

The Suffolk Horse Society Owner's Manual

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The Suffolk Horse Society Owner's Manual

1. Brief History of the Suffolk Horse Society

The Suffolk Horse Society was founded in 1877.

The Suffolk is the oldest breed of heavy horse, native to East Anglia, and all horses can be traced back to one horse born in 1768. This foundation stallion was 15.2hh founded near Woodbridge owned by Thomas Crisp of Ufford. The horse was never named but known as Crisp's Horse. The Suffolk breed was also known at one time as Sorrel. The Suffolk horse was developed for its farming work and gained popularity. The first stud book was published in 1880 to register and record all Suffolk horses. The Suffolk Horse Society is a Passport Issuing Organization (PIO) It maintains the stud book and exists to preserve and promote the breed. All horses entered into the stud book have to conform to the breed standards.

2. Chairman and Trustee information

The Society is managed by its trustees who are elected to the governing council from amongst the members at the AGM and serve for a period of four years after which they retire but may put themselves forward for re-election. Any paid-up member of the SHS who is willing to serve and attend meetings can put themselves forward in writing and must be supported by two members. All council members and committee members are volunteers and receive no remuneration in respect of their services.

The SHS AGM is held in April each year.

The Society has 24 council trustees.

Chairman

Vice Chairman

Treasurer

Company Secretary

are elected from the 24 council trustees.

A president is also elected each year.

The council also are divided into sub committees:

Executive/Finance Committee

Breeding committee

Please see Addendum 2a for a current list of SHS trustees

3. Suffolk Horse Society Bye Laws – updated October 2020

- I. The financial year of the Society shall end on 31st December; annual subscriptions shall become due on the anniversary of first joining.
- II. The Stud Book shall be published as often as the Council shall deem requisite and a charge will be made for the Stud Book at a fee determined by the Council.
- III. Members shall from time to time communicate in writing to the Society any change of their postal address and all notices or publications forwarded by post to such address shall be considered as duly delivered to such members.
- IV. Due notice of meetings shall be sent to every member of the Council with an agenda of all business to be transacted thereat.

- V.**All cases of suspected or doubtful pedigrees of animals entered or submitted for entry or alleged misrepresentation which shall be brought unto the notice of the Society shall be dealt with by the Council.
- VI.**The Council shall have power to exclude from the Society and its benefits any person who knowingly makes a false entry.
- VII.**Animals shall only be registered by fully paid up members of the Society. All entries to be made on printed forms supplied by the Society, which shall be at liberty to return all forms not properly filled in nor complete as to markings, number of sires, dams, etc.
- VIII.**All entries shall be sent to the Society, which shall, if the entry is accepted, return an equine passport to the person making the entry.
- IX.**Prefixes or affixes to the names of horses and mares can be registered. Such prefix or affix shall be the sole right of the member registering or his representatives. A prefix or affix once issued cannot be transferred or re-issued other than to direct descendants. In the case of a prefix issued to a partnership the prefix shall become null and void at the dissolution of that partnership unless the partners agree in writing that one or other partner shall become the sole owner from an agreed date. Except a prefix or affix be registered no prescriptive title can be claimed. The registration fee for a prefix (to include use of the prefix as an affix) is £15 or such other fee as shall be determined by the Council from time to time.
- X.**There will be no charge for registrations made before 1st October of the year in which the foal is born. There will be a late registration fee of £20 or such other fee as shall be determined by the Council from time to time for entries made after this date. Animals which are to be registered after the end of the year in which they were born must be inspected by two inspectors appointed by the Society before they can be registered.
- XI.**When the ownership of a horse passes from one person to another, the progeny of that horse can only be entered in the Stud Book if the transfer of the ownership is registered in the Stud Book. The vendor of the horse must complete a form obtainable from the Society indicating the change of ownership and must return the equine passport (if issued) to the Society's office for endorsement.
- XII.**A stallion to be used for breeding must be both entered in the Stud Book and licensed following a veterinary inspection to ensure he is free from hereditary defects. In order to obtain a stallion licence a stallion must be inspected by two inspectors appointed by the Society. A colt must be a minimum of 24 months old to go forward for inspection. A stallion who has been rejected on inspection can be re-presented for inspection at a later date at the expense of the owner. The owner of a stallion who has been rejected on inspection can appeal against the decision in writing up to 14 days after notification of failure. The expense of the initial inspection shall be borne by the Society. No foal can be entered into the Register unless it is by a stallion licensed by the Society.
- XIII.**Breeders wishing to use artificial insemination using artificially stored semen or embryo transfer must notify the Society that this is being done when registering the foal and an insemination certificate signed by a competent authority should be produced when the foal is registered.
- XIV.**The Council may, at its discretion, ask any person who it thinks may be able to assist in furthering the objects of the Suffolk Horse Society (as set out in its Memorandum) to become a Vice-President. The number of Vice-Presidents shall be at the discretion of Council. A person may be invited to become a Vice-President on his own merit or by virtue of a post that he holds. A Vice-President may be a member of the Suffolk Horse Society, but the role is not restricted to members and a Vice-President shall not be required to become a member. Council decisions on whom to invite to become a Vice-President shall be made by simple majority. The appointment shall be for a fixed term of one year at the expiry of which a Vice-President shall be eligible for re-appointment for a further term. The Chairman may invite a Vice-President to attend any Council meeting and any general meeting. A Vice-President may speak at a Council meeting but may not vote. A Vice-President may speak at a general meeting but may not vote unless he is a fully paid-up member, which entitles him to speak in his own right. In accepting the role a Vice-President undertakes not to promote his own views as representing the views of the Suffolk Horse Society. The Council reserves the right to remove a person as a Vice-

President at any time without reason.

XV.In compliance with Commission Decision 92/353/EEC the Suffolk Horse Society declares that there will be no discrimination between members.

Bye-Laws 2, 4, 5, and 6 are dated 6th December 1993

Bye-Laws 1, 3, 7, 8, 10, and 11 are dated 6th December 1993, amended 16th July 2002

Bye-Law 9 is dated 6th December 1993, amended 4th March 2003 and 24th January 2006

Bye-Law 12 is dated 6th December 1993, amended 26th November 2002

Bye-Law 13 is dated 13th September 1994, amended 16th July 2002

Bye-Law 14 is dated 18th March 2008

Bye-Law 11 amended 5th October 2020

4. Suffolk Horse Society Passports

The Suffolk Horse Society passports are either the old style with a plastic clear front, or a newer style red, blue or green cover (Please see Addendum 4).

All passports must be up to date with all information and the SHS must be informed of any changes.

- **New Foal Registration**
Please contact the office for all forms to be completed to produce the new passport.
- **Ownership Transfers**
Any changes to address or ownership must be notified to the SHS within one month of selling / buying.
- **Gelding Notification**
Please update the SHS when you have a horse gelded. The passport must be updated and confirmation from the vet must be provided.
- **Stallion Licence**
Please return the passport to the SHS to updated the stallion licence number and give a SHS certified stamp. All paperwork must be returned to the SHS from the vet and inspectors before the passport can be returned.
- **Horse Death**
Please confirm with the SHS when you lose a horse so they can keep a record. Please then return your passport to the SHS to update. They will return if you would like it back. This is a legal obligation in the UK.
- **Passport Amendments**
If you lose a passport or need a newer version or more paperwork to be included, please contact the office to arrange.

4a Information supplied in a Suffolk Horse Society Passport

- If you own a full English registered Suffolk mare, You can trace her breeder through our stud books and in your mare's passport.
- If you are a new owner, please contact the SHS office to register your details in the passport.

4b Passport Registration information

- Each mare will also have a full UELN (Unique Equine Life Number) number which is 15 digits

- long. The final 5 digits are the passport number.
- Each stallion will also have a full UELN number which is 15 digits long. The final 4 digits are the passport number.
- If your horse is not a full Suffolk it will have letters included in the passport number:
 - AA – Registered as a Anglo American / International (2 Letters and 3 digits)
 - PB – Part Bred
 - SA - Grade A mare
 - SB – Grade B mare
 - SC – Grade C mare
 - (For Grade mares the passport number will be 2 letters and 3 digits and end in the initials of the country in which she was bred)
 - AA – Registered as a Anglo American / International (2 Letters and 3 digits)
 - PB – Part Bred
 - X – Registration of animals that would otherwise not be eligible for the stud book entry.
 - IF – international Female (Passport registered outside the UK)
 - IM – International Male (Passport registered outside the UK)
- Please check your mare has a Microchip number as it is a legal requirement in the UK from 1st October 2020 that all equines regardless of ages are microchipped.

Please note the Suffolk Horse Society always posts passports to owners by registered post, we request that the owners do the same, so we do not risk losing passports in transit.

4c Suffolk Horse Colours

Suffolk horses only are accepted if they are chesnut. The T is not included in this spelling. The SHS identifies seven shades of chesnut (Please see Addendum 4).

4d Horse Passport Legislation

The Horse Passport Regulations 2009 are actively enforced by Trading Standards.

It is a legal requirement for all horses and ponies to be issued with a passport. Horse Passport law is governed by the Commission Regulation

EC504/2008 www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2009/1611/contents/made, and the Horse Passport regulations 2009. Horse passports are required throughout the EU for identification, effective disease control and in order to protect the human food chain. Since 28th February 2005 it has been a legal requirement for all Equidae to be issued with a passport from a DEFRA approved Passport Issuing Organisation (PIO). The Suffolk Horse Society is an authorised PIO and can process passport application for full bred, Standardbreds and part-bred Standardbreds.

4e Horse microchips

As of the 1st October 2020 it is a legal requirement for all horses to have a microchip. Please make sure your Suffolk has one and that you notify the office so the passport system can be updated.

5. Transfer of ownership

If you have a Suffolk Horse Society Passport, it is important that you notify the Society when you buy or sell a Suffolk. You will find a form in the back of the Suffolk Horse Society passport or by calling the office.

The Information in relation to the transfer will be included in the following year's SHS Stud Book.

Please look at Addendum 5a for the current change of ownership form to completed and returned to the SHS office.

6. Loan of a Horse

If you loan out your Suffolk for breeding you must have a written agreement in place between you the person to whom you loan the horse. This must state who will be paying the costs for breeding and who will take on the prefix and ownership of the foal at birth.

A copy of the written agreement must be given to the SHS before the foal is born so that the passport can be completed correctly.

7. Lost Passport

If you lose your passport you can contact the SHS to ask for a duplicate one. Once one has been issued you will no longer be able to sell your horse to the food chain when it dies. The cost of a duplicate passport is £50.00.

Please look at Addendum 7a for the current replacement passport form to be completed and returned to the SHS office.

8. Death of your Suffolk

It is a lawful requirement from DEFRA that you must notify the SHS and return your animal's passport to the office so that the SHS can make a record of this and your passport can be returned if requested. It is the owner's responsibility, not the SHS office, to make sure an animal's death is recorded.

9. Overwriting your Passport with a Suffolk Passport

You must contact the SHS office to explain your intention to replace your Passport with a Suffolk Passport. If it is a Part Suffolk or a Full Suffolk we can give you a Suffolk Passport.

Your horse will have to keep its original UELN number but will also be given a SHS number. You must then contact the passport agency that issues the passport to explain you do not need your current one.

All details of the overwrite will be included in the following year's SHS stud book.

10. Suffolk Horse Society Prefix / Affix

10a What is a Prefix?

A prefix is used when a Suffolk Horse breeder breeds a foal from the mare they own. This is the opportunity for an owner to put in front of the foal's name, so it is always associated to your breeding. For example, Eyke Gypsy Rose has Eyke as the prefix and Gypsy Rose is the horse name.

10b What is an Affix?

An Affix is put at the back of a horse's name when a horse is born from a mare you are looking after but do not own.

For example, Florence of Easton was born from a prefix of Easton at Easton Farm Park but was only on loan as a breeding mare to Easton Farm Park.

10c Prefix / Affix Process

Completed application forms will be presented to the next available meeting of the Council of the Suffolk Horse Society for consideration. Council, at its discretion, will accept the chosen name or may ask the applicants to modify the chosen name or to select an alternative.

Prefixes/affixes approved by the Council of the Suffolk Horse Society apply only to Suffolk horses and are valid for registration only under Society rules. Such registration does not imply any legal title or any title outside the Suffolk Horse Society

Please note that your prefix must have been registered with the Suffolk Horse Society prior to the registration of any animal.

10d Prefix / Affix Application Form

Please see Addendum 10d for the current copy of the SHS Prefix / Affix form that must be completed and returned to the office. This will then be taken to the next Breeding and Council meeting to accept or reject.

10e Current SHS Prefix List

Please see Addendum 10e for a current list of the registered Prefix

11. Suffolk Horse Breeding

11a SPARKS

The SPARKS system has been created by Dr Andy Dell and the Rare Breeds Survival Trust to help horse owner determine which stallion will help bloodlines, and improve genetic diversity. It is important that mare owners contact the office and ask for a SPARKS report that highlights which stallions would be more suitable for the mare.

The categories for the SPARKS report are:

Red- should be AVOIDED as they are highly inbred.

Orange – are not compliant AND jump bands which is DISCOURAGED

Yellow – are not fully compliant but are the “BEST OF THE REST”

Green – are SPARKS compliant and are ENCOURAGED

The SPARKS report should only be used as a guideline for Suffolk owners. The report will change from year to year depending on foals born.

The final decisions on which Stallion to use should be made by the mare owner and not dictated by SPARKS.

11b Suffolk Mare Breeding

You can start to breed from your mare at 3 years of age. The Suffolk Horse Society offers access to information to help you make the best choices. Advice can be obtained by using the website or emailing/ phoning the office. The Suffolk Horse Society can also find other owners and breeders in your area to help support you and your mare with advice about breeding and foaling. We also have numerous studs that would be happy to have loan of your mare to help with the breeding process.

- **Choose your Stallion**

Stallion Booklet – this includes contact details of all stallions.

Stud Book – this included information about stallions and foals born.

SPARKS – Suggested Green Mating's.

Five Generation Pedigree – looks at 5 generations of breeding. The SHS office can supply this on request.

- ***Natural Covering***

Make contact with the stallion owner to obtain the nomination conditions including health requirements (mare swabs etc) , general information and ideally also to inspect the horse. At the same time plans and logistical arrangements can be discussed to either send the mare to the stallion or have it visit you are her at the appropriate time in her oestrus cycle.

- ***Artificial Insemination in the UK***

Frozen or fresh/chilled extended semen can be used.

This service is not available from all stallions. The SHS can assist breeders by contacting stallion managers and semen storage centres to arrange the most appropriate and available form of AI. We recommend that breeders work with veterinary practices listed in the BEVA (British Equine Veterinary Association) Approved AI List.

(<https://www.beva.org.uk/Portals/0/Documents/Directories/AI%20List/AI%20List%202020%20AI%20Vets%20web%20upload.pdf>) and DEFRA/RCVS Approved Equine AI Technicians.

Contact the SHS to work out the best match semen for your mare. Please confirm all details of your Suffolk. If it is not a full Suffolk, further investigations will need to be carried out.

Chilled Semen

The SHS can help mare owners establish contact with stallion managers who provide chilled semen services. Close collaboration and communications between the breeders, their veterinary surgeon and the semen station is required to ensure the optimal timing and shipping of semen to provide best results (per cycle conception rates).

Frozen Semen

Ideally, mares should be brought to a veterinary clinic/ insemination centre for insemination with frozen semen. The use of frozen semen requires specialised veterinary facilities, equipment and techniques to achieve best results. This assisted breeding method is best suited for gynaecologically healthy younger mares with a fertile breeding history.

The SHS will contact the relevant semen storage facility and find out shipping costs of semen in its possession. Contact can also be established with stallion owners who provide frozen semen that is held privately.

The SHS will invoice you for the semen doses and issue the relevant paperwork to confirm that the semen is only used for the named mare. Any surplus doses cannot be sold on or used on a different mare without prior permission.

Once the SHS invoice has been paid the semen will be released to your veterinary surgeon for use. The mare owner will be responsible for arranging the appropriate semen shipping and storage methods via their veterinary surgeon.

You must keep the SHS updated on any progress and register the foal in the stud book.

- ***Artificial Insemination overseas***

Contact the SHS to discuss the mare you are intending to inseminate. You will need to provide blood samples and photographs of the mare.

The Breeding committee will consider and confirm that is happy for the SHS to sell the semen for the nominated mare.

The SHS will contact the relevant storage facility and find out shipping costs.

The SHS will invoice you for the doses and give you paperwork to complete to confirm you will only use the semen for the named mare and any remaining semen will not be sold on or given to anyone else to us.

Once the SHS invoice has been paid they will instruct for the semen to be shipped. The mare owner will be responsible for paying for storage and delivery.

You must keep the SHS updated on any progress and register the foal in the stud book.

If you wish to purchase some Suffolk Horse Society stock semen please contact the office to discuss costs and availability.

11c Semen Collection

The SHS keep stocks of semen from licenced Suffolk stallions. The SHS is always looking to increase the semen stocks not only to sell to help the breed but also for the future survival of the breed.

The semen when collected has to undergo numerous tests to make sure that it is suitable to be used fresh, chilled or frozen and also has to have tests to confirm if it can be sold abroad.

11d Terms for stallion owners are as follows:

1. Pre-entry Health Tests for the stallion - as required by the semen collection centre (using the owners own vet) will be paid for by the SHS. An itemised bill will be required by the SHS. One set of tests per stallion are covered, which are time-dependant, thus coordinating timing with when the stallion is going to the collection centre is critical and must be arranged by the owner.
2. Stallion transport to the collection facility will be paid by the SHS at a rate per mile i.e. delivering and collecting the stallion. Mileage will be calculated by the SHS using the current grant information.
3. Testing of the semen to check viability pre-freezing and thawing, will be paid by the SHS.
4. Assuming the semen meets the required testing criteria, the semen will be available for international sales, but only for UK sales after castration/death, the SHS will pay the stallion owner for the hire of their stallion to collect semen for freezing.
 - a. Once the semen has been collected and frozen, the stock will be owned by the SHS.
 - b. Approximately 60 -100 doses of semen will be collected for storage and sale in the UK and internationally.
 - c. The semen will be sold and used by the SHS as advised by the Chairman of the Suffolk Horse Society & the Chairman of the Breeding Committee, whilst the Stallion is entire and/or alive.
 - d. The semen will continue to be used/sold after the castration and/or death of the stallion as advised by the Chairman of the Breeding Committee while stock is available.
 - e. Some semen will be retained by the SHS/RBST for Gene Bank storage.

5. Stallion livery fees and charges whilst at the collection centre will be paid by the SHS. These will be invoiced directly to the SHS by the semen collection centre.
6. Costs for collecting, freezing and storing of the semen will be paid by the SHS. These will be invoiced directly to the SHS by the semen collection centre.
7. Should at any point during the collection and freezing process, the semen present itself as being below the pass rate and standards required for successful freezing, the SHS reserves the right to discontinue the collection programme with this particular stallion.
8. *For UK sales only* - If the semen is purchased while the stallion is still entire/alive, the SHS will pay the covering grant for that year to the stallion owner. This will be one covering grant per mare for the breeding season in a given year.
9. *For UK sales only* - The stallion owner will be entitled to any reported births grant for the given year for all births reported, if conceived via AI from the frozen semen, while the stallion is still entire and/or alive.
10. *For international sales only* - The SHS will not pay any breeding grants to owners of stallions for international sales of frozen semen, and any resulting coverings of mares and/or reported births thereof.
11. All grants payable from the SHS to the stallion owner will cease on the castration and/or death of the Stallion.
12. The stallion owner will be responsible for coordinating pre-collection required testing with their own vet, arranging timing/liasing with the semen collection centre, and arranging all transport to/from the centre.
13. Health and/or stallion Breeding Activity Insurance for the stallion, if required by the owner, will be the responsibility of the owner. The owner is responsible for notifying their insurance company (if applicable) of the stallions location during the collection process.

No payment will be given to the Stallion owner for collection of semen until the semen collection hire agreement form is signed and returned to the SHS office. If a Stallion owner agrees for the semen collection but does not complete this form the SHS is still entitled to sell semen abroad if they paid for all the tests associated with quarantine regulations.

Please contact the office for details of the latest payments to stallions, guidelines and a copy of the latest semen hire agreement.

Please contact the office in relation to the current regulations about buying semen in the UK from an active stallion.

11e Suffolk Horse Society Semen Release

1. The owner of the mare is a current member of the SHS or an equivalent foreign society recognised by the SHS (Australia, New Zealand, USA).
2. The mare is registered in the SHS Stud Book or equivalent foreign stud book recognised by the SHS.
3. The progeny to be registered in the SHS Stud Book of the equivalent stud book in the country of its birth that is recognised by the SHS.
4. The following categories of mares are eligible for consideration:
 - a. Maiden mares less than 8 years of old
 - b. Mares that have foaled without complications / injuries of the reproductive tract in the current breeding year. In case of foaling complications, a veterinary breeding certificate stating reproductive normality is required for each assessment.
 - c. Barren mares that have not foaled in the current year upon presentation of a veterinary breeding certificate.

5. Presentation of utility/work/athletic and breeding history
6. Semen to be delivered and used by vets/inseminators registered on the BEVA Approved AI List or overseas equivalent.

When buying semen, the mare owner must complete the SHS Owner Declaration form and give their vet the Veterinary Surgeon Declaration Insemination report. Both completed forms must be returned to the SHS office as soon as possible.

11f The SHS Semen Release Team will be:

- SHS Chairman
- SHS Breed Chairman
- SHS Chairman of Breed Scientific Advisory Group

11g The Suffolk Horse Society Artificial Breeding Technique Protocols

The Governing Council of the Society thought it advisable to establish protocols on the use of existing artificial breeding techniques, including cloning which is in its infancy, in one document in order to have in place a defined ruling on the eligibility for stud book accession for horses produced by such techniques. Following drafts prepared by the Breeding Committee, the Council agreed the following document at its meetings on 24th August and 23rd November 2010.

Foals resulting from the artificial breeding techniques listed below are eligible for inclusion in the Suffolk Stud Book.

Artificial Insemination with:

- i. Raw or extended semen
- ii. Extended chilled semen
- iii. Extended and transported chilled semen
- iv. Frozen semen
- v. Frozen and transported frozen semen

Embryo Transfer using:

- i. Fresh embryos
- ii. Chilled embryos
- iii. Chilled and transported embryos
- iv. Frozen embryos
- v. Frozen and transported embryos

Cloning Procedures

11h Artificial Insemination

In the United Kingdom, the British Equine Veterinary Association (BEVA) Code of Practice for Artificial Insemination applies. In EU and third countries the equivalent national regulations apply.

In the United Kingdom, Members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons and Equine Inseminators listed by BEVA for Artificial Insemination are eligible to certify the insemination of registered Suffolk mares.

The Certificate of Insemination must include:

- i. Name of mare owner
- ii. Place of insemination
- iii. Name and registration & microchip of the mare
- iv. Name and registration number of stallion
- v. Type of semen used:

1. Raw, extended and/or chilled semen
2. Frozen semen
- iv. Date of insemination

Date and result of pregnancy examinations certified by examining veterinary surgeon.

11i Embryo Transfer

Two pure-bred foals per donor mare are eligible for registration in each birth year.

The intention to harvest embryos from a mare must be declared to the Society annually prior to the procedure being started.

The intended sire or sires must be nominated but can be changed following advance consultation with the Society.

The intended use of the embryo must be declared:

- i. Immediate transfer
- ii. Chilled and transported for imminent transfer
- iii. Freezing for storage
- iv. Freezing for storage and transport
- v. Freezing collection for export

The intention and approximate date of the embryo transfer to a recipient mare must be registered with the Society prior to the procedure taking place

The identity, ownership and location of recipient mares must be recorded and registered with the Society within 21 days of the transfer procedure having taken place.

Recipient mares must be similar in type and at least the same height at the withers as the donor mare.

Veterinary Certification to be supplied to the Society:

- i. A veterinary surgeon responsible for the embryo collection must certify the procedure
- ii. A veterinary surgeon responsible for the transfer of the embryo must certify the procedure
- iii. The result of pregnancy examinations must be certified by a veterinary surgeon

Foals produced by embryo transfer are subject to the Society's standard registration procedures with the donor mare being registered as the dam.

DNA based parentage testing is compulsory for foals produced by Embryo Transfer prior to registration in the Stud Book

Foals resulting from Embryo Transfer must be denoted as such in the Stud Book (ET).

Foals resulting from Embryo Transfer are eligible for registration for eight years following the year of the donor mare's death.

When multiple embryos are recovered surplus ones may be frozen for future transfer but the Society must be notified of the number held and the storage location.

11j Cloning

One cloned individual of a Suffolk horse can be registered per “donor” animal. A stallion, mare or gelding can be cloned.

Foals resulting from the cloning of a registered Suffolk horse are eligible for registration in the Stud Book.

The intention to create a cloned embryo of a Suffolk horse must be registered with the Society prior to the procedure being started and is subject to approval by the Breeding Committee.

The reproduction laboratory and veterinary surgeon responsible for the cloning procedure must be declared.

Veterinary Certification to be supplied to the Society:

- i. A veterinary surgeon responsible for the creation of a cloned embryo must certify the procedure and number of embryos created.
- ii. A veterinary surgeon responsible for the embryo collection must certify the procedure.
- iii. A veterinary surgeon responsible for the transfer of the embryo must certify the procedure.
- iv. The result of pregnancy examinations must be certified by a veterinary surgeon.

The number of cloned embryos that have been created and storage location must be declared.

The intention and approximate date of the embryo transfer to a recipient mare must be registered with the Society prior to the procedure taking place.

The identity, ownership and location of recipient mares must be recorded and registered with the Society within 21 days after the transfer procedure having taken place.

Recipient mares must be similar in type and at least the same height at the wither as Suffolk breed average.

Foals produced by embryo transfer are subject to the Society’s standard registration procedures with the donor mare being registered as the dam.

DNA based parentage testing is compulsory for foals produced by Embryo Transfer to confirm the identical identity with the DNA donor animal prior to registration in the Stud Book.

Foals resulting from Embryo Transfer must be denoted as such in the Stud Book (CL-ET) .

Foals resulting from Embryo Transfer are eligible for registration for the five years following the year of the DNA donor’s death.

All superfluous embryos that remain after the registration of a cloned individual must be destroyed.

11k Mare Fertility Issues

If your mare loses/aborts her pregnancy, please inform the office within seven days. The aborted foetus should be submitted immediately by your veterinary surgeon for a post-mortem examination.

A veterinary post-mortem examination for stillborn/aborted 2 foals will be subsidised by the SHS. Payment is made subject to the veterinary pathology report being lodged with the office. The purpose for this support is to assist breeders in the control of infectious reproductive diseases and to identify congenital or hereditary abnormalities.

If your mare fails to conceive for two consecutive years you may apply to the SHS for advice and financial support for veterinary investigations and care. Close liaison between the attending veterinary surgeon and a veterinary advisor appointed by the SHS and receipt of appropriate veterinary histories and reports will have to be lodged to qualify for financial support.

11l AI Owner Declaration Form

Please look at Addendum 11l to find the declaration form required. This must be completed by the owner of the mare and returned to the SHS office.

11m AI Veterinary Surgeon Declaration Report

Please look at Addendum 11m to find the declaration form required. This must be completed by the Veterinary Surgeon as must be returned as soon as possible.

11n Stallion & Mare Covering Certificates

When a stallion covers a mare the stallion owner must complete the Stallion Covering Certificate and get the mare owner to sign that all details are correct.

The mare owner will then keep the top copy and send it into the SHS office the year that the mare is covered.

The stallion owner will have a full pad of duplicate Stallion Covering Certificates. We ask that they are all returned by the 1st October of the year the stallion did the covering to guarantee that grants will be paid out correctly.

Please see Addendum 11n for an example of the current Stallion Covering Certificate

11o Mare Scanned In Foal Certificate

The SHS advises that mare owners get a scan to show if the mare is in foal and check all is going well with the pregnancy. Once this is completed please fill in the Mare in Foal certificate and return it back to the SHS office so a record of the number of foals and expectancy dates can be recorded

Please see Addendum 11o for the current Mare Scanned in Foal Certificate.

11p Semen Stocks

This information changes every year therefore please keep an eye on the website.

Please see Addendum 11p for the current Semen Stocks and prices.

12. Horse Management

All the information supplied are guidelines, if you are unsure about anything or have any concerns regarding your Mare / Foal call your Vet immediately. Please note the first 48 hours are critical.

12a Pregnant Mare

Please contact the SHS office if you require support for your pregnant mare as they will put you in touch with an SHS trustee to support you.

12b A new Foal

What to do first

When a new foal is born you must notify the SHS office within one week of the birth. The SHS office will then send you the following forms to complete:

- Application & Owner Statement for Registration of a Foal in the Suffolk Horse Society Stud Book and Issuing of an Equine Passport
- Suffolk Horse Society Important Notes on Completing the Identification Document
- Section 1 Part A – identification form to be completed by the Vet
- A blood sample pot
- A blood sample form

Please return all forms except the blood sample pot and the blood sample form back to the SHS office no later than 1st October the year the foal was born.

In the sad event that a foal dies you must still contact the SHS office within seven days so that they can update the system. The SHS will pay for a post-mortem for the foal, however you must get agreement from the SHS office before this is arranged.

12c Notes for completion of a foal registration

Please see Addendum 12c.

12d Application & Owner's Statement for registration

Please see Addendum 12d. This form must be completed and returned to the office by 1st October of the year in which the foal was born.

12e Section 1 Part A – Identification Details

Please see Addendum 12e. This form must be completed by the vet. Please make sure that the description is detailed and that the picture highlights any markings.

12f Blood Sample Record Sheet

Please see Addendum 12f This form needs to be completed by the vet. The blood must be placed in the canister provided by the SHS and only this form and the blood need to be sent away.

12g Caring for a new foal

Always talk to your vet before the mares waters break to check the process of foaling if you have not done it before.

i) Ensuring a newborn foal is healthy

- A foal should breathe on its own for the first time within a few seconds of being born. If it does not start breathing right away try rubbing its nostrils with a bit of hay or a towel to get it to breathe.
- Make sure no parts of the amniotic sac are covering or within the foal's nostrils. Run your index finger and thumb down the sides of the foal's muzzle as if you are squeezing toothpaste from a tube. This will help to expel any excess fluid.
- If the amniotic sac is still covering the foal's mouth and nostrils, then you may need to break it. Press your thumb into the amniotic sac to break it if needed.
- It is normal for the foal to expel some clear mucus and fluid on its own after birth.

- Call a veterinarian urgently if the foal still will not breathe.

ii) Umbilical Cord

- Do not try to cut the cord for the foal! Cutting the cord too early can cause the foal to have circulatory problems and convulsions. It is best to let the cord break it on its own. Wait for the foal to pull the umbilical cord apart on its own. If needed, you can use your fingers to break apart the cord, but do not use scissors to cut it. Then, dip the end of the umbilical cord still attached to the foal into a solution of 1 to 2% iodine.
- An easy way to dip the cord is to fill a shallow dish with iodine and raise it up under the foal while it is standing. Another option is to wait until the foal is asleep and pour iodine over the cord.
- Repeat the iodine dip three times daily for the next two days to protect the foal against an umbilical stump infection.
- Be sure to check the umbilical stump daily for the next few days after the foal is born. The stump should remain dry. If it appears to be wet, then it may be leaking urine and will require veterinary treatment to fix it. Watch for signs of infection as well, such as swelling, heat, and discharge.

iii) Feeding your foal

Help the foal find its mother's teat only if it is struggling. The foal should stand up and begin nursing within two hours of being born. It may struggle at first, but do not intervene unless the foal cannot find the teat. If this happens, milk the mare to get a bit of colostrum on your finger, and then let the foal suck the colostrum off while keeping your finger next to the teat. After a few seconds, take your finger away and guide the mare's teat into the foal's mouth. If the mare won't allow the foal to nurse, then it may need to be tranquilized for a few days until it will accept the foal. Contact your vet in this case.

Allow the foal to nurse from its mother as often as it wants. Foals need to nurse about once every one to two hours during their first few days, and each session may last several minutes. Do not try to interfere with this process since it is important for your mare and foal to bond, and for the foal to get the nutrition it needs.

If the mare has rejected the foal or if the mare is unable to nurse the foal for another reason, then call your vet right away. Let them know the situation and ask about getting some colostrum that you can give to the foal. Colostrum protects the foal and provides it with a concentrated sources of early nutrition.

Locate a nurse mare if the mare is unwilling to nurse her foal. If the mare is unwilling or unable to nurse the foal, then you will also need to locate a nurse mare as soon as possible. You can bottle-feed or bucket-feed an orphaned foal if a mare nurse is not available, but this can be more difficult than finding a nurse mare since the foal requires feedings every one to two hours.

Consult your horse's vet to find a nurse mare if you do not have one yourself or know of one nearby. Your vet can also instruct you in how to properly bottle-feed the foal if needed. Please also contact the SHS office to see if they are aware of any mares that could be available

Provide unlimited hay for the foal. Foals may show an interest in eating hay as early as ten days. However, some may not be interested in hay until around eight to ten weeks.

Ensure that the foal always has access to high-quality hay and allow it to begin eating hay when it is ready. You may also allow the foal to forage in the pasture with its mother.

Supplement the foal's diet at 4 to 6 months. Every day, the foal will require 1 lb (0.45 kg) or feed for every 100 lb (45 kg) of body weight, or about 1 lb (0.45 kg) for every month of its age.[12]

Divide the total daily amount into two to three portions.

Always remove any uneaten grain feed from the foal's stall.

iv) **Bedding**

Place extra hay or bedding around the foal if the ground is slippery. The foal should start to get up on its own within ten minutes of being born. If it struggles to do so, don't try to help it stand. Its bones may not be ready to bear its weight yet and you can permanently damage the foal by trying to make it stand before it is ready. Throw extra hay or bedding material on the ground beneath the foal to help it get its footing. The foal should try to walk or even run within 90 minutes of being born, so ensuring that the floor is not slippery is important.

v) **Vet Check**

Have your vet check the foal within one day of its birth. To ensure that the foal is in good health, call your veterinarian to set up an appointment as soon as the foal is born. Also, be sure to watch for important milestones within the first two hours after birth since your veterinarian may ask about these. Some crucial post-birth milestones that your veterinarian may ask you about include:

- 5 minutes: Lift its head
- 10 minutes: Attempt to get up
- 30 minutes: defecate
- 45 minutes: Vocalize
- 55 minutes: Stand up
- 1 hour: Nurse
- 90 minutes: Walk or run
- 2 hours: Take a nap
- Feeding

12h Common foaling issues

Expect the foal to develop diarrhoea at around one to two weeks.

If you notice the foal start to defecate liquid or have looser stools than normal it may have diarrhoea. It is very common for foals to develop what is known as "foal heat diarrhoea." This results from the foal eating faeces, and it should resolve on its own within a few days. Monitor the foal to ensure that it seems healthy.

As long as the foal continues nursing regularly and seems alert, there is nothing to worry about. However, call your vet if the foal stops nursing, seems weak, or becomes dehydrated.

Note any limb weakness or deformities.

It is common for foals to have deformities or weakness in their limbs shortly after birth. These issues may correct themselves once the foal starts getting more exercise and builds up its strength. Tell your vet about anything unusual you have noticed so they can check your foal for issues.

For example, you might notice that your foal's fetlocks are at an odd angle and that they touch the ground when it is standing. This may correct itself as the foal gets stronger but tell your vet about it to be sure.

Check for hernias near the naval and scrotal area.

If you spot any bulges in the foal's naval or scrotal area, tell your vet about them. These may be hernias. If they are on the small side, then they may go away on their own with time. However, large hernias will likely require surgery.

Your vet can assess the hernias and advise you on the best course of action.

Look at the foal's eyelids and lashes to detect entropion.

Entropion is when the foal's eyelids and eyelashes are flipped inward towards the eyeball. If the foal will let you, you can gently turn the eyelid and lashes right-side out. However, if they struggle against you when you try to do this, stop and contact your vet.

Usually, entropion only causes mild discomfort and tearing for the foal. Your vet may be able to prescribe an ointment to ease this irritation.

(This information taken from Wiki How and adjusted for a Suffolk Horse)

12i Other Information

Stabling Size

Minimum 15ft by 15ft strong Stable. Light and Airy.

Recommended field size

Minimum of 2 acres per Suffolk

12j Defra Horse medicines and passport requirements for owners and keepers

Addendum 12j

13.Stud Book Information

The Stud Book has continued in an uninterrupted sequence since Volume one, produced in 1880. The integrity of the breed is maintained through adherence to Society rules and careful management of the Stud Book which complies with the commission decision 96/78 EC, laying down the documents in European Union countries to enhance trade in pedigree animals. the SHS print a stud book every year it records births, numbers and descriptions the stud book also contains transfers of ownership for an animal during its lifetime.

13a Divisions of the Stud Book

- Scale Points for Suffolk Horses
- Breed Characteristics
- Divisions of the Stud Book
- Conditions of Entry
- Artificial Breeding Techniques Protocols
- Society Grants Available
- Society Panel Judges
- Stallions Standing at Stud
- Pedigree Register
 - Horses registered
 - Mares registered
 - Indexed by Colt registration Number
 - Indexed by Filly registration number
- Licensing Section
 - Stallion Licenses Issued
- Grade Register

- Section X Non Breeding Register
- Prefixes Granted
- Transfers of Ownership
- International Section, Including Transfers
- Presentations at the Annual Dinner
- Affiliated Show Results
- Suffolk Prize winners

No entry shall be accepted for the pedigree register unless both the sire and dam have been entered into the pedigree register, other than females accepted from the grade up register, the sire must be licenced by the SHS. No horse other than chesnut colour shall be admitted but white or silver hairs well blended with chesnut shall not be held to the grounds of objection provided the quality of such does not amount to a decided roan. No entry shall be rejected on account of a white face.

Anglo American females from the international section of the stud book can be inspected and moved to the main section of the stud book but must have upgraded from an English licenced stallion provided they have a minimum of 75% English blood and the sire must be an English licenced stallion.

14. Stallion Licences & Reasons for Gelding

14a Stallion Licences

The SHS adopted a system of stallion licencing following the cessation of statutory stallion licencing by the government ministry. The first SHS licence was issued in 1983. BYE LAW 12 dated 6th dec 1993 and amended 26 Nov 2002 states: a stallion to be used for breeding must be both entered in the Stud Book and licenced following SHS protocol.

To ensure his free from hereditary defects and conforms to breed standards.

If you intend to breed with your stallion it must be is fully licenced by the Suffolk Horse Society to ensure that it's progeny can be registered with the SHS Stud Book. Colts from the age of two years old (24 months) from their birthday are eligible for licencing.

Please apply to the office for a stallion licence, you will be sent:

- Vet form to be completed at the inspection
- Stallion Licence Regulations
- Stallion Licencing Process

You will be advised to contact your vet for a pre-inspection to check that both testicles are fully descended into the scrotum, and that the stallion has a mature appearance.

- Your colt must have four generations of English pedigree and physically conform with the Breed Standards
- The Breed Standards require for example, that licensed stallions be a minimum of 15.2hh on the day of inspection, may not have white socks, a wall eye or be a rig (one or both testicles retained).
- Two SHS inspectors will visit along with your veterinary surgeon.
- The three meet at the same time so the inspectors can see the horse go through the inspection process that the SHS requires.
- Your colt will have to undergo a basic vetting to check he is healthy and free from any clinically visible undesirable hereditary traits.
- He will be presented at walk and trot up on a firm level surface. Flexion tests will be required so please ensure that he is good to handle (broken to halter and lunge) and happy to pick up his feet.

- He also will need to be lunged. An assessment of the stallion's response to handling as an indicator for a good temperament is also part of the licensing process.
- Your passport for the colt will need to be available on the day too for inspection to confirm his identity.
- If your colt passes you will need to send the passport to the office to be amended. The details of his licence will be recorded in it.
- If you castrate him once his licence has been recorded the SHS needs to be informed to remove the licence page.
- Your colt once approved will be eligible to stand on the SHS stallion list, and he will be given a pass grant.
- If your colt is deferred, he can go forward again, this may be due to immaturity or other issues that the inspectors will discuss with you.
- If he fails the process, depending on the reason/s for failure, you have the right to an appeal, please contact the SHS office who will see you get the necessary paperwork sent and the procedure you need to go through.
- If your colt goes forward for inspection and fails the process, he will be given a fail grant.
- Once you have read all this information please contact the office to confirm you would like to go ahead. You will need to complete the Stallion Licence Application Form.
- Two Suffolk Horse Society registered inspectors will inspect, and your nominated vet will examine the colt to determine whether the colt meets the requirements to be a licensed stallion. The SHS inspectors serve for one year. The appointments change every November ready for the next year. (number one inspector, number two inspector, and a reserve inspector. Every year number one retires, number two and three move up and a new reserve is selected). If an inspector has a conflict of interest in a colt going forward, he will declare it and the other two inspectors will officiate.

14b Suffolk Horse Society Licensing Process

Inspection of candidate stallions will be carried out by a team comprising an independent Equine Veterinary Surgeon and two Society Inspectors.

The Society will bear the costs of the initial inspection so there will be no charge to the owner.

14c The Veterinary Examination

The purpose of the veterinary examination is to assess the health of the horse and to check for common hereditary conditions. The horse's height and canon bone circumference will be measured. The horse must be well handled, able to have all feet picked up, led in-hand and lunged. A suitably contained location for in-hand/lunge work and a stable/barn for examination must be available.

14d The Role of the Society Inspectors.

Two inspectors are chosen annually by the Governing Council to serve on a two-year escalating basis whereby inspector one steps down after two years and is replaced by inspector two who is replaced, in turn, by a referee inspector, who is also chosen by the Governing Council. All inspectors will be experienced Suffolk owners and breeders.

The inspectors will check the horse against its passport, which includes the pedigree, and assess it for conformation against the breed standard.

The inspectors will photograph the candidate stallion from front, back and each side with a close-up portrait of head from front and both sides.

The appointed equine Vet and SHS Inspectors will attend at the same time. On occasions, depending on the geographical location of the inspection, the Vet may be asked to do a preliminary inspection before the final inspection with the SHS inspectors.

14e The role of the Referee Inspector is:

- To step in if either inspector one or inspector two is unable to conduct an inspection through ill-health or work commitments.
- To replace inspector one or inspector two if either is unable to conduct an inspection because of vested interest.
- To conduct a second inspection if inspector one and inspector two are unable to reach a mutual conclusion following an inspection.
- To conduct an inspection on a second-opinion basis in the event of an owner appealing a decision to refuse a licence. In instances of an appeal inspection, two referees will consider the horse.
- If your colt is deferred, the costs of the second inspection and vets fees will be the responsibility of the owner.
- If you appeal the licence decision the costs for a second inspection and vet fees will be the responsibility of the owner and will only be refunded to you should your colt receive a stallion licence.

14f Inspection Grants

Owners of successful candidate stallions may be eligible for a grant from the Society.

Please Note Grants and premiums are payable only to fully paid-up members of the Suffolk Horse Society. Grants and premiums are payable only in respect of UK registered Suffolk horses. Payment of grants and premiums is at the discretion of the Council of the Suffolk Horse Society which reserves the right to withdraw or change the terms of grants offered at any time.

1. On receipt of a correctly completed form by the stated deadline the Society will agree a date for the inspection. Owners may be asked to take their horse to a designated venue.
2. Having examined the horse the inspection team will submit its report and recommendation in writing to the Society's office within 36 hours of the inspection.
3. If the candidate stallion passes the licence will be marked in the passport.
4. If the inspectors defer the horse, the owner will be notified and invited to re-submit within the time period suggested by the inspectors. Deferred inspections are at the owner's expense.
5. If the horse fails on veterinary grounds, the owner may appeal and an alternative veterinary examination may be conducted. If an appeal is successful, the Society will pay the costs; if unsuccessful the owner will be required to pay the costs.
6. If the inspectors fail the horse their findings will be reported to the Breeding Committee of the Suffolk Horse Society. The owner will be informed and may choose to appeal. In cases of an appeal, two referee inspectors will conduct an inspection. Appeal inspections will be made at the owner's expense.

If a colt is deferred, the owner will receive the Failure Grant and if the colt passes the next inspection, they will receive the remaining balance to bring the payment as a passed grant.

14g Stallion Licence

The Suffolk Horse Society adopted a system of stallion licensing following the cessation of statutory stallion licensing by government ministry. The first Suffolk Horse Society stallion licence was issued in 1983. Byelaw 12 of the Suffolk Horse Society dated 6th December 1993 and amended 26th November 2002 states: "A stallion to be used for breeding must be both entered in the Stud Book and licensed following a veterinary inspection to ensure he is free from hereditary defects. In order to obtain a stallion licence a stallion must be inspected by two inspectors appointed by the Society not earlier than the colt's second birthday." The regulations below were adopted by Council on 29 January 2008.

14h Stallion Regulations

In order for an animal to be entered in the main section of the Stud Book its sire must be a stallion entered in the main section of the Stud Book and licensed by the Suffolk Horse Society. The following rules apply if a stallion is to be used for breeding: -

1. The stallion must be entered in the main section of the Suffolk Horse Society Stud Book.
2. The stallion must have a minimum four-generation pedigree of horses that have themselves been entered in the main section of the Suffolk Horse Society Stud Book.
3. The stallion must be chesnut. White markings are permissible on the face and a small number of white or silver hairs, well blended with the chesnut, are acceptable. No white allowed on the legs.
4. Examination of the stallion must not be before he is **24 months old**.
5. The stallion must have achieved a minimum height of 15.2hh by the second anniversary of his date of birth. *Note 1*
6. The bone measurement must be a minimum of 25cm. *Note 5*
7. The stallion must be examined by a veterinary surgeon specialising in equine matters to ensure that he is free from hereditary defects. The veterinary surgeon must submit his/her report on a form provided by the Suffolk Horse Society. *Note 2 & Note 3*
8. Having passed his veterinary examination, the stallion must be examined by two inspectors appointed by the Society. They will assess him against the breed standard and submit a written report on a form provided by the Society. *Note 3*
9. The examining veterinary surgeon will take a blood sample for the purpose of DNA analysis with the aim of holding a DNA record for all stallions.
10. To allow the Society to compile data for statistical analysis girth, and bone measurements of candidate stallions will be taken at two years of age. Owners will be required to allow the taking of such measurements, but they will not be used as indicators in the assessment process until such time as Council has sufficient data to assess a desirable average, at which time an addition may be made to the regulations.
11. Colts with heterochromia iridis (Wall or Blue Eye) in one or both eyes are excluded from breeding. *Note 4*

Note 1 The measurement must be made by the examining veterinary surgeon with an allowance made for shoes.

Note 2 The stallion must be easy to handle, including allowing his feet to be picked up. He must be able to be lunged. If this is not the case his examination will be deferred, and the second inspection will be at the expense of the owner.

Note 3 The examining veterinary surgeon and the Society inspectors will each check the animal against its passport.

Note 4 Heterochromia iridis (Wall/Blue Eye) increases the risk of the introduction and/or propagation of the genotypes that can cause the traits expressed as white coat markings as well as partially or fully unpigmented irises (phenotypes). This is contrary to the conditions for "Colour" as set out in the Suffolk Horse Society Breed Standard.

Note 5 The circumference of the cannon bone including the tendons (suspensory apparatus) is conventionally measured about 2-3 "fingers" below the accessory carpal bone where the narrowest point immediately below the knee is reached. This corresponds to about 3 to 6 cm depending on individual conformation. It is good practice to take the average of three separate measurements as close to the same location as possible to give a fair reading.

14i Suffolk Stallion Regulations

You must supply a good photograph of your stallion along with all your contact details. These details will be posted on social media, the website, stud book and stallion booklet.

- Complete all stallion covering forms and return to the office.
- Give a mare covering certificate to the mare owner the stallion covered.
- A five-generation pedigree along with photos and some information on your stallion is

all that is required.

- He must stand available for the full covering season February to July. Details of where he will stand and contact details will be required.

14j Stallion Licence Application Form

If you wish to get your colt licenced as a stallion you will need complete and return the application form to the SHS office.

Please see Addendum 14j for the Application form

14k Stallion Licence Inspector Form

Please see Addendum 14k for the current Stallion Licence Inspectors' Form that is completed by the SHS inspectors

14l Stallion Licence Veterinary Form

Please see Addendum 14l for the current Stallion Licence Veterinary Form, to be completed by an equine vet at the same visit as the SHS inspectors.

14m International Assessment Form

Please see Addendum 14m showing the SHS Assessment form for an International Suffolk

14n Current Stallion Listing

Please see Addendum 14n for the Current SHS stallion listing.

14o What to do when you geld your Suffolk

Please make sure that when you geld your Suffolk your veterinary surgeon completes the section in the SHS passport to confirm when it was completed. If you have an old passport without this page, please get a letter from the vet to confirm.

Once you have this information please send your passport to the SHS office so that they can sign and stamp the passport and update the system.

15. Grants

Grants are made up from the generous donation from the Horse Racing Levy Board and the Society adds 20% to this before all the amount is distributed.

These are entered on the SHS web site in the Stud Book and the magazine.

They are only offered to fully paid-up horse owners of the SHS

15a Mare Grants

The Suffolk Horse Society make grants available to all full members of the Society living in the UK. All information about grants can be found on our website or by calling the office.

- Covering Certificates for Natural Coverings
Please make sure you are given a covering certificate from your chosen stud when your mare is covered.
- Covering Certificates for AI
Please make sure you are given a copy of the relevant covering certificate when you are given the semen. This will need to be completed by the vet doing the insemination.
- AA mares can get a grant provided they are covered by a Licensed English Suffolk stallion, and a provision is available to filly foals that have a minimum of 75%

English blood and are by a fully licensed English Stallion to be admitted after inspection into the full Stud Book.

- If you choose to cover your mare (English or AA) with an unregistered licensed stallion then the grants will not apply.

All Covering Certificates must be completed and returned to the SHS office by 1st October of the year in which they relate. Failure to do so could result in you missing out on your grant.

Grants are paid annually although they may be subject to change.

15b Stallion Grants

The Suffolk Horse Society pays out grants to all full members of the Society living in the UK. All information about grants can be found on our website or by calling the office.

- Stallion Returns for Natural Coverings
Please make sure you complete a stallion returns form for all mares covered.
- Stallion Returns for AI
Please make sure you include this information within your stallion return.

All paperwork regarding breeding must be returned to the SHS office by the 1st October in the year of the covering.

15c Show Grant

Please see details below of the show grants – please note that these may be subject to change. For full up to date confirmation of grants available please check the SHS website.

Show Turnout Grant

The Suffolk Horse Society offers a grant to members entering turnouts at the qualifying shows listed below:

Essex Heavy Horse and Country Show, Nottinghamshire Show, Royal Norfolk Show, Suffolk Show, Tendring Hundred Show, Woodbridge Horse Show, London Harness Horse Parade, Devon County Show, New Forest & Hampshire Country Show, Royal Berkshire Show, Royal Cornwall Show, The Orsett Show & The Three Counties Show.

To claim this grant all you have to do is fill in an application form and submit it to the office by **1st October of the current year**. Grants are paid upon receipt of the form.

Harness Class Grant

The Suffolk Horse Society offers a grant to members entering either a Decorated Harness or a Working Harness Class at the relevant qualifying shows listed below.

Implement Class Grant

The Suffolk Horse Society offers a grant to members entering a class using agricultural implements at the relevant qualifying shows listed below.

Essex Heavy Horse and Country Show, Nottinghamshire Show, Royal Norfolk Show, Suffolk Show, Tendring Hundred Show, Woodbridge Horse Show, London Harness Horse Parade, Devon County Show, New Forest & Hampshire Country Show, Royal Berkshire Show, Royal Cornwall Show, The Orsett Show & The Three Counties Show.

Please note - Only one grant paid per horse per show. You are only eligible to claim the grant for the Implement Class if no other class has been entered at the same show.

Ploughing Match:

The SHS will pay per ploughing team and per working horse for all competitors at the Ploughing Match in October.

Foal & Youngstock Show:

The SHS will pay for all horses entered and forward at the annual show.

Young Handlers Championships:

Horses brought forward for the Young Handler Championships will each receive a grant from the Suffolk Horse Society.

15d Full list of Grants Available

Please see Addendum 15d for the current list of grants. These change annually so please refer to the website for an updated version.

15e Show Grants Application

Please see Addendum 15e for the show grant application. This must be completed by 1st of October of the showing season to get your grants paid.

Grants are paid annually although they may be subject to change.

16. Affiliated Shows, show advice, Show Training

16a Suffolk Horse Society Affiliated Shows

Woodbridge Horse Show
Notts & Newark Show
The South Suffolk Show
The Hadleigh Show
The Suffolk Show
The Lincolnshire Show
The Royal Norfolk Show
The Tendring Show
The Framlingham Horse Show
Essex Heavy Horse & Driving Show
The Orsett Show

16b Shows that award a Suffolk Horse Society Rosette

Royal Cornwall Show
Camborne Agricultural Show
The Shropshire County Show
Rutland Show
Anglesey County Show
Burwarton Show

16c Affiliated Show Suffolk Horse Society Rules and Guidelines

The Suffolk Horse Society (SHS) maintains an awards system for owners who show their horses and who wish to compete against their peers. Placings in In Hand classes at designated shows qualify for points which are calculated throughout the year. Holders of the highest number of points win a

perpetual trophy in one of four categories. In addition, the (SHS) gives a perpetual trophy for the best Turnout exhibitor during the year. Trophies are awarded at the annual dinner each November.

16d The Suffolk Supreme Champion

The Supreme Suffolk Horse Championship. Horses will qualify through the affiliated shows. We hope that this will encourage entries to your own show.

The Society will notify the judges to make sure they are aware of the rules regarding this competition and will submit relevant paperwork directly to them.

Shows choosing to affiliate are entitled to:

- hold points qualifier classes for the Supreme Suffolk Horse Championship and for In Hand Suffolk horse trophies these are:
 - The Centenary Perpetual Challenge Cup
 - The Robert Peacock Trophy
 - The Brian Cooper Perpetual Trophy (Stallions only)
 - The Cherrytrees George Murray Trophy
 - The Jenkins Youth Trophy for Young Handlers
- offer a limited-edition rosette provided by the SHS available only to affiliated shows.
- be promoted through our newsletter to Suffolk owners as a qualifier holder.

16e Conditions for In Hand Classes for affiliated shows are as follows:

- Suffolk horses entering classes at affiliated shows must be registered in the pedigree register of the UK Suffolk Stud Book or eligible for registration in the pedigree register of the UK Suffolk Stud Book
- registration numbers must be stated on the entry form
- judges must be SHS panel judges (the panel list will be circulated annually)
- probationer judges may accompany judges at qualifying classes
- schedules must be submitted to the SHS for approval of the Suffolk conditions
- results **must** be submitted to the SHS after the show electronically

Should you wish the SHS office will be pleased to verify eligibility for entries before they are accepted into the show catalogue.

Failure to comply with these conditions may result in a show losing its eligibility for affiliation. The Suffolk Horse Society reserves the right to withdraw points from exhibitors as it sees fit.

16f Show Rules -Guidelines for Judges of Suffolk Horses

Please note that in the following text the masculine shall be deemed to include the feminine throughout.

These notes have not been prepared as a reflection of the way in which judges either behave or carry out their work, but merely to act as guidelines to define judging responsibilities and to answer questions likely to arise during the process of becoming a judge.

All judges are bound by the SHS's Memorandum and Articles of Association, Bye-Laws and Guidelines for Judges. All Judges must judge in accordance with these documents and in accordance with the Scale of Points for Suffolk Horses as adopted on 11th November 1919.

16g Scale of Points for Suffolk Horses

		Points
Colour -	Chesnut: a star, little white on face or few silver hairs is no detriment	5
Head -	Big with broad forehead	
Neck -	Deep in collar, tapering gracefully towards the setting of the head	
Shoulders -	Long and muscular, well thrown back at the withers	
Carcase -	Deep, round, ribbed from shoulder to flank, with graceful outline in back, loin and hind quarters; wide in front and behind (the tail well up with good second thighs)	25
Feet, Joints & Legs -	The legs should be straight with fair sloping pasterns, big knees and long clean hocks on short cannon bones free from coarse hair. Elbows turned in regarded as a serious defect. Feet having plenty of size with circular form protecting the frog.	50
Walk -	Smart and true	
Trot -	Well balanced all round with good action	20
		—
	Total	100

There are two categories of SHS Judge – In Hand and Turnout. Judges can be qualified to judge either or both categories.

16h Suffolk Horse Society Rules for Ridden Classes

1. Horses should be 4 years old or over.
2. Horses should be ridden in a suitable bridle and bit. Saddles should also be suitable and fit the horse. Blinkers should not be worn.
3. Horses should be braided either with no flights or with flights laid so as not to cause injury to the rider. Tails should be braided but may be left down if preferred.
4. Part-breds may be traditionally braided or if of lighter type may be plaited like a hunter.
5. No tendon or brushing boots to be worn.
6. Riders must wear a B.H.S. approved hat with kite mark at all times when riding. (This must be the current Kite Standard)
7. Riders should dress appropriately: light coloured jodhpurs, hacking jacket, shirt with tie or stock, long boots or short boots with gaiters (not trainers or wellingtons). Gloves optional.
8. Spurs may be worn but must be blunt and worn correctly.
9. Whips or canes may be carried but must not exceed 30 inches long.
10. Riders must expect the judge, or the judge's appointed rider, to ride the horse.

16h Show Dress and Etiquette

- When we exhibit at a show or demonstration, we are there to represent ourselves and the Suffolk Horse to the best of our ability. If we receive appearance or prize money it is ultimately the public who are sponsoring our attendance.
- The judges who give up their time to attend the show will usually receive little or no contribution to their expenses or time, yet they turn up appropriately dressed and behave with professionalism in the ring.

- Shows are the shop window for the Suffolk Horse and if we want to ensure the continuation of the breed it is that shop window that will encourage others to have an interest in the Suffolk and help us to ensure their future.
- It therefore follows that exhibitors should show respect to both the public and the judges in the way that they dress and behave in classes, around the boxes and in the grand parade.
- It has been noticed lately that exhibitors are wearing brightly coloured ties in the ring and jeans in the grand parade.
- Competitors should look tidy, clean, smart and professional and their horses should be clean and well turned out.

16i In the ring

Exhibitors

- Headwear should if worn be suitable and discreet e.g. a cap or riding hat
- Exhibitors should wear a jacket of suitable colour such as brown, black or tweed or a traditional brown stockman's coat
- Trousers of a neutral colour such as twill or moleskin (not jeans)
- Shirt e.g. white or check not brightly coloured with a tie that is discreet e.g. Suffolk Horse Society tie to promote the breed.
- A whip if carried should be clean with any brass polished and in good condition.

The Horse

- In the ring, the horse should be clean as should the bridle or rope halter for a foal.
- The feet should be in good condition, if shod the foot should not be allowed to grow too long and if not shod they should be regularly trimmed to avoid large cracks if possible.
- Horse should be well schooled at home, if they are ill disciplined not only are they a danger but it does not look good to a potential supporter or buyer.
- Exhibitors must be prepared to walk and trot their horse a sufficient distance to enable the judge to see the horse moving properly.
- During the judging exhibitors should constantly watch their horse to keep him standing properly and looking his best as the judge may look up at any time to compare horses.

Turnout Classes

No farmer or farmhand if they were going on the road or to a show would have been anything but clean and tidy, after all they were an ambassador for the farm.

- In a turnout class, the driver should be clean, tidy and professional.
- The horse should be well presented, with feet in good condition; they must be well trained in harness and quiet in all aspects of the work.
- Harness must fit properly and along with any vehicle or equipment be clean and in a good state of repair.

The Grand Parade

- Exhibitors are expected to parade their horses at the end of the show out of respect for the public and show organisers who put in many hours of their own time to arrange the show.
- The Grand Parade should be a spectacular end to the show; therefore, exhibitors and their horses should again be appropriately turned out as they would be for the showing classes.

Etiquette

- In the ring, the steward is there to assist the judge, they should therefore stay near enough to the judge, without getting in the way, to be available to follow their instructions. The steward will call the exhibitors into the line when asked to do so by the judge and they will relay information to the exhibitors on behalf of the judge.

- Exhibitors must be constantly watching their horse to show him at his best for the judge but must also watch the steward to be ready to be called forward when required.
- It is bad manners for the judge or the exhibitors not to be ready at the ring to start the judging on time; if the exhibitor is late to their class they can only go forward in the class at the judge's discretion via the ring steward.

The Suffolk Horse is a magnificent horse, and it is our responsibility to promote him to the best of our ability.

17. Suffolk Horse Society Judges

17a What is a Suffolk Horse Society Judge?

A Suffolk Horse Society judge is a person who has been appointed by the Society based on his ability to evaluate Suffolk horses in a **fair and professional manner**². Judges must be fully paid-up members of a **Heavy Horse Breed Society**¹.

Judges must be aware at all times of their responsibility to the Society, to the profession and to the host organisation where judging is taking place. The Society relies entirely on the integrity of its judges, which must be beyond question at all times.

17b Protocol

Judging Appointments

- A judge must not accept invitations to judge the same classes in more than one points qualifying show during any one season.
- Having accepted an invitation to judge, the judge must be sure that he understands the schedule.

Interest

- A judge must not judge a horse that he has sold within the two years prior to the date of the class.
- A judge must not judge a class in which members of his own family are showing horses or in which his own horse is being shown by another individual on his behalf.
- If a horse appears in front of a judge and he finds that he has now or has within the past two years had an interest in the animal, then he should not under any circumstances place that animal. The judge must inform the steward and invite a referee or another nominated Judge to place the animal in question. The judge should place the remainder of the class and the proposed referee should watch the judging of the class. On completion the judge should then ask the steward to ask the referee to place the horse in question.

Accommodation

If a judge requires overnight accommodation he/she² should ask the Secretary of the Show concerned to provide this for him/her² or if accommodation is being provided by a friend this should not be a person who is exhibiting at the Show the following day.

Dress

Judges should be distinguished in their attire. When judging, male judges should always wear a hard hat (bowler, or bowler type). All judges should wear a suit (dark if possible) and an appropriate smart coat if the weather requires². Ladies should wear appropriate corresponding attire, and suitable, discreet hat². Footwear should be smart and suited to the purpose.

Arrival on the Showground

A judge should never look at animals on which he has been asked to adjudicate, either in the horse lines or anywhere else on the showground before judging.

Basis of Judging

Exhibitors always enter shows in the rightful belief that their animals will be fairly judged and there are very few proven judging irregularities. However, it is not only important for all Judges to act properly, but to be seen to be acting properly. An adequate amount of time should be spent with each animal and all exhibitors should be seen to have equal attention. A judge should make it clear and obvious to entrants and onlookers that he has looked individually at each entry to the class that is being judged. Judges should never unnecessarily give exhibitors a chance to be critical.

Discussions during judging

Judges should not hold discussions whilst the class is in the ring either with their stewards or with exhibitors unless it is to ask direct questions. During the break whilst classes enter and leave the ring, judges should not hold conversations with spectators around the ringside. At the same time the judge is fully entitled to talk to his steward but not to spectators.

Probationer Judges

If you have agreed to have a probationer in the ring with you, for the smooth-running of the show, conferring with the probationer should only take place after the class has finished and rosettes have been awarded. Probationer judges will be asked to equip themselves to make notes and propose placings without conferring with you, as the judge, so that their views/proposed placings can be discussed at the conclusion of the class.¹

Reasons

If on completion of judging an exhibitor asks in the correct way for the judge's opinion on their animal, which they have exhibited, the judge, at his discretion, is perfectly entitled to give a reason for his placing. This is entirely a matter for the discretion of the judge. Quite often exhibitors find judge's comments helpful to them. judges should not feel obliged to make comments over the public address system².

Public Address Comments

Many shows now require judges to give comments on placings of the first three in the class to the commentator. Only constructive points should be made, never criticise exhibits, all have certain good points. judges can help promote the breed by commenting on what they are looking for to improve the public's awareness of the judging process.

Arbitration

A judge's decision is final.

Responsibilities of Stewards

- It is the responsibility of the steward to present the animals in the ring for the judge to place in order of merit according to the Society's scale of points.

- It is not the responsibility of the judge to decide which animals are eligible for the class. In any case judges are not allowed to see a catalogue of entries until all classes have been judged.
- It is the steward's responsibility to let the judge know how much time there is for each class or to give the judge some indication. If the steward does not indicate to the judge the time allowed for the class then the judge should ask that question. The judge is asked to co-operate with the show to ensure that, as far as is possible, the judging programme is kept to time.
- Stewards should not stand with the judge whilst the class is being judged. They should be available, as and when required, to convey the judge's wishes to exhibitors. If a steward persists in talking to, or standing near, the judge then he should be asked to stand away.
- If the system or quality of stewarding at a show presents problems, then judges are asked to notify the Show Secretary who can in a diplomatic way take matters up with the affiliated Society.
- If a steward or other person is asked to commentate on classes in the ring, they must not name the exhibitors or their horses, neither should they comment on the history of the horse or give their opinion on the quality of the horse².

Exhibitors's behaviour at a show/ in the ring

- If for any reason an exhibitor wishes to leave the ring before the final completion of the class judging then the exhibitor should ask the steward's permission to do so and the steward in turn should seek the judge's permission.
- Exhibitors are not to groom horses once they have entered the ring for judging.
- Only one person is allowed into the ring with each entry unless special permission is sought from the class steward. This will be granted only in exceptional circumstances e.g. where someone is needed to trot the horse.

Dress for Showing

5.iv Over the years the standard of dress for exhibitors has slipped. Exhibitors should wear a suit or jacket with a tie. A suitable smart top coat or waxed cotton type jacket or clean dust coat is acceptable. In hot weather exhibitors should only discard jackets with the express permission of the judge. A well-presented horse deserves a well-dressed handler.

Turnout Judging

Horse or horses must be working well on the day. Manners must be good and the horse must be able to do a day's work.

When judging turnouts, the following point system should be used²:

- 40% of the points for the horse
- 20% of the points for the vehicle
- 20% of the points for the harness
- 10% of the points for the driver
- 10% of the points for the overall presentation

Description

It is suggested that all heavy horses in turnout classes should be worded, of breed type i.e. Suffolk.

Driving

Importance should be placed on the standard of driving, overall smartness of driver and attendant and the safety and control of the horse².

Harness

Should be fitted correctly and be a matching set, neatly and cleanly presented. The harness type should comply with the show schedule².

Definitions

An Agricultural Turnout can be defined as a vehicle built specifically for an agricultural purpose and still in original state except for maintenance. Vehicles should not have a high seat or commercial advertising (other than the name of the owner or exhibitor).

General Appraisal

- Emphasis to be placed on the overall appearance of the turnout as a whole.
- Pairs and teams must be balanced and work as a pair or team.
- Judges should not climb or stand on any part of the turnout except the steps.
- Judges may ask for turnouts to walk, trot, stand or back. Agricultural turnouts should only walk².
- Judges should avoid asking a driver to continue a horse round the ring for long periods.
- Judges are requested to ensure that horses are not trotted unnecessarily.

Judges Examination of Horses in Turnouts

Judges should make a close inspection of horse, harness and wagon but have due regard to the overall appearance of the turnouts and the attendants in deciding the final placing.

Preliminary & Final Judging

Where a Judge is asked to undertake preliminary judging prior to final judging the following guide notes should apply.

PRELIMINARY –

The Judge should decide in which order he will place all entries in the final judging. However, he should not draw them up in the preliminary judging order. He should leave them in the order in which they have entered the ring.

FINAL –

Unless something happens between the preliminary and final judging e.g. horse has gone lame or cannot be handled or driven, then there should not be any alteration in the Judge's preliminary placings. If, however, a horse came in lame, could not be handled or could not be driven, then the judge would have no option but to place that horse either at the bottom of the class or ask the exhibitor if he would like to retire.

17c Qualified Judges

The judges are asked to keep the SHS office up to date on any changes to details and if they wish to step down as a judge. The SHS ask judges to attend a training course.

The Judges list is broken into 4 categories:

In Hand and In Hand Harness

Turnout Judges
Foot Judges
Ridden Judges

Details of Show Classes

In hand – Being led into a show ring only wearing a bridle.

In hand in harness – Being led into a show ring wearing either a decorated or working horse harness

Turnout – Driving a horse in the Show ring for agricultural, trade, implements. When doing Turnout you will need a driver and a groom in the ring.

Foot Judges – This is a farrier judge to look at the foot and the shoeing

Ridden – You ride the horse in the ring and then the judge will ride your horse in the ring

The SHS also recommends the best judges to use for turnout for shows where team classes apply.

17d Probationary Judge

Probationary Judge Process :

- i. Candidates to complete and submit an application form accompanied by their CV, signed by two SHS council members.
- ii. Candidates to attend a judge's seminar for assessment by a judge's selection panel
- iii. Panel to decide on merit how many (if any) shows the candidate should attend as a Probationary Judge

Society Rules and Regulations

The Probationer Judge Scheme forms part of the Suffolk Horse Society's official activities and is, therefore, subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association and other Regulations of the SHS, which bind all exhibitors and members.

Probationer Judges must judge according to the Scale of Points for Suffolk Horses published by the Society and be bound by the guidance notes for judges.

Copies of the above documents are obtainable from the SHS office on request.

Preconditions

Persons wishing to become an SHS Judge must

- be fully paid-up Members of a **Heavy Horse Society**¹.
- be not less than 20 years old;
- be able to demonstrate first hand knowledge of horse-keeping and, ideally, of breeding and/or showing Suffolk horses;
- have the time and enthusiasm to attend shows during the showing season;
- be deemed to be a fit person to act as an ambassador for the profession and the breed.

Procedure for Application

Each applicant will be asked to complete an application form (Appendix A), obtainable from the SHS office, which must be signed by a proposer and seconder who should both be members of the SHS Council. The completed form, accompanied by the applicant's C.V., should be submitted to the SHS office.

The Breeding Committee of the Suffolk Horse Society will consider the application and C.V. to assess the applicant's experience.

The Next Step

If considered suitable for enrolment the candidate will be invited to attend a judges' seminar or other Society function where three or four horses will be made available for the candidate to place in order of preference giving their reasons for so doing to a judge's selection group comprising three individuals from the existing judging panel. They will decide on merit how many (if any) shows the candidate should attend as a probationary judge. The candidate will then be responsible for attending the shows as specified.

Shows Accepting Probationer Judges

The following shows have, traditionally, accepted Probationer Judges: - Essex Heavy Horse, Framlingham, Hadleigh, Norfolk, South Suffolk, Suffolk, Tendring & Woodbridge.

Obtaining Permissions

The probationer judge must approach the official judge of the designated show(s) to ask if he/she may accompany the judge to a particular show. If the official judge agrees then it is the responsibility of the official judge to approach the show in question to obtain consent.

Expenses

Probationer judges are responsible for all their own travel and subsistence and out of pocket expenses.

Procedure at Shows

- On arrival at the showground the probationer judge must report at least 15 minutes before the appointed time for the commencement of judging either to the judges and stewards reception or to the Secretary's office (whichever may be the case) before going to the Suffolk horse judging ring.
- Probationer judges must be appropriately and smartly dressed. Men wear hard hats (bowler or bowler type) in the ring.
- The official judge must ask the steward for an announcement to be made over the public address equipment that there is a probationer judge in the ring for the Suffolk horse classes.
- Probationer judges should be in the ring whilst both the In Hand and Turnout classes are being judged.
- The official judge and probationer judge should stand together as the class enters the ring. Discussion can take place during judging but must not hold up the judging. Comments between the official judge and probationer judge are to be regarded as strictly confidential.
- The official judge should allow the probationer judge to look around the horses when he/she is doing so and then, before pulling them in, ask the probationer judge where he/she would place them. When horses are trotted out the official judge and the probationer judge should stand together so that the official judge can give instructions to the probationer judge or ask questions.
- It is essential that the decision of the official judge should not be influenced in any way by the probationer judge's comments.

System of Approval

Probationer judges must obtain from the SHS office a Report Form (Appendix B) for them to indicate the show attended and the name of the official judge. This form must be handed to the official judge on the day for completion and return to the SHS office. Probationer judges should provide the official judge with an envelope, duly stamped and addressed to the Society's office for the return of the form. Once the Probationer has completed the designated number of shows and the relevant forms have been received by the Society's office, the Breeding Committee will review the reports and make a recommendation to the governing Council.

Probationary judges will be notified in writing whether or not they have been successful.

Those qualifying will have their names added to the official judges list, either in the capacity of In Hand or Turnout Judges, or both, and must accept that when judging Suffolks they must follow the Scale of Points and abide by the Guidelines as laid down and approved by the Council of the Society.

Those not approved for immediate inclusion in the list of official judges they may remain probationer judges for a term to be specified by the Council.

17e Probationary Judges Application form

Please look at Addendum 17d for the current Probationary Judges Application form. Please complete and send the SHS office.

17f Current Judges List

Please see Addendum 17f for the current Judges list or the SHS website as this may change every year.

18. Braiding your Suffolk

For many new owners taking their first steps into the show ring, one of the most onerous tasks is braiding the mane and tail of their horse. Apart from the task itself there is the question of do I use wool or do I use raffia? If using wool what colours do I use, if using raffia where do I get it from and how do I make a bass? Then there is the question of ribbons, flights and bows. Thankfully there are many good show supply companies now that can help with sourcing these materials, so all the exhibitor has to do is learn how to attach them to the horse. The best way to learn is to find a willing tutor and then practise, practise and practise again until you find a technique that suits you. *But this article is not about learning the skill, it is about developing the art.*

So we have to ask why we traditionally braid our horses. The answer is to enhance and if possible improve the way they appear. Detailing the neck and shoulder we can exaggerate an outline and by containing the tail we allow a clear view of the hind quarters, thighs and hocks. So here are few pointers that may help to improve presentation:

Firstly, ensure the bass is long enough to be able to start just behind the bridle and finish at the withers leaving only 5cm or 2" of mane upbraided. This last 5 cm can be plaited separately and used to anchor the neck ribbon. I always like to put one plait into the bass before I start braiding, this extends the neck by an inch or so up to the bridle. Make sure the bass is not too long, tied off neatly and folded back under the plait so you don't end up with a bunch of raffia obscuring the angle of the shoulder. If your horse has a naturally arched neck you can braid along the crest. If not, or with an immature horse, starting a little lower at the bridle and reaching the crest mid plait and then dropping down the mane slightly towards the withers, you can create the impression of a curve if not a crest. This effect can also be enhanced by adjusting the height of the flights or bows along the length of the neck too.

The thickness of the bass is also important. A horse with a thick neck and crest can take a heavier bass but on a younger or less developed horse it can make the neck look narrow and slight. Adversely a thinner bass can make a narrow neck look deeper and still create an outline on a deeper one. Flights are a relatively modern but more than acceptable element in the presentation of a Suffolk. Historically they are more usually seen on a Shire, Suffolk turnout exhibitors use them to give the impression of height, particularly when in front of Shire judges.

At the front of the horse a small bow on the forelock attached to the brow-band will not only give a neat appearance but can enhance the width of the forehead and show off the eye. Moving onto the neck ribbon this needs to be the correct length to sit neatly on the shoulder and snugly around the throat. Fixing it at the withers with the left-over mane will also prevent the number creeping around and up the neck. The ribbon will then show off the outline and angle of the shoulder.

At the rear we are trying to show off a well-positioned high set tail so it is important to start the plait as high on the dock as possible. Personally, I stop plaiting the tail a hand's width from the bottom of the dock and back plait the excess tail hair back up the dock and secure it with string. The one thing to avoid is a well plaited tail with a big clump of tail hair at the bottom, this takes your eye down and away from the tail top. Here it is also important to put your tail ribbons high up the dock and if possible put the brightest colours at the top and a darker ones lower down but not right to the bottom.

I hope this article will be of help to novice exhibitors and spectators alike. And novice exhibitors should remember that master classes in preparation and presentation take place most weekends throughout the summer. At most country shows, all you have to do is turn up, observe, listen and ask questions of the ones you think are doing it correctly. They are usually the ones with the red rosettes.

(written by Peter Crockford)

Please see Addendum 18a for pictures of good braiding

18b Suffolk Horse Society Registered Flights & Ribbons

Flights for Suffolks come in a myriad colours and combinations and form a counterpoint to the glorious chesnut coat of the breed. Some years ago we published a quick reference guide to showing colours to help readers identify who is owned by whom in In Hand classes.

Please contact the office if you have any questions. Please look at Addendum 18b to see full details of the flight colours currently in use.

19. Suffolk Horse Society Privacy Notice

This Privacy Notice explains the types of personal data we may collect about you when you interact with us. It also explains how we will store and handle this data and keep it safe.

The Suffolk Horse Society is a Company Limited by Guarantee and a Registered Charity. The objects of the Society are to maintain the purity of the breed and to promote the breeding of the Suffolk Horse and to collect, verify, preserve, and publish the pedigrees of the Suffolk Horse. Additionally, the object is to promote the general interest of members of the Society in connection with the breeding and ownership of Suffolk Horses. The Society has power to do anything calculated to further the objects, or is conducive or incidental to doing so, as listed in detail in the Memorandum of Association.

19a The Legal Bases we rely on:

The law on data protection sets out a number of different reasons for which a company may collect and process your personal data.

Legitimate interest

In relation to members of the Suffolk Horse Society we require your data to pursue our legitimate interests in a way which might reasonably be expected as part of running our business and which does not materially impact your rights, freedoms or interests.

Consent

In specific circumstances we can collect and process your data with your consent.

Contractual obligations

In certain circumstances we need your personal data to comply with our contractual obligations.

Legal compliance

If the law requires us to do so, we may need to collect and process your data.

19b When do we collect your personal data?

- *When you join the Society as a member
- *When members register births, sales and purchases of Suffolk Horses
- *When you exhibit Suffolk Horses at shows
- *When you purchase a product from us
- *When you contact us by any means with enquiries, complaints etc.
- *When we engage you to provide goods or services

19c What sort of personal data do we collect?

- For members we collect: your name, address, date of birth (if under 18 years of age), email and telephone numbers, bank account details, details of your Suffolks, bought and sold, copies of correspondence with you. (We do not hold any bank details, if we take payment over the phone we don't write it down and if someone pays by standing order they have to arrange that directly with the bank, not us.)
- for suppliers we collect: your name, contact details, payment details, contact information.
- for purchasers of goods we collect: your name, address, contact details, payment details.
- photographs of exhibitors of Suffolk Horses appearing in public at agricultural shows and Society events.

19d How and why do we use your personal data?

In pursuit of our legitimate interests we publish a Stud Book detailing registered Suffolk Horses and their breeders, an on-line database of all Suffolk Horses, their breeders and owners, periodic newsletters, and other publications aimed at promoting the Suffolk Horse.

Data on suppliers of goods and services to the Society and of purchasers from the Society is used for the processing of transactions and the management of contracts.

Your data is held in the Suffolk Horse Society office and is managed and controlled by the staff employed by the Society. The data may also be accessed by the officers and other members of the Society's Council.

Lists of members with contact details may also be provided to regional representatives/coordinators of the Society in connection with the organisation of local events.

19e How do we protect your personal data?

Your personal data is protected in the following ways:

- security in the office

- withholding email addresses on bulk emailing's
- regional coordinators adhere to security measures and delete all data once used for the single purpose of contacting regional group members.

19f How long will we keep your personal data?

Personal data will only be kept if it is necessary for the purpose for which it was collected. At the end of the retention period it will either be deleted or anonymized.

As the object of the Society depends on the production of a historic record of pedigrees some published material, for example the Stud Book, will be maintained for posterity.

19g Who do we share your personal data with?

We sometimes share data with trusted third parties, for example IT companies who support our website and business systems, and our auditors. In all cases we apply the following policy:

- We provide only the information they need to perform their specific services.
- They may only use your data for the exact purposes we specify to them.
- We work closely with them to ensure your privacy is respected and protected at all time.
- If we stop using their services any of your data held by them will be deleted or rendered anonymous.

We will not share your data with third parties for their own purposes, except when we receive a valid request from a law enforcement body.

We will not share your data with third parties or suppliers outside the European Economic Area.

19h What are your rights over your personal data?

You have the right to request:

- Access to the personal data we hold about you, free of charge in most cases.
- The correction of your personal data when it is incorrect, out of date or incomplete.
- That we stop any consent-based processing of your personal data after you withdraw that consent.

19i Members under 18 years old

It is necessary to record the date of birth of any members under 18 years of age. This information will be collected in the future from new members, but for the small number of under-18 members currently on our database, please contact the office with your date of birth so that this information can be recorded.

To exercise these rights please contact:

The Secretary, Suffolk Horse Society Suffolk Horse Society
Suite 8, Britannia House, Base Business Park, Rendlesham, Suffolk IP12 2TZ

Sec@suffolkhorsesociety.org.uk 01394 380643

Please note:

The Society has chosen not to appoint a Data Protection Officer as it is not a public authority and the core activities do not require large scale, regular and systematic monitoring of individuals nor large scale processing of special categories or of data relating to criminal convictions or offences.

20.Social Media information and how to keep in contact with the Society.

20a Social Media and Internet Policy

No member of The Suffolk Horse Society shall conduct him or herself in a manner or be guilty of behaviour which is derogatory to the character or prejudicial to the interests of The Suffolk Horse Society and in particular (but without prejudice to the generality to the foregoing) no Member shall behave in an abusive or unpleasant manner to any person at any show or at any other location where Suffolk Horse business is being transacted or via social media or the internet or via any publication in whatever format or via any other written or electronic format.

Introduction

The Suffolk Horse Society acknowledges the importance of the internet and social media sites such as Facebook, Twitter, messaging services and all other forms of electronic communication and the role that “social media” plays in the day to day lives of members. This policy note is to remind members that the Rules of The Suffolk Horse Society apply to members when using social media and the internet. Failure to adhere to this policy note could lead to disciplinary action being taken against a member.

Using social media

You should be aware that The Suffolk Horse Society may from time to time carry out internet searches to identify postings which include references to The Suffolk Horse Society and its members.

You should ensure that any material that you transmit or post to social media is clearly stated to be your personal view and is not held out to be, or could be mistaken as, the view of The Suffolk Horse Society .

You must not post or transmit any material which could damage the name or reputation of The Suffolk Horse Society , its members or former members, or which is derogatory to the character of or prejudicial to the interests of The Suffolk Horse Society .

You must not post or transmit any material relating to The Suffolk Horse Society , members or former members or their horses or ponies, or their business or private lives or which could otherwise be associated with or which may reasonably be attributed as coming from The Suffolk Horse Society :

- that is threatening, defamatory, obscene, indecent, seditious, offensive, pornographic, abusive, liable to incite racial hatred, discriminatory, menacing, scandalous, inflammatory, blasphemous, in breach of confidence, in breach of privacy or which may cause annoyance, distress or inconvenience
- which constitutes or encourages conduct that would be in breach of the WPCS rules, or constitutes a criminal offence, or which could give rise to civil liability, or otherwise be contrary to the laws of, or infringe the rights of any third party in, the UK or any other country in the world.

Any breach of this policy may constitute a breach of The Suffolk Horse Society rules and could also lead to civil and/or criminal proceedings being brought against you.

Disclosure under law or regulation

You should be aware that The Suffolk Horse Society will fully co-operate with any law enforcement authorities or court order requesting or directing The Suffolk Horse Society to disclose the identity or locate anyone posting any material in breach of this policy. If we are requested by the police or any other regulatory or government authority investigating suspected illegal activities to provide your personal information, The Suffolk Horse Society is entitled to do so.

Facebook: *Herman Biddle*
Suffolk Horse Society
 Instagram: *Suffolk Horse*

21. Suffolk Horse Society Office Information

21a **Postal Address**
 Suffolk Horse Society Address:
 Suite 8, Britannia House
 Base Business Park
 Rendlesham
 Suffolk
 IP12 2TZ

21b **Telephone numbers**
 Office telephone number – 01394 680643
 Emergency Passport issues – 07903 741288
 Emergency Horse/Foaling Issues –
 John Fleming – 07757 995594
 Sue Wager - 07764487707

21c **Email Addresses**
 Please use the following emails

- *Admin@suffolkhorsesociety.org.uk*
 Magazine articles, merchandise, marketing, social Media, sponsorship, clothing
- *Info@suffolkhorsesociety.org.uk*
 memberships, finance, shows & events, donations
- *Sec@suffolkhorsesociety.org.uk*
 General queries, horse passports, grants
- *Treasurer@suffolkhorsesociety.org.uk*
- *Chairman@suffolkhorsesociety.org.uk*

22. Complaints and Appeals Procedure

22a Addendum 22a

23. Memberships available

All supporters are sent a welcome pack on first signing-up and twice a year receive *The Suffolk Horse Magazine* packed with full colour photographs, event reports, livery articles, show results, events and a lot more information about our owners and breeders.

In addition, **Members** have voting rights at the Annual General Meeting, can take advantage of special visits that are arranged, receive a society badge and those who are Suffolk horse owners may be eligible for grants.

Annual Members	- £45.00
Joint Annual Members	- £75.00
Friend	- £30.00
Joint Friend	- £50.00

Corporate	-£200
Life Membership	-£750.00
Overseas Supplement	-£25.00

Please look at Addendum 23a for the current SHS membership form

Junior and Teen members receive newsletters and activity packs and a complimentary bag of Suffolk horse society goodies when signing up.

Junior	- £10.00
Teen	- £15.00

Please look at Addendum 23b for the current SHS Junior and Teen membership form

24. Directory of Suffolk Breeders

The Suffolk Horse society has a large list of breeders around the country although some of these breeders are just breeding single foals every few years.

We also have several Suffolk Horse studs that breed and sell on surplus foals.

If you need any advice or help on any aspect of Suffolk Horses please contact the office and we can put you in contact with a Suffolk Horse owner and breeder close to you.

25. Any other information

For a full list of the following please see the Suffolk Horse Society Website

Directory of AI Centres

Directory of Equine Vets

Directory of Suppliers for Suffolk Horse Items

Directory for Horse Transportation

Directory of Suffolk Horse Society Merchandise for sale

Buying or selling a Suffolk Horse

All the information supplied within the Suffolk Horse Society Manual is to support Suffolk Horse owners.

The information provided was correct at the time of printing, please keep an eye on the Suffolk Horse Society website for any updated information or amendments for this manual.

Although many Suffolk Horse owners have been owners for a long time, the Suffolk Horse Society get many requests in the office for the information provided in this document therefore it was decided that the manual would be sent out to all Suffolk Horse owners.

If you have any questions or queries, please do not hesitate to contact the office to discuss.

Thank you for your continued support of this amazing breed.

A big thank you to all those who have provided information / pictures and proofread the manual.

The Suffolk Horse Society Manual

Addendum Information

List of current trustees	Addendum 2a
Suffolk Horse Society Passport Information	Addendum 4
Notice of change of owner form	Addendum 5a
Replacement passport application	Addendum 7a
Prefix / Affix Application form	Addendum 10d
SHS Current Prefix registrations	Addendum 10e
AI Owner Declaration Form	Addendum 11l
AI Veterinary Surgeon Declaration Report	Addendum 11m
Stallion & Mare Covering Certificates	Addendum 11n
Mare Scanned in Foal Certificate	Addendum 11o
Semen Stocks	Addendum 11p
Notes for completion of a foal registration	Addendum 12c
Application & Owners Statement for registration	Addendum 12d
Section 1 Part A – Identification details	Addendum 12e
Blood Sample record sheet	Addendum 12f
Defra Horse Medicines & Passport requirements for owners & keepers	Addendum 12j
Suffolk Licence Application Form	Addendum 14j
Stallion Licence Inspectors Form	Addendum 14k
Stallion Licence Veterinary Form	Addendum 14l
International Assessment form	Addendum 14m
Current Stallion Listing	Addendum 14n
Full List of Grants available	Addendum 15d
Show Grants Application	Addendum 15e
Probationary Judges Application	Addendum 17g
Current Judges List	Addendum 17h
Braiding a tail	Addendum 18a
Braiding a mane	Addendum 18b
SHS registered flight	Addendum 18c
Complaints and Appeals Procedure	Addendum 22a
Adult membership form	Addendum 23a
Junior & Teen membership form	Addendum 23b