

TREC GB



British TREC Rulebook

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Abbreviations

TREC *Techniques de Randonnee Equestre de Competition*

POR *Parcours d'Orientation et de Régularité*

MA *Maîtrise des Allures*

PTV *Parcours en Terrain Varié*

HC *Hors Concours*

FITE *Fédération Internationale de Tourism Equestre*

FEI *Fédération Equestre Internationale*

NETO National Equestrian Tourism Organisation

WADA World Anti-Doping Agency

Chapter 1 FITE

1.1 General

FITE, the International Equestrian Tourism Federation was founded on the 13th May 1975. This association is the international governing body for TREC and has membership across three continents.

1.2 Goals

The goals of FITE are:

- To group together NETOs at international level
- To use all means to facilitate relations and understanding between the different member organisations, to give them support, help and encouragement, to strengthen their authority and prestige
- To co-ordinate and harmonise their actions, to define the application procedures for Equestrian Tourism on an international level
- To promote all different types of ridden or driven Equestrian Tourism as well as all other types of equine leisure activities
- To promote the organisation of meetings and international equestrian competitions
- To organise, regulate, develop and promote TREC
- And, generally to show interest, at international level, in all issues concerning the horse relative to tourism, open-air activities, the environment, conservation of trekking paths and roads, as well as any question which could be directly or indirectly linked with one of the above mentioned subjects, or any other similar or related subject.

1.3 Principles

FITE and the affiliated NETOs will act in accordance with the following principles:

- FITE recognises the exclusive role of the FEI regarding the regulation and the organisation of the traditional forms of equestrian activities including their competitions
- FITE is based on the principle of equity and mutual respect from all the affiliated NETOs without prejudice in regards to race, colour, religion or interior politics
- The affiliated NETOs recognise FITE as the only authority in regards to equestrian tourism.

Chapter 2 General Statement

2.1 Code of Conduct

FITE and TREC GB require all those involved in equestrian sport to adhere to the FEI Code of Conduct for the Welfare of the Horse (*see Appendix 1*) and accept that at all times the welfare of the horse must be paramount and must never be subordinated to competitive or commercial influences.

In addition, the following behaviour by competitors or officials will not be accepted at any TREC GB affiliated event:

- Conduct in a manner which is offensive to the public, competitors, judges, organisers or any other official
- Arguing with a judge, official or other competitor, use of abusive or threatening language, or behaving with contempt towards a judge, official or other competitor
- Ill-treatment in any way of a horse at any time or in any circumstance
- Dangerous riding
- Breaking of the rules
- Failing to obey any reasonable instruction given by a judge, official, organiser or Technical Delegate.

If a competitor or official is reported for one of the above they may be disqualified from the event and may be asked to appear at a hearing before a disciplinary panel.

2.2 Disciplinary Panel

The disciplinary panel:

- Consists of three members, two representatives from the executive committee of TREC GB and a representative from the competition organisers.
- Arranges the hearing within 14 days of the incident.
- Informs the competitor/official of the results within 24 hours of the hearing.

2.3 Ground Jury

The ground jury:

- Consists of a president and three members.
- The president is appointed by TREC GB. The other members are appointed by the president and must consist of the Technical Delegate and two National Judges.

TREC GB may on rare occasions require the appointment of a ground jury for any three-phase competition but will always require one for international competitions.

2.4 Interpretation of the Rules

TREC GB accepts that rules can never cover every eventuality and therefore, in matters which cannot be solved by interpreting the rules to the letter, any issues should be resolved by following the spirit of the text to reach the solution that is fairest to all participants.

Chapter 3 General Rules

3.1 The Competition

3.1.1 Aim

The competition is a combined event that aims to reward any horse and rider combination performing over a range of skills (*not all of them equestrian, e.g. map reading*) rather than their success in any one discipline.

3.1.2 Phases

The event consists of three phases:

1. The POR (*Parcours d'Orientation et de Régularité*) or Orienteering Phase
2. The MA (*Maîtrise des Allures*) or Control of Paces phase
3. The PTV (*Parcours en Terrain Varié*) or Obstacle Course.

3.2 The Organisation

3.2.1 Event Organiser

The event organiser is responsible for the efficient running of all aspect of the competition.

3.2.2 Acceptance of Rules and Conditions

Competitors are deemed to have accepted the general rules of TREC GB and the specific conditions of a competition by the act of entering that competition.

3.2.3 Technical Delegate

All competitions, at any level, run as part of the TREC GB national programme require the presence of an official steward, referred to as the Technical Delegate. The Technical Delegate is engaged by the organiser from a panel approved by TREC GB. The Technical Delegate is there as a representative of TREC GB and as such must ensure that the competition is run in a safe and fair manner, with regard to the accuracy of information, the interpretation and application of the rules and the production of the results.

3.3 General Conditions for Participation

3.3.1 Membership

Competitors in TREC GB Championship competitions are required to be members of TREC GB. The TREC GB committee has the power to suspend this requirement. All other TREC GB events will be open to any rider providing they pay a temporary TREC GB registration fee for the event. This fee is set by and payable to TREC GB.

3.3.2 Individual and Pair Classes

Riders can compete as individuals or as pairs in the appropriate classes.

3.3.3 Age Requirements - Horses

Horses must be a minimum of four years old to compete at Levels 1 and 2 and five years old to compete at Levels 3 and 4, (*i.e. for Levels 1 and 2, a horse born in 2008 may compete in 2012*). *Mares more than 4 months pregnant may not compete.*

3.3.4 Age Requirements - Riders

Competitors must be 14 years or older on day of competition to compete as individuals. Younger competitors may take part as a pair with a partner of 18 years or older. Parents / Guardians of competitors under 18 years of age will be required to complete a Parental Consent form.

3.3.4 Horse and Rider Partnership

The competitor partners the same horse for all phases.

3.4 The Event

3.4.1 Competition

The competition will normally take place over one or two days. If run over two days, they do not have to be consecutive days.

3.4.2 Starting Order and Times

The starting order and the start times for the three phases are determined by the organiser.

3.5 Scoring

3.5.1 Method

The method of scoring each phase is described in each of their specific rules. The individual, pairs and team winners will be those who have gained the highest total points over all phases, POR + COP + PTV.

In the event of equality on the total points, the results will be decided on the basis of total points on the POR + PTV phases.

Should there still be equality the POR score shall take precedence.

3.5.2 Pairs

In pair classes, the sum of both riders' scores determines their placing.

3.5.3 Teams

Team placing will be determined on a similar basis.

3.5.4 Finishing

Failing to finish a phase will mean the competitor cannot be placed at that competition.

3.5.5 International Competitors

Riders who have been selected to represent Great Britain at international TREC competitions within the previous two years may only compete HC as individuals at Level 1. They can compete as part of a pair but will be penalised with 50 points. At Level 2 they can compete as individuals or as part of a pair but will be penalised with 25 points.

3.6 Elimination

3.6.1 Elimination from the Event

Competitors may be eliminated for:

- Requesting, receiving or providing external assistance in finding the POR route or communication of the route to other competitors. However verbal communication between competitors in the same level of competition about the route on the POR course is permitted.
- Receiving outside assistance during the COP or PTV. Catching a loose horse is allowed.

- Using unauthorised substances, according to the current regulations of the FEI, HSI and the annual FITE guidelines.
- Using an undeclared communication or navigation device during one of the phases. Only mobile phones declared before the start may be in the riders' possession.
- Using a communication device (eg mobile phone), apart from reasons of safety or accident involving a horse or rider. Mobile phones must be switched off during the POR phase. Level 1 competitors may be exempted from this rule, if they have been asked to complete with their phone turned on.
- Showing rude or aggressive behaviour towards officials or other competitors
- Continuing on a horse which has been definitively stopped by the veterinary surgeon or designated competent official on fitness and / or welfare grounds.

3.6.2 Elimination from the phase but may continue and be placed

Competitors may be eliminated for:

- Making an error of course on the PTV.
- Not going through the start or the finish of the PTV.
- Riding any of the COP or PTV course prior to the competition.
- Getting a score of zero on both stages of the COP for failure to enter the corridor within the three attempts.

3.6.3 Pair Riders

In the event of one rider in a pair either withdrawing or being eliminated from the competition then:

- If, prior to the start of the POR phase, the remaining rider may compete as an individual;
- If they have started the POR phase, the remaining rider may complete the competition HC. This includes pairs when one horse is disqualified at any equine fitness check or vet inspection.

3.7 Forbidden Substances

3.7.1 TREC GB Anti-doping Policy

In general TREC GB subscribes to the Anti-doping policies and regulations currently recommended by the HSI, FEI and FITE, as well as to all other relevant national legislation.

3.7.2 Human

A competitor shall be in breach of the rules if the analysis of a sample taken from her / him shows the presence in his or her body fluids of any quantity of any substance which is a forbidden substance or one of its metabolites or of a specified amount of an endogenous substance subject to quantitative analysis. Prohibited and restricted substances are listed in the International Standard Prohibited List issued by World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and this applies to all TREC GB events. Current information concerning substances on the prohibited list can be obtained from WADA and BEF. It is deemed to be a breach of the rules to refuse to give a sample of her / his body fluids for the purpose of control of forbidden substances.

3.7.3 Equine

A competitor shall be in breach of the rules if they allow, knowingly or otherwise, a horse for which she / he is the person responsible, to compete in any competition under the influence of a forbidden substance as defined under current FEI, FITE, and BEF regulations. The person responsible shall be in breach of this rule if the analysis of a sample taken from the said horse shows the presence in its body fluids of any substance which is either a forbidden substance or one of its metabolites or a substance which cannot be traced to normal and ordinary feeding and which by its nature is likely to affect the performance of the horse in competition. It is deemed to be a breach of the rules to unreasonably refuse to allow a horse that has competed or is about to compete to undergo any properly authorised test or examination if requested to do so by an officer of the Testing Authorities or the Organising Committee.

3.7.4 Consequences

Any competitor found guilty of the misuse of equine or human substances with regard to the above-mentioned rules is eliminated from the competition and may be subject to further action.

3.8 Queries / Complaints

3.8.1 Interaction with Judges

Competitors are not permitted to discuss timings or scores directly with the judges. Competitors may ask judges to record relevant observations on their judging sheet.

3.8.2 Technical Queries

Any query must be lodged with the Technical Delegate and/or the Organiser

If the matter concerns regulations the query must be raised

- For the POR phase – no later than an hour after the last competitor finishing.
- For the MA and PTV phases – no later than half an hour after the last competitor of that level finishing the phase in question (riders helping to judge or steward will be given time after they have finished judging to check their scores and raise any queries).

If the matter concerns scores/scoring the query must be raised

- For the POR phase – in writing at a time specified by the organiser/TD (often by 10a.m. the following morning)
- For the MA and PTV phases – within half an hour of the scores being released

For team competitions, technical queries must be passed by the Chef d'Equipe to the TD.

If unresolved the query must be put in writing and submitted via the TD to the Ground Jury [together with a deposit of £25 which is retained in the event of the query being unsubstantiated.]

The Technical Delegate's / Ground Jury's answer may be provided before the end of the competition.

The Technical Delegate / Ground Jury cannot accept video evidence to settle disputes.

3.8.3 Complaints

Any complaint must be made in writing, accompanied by the sum of £25 which is retained by TREC GB in the instance of the complaint proving to be unsubstantiated. No verbal complaints are admitted.

Complaints may be raised by individual competitors or by a Chef d'Equipe (for team competitors)

A complaint can be lodged against a competitor or a horse during an event or against the ranking or the organisation of the event.

To be valid, any complaint must be submitted to TREC GB:

- Before the start of the event, if it concerns the organisation of the competition or the qualification of competitors or horses.
- At least half an hour after the announcement / publication of the results of each phase, if it concerns the phase and the definitive placing.
- Within 8 days following a competition if it concerns a problem involving the behaviour of competitors or organisational discrepancies.

Any incident outside the organiser's control cannot be subject to a complaint.

3.9 Veterinary Inspection

3.9.1 Requirement

Veterinary inspections may be held at any competition. They will definitely be included at Championship competitions for Levels 3 and 4 and possibly at Level 2 depending on the terrain.

All other competitions at Levels 3 and 4 will include a Fitness check during the POR.

Fitness checks can be carried out by any person considered competent to do so by the organiser/ TD. Veterinary inspections may only be carried out by a qualified vet.

3.9.2 Times

The first veterinary inspection will take place before the start of the event, preferably the day before the competition. It shall in no instance be organised to take place between the competitor marking down the route on the map and the start of the POR.

There will be at least one inspection for horses competing at Levels 3 and 4 during the POR phase. If possible, the area should be sheltered from wind and watering points must be available to competitors.

The final veterinary inspection will normally take place before the COP/PTV.

3.9.3 Facilities

The inspection will take place in a designated area Suitable to assess the soundness of the horse.

3.9.4 Additional Inspections

If circumstances allow each horse competing at all Levels may be inspected at the end of the POR phase. At the finish checkpoint the rider must be told where it is and how much time he has to present the horse to the veterinary check. The time is determined by the Traceur and/or the Technical Delegate and will depend on how far away the veterinary inspection is from the checkpoint.

3.9.5 Presentation

For both the initial veterinary check and that before the second day's competition, the rider presents the horse for the inspection in either a bridle or halter, but difficult horses and stallions must be presented in a bridle.

Horses may be presented for the Fitness Check on the POR in tack, including saddle bags. The stirrups should be secured (if possible with the saddle in use) prior to trotting the horse up.

3.9.6 Veterinary Procedures

Heart Rate Monitoring:

- The heart rate will be monitored before the other tests.
- The heart rate must be less than or equal to 64 beats per minute.
- Should the heart rate be greater than 64 beats per minute the horse will be held; it may then be represented every five minutes, a maximum of three more times.
- If 30 minutes after the arrival, the heart rate is still greater than 64 beats per minute, the horse is eliminated from the phase.

Lameness Examination:

- This is carried out by trotting the horse in a straight line with its head free.
- Any horse with a distinct gait irregularity on each stride will be eliminated from the event.

Metabolic and Clinical Examination:

- The veterinarian will carry out a clinical examination for signs of dehydration, wounds, saddle sores and / or generally poor body condition. This is left entirely to the veterinarian's judgement.

Minimum Shoeing:

- The current state of shoeing of the horse will be recorded.

3.10 Levels of Competition

3.10.1 Competition Levels

British TREC competitions have four levels. At higher levels the complexity and technicality of the phases increases.

Levels may be split, as per 4.4.

3.10.2 Night Navigation

Only at Level 3 or above, and with prior warning, the POR phase may include a night-time section.

3.10.3 Grid References and Bearings

At Level 3 and 4, competitors should be prepared to use grid references (*six- or eight-figure*) and / or compass bearings only for the purposes of navigation.

3.11 Tack, Turnout and Equipment

3.11.1 Tack

The tack must be suited to the horse and the type of competition.

All phases are carried out with the same tack (specifically biting arrangement and saddle).

The same saddle packs are required for the whole duration of the POR. These may be set aside for the COP and PTV phases.

Bit may be freely chosen and hackamores/bitless bridles are authorised.

3.11.2 Martingales

Fixed / standing martingales and other fixed reins are forbidden. Running martingales are allowed.

3.11.3 Turnout

Competitors are expected to present themselves and their horse in a clean and tidy state, with all tack and equipment in a serviceable condition.

3.11.4 Rider Clothing and Equipment

(See Appendices 2 and 3 for lists and specifications)

Competitors are expected to wear clothing that is suitable and practical for riding out in the countryside.

An approved safety helmet with fastened chinstrap is compulsory for all competitors at all times when mounted. Approved standards are listed in Appendix 2.

An approved Body Protector must be worn for the PTV phase.

3.11.5 Whips/Spurs

Competitors may carry appropriate riding whips. A whip does not have to be used in all three phases. Whips should not exceed 75cm in length, except when riding side saddle, then a whip of 1m is permitted. Spurs, if worn, must not exceed 3cm and must be rounded. If riders wear spurs they do not have to be worn in all three phases.

3.11.6 Compulsory Equipment

The rider will not be allowed to start the phase until all items are provided. The competitor will be given time to obtain the missing equipment and re-present herself / himself.

Compulsory equipment is listed in Appendix 3.

3.11.7 Additional Equipment

Two penalty points per missing item from the Additional equipment list with a maximum of ten points are incurred.

Additional equipment is listed in Appendix 3.

3.11.8 Inspections

Tack and equipment may be inspected at any time during the competition. The inspection will either require named items to be produced or will consist of a full inspection.

3.11.9 Mobile Phones

TREC GB recommends riders to carry mobile phones on the POR phase for use in an emergency. At championships and three-phase competitions, phones may be sealed in an envelope for riders at Levels 2 to 4. Riders at Level 1 may be asked to ride with their phone turned on and to provide their mobile number to the organisers at the tack check.

3.11.10 Shoeing

Horses may compete in the state they are normally ridden (i.e. shod or unshod). Horses wearing horse-boots on the POR may compete in other phases shod or unshod. Horses with loose or badly fitting shoes will not be allowed to compete.

At the preliminary veterinary check (or tack check for non championship competitions), it is noted whether the horse is shod or not. The stated condition of the shoeing at this point is considered a minimum for the POR phase.

At Level 3 and above it is compulsory for a rider to carry a horse-boot and emergency farriery kit. Riders competing on an unshod horse must still carry a hoof boot, in case of damage to a foot. At Levels 1 and 2 this is not compulsory, but riders are strongly advised to do so.

Chapter 4 Specific Rules for the POR Phase

4.1 Definition

The principle of the POR is to follow the set route of a given ride at predetermined speeds. This route must be long enough to assess the fitness of the horse, and can vary according to the level of competition.

The route should include topographical difficulties creating route-finding problems and posing choices in terms of which route to take. The POR can be organised over a number of routes, within a period of less than 24 hours, and can include one night-time ride (Levels 3 and 4).

4.1.1 Outdoor Ethics

During the competition it is vital that competitors observe the Countryside Code in England and Wales or the Outdoor Access Code in Scotland.

4.1.2 Bearings, Grid References

Certain stages can involve a route to be followed with a compass (*bearings*) or simply by being given the co-ordinates of a meeting point (*grid references*).

4.1.3 Levels

Level	POR Distance
Level 1	10km - 15km
Level 2	15km - 25km
Level 3	25km - 35km
Level 4	35km - 45km

The range of distances is intended to allow organisers to take account of the terrain or technical difficulty of the routes being used. A shorter but more technical route can provide the same level of challenge in terms of orienteering as a longer one that is more straightforward.

Levels may be further split by:

A – Advanced with features normally associated with a higher level e.g. grids and /or bearings at Level 2

B – Beginners with technicality less than standard for this level e.g. intro Level 3

4.2 Maps

Only the official unmarked map supplied in the map room may be used by the competitors.

4.2.1 Map Type

The route is usually shown to each competitor on 1:25000 or 1:50000 scale maps of Ordnance Survey.

If maps from another source (e.g. Harveys Maps) are to be used competitors must be informed about the possibility in advance.

4.2.2 Map Information

All required information about the area, except the route, must be on the unmarked copy supplied, including the magnetic variation with its yearly change and the print date of the map used.

4.2.3 Other

Other forms of navigational instruction (e.g. aerial photographs) may be used provided they include an indication of scale.

4.3 Route Measurement

Official distances are determined by the Traceur / Technical Delegate.

Distances are flat line measurements from the competition map.

If a Grid Reference section is included the 'competition' distance will include the 'ideal route' through this section.

4.4 Speeds

4.4.1 General

The speeds for each stage are compulsory.

Each competitor's score is calculated on the basis of the difference between the time it takes her / him to cover the course, measured at check-points that are not known about in advance, and an optimum time calculated according to the set speed and the distance to be covered.

4.4.2 Optimum Speeds

The speeds for each stage are usually between 6 and 12km/h but in mountain regions, involving major changes in altitude or steep slopes, the POR course may have stages with speeds less than 6km/h

Optimum speeds are

- Chosen by the organisers
- Constant over the stage in question
- Displayed on a notice board or card at the start of each stage – map room or checkpoints
- May be told to competitors by the map room or checkpoint stewards

The organisers will not impose the same speed on two successive stages.

4.5 Start Time

The start time should not be before sunrise.

The ideal start time for the POR must be calculated so that the last competitor to start can get back before nightfall.

[These criteria do not apply to night-time orienteering sections.]

4.6 Map Room

The competitors are given an appropriate time prior to the start of the POR phase in the map room to copy their route: generally 20 minutes for Level 4, 15 minutes for Level 3 and a minimum of 10 minutes for Levels 2 & 1. Riders are not permitted to start the POR until their start time and may be requested to remain in the map room. The official start time for the first section begins when the time period for marking the map finishes, unless the competitor is informed differently.

4.7 Record Cards

The record card is the decisive document for the scoring of the POR phase.

The riders will be given record cards before they leave the map room. It is the rider's responsibility to ensure they have their Record card when participating in the POR. The record cards must be presented at each checkpoint to the checkpoint steward.

4.8 Optimum Time

The optimum time for each stage is rounded down to the nearest minute.

4.9 Stage Checkpoints

4.9.1 General

The competitors do not know the number and the location of the checkpoints. Checkpoints must be ridden in the correct order. The time taken for each stage of the POR phase is measured from when the start line and the finish line are crossed by the leading foreleg of the horse. For pairs it is the leading foreleg of the second horse.

4.9.2 Marking

The start and finish lines at each checkpoint are marked with two regulatory flags of a maximum of 0.30m high.

If several routes come to a checkpoint, each of the finish lines must be marked with the regulatory flags. In this case it may also be appropriate to double-up these flags with pre-marker flags, which must be visible to the stewards at all times, at a distance of no more than 100m from the finish line. These pre-marker flags enable the stewards to mark riders consistently and in accordance with the traceur's intentions.

4.9.3 Approach

When within sight of a checkpoint, competitors must go directly to it along their marked route, not deviating and without stopping.

A change of gait is allowed.

Riders competing as a pair will be judged as one unit, e.g. one rider coming into a checkpoint incorrectly is treated as if both riders came into the checkpoint incorrectly.

Competitors who have arrived at a checkpoint cannot return to the stage just completed (*they are not allowed to ride back on the route they have already covered*). If they turn back after crossing the line between the pre-marker flags they will be penalised.

Stewards are not authorised to question a competitor who is at a distance greater than that of the pre-marker flags (*see 4.10.2*).

4.9.4 Halt

A halt of at least 5 to 10 minutes must be imposed by the organisers at each checkpoint. This halt may be increased to 15 minutes if it includes a veterinary inspection.

The stewards have the power to change the halt time or the departure interval according to the circumstances, especially to avoid congestion at the checkpoint, but only with the consent of the Traceur / Technical Delegate.

The time of the halt is neutral and is not taken account of in calculating scores.

4.9.5 Control of Shoeing

Penalties will be incurred for arriving at a CP with one or more bare (horse's) feet. If a shoe or shoes have been lost they must be replaced by a suitable boot or equivalent. Riders must retire if

they lose a shoe and don't have a boot to put on. Retired horses must return to the venue by being led/walked by the shortest route or transported.

4.9.6 Order of Departure

The order of departure from a checkpoint is decided by the checkpoint steward. It will usually be the same as the arrival order. If two competitors arrive in the same minute the steward may decide whether they should leave in arrival order or in the order the competitors request, provided they both agree.

The stewards must start the competitors according to the interval set when leaving the map room unless the steward has changed the interval to a shorter time (*see 4.9.4*).

4.9.7 Leaving the Checkpoint

The competitors, including both riders in a pair, must immediately leave the checkpoint at their allotted time as indicated by the checkpoint steward. Failure to do so will result in time penalties being incurred. The new start time will be marked on the steward's record sheet together with any appropriate comments.

The only exception to this rule is at the start of a grid reference section.

4.10 Route Checkpoint (*Ticket Point*)

4.10.1 General

The course designer may also place some route checkpoints, or intermediate checkpoints, generally known as ticket points.

They may be unmanned. If unmanned tickets are used, an example will be explained / displayed at the tack check or in the map room.

4.10.2 Good and Bad Tickets

Tickets may be on the marked route ("good tickets") or off the marked route ("bad tickets").

Good and bad tickets can be used in pairs (eg a good ticket on the correct route and a bad ticket on the most obvious alternative route). In this case, a rider/pair can be penalised for missing the good ticket or finding the bad one, but not both.

4.10.3 Control

Competitors are not intended to stop at tickets, unless it is to validate their route, nor is it intended to restore an interval between competitors.

The fact that competitors have passed tickets must be validated by the checkpoint controller and must involve one of the following:

- Marking the record card
- Giving the rider a ticket
- Using orienteering type markers or punches
- Or any other way that all competitors have been informed about before starting the phase.

4.10.4 Different Routes

It is advisable to use tickets when different competitors have different routes on part of a stage between two stage checkpoints.

4.11 Grid Reference Section

4.11.1 General

The rider is required to reach a given point, possibly passing through a number of other such points.

- These points will be identified by six-figure or eight-figure grid references.
- The points may have to be worked out from information given.
- Tickets (manned or unmanned) may be situated at some or all of the points.
- If a rider is instructed not to pass through certain points bad tickets may be used at these points.
- The riders may be required to choose their own route or to visit the points in a specific order.
- Penalties will be incurred if the competitor does not arrive at the final point within the time limit.
- There is no penalty for arriving early.
- A rider cannot be penalised for coming into the finish point of this section on an incorrect route.

4.11.2 Procedure

The list of grid references is given to the competitor as they are due to leave the checkpoint at the start of the section.

The riders are allowed to stay in the checkpoint whilst marking their maps. The judge may ask the rider to move to a specific area in order to avoid or ease congestion.

4.12 Bearings Section

4.12.1 General

The rider is required to reach their final destination by following a series of compass bearings and distances which are all measured on the ground (*unless stated*).

4.12.2 Map Sealing

The rider's map is sealed into an envelope and the envelope is returned to the rider. There is a penalty for opening the envelope before reaching her / his destination.

4.12.3 Speed

There is a set speed for the rider to maintain over the bearings section with time penalties being incurred in the normal manner, i.e. for being early or late.

4.12.4 Types of Bearings

Any bearing given will be either a straight bearing, an indication of a track or a back bearing.

4.12.5 Procedure

The sealing of the map and the issuing of the bearings instructions will be carried out during the checkpoint halt prior to the bearings section, allowing sufficient time for the rider to read the instructions and determine the correct exit from the checkpoint.

4.13 Finish Line Checkpoint

Competitors are not aware of its position. It can be located at any place along the route. The record card will be retained by the stewards, and the map may be retained.

If a competitor has not gone through the finish line checkpoint, he / she must report to the map room or an official to report their safe arrival back at the venue. In that situation, the competitor must check that the time is recorded on the record card (to allow calculation of penalty points for the last section).

4.14 Falls

Competitors experiencing or witnessing a rider fall or horse fall during this phase are required to report the details to the checkpoint steward at the next checkpoint. If the rider fails to do this they should report to the Technical Delegate as soon as possible and at the latest before the start of the next phase of the competition. Stewards should record any details given to them on their judging sheet.

A fall during this phase does not result in penalties or elimination unless the competitor or the horse is unfit to continue. The checkpoint steward can stop the competitor temporarily, neutralising her / his time, until the Technical Delegate or a first aider/vet decides whether the competitor can continue or not.

4.15 Penalties

The phase is marked by deducting penalty points from an optimum total of 240 points allocated to each competitor at the start.

The final result can be negative.

4.15.1 POR Penalties

Penalties are incurred in accordance with the following marking scheme:

Penalty Points	Description
30	For arriving by a route other than required.
30	For a competitor who does not maintain his horse in forward movement within sight of the checkpoint, while staying on the correct route towards the timed line. A change of gait is allowed. A competitor cannot be penalised for both "arriving by a route other than required" and "for not maintaining his horse in forward movement" at the same checkpoint.
30	For arriving with a map open on a stage to be executed with a compass.
50	For any missed checkpoint. The two successive stages on each side of the missed checkpoint will be considered as one single stage to be executed at the determined speed for the first of the two stages. If a rider misses the finish checkpoint his time will be recorded once he has returned to the venue.
30	For finding a checkpoint not on their route.

30	For being checked through a “bad ticket” point.
30	For not being checked through a “good ticket” point.
30	For arriving at a manned “good ticket” point by a route other than intended. A competitor will not be penalised for both missing a “good ticket” and therefore finding a corresponding “bad ticket”. A Traceur or TD can vary the value of tickets on some or all sections (eg grid reference sections), but must communicate this to riders in advance.
10	For a horse arriving at a checkpoint with a bare foot that was shod or booted.
2	Per missing item from the Additional equipment list with a maximum of 10 points.

4.15.2 Veterinary Penalties

Penalty Points	Description
5	For every 5 minutes additional halt imposed by the veterinarian, maximum 15 points. (If vet decides a horse is not fit to continue after 30 minutes at the ‘vet check’ the competitor is eliminated from the phase)

4.15.3 Time Penalties – see Appendix 4 for examples of calculations

The time taken is rounded down to the nearest minute.

Penalty Points	Description
1	For every minute over the optimum time, ie late. For every minute in advance of one minute less than the optimum time, ie early. On compass bearing or grid reference stages the allocated time can be either optimum or maximum. For maximum times, no penalties will be given for arriving early. For every full minute that a competitor does not leave a checkpoint (excluding the map room), at the allocated time. This will also apply where a rider is held at a checkpoint whilst fitting a hoof-boot.
5	For every full minute that a competitor does not leave the map room, after their allocated time.

Chapter 5 Specific Rules for the COP Phase

5.1 Aim

This phase is intended to show that a rider can make her / his horse go calmly in canter and quickly in walk along a given path.

5.2 Stages

The phase comprises two stages:

- Stage 1: a slow canter along a corridor, up to 150m in length, marked on reasonable level ground, usually 2m to 2.20m wide.
- Stage 2: a fast walk along the same corridor or one that is similar to the first one.

5.2.1 Sequence

The first stage is carried out in canter and the second is carried out in walk.

5.2.2 Crossing Start and Finish Line

The horse must cross the start and finish line in the required gait in order to be able to score.

5.2.3 Attempts

For both stages of this phase the rider is allowed up to three attempts to enter the corridor. After the third attempt a zero score is given. A zero score on both stages for failure to enter the corridor within the three attempts results in elimination from the phase for not completing the COP.

5.3 Judging

5.3.1 Corridor

The path will be marked as appropriate (mown, sand, paint, sawdust etc.).

The corridor is determined by the inside edge of the markings.

5.3.2 Position of judges

Judges are posted at the start and the finish and if possible at points along the corridor.

5.3.3 Timing

The timing will be started when the horse's chest/ shoulder crosses the start line and stopped when the horse's chest/ shoulder crosses the finish line.

The test may be timed electronically or manually. This can be changed according to the circumstances, provided that the Technical Delegate agrees.

5.3.4 Falls

A fall during the canter stage or walk stage of the COP will result in a zero score for that stage only. A fall during this phase does not result in elimination unless the Technical Delegate or a first aider/vet, considers the competitor or the horse unfit to continue. The judge can stop the competitor temporarily while a decision is made about whether the competitor may continue or not.

5.4 Scoring

A maximum of 30 points for each of the two stages can be attained.

The marking scheme can be found in Appendix 5.

5.5 Penalties

The quality of the canter is not taken into account.

The walk is a four-beat pace, any diagonalisation will be penalised.

In both phase tests, competitor's score will be zero if they:

- Do not remain in the required gait;
- Step on or out of the corridor, even with a single hoof.

Chapter 6 Specific Rules for the PTV Phase

6.1 Definition

This phase is intended to demonstrate the high degree of training required for a trail riding horse: obedience, confidence, courage, balance and surefootedness as well as the correctness and appropriateness of the rider's aids when negotiating obstacles which simulate circumstances that may be encountered in the countryside.

It is the rider-horse combination that is tested.

6.2 The Route

A route of up to 5km is to be followed in a set time.

Dangerous ground or 'out of bounds areas' should be fenced off.

6.2.1 Speed and Time Limit

The speed will be determined by the Chef de Piste or Technical Delegate, at a suggested speed of 12-14km/h for Level 4. This may be adjusted for other levels, according to the terrain, weather conditions, length of the course and the obstacles. This is given to the competitors as a time limit for the course.

6.2.2 Course marking

If necessary, in areas where the route is not clear, appropriate signs should be put in place in order for riders to follow the correct course. Compulsory gates may be used.

6.2.3 Display

The marked route for each level must be displayed showing:

- The start and finish gates
- The distance
- The maximum given time
- The obstacles, with name and number
- The approach method: Led or Ridden
- Imposed gaits (*See 6.5.1*)
- Any grounds the competitors should not enter.
- Any compulsory gates

6.3 The Course

6.3.1 General

The course consists of up to 16 obstacles, either natural or man-made, that either could be encountered or that demonstrate skills useful when on a trail ride. The obstacles must be completed in the correct order.

6.3.2 Obstacles

Natural obstacles should be used wherever possible. Jumps must be no more than the maximum heights specified in 6.3.4.

Artificial obstacles should be limited to those listed in Appendix 6.

Up to 2 'special obstacles' may be used. These should be built according to general guidelines reflecting obstacles that could be encountered in the local terrain (e.g. 'horse stiles' in Leicestershire).

The marking scheme for any obstacles being used that are not in the Rulebook must be made available to the riders before the start of the PTV phase.

6.3.3 Dimensions

The dimensions can be found on data sheets for individual obstacles and are either:

- Maximum heights and lengths and not to be exceeded
- Minimum widths and front widths.

For reasons related to terrain, weather or other, the course designer (*Chef de Piste*) can adapt these but only to make it easier.

6.3.4 Maximum Heights for Jump Obstacles

- Level 4: 0.90m
- Level 3: 0.80m.
- Level 2: 0.70m.
- Level 1: 0.60m.

6.3.5 Associated Difficulties

These are unflagged obstacles within 18m of an actual obstacle. They will influence the route a rider takes to approach or leave a marked obstacle.

They are not compulsory and there must be a way round which would take more time.

No more than 2 associated difficulties may be included in a course.

6.3.6 Related Obstacles

Related obstacles are obstacles aligned in a straight line or in a curve. An obstacle is related to another obstacle when the distance between them is no greater than 18m.

The minimum distance between the exit flags of the first obstacle and the entry flags of the next obstacle is 6m (one canter stride).

6.3.7 Penalty Zones

Some obstacles have penalty zones which are marked zones which define the limits within which penalties are incurred.

Any step out of a penalty zone will result in a zero score for the obstacle.

6.3.8 Numbers and Flags

The start and finish lines must be marked with flags.

The obstacles are numbered from 1 to 16.

Each obstacle is numbered and flagged, red on the right and white on the left, with the number clearly displayed. The number of flags to be used at any obstacle is stated in the TREC GB Obstacle Data Sheets.

On jumping obstacles, tall flags should be used to show the front of the obstacle clearly. Both horse and rider must pass between the flags which form an integral part of the obstacle in addition to its other features.

6.4 Start and Finish Line

The start and finish line of the PTV can be negotiated either ridden or led at the choice of the rider.

6.5 Gaits

6.5.1 Choice of Gait

The rider is free to choose her / his gait between the obstacles.

The Chef de Piste or Technical Delegate may impose a gait at certain points on the course, which will be flagged. Failure to observe this gait will result in elimination from the phase.

6.5.2 Breaking Forward Motion or Change of Gait

This involves changing from one gait to another gait or stopping the forward movement of the horse.

Change of gait can be penalised from when the front feet pass between the entry flags or enter the penalty zone until the hind feet pass between the exit flags or leave the penalty zone of the obstacle.

Change of gait at an obstacle with several options (*walk, trot or canter*), will result in penalties in the effectiveness column, and the lowest gait will be used in the gait column of the score sheet.

For obstacles where walk is specified (see Appendix 6 for list), the correction of gait back to walk will not be penalised.

6.6 Walking the Course

The course is walked by the competitors without the horse. The times that the course is opened and closed for walking is set by the Chef de Piste or Technical Delegate and displayed on the notice board.

6.7 Completing the Course

6.7.1 Refusal

A refusal occurs when a horse is presented at an obstacle but stops in front of it, in such a way that it has to be represented at the obstacle.

A stop at a jumping obstacle, followed immediately by a straight jump, is not considered to be a refusal.

The horse may make a side step, but if it backs up, even by one step, this is considered a refusal.

For a path crossing, a refusal or disobedience at the second part of the combination means that the competitor must reattempt all elements of the combination.

Refusals are considered to be effectiveness faults (see rule 6.11).

6.7.2 Run-Out

A horse is considered to have run out if, when faced with the obstacle, the horse passes it in such a way that the rider has to present the horse to the obstacle again.

Run-outs are marked in the same way as refusals.

6.7.3 Circling

The rider is penalised for a circling if she / he re-crosses the path taken before crossing the obstacle.

Having been penalised for a refusal, run-out or fall, a competitor may retake the original path by completing a circling without incurring a penalty so that she / he can present the horse to attempt the obstacle a second time.

6.7.4 Stepping Back, Circling

If a rider circles or steps back between the obstacles, she / he will be given three penalty points for disobedience by the judge of the following obstacle. If there are three or more circles she / he will incur a zero mark for the obstacle.

If a horse is stopped by a judge and held, the competitor is temporarily not in competition and is allowed to step back and / or circle until she / he continues.

6.7.5 Error of Course

An error of course is considered to have occurred when the rider:

- Does not complete the course according to the course plan;
- Does not go through the obstacles and start and finish lines in the correct order (including attempting an obstacle in the wrong direction);
- Misses out an obstacle;
- Completes another level's obstacle instead of the obstacle for her / his own level.

Obstacles must be negotiated ridden or led as specified by the Chef de Piste. If a rider wishes to ride a led obstacle, or vice versa, and informs the judge of this before attempting it then they will be given a zero score for the obstacle. If the rider rides a led obstacle, or vice versa, without informing the judge then they will be judged as having made an error of course.

An error of course results in elimination from the phase, e.g. missing out an obstacle without informing the judge.

6.7.6 Not Attempted Obstacle

A rider not wanting to attempt an obstacle must:

- Stop (cease forward motion, including circling)
- Inform the judge of his intention not to attempt the obstacle.

Failure to do this will be considered an error of course and so result in elimination from the phase.

6.7.7 Rider Fall

A rider is considered to have fallen when there is a physical separation between the horse and the rider in such a way as to necessitate remounting.

Penalties for rider falls are incurred as follows:

- 65 penalties for the first fall.
- Elimination from the phase for a second fall.

6.7.8 Fall when Leading

A rider leading a horse is considered to have fallen when a part of her / his body touches the ground unintentionally in order to keep her / his balance. The judge decides if it was intentional or unintentional

The penalty for a rider fall when completing a led PTV obstacle will be a zero score for that obstacle.

6.7.9 Horse Fall

A horse is considered to have fallen when shoulder and quarter have touched either the ground or the obstacle and the ground at the same time. A horse on its knees is not considered to have fallen.

A horse fall will lead to elimination from the PTV phase.

6.8 Priority

A rider who overtakes another competitor has priority unless the slower rider is in the middle of an obstacle.

The rider who is overtaken is held by the judge of the obstacle. The time that the rider is held for is marked on the score sheet.

6.9 Time

6.9.1 General

The maximum time is determined by the Technical Delegate.

6.9.2 Time Penalties

Penalty points for exceeding the time allowed will be deducted from the total PTV points according to the following rules:

- The first minute (or part thereof) over the maximum time incurs five penalty points.
- The second minute (or part thereof) over the maximum time costs 10 additional penalty points, i.e. 15 points total.
- The third minute (or part thereof) over the maximum time costs 15 additional penalty points, i.e. 30 points.
- Under no circumstances will the time penalties exceed 30 points.

6.10 Tack and equipment

When attempting a led obstacle the horse must be led with the reins over the horse's head or using a headcollar and leadrope. If the horse wears a running martingale it must be led from a headcollar and leadrope (unless the running martingale is unclipped from the neckstrap and the

reins are taken over the horse's head). A headcollar and leadrope does not have to be worn if the horse is led with the reins over the head.

Stirrups must be secured when attempting a led obstacle unless the saddle does not allow this, eg Western saddles.

6.11 Marking System

6.11.1 General

Marks will be awarded at each obstacle on a scale of 0 to 10.

Obstacles are marked in accordance with one of three different scales:

- Time
- Effectiveness and Style
- Effectiveness and Gait

The choice of which scale to use depends on the characteristics of the obstacle concerned, and the relevant scale(s) are detailed on the Obstacle Data Sheets.

Deductions and penalty points are given as outlined in 6.11.7.

All marks are given as stated in the TREC GB Data and Score Sheets.

6.11.2 Time

At the obstacles "Immobility" and "Ridden Immobility" the mark is awarded solely according to the following scale.

Seconds that the horse remains in the specified circle	Points
10	10
9	9
8	8
7	7
6	6
5	5
4	4
3	3
2	2
1	1

6.11.3 Effectiveness

This mark is determined by whether the obstacle is successfully negotiated or not, according to the criteria in the obstacle data sheet.

The marks will be as follows:

Fault	Points
No fault; Did not touch; No refusal or disobedience; Did not break stride.	7
One fault; Touched once; 1 st refusal or disobedience; Broke stride once.	4
Two faults; Touched twice; 2 nd refusal or disobedience; Broke stride twice.	1
Three faults; Touched three times; 3 rd refusal or disobedience; Three breaks of stride.	0

This mark is to be entered in box E on the score sheet.

6.11.4 Style

The style mark will be awarded according to how well the obstacle is negotiated. It will be added to, or subtracted from, the Effectiveness mark. :

Style	Points
Very good	+3
Good	+2
Quite good	+1
Average	0
Mediocre	-1
Bad	-2

6.11.5 Gait

The mark for gait will be added to, or subtracted from the effectiveness mark on obstacles judged by gait:

Ridden	Points	Led	Points
Canter	+3		
Trot	0	Trot	+3
Walk	-2	Walk	0

6.11.6 Deductions

The mark for Deductions is deducted from the total marks for Effectiveness, Style, Gait and Time.

Deductions can only lead to a zero score, not a negative score for the obstacle.

	Points
Foot Outside	-10

Led Obstacles	Points
Flapping stirrups (one or both stirrups)	-1

Mounting	Points
Stirrup backwards	-1
Per second over allocated time	-1
Immobility or Ridden Immobility	Points
More than 10 seconds to position the horse and leave the outer circle/ let go of the reins	-10

This mark is entered in Box D on the score sheet.

6.11.7 Penalties

Penalties are deducted from the score for the obstacle. Penalties can lead to a negative score for the obstacle.

	Points
Brutality	-3
Dangerous method	-3

This mark is entered in box P on the score sheet.

6.12 Overall Mark

6.12.1 Total Score for obstacles

The total score is calculated as follows:

<u>Marking scale used</u>	<u>Total score for obstacle</u>
Time	Time – Deductions – Penalties
Effectiveness and Style	Effectiveness +/- Style – Deductions – Penalties
Effectiveness and Gait	Effectiveness +/- Gait – Deductions – Penalties

Negative Style marks and/or Deductions cannot lead to a negative score for the obstacle.

Only Penalties (brutality and dangerous method) can lead to a negative score for the obstacle.

6.12.2 Zero Score

At all obstacles, a score of zero for Effectiveness or as a penalty results in an overall score of zero for the obstacle.

6.12.3 Total PTV score

The total PTV score is calculated by totalling the scores gained for the obstacles and deducting any penalties for rider falls and time penalties from them.

6.13 Score Sheets

At each obstacle the judge is provided with a score sheet which includes a summary of the marking scheme for that obstacle/ type of obstacle.

The judge should record all scores and comments on the sheet, particularly the reason(s) why any score other than 10 is given. These comments may be seen by the competitor concerned.

Appendix 1: FEI Code of Conduct for the Welfare of the Horse

The FEI requires all those involved in international equestrian sport to adhere to the FEI's Code of Conduct and to acknowledge and accept that at all times the welfare of the Horse must be paramount and must never be subordinated to competitive or commercial influences.

1. At all stages during the preparation and training of competition horses, welfare must take precedence over all the other demands.
 - a. Good Horse Management
Stabling, feeding and training must be compatible with good horse management and must not compromise welfare. Any practice which could cause physical or mental suffering, in or out of competition, will not be tolerated.
 - b. Training Methods
Horses must only undergo training that matches their physical capabilities and level of maturity for their respective disciplines. They must not be subjected to any training methods which are abusive or cause fear or for which they have not been properly prepared.
 - c. Farriery and Tack
Foot care and shoeing must be of a high standard. Tack must be designed and fitted to avoid the risk of pain or injury.
 - d. Transport
During transportation, horses must be fully protected against injury and other health risks. Vehicles must be safe, well ventilated, maintained to a high standard, disinfected regularly and driven by competent staff. Competent handlers must always be available to manage the horses.
 - e. Transit
All journeys must be planned carefully, and horses allowed regular rest periods with access to food and water in line with current FEI guidelines.
2. Horses and competitors must be fit, competent and in good health before they are allowed to compete.
 - a. Fitness and Competence
Participation in competition must be restricted to fit horses and competitors of proven competence.
 - b. Health Status
No horse showing symptoms of disease, lameness or other significant ailments or pre-existing clinical conditions should compete or continue to compete when to do so would compromise its welfare. Veterinary advice must be sought whenever there is any doubt.
 - c. Doping and Medication
Abuse of doping and medication is a serious welfare issue and will not be tolerated. After any veterinary treatment, sufficient time must be allowed for full recovery before competition.
 - d. Surgical Procedures
Any surgical procedures that threaten a horse's welfare or the safety of other horses and / or athletes must not be allowed.
 - e. Pregnant / Recently Foaled Mares
Mares must not compete after their fourth month of pregnancy or with foal at foot.
 - f. Misuse of Aids
Abuse of a horse using natural riding aids or artificial aids (e.g. whips, spurs, etc.) will not be tolerated.

3. Events must not prejudice horse welfare.
 - a. Competition Areas
Horses must only be trained and compete on suitable and safe surfaces. All obstacles must be designed with the safety of the horse in mind.
 - b. Ground Surfaces
All ground surfaces on which horses walk, train or compete must be designed and maintained to reduce factors that could lead to injuries. Particular attention must be paid to the preparation, composition and upkeep of surfaces.
 - c. Extreme Weather
Competitions must not take place in extreme weather conditions if the welfare or safety of the horse might be compromised. Provision must be made for cooling horses quickly after competing in hot or humid conditions.
 - d. Stabling at Events
Stables must be safe, hygienic, comfortable, well ventilated and of sufficient size for the type and disposition of the horse. Clean, good quality and appropriate feed and bedding, fresh drinking water, and washing-down water must always be available.
 - e. Fitness to Travel
After competition, a horse must be fit to travel in accordance with the FEI's guidelines.
4. Every effort must be made to ensure horses receive proper attention after they have competed and that they are treated humanely when their competition careers are over.
 - a. Veterinary treatment
Veterinary expertise must always be available at an event. If a horse is injured or exhausted during a competition, the athlete must dismount and a veterinarian must check the horse.
 - b. Referral centres
Wherever necessary, the horse should be collected by ambulance and transported to the nearest relevant treatment centre for further assessment and therapy. Injured horses must be given full supportive treatment before transport.
 - c. Competitive injuries
The incidence of injuries sustained in competition should be monitored. Ground surface conditions, frequency of competitions and any other risk factors should be examined carefully to indicate ways to minimise injuries.
 - d. Euthanasia
If injuries are sufficiently severe the horse may need to be euthanized by a veterinarian as soon as possible on humane grounds and with the sole aim of minimising suffering.
 - e. Retirement
Every effort should be made to ensure that horses are treated sympathetically and humanely when they retire from competition.
5. The FEI urges all those involved in equestrian sport to attain the highest possible levels of education in their areas of expertise relevant to the care and management of the competition horse.

This Code of Conduct for the Welfare of the Horse may be modified from time to time and the views of all are welcome. Particular attention will be paid to new research findings and the FEI encourages further funding and support for welfare studies.

The code is available on the FEI's website: www.fei.org

Appendix 2: Permitted standards for safety helmets

A safety helmet conforming to one of the following standards must be worn, with the chinstrap fastened, at all times when mounted.

The approved standards for British TREC in 2015 are PAS015, BSEN1384 (provided they are BSI kitemarked or SEI marked); all SEI ASTM95, ASTM F1163, SNELL E2001, AS/NZS 3838 1998.

Appendix 3: Equipment List

Compulsory Equipment (Penalties: see Rulebook 3.11.6-7 and 4.15.1)	Phase
Approved protective hard hat complying with current standards (listed in Appendix 2). Where rider wears a different hat for different phases, all hats must be presented for inspection at the equipment check.	All phases
Head collar, lead rope or combination bridle. Note – a headcollar and leadrope will not be required for led obstacles on the PTV unless the horse wears a running martingale which cannot be unclipped to allow the reins to be taken over the horse's head.	All Phases
Medical armband	All phases
Horse ID with rider number and emergency phone number	All phases
First aid kit for both equine and human. The main purpose of the first aid kit is to help stop blood loss and therefore must include: • 6 sterile swabs • 1 pair of round-ended scissors • 1 elastic bandage, around 10cm wide • 1 disinfectant or antiseptic solution.	POR
Torch suitable for riding after dusk	POR
Fluorescent / reflective high-viz clothing. The minimum requirement is clearly visible fluorescent strips on the area of the rider's torso.	POR
Compulsory for Levels 3 and 4, recommended for Levels 1 and 2 For shod horses, emergency farrier's tools suitable for the removal of shoe and nails (one set of tools between a pair is sufficient) and (for all horses) correctly sized hoof-boot or similar.	POR
Body protector (<i>Beta level 3 standard</i>).	PTV
Emergency telephone numbers (<i>supplied by the organisers</i>)	POR

Additional Equipment (Penalties: see Rulebook 4.15.1)	Phase
Hoof pick	POR
Whistle	POR
Waterproofs	POR
Mobile phone (sealed for Levels 2, 3 and 4 only, but always sealed when capable of acting as GPS)	POR
Compass	POR
Markers/pens for the map and making notes	POR

Recommended Equipment	Phase
Map case	POR
Saddlebag or suitable alternative	POR
Drink and snack	POR
Digital watch or stopwatch	POR

Appendix 4: Examples of time penalty calculations for the POR phase

Time penalty calculation for a single stage:

Example for an optimum calculated time of 55':

A competitor taking exactly 50'59" will have a real time (rounded to the minute reading) of 50' and four penalty points.

A competitor taking exactly 54'59" will have a real time (rounded to the minute reading) of 54' and no penalty points.

A competitor taking exactly 55'59" will have a real time (rounded to the minute reading) of 55' and will have no penalties.

A competitor taking exactly 56'59" will have a real time (rounded to the minute reading) of 56' and therefore one penalty point.

Time penalty calculation for a competitor who has missed a checkpoint:

Stage 1 – 5km at 10km/h, optimum time 30'

Stage 2 – 2.5km at 7.5km/h, optimum time 20'

Competitor misses the checkpoint at the end of stage 1 but arrives at the checkpoint at the end of stage 2. Competitor's time elapsed for stages 1 and 2 = 55' 28"

Total distance for stages 1 and 2 = 7.5km, optimum time at 10km/h = 45'.

Competitor is 10' late over the combined stage, so is awarded 10 time penalties and 50 penalties for missing the checkpoint at the end of stage 1.

Appendix 5: Marking tables for the Control of Paces phase

MARK	CANTER	WALK
	Time in seconds	Time in seconds
30	33.80 or more	67.00 or less
29	from 33.60 to 33.79	from 67.01 to 68.00
28	from 33.50 to 33.59	from 68.01 to 69.00
27	from 33.30 to 33.49	from 69.01 to 70.00
26	from 33.20 to 33.29	from 70.01 to 71.00
25	from 33.00 to 33.19	from 71.01 to 72.00
24	from 32.90 to 32.99	from 72.01 to 73.00
23	from 32.70 to 32.89	from 73.01 to 74.00
22	from 32.60 to 32.69	from 74.01 to 75.00
21	from 32.40 to 32.59	from 75.01 to 76.00
20	from 32.30 to 32.39	from 76.01 to 77.00
19	from 32.10 to 32.29	from 77.01 to 78.00
18	from 32.00 to 32.09	from 78.01 to 79.00
17	from 31.80 to 31.99	from 79.01 to 80.00
16	from 31.70 to 31.79	from 80.01 to 81.00
15	from 31.50 to 31.69	from 81.01 to 82.00
14	from 31.40 to 31.49	from 82.01 to 83.00
13	from 31.20 to 33.39	from 83.01 to 84.00
12	from 31.10 to 31.19	from 84.01 to 85.00
11	from 30.90 to 31.09	from 85.01 to 86.00
10	from 30.80 to 30.89	from 86.01 to 87.00
9	from 30.60 to 30.79	from 87.01 to 88.00
8	from 30.50 to 30.59	from 88.01 to 89.00
7	from 30.30 to 30.49	from 89.01 to 90.00
6	from 30.20 to 30.29	from 90.01 to 91.00
5	from 30.00 to 30.19	from 91.01 to 92.00
4	from 29.30 to 29.99	from 92.01 to 93.00

3	from 28.50 to 29.29	from 93.01 to 94.00
2	from 27.80 to 28.49	from 94.01 to 95.00
1	from 27.00 to 27.79	from 95.01 to 96.00
0	26.99 or less	96.01 or more

For corridors less than 150m long pro-rata scales are used.

Appendix 6: PTV Obstacles

Number	Obstacle	Ridden/led
<u>Obstacles judged by Effectiveness + Gait</u>		
G-1	Bending	Ridden
G-2	Cloverleaf/shamrock	Ridden
G-3L	Corridor	Led
G-3R	Corridor	Ridden
G-4	Low branches	Ridden
<u>Obstacles judged by Effectiveness + Style</u>		
- <u>Change of gait not penalised</u>		
S-1L	Ditch	Led
S-1R	Ditch	Ridden
S-2	Gate	Ridden
S-3	Hedge	Ridden
S-4	Mount from block	
S-5	Mount from ground	
S-6	Path crossing	Ridden
S-7L	Step down	Led
S-7R	Step down	Ridden
S-8L	Step up	Led
S-8R	Step up	Ridden
S-9L	Tree trunk	Led
S-9R	Tree trunk	Ridden

Number	Obstacle	Ridden/led
- <u>Change of gait penalised</u>		
S-10	Bank	Ridden
S-11	Dip/crater	Ridden
S-12L	Incline down	Led
S-12R	Incline down	Ridden
S-13L	Incline up	Led
S-13R	Incline up	Ridden
S-14	Neck rein	Ridden
S-15	Reinback	Ridden
- <u>Obstacle must be negotiated in walk</u>		
S-16L	Footbridge	Led
S-16R	Footbridge	Ridden
S-17	Horse trailer	Led
S-18L	S bend	Led
S-18R	S bend	Ridden
S-19L	Staircase down	Led
S-19R	Staircase down	Ridden
S-20L	Staircase up	Led
S-20R	Staircase up	Ridden
S-21	Water crossing	Ridden
<u>Obstacles judged by Time</u>		
T-1L	Immobility	Led
T-1R	Immobility	Ridden