



Beaten to the Line 2011– Part 1

An analysis of whip offences in British racing 1 January – 30 June 2011



Executive Summary

This is Animal Aid's third six-monthly report on breaches of the British Horseracing Authority's (BHA) whip regulations. The study period ran from 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011.

The information is obtained from the reports by individual racecourse stewards – all of which are published in raw form on the BHA's website. The BHA itself does not produce a published analysis.

Our examination of whipping offences and punishments handed down by the BHA between 1 January and 30 June 2011 revealed that:

- ◆ There were 453 breaches by 237 jockeys
- ◆ 104 of the 237 jockeys offended on more than one occasion
- ◆ Adam Kirby committed the most breaches – eight (compared with six in the same period in 2010)
- ◆ Cathy Gannon and Jamie Spencer committed seven offences each (compared with three and two respectively in the same period last year)
- ◆ Five jockeys committed six offences and eight committed five offences
- ◆ Fourteen jockeys accrued 10 or more suspension days from racing
- ◆ Ten horses were beaten so hard that they were wealed (one more than in the same period last year)
- ◆ Richard Johnson wealed two horses. Johnson was charged with excessively whipping Private Be in a 21 November 2010 race. Private Be died at the end of the race
- ◆ One of the horses wealed – Autumn Red – was also wealed last year in September
- ◆ Eighteen horses were abused on more than one occasion in the six month period – two more than last year. Two horses were abused three times – Mr Chocolate Drop and Decent Lord. Thirteen of the 18 horses were abused by the same jockey on more than one occasion. Seven of them (Cullahill, Decent Lord, Ethiopia, Knocking Beau, Lindoro, Mon Brav, Star Rover) were abused in consecutive months. Five of the 18 horses (Decent Lord, Dr Red Eye, Integria, Phar Again, Sean Airgead) were each abused twice in one month
- ◆ The contempt shown by some leading jockeys for racing's whipping regulations is exemplified by the behaviour of the winners of the most prestigious flat and jump races of the year – the Derby and the Grand National respectively. Even while under close scrutiny from race officials, TV cameras and a large audience, both jockeys still breached the rules by excessively whipping their mounts

- ◆ **Animal Aid has discovered that horses are being hit on a routine basis using the hard handle and central rod area of the whip instead of the prescribed 'cushioned' end. A conspicuous victim of this abuse was Rewilding, who was judged by course stewards to have suffered an excessive whip beating by Frankie Dettori during the Royal Ascot meeting on June 15. Dettori was penalised for this 'excessive' behaviour, but his use of the hard part of the whip was not noted by the race officials (you can see it at the end of this sequence http://news.bbc.co.uk/sport1/hi/horse_racing/13781063.stm). Rewilding was tragically killed on his return to the Berkshire racecourse on 23 July, while again being ridden by Dettori.**

Introduction

The use of the whip in racing faced increased criticism in 2011 after Grand National winner, Jason Maguire, thrashed his horse, Ballabriggs, in the final stages of the race that left Ballabriggs exhausted and in need of oxygen. Animal Aid was interviewed and quoted extensively in the press and on radio and television following the race – publicity that encouraged a huge number of people to contact us declaring their support for our campaigns against the Grand National and the whip. A few days later, Towcester Racecourse announced that it would ban the use of the whip for beating horses in all its races from October 2011, a move that the BHA insists needs its approval.

The BHA itself is conducting a review of the whip – the results of which are due in October. The BHA's view is that the whip is not cruel, despite 17 incidents of horses being wealed in 2010 and a further 10 cases in the first half of this year.

On the 16 June, Mike Hancock MP tabled a parliamentary Early Day Motion (EDM 1938) in support of Animal Aid's anti-whip campaign. So far (July 2011), 30 members have signed. The EDM calls for: *'the Government to take steps to ensure that jockeys are banned from using the whip for encouragement of horses, but are allowed to use a whip only where safety is genuinely an issue, and that any jockey who breaks this rule loses his winnings in addition to being suspended from racing for a period of time.'*

The RSPCA, at its AGM on 25 June, voted by an overwhelming majority to support a ban on the whip, and to disqualify jockeys who break the rules. The decision is binding on the RSPCA's governing Council.

Despite mounting anti-whip pressure from the public, MPs, welfare groups and even racing commentators, this report shows that there has been no tangible improvement in the behaviour of jockeys towards their horses.

Whipping doesn't work

Animal Aid's 2004 report, *A Hiding to Nothing*, was based on a meticulous investigation of 161 races that were run during October and November 2003, involving 285 jockeys and 1500 horses. The findings showed that the more often horses are whipped, the less chance they stand of winning their races. Horses whipped at the start of a race almost never win, and that pattern holds until the finish line. In the final part of a race – where the whip is most often used – jockeys who use it least win more frequently. Forty of the 161 races were won by horses who were not subjected to any whipping at all. Horses who are whipped may also be driven off a true line, placing them and other horses in danger, and even causing them to fall.

Our findings are supported by a 2011 University of Sydney report, *An Investigation of Racing Performance and Whip Use by Jockeys in Thoroughbred Races*. This also concluded that whipping race horses does not improve performance. *'On average, they achieved highest speeds when there was no whip use, and the increased whip use was most frequent in fatigued horses. That increased whip use was not associated with significant maintenance of velocity as a predictor of superior race placing at the finish of the race.'*

The 'cushioned' whip

The racing industry is keen to boast about its RSPCA-approved 'cushioned' whip, introduced to jump racing in 2003 and to Flat racing in 2007. However, as already noted, there were 27 wealing incidents between January 2010 and June 2011. In addition, we have demonstrated that jockeys are bypassing the cushioned end and using the hard handle and central rod area of the whip.

The Rules (see Appendix A & B)

The 2011 *Guide to Procedures and Penalties*¹ state: *'In assessing a rider's use of the whip the Stewards should always remember that the whip should be used for safety, correction and encouragement, and never to coerce.'* It is clear that such terms are open to abuse and a broad range of interpretations. Clear guidelines would state that a whip should be used only where safety is a genuine issue – eg: a jockey having lost control by means of the reins, bit or stirrups – and any rider found using the whip at any other time should be disqualified and lose his or her placement and winnings.

Yet, a recent BHA press statement revealed that the regulator does not even regard whip use as a welfare problem. Director of Raceday Operations and Regulation, Jamie Stier, declared: *'We should not lose sight of the fact that Britain has led the way amongst major racing nations in its rules on acceptable whip use and on the introduction of the cushioned whip. The*

*use of the whip is a welfare issue but because of our rules and penalties is not a welfare problem. The perception of some is that it is cruel, but the reality is that due to our rules and only allowing a cushioned whip that was specifically designed not to cause pain, it is fundamentally not cruel.'*²

This last statement shows just how out of step the BHA is on this issue. Firstly, Britain does not lead the way: Norway banned the whip in 1982. That horses are regularly suffering weals at the hands of their riders is clear evidence of the existence of a welfare problem. And, if the disciplinary system worked, we would not see so many brazen, repeated breaches of the rules, nor a need for the BHA to conduct an urgent review of whip use.

Animal Aid's analysis of whip offences and penalties

The study period ran from 1 January to 30 June 2011, during which time 5079 races were staged at 60 British racecourses. In 2010, 4802 races took place during the same period.

We recorded 453 offences by 237 jockeys – the same number of offences as last year. 277 more races were staged than in 2010, representing a 5.7 per cent increase. This means that the number of offences per race has fallen slightly, but 453 offences still amounts to more than 17 breaches per week and means that the BHA's regulations continue to be ignored by a large number of jockeys.

We recorded 771 racing suspension days from January to June 2011 against 850 last year – a drop of around 9 per cent. The number of Cautions was the same for both periods: 125.

Horses wealed

In the first six months of this year, 10 horses were wealed, compared with nine in 2010. The 10 were: Autumn Red (wealed by Denis O'Regan on 4 January); Cool Mission (wealed by Grand National winner Jason Maguire on 23 February); First Point (David Bass at the Cheltenham Festival on 18 March); Highland Legacy (Ashley Bird on 15 April); Hot 'N' Holy (Mr G R Smith on 21 March); Manadam (Matt Griffiths on 1 February); Shammy Ruskins (Andrew Thornton on 28 May); Stop The Show (Richard Johnson on 7 March); Tobago Bay (Jamie Moore on 5 March); and Triggerman (Richard Johnson on 14 April).

As can be seen, Richard Johnson was responsible for wealing two horses in just two months. Johnson was also penalised for excessively whipping – in November 2010 – a horse called Private Be, who collapsed and died at the end of the race. Johnson was handed a one-day ban and kept his prize money.

Six of the 10 wealing incidents incurred a five-day race ban. Two riders received a six-day ban, and Matt Griffiths and Jamie Moore picked up seven and eight days respectively.

Horses doubly and trebly abused (Table 1)

Eighteen horses were abused on more than one occasion in the six month period – two more than last year. Two of this number – Mr Chocolate Drop and Decent Lord – were abused three times each.

Thirteen of the 18 were abused by the same jockey on more than one occasion. Seven of the 18 (Cullahill, Decent Lord, Ethiopia, Knocking Beau, Lindoro, Mon Brav, Star Rover) were abused in consecutive months. Five of the 18 (Decent Lord, Dr Red Eye, Integria, Phar Again, Sean Airgead) were each abused twice in one month.

Jockeys offending on more than one occasion (Table 2)

104 jockeys offended on more than one occasion (three more than last year) accumulating a total of 506 racing ban days (compared with 568 last year) and 96 cautions (10 more than last year).

Adam Kirby (who committed six offences during the same period last year) is the worst offender with eight breaches. Cathy Gannon (who offended three times last year) and Jamie Spencer (two offences last year) offended seven times each. Five jockeys committed six offences, and eight jockeys were guilty of five offences. The three jockeys with the most offences this year committed more breaches than they did in 2010. This further strengthens the argument that the penalties for rule-breaking are not acting as a disincentive.

Grand National winner, Jason Maguire, wealed Cool Mission on 23 February, for which he received a seven-day ban. This would have meant that he would have missed competing at the Cheltenham Festival. Unsurprisingly, his appeal against his ban saw the number of days reduced to six and he made it to Cheltenham – where he received a Caution for excessively whipping his horse, Peddlers Cross (IRE). Maguire then went on to thrash Ballabriggs in the National, which cost him a five-day ban, as we have seen – but not his winnings or placement.

Jockeys offending on same day or consecutive days

Jockeys can show no greater disrespect for their horses or for the rules of racing than by committing more than one offence on a single day, or committing offences on consecutive days. One would expect this to occur only on rare occasions, but this is not the case – as follows:

Neil Callan – twice on 20 February at Kempton
Dean Heslop – twice on 1 February at Southwell
Dane O'Neil – twice on 16 March at Kempton
Brian Hughes – 13 January and 14 January
Russ Kennemore – 26 and 27 May
Adam Kirby – 16 and 17 June
Richard Oliver – 15 and 16 June
Wilson Renwick – 8 and 9 February
Harry Skelton – 18 and 19 February

Other disturbing offences

On 19 February, Andrew Glassonbury was given a two-day suspension for beating Nicto de Beauchene, who was showing no response. He was also handed out an eight-day ban for riding an exhausted horse – a penalty that was later quashed at an appeal hearing on 3 March. Then, on 15 April, Glassonbury was penalised with a 12-day ban for hitting a horse called Ethiopia with excessive frequency.

Ethiopia appears again on the BHA's list a month later – this time for being excessively whipped by Nathan Sweeney, who received a six-day riding ban.

Offending by design

As riders' suspension days usually start approximately two weeks after the offence, jockeys can plan how they intend to run a race and even to what extent they are prepared to break the rules. If they have two important races taking place in quick succession, they can afford to take on penalties that will commence after the second race is over.

Although riders receive an extra penalty for accruing a certain number of days' suspension under the 'totting up system', recent adjustments to that system mean that riders can offend more often before extra suspension days are added.³ An even bigger problem is that the disciplinary system as a whole does not deal appropriately with the very worst offenders because previous 'form' does not play a part in how jockeys are penalised.

Conclusion

The rules governing the whip are badly written, are open to varied interpretations and are broken frequently and repeatedly – often by the same individual jockeys.

Penalising jockeys with a few days' racing ban for hitting their horses beyond the industry's accepted 'norm', is clearly failing to curb widespread violent behaviour. As long as jockeys are allowed to keep their placement and winnings after breaking the rules, this will never change.

The public is sickened by the sight of jockeys brazenly

whipping their horses. The disdain that jockeys so often show their horses in the pursuit of money and glory is exemplified by Jason Maguire's comment in a recent *Times* interview: 'I know I've had a few whip bans, which have got me a reputation, but if I'm guilty of anything, it's of trying too hard for the owners. If it's a case of one or two more smacks to win a race, I'm going to do it.'⁴

The call for an outright ban on the whip comes from the public, animal welfare groups, MPs and from sections of the racing industry itself. It is time for the British Horseracing Authority to pay heed.

References

- 1 *Guide to Procedures and Penalties 2011* http://www.britishhorseracing.com/inside_horseracing/pdf/guide_to_procedures_2009.pdf
- 2 BHA press statement, 29 April 2011 <https://www.britishhorseracing.presscentre.com/Press-Releases/BHA-CONFIRMS-TIMESCALE-FOR-WHIP-AND-GRAND-NATIONAL-REVIEWS-1d2.aspx>
- 3 Since March 2010, the period for totting up was reduced from 12 to 6 months, but the trigger figure was reduced from 24 to 20 days, rather than being halved. This means that jockeys can, in fact, accrue 40 days of penalties in a year, before extra totting up penalties are applied.
- 4 <http://www.thetimes.co.uk/tto/sport/racing/article3080302.ece>



Table 1 – Horses abused on more than one occasion

Date	Racecourse	First name	Surname	Name of horse	Offence	Penalty
03/01/2011	Southwell	Fergus	Sweeney	Army Of Stars (IRE)	Excessive frequency	Caution
01/06/2011	Kempton Park	Ryan	Clark	Army Of Stars (IRE)	Excessive frequency	2 days
18/05/2011	Worcester	Nathan	Sweeney	Cullahill (IRE)	Excessive frequency	1 day
23/06/2011	Ffos Las	Nathan	Sweeney	Cullahill (IRE)	Used whip without giving horse time to respond	Caution
14/04/2011	Kempton	William	Carson	Dashwood	Excessive frequency	3 days
01/06/2011	Nottingham	William	Carson	Dashwood	Excessive frequency	4 days
15/02/2011	Newcastle	Alan	O'Keefe	Decent Lord (IRE)	Excessive frequency	2 days
24/02/2011	Huntingdon	Peter	Carberry	Decent Lord (IRE)	Excessive force	2 days
20/03/2011	Carlisle	Alan	O'Keefe	Decent Lord (IRE)	Excessive frequency	3 days
17/05/2011	Nottingham	Billy	Cray	Dr Red Eye	Excessive frequency	2 days
25/05/2011	Beverley	Billy	Cray	Dr Red Eye	Excessive frequency	3 days
15/04/2011	Chepstow	Andrew	Glassonbury	Ethiopia	Excessive frequency	12 days
20/05/2011	Towcester	Nathan	Sweeney	Ethiopia	Excessive frequency and without giving horse time to respond	6 days
17/05/2011	Brighton	Tony	Culhane	Integria	Excessive frequency and without giving horse time to respond	1 day
20/05/2011	Great Yarmouth	Tony	Culhane	Integria	Excessive frequency	1 day
29/01/2011	Cheltenham	Jan	Faltejsek	Knockara Beau (IRE)	Excessive frequency	2 days
09/02/2011	Carlisle	Jan	Faltejsek	Knockara Beau (IRE)	Excessive frequency and without giving horse time to respond	3 days
08/03/2011	Southwell	Andrew	Heffernan	Lindoro	Used whip down shoulder in forehand position	Caution
09/04/2011	Thirsk	Andrew	Heffernan	Lindoro	Excessive frequency	1 day
14/05/2011	Thirsk	Sean	Levey	Mon Brav	Excessive frequency	3 days
12/06/2011	Doncaster	Sean	Levey	Mon Brav	Excessive frequency	2 days
27/01/2011	Kempton	Adam	Kirby	Mr Chocolate Drop	Used whip in incorrect place	2 days
17/03/2011	Wolverhampton	Adam	Kirby	Mr Chocolate Drop (IRE)	Excessive frequency	Caution
07/05/2011	Nottingham	Nathan	Alison	Mr Chocolate Drop (IRE)	Excessive frequency	2 days
10/02/2011	Southwell	Julie	Burke	On The Cusp (IRE)	Excessive frequency	Caution

Table 1 – Horses abused on more than one occasion (cont.)

Date	Racecourse	First name	Surname	Name of horse	Offence	Penalty
19/04/2011	Southwell	Julie	Burke	On The Cusp (IRE)	Excessive frequency	1 day
11/01/2011	Leicester	Tommy	Phelan	Phar Again (IRE)	Excessive frequency	4 days
25/01/2011	Leicester	Ian	Popham	Phar Again (IRE)	Excessive frequency	2 days
25/04/2011	Redcar	Ashley	Hamblett	Piave (IRE)	Excessive frequency and down the shoulder in the forehand position and without giving horse time to respond	8 days
03/06/2011	Musselburgh	Ashley	Hamblett	Piave (IRE)	Used whip down shoulder in forehand position	Caution
30/01/2011	Kempton	Jamie	Spencer	Princess Lexi (IRE)	Used whip without giving horse time to respond	Caution
19/06/2011	Pontefract	Franny	Norton	Princess Lexi (IRE)	Excessive frequency	Caution
11/05/2011	Perth	Derek	Fox	Sean Airgead (IRE)	Excessive frequency and without giving horse time to respond	4 days
18/05/2011	Sedgefield	Derek	Fox	Sean Airgead (IRE)	Used whip without giving horse time to respond	Caution
01/01/2011	Southwell	James	Doyle	Shostakovich (IRE)	Excessive frequency	3 days
20/06/2011	Wolverhampton	Liam	Keniry	Shostakovich (IRE)	Used whip in incorrect place	1 day
30/04/2011	Doncaster	Cathy	Gannon	Star Rover (IRE)	Excessive frequency	Caution
13/05/2011	York	Cathy	Gannon	Star Rover (IRE)	Used whip down shoulder in forehand position	1 day

Table 2 – Jockeys guilty of two or more whip offences

Jockey First Name	Jockey Surname	Number of Offences	Number of Race Ban Days	Number of Cautions	Number of Weal Incidents
Adam	Kirby	8	8	2	0
Cathy	Gannon	7	6	2	0
Jamie	Spencer	7	5	5	0
William	Carson	6	12	1	0
Kieren	Fox	6	6	3	0
Andrew	Heffernan	6	3	4	0
Brian	Hughes	6	3	3	0
David	Probert	6	5	1	0
Julie	Burke	5	4	2	0
Billy	Cray	5	8	1	0
Sean	Levey	5	9	0	0
Jamie	Moore	5	14	0	1
Lee	Newman	5	3	2	0
Dane	O'Neill	5	3	2	0
Wilson	Renwick	5	9	0	0
Hayley	Turner	5	8	1	0
Graham	Gibbons	4	2	2	0
Andrew	Glassonbury	4	14	2	0
Richard	Johnson	4	12	0	2
Liam	Keniry	4	4	1	0
Patrick	Mathers	4	9	0	0
Timmy	Murphy	4	10	1	0
Franny	Norton	4	1	3	0
Kieran	O'Neill	4	6	2	0
Denis	O'Regan	4	9	2	1
Tommy	Phelan	4	10	0	0
Harry	Skelton	4	11	0	0
Dale	Swift	4	6	0	0
Lee	Topliss	4	5	0	0
Eddie	Ahern	3	6	0	0
Joseph	Akehurst	3	4	1	0
Toby	Atkinson	3	3	1	0
William	Buick	3	0	3	0
Nail	Callan	3	1	2	0
Chris	Catlin	3	1	2	0
Ryan	Clark	3	5	1	0
Matthew	Davies	3	2	1	0
Paul	Doe	3	10	0	0
James	Doyle	3	4	1	0

Table 2 – Jockeys guilty of two or more whip offences (cont.)

Jockey First Name	Jockey Surname	Number of Offences	Number of Race Ban Days	Number of Cautions	Number of Weal Incidents
Mr S W	Drinkwater	3	4	1	0
Paul	Gallagher	3	13	0	0
Matt	Griffiths	3	13	0	1
Barry	Keniry	3	2	1	0
Russ	Kennemore	3	3	2	0
Adrian	Lane	3	3	1	0
Jason	Maguire	3	11	1	1
Phillip	Makin	3	0	3	0
Michael	Murphy	3	8	0	0
Adrian	Nicholls	3	0	3	0
Jake	Payne	3	6	1	0
Paul	Pickard	3	1	2	0
Philip	Robinson	3	4	1	0
Nathan	Sweeney	3	7	1	0
Ruby	Walsh	3	3	1	0
Trevor	Whelan	3	4	0	0
Ross	Atkinson	2	4	0	0
Andrea	Atzeni	2	0	2	0
Harry	Bentley	2	4	0	0
Travis	Block	2	0	2	0
Paddy	Brennan	2	6	0	0
Danny	Burton	2	7	0	0
Peter	Carberry	2	3	0	0
Tjade	Collier	2	1	1	0
Dave	Crosse	2	2	1	0
Tony	Culhane	2	2	0	0
Mr T	Davidson	2	4	1	0
Felix	De Giles	2	3	1	0
Silvestre	De Sousa	2	2	0	0
Jimmy	Derham	2	5	0	0
Sophie	Doyle	2	3	1	0
Jan	Faltejsek	2	5	0	0
Duran	Fentiman	2	2	1	0
Rhys	Flint	2	2	1	0
Derek	Fox	2	4	1	0
Barry	Geraghty	2	1	1	0
Gemma	Gracey-Davis	2	3	0	0
Rodi	Greene	2	3	0	0
Ashley	Hamblett	2	8	1	0

Table 2 – Jockeys guilty of two or more whip offences (cont.)

Jockey First Name	Jockey Surname	Number of Offences	Number of Race Ban Days	Number of Cautions	Number of Weal Incidents
Paul	Hanagan	2	1	1	0
Peter	Hatton	2	5	0	0
Mr R G	Henderson	2	3	0	0
Dean	Heslop	2	9	0	0
Sam	Hitchcott	2	3	0	0
Wayne	Hutchinson	2	5	0	0
P J	McDonald	2	2	0	0
Richie	McGrath	2	1	1	0
Barry	McHugh	2	2	0	0
Tom	Messenger	2	7	0	0
Kirsty	Milczarek	2	6	0	0
Jack	Mitchell	2	10	0	0
Tom	Molloy	2	4	0	0
Stephen	Mulqueen	2	5	1	0
Michael	O'Connell	2	4	0	0
Alan	O'Keefe	2	5	0	0
Tadgh	O'Shea	2	2	0	0
Richard	Oliver	2	0	2	0
Mr J M	Ridley	2	8	0	0
Gary	Rutherford	2	6	0	0
Seb	Sanders	2	1	1	0
Fergus	Sweeney	2	1	1	0
Andrew	Thornton	2	5	1	1
Brian	Toomey	2	12	0	0
Daniel	Tudhope	2	1	1	0
Robert	Winston	2	1	1	0
Totals:	104 jockeys	320	506	96	7



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Appendix A – Quoted directly from the British Horseracing Authority’s ‘Whip Use and Specification’

Breaches of this code include the following:

Hitting horses:

- ◆ to the extent of causing injury
- ◆ with the whip arm above shoulder height
- ◆ rapidly without regard to their stride, i.e. twice or more in one stride
- ◆ with excessive force
- ◆ without giving the horse time to respond

Hitting horses which are:

- ◆ showing no response
- ◆ out of contention
- ◆ clearly winning
- ◆ past the winning post

Hitting horses in any place except:

- ◆ on the quarters with the whip in either the backhand or forehand position

- ◆ down the shoulder with the whip in the backhand position; unless very exceptional circumstances prevail

Hitting horses:

- ◆ with excessive frequency

When deciding on whether ‘Excessive frequency’ has been used, the BHA directs stewards thus:

Whether the number of hits was reasonable and necessary over the distance they were given, taking into account the horse’s experience;

Whether the horse was continuing to respond and

The degree of force that was used; the more times a horse has been hit the stricter will be the view taken over the degree of force which is reasonable.

Appendix B – Quoted directly from the British Horseracing Authority’s ‘Guide to Procedures and Penalties 2010’

Improper riding - penalty guidelines

These are only guidelines and do not provide an exhaustive list of offences, or circumstances, whereby a rider’s use of the whip may be considered improper. The greater the number of occasions a rider uses his whip over and above the ‘recommended’ the more likely it is that the incremental rise in suspension imposed by Stewards will be increased from the usual single day.

Schedule (B)6 Part 2 – Use of the Whip (Examples 1 to 3)	Recommended number of hits which could amount to a breach	Recommended minimum penalty
Report made by Veterinary Officer		
Minor weal	1	5
Moderate weal	1	7
Injury	1	refer
Arm above shoulder height	2	caution
Without regard to stride (rat - tat - tat)	3	caution
Excessive force (depending on severity)	1 2 3 4 5	caution 1 2 4 6
Without time to respond (allow 3 strides per stroke)	3	caution
Showing no response	3	caution
Out of contention	2	caution
Clearly winning (or other placing)	2	caution
Past the post	2	caution
Incorrect place	1-2 3 4 5	1 2 3 5

Appendix B

Improper riding - penalty guidelines (cont.)

Schedule (B)6 Part 2 – Use of the Whip (Examples 1 to 3)	Recommended number of hits which could amount to a breach	Recommended minimum penalty
Down shoulder in forehand	2	caution
Wild or inelegant whip waving	4	caution
Incompetent use	4	submit report to Disc. Dept.
Continued slapping down shoulder (hands on reins)	-	caution

Excessive frequency

This guide is when there are concerns over the number of times the whip has been used. Was the number of hits reasonable and necessary over the distance they were given? It must be remembered that how the whip is used is as important as how often and therefore discretion can be used when considering any potential breach.

Schedule (B)6 Part 2 – Use of the Whip (Example 4)	Recommended number of hits which could amount to a breach	Recommended minimum penalty
Excessive frequency		
Flat		
Last furlong	9	caution
Last 1 1/2 furlong	11	caution
Last 2 furlongs	13	caution
Whole race	16	caution
Jump		
After last obstacle	10	caution
After second last	13	caution
Whole race	16	caution

Although consideration should be given to how a horse has been hit, as well as how often, the level of penalty would normally rise by one day for each hit, up to three days above the recommended numbers, and thereafter by two days for each hit. e.g. 20 hits in whole race – 5 days suspension.

When considering a possible breach in a jump race, Stewards should also bear in mind that obstacles are set at varying distances. The closest obstacle to the finish is at Newton Abbot (hurdle can be as close as 120 yards). The furthest fences from the finish are Cartmel (800 yards), Aintree (543 yards) and Kelso (510 yards).

RULE (B)54 2 - Examples of Improper Riding which are <u>not</u> breaches of Schedule (B)6 Part 2. (This list is not exhaustive)	Recommended number of hits which could amount to a breach	Recommended minimum penalty
Striking own horse in annoyance with whip	1	4
Throwing whip at horse in annoyance	1	2
Punching/jabbing horse in annoyance	1	2
Kicking horse in annoyance	1	4
Intentionally striking or attempting to strike other horses or riders	1	See Improper Riding Guidelines page 23