



THE SHOW RING

TRIMMING FOR WELSH CLASSES

Welsh Ponies & Cobs should be shown in as natural state as possible however some basic trimming for the show ring is recommended:

Ears

To trim a pony correctly the two edges of the ears should be held together, and any long hairs that protrude must be trimmed off, but it is all too easy to snip the ear by mistake. Therefore it should be done very carefully indeed, otherwise the pony will never forget it, and be head shy for the rest of its life. Some people trim out the inside of the ears as well, but these hairs are the only safeguard a pony has to protect the ears from flies, rain and cold, therefore it is far better to leave this natural protection.

Jaw line

The long hairs under the jaw should be trimmed, but so as to give as natural line as possible. Shorten slightly the long thin hairs round the muzzle.

Mane & Tail

The mane and tail should be left to look as natural as possible. If the mane is too long and thick, it should be lightened by careful pulling underneath, but the natural line should not be altered. One long thin plait is usually put at the top of the mane, the reason being to show off the line of the throat.

The length of the tail for welsh mountain or welsh ponies should be between the half cannon to the fetlock, ponies of cob type or cobs similar although preference is for just below the hock. Tails should be trimmed uneven (preferably using a knife rather than scissors) not be banged. The hairs at the top of the tail should lie flat, and if too thick and bushy, should be pulled from underneath. A tail bandage will work wonders if the hairs at the top of the tail are well dampened before it is put on.

Do not damp the bandage or put it on too tight so as to stop the circulation or rub the dock. When taking off a tail bandage UNDO it and do not pull it off.

All ponies & cobs should have some silky 'feather' at the back of the fetlock.

TRIMMING FOR PART WELSH CLASSES

Part Welsh ponies & horses may be shown natural, similar to showing a welsh pony, however generally they are presented as an open pony or horse, with full trimming including ears, jaw line, muzzle, feathers removed. Manes are plaited & tails either plaited or pulled & banged (between the hock & the fetlock)

GUIDELINES TO JUDGES & EXHIBITORS REGARDING PLAITING:

Please note that the following regulations apply:

At shows conducted by the WP&CS, all exhibits shown in led & ridden Welsh classes must be shown UNPLAITED. This does not include Part Welsh.

At agricultural & horse shows that state they are being judged under the WP&CS Show Regulations, exhibits in led & ridden welsh classes must be unplaited. This does not include Part Welsh.

At all other shows where the WP&CS has no jurisdiction, the above regulations cannot be enforced. At these shows, plaited exhibits should not be penalised.

Stallions & Colts

Stallions & Colts 2 yrs & over of all sections should be shown in a quality leather brown or black in hand bridle fitted with brass buckles. A plain leather or brass browband with matching brass side conches is normally used. Either a stallion bit or a vulcanised rubber bit in brass is suitable. Leather or white webbing leads are used, ensure they are good quality & well stitched. Chains are optional and should only be used lightly to assist with handling of the pony or cob, Jabbing of the chain is not acceptable.

Yearling colts may be bitted or can be shown in a white webbing or rope halter, or a leather show halter.



Welsh Mountain Mares

Generally mares are shown in either a white rope or webbing halter, however brown or black showing leather head collar with a browband, usually plain leather, is also acceptable. An in hand bridle with a plain leather browband with a vulcanised bit is also acceptable.



Welsh Mares

Brown or black showing leather head collar with a browband, usually plain leather or an in hand bridle with a plain leather browband with a vulcanised bit is acceptable. White webbing halters are usually not used on Welsh Ponies (B).



Welsh Pony of Cob Type & Welsh Cob Mares

White webbing or rope halters are used on cob mares, a chain may also be used to assist with handling. A quality in hand bridle is also acceptable if a bit is required to assist with handling.



Welsh Geldings

Most geldings are usually shown in a flat leather bridle, similar to that used under saddle, or an in hand bridle like that of a stallion or colt, however white webbing or rope halters can also be used for the relevant sections.



PART WELSH

Part Welsh are shown as an “open” pony or horse generally, therefore an in hand bridle is used for a stallion or colt with either a brass or coloured browband. Mares & Geldings are either shown with an in hand bridle or flat leather bridle with a brass or coloured browband. Coloured browbands are very acceptable in the part Welsh ring.



Tips:

When using bridles or head collars with brass fittings always ensure the brass is polished for the show ring & all build up removed. Always use a leather conditioner on a regular basis to keep all leather in good condition. Regular checks of stitching is essential to ensure breakages are avoided whilst in the ring.

Bridles should fit your pony or cob well, or it will not enhance the overall picture. Ensure that your throat lash is fitted neatly with room for a finger to fit between the horse & the lash. Nosebands should sit approximately halfway between the eye & the nose, sitting too low on the head can give the image of an elongated head. Bits should fit well in the mouth; if clashing with teeth resistance will be shown when working out .

White webbing & rope halters should always be washed after each use to ensure they remain white, best washed in a delicates bag in the washing machine to avoid tangling. Regular checks should be made for fraying or damaged stitching.

PRESENTATION OF A SADDLE PONY OR COB



(Refer to trimming guidelines for further presentation tips)

Plain leather browband

*Snaffle or double bridle
In leather thickness to suit the pony*

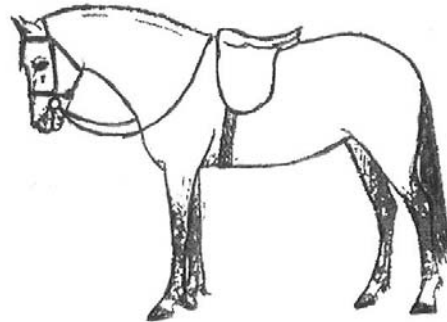


RIDDEN WELSH PONY OR COB

*Slim fitted
tweed jacket*



*Mane &
Forelock well
presented with a
fine bridle path
plait to show off
the head*



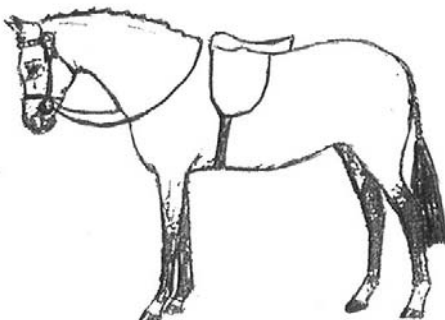
*Feathers left on &
clear hoof polish
used*

*Always use a well fitting
saddle that shows the pony
or cobs shoulder off*

RIDDEN OPEN PONY

Mane & forelock plaited

Colored Browband



*Quarter markers &
sharks teeth can be added*

*Tail plaited or pulled,
banged at the end for a
neat finish*



SHOWING IN HAND

When showing in hand it is important to putting as much effort to make yourself look neat & tidy as is your pony or cob. The judge will be well presented & you should be too, but be careful not to out dress the judge, the key is to remember that you are showing a horse, not yourself, therefore dress for the show ring & not a wedding.

Although riding attire is more than acceptable in hand, it can often hinder your ability to show & run your pony & cob well.

All outfits should be well fitted, tidy & clean, try to avoid too many flowing layers. Jeans, tracksuit pants & baseball caps are not suitable.

Ladies:

- A good fitting pair of moleskins, slacks or a neat skirt (mini skirts or long flowing skirts are not appropriate)
- a neat well fitted shirt or a shirt & tie.
- Leather runners or lace up shoes, ensure they have good grip to allow you to run

Gentlemen:

- A good fitting pair of moleskins or slacks
- a neat well fitted shirt or a shirt & tie.
- A well fitted suit is also acceptable.
- Leather runners & lace up shoes, ensure they have good grip to allow you to run

Optional

Hats - remembering that a lot of our shows are held in summer & it can be very valuable for sun protection, it should not however be the centrepiece of your outfit ie. Large decorative wedding hats are not suitable. Your hat should sit tight on you head, allowing you to run without requiring you to hold it in place.

Gloves

Waistcoat & jackets

SHOWING UNDER SADDLE

Although tweed jackets are the tradition for the native breeds they are not compulsory, navy or black jackets are acceptable. It is always important to remember that riding outfits should be kept more neutral for the welsh classes, coloured browbands with matching buttonholes etc are only to be used in the open or part welsh ring.

As with showing in any saddle classes, your outfit should be well fitted, shirts should fit neatly around your neck, ties should be tied properly & well fitted to the shirt. A well fitting jacket will only enhance the entire picture of you & your pony, for finishing touches ensure that everything is sitting in place, tucked in clean & tidy, including your riding boots.



INTRODUCTION

The Leading Rein class was introduced in the U.K. in the early 1960's to cater for the young children who were starting to ride. Prior to this, the only class in which they could compete was an 'Open saddle class for children 12 years and under and ponies 12.2hh & under. These younger children were therefore at a disadvantage so the lead rein was generated to cater for children 7 years and under.

We must not lose sight that the intended purpose of the lead rein class is a nursery for our young show riders of the future. We must therefore ensure that the whole thing is fun.

FORMAT OF JUDGING

Have your steward check the following as each handler, pony and rider enter the ring.

- AGE OF RIDER *must be 3 and under 8 years of age*
- HEIGHT OF PONY *12hh and under.*
- GEAR CHECK *Pony must be in a snaffle bridle and the lead rein must be attached to the noseband.*
 - 1) Walk the entire class on the circle in a clockwise direction.
 - 2) Halt the class and view each combination trot on the circle.
 - 3) Call in the class and have each combination line up facing the judge. Be sure each combination is well spaced for safety reasons.
 - 4) Call each combination forward from the line up in preparation for their individual work out or show.
 - 5) Have the pony stand for your inspection. Create a relaxed atmosphere at this point by asking the child the following questions:
 Their pony's nickname and age.
 The rider's Christian name and age.
 - 6) Ask them to complete standard workout.
 - 7) Place each combination and award the sashes or rosettes.

GEAR AND DRESS

As previously stated the pony should be shown in a neat snaffle bridle. The tack should be made of quality leather, be finely stitched, clean and above all correctly fitted.

The saddle should be small (14" or less) with straight flaps. E.g. Jefferies, Hayden, Bates Esperance, Syd Hill TO etc.

Use of a numnah is optional.

The girth should be either white webbing, leather or quality neoprene to match the saddle. The type chosen, I think, depends upon the length and colour of the pony.

The use of safety stirrups is very common nowadays. (Peacock Irons)

Bits should be a single ring snaffle either jointed or straight bar.

COLOURED BROWBANDS SHOULD BE TASTEFUL & ONLY USED IN OPEN LEAD REIN, & complement the head size and colour of the pony and the outfits worn by the jockey and handler. E.g. matching buttonholes. Hair ribbons etc.

Remember. The leader should never catch the judge's eye before the pony does but their appearance should complement it. Keep the outfit stylish but classically simple and neat.

SUITABLE LADIES ATTIRE

- Blazer & skirt
- Plain smart suit.
- Smart cardigan with culottes
- Avoid chiffon and swirly dresses / skirts
- No floppy sleeves or scarves that may interfere with the lead rein.
- No Ascot hats or fancy stockings.
- Choose a hat, which complements the jockey, but make sure it is secure and stays on. *On a windy day one loose hat can spread-eagle the entire class. (Right hand is to be kept free to secure the child if needed not to capture a poorly fitted hat)*
- Sensible flat shoes (Remember you have to run)

SUITABLE GENTLEMAN'S ATTIRE.

- A smart suit echoing the colour of the jockey's coat is ideal.
- For a traditional look this could be teamed with gloves, bowler hat and hacking cane. *(Reefer jacket and trousers, sports coat / Tweed for a more informal look teamed with a felt cap. A Panama is suitable for a warm summer's day.*

LEADING REIN

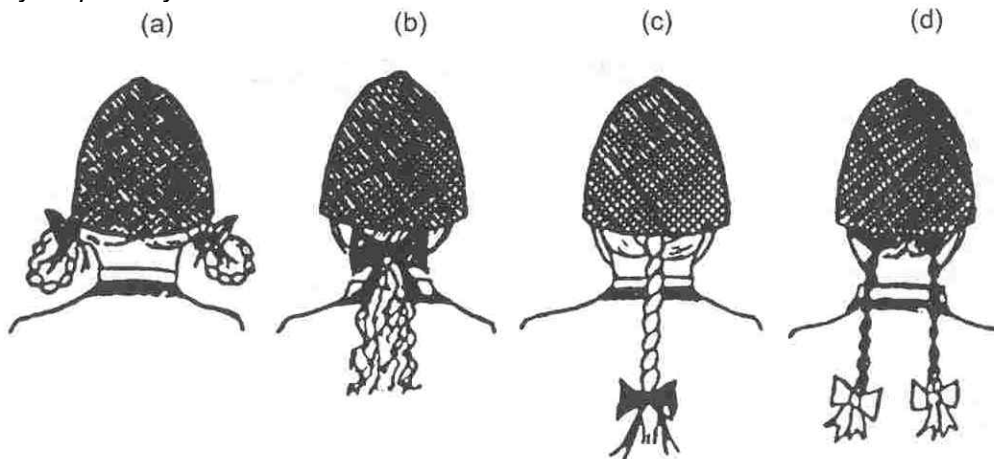


SUGGESTED ATTIRE FOR THE RIDER

- Double vent straight cut jacket available in a huge range of colours.
One of the prime considerations in selecting a riding jacket IS THAT IT SHOULD FIT
Look for sufficient length in the sleeves. If the coat is too short in the arms, the gap between the gloves and the sleeves will spoil the appearance.
- Vest or waistcoat in a co-ordinating colour.
- Approved safety helmet in a co-ordinating colour with the jacket, preferable with cream or flesh coloured hat harness straps. Hair beneath the helmet should be well groomed.
- Gloves Gloves are optional & should not be too thick to prevent the rider's natural grip of the reins. Glove colour should compliment the rest of the riders outfit, not distract from it.
- Jodhpurs Preferably stretch as they fit all shapes and look smart, in traditional colours of beige, lemon or banana.
Use Jodhpur clips to avoid ride up.
- Boots Short elastic sided boots.
- Hair Plaits, pony tail or buns depending on length. (*refer below*) Overall picture should be neat.
In Open Leading rein you can match scrunchies or ribbons to the browband, buttonhole and/or tie worn.
Preferably no earrings.

IDEAS FOR HAIRSTYLES

Illustrations & article by Phillipa Portey



- (a) Tuned up plaits topped by neat bows
Ideal for lead rein & first ridden jockeys
- (b) Controlled ringlet curls & neat bow, suitable for riders of ponies up to 13.2hh
Not suitable for older riders
Hair should not be over long for this style
- (c) Single plait with a bow at the bottom
Tails on the bow should not be long & untidy
Suitable for riders of ponies up to 13.2hh
- (d) Two plaits
Suitable for the lead rein & first ridden jockeys.

MANNERS AND PACES

A lead rein pony must have an unquestionable temperament and disposition. It should have a good length of stride at the walk and trot but the pony's action should suit the child at its current stage of riding development. Unfortunately, this criterion is often forgotten. Some older, more experience jockeys can cope with a longer stride while a raw beginner simply cannot. In a leading rein class, the pony should walk at a medium pace and never overtrot, to prevent all parties becoming unbalanced.

Tension is not a good sign and this is often associated with a tight lead rein, a short, stilted gait and serious faces. The pony should respond to the rein if the rider is sufficiently competent to use the aid correctly. The paces should be rhythmical and easy. The head must be carried correctly and still. Nothing looks worse than a pony, which is not happy with its mouth and shakes its head or reefs the jockey's hands forward as a result.

Lastly, all lead rein ponies should be able to halt without fuss and **STAND** quietly at all times when required. It stands to reason that the manners of the pony should be impeccable, but to be a success, a pony should not be a slug.



LEADING REIN

TYPES OF PONY

Generally speaking a lead rein pony is not a multipurpose saddle pony. The best are bred and used exclusively for this event. The 12hh and under Lead rein is a vastly different pony than a ridden 12.2hh Show Pony or in many instances even a First Ridden Pony. In the U.K. they have special Youngstock In Hand Classes for these ponies which will mature under 12 hands.

WELSH LEADING REIN

Near to the ground, standing on short cannons with ample bone. This close-coupled pony is characterised by a slightly deeper neck, tiny head, poppy eyes and buds for ears. Its trot may be slightly rounded (Picks its knees up) and the general picture is active

Mare or Gelding 3 years and over, 12hh and under

Rider 3 years and under 8 years

Part Welsh NOT eligible

Stallions not eligible

PRESENTATION

Refer to Trimming for Welsh Classes

Saddlery & tack should be as the Ridden Welsh Pony

Tweeds are usually used for dress of rider & handler, tones of brown & green, however other colours ie. Navy are acceptable.

OPEN LEADING REIN PONY

Cannon bones may not be quite as short and the bone whilst less in quantity is invariably flat and full of quality. The neck is long and slender. The action is low to the ground and generally the picture is somewhat long and rangy.

Mare or gelding 3 years and over, 12hh and under

Rider 3 years and under 8 years

Part Welsh eligible

Stallions not eligible

PRESENTATION

As per open show classes, manes to be plaited, tails to be plaited or pulled

Saddlery & tack should be as the Ridden Open Pony

Predominately Navy is usually used for dress of rider & handler, tones of red, white & blue for contrast, however other colours ie. Tweeds are acceptable.

Both Welsh and open types are acceptable in a Leading Rein Class.

Regardless of the shape of the neck, there should be plenty of length in front of the saddle and the head should be well set on the neck, (Clean through the gullet) so that the pony can bridle easily. The head should be in proportion to the body and possess a kind eye. Withers will be fairly narrow so that the child can sit in comfort and the shoulder sloping to allow freedom of action. The tail will be carried gaily. The pony should be short in the back and have correct hind legs. The pony should have a good length of stride at the walk and trot. This action should be active, but not so active that the little rider is bounced out of that saddle. It goes without saying that the action must be straight and true.

The type of lead rein pony is of no significance if the manners are not there to accompany correct conformation and preferred type.

If a pony does not go well, no matter how good a type it is it should not stand up the line. A relaxed partnership should exist between leader, rider and pony. They should be going as one, confident, carefree and happy. The pace should be rhythmical and easy. The stride should be appropriate for the size of the child. The head should be carried correctly in a rounded frame and still.



SIZE AND SUITABILITY OF MOUNT TO RIDER

Not everyone realises that the size of the child should dictate the size and type of pony you should buy because the overall picture you present to the judge is of paramount importance.

A pony up to the height limit for instance, will like a Shire if the jockey's feet barely reach the saddle flaps. A miniscule rider on a large pony is delightful in a Thelwell cartoon, but it will not do at all in the show ring where points are gained or lost on suitability.

A tiny child will need a very small, narrow pony which will very likely have Welsh or Dartmoor in its blood, The pony should be pretty and dainty. It should have smooth comfortable gaits rather than darting extravagant action which can upset, or dislodge a tiny rider. A larger child will need a bigger pony, and if his/her legs are long, it will be an advantage if the pony is also wider, thus avoiding having to let the stirrup irons down to the level of the ponies knees; or worse, making the child ride too short.

Jockey just right



Jockey too small



Jockey too large

TRAINING AND PRODUCTION

A Lead rein pony should be well schooled in its intended task. Unfortunately some competitors end the Lead Rein Class as a mere extra chance to gain an easy piece of that that every elusive felt, minute. I have even heard of unbroken ponies having their first jockey aboard ever in a leading rein parties involved.

The preparation of the pony should always include working in a snaffle bit and mouthing tack. Cor help with the head carriage. These should be attached loosely from the bit to the saddle. Long reinir ponies to go forward in a correct fashion. It also means that the pony learns to obey voice comm minutes only to alleviate boredom. Avoid long spells of daily lunging as this only develops stamina ; is a distinct disadvantage in this event. Do not school or train the jockey in just one set workout or sh judge who asks for something different. Lead rein ponies should have lots of freedom in the pack them fresh and happy in their outlook on life. Nothing looks worse than a sour lead rein pony working with its ears flatback. Care must be taken in the feeding of lead rein ponies, as one has to strike a happy medium of a well-covered pony with a healthy shiny coat, yet maintaining a quiet and happy disposition.

Good Luck, but remember overall that this class should be viewed as a foundation for the future members of our society and should be enjoyed by all participants.

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PURPOSE

As the next progression in fostering future show pony riders. It is the child's first experience of riding off the lead without an attendant.

THE PONY

Safety and suitability for the required task

The pony must enjoy its job and possess an unflappable temperament, particularly when most judges place performance ahead of any other criteria when judging this class.

Good manners are paramount

1. Must look happy and obliging – content to go in whatever direction they are headed by their young jockeys.
2. Must accept the bit – No head shaking, no pulling, and no overbending. It should go in a relaxed forward manner.
3. 1st Ridden Pony should move freely but at a pace, which suits the child.
For example, something slower with a shorter stride but still forward going is appropriate for a beginner.
4. The child must be seen to be in control. Therefore, a pony that hangs back slightly is a better first pony than one that anticipates.
5. Real collection is not normally looked for in a 1st Ridden Pony, although the pony should maintain a reasonable outline. Not poking nose out or trailing hocks.
6. Types can vary once again, as in Leading Rein Ponies, either type must have good conformation as it makes for a better ride. The pony should have a sweet head, kind eye, big front, good quarters and free movement.
7. Colour is of no importance.

WORKOUT

- In the individual show cantering is permitted.
- Normally trot a figure of eight- with one canter circle, halting 3 or 4 metres back from the judge – NEVER pull up facing the judge front on, as this presents an unattractive picture.

JUDGING:

When judging this class look for

- Manners
- Safety
- Performance, then
- Type.

WELSH FIRST RIDDEN

Mare or Gelding 3 years and over, 12.2hh and under

Rider 5 years and under 12 years

Part Welsh NOT eligible

Stallions not eligible

PRESENTATION

Refer to Trimming for Welsh Classes

Saddlery & tack should be as the Ridden Welsh Pony

Tweeds are usually used for dress of rider in tones of brown & green, however other colours ie. Navy are acceptable.

OPEN FIRST RIDDEN PONY

Mare or gelding 3 years and over, 12.2hh and under

Rider 5 years and under 12 years

Part Welsh eligible

Stallions not eligible

PRESENTATION

As per open show classes, manes to be plaited, tails to be plaited or pulled

Saddlery & tack should be as the Ridden Open Pony

Predominately Navy is usually used for dress of rider, tones of red, white & blue for contrast, however other colours ie. Tweeds are acceptable.



SHOW & WELSH HUNTERS

The Show Hunter Pony Classes came into existence in the UK in the early eighties. In 1985, the Hunter Pony Stud Book Register was founded to encourage the breeding of ponies of the true hunter type to a high standard.

The Welsh breed have had an important part in establishing a type, crossing the pure Welsh from all sections to Thoroughbreds, Riding Ponies & other breeds to establish a type of pony rather than a breed.

Today, Show Hunters are now bred as such, and with select breeding, a definite type has evolved, with substance, bone and movement of the correct type, and with overall quality. In Australia we have established classes for Ponies, Galloways & Hacks.

The Show or Welsh Hunter does not have to prove that it can jump in the Show Ring, and usually will do the same workout as the Show Pony with a gallop included.

The Show or Welsh Hunter is judged as a quality pony that must demonstrate to the judge that it is sound in wind and limb and has the constitution to carry an adult or child when out for a day's hunting.

The Welsh Hunters mainly came courtesy of Australia, back in the late 90's most ponies went in Show Hunter classes at our All Welsh Shows, plaited or not. One year a judge identified that we were missing the background from the UK of what a Show Hunter class should be, but identified a need for another section. Initially these were developed & called Mountain & Moorland Hunter Ponies, but are now Welsh Hunter Pony classes.

TYPE - Show Hunter

The judge looks for a Hunter Type only with substance, good bone, limbs & fluent in all paces. A quality Show Hunter Pony must instantly create the impression that it is capable of going for a fair days hunting over a variety of terrain & obstacles. Short well defined cannons must support a hunter body with sufficient forearm & second thigh for the height of the pony. It must cover the ground in all paces, with a well balanced gallop that is moving from the shoulders, with the hind legs well under & a certain amount of knee action being permitted.

Show Hunter Ponies should be quality animals showing all the breed characteristics appropriate to their section of the Welsh Stud Book, but with more substance. Generally the pony should demonstrate suitability to carry a child or suitably sized adult across country.

TYPE – Welsh Hunter

Quality animals showing all the breed characteristics appropriate to their section of the Welsh Stud Book, with all details as per the Show Hunter Pony.

SHOW & WELSH HUNTERS



WORKOUT

The workout should be similar to that for a Ridden Show Pony and should always include a gallop and a change of leg at the canter.

The animal should cover the ground in all places, with the gallop being well balanced and moving from the shoulders, with the hind legs well under and a certain amount of knee action permissible.

A flat and stilted action is unacceptable.

MANNERS

Manners are extremely important.

TACK – EQUIPMENT – SADDLERY

Saddlery should be clean, neat and well fitting, but may be more 'workman like' than for a Show Pony Class.

- Bridle
 - A plain leather browband must be used, ribboned browbands are not acceptable.
 - A plain noseband.
 - Bit type is optional. Bits should fit and be of stainless steel, a snaffle bridle is acceptable.
- Saddle
 - saddle should be a straight-cut show saddle, preferably with a slight knee roll for the rider's comfort. A general-purpose saddle with a deeper seat is acceptable but those with forward-cut panels tend to hide the pony's shoulder.

DRESS

Riders should preferably wear Tweed jackets, although those made of plain navy or black fabrics are acceptable, preferably with plain or leather buttons.

- Jodhpurs
 - jodhpurs or breeches should be fawn.
- Shirt / tie
 - a shirt with a proper collar, in a tone which matches the jacket, should be worn, together with plain or discreetly patterned matching tie.
- Boots
 - the riders boots should be leather and either brown or black depending upon the colour scheme chosen.
- Spurs
 - optional.
- Buttonholes
 - buttonholes are not usually worn.
- Gloves
 - colours should match your boots and can be leather or one of the new synthetics. They should be plain, not white string or brightly coloured pimple palmed etc.
- Whips
 - in all classes whips / canes must not exceed 75 cm.
- Hat
 - correctly secured ASS approved hat must be worn at all times when mounted. Try to match the jockey's cap to the jacket especially if the coat's collar is velvet.

PRESENTATION

Show Hunter

Manes to be plaited

Tails to be plaited or pulled

Trimming is optional

Welsh Hunter

Ponies to be shown in their natural state.

Manes – must not be plaited and tails must not be braided.

Trimming – ponies only to be trimmed with the WPCS Specifications.

Refer to the Current Regulations of the Welsh Pony & Cob Society for all details relating to showing.

SHOW & WELSH HUNTERS

EXAMPLE OF A SUITABLE SHOW HUNTER TYPE & PRESENTATION



EXAMPLE OF A SUITABLE WELSH HUNTER TYPE & PRESENTATION



WORKING HUNTER



The judging of working hunter ponies is judged in two separate phases. Phase one is the jumping and there will normally be a draw for the order of going and this will be posted in the collecting ring so that you can organise your pony and jockey and have them warmed up, practised as necessary, and ready for their turn.

No change of saddlery is allowed between phases or during phases.

Boots, bandages and protective pads on exhibits' legs or feet are permissible in the jumping phase only.

Open to all Welsh and Part Welsh exhibits.

Open to stallions.

Plaiting is not required.

Both phases to be judged individually and consecutively by each judge.

Any exhibit disqualified from Phase 1 does not proceed to Phase 2.

Classes

1. Novice Maximum height 1'6" (45cm)
2. Under 12 hh Maximum height 1'6" (45cm)
3. 12 hh & under 13 hh Maximum height 2' (60cm)
4. 13 hh & under 14 hh Maximum height 2'6" (75cm)
5. 14 hh & under 15 hh Maximum height 3' (90cm)
6. Over 15 hh Maximum height 3'6" (105cm)

Champion & Reserve Champion Working Hunter

(Based on highest points - novice not eligible)

MARKING

Phase 1

To be judged on jumping style and manners

	Jumping	50 pts
	Style & Manners	10 pts
Penalties Phase 1	Knockdown	10
	First Refusal	15
	Second Refusal	20
	Third Refusal	Disqualification

Fall of horse or ride either phase Disqualification

Phase 2

Flat

To be judged on conformation, manners and freedom of action

Conformation and freedom of action	30 pts
Manners	10 pts
Total	100 pts

In the event of a tie, the total from Phase 1 will take precedence, followed by Manners score, then conformation score. If there is still a tie, the Judge's decision is Final.

No penalty is incurred if the lower pole on the same vertical plane is lowered. If an exhibit turns its quarters to a fence or has a complete turn around, both constitute a refusal. If an exhibit jumps the incorrect fence it will be eliminated. Exhibits displaying continued disobedience or exhibits leaving the ring whether the rider is mounted or dismounted will be eliminated.

The Jumping phase will be completed first; any exhibit eliminated or disqualified will be eliminated from the competition.

As regards the exact nature of what your pony will be expected to do for phase two the only thing that can be said with any certainty is that anything goes! Judges vary enormously in their requirements and your combination should be prepared for anything. Possibly the judge will require a simply individual display, including a really good gallop which should not be a show pony "burst" but a good low lengthy effort down both lengths of the rails, slowing up in order to take the corners in a balanced manner to demonstrate control. Possibly the judge may require a figure of eight and a rein back, although this is by no means always the case. Almost certainly your jockey will be asked to run the pony up in hand with the saddle off. This should be accomplished with the minimum of fuss; no attendant is usually required to assist, but be prepared just in case.

At the end of phase two the score sheets are totalled & in due course the final scores and results will be announced. The ponies concerned, if they are not already in the ring, will return for the prize giving, the championship is based on the highest points, excluding the novice class. Exhibitors are perfectly entitled to ask to see their marks and some enlightened shows post them up.