



## Cross Country Course Design Guidelines BE 80 Classes

### Objective

The BE 80 class will serve as an educational step for riders and horses, of all ages, towards competing and experiencing BE events at the lowest level, offering the benefit of the highest standards of course design and building.

Riders should be able to canter, around the course, in a good rhythm. They will be expected to be able to go up and down hills/slopes and to jump a variety of straight forward fences.

The cross-country course should be made up exclusively of BE 80 fences, where possible, and the course should be inviting, flowing, balanced and encouraging with the minimum amount of technicality involved. Horses must be given every opportunity to be able to get into a rhythm. Horses and riders must have the chance to grow in confidence, recognising this is the introductory level to the sport. If fences have to be shared with BE 90 obstacles, they must be within BE 80 dimensions.

The BE 80 class needs to cater for 'BE 80 only' competitors as well as those who will use it as an educational stepping stone to progress up the classes. Time is not expected to be a key element at BE80 level.

It is intended that these guidelines be used to create a base standard for the BE 80 class. Advice from Technical Advisers is essential during the design, construction and alteration of courses.

## Design and Construction

At this grass roots level, the variety in the way that obstacles appear and their profile is very important. Obstacles which have a sympathetic and more forgiving profile should be used wherever possible. All obstacles should have well defined ground lines and their jumpable width should be wide and inviting.

Courses should have a good balance of fences and the first six fences should encourage horses to jump confidently and in a rhythm.

The inclusion of more upright fences: post and rails, is appropriate and educational but care should be given in the correct positioning of upright fences

Some fence types and their suitability at BE 80 level are considered in *Table A*

### 1. Combinations and Related Distances

There should be a **maximum of three combinations** within the course, excluding the water fence. They should appear in the last two thirds of the course, wherever possible, to allow sufficient time for competitors to have warmed up before any questions are asked. Combinations should not appear before fence 4. **(A Combination is defined as elements with two or less non jumping strides in between. Related distances refer to distances above two non jumping strides.)**

Combinations should be simple and straight forward consisting of not more than two elements.

Sympathetic fence profiles should be used. Avoid using fence types which can jump erratically and alter distances between elements e.g. brush fence as the first part of a combination.

Combinations and related distances should not be sited at the end of long galloping stretches, on a downhill slope or in an area with a confined access or exit. Avoid areas in shadow or with poor light. A slow measured approach should be the designer's aim.

### ***Distances***

Bounce distances are not to be used at this level.

### **2. Alternatives**

Alternatives are unnecessary at this level, as no fences, combinations or related distances should be difficult enough to warrant an alternative.

### **3. Water Obstacles**

BE 80 competitors should be expected to negotiate a simple 'dew pond' type complex, with a ramp into and out of water. **Competitors are not expected to jump into or out of water.**

### **4. Narrow Fences**

Narrow fences can be introduced at BE 80 level. *There should be a maximum of 3 minimum jumpable width fences. (Jumpable width is defined as 'between the flags')*

The minimum jumpable width should be **2.40m**. This should be made more inviting with the use of trees and dressing to create an impression of width and to help guide competitors in. In the case of birch fences, cutting in a 'scallop' shape creates such an impression.

## **5. Tables**

All tables should either be filled in with a sloping front face, with such face sloping away from the horse on the take off side of the fence (this would be appropriate for the traditional sleeper tables or churn stands) or, in the case of picnic tables, the top line should have a vertical face of at least 0.25m and there should be a seat in front of the table, also with a vertical face of at least 0.25m

Seats must not be placed on the landing side of a table, as this may present a false ground line.

## **6. Verticals**

Verticals/uprights should not be sited, where it is possible for many riders/horses to approach them too fast.

## **7. Core Elements**

*Table A* identifies fence types for inclusion in BE80 courses and recommendations for construction and design. Fence types highlighted are considered to be core elements to BE80 classes and *each cross country should have at least 4 different core fence types*.

**Table A: BE 80 Design Guidelines**

|                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Jumping Efforts             | 18-25                         |
| Course Length               | 1600-2800m at 435m per minute |
| Dimension of Obstacles      |                               |
| Max Height                  | 0.80m                         |
| Max Spread at Highest Point | 0.90m                         |
| Max Base Spread             | 1.25m                         |
| Max Spread (Without Height) | 1.00m                         |
| Max Drop                    | 1.20m                         |
| Maximum depth of water      | 0.20m                         |

NOTE: The Methodology of Measurement is set out in **Annex 13** of the BE Handbook.

| Fence Type                       | Appropriate | Suggested Dimensions   | Notes   |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--|---|
| <b>Verticals &amp; Palisades</b> | Yes         | Base spread min 30cm<br>Recommended 50cm                           | See main notes  |
| Parallels                        | N           |  |   |
| <b>Tables Top Type</b>           | Y           | Back minimum 5cm<br>higher than front                              | See main notes  |
| Bench / Chair                    | Y           | Height at front 30cm<br>Base Spread 1.00m                          | A minimum of 10-degree slope on back of seat.<br>The slope from front of seat to top of bench to be 40 to 50 degrees. |
| <b>Round Tops</b>                | Y           | Base Spread 1.25m  |   |
| Brush Box                        | Y           | Minimum of 0.25m of Birch<br>Height of solid part of fence - 0.70m |   |
| Bullfinch                        | No          |  |   |
| Feeder / Lamb Creep              | Y           |  | Filled with straw   |
| Ramps                            | Y           |  | Recommended 40 to 50 degree slope   |
| Trakehner                        | Y           | Small Log Min Jumpable<br>Width 3.6m                               | Scoop Ditch   |
| <b>Water</b>                     | Y           | Minimum width of water crossing to be 6.00m                        | See Main Notes  |

|                             |   |   |  |
|-----------------------------|---|---|--|
| Brush & Open Ditch Towards  | N | Min Jumpable Width<br>3.6m  |  |
| Wall and Open Ditch Towards | N | Min Jumpable Width<br>3.6m  |  |
| <b>Half Coffins</b>         | Y | Recommend two non-jumping strides between elements.<br>Ditch Min Jumpable Width<br>3.6m | Jumping element can be before or after ditch.<br><br>Ditch to be well defined.   |
| <b>Open Ditch</b>           | Y | Clear Ground Line Min Jumpable Width<br>3.6m  |  |
| Full Coffins                | N | Ditch Min Jumpable Width 3.6m   |  |
| Sunken Road                 | N |   |  |
| Bounces                     | N |   |  |
| Corners                     | N |   |  |
| Log Piles                   | Y |   |  |
| <b>Banks</b>                | Y | NO bounce distances   | Clear defined jump off   |
| <b>Drop Fences</b>          | Y |   | If possible never onto flat ground   |
| Elephant Traps              | N |   |  |
| Zig Zag                     | N |   |  |
| Roofs & Keyholes            | Y | Any fixed barrier above the obstacle must be a minimum of 3.36m above ground level.     | Provided there is ample space<br>Should be seen as decorative not a jumping test |
| <b>Narrow Fences</b>        | Y | <b>Minimum 2.40m</b>  | See main notes   |
| Steeplechase                | Y | Take Off Board 45 – 55 Degree Angle   | Knee Rail 0.52cm High  |
| Helsinki Steps              | N |   |  |
| <b>Steps</b>                | Y | (i) Single step<br>Height 0.75m   |  |
| Sharks Teeth                | Y |   |  |
| Triple Bars                 | Y | Base Spread 1.00m   |  |

**Pictures of training fences currently in use are available from the BE office.**

## Cross Country Course Design Guidelines

### BE 90 Classes

#### Objective

The BE 90 class is to encourage inexperienced riders and horses to compete in and experience BE events at an introductory level, with the benefit of the highest standards of course design and building.

Riders should be able to canter, around the course, in a good rhythm. They will be expected to be able to go up and down hills/slopes and to jump a variety of straight forward fences.

The cross-country course should be made up exclusively of BE 90 fences, where possible, and the course should be inviting, flowing and encouraging with the minimum amount of technicality involved. If fences have to be shared with BE 100 obstacles, they must be within BE 90 dimensions.

The BE 90 class needs to cater for 'BE 90 only' competitors as well as those who will use it as an educational stepping stone to progress up the classes. Time is not expected to be a key element at BE90 level.

It is intended that these guidelines be used to create a base standard for the BE 90 class. Advice from Technical Advisers is essential during the design, construction and alteration of courses.

## Design and Construction

At this grass roots level, the variety in the way that obstacles appear and their profile is very important. Obstacles which have a sympathetic and more forgiving profile should be used wherever possible. All obstacles should have well defined ground lines and their jumpable width should generally be wide and inviting.

Courses should have a good balance of fences and the first six fences should encourage horses to jump confidently and in a rhythm.

The inclusion of more upright fences: post and rails, is appropriate and educational but care should be given in the correct positioning of upright fences

Some fence types and their suitability at BE 90 level are considered in *Table A*

### 1. Combinations and Related Distances

There should be a **maximum of three combinations** within the course, excluding the water fence. They should appear in the last two thirds of the course, wherever possible, to allow sufficient time for competitors to have warmed up before any questions are asked. Combinations should not appear before fence 4. (**A Combination is defined as elements with two or less non jumping strides in between. Related distances refer to distances above two non jumping strides.**)

Combinations should be simple and straight forward consisting of not more than two elements.

Sympathetic fence profiles should be used. Avoid using fence types which can jump erratically and alter distances between elements e.g. brush fence as the first part of a combination.



Combinations and related distances should not be sited at the end of long galloping stretches, on a downhill slope or in an area with a confined access or exit. Avoid areas in shadow or with poor light. A slow measured approach should be the designer's aim.

### ***Distances***

Bounce distances, on fences with height, should **not** be used at this level. (A bounce distance between two steps is permitted – see table)

### **2. Alternatives**

Alternatives should not be necessary as the direct route should be suitable for the majority of competitors. Where they are considered necessary, they should be asking the same type of question as the direct route e.g. accuracy, be the same in construction (where possible) and be easier and more time consuming to execute.

### **3. Water Obstacles**

#### ***Water***

BE 90 competitors should be expected to negotiate a simple 'dew pond' type complex, with a ramp into and out of water. **Competitors should not be expected to jump into water.**

#### ***Obstacles before water***

Obstacles placed before a ramp into water should be on two non-jumping strides or more. Fence profiles should be sympathetic. Maximum height fences should be avoided.

#### ***Obstacles after water***

Obstacles after a ramp out of water should be sited on two non-jumping strides or more. Fence profiles should be sympathetic.

### ***Steps out of water***

Steps out of water are acceptable, but not recommended, and must be well defined. Consider painting the top of the step out with a suitable defining colour. NO jumps in water. The depth of water (max 0.20cm) is not the test.

### **4. Narrow Fences**

Narrow fences should be introduced at BE 90 level. They should start to set the rider and horse a test of accuracy and honesty. ***There should be a maximum of 3 minimum jumpable width fences. (Jumpable width is defined as between the flags)***

The minimum jumpable width should be **2.00m**. This should be made more inviting with the use of trees and dressing to create an impression of width and to help guide competitors in. In the case of birch fences, cutting in a 'scallop' shape creates such an impression.

**Fences whose jumpable widths reduce from back to front i.e.: arrow heads should have a front face jumpable width of a minimum of 50% of the back. E.g.: a 2m wide arrow head at the back, should taper to a minimum of 1m. Base spread should not exceed 75% of maximum allowed.**

### **5. Tables**

All tables should either be filled in with a sloping front face, with such face sloping away from the horse on the take off side of the fence (this would be appropriate for the traditional sleeper tables or churn stands) or, in the case of picnic tables, the top line should have a vertical face of at least 0.25m and there should be a seat in front of the table, also with a vertical face of at least 0.25m Seats must not be placed on the landing side of a table, as this may present a false ground line.

## **6. Verticals**

Verticals/uprights should not be sited, where it is possible for many riders/horses to approach them too fast.

## **7. Frangible Fences**

Frangible pins must be used on all fences which meet the current criteria.

## **8. Core Elements**

*Table A* identifies fence types for inclusion in BE90 courses and recommendations for construction and design. Fence types highlighted are considered to be core elements to BE90 classes and *each cross country should have at least 4 different core fence types*.

### **Table A: BE 90 Design Guidelines**

|                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Jumping Efforts             | 18-25                         |
| Distance & Speed            | 1600-2800m at 450m per minute |
| Dimensions of Obstacles     |                               |
| Max Height                  | 0.90m                         |
| Max Spread at Highest Point | 1.00m                         |
| Max Base Spread             | 1.50m                         |
| Max Spread (Without Height) | 1.20m                         |
| Max Drop                    | 1.30m                         |
| Jump into Water – Max Depth | 0.20m                         |

NOTE: The Methodology of Measurement is set out in **Annex 13** of the BE Handbook.

| Fence Type                      | Appropriate | Suggested Dimensions  | Notes   |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---|---|
| <b>Verticals&amp; Palisades</b> | Yes         | Base spread min 30cm<br>Recommended 50cm  | See main notes  |
| <b>Parallels</b>                | Y           | Back rail minimum 5cm<br>higher than front  |   |
| <b>Tables Top Type</b>          | Y           | Back minimum 5cm<br>higher than front   | See main notes  |
| Bench / Chair                   | Y           | Height at front 40cm<br>Base Spread 1.20m   | A minimum of<br>10-degree slope on<br>back of seat.<br>The slope from front<br>of seat to top of bench<br>to be 40 to 50 degrees. |
| Round Tops                      | Y           | Base Spread 1.35m   |   |
| Brush Box                       | Y           | Minimum of 0.25m of<br>Birch<br>Height of solid part of<br>fence - 0.80m  |   |
| Bullfinch                       | No          |   |   |
| Feeder / Lamb<br>Creep          | Y           |   | Filled with straw   |
| Ramps                           | Y           |   | Recommended 40 to<br>50 degree slope  |
| <b>Steps*</b>                   | Y           | (i) Single step<br>Height 0.90m<br><br>(ii) 2 steps<br>Height 0.75m<br><br><b>No</b> bounce on descent<br><br><b>No</b> Fences associated<br>after 2 steps down | Fences associated<br>before a step down, on<br>a distance not less than<br>9.10m  |
| <b>Trapezoidal</b>              | Y           | Shallow Ditch. Min<br>Jumpable width 3.6m   | Ground line essential   |
| <b>Water</b>                    | Y           | Minimum width of water<br>crossing to be 6.00m  | See Main Notes  |

|                             |   |   |  |
|-----------------------------|---|---|--|
| Brush & Open Ditch Towards  | Y | Minimum 0.25m of Birch.<br>Height of solid part of fence – 0.80m<br><br>Base Spread 1.10m<br><br>Ditch should be not less than 0.60m wide and not more than 0.60m deep<br><br>Minimum Jumpable Width 3.6m | Ground line essential<br><br>Not recommended within a combination  |
| Wall and Open Ditch Towards | Y | Base Spread 1.20m<br>Ditch should be not less than 0.60m wide and not more than 0.60m deep<br><br>Minimum Jumpable Width 3.6m   | Ground line essential<br><br>Not recommended within a combination  |
| <b>Half Coffins</b>         | Y | Recommend two non-jumping strides between elements.<br>Not less than 9.10m<br>Min Jumpable Width of Ditch 3.6m  | Jumping element can be before or after ditch.<br><br>Ditch to be well defined.                                       |
| <b>Open Ditch</b>           |   | Min Jumpable Width 3.6m   | Clear Ground Line  |
| Full Coffins                | N |   |  |
| Sunken Road                 | N |   |  |
| Bounces                     | N |   |  |
| <b>Corners</b>              | Y | Top spread max 1.00m measured 1.10m in from point of corner.<br>Back to be minimum 5cm higher than front.<br>Suggest 30 degree angle  | Decking of corner- not essential.<br>Steps <b>must</b> be taken to ensure corner is not jumped where it is too wide. |
| Log Piles                   | Y |   |  |
| <b>Banks</b>                | Y | NO bounce distances   | Clear defined jump off   |
| <b>Drop Fences</b>          | Y |   | If possible never onto flat ground   |

|                      |   |   |   |
|----------------------|---|---|---|
| Elephant Traps       | N |   |   |
| Zig Zag              | N |   |   |
| Roofs & Keyholes     | Y | Any fixed barrier above the obstacle must be a minimum of 3.36m above ground level. | Provided there is ample space Should be seen as decorative not a jumping test |
| <b>Narrow Fences</b> | Y | <b>Minimum 2.00m</b>  | See main notes  |
| Steeplechase         | Y | Take Off Board 45 – 55 Degree Angle   | Knee Rail 0.52cm High   |
| Helsinki Steps       | Y | 3.00m Sections  | On gentle slope only  |
| Sharks Teeth         | Y |   |   |
| Triple Bars          | Y | Base Spread 1.10m   |   |

\* It is worthy of note that a double of steps on a bounce distance, is the only bounce experience a BE 90 horse/rider will experience.

## Cross Country Course Design Guidelines

### BE 100 Classes

#### Objective

BE 100 is to encourage less experienced riders and horses to compete in and enjoy the demands of BE events.

The cross-country course should be made up of exclusively BE 100 fences. If fences have to be shared with Novice obstacles, they must be within BE 100 dimensions.

The course should be inviting and flowing with obstacles evenly spaced throughout, thereby reducing long galloping stretches. The course as a whole must be consistent and demanding enough that a successful competitor could progress to Novice with confidence, yet inviting enough to allow riders and horses, not yet ready for Novice to gain confidence. It needs to be recognised and understood that many riders do not have the ambition to progress above this level.

Competitors will be expected to jump the course in a rhythm over a variety of straightforward fences including going up and down slopes and undulations. At BE100 time begins to become a factor in the context of the competition.

These guidelines are intended to create a base standard for the BE 100 class. Advice from Technical Advisers is essential during the design, construction and alteration of courses.

## Design and Construction

The variety of fence design and materials used in construction plays a significant part in educating horses and riders in what they will face as they progress through the different classes.

Courses should have a good balance of fences and the first six fences should encourage horses to jump confidently and in a rhythm. All obstacles should have ground lines with their jumpable width as wide and inviting as possible. A number of fences with top spread (90cm or over) should be encouraged.

Fences that restore confidence should be used after combinations or more difficult questions.

Some fence types and their suitability at BE 100 level are considered in *Table A*

### 1. Combinations & Related Distances

There should be up to **four combinations and related distances** within the course, excluding the water fence, and they should appear in the last two thirds of the course wherever possible, and not before fence 4. (**A Combination is defined as elements with two or less non jumping strides in between. Related distances refer to distances above two non jumping strides.**)

Combinations and related distances should be straight forward and inviting and can consist of up to three elements. Elements may be partially offset, parallel, or placed on a gentle curve. .

Combinations should not be sited at the end of long galloping stretches, on a downhill slope or in an area with a confined access or exit. Avoid areas in shadow or with poor light. A slow measured approach should be the designer's aim.



At BE 100 the design of combinations and related distances should start to incorporate a variety of different obstacle profiles.

In introducing slightly more technical combinations and related distances, kinder profile obstacles should be used e.g. logs, in order to give a more positive experience. Avoid using fence types which can jump erratically and alter distances between elements e.g. brush fence as the first part of a combination.

Separately numbering obstacles, rather than ABC lettering, is a useful design tool to help the inexperienced and is strongly recommended where appropriate.

### ***Distances***

Bounce distances, on fences with height, should only be used at this level in a step combination. A step up to a fence on a bounce distance is acceptable (75% of max height), with an appropriate alternative.

### **2. Alternatives**

Alternatives should only be used where necessary. Where they are considered necessary, they should be asking the same type of question, if possible, as the direct route e.g. accuracy, be the same in construction (where possible) and be easier and more time consuming to execute.

### **3. Water Obstacles**

BE 100 competitors can be expected to negotiate a variety of options.

#### ***Water***

(i) Competitors can be expected to jump down into water off a step, but a suitable ramp alternative into water **should** be provided. Any jumping effort into water should have no significant height (below 30cm), i.e.: Pole on top of step should be below 30cm in height.

(ii) A Step out of water is acceptable provided it is significant in height (0.75m). The placing of a pole at the base of the step and painting the top of the step a defining colour can prove to be helpful.

#### ***Obstacles before water***

(i) Obstacles placed before a **ramp** into water, should be on 1 non-jumping strides or more. Fence profiles must be sympathetic. Maximum height fences should be avoided.

(ii) Obstacles placed before a **step** into water should be on at least 2 non-jumping strides from the edge of the step. Fence profiles must be sympathetic. Maximum height fences should be avoided.

#### ***Obstacles after water***

Obstacles after a water complex can be placed after a ramp or step out .Obstacles should be on one non- jumping stride or more.

NO jumps in water. The depth of water (max 0.20m) is not the test.

#### 4. Narrow Fences

The education started at BE 90 should be built upon and we should be setting the horse and rider an increased test of accuracy and honesty, but still allowing for the inexperienced members of the partnership. *There should be a maximum of 3 minimum jumpable width fences. (Jumpable width is defined as between the flags)*

The minimum jumpable width should be **1.8m** wide. This can be made more inviting with the use of trees and dressing to create an impression of width. Some help can be given but learning to negotiate narrow fences is essential for progression.

**Fences whose jumpable widths reduce from back to front i.e.: triple brushes, arrowheads should have a front face jumpable width of a minimum of 50% of the back. E.g.: a 1.8m wide triple brush at the back, should taper to a minimum of 0.90m. Base spread should not exceed 75% of the maximum allowed.**

#### 5. Tables

All tables should either be filled in with a sloping front face, with such face sloping away from the horse on the take off side of the fence (this would be appropriate for the traditional sleeper tables or churn stands) or, in the case of picnic tables, the top line should have a vertical face of at least 0.25m and there should be a seat in front of the table, with a vertical face of at least 0.25m

Seats must not be placed on the landing side of a table, as this may present a false ground line.

6. Verticals Verticals/uprights should not be sited where it is possible for many riders/horses to approach them too fast.

## **7. Frangible Fences**

Frangible pins must be used on all fences which meet the current criteria.

## **8. Core Elements**

*Table A* identifies fence types for inclusion in BE100 courses and recommendations for construction and design. Fence types highlighted are considered to be core elements to BE100 classes and *each cross country should have at least 4 different core fence types.*

### **Table A: BE 100 Design Guidelines**

|                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Jumping Efforts             | 18-25                         |
| Distance & Speed            | 1600-2800m at 475m per minute |
| Dimensions of Obstacles     |                               |
| Max Height                  | 1.00m                         |
| Max Spread at Highest Point | 1.10m                         |
| Max Base Spread             | 1.80m                         |
| Max Spread (Without Height) | 1.80m                         |
| Max Drop                    | 1.40m                         |
| Jump into Water – Max Depth | 0.20m                         |

NOTE: The Methodology of Measurement is set out in **Annex 13** of the BE Handbook.

| Fence Type                       | Appropriate | Suggested Dimensions  | Notes   |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---|---|
| <b>Verticals &amp; Palisades</b> | Yes         | Base spread min 0.30m<br>Recommended 0.50m  | See main notes  |
| <b>Parallels</b>                 | Y           | Back rail min 5cm higher than front   |   |
| <b>Table Top Type</b>            | Y           | Back of table min 5cm higher than front   | See main notes  |
| Bench / Chair                    | Y           | Height at Front 0.45m<br><br>Base Spread 1.35m  | A minimum of 10-degree slope on back of seat.<br>The slope from front of seat to top of bench to be 40 to 50 degrees.                   |
| Round Tops                       | Y           | Base spread 1.50m   |   |
| Brush Box                        | Y           | Minimum of 0.25m of Birch<br>Max height of solid part of fence 0.90m  |   |
| Bullfinch                        | No          |   |   |
| Feeder / Lamb Creep              | Y           | Base Spread 1.50m   | Filled with straw   |
| Ramps                            | Y           | Recommended 40 to 50 degree slope   |   |
| <b>Steps</b>                     | Y           | (i) Single steps - Height 1.00m<br>(ii) 2 steps - As part of a combination. Height 0.90m<br>(iii) 3 steps - Height 0.90m<br>Associated fences can be used after steps.<br>Distances not less than 9.10m | Avoid using fences before a step up.<br><br>Fences associated before a step down, or after a step up, on a distance not less than 9.10m |
| <b>Trakehner</b>                 | Y           | Base Spread 1.50m<br>Min Jumpable Width 3.6m  | Shallow Ditch essential   |
| <b>Water</b>                     | Y           | Step In-Drop 0.75m<br>Step Out -Height 0.75m<br>Minimum width of water crossing - 6.00m   | See Main Notes  |

|  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
| Brush and Open Ditch Towards   | Y | Minimum 0.25m of Birch<br><br>Max Height of solid part of fence – 1.00m<br>Ditch should be not less than 0.60m wide and not more than 0.60m deep<br>Base Spread 1.50m<br>Min Jumpable Width 3.6m  | Clearly visible ground line.<br><br>Not recommended to be used within a combination                                   |
| Wall and Open Ditch Towards  | Y | Ditch should be not less than 0.60m wide and not more than 0.60m deep<br>Base Spread 1.35m<br><br>Min Jumpable Width 3.6m   | Not recommended to be used within a combination   |
| <b>Half Coffins</b><br><br><i>(Approach needs careful consideration)</i> | Y | Recommend 2 non jumping strides between elements. Well defined Ditch with a min jumpable width 3.6m   | Jumping element can be before or after ditch.   |
| <b>Full Coffins</b>  | Y | <b>A Element</b> – Height 0.90m<br>Minimum 9.10m between Fence and Ditch (flat ground)<br><b>B Element</b> – Spread 1.00m<br>Minimum 6.40m between Ditch and Fence (flat ground)Min Jumpable Width3.6m<br><b>C Element</b> – Height 1.00m |   |
| <b>Open Ditch</b>  | Y | Min jumpable width 3.6m   | Ground line   |
| Sunken Road  | Y |   | With advise from TA. Consider approach and dimensions   |
| Bounces  | N |   |   |
| <b>Corners</b>   | Y | Top spread max 1.10m-measured 1.20m in from point of corner. Back rail should be a minimum of 5cm higher<br>Suggest 30 degree angle   | Decking of corner-not essential<br>Steps <b>must</b> be taken to ensure a corner is not jumped, where it is too wide. |

|                      |   |   |   |
|----------------------|---|---|---|
| Log Piles            | Y |   |   |
| <b>Banks</b>         | Y |   | Clear defined jump off  |
| <b>Drop Fences</b>   | Y |   | If possible never onto flat ground  |
| Elephant Traps       | Y | Base spread recommend not more than 75% of maximum – 1.35m<br>Min jumpable width 3.6m | Slope to be 40 to 50 degrees to discourage a flat obstacle.                       |
| Zig Zag              | Y | Min jumpable width 3.6m   |   |
| Roofs & Keyholes     | Y | Any fixed barrier above an obstacle must be a minimum of 3.36m above ground level.    | Provided there is ample space<br>Should be seen as decorative not a jumping test. |
| <b>Narrow Fences</b> | Y | <b>Minimum 1.8m</b>   | See main notes  |
| Steeplechase         | Y | Take Off Board 45 – 55 Degree Angle   | Knee Rail 0.52m High  |
| Helsinki Steps       | Y | Min 2.40m sections  |   |
| Sharks Teeth         | Y |   |   |
| Triple Bars          | Y | Base Spread 1.35m   |   |
| Gates                | Y | On Frangible Pins   |   |