



SUPPORTING YOU THROUGH EVERY STAGE

		Notes for guidance
Safety	<p>I can describe the purpose of a risk assessment</p> <p>I know where to locate risk assessments at my yard</p> <p>I can list the legal requirements for travelling horses</p> <p>I can prepare a vehicle for loading a horse</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ <i>Risk assessment:</i> A review of the activity and the associated risks and procedures in place to reduce them ▫ <i>Location of risk assessments:</i> follow yard procedure ▫ <i>Legal requirements for travelling:</i> must have horse's passport, if towing the vehicle must have an MOT if relevant, if using lorry - plating must be up to date, vehicle insured for the person driving, person driving must have relevant license, tyres should be the same type, tyres have the minimum legal tread depth for the vehicle ▫ <i>Prepare a vehicle for loading:</i> can be trailer or lorry. Assistant required to help open/close ramps. Should be aware of the following areas to check for safety; flooring, ramp, fixtures and fittings, partitions, tyres, lights, loading area
Handling and Leading	<p>I can describe how to load and unload a horse with an assistant</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ <i>Load a horse:</i> assistant to help with ramps. Horse wearing headcollar or bridle depending on temperament, handler to wear PPE. Horse should be lead in a straight line towards the ramp in an active walk and lead up the centre of the ramp, once in vehicle move the horse into position, ask the assistant to close the ramp, secure the horse.
Tack and equipment	<p>I can put on and check the fit of a:</p> <p>a) drop noseband</p> <p>b) flash noseband</p> <p>c) running martingale</p> <p>d) breastplate</p> <p>I can describe why you would use a:</p> <p>a) running martingale</p> <p>b) breastplate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ <i>Drop noseband:</i> sits across the bony part of horse's nose, lower straps of the drop noseband sit in front of the bit and fasten under chin groove. It must be fitted high enough so it does not interfere with breathing. Should fit two fingers between noseband & the FRONT of the nose (bony part) ▫ <i>Flash noseband:</i> The cavesson is fastened under the cheekpieces but fitted slightly higher than normal and the flash strap fastens in front of the bit. Should fit two fingers between noseband & jaw (not on soft tissue) ▫ <i>Running martingale:</i> should be able to fit four fingers in between the neck strap and the top of the neck. The short straps should reach from the centre of the chest to just under the throat

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	<p>I can put suitable travel equipment on a horse</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▫ <i>Breastplate</i>: hunting or 5 point; should fit 4 fingers between top of the neck and the neck strap and a fist between centre of breastplate and chest▫ <i>Running martingale use</i>: to stop your horse from lifting his head up past the point of control when being ridden.▫ <i>Breastplate use</i>: prevents the saddle sliding back▫ <i>Travel equipment</i>: leather head collar, travel boots, tail guard, poll guard, tail bandage. Suitability of rug dependent on weather can be discussed but doesn't need to be fitted
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Knowing your horse gold

		Notes for guidance
Identification	I can list the information recorded in a horse's passport I can describe three methods for identifying horses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ <i>Passport</i>: three of the following; silhouette of horse, horse's name, unique equine life number, horse's breeding, vaccination records, microchip number, owner's details, whether the horse is intended for human consumption ▫ <i>Identifying horses</i>: microchip usually on neck located with scanner. Freeze mark on back, shoulders or quarters, white in colour. Brand mark usually on quarters or shoulders, dark in colour
Anatomy	I know the location of major bones: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) scapula b) spine c) cannon d) femur e) humerus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ <i>Major bones</i>: should be able to show you on a horse where the bones lie
Health	I know the signs of colic I know the signs of lameness I can put on a pair of stable bandages I can describe the appearance of a horse that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) underweight b) overweight c) healthy weight I can weigh a horse I can describe biosecurity procedures on a yard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ <i>Signs of colic</i>: three of the signs from the REACT graphic ▫ <i>Signs of lameness</i>: three of the following; non weight bearing, pointing or resting a front leg, reluctance to move, limping, nodding head in trot ▫ <i>Stable bandages</i>: put on with Gamgee or fibregee. Participant should not kneel or sit when applying bandage and be positioned at side of leg. Leg should be free from dirt or shavings. Bandage should be under knee and down to fetlock, even pressure, no kinks or wrinkles and a finger should fit in around edges of bandage ▫ <i>Describing appearance</i>: not all detail listed below is required but should be able to describe hips, ribs and neck as a minimum ▫ <i>Underweight</i>: bones of spine, ribs and shoulder visible, no fat covering, quarters sloping not round, hip bones sticking out, neck can look sunken ▫ <i>Overweight</i>: cannot see or feel ribs, very round quarters, hip bones not visible, channel running down centre of back, crest of neck will bulge and solid to touch

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ <i>Healthy weight:</i> ribs can be felt, quarters round in shape and hip bones just visible, neck well covered and even topline ▫ <i>Weigh a horse:</i> with weigh tape or weigh bridge ▫ <i>Biosecurity:</i> three of the following; isolated for two weeks, TPR monitored, care of horse limited to one or few people only, all equipment (mucking out tools, grooming kit, buckets) kept separate, wash hands after handling horse, look for signs of illness (cough, discharge, swelling, off food)
Feeding	<p>I can calculate the amount of forage to feed a horse for maintenance</p> <p>I can identify three ingredients that can be found in a mix or cube</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ 2% of bodyweight ▫ <i>Mix or cube ingredients:</i> oats, barley, maize, peas, carrots, chaff, oils
Fittening	<p>I can outline the stages of a nine week fittening programme</p> <p>I can list some factors that may vary a fitness programme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Fittening programme: basic outline only week 1 to three low intensity work or slow work (hacking in walk, gradually increase length of time up to one hour with short trots and hill work if possible). Week four to five strength or stamina building (hacking up to 90 mins, replace some hacks with schooling and lungeing). Week seven to nine fast or speed work (hill work to include canter, interval and specific discipline training) ▫ <i>Factors to consider:</i> two of the following; previous illness/injury, body condition of the horse, age and type/breed of horse

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		Notes for guidance
Behaviour	<p>I can recognise signs of stress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) in a field kept horse b) in a stabled horse <p>I can describe the following behaviours:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) crib biting b) wind sucking c) weaving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ <i>Field kept horse</i>: three of the following; pacing, barge at gate, gallop around, calling to others, moving around more than normal, not eating ▫ <i>Stabled horse</i>: three of the following; pacing, not eating, banging door, pawing at ground, walking while eating hay, barge out of stable, calling to others ▫ <i>Crib biting</i>: horse grabs an object such as the top of the door with his top teeth and pulls back gulping air in. Tell-tale teeth marks on the stable door or fence rails ▫ <i>Wind sucking</i>: horse gulps in air without grasping an object. There may not be any obvious signs ▫ <i>Weaving</i>: horse usually stands with his head over the stable door and shifts his weight from one front leg to the other quickly swinging his head from side to side. This may wear his feet or shoes down unevenly
Stable care	<p>I can describe a suitable stable environment</p> <p>I can give reasons why good ventilation is important in a stable yard</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ <i>Stable environment</i>: four of the following; suitable ventilation, doorway large enough for horse to fit through comfortably, doorway and roof high enough to not bang head, stable door should open outwards, doors secured with two locks (top and bottom), water buckets positioned against wall (or in a tyre), haynet rings positions high enough so empty haynet doesn't hang too low, any fixtures secured to wall, lights should have protective covers, light switches outside of stable and weather proof covers, specific sizes of stable not necessary but should recognise a horse will need a bigger size than a pony and they should be big enough for to lie down and move around ▫ <i>Ventilation</i>: stables are dusty, prevent respiratory problems
Field care	<p>I can describe a suitable field environment</p> <p>I can list routine</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ <i>Field environment</i>: three of the following: approx. 1.5 to 2 acres per horse, suitable cover of grazing, fencing in good repair, free from litter, holes weeds and poisonous plants, poo picked regularly

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	tasks to improve pasture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ <i>Improve pasture:</i> two of the following; poo pick regularly, paddocks rotated and rested, harrow and roll (can be aware of this but not how and when to do it), graze other animals on pasture
Rugs	<p>I know why to use an exercise sheet</p> <p>I can put on an exercise sheet</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ <i>Exercise sheet:</i> cold or wet weather if the horse is clipped ▫ <i>Put on exercise sheet:</i> sheet should already be fitted to horse, follow instructions from coach as to how it should be put on and secured, put on with a saddle
Grooming	<p>I can describe how to bath a horse</p> <p>I can plait a mane</p> <p>I can list the reasons for clipping</p> <p>I can describe some types of clip</p> <p>I can describe how to care for a clipped horse</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ <i>Bathing:</i> only if weather is warm enough. Done before a competition, or if horse is very dirty or sweaty. Can be bathed with buckets or a hose, add shampoo to bucket and sponge over, rinse until water runs clear. Sweat scraper used to removes excess water. Cooler optional ▫ <i>Plaiting:</i> doesn't have to be completed to industry speed/standard. Securing plaits with bands is sufficient ▫ <i>When a horse should be clipped:</i> when horse has grown a winter coat (around September). Clip as and when coat grows through. Health reasons (thick coat) ▫ <i>Types of clip:</i> two from the following: full, hunter, blanket, trace, chaser, neck and belly ▫ <i>Care for a clipped horse:</i> usually require rugging depending on time of year, groom with rug folded back, exercise sheet may be required when hacking or warming up depending on type of clip

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Lungeing your horse gold

Horses used should be quiet horses suitable for lungeing in walk and trot in side reins. Lungeing at canter is not required for this Award. The participant should be able to lunge the horse safely in walk and trot and show safe and correct use of the equipment. Assistance can be given to ensure the side reins are the correct length.

	Notes for guidance
I can give reasons for using side reins I can fit side reins I can check the equipment and arena before lungeing I can lunge a horse for exercise in walk and trot under supervision, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) warm up and cool down (without side reins) b) attaching the side reins at a suitable point c) adjusting the side reins if necessary d) walk and trot transitions e) smooth changes of rein f) working the horse actively in both paces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ <i>Reasons for side reins:</i> provide a steady contact for horse, to help keep horse straight, control, provide an even pressure on either side of the bit/mouth ▫ <i>Fit side reins:</i> should be an appropriate length for horse. Should be attached to girth or roller then fitted one at a time to bit ring ensuring head and neck is straight and no twists in rein. No more than a fist distance between side rein clip and bit ring. ▫ <i>Check equipment and arena:</i> check for fit of equipment and the arena is safe to use for lungeing ▫ <i>Lungeing a horse in walk and trot with side reins:</i> the participants are working towards influencing the horse more than compared to Silver. Participants are required to show safe skills for lungeing, but are not required to ‘improve’ the horse and its way of going. They should demonstrate good basic lungeing skills and safe techniques and positioning when sending the horse out onto a circle and when lungeing. They should be able to maintain a contact down the lunge line and position themselves correctly to keep the horse out on the circle and keep the horse forward. Side reins should be checked before attaching. The change of rein should be done smoothly and efficiently. Participants should lunge showing an active walk and trot on both reins with and without side reins