

# SCHEDULES

## Schedule 1 - Effective days for riding suspensions

Interpretation and application

1.1 This Schedule applies where a Rider is suspended from riding under any provision of these Rules.

1.2 Any reference in this Schedule to a Rule Contravention means the contravention of a requirement of these Rules in respect of which a Rider's suspension has been imposed.

2.1 Any suspension of a Rider which is imposed

2.1.1 by Stewards under this Manual,

2.1.2 by the Authority in exercise of its powers under Rule (A)61, or

2.1.3 in such other circumstances as the Authority may direct,

shall take effect in accordance with this Schedule.

Commencement of suspension

3. Except to the extent specified below, and subject to Paragraph 14, a riding suspension shall begin at the start of the 14th day after the day of the Stewards' decision.

4.1 Where a Rider at the effective commencement of a riding suspension is

4.1.1 already suspended for any Rule Contravention which has taken effect in accordance with this Schedule, or

4.1.2 suspended from riding by any Recognised Racing Authority,

the suspension shall begin on the first day that the Rider is not suspended.

5. The Authority may direct that a suspension by any Recognised Racing Authority shall not have effect under these Rules.

Duration: professional riders

6.1 Subject to Paragraphs 7 and 8, a riding suspension imposed on a Professional Rider will be effective for the period of his suspension on all days when any racing applicable to the type of licence held by him is programmed to take place in Great Britain.

6.2 The period of suspension shall include any days which may subsequently be cancelled or abandoned.

7.1 This Paragraph applies where a riding suspension is imposed on a Professional Rider who holds dual licences entitling him to ride in both

7.1.1 flat races (flat racing), and

7.1.2 steeple chases, hurdle races and National Hunt Flat Races (jump racing)

7.2 Subject to Paragraph 8, the suspension will be effective for the period of the Professional Rider's suspension as follows

7.2.1 if the Rule Contravention occurred in a flat race, on those days when flat racing is programmed to take place in Great Britain;

7.2.2 if the Rule Contravention occurred in a steeple chase or hurdle race or National Hunt Flat Race, on those days when jump racing is programmed to take place in Great Britain.

7.3 The period of suspension shall include any days which may subsequently be cancelled or abandoned.

8.1 This Paragraph applies where a riding suspension imposed on a Professional Rider is of four days or less.

8.2 The period of suspension will not be effective on any days when pattern races divided into Group 1 or Grade 1 are programmed to take place in Great Britain, as applicable to the type of licence held by the Professional Rider, unless he makes a request under Paragraph 12 of this Schedule that the provisions of this Paragraph should not apply to him.

8.3 The subsequent cancellation, abandonment or the transfer of a Group 1 or Grade 1 race to another day will not result in any suspension being transferred back to the day when such a race was originally programmed to take place.

8.4 If a Group 1 or Grade 1 race is transferred to a day when no Group 1 or Grade 1 race is programmed to take

place

- 8.4.1 the suspension will not take effect on that day unless Paragraph 8.5 applies, and
- 8.4.2 any suspension which has to be moved will commence in accordance with the preceding Paragraphs of this Schedule.

8.5 Where the decision to transfer a race is taken after the time determined under Rule (F)92 for making declarations of Riders for that day

- 8.5.1 the suspension date will stand, and
- 8.5.2 the Rider will not be permitted to ride.

9.1 Where

- 9.1.1 an Apprentice Jockey or Conditional Jockey is suspended for a contravention of Rule 53 or 54, and
- 9.1.2 under Rule (A)60 (additional penalties: rider to attend remedial training), the Authority also requires him, in the light of his riding record, to attend a one day course in remedial training at either the British Racing School or the Northern Racing College.

the suspension will commence in accordance with this Schedule but a day of the suspension will take place on a date, which will be notified to both the Apprentice Jockey or Conditional Jockey and his employer by the Authority, in order to attend the remedial training course.

Duration: amateur riders

10.1 Subject to Paragraph 11, a riding suspension imposed on an Amateur Rider (whether or not he is a Category A or Category B Amateur Rider) will apply

- 10.1.1 when the Rule Contravention occurs in a flat race, on those days when a flat Amateur Riders race for which the Amateur Rider is eligible by gender is programmed to take place in Great Britain;
- 10.1.2 when the Rule Contravention occurs in a steeple chase, hurdle race or National Hunt Flat Race on those days

when a steeple chase, hurdle race or National Hunt Flat Race that is open to Category A Amateur Riders is programmed to take place in Great Britain, and for which the Amateur Rider is eligible by gender.

10.2 The period of suspension shall include any days which may subsequently be cancelled or abandoned.

11.1 This Paragraph applies where a riding suspension imposed on an Amateur Rider in steeple chases, hurdle races or National Hunt Flat Races is of four days or less.

11.2 The period of suspension will not be effective on any days when Group or Grade 1 Pattern Races are programmed to take place in Great Britain unless the Amateur Rider makes a request under Paragraph 12 that the provisions of this Paragraph should not apply to him.

11.3 The subsequent cancellation, abandonment or the transfer of a Group or Grade 1 race to another day will not result in any suspension being transferred back to the day when such a race was originally programmed to take place.

11.4 Paragraphs 8.4 and 8.5 shall, in relation to Group and Grade 1 races, apply to Amateur Riders as those provisions apply to Professional Riders.

Applications to disapply Paragraphs 8 and 11

12.1 Where any Rider who is suspended for four days or less wishes to make an application for the provisions set out in Paragraphs 8.2 and 11.2 not to apply to him, he must submit an application to the Authority's Disciplinary Department

- 12.1.1 before the deadline for declarations of riders for the day to which the suspension will revert, or
- 12.1.2 before 5.00p.m. on the last day that the Authority's Office is open for business, if the last day for making an application falls on a day on which it is closed.

Miscellaneous

13.1 Any appeal against a riding suspension which is imposed on a Rider under Part 1 will, subject to Paragraph 13.2, be heard before the day the suspension is due to commence and only in exceptional circumstances will the Authority otherwise direct.

13.2 Paragraph 13.1 does not apply where the suspension is imposed for a contravention of Rule 59.2 (intentional failure by rider to ensure horse is run on its merits).

14.1 This Paragraph applies where a suspension of between one and four days (inclusive) is imposed on a Rider.

14.2 A Rider may make an application to the Authority's Disciplinary Department for one day of a suspension of between one and four days (inclusive) to commence before the 14th day after the day of the Stewards' decision.

14.3 If a Rider makes a request before the time for appeal has elapsed, he will relinquish his right to appeal.

14.4 No application will be considered on a day on which the Authority's Office is closed.

14.5 No application will be approved if the time for making declarations of Riders under Rule (F)92 has closed.

14.6 If an application is approved, no further application will be considered.

14.7 No application will be considered if the suspension triggers a part of a suspension imposed under Rule (A)72.3.4.

## **Schedule 2 - Requirements for horse to enter race**

### Requirements as to the horse

1.1 The horse must be the produce of a natural service or covering.

1.2 The sire and dam of the horse must have been the produce of a natural service or covering.

1.3 The horse must

1.3.1 have had a natural gestation in the body of the mare in which it was conceived; and

1.3.2 have been delivered from that body.

1.4 Natural service or covering means the physical mounting of a mare by a stallion and which can include the immediate re-inforcement of the stallion's service or cover by a portion of the ejaculate produced by that stallion during that service or cover of that same mare.

2.1 A horse foaled in Great Britain, Ireland or the Channel Islands may be entered for a race only if its name is entered on the register of horse names in accordance with Chapters 2 or 3 of Part (E) (registration of names of horses trained in Great Britain).

2.2 Where the name of the horse has been changed, the change must have been made in accordance with the requirements of Chapters 2 or 3 of Part (E).

2.3 A horse which was foaled outside Great Britain, Ireland or the Channel Islands, and which is also trained or domiciled outside those countries, may be entered for a race only if it is registered with one of the Stud Book Authorities listed in Schedule (E)2 and its name is duly registered by the Recognised Racing Authority in the country of foaling.

3.1 This Paragraph applies to any horse which is trained in Great Britain.

3.2 The horse must have an identifying microchip.

3.3 Where the horse has an identifying microchip, the microchip must have been implanted by a Veterinary Surgeon.

3.4 At any time when a horse which has been declared to run is on Racecourse Property, a Veterinary Officer may examine it for confirmation of the presence of an identifying microchip.

4. The horse must satisfy any other requirement of these Rules that have effect as to the qualification of a horse to enter a race.

4A. The horse must not be the subject of a Non-Racing Agreement registered under Rule (E)26.

4B. In relation to a horse foaled in Great Britain,

4B.1 Notification of the horse must have been made to the Stud Book Authority of Great Britain and Ireland in accordance with Rule (G)1.1.1 (Equine Anti-Doping Rules requirements) unless otherwise approved by the Authority, and

4B.2 the Horse must have been registered with the Stud Book Authority of Great Britain and Ireland.

### Requirements as to ownership and training

5. In relation to a horse trained in Great Britain, the name of the owner must be entered in the register of Owners maintained by the Authority.

6. In relation to a horse trained outside Great Britain, the name of the owner must have been recorded in a corresponding manner by the Racing Authority of the country in which the horse is trained.
7. Where the horse is in the ownership of a Recognised Company, the company must have a Registered Agent.
8. The horse must not be in the ownership or part-ownership of a Disqualified Person.
- 9.1 The horse must not be in the stable of, or under the care and management of a Disqualified Person.
- 9.2 Paragraph 9.1 does not apply where

- 9.2.1 the Disqualified Person is neither the owner nor part-owner,
- 9.2.2 his disqualification was incurred under Rule (A)66 (person whose name appears on the Forfeit List), and
- 9.2.3 not more than fourteen days have elapsed since the date of publication of the disqualification in the Forfeit List.

#### Requirements as to the race

10. The horse must meet the conditions applying to the race.
- 11.1 The horse must not be subject to a suspension imposed by the Authority or by a Recognised Racing Authority which prevents it from running in the race.
- 11.2 For the purposes of Paragraph 11.1
  - 11.2.1 entries for races may be accepted during the period of suspension of the horse if the race is due to be run outside that period, and
  - 11.2.2 in the case of suspension by a Recognised Racing Authority, the suspension shall be regarded as immediately effective unless the Authority declares otherwise on the application of the owner or Trainer of the horse.
- 11.3 The owner or Trainer may not make an application under Paragraph 11.2.2 unless all appeal procedures available under the Rules of the Recognised Racing Authority have been exhausted.
- 11.4 The application must be made in writing to the Authority's Office before the end of the period of 48 hours starting with the day after that on which
  - 11.4.1 any appeal under the Rules of the Recognised Racing Authority was finally dismissed, or
  - 11.4.2 if there is no procedure for appeal, the order for suspension was made.

- 11.5 When that period ends on a day on which the Authority's Office is closed, the application will be made in time if done by 5.00pm on the next day on which the Authority's Office is open.
- 11.6 The Authority may also consider an application made after that time if the owner or Trainer satisfies the Authority that it was not possible to comply with Paragraphs 11.4 or 11.5 and that the application was made at the earliest opportunity.
12. Where the horse has been suspended by the Stewards under Rule (B)15 or by the Authority under Rule (A)75 from running, the horse may not be entered or start for any class 1 or 2 flat race handicap in Great Britain until it has first run in Great Britain in a flat race other than a class 1 or 2 handicap.
13. The horse must not have run at an unrecognised meeting (other than one which has been granted an exemption under Rule (A)38 (participation at unrecognised meetings)).

(This list of requirements for entry for a race also appears in Schedule (F)5.)

### **Schedule 3 - Requirements for horse to run**

#### PART 1

##### Requirements applying to all horses

1. The horse must have met all requirements for entry specified in Schedule 2 which apply to the horse.
2. The horse must have been entered for the race.
3. Where the race closed more than six days before running, the entry of the horse must have been confirmed under Rule (F)87.
4. The horse must have been declared a runner in accordance with Rule (F)89.
5. All applicable requirements of Chapter 3 of Part (E)2 as to the carrying out of identity checks on the horse must have been completed and the identity of the horse verified by the Veterinary Officer carrying out the check.

6.1 A horse must not have been tubed (tracheostomy).

6.2 Paragraph 6.1 does not apply where

6.2.1 the tubing took place before October 1st, 2012, and

6.2.2 the trainer is able to produce a certificate, signed by a veterinary surgeon, to this effect.

6.3 Those tubed horses which can run as provided for in Paragraph 6.2

6.3.1 must not run in a race on an All Weather Track,

6.3.2 must not run in a race whilst wearing a martingale, and

6.3.3 must have the plug in the tube removed before starting the race

7.1 The horse must not have received any substance on the day of the race (whether by injection, orally or by any other method) other than normal feed and water offered by mouth until it has left Racecourse Property.

7.2 Paragraph 7.1 does not apply where a Veterinary Officer grants a special dispensation.

8.1 The horse must not have any implant apart from one that is pharmacologically inactive.

8.2 Paragraph 8.1 does not apply where the implant is a suprachoroidal cyclosporine implant for the treatment of immune mediated corneal disease or autoimmune uveitis in specific, documented and monitored cases.

9. Within the fourteen days before the race, the horse must not have visited an equine swimming pool in Great Britain which has not been approved by the Authority.

10.1 The horse in the opinion of a Veterinary Officer must have at least received a vaccination against equine influenza.

10.2 The horse must not have been given any vaccination on the day of the race or on any of the six days before the day of the race in which the horse is declared to run.

11.A. The horse must not have been administered any intra-articular corticosteroid on the day of the race or on any of the fourteen days before the day of the race in which the horse is declared to run.

11. B The horse must not have been administered

11.B.1 any bisphosphonate under the age of three years and six months as determined by its recorded date of birth, or

11.B.2 any bisphosphonate on the day of the race or on any of the thirty days before the day of the race in which the horse is declared to run.

11.C The horse must not have been administered extracorporeal shockwave therapy on the day of the race or on any of the five days before the day of the race in which the horse is declared to run.

11.1 The horse must not have been subject to

11.1.1 a neurectomy, or

11.1.2 a laparoscopic sterilisation on or after April 1st, 2010.

11.2 Paragraph 11.1.2 does not apply

11.2.1 where the horse is a mare or filly and a satisfactory veterinary certificate is submitted to the Racing Calendar Office which confirms that she has undergone the procedure for therapeutic reasons, or

11.2.2 if the horse is subsequently gelded.

12. The Rider of the horse must be weighed out in accordance with Part 2.

13. The horse must not have been suspended from running by the Authority pursuant to Rule (F)97 (which includes provision for a three or seven-day suspension of a non-runner in certain circumstances).

14. The horse must not have already run in a race which was run on the same day (apart from a walk-over).

15. The horse must not have received a blood transfusion for the purpose of enhancing its performance in the race.

16. The horse must not be more than 120 days pregnant.

17. The horse must not have been suspended from running at the racecourse by Stewards in exercise of their powers under Part 15.

18. The horse must not have been otherwise suspended from running in races.

18A. The horse must not have had its heritable genome modified.

## PART 2

Additional requirements: horses foaled or trained outside Great Britain

19.1 This Paragraph applies to any horse foaled or trained outside Great Britain.

19.2 The requirements as to an identity check under Rule (E)16 (identity check for horse trained outside Great Britain) must have been complied with.

20.1 Subject to Paragraphs 20.2 and 20.3 of this Schedule, a horse trained outside Great Britain must not have been in Great Britain for a period of more than 90 days starting with whichever of the following applies

20.1.1 the date the racing clearance notification required by Chapter 4 of Part (E)2 was issued,

20.1.2 the date the horse's passport was endorsed by the Recognised Racing Authority of the country where the horse is trained, or

20.1.3 the date when a horse trained in Ireland arrives in Great Britain.

20.2 Paragraph 20.1 of this Schedule does not apply where the horse is in the care of a Trainer who holds a licence or permit granted by the Authority.

20.3 Paragraph 20.1 of this Schedule does not apply where

20.3.1 the horse is in the care of a Trainer who is recognised by a Recognised Racing Authority as being duly qualified as a Trainer in the country where the horse is trained, and

20.3.2 the Authority has given a direction that it should not apply.

21. A horse which is trained outside Great Britain, and which has been in Great Britain for a period 90 days or less, must at all times have been under the personal supervision of the Trainer.

22.A A horse which is trained outside of Great Britain must have provided within ten business days prior to the race, or such other time period agreed in advance with the Authority, a sample collected by the Authority and analysed by a BHA-approved Laboratory which disclosed no evidence of the presence or use of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method prohibited at all times.

22.A.1 The Authority may from time to time exempt horses from certain Recognised Racing Authorities from this requirement.

## PART 3

Additional requirements: flat races

22.1 This Paragraph applies to a horse starting a flat race.

22.2 For the fourteen Clear Days immediately before the day of the race, the horse must have been in the care of and trained by a Person who

22.2.1 holds a licence to train for flat races which is granted by the Authority, or

22.2.2 if the horse is trained outside Great Britain, is duly qualified as a Trainer in the country where the horse is trained.

## PART 4

Additional requirements: jump races

23.1 This Paragraph

23.1.1 applies to a horse starting a steeple chase, a hurdle race or National Hunt Flat Race, but

23.1.2 does not apply if the horse is trained privately in the circumstances specified in Rule (C)1.1.3 (person without licence or permit training a horse solely for the purpose of Hunters' Steeple Chase, the Grand Military Gold Cup or the Royal Artillery Gold Cup).

23.2 For the fourteen Clear Days immediately before the day of the race, the horse must have been in the care of and trained by a Person who

23.2.1 holds a licence or permit to train for the race in question which is granted by the Authority, or

23.2.2 if the horse is trained outside Great Britain, is duly qualified as a Trainer in the country where the horse is trained.

## PART 5

Additional requirements: hunters' steeple chases

24. Paragraphs 25 to 27 apply to a horse starting in a Hunters' Steeple Chase.

25. The horse's name must be entered in the register of horses names maintained by the Authority.
- 26.1 A Hunters' Certificate must be registered for the horse in accordance with Paragraphs 26.2 and 26.3.
- 26.2 The Hunters' Certificate must be sent to The Racing Calendar Office on the Prescribed form, together with the appropriate fee for registration specified in Schedule (A)1.
- 26.3 Registration before noon on any day qualifies the horse to be entered in any Hunters' Steeple Chase
- 26.3.1 which closes on or after the day immediately following, and
- 26.3.2 for which the horse is eligible.

27. At any time on or after November 1st of the year before that in which the race takes place, the horse must not have been stabled with or trained by a Person who holds a permit to train granted by the Authority, where that permit either

- 27.1 does not entitle him to train for the owner of the horse, or
- 27.2 did not do so at the time when the horse was stabled or trained by him.

#### PART 6

Additional requirements: horses trained outside Great Britain

- 28.1 A Trainer of any horse trained outside Great Britain which is entered for a race must sign a declaration
- 28.1.1 confirming that the horse has not been administered any prohibited substance or prohibited method that is listed as prohibited at all times in Schedule (G)1;
- 28.1.2 setting out the details of the administration of any prohibited substance or prohibited method listed as prohibited at all times in Schedule (G)1

when required to do so by or on behalf of the Authority.

29.1 A horse may not run

- 29.1.1 if no declaration has been made under Paragraph 28, or
- 29.1.2 if the declaration confirms that the horse has been administered a prohibited substance or method prohibited at all times in Schedule (G)1.

30. Paragraph 29 does not apply if the circumstances surrounding the administration of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method are acceptable to the Authority or if the Authority otherwise so decides.

#### PART 7

Additional requirements: horses imported to Great Britain

- 31.1 Unless otherwise approved by the Authority, a horse imported into Great Britain to be trained in Great Britain may not be declared if the Authority is not in receipt of a certificate of analysis issued by a BHA-approved Laboratory reporting no evidence of the presence or use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method prohibited at all times in a sample collected from the Horse in accordance with Schedule (G)2 Paragraph 4.
- 31.2 The Authority may from time to time exempt horses imported into Great Britain from certain Recognised Racing Authorities from this Paragraph.

### Schedule 4 - Equipment

1. In this Schedule

**Hood** means a garment similar to blinkers, incorporating ear covers but without eye cowls;

**Blinkers** means a garment fitted over a horse's head with holes for the eyes and ears, one or both eyeholes being fitted with cowls cutting out all vision to the rear but permitting full forward vision;

**Visor** means a garment similar to blinkers in which one or both cowls have holes cut in them permitting limited side or rear vision;

**Eyeshield** means a garment similar to blinkers except that in place of the eye cowls both eyes are covered with a mesh or other transparent material;

**Eyecover** means a garment similar to blinkers except that in place of the eye cowls one eye only is completely covered by an opaque cover;

**Cheek Pieces** means two strips of sheepskin of equal size or any other similar material or device which is attached to the cheek pieces of the bridle;

**Tongue Strap** means any device used to tie down a horse's tongue.

2. The following are illustrations of items listed. They are used as a visual interpretation of Paragraph 3, in order to avoid confusion at the declaration stage under Rule (F)89. Trainers are reminded that only the seven items referred to in Paragraph 3 are to be declared (i.e. hood, blinkers, visor, eyeshield, eyecover, cheek pieces, or a combination of them or a tongue strap). The declaration may be changed only in the circumstances set out in Paragraph 5.6.

#### Requirement to declare certain equipment

3.1 A declaration must be made to The Racing Calendar Office in any case where a horse is to run in a hood, blinkers, visor, eyeshield, eyecover, cheek pieces or a tongue strap.

3.2 If a horse is to run in a hood fitted with blinkers, both must be declared.

3.3 Any other combination of hood, blinkers, visor, eyeshield, eyecover or cheek pieces must also be declared.

3.4 The declaration must be made

3.4.1 by the time fixed for making declarations to run under Rule (F)89, and

3.4.2 in such manner as the Authority may direct.

3.5 Where a declaration to run under Rule (F)89 has been made but the Trainer has either not declared or mistakenly declared a hood, blinkers, visor, eyeshield, eyecover, cheek pieces (or any combination) or a tongue strap, the Trainer may add or remove the item if

3.5.1 he pays the appropriate fee, and

3.5.2 the request is received within two hours of the time fixed under Rule (F)89.

#### Prohibition on horse wearing any other head or ear garments

4.1 No horse may run in a race wearing a garment fitted over its head or ears other than a hood, blinkers, visor, eyeshield, eyecover, cheek pieces or any combination of these.

4.2 In particular, the following are prohibited

4.2.1 the wearing of any form of attachment to the hood, blinkers, visor, eyeshield, eyecover, or cheek pieces,

4.2.2 the use of blinding hoods, and

4.2.3 the use of any form of shutter hood.

4.3 Paragraph 4.2.2 does not apply when the horse is entering starting stalls under the supervision of the Starter.

4.4 A visor must not be modified in any way by covering the holes cut in the cowls.

#### Wearing equipment that has been declared

5.1 This Paragraph applies where a declaration made under Paragraph 3 in respect of

5.1.1 a tongue strap, or

5.1.2 any other equipment listed in Paragraph 3.

5.2 When a horse has been declared to run with a tongue strap, the Veterinary Officer must be satisfied:

5.2.1 with the material of the tongue strap,

5.2.2 with the way in which it is applied, and

5.2.3 that no device shall encircle the horse's tongue and be attached either directly or indirectly to the bridle.

5.3 If a Trainer cannot fasten the tongue strap or if it comes loose and cannot be refitted

5.3.1 the horse may still run, but

5.3.2 if the horse does not run (whether at the insistence of the Trainer or because it is withdrawn by the Starter) the Stewards will waive the financial penalty for non-runners which would otherwise be imposed under Rule (F)96.

5.4 The Starter or Veterinary Surgeon will not attempt to refit a tongue strap which comes loose on the way to the start.

## 5.5 Subject to Paragraph 5.6

5.5.1 all other declared equipment must be worn by the horse on the way to the start and during the race, and

5.5.2 if the equipment is not worn on the way to the start, the horse may not run and must be withdrawn by the Starter.

5.6 Where a declaration for the horse to wear any hood, blinkers, visor, eyeshield, eyecover, cheek pieces (or any combination) has been made incorrectly, the Trainer may substitute the incorrectly declared garment but only if

5.6.1 he pays the appropriate financial penalty, and

5.6.2 the request is received prior to the deadline specified in Rule 22.3.

5.7. Where a declaration for the horse to run with a tongue strap has been made in error, it may still run without a tongue strap but only if the Trainer pays the appropriate financial penalty.

Wearing equipment without a declaration

## 6.1 Subject to Paragraph 5.3 and 6.2

6.1.1 if no declaration has been made under Paragraph 3 in respect of an item listed in Paragraph 3.1, the horse must not wear the item on the way to the start or during the race, and

6.1.2 if it does wear the item on the way to the start, the horse may not run and will be withdrawn by the Starter.

6.2 If no declaration has been made under Paragraph 3 in respect of a tongue strap, the horse must not wear the item on the way to the start or during the race, and

6.2.1 if it does the horse may still run but only if the Trainer pays the appropriate financial penalty.

Shoes

7.1 The following types of shoes are prohibited:

7.1.1 Shoes which have protrusions on the ground surface other than calkins or studs on the hind, limited to 3/8" in height,

7.1.2 American type toe-grab plates, and

7.1.3 Shoes with a sharp flange.

7.2 Horses running in Flat races conducted on turf must enter the Parade Ring fully shod, except with the permission of the Authority. Permission under this Paragraph 7.2 must be obtained prior to the time fixed for making declarations to run under Rule (F)89, or may in exceptional circumstances be granted by the Stewards.

7.2.1 National Hunt Flat Races conducted on turf are excluded from the provisions of Paragraph 7.2.

Nasal dilators or supports or bells

8. Nasal dilators or supports or bells are not permitted to be worn on any horse in the Parade Ring or in a race.

Lip chains

9.1 Lip chains may not be worn by any horse on Racecourse Property unless approval has been obtained from a Veterinary Officer.

9.2 If such an approval is obtained, the lip chain may only be used

9.2.1 by an experienced handler, and

9.2.2 in a sensitive manner.

9.3 Any failure to comply with these requirements will result in Disciplinary Action.

Number cloths

10. Every horse running in a race must carry a number cloth.

**Bits**

11.1 Veterinary Officers will take note of the biting of every horse brought into the paddock.

11.2 Only bits which meet with the approval of the Veterinary Officer will be permitted.

11.3 No horse is permitted to run in a bitless bridle.

Rider's and Trainer' responsibilities

12. The following contain further provisions as to equipment and tack for racing

12.1 Rules (D)36 to (D)39 set out requirements applying to Riders, and

12.2 Rules (C)36, (C)43 and (C)44 set out requirements applying to Trainers.

BLINKERS



CHEEK PIECES



HOOD



VISOR



Differentiated from blinkers by an aperture in the cowl. This can be a slit as shown above or may be circular or diamond shaped.

EYESHIELD



(May also be made of a transparent material. However, such eyeshields must have adequate ventilation, and may be unsuitable for use in wet conditions on all weather tracks, where the kickback is liable to stick to the eyeshield)

EYECOVER



## **Schedule 5 - Starting procedures**

### **PART 1**

#### **STARTING GATES OR STARTING WITH A FLAG**

1.1 This Paragraph applies to any start from a starting gate or with a flag.

1.2 The horses

1.2.1 must be started to the satisfaction of the Starter, and

1.2.2 may be started at such reasonable distance behind the Starting Post as the Starter thinks necessary.

1.3 The signal for the start is the release of the gate or the lowering of the flag.

1.4 Where a race is started by flag, the advance flag operator will raise his flag when the Starter raises his flag and will drop it when the Starter drops his flag to start the race.

1.5 The Starter may remove an unruly horse.

1.6 If he does remove a horse, he must place it to one side of, or behind, the other runners and at such a distance that it cannot gain any advantage itself or cause danger to, or prejudice, the chances of the other horses and Riders engaged in the race.

1.7 Where the Starter

1.7.1 gives permission for a horse to be held, or

1.7.2 orders an unruly horse to be held,

the horse must be held behind the other runners at a position to be designated by the Starter.

1.8 An unruly horse which causes undue delay may be left.

## PART 2

### STARTING STALLS

2.1 This Paragraph applies to any start from starting stalls.

2.2 The Starter may remove an unruly horse.

2.3 No horse may

2.3.1 start from outside the stalls, or

2.3.2 be held in the stalls except in an emergency.

2.4 The Starter must withdraw a horse if the horse

2.4.1 refuses to enter the stalls, or

2.4.2 enters the stall and through its unruly behaviour damages the stall.

### Starting Stalls: loading procedures

3.1 The loading of starting stalls will take place under the direction of

3.1.1 the Starter and Assistant Starter, or

3.1.2 if there is no Assistant Starter, the Starter and team leader.

3.2 While loading is in progress Riders and handlers must maintain a strict silence, except in so far as it is necessary to attract the Starter's attention or to facilitate loading.

3.3 The procedure for loading, which may be varied at the direction of the Starter, is as follows

3.3.1 the Starter, the Assistant Starter and those handlers responsible for leading horses must station themselves at a convenient distance in front of the stalls;

3.3.2 the remaining handlers must wait behind the stalls;

3.3.3 when the runners arrive at the start they must walk in a circle, anti-clockwise, around the Starter until the roll is called;

3.3.4 where it is necessary for the runners to assemble behind the stalls, a Starter must act according to local circumstances;

3.3.5 a Rider who wishes to dismount at the start must obtain the Starter's permission before doing so and must lead his horse around himself;

3.3.6 a horse must not be passed to or led round by handlers;

3.3.7 when the roll is called by the Starter, each Rider must on being named walk his horse round behind the stalls without delay.

3.4 When entering the stalls

3.4.1 Subject to Paragraph 3.5, no horse will be loaded with the front gate open;

3.4.2 a horse which refuses to go into the stalls on the first occasion may be blindfolded and tried again;

3.4.3 if the horse again refuses it will be sent to the rear and at the Starter's discretion may be given one final chance after the other horses have been loaded;

3.4.4 the Starter may order that a horse be loaded without its Rider being mounted;

3.4.5 subject to Paragraph 3.5, no horse will be reversed into the stalls;

3.4.6 the Starter will order the withdrawal of any horse which cannot be loaded.

3.5 The Starter may order that a horse be loaded with the front gate open or be reversed into the stalls provided that

3.5.1 the horse has been reported by the Starter under Rule 41.2 on two occasions within the previous twelve months, or

3.5.2 the horse has failed an initial stalls test and has not run since,  
and in either set of circumstances

3.5.3 a certificate has been obtained from a Starter in respect of the horse stating that the horse has been loaded satisfactorily with the front gate open or reversed into the stalls.

3.6 If the Starter has ordered the horse be loaded as set out in Paragraph 3.5 the horse

3.6.1 will be loaded first,

3.6.2 with its Rider mounted, and

3.6.3 it must be loaded by the Trainer or his representative.

3.7 When loading is completed and the Assistant Starter (or in his absence, the team leader) is satisfied that all the back gates are securely shut he will, from his position at the rear of the stalls, make the appropriate signal to the Starter.

3.8 The team leader (or his deputy), from his position at the front of the stalls, will signal to the Starter when the handlers are clear.

3.9 The Starter, having checked and satisfied himself as to the situation, will start the race.

Starting Stalls: loading sequence

4.1 With the exceptions stipulated in Paragraphs 4.4 and 4.5 (one of which incurs a Criteria Failure and one of which does not) all horses foaled on and after 1st January 2000 must be loaded in draw order on their first run.

4.2 Otherwise, horses must be loaded in the following sequence

4.2.1 horses that were blindfolded on their previous run, or for which a blindfold has been requested by the Trainer;

4.2.2 followed by horses with odd numbers in the draw;

4.2.3 followed by horses with even numbers.

4.3 That sequence may be varied at the direction of the Starter or the Assistant Starter in the interests of speedy and efficient loading.

4.4 A Trainer may request a late load for a horse (including unraced horses and those for which a blindfold has been requested) but if he does so it will count as a Criteria Failure (see Rule 43).

4.5 The only circumstances where a Criteria Failure will not be incurred are

4.5.1 where a horse meets the criteria of Rule 43.3, or

4.5.2 where an unraced horse

4.5.2.1 has been presented by a Trainer on a raceday for a Pre-Race Assessment (when the horse is not declared to run) (see Schedule (C)5 Paragraph 5), and

4.5.2.2 passes satisfactorily through stalls.

## PART 3

### STEEPLE CHASE, HURDLE RACE AND NATIONAL HUNT FLAT RACING

#### Walking round

- 5.1 Horses will be girthed up in the girthing up pen unless otherwise instructed by the Starter.
- 5.2 When all horses are girthed up and the Starter has mounted the rostrum, the horses will enter the course and must, where possible, walk around at least twenty-five yards back from the tape.
- 5.3 Horses girthed up on the course, as instructed by the Starter, must walk around at least twenty-five yards back from the start.
- 5.4 To avoid the Starter waiting unnecessarily, a Rider must tell the Starter if he is dropping in.
- 5.5 When the Starter wishes the horses to walk forward he will raise his flag to signify this to the riders. Once he has done so, the riders shall walk forward and take up a position ready to start the race. Until that time, no rider is permitted to walk up or take up a position.

#### Walking up

- 6.1 Riders must listen to the Starter's instructions at all times during the procedure.
- 6.2 When the Starter wishes the horses to walk forward he will raise his flag to signify this to the Riders.
- 6.3 Horses in the front rank must walk or jig jog until the start is effected.
- 6.4 Horses at the rear may trot to catch up but must not overtake those in front or force those in front out of a walk.
- 6.5 Riders may be instructed to 'WAIT' or keep 'STEADY' as necessary by the Starter.
- 6.6 If the Starter instructs 'NO' then the race is not about to be started.
- 6.7 'No Sir' must only be used in an emergency situation.
- 6.8 The start will not be delayed if the Starter considers a Rider is holding up proceedings by trying to push in where there is no room.
- 6.9 A Rider who deliberately faces his horse backwards because he has missed his intended position will be reported to the Stewards.
- 6.10 If the field line up and commence to move forward before the Starter raises his flag, or where any horse approaches the start at faster than jig jog before the tape is released and the Starter's flag is dropped, the race will not be started. In this circumstance, the Starter may report to the Stewards any Rider he considers responsible.
- 7.1 The marker poles are the poles erected on either side of the course in front of the Starting Gate.
- 7.2 If, for whatever reason, the Starter has been unable to start the race before the runners reach the marker poles, Riders must pull up.
- 7.3 A Rider will be taken to have contravened Rule (D)44 (general conduct at the start) if his horse goes beyond the marker poles prior to the start being effected, unless the Starter considers that the circumstances were beyond the Rider's reasonable control.
- 7.4 For safety reasons the Starter may release the tape where a horse goes beyond the marker poles, however, where the Starter's flag remains raised this should not be taken as the start being effected.
- 7.5 The gap between the marker poles and the tape will enable a horse that has become side on to be led out.

#### Turning back

- 8.1 If the Starter has told all Riders to take a turn back, they must go back as far as the marker poles, line up, and a standing start will be effected.
- 8.2 The Starter may allow a Rider or Riders to take a voluntary turn if it assists in starting the race.
- 8.3 If the tape becomes dislodged (or for any other reason of sustained delay), all horses must take a turn back as far back as instructed by the Starter.

## PART 4

### PROTOCOL FOR TRAINERS OR THEIR REPRESENTATIVES AT THE START

- 9.1. No Trainer or his representative will be allowed at the start without the permission of the Starter.
- 9.2. While at the start the Trainer or his representative must comply with any instruction issued by the Starters or his Assistant.
- 9.3. If a Trainer or his representative arrives at the start without prior permission he is likely to be asked to keep off the track (i.e. behind the running rail).
- 9.4. The Trainer or his representative is responsible for the serviceability of any equipment (e.g. rugs, blindfolds) he proposes to use at the start.
- 9.5. Any such equipment will be checked by a Starter to ensure suitability.
- 9.6. If using a rug the Trainer or his representative must take it to the start and is responsible for its correct use. The Trainer or his representative must also ensure that the rope is attached to both the rug and the stalls after the horse has been loaded.

9.7. Stalls handlers will not load a horse wearing a rug with the front strap done up nor will they load horses using a 'come along' rope.

9.8. If a Trainer or his representative is to load a horse into stalls he must wear a skull cap. (This is not necessary if just leading round).

9.9. The Trainer or his representative must in no way interfere with the loading procedure or other runners.

9.10. Under no circumstances will the Trainer or his representative be allowed to encourage his horse, physically, verbally or using any other means to leave the stalls (or to jump off in a race not from stalls).

For the avoidance of doubt the above includes: carrying a whip of any sort, striking a horse in any way, using tins of stones to rattle, blowing whistles etc.

9.11. Should a Trainer or his representative fail to comply with any of the above Paragraphs 9.1 to 9.10 he is liable to be reported to the Stewards.

## **Schedule 6 - Causing interference and improper use of whip**

### PART 1

#### Interference

##### Overtaking on the inside

1.1 Where a Rider attempts to pass another horse on the inside on an unrailed part of the course

1.1.1 the Rider must ensure that his horse has the speed to do so;

1.1.2 he must be clear of the horse which he has overtaken on the inside well before the next Obstacle or section of running rail;

1.1.3 he must ensure that he does not interfere in any way with the horse which he is overtaking; and

1.1.4 if he does cause interference it may be regarded as dangerous riding or careless riding.

2.1 The Rider being overtaken is entitled to maintain his line to the inside of the next Obstacle or section of running rail but he must not ride across to ride off any horse trying to pass him on the inside.

2.2 If he does ride across, such interference may be regarded as dangerous or improper riding.

#### False Rail

3.1 Paragraph 4 applies where a racecourse employs a rail configuration known as false rail.

3.2 A false rail is a running rail which

3.2.1 cuts away to an inner running rail (this can vary from three furlongs to one furlong from the winning post), and

3.2.2 is intended to prevent interference and give every horse, wherever it is positioned, the best opportunity of a clear run to the finish.

4.1 Where a Rider comes to the false rail he must either

4.1.1 cut quickly across to the inner running rail, providing such a manoeuvre will not cause any interference, or

4.1.2 keep straight.

4.2 Any Rider who allows his horse to gradually drift to the rail and in so doing causes the Rider behind to be taken off his intended line, and as a result has to 'take a pull' as he reaches the rail, is likely to be guilty of causing interference and in contravention of Rules 53 or 54.

4.3 A Rider will not be guilty of a riding offence if he allows his horse to drift slowly across to the rail provided that interference is not the result but, by allowing this to occur, it increases the risk of causing interference and therefore this practice should be avoided.

### PART 2

#### Improper use of whip

5. The Stewards should hold an enquiry into any case where a Rider has used his whip contrary to Paragraph 6.

#### Improper riding

6.1 The following are examples of uses of the whip which may be regarded as improper riding for the purposes of Rule 54.3.

### Example 1 Using the whip on a horse

- 6.1.1 with the whip arm above shoulder height;
- 6.1.2 rapidly without regard to their stride (that is, twice or more in one stride);
- 6.1.3 with excessive force;
- 6.1.4 without giving the horse time to respond.

### Example 2 Using the whip on a horse which is

- 6.1.5 showing no response;
- 6.1.6 out of contention;
- 6.1.7 clearly winning;
- 6.1.8 past the winning post.

### Example 3 Using the whip on a horse in any place except

- 6.1.9 on the quarters with the whip in either the backhand or forehand position;
- 6.1.10 down the shoulder with the whip in the backhand position;

unless exceptional circumstances prevail.

### Example 4 Using the whip on a horse above the permitted level for frequency.

6.2 Use of the whip may be judged to be improper in other circumstances.

#### Procedure

- 7.1 Horses will be subject to an inspection by a Veterinary Officer after the race.
- 7.2 A Trainer must remove or adjust rugs or sheets for the purposes of any inspection.
- 7.3 The Veterinary Officer will report to the Stewards every horse which is wealed or injured.
- 8. A Trainer must attend any enquiry into a wealed or injured horse trained by him and, in the event of a finding that the Rider is in breach of one of the examples in Paragraph 6, may be liable to Disciplinary Action pursuant to Rule (C)45 (which requires trainers to give pre-race instructions to riders).

## Schedule 7 - Left handed and right handed flat racecourses

Left handed courses	Right handed courses
Ayr	Ascot
Bath & Somerset County	Beverley
Brighton	Carlisle
Catterick Bridge Chelmsford	
Chepstow	Goodwood
Chester	Hamilton Park
Doncaster	Kempton Park
Epsom Downs	Leicester
Ffos Las	Musselburgh
Great Yarmouth	Newmarket (Rowley Mile Course)
Haydock Park	Newmarket (July Course)
Lingfield Park	Ripon
Newbury	Salisbury
Newcastle	Sandown Park
Nottingham	Windsor
Pontefract	
Redcar	
Southwell	
Thirsk	

Wolverhampton	
York	

## Index of defined Expressions

1. This index provides a guide to words or expressions which are defined generally and so liable to be met in provisions which do not themselves contain the definition.
2. Where a term is used only in one Rule (or in a series of closely connected Rules), the definition will be set out in that Rule. Always check the Rule itself before looking at this index.
3. Where a term is used in more than one place, it will start with a capital letter. The second column of this index tells you where you can find the substantive definition.
4. This index is not part of these Rules.

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