allenton	14		HOWELL, George	Aorangi	9	
COCKBURN, Donna	West End S	14		HULL, Jill	Ashbury		
COE, Ann	Awamoa Gdns	14		HUNT, Carole	Waireka	14	
COE, Jacquie	Awamoa Gdns	9		HUNTER, Michael	Methven	24	
COKER, Margaret	Geraldine	9		HUNTER-LETHAM, Kristie			
COLLINS, Heather	Awamoa Gdns	14			Waireka	10	
COOKE, Helen	Ashbury	12	6 U, GCR	HUTCHINS, Sue	Geraldine	3	
CROCOMBE, Nigel	Awamoa Gdns	10		HUTTON, Ruby	Awamoa Gdns	24	8
CROSSAN, Olive	Aorangi	11		HYSLOP, Karen	West End S		
CULLIMORE, Anne	West End S	14		INGLES, Barbara	Waireka	11	
CUNNINGHAM, Nicki	West End S	16		ISBISTER, Lynne	Awamoa Gdns	8	
CURRIE, Cynthia	West End S	11	9	JONES, Bev	Awamoa Gdns	16	
CURRIE, Jacqui	Allenton	22		JACKSON, Betty	West End S	10	
DARLING, Mary	Aorangi	12		JENSEN, Gloria	Waimate	14	
DAVIDSON, Janie	Waireka	14		JOHNSON, Hazel	West End S	11	6
DAVIS, Joyce	Waireka	11		JOHNSTON, Ethel	Awamoa Gdns	3	-1 U
DAWSON, Pauline	West End S	12		JONES, Joyce	Aorangi	9	
DAY, Jill	West End S	7		JONES, Lyn	Waireka	10	
DOLLAN, Trish	Waimate	2.5	1	KARST, Jeanette	Waireka	11	
DON, Kay	Waimate	9		KAYE, Heather	Waireka	11	
DONALDSON, Graham	Ashbury			KEENAN, Julaine	Ashbury		
DONALDSON, Pamela	Ashbury	14		KELLY, Margaret	West End S	11	
DORGAN, Gay	Ashbury			KELYNACK, Beverley	Waimate	9	
D'ORNAY, Shirley	Allenton	24		KENNEDY, Errol	Waimate	16	8
DOUGLAS, Marilyn	Ashbury	10		KERMODE, Ngaire	Waireka		
DRAFFIN, David	Aorangi	12		KEYS, Rosemary	Aorangi	10	
DUNN, Grahame	Aorangi	7		KIDNER, Nancy	Allenton	8	
EARLY, Jeanette	Waireka	10		KIESANOWSKI, Lorraine			
EDMONDS, Junelle	Awamoa Gdns	6			Waimate	16	
EDY, Helena	Methven	24		KING, Annette	Waireka	8	
ELLERY, Jack	Geraldine	2		KING, John	Waireka	14	
ESLER, Jill	West End S	10		KING, Ray	Awamoa Gdns	16	
EVANS, Rona	Waireka	10		KING, Tony	Waimate	4	1
FARQUHARSON, Marj	West End S	11		KINGAN, Mary	Awamoa Gdns	5	
FIELD, Barbara	Allenton	3.5	SR	KINGAN, Shirley	Awamoa Gdns	10	
FIELD, Shelagh	Waireka	10		KINGSBURY, Pam	Waimate	9	

KIRCHER, Eva	Waireka	8		PARRY, Jamie	Aorangi	24	4
KNIGHT, Joan	Allenton	16		PAUL, Jeanette	Waimate		16
KNOWLER, Heather	Ashbury	12		PAUL, Lyn	West End S		7
LAIRD, Bernice	Waireka	18		PEATE, Hilary	Waimate		9
LAKE, Joan	Awamoa Gdns	11		PEATE, Jimmy	Waimate		12
LAMB, Colin	Waireka	11		PENTY, Bob	Aorangi		8
LAMB, Sue	Waireka	3		PENTY, Marg	Aorangi		
LEATH, Audrey	Waireka	24	6	PHILLIPS, Raylene	Waireka	14	10
LEATH, Bruce	Waireka	8		PIERRE, Dulcie	Waireka	10	7
LEATHWICK, Margaret	Waimate	11	5	PLUCK, Bev	Awamoa Gdns		12
LEPOIDEVIN, Bev	Waireka	10		PLUCK, Graham	Awamoa Gdns		10
LINDROOS, Shirley	Geraldine	12		PLUCK, Lorraine	Methven	22	
LISTER, Yvonne	Allenton	10		PONSONBY, Teresa	Waimate		6
LITTLE, Judith	Allenton	12		POOLE, Hazel	Awamoa Gdns		14
LITTLE, Gary	Aorangi	4	4	POWELL, Doreen	Waimate		7
LOBB, Donna	Waireka	10		PRUE, Sandra	West End S		12
LOBB, John	Waireka	9		PRYOR, Lyn	Awamoa Gdns		7
LOGAN, Joanne	Waireka	9		QUINN, Trish	Ashbury		6
LORY, Doreen	Awamoa Gdns	16		RAE, Peter	Aorangi		11
LOVETT, Stuart	Allenton	14		RALSTON, Edna	Allenton		16
LOWE, Flora	Methven	16		RAMSAY, Barbara	Waimate		16
MACIVER, Beverley	Aorangi	11		REDFERN, Fay	Methven		10
MACMASTER, Sen	Awamoa Gdns	12		REID, Jean	Awamoa Gdns		8
MACNAB, Jenny	Awamoa Gdns	3.5	1	REID, Maurice	Allenton		10
MAHAN, Jeanette	Geraldine	12	R	REITH, Donald	Waireka		12
MALINS, Mildred	Ashbury	9		REITH, Phyllis	Waireka		7
MARTIN, Dwayne	Ashbury			RENNIE, Joan	Aorangi		11
MARTIN, James	Ashbury	11		RICHARDS, Ann	Waireka		14
MASON, May	Ashbury			RICHARDS, Di	West End S		14
MATTHEWS, Glenda	West End S	14		RICHARDSON, Nola	West End S		10
MAVOR, Denise	Awamoa Gdns	11		RIDGE, Anne	Methven		
MAVOR, Judy	Awamoa Gdns	11		RISK, Diane	Ashbury		
MAXWELL, Brian	Aorangi	7	3	ROBB, Joan	Awamoa Gdns	10	
MCASLAN, Mavis	Awamoa Gdns	14		ROBERTSON, Elizabeth			
MCAULIFFE, Peter	Geraldine	10			Aorangi	18	10
MCCAMBRIDGE, Ethel	Aorangi	8		ROBERTSON, Keith	Awamoa Gdns		8
MCCOMB, Sylvia	Aorangi	16		ROBINSON, Sue	Waireka		14
MCCORKINDALE, Logan				ROLLINSON, Jackie	Waireka		8
	Waireka	1.5	0	ROUSE, Vincent	Waireka		11
MCCORKINDALE, Reese				RYAN, Elaine	Waimate		9
	Waireka	14		SANTY, Heather	Methven	11	
MCCORMICK, Jill	Allenton	14		SCHRAA, Denise	Aorangi		16
MCCULLOCK, Heather	Awamoa Gdns	14		SCOTT, Eric	Awamoa Gdns		6
MCGLINCHY, Gay	Aorangi	11		SCOTT, Pauline	Waireka		11
MCGLINCHY, Kevin	Aorangi	5	2	SEATON, Jeanette	Allenton	18	
MCINTOSH, Barbara	Waireka	9	U	SENGELOW, Carolyn	West End S		14
MCKECHNIE, Pauline	Aorangi	9		SHARPLIN, Dawn	Allenton		14
MCMASTER, Anne	Waimate	16	6	SHEARS, Patricia	West End S	14	
MCPHERSON, Celia	Geraldine	9		SHORTUS, Lesley	Waimate		5
MCRAE, Donna	West End S	9		SIMPSON, Graeme	Aorangi	1.5	-2
MCRAE, Judy	Waimate	8		SIMPSON, Joan	Aorangi		3
MERRICK, Fay	Aorangi	11		SINCLAIR, Sandra	Waireka		16
MERRICK, Gary	Aorangi	24	6	SKERRETT, Janet	Aorangi	12	3
MILAN, Janie	Awamoa Gdns	16		SLEE, Janet	Geraldine		16
MILLER, Christina	Geraldine	8		SMALL, Kaleb	Waireka	12	-1
MILLIKEN, Evelyn	West End S	9		SMITH, Alison	West End S		14
MILNE, Lillian	West End S	12		SMITH, Bev	West End S	9	8
MITCHELL, Elspeth	Awamoa Gdns	9	6	SMITH, Caitlin	Waireka		4
MOLLOY, Margaret	Methven	16		SMITH, Denise	West End S		12
MONCKTON, Brian John				SMITH, Jakob	Waireka		8
	Awamoa Gdns	3	1	SMITH, Judith	Waireka		10
	West End S	10	SR, GCR	SOMERVILLE, Susan	Ashbury		12
MORGAN, Marian	West End S	11	8	SOUNESS, Raelene	Awamoa Gdns		10
MOULD, May	Waimate	6		SPITTAL, Christopher	Waireka		-2
MUNRO, Dale	Waireka	9		STEINER, Terrie	Awamoa Gdns	16	9
MURDOCH, Heather	Ashbury	6		STEVENS, Judy	Geraldine		14
MURPHY, Greg	Waireka	5		STEWART, Alison	West End S		6
MURTA, Janice	West End S	9		SULLIVAN, Carl John	Geraldine		16
NELSON, Paula	Allenton	16		SUNBEAM, Ann	Allenton	10	
NISH, Daphne	Waireka	14		SUNBEAM, Maurice	Allenton		16
NORDQVIST, Barbara	Ashbury			SWAIN, Patricia	Methven		24
O' BRIEN, Arlene	Aorangi	10		TALLENTS, Josie	Waireka	22	5
O'CONNOR, Shirley	West End S	14		TANGNEY, Leo	Waimate		
O'NEILL, Marj	Geraldine	12		TAYLOR, Iris	Waireka		11
O'SULLIVAN, Chris	Awamoa Gdns	11		TAYLOR, Margo	Methven	24	
PAISLEY, Judy	Aorangi	10		THOMPSON, Lindsey	Aorangi		9
PARRY, Dorothy							

TITHERIDGE, Eleanor	Waimate	14	
TOOMEY, Ann	Geraldine	14	
TOOMEY, Charmaine	Geraldine	16	
UNDERWOOD, Ray	Aorangi	9	
UNDERWOOD, Vera	Aorangi	10	
VERDONK, Dianne	Awamoa Gdns	4	
WALKHAM, Jill	Allenton	12	
WALLACE, Graeme	Ashbury	9	
WAREING, Wendy	Methven	16	
WATTS, Alan	Geraldine	12	
WEBB, Jacqueline	Waireka	14	
WEBB, Rod	Waireka	8	
WEIR, Ann	Aorangi	12	9
WEIR, Tom	Aorangi	4.5	1
WHISTON, Linda	Awamoa Gdns	11	
WHITE, Karen	Awamoa Gdns	12	
WHYTE, Sue	Waireka	9	

WICKENDEN, Bob	Awamoa Gdns	9	7
WILCE, Jill	Waireka	12	4
WILEY-BROOKS, Lorna			
	Aorangi	9	
WILKINSON, Elspeth	Waireka	11	
WILLIAMS, Barbara	Awamoa Gdns	6	
WILLIAMS, Peter	Awamoa Gdns		
WILSON, Jennifer	Geraldine	6	
WILSON, Moira	Methven	16	
WOLFREYS, Wilma	Waireka	11	
WOOD, Margaret	West End S	12	
WOODS, Colleen	West End S	8	
WYLIE, Adrienne	Awamoa Gdns	16	
YATES, Linda	West End S	6	
YOUNG, Gavin	Aorangi	10	6
YOUNG, Maurice	Ashbury	16	9

SOUTH TARANAKI

Name	Club	AC	GC
ALLAN, Gerald	Park		0
BAKER, Ava	Hawera	10	
BIRD, Gillian	Hawera	4	
BIRD, Kaye	Hawera	11	
BISHOP, Ian	Park	3	
BLACK, Betty	Park	8	
BURKE, Lloyd	Park	10	
BURTON, Maree	Stratford	11	
BURTON, Paul	Stratford	12	
CADDICK, Isabel	Park	12	
CLELAND, Neville	Stratford	9	
COLLINS, Fiona	Park		
CONNELL, Janet	Stratford	9	
DAVIES, Janice	Park	9	
DAVIES, Joyce	Park	9	
DRUMMOND, Graeme	Stratford	10	
DRUMMOND, Judy	Stratford	11	
ENGELEN, Gary	Park	9	0
ENGELEN, Heather	Park	9	
FAIRCLOUGH, Peter	Stratford	14	
FILBEE, Peter John	Hawera	-0.5	0
FLEMING, Jan	Hawera	14	
FLEMING, John	Hawera	24	2
GADSBY, Val	Stratford	12	
HARVIE, Gary	Hawera	8	7
HARVIE, Jean	Hawera	9	7
HAYBITTLE, Maxine	Park	12	
HOSIE, Carol	Hawera	14	
HOSIE, John	Hawera	8	
HOTTER, Len	Stratford	2.5	1
HOW, Jeanette	Park	12	
HUGHES, Dorothy	Park	6	
HUGHES, Jean	Park	4	
HUGHES, Pam	Hawera	10	
HURLEY, Irene	Park	12	
JOHNSTONE, Bonnie	Stratford	3	3
JOHNSTONE, Carey	Stratford	4	9
JONES, Judith	Hawera	20	5
JUDD, Eileen	Stratford	4	4 R, GCR
KEECH, Raewyn	Park	5	
KELLY, Margaret	Park	12	
KEY, Mirium	Stratford		
KING, Te Kiri	Park	22	3
LARKIN, Ngaire	Park	11	
LINDSAY, Marjorie	Park	11	
LISTER, Maxine	Park	14	
LISTER, Trevor	Park	8	
LLOYD, David	Hawera	8	
LOGIE, Gae	Stratford	10	

LYTHGOW, Elaine	Park		8
MARTIN, Leila	Park	22	3
MASTERS, Sheila	Stratford	12	
MAXWELL, Eileen	Stratford	12	
MCCALL, Ava	Park	8	
MCCALLUM, Jalna	Hawera	9	
MCDONALD, Malcolm	Park	5	-1
MCDONALD, Nola	Park	5	
MCGLINCHEY, Shirley	Hawera	11	
MCKAY, Alan	Hawera	10	
MCKAY, Norma	Hawera	7	
MCNAIR, David	Hawera	9	
MCNAIR, Pat	Hawera	11	
MITCHELL, Allan	Hawera	10	
MOORE, Helena	Hawera	12	
MURPHY, Mary	Park	16	
PARKER, John	Hawera	10	
PATTERSON, Brenda	Stratford	14	
PATTERSON, Graeme	Stratford		
PIGOTT, Keith	Park	8	
PRANKERD, Bev	Hawera	9	
PURDON, Jennie	Park	10	
RANGI, Judy	Stratford	10	
ROBINS, Elwyn	Hawera	10	
ROGERS, Barbara	Hawera	18	
ROIL, Diane	Stratford	12	
ROPATA, Trish	Stratford	14	
RUMNEY, Bill	Park	6	
RUMNEY, Shirley	Park	9	
SMITH, Lois	Park	6	
STEELE, Joel	Park	6	
STEVENSON, Norma	Park	10	
STRANGE, Barbara	Park	10	
STURGEON, Heather	Hawera	22	7
STUTZ, Maya	Hawera	1	4
SUGDEN, Barbara	Hawera	9	5
SURTI, Savita	Park	16	
TECOFSKY, Rose	Hawera	14	4
TERRY, Albert	Park	8	
TERRY, Jocelyn	Park	9	8
TONG, Isabelle	Park	5	
TONGA, Bronwyn	Stratford	14	
TROWBRIDGE, Claire	Stratford	12	
WEBBY, Gloria	Stratford	10	
WEST, Joye	Park	9	
WHANU, Krystal	Hawera	12	
WILLIAMS, Bryan	Hawera	8	7
WILLIAMS, Susan	Hawera	8	4

SOUTHLAND

Name	Club	AC	GC			
ANDREWS, Diane	Queens Park	12		MARSTON, Lorraine	Gore	
ANTONIAK, Joan	Te Anau	12	7	MCCONACHIE, Phyllis	Winton	8 8
ANTONIAK, Keri	Te Anau	11	11	MCDUFF, Dorothy	Gore	12
BAKER, Wendy	Queens Park	12		MCINTOSH, Shirley	Gore	9
BALLINGER, Suzanne	Te Anau	14	8	MILLER, Barbara	Winton	9
BRUCE, Ruth	Queens Park	10	5	MILLOW, Joyce	Queens Park	9
BRUCE, Warwick	Queens Park	10		MILNE, Gay	Queens Park	16
BRYANT, Helen	Gore	12		MITCHELL, Anne	Gore	10
BUCHANAN, Judy	Winton	9	3	MUIR, Wendy	Queens Park	14
BUCKINGHAM, Wilma	Gore	14		NUNN, Linda	Gore	12
BUDGEN, Bill	Te Anau	11		PARSISSON, Mike	Te Anau	16 5
BUDGEN, Maureen	Te Anau	10		PARSISSON, Olivia	Te Anau	11
BURROWS, Diana	Te Anau	12		PEARSON, Eleanor	Te Anau	12
CAMPBELL, Noeline	Queens Park	16		PETRIE, Sheila	Te Anau	6
CARRUTHERS, Gerald	Te Anau	5		PICKETT, Janet	Gore	12
CODD, Sheila	Queens Park			POPPLEWELL, Barbara		
COVENEY, Carole	Winton	11	4		Gore	12
CRAZE, Diane	Queens Park	8			Gore	8
CREIGHTON, Joy	Gore			PRICHARD, Glenda	Winton	7
DENNY, Margaret	Te Anau	12		PULLAR, Jenny	Winton	7
DONALDSON, Dianne	Gore	11		ROBERTS, Rowena	Te Anau	22 11
DONALDSON, Ray	Gore	8		ROBERTS, Tom	Te Anau	10
DOWLING, Ken	Queens Park	11	3	ROSS, Noelene	Gore	11
DUCKETT, June	Winton	14	8	SCHRUEDER, Jean	Queens Park	
FINDLAY, Glenys	Queens Park	12		SHIELDS, Heather	Gore	24 10
FOWLE, Douglas	Te Anau	24	11	SHIELDS, Theresa	Queens Park	8
FRAME, Avis	Gore	11		SIMMONDS, Kevin	Queens Park	4
FRAME, David	Gore	7		SIMPSON, Joanna	Winton	11
GIBSON, Faye	Winton	6	6	SKINNER, Valerie	Winton	5 8
GIBSON, Fran	Queens Park	22	5	SMITH, Geoff	Queens Park	7
GOLDEN, Julie	Queens Park	14		SMITH, Lynley	Queens Park	11
GOUDIE, Denice	Gore	12		STEVENSON, Margaret		
GRANT, Valerie	Winton	7			Queens Park	14
GRIFFIN, Pat	Queens Park			SUTHERLAND, Judith	Gore	
GROVES, Eleanor	Gore	18	10	SYME, Elizabeth	Queens Park	9
GURNEY, Sue	Queens Park	14		SYME, Graeme	Queens Park	7
GWYNNE, Miriam	Queens Park	4.5	6	TELFER, Annette	Gore	4
HAMILTON, Judith	Winton	12	7 R, GCR	TELFER, Grace	Gore	12
HENLEY, Gwen	Queens Park	12		TELFER, James	Gore	22 4
HOLLAND, Marie	Gore	18	12	TURNER, Karen	Te Anau	14
HOURSTON, Pat	Queens Park	14	11	TURNER, Lorraine	Te Anau	8
HOWELL, De ann	Queens Park	10		VICKERS, Jim	Queens Park	12
JENNINGS, Isabel	Te Anau	12		WADWORTH, Trish	Winton	12
KERR, Ross	Te Anau	12		WHYTE, Mary	Winton	24 8
KING, Kay	Queens Park	8		WILKINS, Joy	Gore	11
KNAPP, Lex	Gore	9		WILLETT, Helen	Te Anau	12
KREMER, Zwaan	Queens Park	11		WILLIAMS, Helen	Gore	7
LAIDLAW, Barbara	Queens Park			WILLIAMS, John	Gore	6
LEACH, Beryl	Gore	14		WILSON, Lyn	Gore	7
LLOYD, Roma	Queens Park	12		WYNN-WILLIAMS, Damian		
MAKINGA, Mary	Gore	12			Gore	8

TARANAKI

Name	Club	AC	GC			
ANDERSON, Barbara	Tasman GC		8	BRIDGE, Brian	West End T	11
BAKER, Don	New Plymouth			BROGDEN, Mavis	Tasman GC	2 -1
BATCHELOR, Nola	New Plymouth		2	BROGDEN, Rex	Tasman GC	5
BATCHELOR, Peter	New Plymouth	-3	-1	BUCHAN, Nola	New Plymouth	4
BATES, Shirley	New Plymouth		12	BULMAN, Christine	Tasman GC	8
BEAUREPAIRE, Don	West End T	9	2	BURGESS, Susan	New Plymouth	24 10
BECROFT, Robyn	West End T		16	BURR, Yvonne	West End T	14
BELLINGER, Val	Inglewood		6	CAPSTICK, Glenys	Tasman GC	6
BENTON, Marie	West End T		10	CARTER, Bruce	West End T	7
BINT, Noreen	Tasman GC		10	CARVER, Emma	New Plymouth	10
BRANSGROVE, Trevor	New Plymouth		12	CHAMBERLAIN, Jane	Inglewood	
				CHARD, Lorraine	West End T	6

CLARKE, Joan	Inglewood	11	MITCHELL, Marie	New Plymouth	18
CLEMENT, Wendy	West End T	6	MITCHELL, Sandy	New Plymouth	8
COOPER, Richard	Tasman GC	8	MORROW, Bob (Robert)		
COOPER, Verley	New Plymouth	7		Tasman GC	10
CRUMMEY, Joyce	West End T	6	MUIR, John	New Plymouth	0 -1
CRUMMEY, Leo	West End T	1	MUIR, Margaret	New Plymouth	4 5
DOBBIN, Margaret	West End T	8	MULDER, Betty	New Plymouth	12
DOBSON, Audrey	West End T	9	MULDER, Pieter	New Plymouth	9
DONALDSON, Bronwyn			NASH, Wendy	West End T	8
	New Plymouth	10	NEWALL, Barbara	New Plymouth	7
DONNELLY, Judy	Tasman GC	10	NEWMAN, Jan	Inglewood	
DOWIE, Beryl	Tasman GC	8	NICHOLAS, Carolyn	West End T	9
DRAVITSKI, Jackie	West End T	12	NICKEL, Lyn	New Plymouth	6
DRUMMOND, Leonie	New Plymouth	10	O'BYRNE, Allison	New Plymouth	8
DUNNET, Esme	New Plymouth	3 4	OGLE, Les	Tasman GC	
DURDLE, Janet	West End T	10	O'KEEFE, Pam	West End T	10
ELDER, Helen	West End T	14 10	OLSSON, Elaine	Inglewood	4
ELLIOTT, Miro	West End T	9	OLSSON, Ted	Inglewood	6
FORREST, Helen	New Plymouth	10	OMEAGHER, Margaret	West End T	8
FROST, Len	New Plymouth	9	O'SHEA, Brenda	Tasman GC	11
FROST, Mae	New Plymouth	10	O'SHEA, Mike	Tasman GC	9
GAFFNEY, Desma	New Plymouth	7	PATERSON, Alison	Inglewood	
GALE, Valerie	New Plymouth	10	PAYNTER, Marion	Inglewood	9 10
GERNHOEFER, Esther	West End T	9	PETRICEVICH, Joan	Inglewood	10
GIBSON, Rosalie	West End T	10	PHELAN, Yvonne	West End T	10
GILBERD, Brian	New Plymouth	9	PIGOTT, Bob	New Plymouth	8
GILBERD, Mary	New Plymouth	10	PINTOR, Kathleen	Inglewood	8
GILES, Ian	Tasman GC	8	POSSELT, Noeline	New Plymouth	3
GOWER, Jenny Anne	New Plymouth	5	QUINCE, Diane	West End T	10
GOWER, Kay	New Plymouth	6	RAMPTON, Irene	New Plymouth	11
GREENSILL, Annette	Tasman GC	10	RAWLINSON, Jody	New Plymouth	10
GREENSILL, Rod	Tasman GC	10	READER, Brian	Tasman GC	3
GUDJONSSON, Gutti	West End T	10	REESBY, Jo	West End T	9
GUNDESEN, Eileen	West End T	8	REITSMA, Maree	West End T	
GUTIERREZ, Marthalucia			REMPY, Mariska	West End T	14
	West End T	14	RICHARDS, Murray	New Plymouth	5
GYDE, Cheryl	West End T	6	RICHARDSON, Carol	New Plymouth	
HALL, Kay	West End T	14	ROBINSON, Bruce	Tasman GC	6
HARPER, Ted	Tasman GC	6	ROBINSON, Patricia	Tasman GC	11
HARPER, Yvonne	Tasman GC	8	ROBINSON, Sandra	West End T	5
HARRIS, Barbara	West End T	10	ROPER, Margy	West End T	9
HARRISON, Colin	New Plymouth		RUSSELL, Anne	West End T	10
HEAPY, Bill	Tasman GC	-1	SALISBURY, Eric	Inglewood	2
HEATHER, Denise	West End T		SAXTON, Edna	New Plymouth	9
HENRY, Don	New Plymouth	10	SCOTT, Bev	New Plymouth	9
HORN, Janet	West End T	6	SMALLMAN, Lois	New Plymouth	10
HOSKIN, Helen	West End T	10	SMALLMAN, Trevor	New Plymouth	10
IRELAND, Marie	New Plymouth	9	SMART, Brenda	Inglewood	9
IVESON, Vivian	West End T	6	SMITH, Evan	New Plymouth	7
JOHNSTON, Barbara	Tasman GC	7	SMITH, Jan	West End T	
KING, Val	New Plymouth	8	SOUTHEE, Ross	West End T	10
KLENNER, Marlene	New Plymouth		STACHURSKI, Pauline	Inglewood	10
LEACH, Audrey	Inglewood	6	STOKES, Nancie	West End T	7
LEWIS, Moya	New Plymouth	9 2	TAYLOR, Aileen	New Plymouth	10
LINES, Dene	West End T	7	THOMAS, Bob	New Plymouth	5
LOVELL, Aidan	New Plymouth	7	TITCHENER, Val	West End T	8
LUCAS, John	New Plymouth	10	VERNON, Roger	Tasman GC	10
LUCAS, Rosemary	New Plymouth	11	VERNON, Sandra	Tasman GC	12
MACKENZIE, Barbara	New Plymouth	9	VICKERS, Annette	New Plymouth	7
MARSH, Barry	New Plymouth	6	WALKER, Jim (James) W		
MARTIN, Betty	West End T	9		Tasman GC	12
MARX, Patricia	West End T	7	WEBBY, Felix	West End T	-1.5 -4
MATTHEWS, Margaret	Inglewood		WELLINGTON, Marie	New Plymouth	6
MAY, Noeline	West End T	9	WELSH, Helen	West End T	9
MCCAFFERY, Mary	New Plymouth	20	WEST, Janice	New Plymouth	12
MCLEOD, Betty	New Plymouth	10	WHYTE, Helen	West End T	11
MCLEOD, Bruce	New Plymouth	2	WYNYARD, Jane	Tasman GC	12

THAMES VALLEY

Name	Club	AC	GC			
ADAMS, Ann	Thames		14		FERGUSON, Kath	Te Aroha 10
ADAMS, Boston	Whangamata				FERGUSON, Kay	Paeroa 8
ALLAN, Max	Paeroa		9		FINCH, Dawn	Thames 12
ALLCHIN, Valerie	Morrinsville		9		FITNESS, Judy	Morrinsville 12
ALLEN, Jo	Waihi		6		FLINN, John	Whangamata 3
ALLEN, Val	Thames		10		FLINN, Patricia	Whangamata 9
APTED, Clem	Waihi		2		FOREMAN, Rosemary	Morrinsville 14
ARNOLD, Robert	Morrinsville		6		FORSHAW, Charles	Morrinsville 4
ASHWORTH, May	Morrinsville		10		FOWLER, Heather	Thames
BACON, Karen Ann	Te Aroha		9		FRASER, Millie	Thames 12
BACON, Leonard John	Te Aroha		9		FRELAN, Lois	Morrinsville 10
BAGNALL, Karen	Paeroa		10		FRENCH, Margaret	Paeroa 9
BAGNALL, Richard	Paeroa		11		GAMBRILL, Pamela	Morrinsville 11
BARNETT, Carol	Waihi		14		GIFFORD, Anne	Morrinsville 11
BATTEN, Chris	Waihi		10		GILL, Sherie	Whangamata 11
BAXTER, Sam	Whangamata				GRAHAM, Daisy	Paeroa 12
BEATTIE, Frances	Morrinsville		10		GRAHAM, Dave	Te Aroha 11
BEATTIE, Joe	Morrinsville		22		GRANT, Ann	Whangamata 14 8
BEAUMONT, Bruce	Thames		6		GRANT, Helen	Te Aroha 12
BEAVER, Jessica	Whangamata				GREY, Marilyn	Thames 14
BEECH, Marie	Morrinsville		10		HALLUMS, Chris	Whangamata 6
BELL, David	Waihi		4		HANCOCK, Arthur	Waihi 12
BENNET, Joan	Whangamata		12		HANSEN, Jess	Thames 7
BENNETT-ROSS, Lily	Whangamata		10		HARRIS, Anne	Whangamata 16 7
BIBBY, Carol	Morrinsville		9		HARRISON, Francis	Paeroa 16 10
BIBBY, Stephen	Morrinsville		6		HARRISON, Rowan	Waihi 12
BIRD, Chris	Paeroa		6		HASZARD, Elaine	Waihi 14 9
BIRD, Sandra	Paeroa		8		HASZARD, Gordon	Waihi 10 11
BLYTH, Judy	Morrinsville		6		HATTON, Anne	Waihi 10
BLYTH, Kelvin	Morrinsville		1		HENDERSON, Ian	Thames 10
BOOTH, Wendy	Thames				HENDERSON, Ruth	Thames 8
BOSCH, Sheila	Morrinsville		8		HEYWOOD, Helen	Waihi 8
BOWMAN, Nancy	Morrinsville		14		HIGHT, Maurice George	
BRAITHWAITE, Richard						Te Aroha 3 4
	Morrinsville		1		HINDS, Pat	Te Aroha 9
BRICKNELL, Denise	Waihi		11		HODGETTS, Matthew	Waihi 16 1
BRIDSON, Helen	Whangamata		14 8		HOEBERGEN, Lyn	Whangamata 8
BROWN, Sue	Te Aroha		9		HOWSE, Maxine	Thames 7
BROWNE, Chris	Waihi		2 -1		INNES-BROWN, Pidge	Paeroa 10
BRUCE, Ian	Morrinsville		5		IRELAND, Marj	Morrinsville 10
BUCHANAN, Felicity	Whangamata		7		JACKSON, Liz	Waihi 11 4
BUCHANAN, Roger	Whangamata		6		JACKSON, Murray	Morrinsville 5
BURRELL, David	Whangamata		9		JAMES, Norma	Morrinsville 5
BURRELL, Gayel	Whangamata		7		JENKIN, Barry	Morrinsville 5
BURT, Maree	Whangamata		6 6		JENKIN, Joan	Morrinsville 6
CAMERON, Flora	Te Aroha		7		JOHNS, Vernon Harry	Morrinsville 10
CATTELL, Art	Thames		10		JOHNSTON, Jo	Thames 5
CATTELL, Terri	Thames		12		JOINES, Helen	Te Aroha 16
CHAPMAN, Lesley	Waihi		16 7		KARL, Dennis	Thames 7
CHRISTIE, John	Morrinsville		-1.5 -3	SR	KARL, Sue	Thames 11
CLIST, Gayl	Te Aroha		12		KEARINS, Heather	Whangamata 14
CONNING, Lou	Te Aroha		4		KENNEDY, Betty	Thames 12
CONNING, Mary	Te Aroha		10		KENNEDY, Carol	Paeroa 10
CONROY, Christine	Whangamata		10		KENNEDY, Robin	Paeroa 10
CORNER, Carole	Waihi		10		KERR, Stuart	Morrinsville 8
CORNEY, Jo	Waihi		12		KILPATRICK, Phillipa	Morrinsville 12
CORRY, Ann	Waihi		22 8		KITCHENER, Jason	Te Aroha 9
COSTAR, David	Whangamata		10		KITCHENER, Ray	Te Aroha 6
COURT, Karen	Thames		12		LAUGHTON, Don	Te Aroha 5
COVENTRY, Mila	Paeroa		12		LAURENCE, Miles	Morrinsville 6
CUNNINGHAM, Cherie	Whangamata		24 11		LAURENT, Thomas Albert	
DICKEY, Ngaire	Te Aroha		10			Morrinsville 10
DOUGHTY, Lynne	Morrinsville		10		LAWN, Jean	Thames 12
DOWNS, Ross	Morrinsville		8		LEE, Glenys	Whangamata 8
EDMOND, Rosalie	Waihi		9		LEONARD, Nola	Thames 14
EDWARDS, Desley	Thames		12		LEVIEN, Margaret	Paeroa 9
ELBY, Elva	Thames		14 10		LIDDY, Carol	Thames 12
EVEREST, Grace	Morrinsville		9		LIMMER, Bert	Whangamata 8
FAIRHALL, Mary	Waihi		9		LIMMER, Davina	Whangamata
FALCONER, Gwen	Waihi		6 5		LUSBY, Bev	Whangamata 8
FALCONER, Ian	Waihi		8 5		LYNCH, Gae	Morrinsville 9
FALCONER, Lesley	Whangamata		7		MARSHALL, Ali	Paeroa 10
					MASON, Kay	Paeroa 9

MASON, Keith	Paeroa	8	SHARPE, Dot	Thames	9	
MAW, Jill	Thames	8	SHAW, Neil	Te Aroha	10	
MCCARTHY, Faye	Waihi	8	SKERRITT, Jill	Paeroa	11 9	
MCDONALD, Cathy	Paeroa	10	SLAVICH, Dawnry	Paeroa	5 6	
MCFARLANE, Lou	Waihi	7	SMITH, Carol	Whangamata	7	
MCGOWAN, Bill	Whangamata	6	SMITH, Ivan	Te Aroha	8	
MCGOWAN, Judy	Whangamata	8	SPENCE, Carol	Paeroa	10	
MCINTYRE, Jim	Waihi	7	SPENCER, Maureen	Paeroa	14	
MCKECHNIE, Sandra	Te Aroha	10	STEWART, Wendy	Te Aroha	7	
MCKEE, Colleen	Paeroa	10	STOWERS, Lyn	Morrinsville	5	
MCLAREN, Karen Jane	Te Aroha	9	STRANG, Joyce	Morrinsville	8	
	Thames		STREET, Linda	Whangamata	14	
MCMANUS, Colleen	Paeroa	10	STUBBS, Chrissy Jayne	Whangamata	8	
MCMILLAN, Gay	Waihi	12	SUTCLIFFE, Shirley	Thames	10	
MCMILLAN, Terry	Whangamata	7	SUTTON, Ross	Waihi	10 2	
MERCER, Val	Thames	10	SWNEY, Claire	Morrinsville	11	
MICHAEL, Luanna	Whangamata	11	SYMONSMA, Anne	Morrinsville	7	
MOLE, Hilary	Te Aroha	24 7	TANNER, Kevin	Waihi	10	
MOLLOY, Tony	Waihi	12 12	TAYLOR, HILARY	Thames	10	
MOORE, Judith Anne	Paeroa	4 5	TIDMARSH, Barry	Te Aroha	5	
MORRIS, Lois	Paeroa	10 6	TODD, Alison	Whangamata	10	
MORRISON, Heather	Waihi	8	TREANOR, Judith	Paeroa	9	
MULLIGAN, Faye	Morrinsville	12	TRIM, Kay	Paeroa	10	
NICHOLAS, Kay	Morrinsville	8	VAN ES, Gerry	Morrinsville	9	
O'DONOGHUE, Joann	Te Aroha	9	VILJOEN, Lesley	Thames	12	
O'LAUGHLIN, Francis	Whangamata	10	WAITE, Valerie	Morrinsville	11	
OLDHAM, Fay	Morrinsville	9	WARNER, Paul Leslie	Morrinsville	11 1	
O'NEALE, John	Paeroa	7	WARNER, Sandra	Morrinsville	22 6	
O'SULLIVAN, Don	Whangamata	5	WARNER-MORRIS, Jameelah	Morrinsville	12	
O'SULLIVAN, Joy	Whangamata	5		WATSON, Jan	Waihi	12
PARSONS, Linda	Thames	12		WEARNE, Ron	Morrinsville	7
PATON, Cyrilla	Te Aroha	14		WHITE, Kay	Morrinsville	10
PENNO, Margaret	Whangamata	8		WILFORD, Liz	Morrinsville	10
PITTAMS, Barbara	Whangamata	8		WILKIE, Alan	Te Aroha	0
PRICE, Betty	Paeroa	9		WILKIE, Cath HUGHES	Te Aroha	2
PRINCE, Heather	Paeroa	10 9			Te Aroha	10
RADONICH, Val	Te Aroha	11		WILLIAMS, Roy	Te Aroha	10
REDFEARN, Janice	Waihi	9		WILSON, Ann	Waihi	12
REID, Gail	Whangamata	11 10		WILSON, Cherrill	Whangamata	9
REVILL, Joyce	Morrinsville	11		WILTON, Christine	Morrinsville	7
RICHES, Lance	Morrinsville	10		WILTON, Dick	Morrinsville	6
RICKERBY, David	Paeroa	7		WINCHESTER, Marjorie	Morrinsville	10
RITCHIE, Pat	Thames	12			Waihi	16 10
ROBINSON, Kay	Whangamata	20 7		WOODD, Brian	Waihi	6 6
ROBINSON, Keith	Whangamata	20 5		WOODD, Carol	Paeroa	8
ROGAN, Gerry	Thames	9		WOODS, Kay	Whangamata	8
ROSS, Joy	Whangamata	10		WORTH, Pat	Whangamata	8
SAVAGE, Kay	Whangamata	7		WORTHINGTON, Ken	Whangamata	5
SCHNEEBELI, Jo	Whangamata	8		YOUNG, Geoff	Morrinsville	0.5 0 R, GCR
SEALES, Jan	Whangamata	8 4		YOUNG, Phyllis	Morrinsville	2 -1
SHARP, Betty	Morrinsville	9				

WAIKATO-KING COUNTRY

Name	Club	AC	GC			
AH KIT, Jenny	Putaruru	11	BATTY, Judith	Matamata	9	
AITCHISON, Joy	Putaruru	11	BAYLY, Kath	Te Awamutu	9	
AITKEN, Heather	Matamata	8	BEACON, Clara	Matamata	16	
ALLEN, Barbara	Claudelands	6	BEETHAM, Peter	Leamington	10	
ALLEN, Joanne	Claudelands	9	BEGLEY, Glenys	Leamington	10	
ANDERSON, Anne	Matamata	9	BELCHER, Fred	Matamata	9	
ANDERSON, Bob	Matamata	10	BENGE, Maureen	Hamilton East	9	
ANDERSON, Chris	Matamata	12	BENNETT, Chris	Matamata	12	
APPLETON, Judy	Otorohanga		BENNETT, Lynette	Putaruru	10	
ARMITAGE, Jodie	Putaruru	9	BENNETT, Warwick	Putaruru	12	
BALL, Pamela	Hamilton East	4	BENTON, Ann	Hamilton East		
BANNISTER, Annie	Leamington	10	BERRY, Quinn	Matamata	2	
BARCLAY, Margaret	Matamata	10	BETHUNE, Win	Matamata	9	
BARNARD, Barbara	Te Kuiti	12	BIRNIE, Ainsley	Claudelands	7	
BARNARD, Roger	Hamilton East	11	BLACKMAN, Dorothy	Putaruru	9	
BARNARD, Russell	Te Kuiti	11	BLACKSTOCK, David	Matamata	10	
BATLEY, Donna	Te Kuiti	12	BLACKSTOCK, Norma	Matamata	9	
			BOBBETT, Maureen	Leamington	10	
			BORHAM, Shirley	Hamilton East	10	

BOWEN, Mary	Claudeldands	14		GURNICK, Barbara	Matamata	14
BRADLEY, Ann	Claudeldands	10		HADWIN, Madeline	Hamilton East	
BRADY, Sean	Leamington	12		HAGGAS, Mary	Te Awamutu	12
BRAWN, Cecile	Te Awamutu			HALDER, Johanna	Te Awamutu	10
BRIGHT, Beth	Putaruru	14		HALL, Gavin	Claudeldands	20 2
BRINDSON, Garth	Claudeldands	9		HALL, Gay	Te Kuiti	14
BROAD, Clarry	Putaruru	14		HAMILTON, Yvonne	Te Awamutu	5
BROOKER, Jean	Claudeldands	8		HANNA, Vanessa	Hamilton East	2
BROOKER, Tim	Claudeldands	1		HANSEN-SMITH, Sue	Claudeldands	10
BROWN, Shirley	Matamata	9		HANSON, Nea	Putaruru	12
BROWN, Wally	Matamata	8		HARFORD, Jan	Te Kuiti	16
BRUCE, Allan	Matamata	2		HARKER, Bev	Te Awamutu	9
BRUCE, Lynette	Matamata	7		HARNETT, Alexia	Te Awamutu	9
BUBLITZ, Rosemary	Leamington	10		HARRISON, Joan	Claudeldands	8
BUIST, Carol	Claudeldands	10		HARROW, Peter	Claudeldands	6
BURCH, Heather	Hamilton East	9		HARVEY, Brenda	Hamilton East	12
BURCH, Rod	Hamilton East	8		HAYES, Gary	Claudeldands	12
BURTON, Bernice	Leamington	12		HAYWOOD, Merle	Claudeldands	10
CAMERON, Maureen	Leamington	11		HICKS, Helen	Leamington	14
CARTER, Melva	Te Awamutu	8		HOGAN, Josie	Te Awamutu	10
CARTWRIGHT, Allen	Te Awamutu	4.5		HOLLAND, Sharon	Te Awamutu	14
CATLEY, Sandra	Claudeldands	8		HOLLINSHEAD, Shona	Te Kuiti	12
CAVANAGH, Mark	Hamilton East	12		HOLMES, Edna	Claudeldands	10
CHADWICK, Karen	Te Kuiti	12		HUANG, Elena	Hamilton East	12 7
CHEN, Matthew	Claudeldands	4		HUMPHREY, David	Matamata	12
CLARK, Ian	Otorohanga			IVISON, Elizabeth	Matamata	9
CLARK, Jan	Otorohanga			IVISON, Ken	Matamata	5
CLARK, Sue	Claudeldands	9		JAMESON, Alan	Claudeldands	8
CLOW, Margaret	Claudeldands	11		JAMESON, Edwina	Claudeldands	7
CONCHA, Nicholas	Matamata	10		JEFFCOAT, Jocelyn	Matamata	9
CONRAD, Sandra	Hamilton East	12		JENKINS, Marie	Matamata	10
COPELAND, Dawn	Te Awamutu	12		JESSOP, Bruce	Matamata	5
CORNES, Shirley	Matamata	10		JOE, Newton	Claudeldands	3.5
COTTLE, Sally	Leamington	10		JOHNS, Kaye	Putaruru	12
CRAIG, Adrienne	Matamata	10		JOHNSON, David	Hamilton East	8
CRAIG, Leo	Matamata	8		JOHNSON, Elizabeth	Hamilton East	12
CRANCH, Florence	Putaruru	14		JOHNSON, Rose	Matamata	9
CROMBIE, Jocelyn	Te Awamutu	12		JOHNSTON, Ann	Otorohanga	
CURTIS, Jeanette	Te Awamutu	14		JOLLY, Barbara	Te Awamutu	10
DAISLEY, Bert	Matamata	11		JONES, Mary	Claudeldands	8
DAVIS, Elspeth	Leamington	12		JONES, Rob	Claudeldands	8
DAVISON, David	Hamilton East	7		KAY, Jeannette	Te Awamutu	12
DAWKINS, Jocelyn	Te Awamutu	10		KENNEDY, Graeme	Putaruru	10
DAY, Margaret	Te Awamutu	12		KENNEDY, Mary	Claudeldands	4
DEMPSEY, Jill	Leamington	10		KERR, Olwen	Claudeldands	10
DILLON, Margaret	Hamilton East	9		KEYS, Joe	Matamata	10
DODD, Ethne	Putaruru	12		KILPIN, Pat	Claudeldands	12
DUE, Doug	Claudeldands	8		KILPIN, Trevor	Claudeldands	12
DYER, Jeanette	Claudeldands	6		KING, Carl	Putaruru	12
EGGLESTONE, Shirley	Te Awamutu	22 11		KNIGHT, Paula	Leamington	9
ELLEY, Lyn	Claudeldands	6		LAW, Jan	Claudeldands	10
ELLIOT, Allan	Matamata	3		LAWRIE, Wendy	Putaruru	14
ELLIOT, Hilary	Matamata	6		LEAPER, George	Hamilton East	11
ENGLBRETSEN, Peter	Putaruru	8		LESLEY, Bryan	Putaruru	12 2
ENSOR, Peter	Claudeldands	14		LESLEY, Jenny	Putaruru	9
EVELEIGH, Margaret	Otorohanga			LEWENDON, Chris	Claudeldands	10
FISHER, Margaret	Te Awamutu	6 8	U	LIDDINGTON, Zilda	Te Awamutu	11
FISHER, Pamela	Leamington	-0.5 0	SR	LINDSTROM, Pat	Te Awamutu	12
FLEMING, Carol	Te Awamutu	14		LYNCH, Margo	Hamilton East	8
FOREMAN, Jenevere	Claudeldands	14		MACAREE, Hazel	Matamata	14
FOX, Judy	Claudeldands	10		MACASKILL, Simon	Hamilton East	6
FRANCE, Guff	Claudeldands	11 6		MACDONALD, Bill	Putaruru	9
FRASER, Gay	Te Awamutu	9		MACGREGOR, Betty	Claudeldands	12
FREGARD, Mary	Matamata	9		MACLEAN, Heather	Claudeldands	6
FREW, Pam	Otorohanga			MALIN, Shirley	Putaruru	11
FRIEND, Leith	Hamilton East	12		MARR, Chris	Hamilton East	7
FURSDON, Neville	Matamata	11 4		MARTIN, Joan	Claudeldands	9
GIBBONS, Noeline	Matamata	9		MCBEATH, Ross	Claudeldands	16
GOWER, Beverley Susan	Te Awamutu	12		MCCORMICK, Rosie	Claudeldands	12
GRAINGER, Beverley	Te Kuiti	14		MCCOURT, Maureen	Claudeldands	16
GREENING, Jillian	Otorohanga			MCDONALD, Colin	Matamata	11
GRONDIN, Lorraine	Matamata	11		MCGIRR, Bev	Otorohanga	
GRONDIN, Nigel	Matamata	2		MCGRATH, Callan	Matamata	4
GRUBB, Dorothy	Matamata	7		MCGREGOR, Allister	Hamilton East	1 -2 SR, GCR
				MCGREGOR, Barbara	Putaruru	12
				MCINTOSH, Elaine	Hamilton East	12

MCKINLAY, Lesley	Te Kuiti	16	ROUNTREE, Barbara	Otorohanga	
MCLAUGHLIN, Pam	Te Awamutu	12	RUSSELL, Anthea	Hamilton East	9
MCPHERSON, Norine	Putaruru	9	RUSSELL, Graeme	Hamilton East	3
MEACHEAM, Maureen	Matamata	9	SCHLAADT, Jo	Matamata	9
MEADOWCROFT, Alanna			SCOTT, Douglas	Te Awamutu	8 6
	Matamata	12	SCOTT, Jan	Hamilton East	10
MEADWOCROFT, Alanna			SEXTON, Bev	Claudelands	9
	Matamata	12	SHANKS, Robyn	Hamilton East	14
MITCHELL, Elaine	Putaruru	8	SIEDEL, Liz	Putaruru	14
MITCHELL, Leonie	Te Awamutu	12	SINGERS, Jean	Putaruru	12
MITCHELL, Merv	Claudelands	7	SMALE, Yvonne	Hamilton East	14
MITCHELL, Vicky	Claudelands	8	SMITH, Amanda	Claudelands	9
MOBEY, Rebecca	Leamington	12	SMITH, Derek	Hamilton East	12
MORGAN, Maureen	Hamilton East	12	SMITH, Jillian	Te Awamutu	12
MORRISS, Grace	Hamilton East	8	SMITH, Mailene	Claudelands	8
MUDFORD, Robin	Claudelands	7 5	SMITH, Stafford	Claudelands	10
NAVARRO CASTILLO, Leonilda			SONNTAG, Marcella	Claudelands	10
	Leamington	14	STEEL, Roy	Hamilton East	7
NEILL, Betty	Te Awamutu	12	STOKES, Colleen	Putaruru	10
NEWMAN, Lesley	Claudelands	10	STRANGE, Thelma	Putaruru	12
NEWTON, Angela	Hamilton East	10	SUNDEVICK, Rangiahitia		
NISBET, Heather	Hamilton East	10		Te Awamutu	14
O'CONNOR, Lenis	Te Awamutu	10	TARRY, June	Matamata	8
OLSON, Jill	Claudelands	10	TAYLOR, Collette	Matamata	9
OLSON, Peter	Matamata	2	TAYLOR, David	Matamata	9
ORBELL, Gary	Claudelands	9	THORNTON, Alan	Te Awamutu	6
OSTLER, Ruby	Leamington	8	THURSTON, Rosalie	Putaruru	9
PAGE, Chris	Te Awamutu	10	TIMMS, Faye	Matamata	9
PATCHETT, Linda	Matamata	11	TOKA, Lyn	Leamington	9
PATCHING, Anne	Putaruru	9	TOKA-RIKI, Tui	Leamington	12
PATTERSON, Jean	Te Awamutu		TOWERS, Carole	Leamington	12
PENMAN, Kathy	Leamington	14	TREGASKIS, Frank	Matamata	9
PETERSON, Bob	Leamington	5	TREGURTHA, Margaret		
PETRIN, Jill	Claudelands	10		Hamilton East	
PEVREAL, Shirley	Otorohanga		TRUMAN, Sue	Claudelands	6 1
PHILLIPS, Gloria	Otorohanga		TUCK, Wendy	Claudelands	9
PIGGOTT, Loral	Te Awamutu	14 7	TUCKER, Lyn	Claudelands	10
PIRRETT, June	Leamington	10	TURNER, Naomi	Matamata	11
POLGLASE, Christine	Claudelands	14	TURNER, Ruth	Matamata	10
POLGLASE, Lyall	Matamata	4	TURNER, Stephen	Matamata	5
POLGLASE, Pat	Matamata	9	VAN ALPHEN, John	Matamata	12
POLGLASE, Seddon	Claudelands	1	VAN MIL, Betty	Matamata	5
POSTLEWRIGHT, Judith			WALKER, Anne	Leamington	14
	Matamata	9	WATSON, Yvonne	Leamington	8
POWELL, Jean	Te Awamutu	12	WEATHERLEY, Danny	Matamata	3
POWELL, Mike	Leamington	6 4	WEATHERLEY, Raewyn		
PRESTIGE, Lyn	Claudelands	12		Matamata	6
PROCTER, Jocelyn	Leamington	10	WELCH, Louise	Putaruru	10
PUNCH, Beverley	Te Kuiti	11	WHITE, Anne	Te Awamutu	11
PUTT, Lynette	Putaruru	9	WHITE, Neville	Te Awamutu	9
RAMAGE, Val	Hamilton East	10	WIFFIN, Margaret	Matamata	10
RANDALL, Caleb	Te Kuiti	14	WILKINS, Dorothy	Leamington	12
REECE, Maxine	Leamington	11	WILLIAMS, June	Matamata	16
REEVE, Peter	Matamata	9	WILLIAMSON, Jennifer	Hamilton East	10
RENDEL, Robert	Matamata	11	WILSON, Graham	Matamata	10
REYNOLDS, Barbara	Te Awamutu	12	WILSON, Sue	Otorohanga	10
REYNOLDS, Richard	Te Awamutu	9	WITHERS, Marie	Claudelands	10
RICHARDSON, Brian	Te Kuiti	12 7	WOOD, Anne	Putaruru	9
RICHARDSON, Heather			WOOFE, Peter	Hamilton East	11
	Te Kuiti	3.5 4	WRIGHT, Elaine	Putaruru	12
ROBB, Shona	Te Awamutu	9	YENDELL, Barry	Matamata	9
ROBERTS, Ron	Putaruru	4	YENDELL, Joy	Matamata	9
ROBERTSON, Jacque	Claudelands	6	YEOMAN, Jayden	Hamilton East	5
ROGERS, David	Te Awamutu	12			

WAIRARAPA

Name	Club	AC	GC
ADAIR, Duncan	Masterton		8
ANDREW, Pamela	Masterton		12
BAIRD, Tricia	Masterton		12
BECK, Elaine	Masterton		
BETTS, Judy	Masterton	10	
BIRCH, Lynn	Masterton		12
BRASELL, Robin	Carrington	11	
BUNNY, Jeanette	Masterton		12
BUNNY, John R	Masterton		
CALMAN, Brenda	Carrington		
CALMAN, Malcolm	Carrington	18	
CARSON, Stephen	Carrington	24	16
CARTER, Joan	Masterton		16
CARTHEW, Russell	Masterton		10
DAVIES, Anne	Masterton		10
DAVIES, Stronach	Masterton		10
DAVIS, Steve	Carrington		
DICK, Dale	Masterton	10	
DRYLAND, Dawn	Carrington		
EDGINTON, Bill	Carrington		16
ENSOR, Michael	Masterton		12
EVANS, Peter	Carrington		16
FARMAN, Roy	Masterton	11	
FRY, Leslie	Masterton		
FURKERT, Aidan	Carrington	0	16
GEORGE, Veronica	Carrington	10	
GILBERTSON, Flicka	Masterton		12
HART, Brian	Masterton	7	5
HEWITT, Jake	Masterton		8
HOLLYWOOD, Mary	Masterton		10
HORRER, Stefan	Masterton	1.5	
HUNT, Ali	Masterton		
JENKINS, Frances	Masterton	11	
JOINER, Victorine	Masterton		
KING, Michael	Carrington	12	
KING, Nola	Masterton		
KINVIG, Marilyn	Masterton		
KIRBY, John	Masterton	18	8
KNIGHT, Rosie	Masterton		
LADD, Peter	Masterton		12
LAIDLAW, Elaine	Masterton	10	
LAMB, Pauline	Masterton		
LEWIS, Christine	Masterton		7
LINGS, Michael	Masterton	5	4
LORD, Vivienne	Masterton		10
LYTTLE, Gillian	Masterton		12
MARSDEN, Elizabeth	Masterton		20

MCKAY, Jocelyn	Masterton		
MCKAY, Tom	Masterton		
MCKENZIE, Rae	Masterton		12
MILLARD, Kevin	Masterton		9
MORAN, Tricia	Carrington		16
MORRIS, Gary	Masterton		8
MURRELL, Harry	Masterton		0
O HARA, Trevor	Masterton		12
OGG, Michelle	Masterton		12
PENNEY, Cathy	Masterton		24
POULTON, Grant	Masterton		18
PRESOW, Heather	Masterton		
PRICE, Carissa	Masterton		1
PRICE, Terry	Masterton		3
PYE, Stewart	Masterton		4.5
RAINFORD, Ann	Carrington		16
RAMSDEN, Peter	Masterton		12
REDVERS, Carl	Masterton		11
RILEY, Bernard A	Masterton		
ROWLAND, Annette	Masterton		12
RUSSELL, Maureen	Masterton		
SAWYER, Keith	Masterton		
SCADDEN, Shirley	Masterton		
SEDCOLE, Max	Carrington		4
SEWELL, Rob	Masterton		
SEYMOUR, Beverly	Masterton		16
SIMS, Pam	Masterton		
SMITH, Barry	Masterton		10
SMITH, Judith	Masterton		10
SMITH, Stella Francis	Carrington		11
STEVENS, Ngaire Anne	Masterton		
TE KURA, Warwick	Masterton		12
WADDINGTON, John	Masterton		12
WADDINGTON, Liz	Masterton		12
WALDRON, Helen	Carrington		12
WALLACE, Graeme	Masterton		12
WARD, Raewyn Frances	Masterton		
WARD, Russell	Masterton		10
WASMUTH, Alan	Carrington		7
WILLIAMSON, Neil	Carrington		16
WILLIAMSON, Sheila	Masterton		8
WILLIAMSON, Sheila	Masterton		11
WILTON, Norma	Masterton		
WYETH, Ian	Masterton		12
WYETH, Robin	Masterton		
WYLIE, Timothy	Masterton		8

WELLINGTON

Name	Club	AC	GC
ADAMS, Anne	Paraparaumu		11
AITKEN, Ann	Petone-Central		
ALDRIDGE, Belinda	Waikanae	18	
ALEXANDER, Marion	Petone-Central	18	9
ALEXANDER, Nancy	Waikanae	10	
ALLAN, Joy	Paraparaumu	16	10
ALLAN, Ruth	Petone-Central	11	8
ALLEMAN, Jan	Paraparaumu	11	8
AMEY, Sunny	Paraparaumu	9	
ANDERSON, Kevin	Petone-Central	12	
ANDERSON, Snow	Paraparaumu	14	
ANI, Mahi	Pimmerton	6	
APANOWICZ, Robert	Khandallah	12	
APPLETON, Ian	Kelburn	10	
ARMITAGE, Wendy	Kelburn		
ARMSTRONG, Phyllis	Pimmerton	10	
BACHE, John	Pimmerton	6	6
BAIGENT, Beatrice	Wellington		12

BALLANTINE, Trevor	Waimarie H.V.	1	2
BAMFORD, Graeme	Plimmerton	12	5
BANDARANAYAKE, Sita	Wellington		10
BANKS, Carilyn	Muritai		
BARBER, Michael	Wellington		9
BARNES, Annette	Wellington	16	5
BATTY, Margaret	Wellington		10
BAYLY, Alison	Khandallah		5
BEARDSSELL, Mike	Waimarie H.V.	8	
BEERWORTH, David	Waimarie H.V.	18	8
BERNON, Mearle	Plimmerton		10
BERRYMAN, Beverley	Plimmerton	14	6
BERRYMAN, Tom	Plimmerton	2	2
BETTERIDGE, Wendy	Plimmerton	7	4
BIBBY, Sue	Khandallah		14
BICKERTON, Frances	Kelburn		9
BICKERTON, John	Kelburn		9
BIGGS, Gloria	Kelburn		9

BIRDSALL, Sandra	Wellington	12			COOK, Alison	Kelburn		
BISHOP, Claire	Plimmerton	10			COOPER, Brian	Petone-Central		
BISHOP, Maida	Waimarie H.V.	16	10		COOPER, Wendy	Petone-Central		
BISLEY, Annette	Waimarie H.V.	18	8		CORMACK, Evelyn	Waimarie H.V.	9	
BISLEY, Ross	Waimarie H.V.	8	5		CORMACK, Jamie	Waimarie H.V.	3	2
BLACK, Robert W.	Waikanae	8			CORRIGAN, James	Waikanae	12	
BLACKLER, Chris	Waikanae	11			COUSINS, Liz	Wellington	14	
BLACKMORE, Elizabeth	Plimmerton	10			CRAIG, Stephanie	Waimarie H.V.	24	14
	Waikanae	10			CRISP, Andrew	Khandallah	24	8
BLEWMAN, Pat	Waikanae	10			CRISP, Glenys	Wellington	24	14
BOLLAND, John	Plimmerton	9			CROSS, Mary	Plimmerton	11	
BORRA, Pip	Plimmerton	6			DAUBE, Heather	Waikanae	14	
BORRA, Tony	Plimmerton	6			DAVEY, Fred	Paraparumu	8	
BOSWELL, Colin Campbell	Wellington	10			DAWSON, John	Wellington	4	5
BOSWELL, RUTH ANNE BLAY	Wellington	14			DAY, Shirley	Petone-Central		
	Wellington	14			DEAN, Tom	Paraparumu	8	
BOUTEL, Brian	Kelburn	4	5	SR, GCR	DEWSNAP, Ron	Plimmerton	10	
BOUTEL, Janet	Kelburn	4.5	4	R, GCR	DEWSNAP, Sue	Plimmerton	7	
BOWEN, Chris	Waimarie H.V.	24	6		DIXON, Rob	Paraparumu	14	
BOWEN, Joan	Waimarie H.V.	24	10		DIXON, Sue	Paraparumu	14	
BRABANDER, Erin	Waimarie H.V.	10			DODD, Joan	Wellington	12	
BRAITHWAITE, Frances	Paraparumu	10			DORFLING, Arran	Khandallah	10	
	Paraparumu	10			DORRESTEIJN, Dawn	Waimarie H.V.	10	3
BRAMLEY, Eileen	Muritai	10			DOYLE, Judith	Kelburn	12	
BRANDON, Jocelyn	Kelburn	11			DRACUP, Bronwen	Muritai		
BRASH, Jenny	Plimmerton	16			DRINNAN, Steph	Waikanae	16	2
BRAY, Colin	Paraparumu	7			DRURY, Philippa	Wellington	14	
BRAY, Fay	Paraparumu	6			DUFF, Rae	Wellington	16	
BRAY, Jo	Plimmerton	20	3		DUFF, Stuart	Wellington	16	
BRETTEL, Rob	Paraparumu	12			DUNCAN, Lyn	Muritai	9	
BRETTEL, Steve	Paraparumu	8			DUNLOP, Judith A.	Khandallah	14	
BROAD, David	Wellington	14			DUNNING, Kathy	Khandallah	14	
BROOKS, Elaine	Waikanae	14			DUNNING, Peter	Khandallah	11	
BROUGH, Jim	Kelburn	6			EASTHER, Robbie	Wellington	2.5	7
BROUGH, Margot	Kelburn	10			EGLEY, Dave	Kelburn	0	8
BROWN, Alan	Waimarie H.V.	6			EGLEY, Mary	Kelburn	10	
BROWN, Barbara	Waimarie H.V.	6			ENG, Karen	Khandallah	24	4
BROWN, John	Plimmerton	6			ENGBRETSEN, Margaret	Wainuiomata	6	
BROWN, Shelley	Plimmerton	9			ERHARDT, Valerie	Waimarie H.V.	11	6
BROWN, Thelma	Wainuiomata	11			EVANS, Gwenth	Wellington	10	
BULLEN, Brian	Paraparumu	-1.5	-4		EVANS, Sharyn	Khandallah	12	
BULLEN, Carol	Paraparumu	9			FAHEY, Sheila	Wainuiomata	11	
BULLEN, Derek	Paraparumu	16	6		FAIRWEATHER, Andrew	Wellington	6	
BULLEN, Jessica	Paraparumu	14			FARQUHAR, Cameron	Waikanae		
BULLEN, Nathan	Paraparumu	-2			FARQUHAR, Marvin	Waikanae	12	
BURKE, Leonie	Muritai	10			FARRELL, Brenda	Paraparumu	11	
BURNS, John	Waikanae	12			FARRELL, John	Waimarie H.V.	12	
BURR, Christine	Khandallah	12			FEIST, Gillian	Waikanae	9	
CAHILL, Kay	Plimmerton	10			FEIST, Russell	Waikanae	14	8
CAIN, Murray	Plimmerton	14	5		FELLOWS, Kevin	Waimarie H.V.	-0.5	1
CAMBOURN, Beth	Plimmerton	16	9		FENTON, Maurice	Waikanae	12	
CAMBOURN, Chris	Plimmerton	0	-1		FIDLER, Nat	Paraparumu	8	
CAMERON, Jenny	Khandallah	12			FISHER, Graeme	Wellington	-0.5	3
CAMERON, Patricia	Waikanae	14	4		FITZGERALD, Helen	Wellington	14	
CAREY, Bruce	Kelburn	4	4		FLEMING, Alison	Kelburn	8	
CARMICHAEL, Lesley	Paraparumu	11			FORREST, Michael	Petone-Central	12	
CARRAD, Chris	Plimmerton	22	11		FOYE, Eveleen	Waikanae	6	U
CARTER, Colin	Waikanae	10			FRANCES, Maree	Paraparumu	7	
CASTLE, Eric	Plimmerton	12			FRASER, Alistair	Waikanae	12	
CASTLE, Ngair	Wainuiomata	22	0		FRASER, Derek	Waikanae	12	
CAVANAGH, Derek	Waikanae	10	6		FRASER, Joan	Waikanae	12	
CHAMBERS, Heather	Waikanae				FRASER, Nola	Paraparumu	7	
CHESTERFIELD, Robin	Plimmerton	11	8		FRASER, Yvonne	Waikanae	11	U
	Plimmerton	11	6		FRETHEY, Trish	Waimarie H.V.	11	
CHRISTIE, Diana	Waikanae	12			FROGLEY, Brent	Waikanae	8	U
CHURCHILL, Sara	Waikanae	9			FRYER, Kerry	Waikanae	11	
CLARK, Andrew	Waikanae	9			FU/CARTER, Lining	Waikanae	8	
CLARK, Olive	Waikanae	9			FULLER, Pam	Kelburn	9	
CLARK, Raewyn	Paraparumu	10			GALIC, Sandra	Khandallah	12	
CLENDON, Kelsey	Muritai	11			GAIR, Wayne	Plimmerton	2.5	0
CLENDON, Louise	Muritai				GAPES, Joanne	Wellington	11	
COCKBURN, Calum	Petone-Central				GARRISON, Seth	Waimarie H.V.	12	5
COCKBURN, Pip	Petone-Central	24	12		GARRISON, Toby	Wellington	-2.5	2
COLERIDGE, Kathleen	Kelburn	12			GAY, Shirley	Plimmerton	9	
CONROY, Eddie	Plimmerton	10						

GEENTY, Kennett Gordon				JONES, Margaret	Petone-Central	16	8	
GEOGHEGAN, Paul	Waikanae	10		JORDAN, Denise	Paraparaumu		4	
GERAGHTY, Grace	Plimmerton	10		KANE, Len	Waimarie H.V.	9	5	
GIBSON, Barbara	Paraparaumu	14		KARAVASIL, Josie	Plimmerton	20	9	
GIBSON, Darryl	Paraparaumu	10		KEALL, Alison	Wainuiomata		11	
GIBSON, Denise	Paraparaumu	11		KEATE, Joan	Kelburn			
GILCHRIST, Robin	Muritai			KELLS, Caroline	Wellington		12	
GILLARD, Brian	Paraparaumu	4		KELLY, Moira	Waikanae	14	7	
GOBLE, Andrea	Paraparaumu	11		KENNY, Grant	Plimmerton	4.5		
GODDARD, Helen	Paraparaumu	12		KERR, Alan	Wellington		8	
GODFREY, Michael	Kelburn	10		KERR, Anne	Waikanae	1.5		U
GORDON, Ngawara	Paraparaumu	11		KERR, Dennis	Waikanae	1.5		SR
GRANT, Marion	Kelburn	12		KIDDEY, Christine	Wellington		11	
GRAY, Eileen	Plimmerton			KING, Lyn	Kelburn		12	
GRAY, John	Plimmerton	11	7	KING, Murray	Kelburn			
GRENSIDE, Graeme	Paraparaumu	9		KINSEY, Heather	Paraparaumu		12	
GRIFFITHS, John	Plimmerton	8		KLIEM, Carol	Plimmerton	16	8	
GRIFFITHS, Joy	Plimmerton	9		KLIEM, John	Plimmerton	12	8	
GRINDELL, Suzi	Plimmerton	8		KNIFE, Daphne	Wellington		10	
GUTTERY, Walter	Waimarie H.V.	9		KOMAR, Jennifer	Waikanae	22	9	
HAKES, Aiken	Wellington	-2	-3	LAHMERT, John	Waikanae			
HALSTEAD, Ray	Paraparaumu	10		LAMBRECHTSEN, Ros	Khandallah		14	
HAMILL, Diane	Paraparaumu	12		LAPTHORNE, Gwenda	Plimmerton		10	
HAMILTON, Liz	Waimarie H.V.	12		LAPTHORNE, Neville	Plimmerton		6	
HANRAHAN, Chris	Waikanae	6		LATIMER, Jenny	Paraparaumu	24	10	
HANRAHAN, Michael	Waikanae	6		LAWSON, Marj	Khandallah	24	11	
HARE, Sue	Waimarie H.V.	10		LAWSON, Sandy	Kelburn		12	4
HARLAND, Wendy	Kelburn	16	7	LAWSON, Sharon	Muritai			
HARP, Nancy	Kelburn			LE PETIT, Lyn	Plimmerton		10	
HARPER, Delma	Khandallah	11		LE PETIT, Tony	Plimmerton	22	3	
HARPER, William	Plimmerton	16	2	LE PROU, Dorothy	Waikanae		11	
HARRINGTON, Janice	Wainuiomata	14		LEA, Len	Waimarie H.V.	0		
HASKELL, Heather	Wellington	10		LEA, Susan	Waimarie H.V.	-1		
HAY, Douglas	Kelburn	4		LEE, Angela	Waikanae	16	6	
HAY, Helene	Kelburn	11		LEITCH, Nick	Khandallah		10	
HELLBERG, Barry	Plimmerton	12		LEUCHARS, Susan	Wellington	10	4	
HEMPLEMAN, Andrea	Waimarie H.V.	8		LISSETTE, Margaret	Waimarie H.V.	18	10	
HEMPLEMAN, Toby	Waimarie H.V.			LLOYD DAVIES, Alison	Plimmerton		8	
HENRY, Phyllis	Wellington	18		LLOYD, Gary	Waikanae		6	
HICKS, Carole	Plimmerton	16		LLOYD, Glenys	Khandallah	18	10	
HICKS, John	Plimmerton	10		LLOYD, Wendy	Waikanae		8	
HILL, Peter	Plimmerton	14	9	LOGAN, Margaret	Wellington		16	
HIRSCHBERG, Hamish	Kelburn	6		LOUSLEY, Maria	Paraparaumu	16		
HISLOP-CROFT, Kaylee				LUCAS, Pauline	Paraparaumu		10	
	Waimarie H.V.			LYTHE, Catherine	Khandallah	5	4	
HODSON, Barbara	Waimarie H.V.	9		MACALLAN, Jean	Paraparaumu		12	
HOEKSMAN, Jan	Waikanae	4.5	5	MACDONALD, Donna	Waikanae	22		
HOLLINGTON, Win	Waimarie H.V.	16	9	MAGNER, Denise	Paraparaumu		12	
HORNER, Barbara	Paraparaumu	10		MALONE, Moira	Petone-Central	14	7	
HUNT, Dave	Waikanae	5		MANDER, Olwyn	Waikanae		9	
HUNTER, Hilary	Waikanae	11		MANHART, Jude	Wellington		7	
HURLEY, Marian	Paraparaumu	7		MANUGE, Bruce	Petone-Central	7	6	
HURLEY, Reg	Paraparaumu	7	4	MANUGE, Vicki	Petone-Central	18	9	
HURNARD, Roger	Khandallah	20	3	MARSH, Fred	Paraparaumu	22	1	
HURNARD, Sandi	Khandallah	11		MARTIN, Eileen	Waimarie H.V.	12	7	
HUSSON, Geoff	Wellington	9	7	MATHESON, Don	Wellington		4	
HUTCHINS, Maureen	Muritai			MATTHEWS, Ken	Plimmerton	10		
HUTTON, Heather	Khandallah	14		MAYARD-HUSSON, Nina	Wellington	-1	3	
HYLAND, Malcolm	Waikanae	10		MC ALISTER, Brian	Wellington		16	
HYLAND, Margaret	Waikanae	10		MCALLISTER, Lauchie	Waikanae		8	
INGLIS, Gail	Paraparaumu	10		MCBETH, Terence David				
INWOOD, Jake	Wellington	5	1		Waimarie H.V.	10	5	
IRONS, Diedre	Khandallah	12		MCCALLUM, Val	Paraparaumu		5	
ISDALE, Mary-Anne	Muritai			MCCARDLE, Gabrielle	Waikanae		9	
JACKSON, Sandra	Wellington	11		MCCARTHY, Raelene	Paraparaumu		12	
JAMES, Bob	Paraparaumu	20	6	MCCOLL, Diane	Muritai		14	
JAMES, Elizabeth	Plimmerton	10		MCCUTCHEON, Errol	Petone-Central	10	6	
JARDEN, Joan	Wellington	11		MCDONALD, Dianne	Plimmerton	14	7	
JENNER, Pamela	Waikanae	14		MCDONALD, Mac	Paraparaumu	16	5	
JOBSON, Sarah	Waikanae	10		MCDONALD, Nancy	Kelburn	4.5		
JOHNSON, Neville	Plimmerton	12		MCDOUGALL, Nan	Waimarie H.V.		9	
JOINES, Ann	Waikanae	22	8	MCGLINCHY, Brian	Wellington		6	
JONASSEN, Nola	Wainuiomata	8		MCINNES, John	Waimarie H.V.	5	5	
JONES, Joyce	Wainuiomata	8		MCINNES, Marion	Waimarie H.V.	1	2	
				MCKECHNIE, Lesley	Waikanae		11	

MCKENZIE, Anne	Paraparumu	11	6	U, GCR	ROBERTS, Claire	Plimmerton	7	
MCKENZIE, Bob	Paraparumu	9	4	U	ROBERTS, Graeme	Kelburn	-1.5	SR
MCKEOWN, Robyn	Waimarie H.V.	14			ROBERTS, Peggy	Waimarie H.V.	9	
MCLAUGHLIN, Christine	Paraparumu				ROBERTSON, Isabel	Paraparumu	18	
MCLEOD, Joy	Waikanae	9			ROBERTSON, John	Paraparumu	4	-1
MCLEOD, Malcolm	Waikanae	0.5		U	ROBINSON, Alison	Kelburn	0.5	4
MCMENAMIN, Peter	Wellington	10			ROGERS, Donald	Waimarie H.V.	5	3
MCQUEEN, Marilyn	Wainuiomata	10			ROGERS, Glenys	Waimarie H.V.	24	10
MCSHARRY, Lesley	Wainuiomata	14			ROSENBERG, Jan	Kelburn	10	
MELDRUM, Pru	Khandallah	10			ROSENBERG, Ron	Kelburn	10	
MEYER, Val	Muritai	24	10		ROWSE, Victoria	Waimarie H.V.		
MILLAR, Morva	Muritai	10			ROYLE, Lil	Paraparumu	20	10
MILLER, Doug	Wellington	14			RUMSEY, Nicky	Wellington	4	
MILLIGAN, Pam	Khandallah	16			RUSHOLME, Joan	Muritai		
MILNE, Lorraine	Waikanae				RYAN, Diane	Khandallah	18	10
MITCHELL, Shirley	Paraparumu	12			SAGE, Jo	Plimmerton	12	
MONKS, Margaret	Waikanae	9			SAKER, Joy	Paraparumu	6	
MOORE, Alan	Kelburn	10			SALTER, David	Paraparumu	8	
MOORE, Marie	Paraparumu	11			SANDBROOK, Helen	Muritai	14	
MOORE, Paulette	Waikanae	12			SANDIFORD, Neville	Paraparumu	10	
MORTIMER, Betty	Waimarie H.V.	24	10		SAUNDERS-FRANCIS, June	Paraparumu	10	5
MURFITT, Helen	Waimarie H.V.	24	9		SCANLAN, Ann	Waikanae	10	
MURRAY, Baubre	Kelburn	4			SCOTT, Colleen	Kelburn	11	
NEAVE, John	Waikanae	5			SCOTT, Helen	Plimmerton	14	
NEILSON, Camron	Waimarie H.V.	18	6		SEYMOUR, Brian	Paraparumu	9	
NEWBOLD, Maureen	Kelburn				SEYMOUR, Venna	Paraparumu	12	
NICHOLSON, Betty	Wainuiomata	14			SHANAHAN, Peter	Wellington	10	
NICHOLSON, Ivan	Plimmerton	16	9		SIMPSON, Barry	Kelburn	9	5
NIXON, Heather	Waimarie H.V.	7	4		SISSONS, Chris	Khandallah	24	9
NORMAN, Jane	Kelburn	16			SKINLEY, Paul	Wellington	-3	-2
OLSSON, Jane	Waikanae	9			SMITH, Colleen	Wellington	14	
O'NEILL, Barbara	Waikanae	11			SMITH, Dick	Wellington	2	2
OWEN, Jacqueline	Wellington	24	12		SMITH, Janis	Paraparumu	10	
PALMER, Liz	Muritai				SMITH, Sheila	Waimarie H.V.	8	6
PANDELIDIS, Ali	Khandallah	14			SMITH, Stephanie	Kelburn	9	
PANNETT, Margaret	Kelburn	11			SPARKS, Phil	Wellington	12	
PARKIN, Bridget	Kelburn				SPENCER, Barry	Wellington	10	
PATEL, Maya	Waimarie H.V.				SPENCER, Nicholas	Khandallah	10	
PATERSON, Ros	Khandallah	24	9		SPOONER, Matthew	Wellington	6	
PATRICK, Vicki	Waimarie H.V.				SPOONER, Robbie	Wellington	3.5	2
PATTERSON, Jan	Waikanae	9			STARK, Elizabeth	Waikanae	12	
PEARCE, Ruth	Paraparumu	12			STEELE, Anne	Muritai		
PETRIE, Philippa	Kelburn	10			STEVENS, Anthony	Wellington	9	
PHARAZYN, Wendy	Muritai	9			STEVENS, John	Kelburn	18	8
HILLIPS, Linda	Wainuiomata	18			STEVENS, Mary	Kelburn	18	7
PINFOLD, Denys	Waikanae	11			STEWART, Beryl	Waimarie H.V.	20	6
PIPER, Pip	Plimmerton	14			STEWART, Gaynor	Kelburn		
PLIMMER, Rachel	Kelburn				STOBERT, Irene	Plimmerton	20	9
POLLOCK, Trevor	Petone-Central	12			STRAATSBURG, John	Wellington	4	
PONDER, Joanna	Muritai				STRAND, Linda	Wellington	20	9
PONDER, Richard	Muritai				STRODE-PENNY, John	Waikanae		
POTTER, Simon	Muritai	10			STRODE-PENNY, Lynne	Waikanae		
POTTER, Toni	Kelburn	9			STUART, Ian	Plimmerton	4	
POWELL, Gaylia	Khandallah	24	7		SUTHERLAND, Pam	Plimmerton	16	8
POWER, Phyllis	Waikanae	9			SUTICH, Lorraine	Wellington	8	
PREBBLE, Annette	Khandallah	14			SUTICH, Tony	Wellington	18	5
PRINGLE, Anne	Wainuiomata	11			TADUKA, Nikhil	Waimarie H.V.	16	6
PRIOR, Elizabeth	Wellington	9			TAHURANGI, Harps	Wellington	-1.5	-1
PRIOR, Mike	Wellington	10			TE RURE, Kate	Plimmerton		
PRITCHARD, Esme	Waimarie H.V.	12	7		THEOBALD, Mike	Waimarie H.V.	12	8
PROCTER, Gordon	Muritai				THEOBALD, Shaun	Waimarie H.V.	8	0
PURCELL, Robin	Petone-Central				THOMPSON, Carol	Waikanae	22	9
RAIT, Carolyn	Plimmerton	11	7		THOMPSON, Lisa	Kelburn	0	8
RAIT, Evan	Plimmerton	7			THOMPSON, Mavis	Kelburn	11	
RASTORFER, Josef	Petone-Central	8	6		THOMSON, Graham	Muritai	12	
READ, Janice	Petone-Central	14	7		THORN, Alison	Khandallah	24	9
REES, Elizabeth	Plimmerton	14	8		THYNE, Patricia	Petone-Central		
REID, Dave	Plimmerton	9			TILEY, John	Khandallah	7	
REID, Julie	Khandallah	11			TINETTI, Erin	Paraparumu		
REID, Marion	Waimarie H.V.	12	9		TODD, Teena	Kelburn		
REID, Pauline	Paraparumu	2	0	U	TOWNSEND-GREEN, Caroline	Kelburn	11	8
REID, Robyn	Plimmerton	9			TRANTER, Judith	Wellington	9	
RHODES, Alan	Kelburn	9						
RHODES, Paula	Waikanae	11						
RHODES, Valerie	Kelburn	10						

TRESEDER, David	Plimmerton	10		WIFFEN, Pat	Kelburn	12	
TROTTER, Ann	Kelburn	12		WIGMORE, Edith	Muritai		
TROTTER, Judith	Kelburn	11		WILKINSON, Dale	Waimarie H.V.	24	10
UPTON, Gaeleene	Plimmerton	11		WILLIAMS, Brian	Wellington		1
VAGG, Frances	Waikanae	11		WILLIAMS, Christine	Waimarie H.V.		
VAN BELLE, Doug	Wellington	1		WILLIAMS, Mary	Petone-Central		
VAN DYK, Cor	Waimarie H.V.	11	5	WILLIAMS, Neil	Waikanae		
WAANDERS, Liesbeth	Plimmerton			WILLIAMSON, Patsy	Plimmerton	12	8
WAKELIN, Rebecca	Paraparaumu			WILLIAMSON, Ross	Plimmerton	11	7
WALBRAN, Lorraine	Paraparaumu	11		WILSON, Pat	Plimmerton	16	10
WALKER, Alan	Wellington	8		WILSON, Scott	Kelburn		
WALLACE, Ian	Waikanae			WINDSOR, Chris	Waimarie H.V.	11	9
WALLACE, Peter	Waikanae	10		WOGAN, Deirdre	Kelburn	18	10
WALLENS, Bob	Muritai	10		WONG, Madison	Waimarie H.V.		12
WALSH, Graham	Muritai			WOODS, Anita	Khandallah		16
WANT, Richard	Plimmerton	10		WOODS, Dorothy	Paraparaumu		9
WANT, Sue	Plimmerton	16		WOOLLEN, Don	Wellington	22	9
WARRING, Anchalee	Waimarie H.V.			WOOLLEN, Heather	Wellington	22	9
WARRINGTON, Tony	Waimarie H.V.	8	6	WOOLLEY, Linda	Waikanae		
WATKINS, Jan	Plimmerton	16	9	WREN, George	Paraparaumu		11
WATKINS, John	Plimmerton	10	4	WRIGHT, Michael	Wellington	-1.5	-1
WATSON, Kelvin	Plimmerton	14	4	WYLDE, Alan	Kelburn		
WEIGHT, Barbara	Khandallah	12		WYLDE, Susan	Kelburn		11
WEST, Glenda	Wellington	20	10	YMKER, Roel	Plimmerton		6
WESTON, Ann	Kelburn	10		YOUNG, Jo	Wainuiomata		
WHITE, Jill	Paraparaumu	11		YOUNG, Raewyn	Wainuiomata		11
WHITE, Susan	Plimmerton	14	6				

WEST COAST

Name	Club	AC	GC				
ATKINSON, Lois	Makura	14	5		O'SULLIVAN, Peter	Makura	10
AUCHINVOLE, Chris	Makura				PALMER, Glen	Makura	14
BARKER, Judith	Makura		10		PETERSEN, Conrad	Rangimarie	3 1 R, GCR
BERRY, Charlotte	Makura				RAE, Andy	Rangimarie	3.5 4 U
BROWN, Tony	Makura		12		ROBERTSON, Christine	Makura	14 5
BRUNING, Jacquie	Rangimarie	14	5		RUSS, Debbie	Makura	10
BRYANT, Greg	Rangimarie	-3	-5		RUSS, Phillip	Makura	8
CAMPBELL, Jim	Makura		11		SMITH, Cliff	Makura	8
CARR, Martin	Makura		7		SMITH, Glenys	Makura	11
CHAPMAN, Paddy	Rangimarie	-3	0		STANTON, Brent	Makura	
CHING, David	Makura	20	4		STANTON, Kathie	Makura	
CLARKE, Les	Rangimarie	11	8		STEEGH, Pamela	Makura	24 12
CLARKE, Maureen	Rangimarie		5		SYME, Sylvia	Makura	
DAVISON, Yvonne	Makura	11	4		TIPPING, Beverly	Rangimarie	8
DUNN, Graham	Rangimarie		12		TOPLIS, Shirley	Makura	
DUNN, Janine	Rangimarie		12		TROTT, Adriane	Rangimarie	5
DURKIN, Tom	Rangimarie	7	4	U	VEALE, Olwyn	Makura	14
EL HINSHERI, Cynthia	Makura	20	5		WILSON, Meriem	Makura	
ELLERY, Anne	Makura		10		WILSON, Peter	Makura	10
ELLERY, Tony	Makura				WOOD, Margaret	Rangimarie	8
FOWLER, Anita	Rangimarie	5	4		WOODGATE, Norma	Makura	11
FRANKLIN, Ethel	Makura	9	4		WRATTEN, Allan	Rangimarie	4
GILCHRIST, Bill	Rangimarie		6		WRATTEN, Liz	Rangimarie	8
GILCHRIST, Diana	Rangimarie	11	4	U, GCR	YOUNG, Norman	Makura	24 8
GLASSON, Margaret	Makura	18	4		YOUNG, Sandy	Makura	9
GOODALL, Vernon	Makura		8				
HARPER, Barry	Makura		14				
HARRISON, Ailsa	Makura	7	4				
HARRISON, Rob	Makura	24	8				
HOLLEY, Enid	Makura	20	6				
HOLMES, Colin	Makura		10				
HOLMES, Michelle	Makura		10				
HORN, Carl	Rangimarie	0	-1				
MACDONALD, Alison	Makura						
MCDERMOTT, Gordon	Makura		10				
MCDERMOTT, Louise	Makura		11				
MESSINGER, Irene	Makura	24	9				
MORRIS, Aileen	Makura		11				
MORRIS, Lynn	Rangimarie		7				
NEWPORT, Michael	Makura	10	4				
ORCHARD, David	Rangimarie		7				
O'SULLIVAN, Mandy	Makura						

Equipment Sold by Croquet New Zealand Price List 2019/2020

The price of equipment may be different from that shown below depending, among other things, on the costs of importation (if applicable), or to reflect price increases/decreases from the suppliers. We are happy to provide quotes.

Croquet New Zealand both endorses and is the sole New Zealand agency for the following equipment. By purchasing through us, associations, clubs and individuals provide concrete help for the sport of croquet in New Zealand.

**THE PRICES OF THESE ITEMS INCLUDE GST,
BUT DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE AND PACKAGING.**

Set of Dawson International Balls (first or second colours)	\$700.00
George Wood Championship Hoops (3 ¹¹ / ₁₆ inches)	\$350.00
Centre Pegs	\$25.00
Mallet Cover	\$60.00
Metal Clips Set of 4	\$25.00
Corner Pegs Set of 8	\$40.00
Corner Flags Set of 4	\$35.00
Line Marking Paint	\$150.00

Attention Croquet Clubs

USE DRY SPHAGNUM MOSS

- To tighten hoops in soft ground
- To prevent mounding around hoop areas

(continued use of soil in hoop holes causes mounding around hoop areas)

Dry Sphagnum Moss solves this problem

For dry moss prices contact
Fred McKee
fredandpam52@gmail.com
(03) 544 8595

Publications Sold by Croquet New Zealand

**ALL PRICES INCLUDE GST,
BUT DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE AND PACKAGING.**

Golf Croquet Coaching-Mavis Brogden	\$25.00
Peel Appeal <i>Steve Jones</i>	\$30.00
Yearbook 2019/2020 Full: Perfect binding	\$20.00
Yearbook 2019/2020 Full: Spiral binding	\$20.00
Yearbook 2019/2020 Fixtures Book	\$15.00
Yearbook 2019/2020 GC Rules	\$7.50

Croquet New Zealand Tournaments

Code	Start	Host	Tournament	Tier	Page
GC	Sat 7 Sep	● Canterbury CA	National Secondary Schools		13
GC	Thu 17 Oct	C. Waikato-King Country	CNZ North Island GC Champs	1	15
GC	Thu 17 Oct	Canterbury CA	CNZ South Island GC Champs	1	16
AC	Sat 26 Oct	Epsom-Remuera CC	CNZ AC Club Championship		17
GC	Sat 2 Nov	● C. Hawkes Bay	CNZ Women's GC Tournament	2	18
AC	Wed 13 Nov	South Canterbury CA	CNZ South Island AC Championship	1	19
AC	Wed 20 Nov	Bay of Plenty CA	CNZ North Island AC Champs	1	21
GC	Sat 30 Nov	Croquet Auckland	CNZ Golf Croquet Nationals	1	23
GC	Fri 6 Dec	Counties-Manukau CA	CNZ 3+ GC Championship	2	25
AC	Sat 18 Jan	Wellington CA	CNZ Open Championships	1	26
AC	Wed 5 Feb	C. Manawatu-Wanganui	CNZ Men's and Women's Champs	1	28
AC	Fri 21 Feb	C Manawatu-Wanganui ▲	CNZ Women's Invitation	2	29
AC	Fri 28 Feb	Otago CA	CNZ Arthur Ross Memorial	2	30
GC	Sat 14 Mar	C Manawatu-Wanganui	CNZ Don Reyland Stars	2	31
AC	Wed 18 Mar	Wellington CA	▲ Miss Edwina Thompson Invitation	2	33
AC	Wed 18 Mar	Wellington CA	▲ Roger Murfitt Invitation	2	34
AC	Thu 19 Mar	Wellington CA	▲ The CA Silver Tray Invitation	1	32
AC	Fri 20 Mar	Otago CA	▲ Mrs RA Clarke Copper Tray	2	35
AC	Fri 20 Mar	Croquet Auckland	▲ The CA Gold Cup Invitation	2	36
GC	Fri 3 Apr	Croquet Nelson	▲ Yvonne Yeates GC Invitation	1	37
GC	Fri 3 Apr	Croquet Nelson	▲ Duncan Dixon GC Invitation	2	38
GC	Fri 3 Apr	Croquet Nelson	▲ Geoff Young GC Invitation	2	39
GC	Fri 3 Apr	C. Taranaki	▲ Gordon Smith GC Invitation	2	40
GC	Fri 10 Apr	C. Hawkes Bay	Under 21 Golf Croquet	1	41

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mallets



Michael McClure....

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Terminator®

Quadway® HOOPS

Coming to a lawn near you

○ Easy Set

The *Quadway*® **Dibber** makes the precision holes in your lawn. It is cut from solid tensile steel AND designed to take the hammering with a big maul or sledge-hammer.



○ Easy adjust

Quadway® legs are off-centre in the Crowns and Carrots. **In one minute** you can change From club size to competition size by rotating the legs. Re-tighten the cap screw/s and drop the hoop back into **the SAME HOLES !!!**



○ Easy care

Quadway® legs and Crowns are stainless steel. **Zero maintenance.** The Carrots are solid tensile steel for strength (and to save my accountant having a heart attack). Carrots are zinc plated and the carrot tops are paint sealed.

Forget about sand blasting and Powder coating the legs every 2 years.

Quadway® SABOT

Supports the legs and 40mm of steel in the top protects the crown.

