TREC Ireland

Guidelines for PTV Judges

Equipment	
Obstacle	as in TREC Ireland's Data Sheets
Penalty Zones	if necessary
Flags	correct number of flags
Number	different colours for each level
In-Hand Sign	for all in-hand obstacles
Clip Board	
Mobile Phone	to contact the Chef de Piste/ Technical Delegate/Organiser
Pen	
Data Sheet	
Score Sheet	
Folding Seat	recommended

Communication with competitors:
- You must not discuss any competition related topics with the competitors.
- Questions and queries will be dealt with by the Chef de Piste/Technical Delegate/Ground Jury.

Assisting competitors:
- You must not assist the competitors in any way, *(e.g. holding a horse for mounting)*.
- Any outside assistance during the competition is forbidden. Make a note if you notice any outside assistance and report to the Chef de Piste.
- Catching a loose horse is allowed, but the rider must get it when the horse has been caught.

Notes on judging:
- Read Chapter 6 Specific Rules for the PTV Phase of the TREC Ireland rulebook.

Arriving at the obstacle:
- Arrive at least fifteen minutes before the first competitor is supposed to arrive at your obstacle.
- You are responsible for your obstacle.
- Check if the obstacle is built/set up according to TREC Ireland rules including the number of flags, obstacle number, penalty zones and in-hand sign.

- Check also the surroundings, i.e. the positioning of the public. Free running dogs are not allowed. The phase can be stopped until taken care of.
- Communicate to the Chef de Piste/Technical Delegate/Organiser if something is not right.
- Find a place from where to judge best without interfering with the rider's approach to and the leaving of the obstacle.
- Fill out the Score Sheet with the name of the event, the date, the level and your name.
- Write the competitor's number onto the Score Sheet only when the rider approaches.
- Use different Score Sheets for each level.

Approaching rider:
- Observe if the approaching rider is circling or stepping back between the previous obstacle and your obstacle. If he/she does, you must mark it as a fault in the effectiveness column of your Score Sheet.
- A faster rider has priority over a slower rider. If necessary, you must stop the slower rider and hold him until the faster rider and other fast riders have negotiated the obstacle. Mark the time held on the Score Sheet.

Marking:
- Always fill out all columns of the score sheet.
- Always make a note in the comment column if you mark a fault for effectiveness or if you mark a penalty.
- Do not hesitate to give penalty points for brutality and/or dangerous method/dangerous riding (see examples below).
- If unsure with the style mark, wait until you have seen a few riders to give a final mark on style.

Falls:
- If the horse or rider fall before or at your obstacle and if you consider the rider/horse unfit to continue, you must stop the rider, report to the Technical Delegate who decides if the rider can continue or not.
- Ask the rider if she/he had a fall before. If yes, she/he is not allowed to remount but must leave the course leading her/his horse.
- If the rider/horse has a fall after your obstacle, make a note in the score sheet.

Error of course:
- If you notice an error of course you must make a note and report to the Chef de Piste/Technical Delegate.
- It is an error of course if the rider, who does not want to attempt the obstacle, does not stop and inform you of his intention not to attempt the obstacle.

Rider leaving the obstacle:
- You are responsible for judging and marking a competitor from when she/he has finished the previous obstacle until she/he has finished your obstacle. However, if after leaving your obstacle the rider circles, steps back or has a fall, you must make a note and report to the Chef de Piste/Technical Delegate.

Obstacles where only "Walk" is allowed:
- The majority of the obstacle must be negotiated in walk.
- When the rider enters or exits the obstacle not in walk, this will be marked with an overall 0.
- If, in relation to the length of the obstacle, the rider trots a few strides when inside the obstacle and brings the horse back to walk, it is only a fault.

Obstacles where only "Trot" or "Canter" is allowed:
- If a horse breaks into "Walk", it will be marked with an overall 0.

Rein Back (Ridden and In-Hand):
- To clarify "Touching the bars before and after the reining back is not counted":
  As long as one foot is inside the reining back zone during reining back, it is a fault if a bar is touched before, inside or after the reining back zone.

Marking the zero (0):
- According to FITE rules, data and score sheets, there are different ways to mark an overall zero for an obstacle. In all cases the judge must write a comment in the comment column.

1. A zero mark in the Effectiveness (E) column:
- A "0" in this column leads always to an overall mark of "0".
- The columns Style (S), Gait (G), Time (T) and Penalties (P) do not need to be filled out.
- **Examples:**
- 3 faults at an obstacle
- 0 seconds at obstacle 19 "Immobility"

2. A zero mark in the Penalty (P) column:
- A "0" in this column will always result in an overall mark of "0".
- The columns E, S, G, and T are filled out.
- **Examples:**
- A fall (horse or rider) will be marked "0" in the P column, either by the judge of the obstacle, when the fall is a result of this obstacle or by the judge of the next obstacle if the fall is between the obstacles.
- "Horse leaving the obstacle", "Foot outside" or "Foot inside the ditch"
- "Touching reins with free hand" or "Knocking down one or more barrels" at the obstacle 39 Riding One-Handed, Figure of Eight

3. A zero mark in the overall column only:
- The other columns are not filled out.
- **Examples:**
- When the rider does not attempt the obstacle
- When the rider does not enter the obstacle through the entry flags or does not leave through the exit flags
- When the rider does not negotiate an obstacle in the required gait. This applies to obstacles where only "walk" is allowed.

Examples for brutality:

- Generally, if riding aids are used not as an aid but to penalise the horse
- If the rider puts the horse intentionally or unintentionally into an uncomfortable position
- Using the whip on the head of the horse
- Using the whip more than three times on the flank of the horse
- Pulling hard on the bit in a way that the horse throws the head up
- Using the spurs too much
- Shouting and/or swearing at the horse

Examples for dangerous method:

- Generally when the way how an In-Hand Obstacle is negotiated can harm horse and/or rider
- Loose reins touching the ground
- Loose lead rope touching the ground

Examples for dangerous riding:

- Generally, when a ridden (mounted) obstacle is negotiated in way that can harm horse and/or rider
- An out of control horse- e.g. taking off after a jump without the rider having control
- Placing the horse in a position where it must negotiate dangerous terrain and/or is unable to perform the task effectively
- Continuing on the course when neither rider nor horse are fit to do so
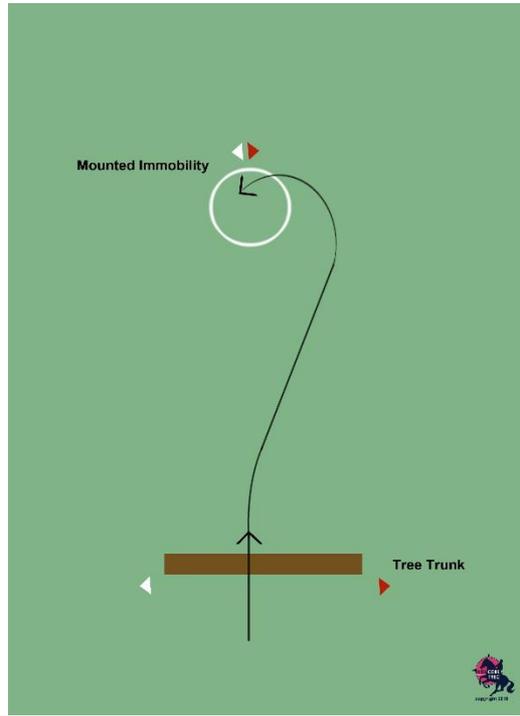
Outside Assistance

- Under rule 3.6.1 a rider will be eliminated from an event for receiving outside assistance during the MA or PTV. Catching a loose horse is allowed.
- Although this rule is clear, only the Ground Jury/Technical Delegate can determine if there was in fact outside assistance. Therefore the Ground Jury/Technical Delegate must have as much information as possible. It is the responsibility of the judge to ensure that all relevant facts are recorded.
- In all cases, when you witness outside assistance or are informed that a rider has received outside assistance, you must record the incident and include as many details as possible.
- You should note the following:
    1. Did you witness the assistance or was it reported to you by an official, spectator or competitor? If not witnessed by you, the name and contact details of the reporting person must be noted.
    2. The identity of the person or persons who provided the assistance. If the person providing the assistance cannot be identified, you should record as much information as possible to help with later identification.
    3. Where the person is known, you should note her/his relationship with the rider. This can be a bystander, spectator, team/group member, trainer, official, accompanying person, or a competitor.
    4. The nature of the assistance (verbal, sign or physical).
    5. Did the rider request the assistance?
    6. Did the rider appear to act on the assistance?

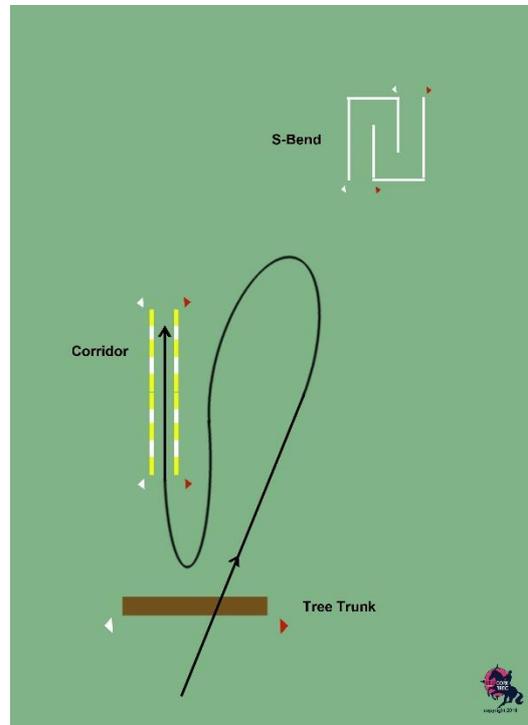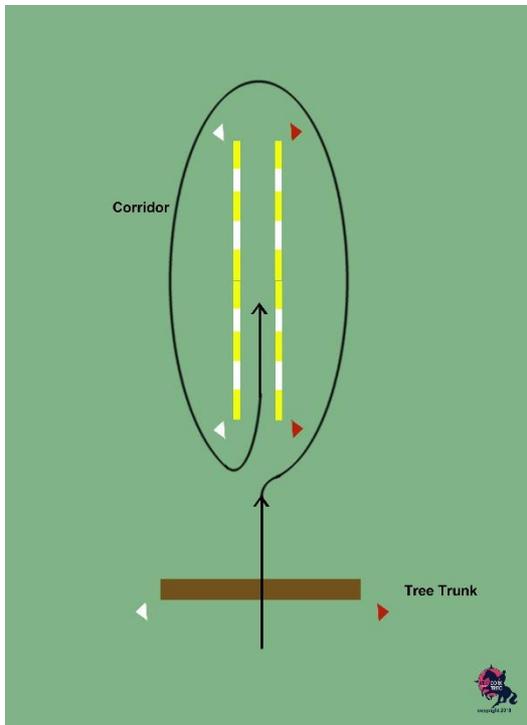## Examples for Circling, Run-Out and Rectified Error of Course
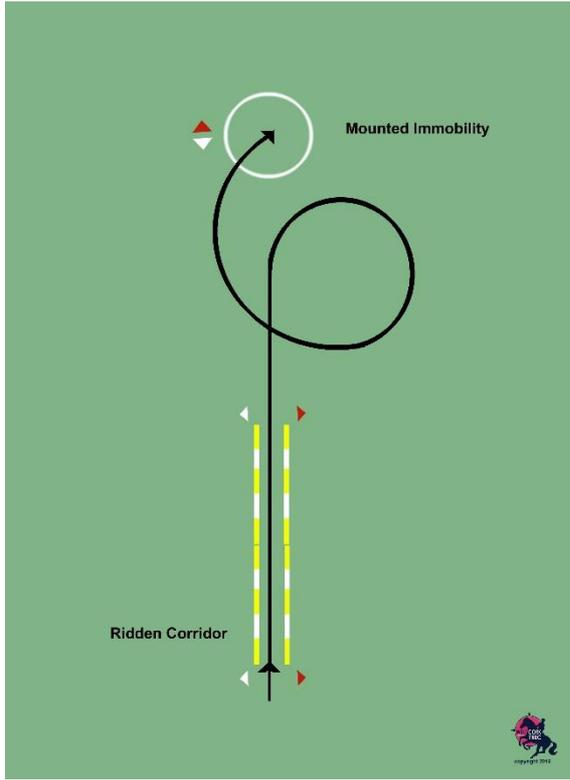

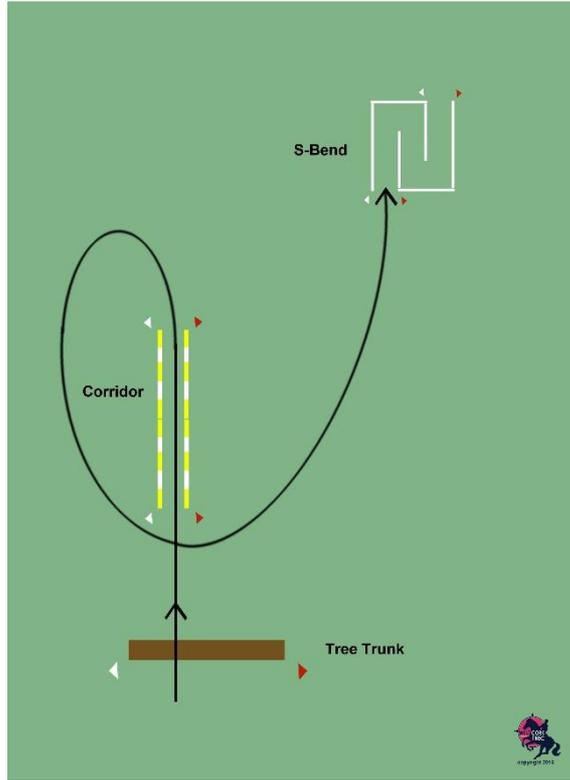Run-Out or Rectified Error of Course
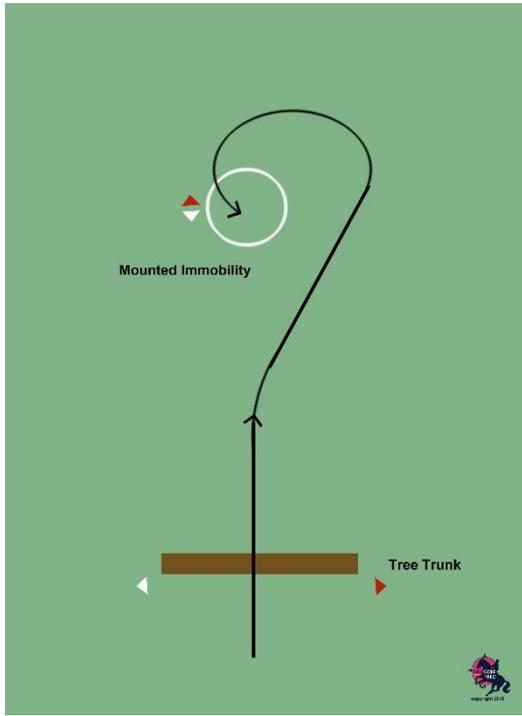
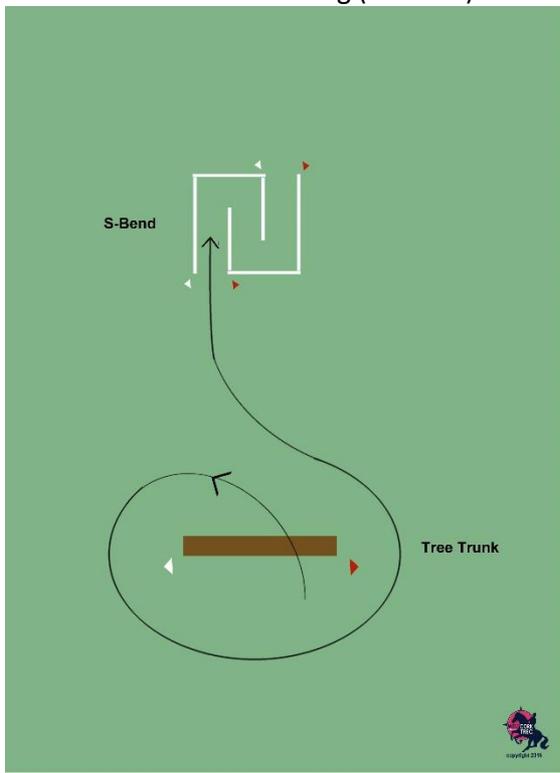Correct

Run-Out or Rectified Error of Course

Circling

Mounted Immobility

Ridden Corridor

No circling (Correct)

S-Bend

Corridor

Tree Trunk

No circling (Correct)

S-Bend

Tree Trunk

On completion of judging:

- Immediately return your score sheet and equipment to the Chef de Piste/Technical Delegate/Organiser and report any problems or query. If you are on the TREC Ireland Judge's panel get the Chef de Piste/Technical Delegate/Organiser to sign your judge's log book to confirm to TREC Ireland that you have judged at this competition.

Finally:

- If any matter arises you are not sure how to deal with, contact the Chef de Piste/Technical Delegate or the person whose emergency number you have been given.