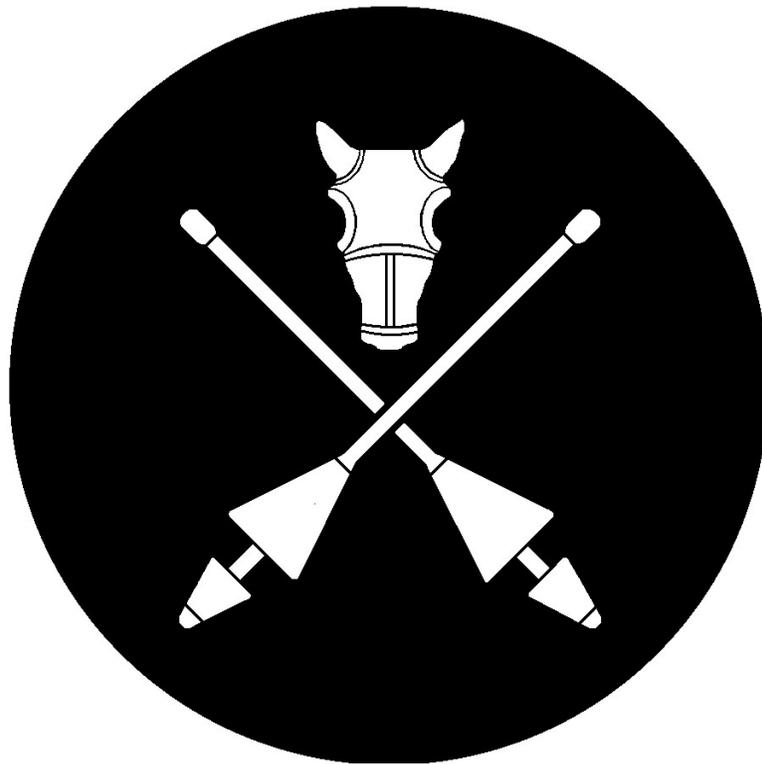


Society for Creative Anachronism



# East Kingdom Equestrian Handbook



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## Introduction to the Society Equestrian Handbook

As our equestrian community marks its 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary, we have chosen to examine how we conduct equestrian activities within our Society. There have been a number of changes made to the Society Equestrian Handbook that reflect the experiences we have had and the tremendous growth of equestrian activities. Please take a moment to note the changes, as they reflect a different approach to how we intend to conduct equestrian activities at our events. The most significant changes are intended to streamline the process of authorizing equestrian activities and to address how we conduct individual equestrian authorizations. It places greater emphasis on individual accountability for equestrians and more opportunity to enjoy equines at events. With proper management the inherent risks associated with equestrian activities can be minimized in order to allow us to enjoy these magnificent animals. Please note that the rules relating to certain equestrian activities, i.e. jousting, mounted combat, etc., that were formerly contained in this handbook have been broken out into a separate set of guidelines in order to allow easier dissemination of information relating to those activities.

### Introduction to the East Kingdom Equestrian Handbook:

Previously, the SCA Equestrian Regulations and East Kingdom Equestrian Rules existed as two separate documents. This often led to having to review two separate documents to determine specific regulations. This document has East Kingdom Equestrian Rules added directly to the SCA Equestrian Regulations in an attempt to make rules interpretation more streamlined. Note that the rules pertaining to jousting, mounted combat, driving and mounted archery in the East Kingdom have been incorporated into this document for convenience.

Version	Content/Change	Author
1.0	Initial Rules	Mistress Ellen du Grandchamp
1.5	Simply layout, Weapons Standard Addition	Mistress Anna Dimitriova Belakon
2.0	Rewrite to comply with Society Regulation version 2.0. Design layout change to include Society and East Kingdom Rules in a single document. (January 4, 2004)	Master Julian le Scot
2.1	Removal of Longing from Mounted Archery	Master Julian le Scot
3.0	Rewrite to accommodate new Society Regulations	Mistress Eleanor fitzPatrick
4.0	Revised to include most recent Society rules, some formatting changes for readability. (Completed January 2015)	Mistress Sylvia du Vey

The rules contained in this handbook are derived from the SCA wide rules and can be modified and/or changed, without notice at any time by the SCA, the East Kingdom Earl Marshal and/or the East Kingdom Equestrian Officer.

Most recent updates were completed by Mistress Sylvia du Vey with support from Baroness Doucette de Verdun and consultation with other East Kingdom Equestrians. Many thanks to those who gave input and advice during this process!

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## **I. Equestrian Program**

### **A. Society Equestrian Officer**

1. There shall be a Society Equestrian Officer (SEO) to coordinate equestrian activities and maintain a handbook of regulations with agreement of the governing body within the SCA. The SEO is a deputy to the Society Earl Marshal.
2. The SEO shall oversee the Kingdom Equestrian Officers.
3. The SEO shall have authority to investigate and address incidents involving equestrian activities within the Society. This authority includes the right to sanction individuals who engage in inappropriate behavior, up to and including the removal of equestrian authorizations.
4. The SEO shall have the authority to warrant deputies to assist in conducting equestrian activities. Their authority will be as determined by the SEO, and may include serving as equestrian marshals. Upon the appointment of a new SEO all existing deputy warrants will terminate.

### **B. Kingdom Equestrian Officers**

1. Each Kingdom that intends to conduct equestrian activities shall designate a Kingdom Equestrian Officer (KEO). This designation shall be made by the Kingdom Earl Marshal and Crown and should consider the individual's experience and familiarity with equestrian activities within the Society. Each Kingdom is free to title their KEO as they deem fit.
2. The duties of the KEO include:
  - (a) Oversight of equestrian activities within the Kingdom. The KEO shall have authority to investigate and address incidents involving equestrian activities within their Kingdom. This authority includes the right to sanction individuals who engage in inappropriate behavior, up to and including the removal of equestrian authorizations.
  - (b) Reporting as follows:
    - (1) Quarterly reports- The KEO must generate, at minimum, quarterly reports on equestrian activities to the Kingdom Earl Marshal with a collateral report to the Society Equestrian Officer.
    - (2) Accident reports- In the event of an injury to a person or animal, requiring medical attention, occurring at a Society-sponsored equestrian activity, the KEO will make an oral report to the Kingdom Earl Marshal, Kingdom Seneschal and the SEO within 24 hours of being notified of the incident, followed by a written report to the same within 72 hours delineating the circumstances of the incident. If the injury is to a person, then a copy of the report should also go to the Kingdom Chirurgeon.
  - (c) Maintaining a roster that indicates those individuals warranted as equestrian marshals, as well as those authorized to participate in equestrian activities.
  - (d) Monitoring the mandatory notification of the SCA corporate office of SCA equestrian events and payment of appropriate fees.
  - (e) Maintaining records relating to equestrian matters, including but not limited to all incident reports, and copies of insurance forms after receipt from the Equestrian Marshal in Charge

(EqMIC) of equestrian events. The KEO shall verify that waivers are handled in compliance with Kingdom procedures.

(f) Upon assuming the office of KEO, providing the SEO with current contact information.

3. The KEO shall have the authority to warrant deputies to assist in conducting equestrian activities. Their authority will be as determined by the KEO, and may include serving as equestrian marshals. Upon the appointment of a new KEO all existing deputy warrants will terminate.

*EK Addendum to (I)B.3, Kingdom Equestrian Officers:*

1. The East Kingdom KEO shall be known as the East Kingdom Marshal of Horse.
2. The East Kingdom KEO may designate regional marshals, a paperwork secretary, or any other special deputies as necessary.

C. Equestrian Marshals.

1. General Requirements: There are three near-equal priorities in marshaling; safety, fair witness, and showmanship. Overemphasizing any one at the expense of the others will tend to make the equestrian activities less enjoyable for everyone (although, if you must go overboard on one, pick safety).
2. A Marshal may be authorized after demonstrating the ability to oversee equestrian activities, judge an equestrian's authorization, and inspect weapons and equipment.
3. Unless warranted or rostered by the KEO as an officer of the kingdom, a marshal may not be the Marshal in Charge of an event or sign the paperwork to authorize equestrians.
4. Kingdoms may have other types of Marshals other than Authorized Equestrian Marshals (local Knight Marshals, Constables, etc.) as they see fit. These individuals may be warranted or rostered by the KEO of the Kingdom. However, unless the marshal has undergone a Marshal's Authorization, they shall not give final approval of the suitability of weapons or equipment, or be involved in the authorization of participants.
5. Only the KEO or a designated Deputy may perform a Marshal's Authorization. They must witness the authorization and execute the appropriate paperwork to ensure that the authorization is registered. At a minimum, a Marshal's Authorization shall include the following:
  - (a) The candidate must have a good working knowledge of the Equestrian Handbook and any additional Kingdom rules or conventions.
  - (b) The candidate must be willing to enforce the Equestrian Handbook and any additional Kingdom rules or conventions.
  - (c) The candidate must have a good working knowledge of the Society equestrian equipment standards and any additional Kingdom equestrian equipment standards.
  - (d) The candidate must demonstrate the ability to conduct an inspection of armor, weapons and equipment used in equestrian activities.
  - (e) The candidate must demonstrate the ability to conduct an inspection of equestrians.
  - (f) The candidate must demonstrate an awareness of the risks inherent to equestrian activities.

- (g) The candidate must demonstrate the ability to safely control SCA equestrian activities to minimize those risks.
- 6. The KEO or a designated Deputy may restrict the ability of an Authorized Marshal to authorize equestrians in whole or for certain activities.
- 7. All warranted or rostered marshals shall be members of the Society for Creative Anachronism Inc.

*EK Addendum to (I)C. Equestrian Marshals:*

1. In order to be designated as an Equestrian Marshal in the East Kingdom, an individual must undergo a Marshal's Authorization and be warranted by the KEO.
  - a. An East Kingdom Marshal is permitted to authorize participants only in activities for which the Marshal themselves is already authorized. (xample: a marshal authorized to joust may authorize others to joust)
2. Under exceptional circumstances only (such as physical disability on the part of an otherwise experienced horseperson), the KEO may waive this requirement and allow a marshal to authorize riders in activities in which the marshal is not already authorized.
3. Persons warranted as Equestrian Marshals by other kingdoms may be permitted to act in the capacity of an Equestrian Marshal of the East Kingdom on a case-by-case basis. Permission must be granted by the KEO of the East and the KEO of the person's home kingdom.

## **II. Equestrian Authorizations**

- A. Authorization Requirements. An individual must be an authorized equestrian in order to ride at an event. The only exceptions to this requirement are:
1. An individual in the process of authorizing under the supervision of an Equestrian Marshal.
  2. An individual being led in a processional. The groom leading the horse shall be an authorized equestrian.
  3. Individual[s] demonstrating an activity with the approval of the Kingdom Equestrian Officer. The Equestrian Marshal in Charge of the event (EqMIC) shall oversee the demonstration. This demonstration is subject to the following requirements:
    - (a) Equestrian waiver[s] must be executed prior to conducting any demonstration under this exception.
    - (b) The demonstration must be conducted under the supervision of a warranted equestrian marshal.
    - (c) The EqMIC shall include any waivers signed pursuant to this exception with their event report. Additionally, a description of the demonstration and any comments or concerns should be included in the report.
- B. Authorization Types. Equestrians are authorized to participate according to the activities they engage in. Authorizations shall take place at a SCA activity such as an event and/or practice. See III. Event Requirements.
1. General Riding. An individual may be authorized solely for riding. In conducting an authorization, the Authorizing Equestrian Marshal should consider the following:

- (a) The individual must demonstrate familiarity with the Society Equestrian Handbook, any Kingdom specific equestrian requirements, and the nature of equestrian activities within the Society.
- (b) The individual must demonstrate an awareness of the risks inherent to equestrian activities, including recognition of how their current skill level relates to the horse they intend to ride.
- (c) The individual must demonstrate the ability to safely control their horse while engaging in SCA equestrian activities.

*EK Addendum to (II)B.1:*

The procedure for demonstrating the requirements for a riding authorization shall be determined by the authorizing marshal. An example procedure may be found in East Kingdom Appendix 3.

2. Mounted Games. Additionally, an equestrian may be authorized for participation in mounted games. In addition to the foregoing, the Authorizing Equestrian Marshal should consider the following:
- (a) The individual must demonstrate familiarity with the equipment used in SCA mounted games.
  - (b) The individual must demonstrate the ability to safely control their horse while engaging in SCA equestrian activities while encumbered by the appropriate equipment.

*EK Addendum to (II)B.2:*

- 1. The procedure for demonstrating the requirements for a mounted game or "martial" authorization shall be determined by the authorizing marshal. An example procedure may be found in East Kingdom Appendix 3.
- 2. The East Kingdom requires special authorizations for contact activities such as crest combat and jousting. A special authorization is also required for driving. (Previously *EK Addendum to (II)B.4*)

3. Youths may be authorized as equestrians subject to the following limitations:
- (a) Youths must be at least five (5) years of age in order to participate in equestrian activities, and be able to demonstrate the ability to control the equine, unassisted, at the gaits and in the activities covered by the authorization sought. Age restrictions required by individual site owners must be observed.
  - (b) Youths are prohibited from participating in activities requiring a helm, namely jousting and mounted combat.
  - (c) A parent or legal guardian must be immediately available to the Equestrian Marshal in Charge when a youth is engaged in equestrian activities, including serving as ground crew.
  - (d) A parent or legal guardian must attend the authorization process and execute a waiver authorizing a youth to participate in equestrian activities. The parent or legal guardian must also sign the authorization form.
  - (e) Youths must wear heeled shoes and approved equestrian riding helmets fitted according to the manufacturer's directions and while mounted.

4. Authorizations shall not be issued to persons residing in other kingdoms unless such persons are defined as subjects of the issuing kingdom by specific royal treaty or by exceptions under parts II.4.a and II.4.b.

(a) Individuals residing in a Kingdom without an EQ program may be authorized in ONE other Kingdom, providing the KEM of the Kingdom the individual resides in approves, and both the KEO and KEM of the sponsoring Kingdom are willing to sponsor said individual.

(b) Individuals residing in a Kingdom that has an EQ program, but does not have specialty activities in their program can authorize for these specialty activities in ONE other Kingdom, providing both the KEO and KEM of the Kingdom the individual resides in approves, and both the KEO and KEM of the sponsoring Kingdom are willing to sponsor said individual.

(c) For authorizations done under parts II.4.a or II.4.b, The sponsoring Kingdom Equestrian Officer shall maintain a record of all such authorizations and administer them in the same manner as resident authorizations.

C. Waiver requirement. The "Waiver and Informed Consent to Participate in SCA Inc. Equestrian Activities" shall be signed during authorization with only one signature per form. If a State specific "Waiver" is available it should be used. If there is no "Waiver" for your State, then use the "Society Standard Equine Activity Liability Form". An additional sheet may be attached to contain additional personal information. This requirement does not apply to areas and countries that are covered by affiliate corporations.

D. Maximum term for authorization. No authorization may be for a period greater than 4 years.

*EK Addendum to (II)D:*

The East Kingdom authorizations are valid for 4 years from the date of authorization. Increasing a level (from General Rider to Mounted Games, for example) counts as a new authorization and resets the 4 years.

E. Out of Kingdom Authorizations. Valid authorization cards shall be accepted outside the issuing kingdom as proof of authorizations. Visitors with a valid authorization card from another kingdom must abide by the equestrian regulations of the kingdom they are visiting. Kingdoms may define additional requirements before renewing an authorization card for a person who has moved into that kingdom from another kingdom.

### **III. Event Requirements**

A. Equestrian events. An autocrat or event steward wishing to include equestrian activities at an event shall arrange for a warranted equestrian marshal to serve as the Equestrian Marshal in Charge (EqMIC).

1. Any event at which equestrian activities occur is considered an equestrian event.

B. Equestrian Marshal in Charge. An Equestrian Marshal in Charge shall be responsible for the following:

1. At least 45 days in advance:

- (a) Determine the suitability of the site for conducting equestrian activities.
  - (b) Notifying the KEO of the intention to conduct equestrian activities at the event.
  - (c) Ensuring that equestrian insurance coverage is activated. Equestrian insurance may be requested by the event steward or by the EqMIC with the event steward's approval. Instructions are contained in Appendix 1.
2. Prior to the event:
- (a) Confirming that insurance has been activated.
  - (b) Performing a site assessment to determine if there is a need for site-specific requirements.

*EK Addendum to (III)B.2:*

The EMIC is additionally responsible for:

1. Determining if any special rules or restrictions concerning equestrians will be required for this event and making said special restrictions known to potential participants either by inclusion in the event announcement, public post to the kingdom equestrian mailing list, or individual communication.
  - a. Such rules or restrictions may concern site-specific matters such as stabling, manure disposal, trailer parking or camping areas or event specific matters such as weapons requirements or restrictions, skill requirements or any other matters concerning the care of equines at the event or participation in the scheduled activities.
2. Publishing in advance the documentation requirements for the event, including those required by the state or the site owner (i.e. Coggins, health certificate, rabies certificate)

- (c) Create a veterinarian contact list to be posted.

3. Day of the event:

- (a) Verify all required signage has been posted in view at the event. There is a guide to the waivers and signage that may be found at: [http://www.sca.org/officers/equestrian/waiver\\_ann.pdf](http://www.sca.org/officers/equestrian/waiver_ann.pdf). The general and state specific waivers may be found at: <http://www.sca.org/docs/AdultEquestrianWaivers.pdf>. Signage does not apply to areas and countries that are covered by affiliate corporations. Please note these links are subject to change and the EqMIC must use the most current forms.
- (b) Verify that all required health, safety and transportation documentation has been collected from those participating in equestrian activities. This includes collecting signatures on the appropriate waivers from those who have a high probability of coming into contact with equines. **For any event where equidae are to be allowed outside of a designated equestrian area (i.e., allowed to ridden around the site where general activities and attendees are present), an equestrian waiver must be signed in addition to any other required waivers by ALL event attendees (presumably at the gate as they arrive).**

*EK Addendum to (III)B.3.b:*

1. Equestrian waivers shall be signed by all event attendees at the gate. Any attendee refusing to sign must be instructed to remain away from all equines and equestrian activities. Responsibility for collecting signatures may be delegated to the gate staff upon approval by the event steward.
2. Required documentation includes an emergency instructions document executed for every horse. Multiple horses under the care of single person may be covered by a single document.

(c) Overseeing the equestrian activities, including issues of equestrian participation and conduct. The EqMIC has authority to suspend an individual's right to participate in equestrian activities for the event where they are serving as EqMIC. If necessary, the EqMIC has the authority to advise the seneschal to withdraw SCA sanction from the equestrian portion of an event as outlined in Corpora.

(d) Remain on site throughout the duration of an event, practice or demo where horses are present for SCA activities. An EqMIC's duties may be reassigned to a deputy.

(e) Post and/or distribute the veterinarian contact list.

4. Reporting the event:

(a) The EqMIC must send a written report of each equestrian event to the KEO within 10 business days after the event. This report shall include the total number in attendance, number of equines, number of riders, type of equestrian activities performed, and any concerns or incidents arising from the event.

(b) In the event of an injury to a person or animal, requiring medical attention, occurring at a Society-sponsored equestrian activity, the EqMIC will make an oral report to the Event Autocrat and the KEO within 24 hours of being notified of the incident, followed by a written report to the same within 72 hours delineating the circumstances of the incident. If the injury is to a person, then a copy of the report should also go to the Kingdom Chirurgeon and Kingdom Seneschal.

(c) In the event of a suspension of an individual's right to participate in equestrian activities, the EqMIC should include in their report a description of the circumstance that led to the suspension. The report should also include the names and contact information of parties or witnesses to the incident, as well as any statements relating to the incident.

5. The EqMIC may designate other warranted Equestrian Marshals to assist them in fulfilling their responsibilities. In the event of an infraction or incident, an Equestrian Marshal must report to the EqMIC, who shall undertake to resolve the issue as set out in section 3 (c) above.

C. Rider responsibility.

1. In order to participate in equestrian activities, each equestrian must accept responsibility for the following:

(a) Taking reasonable and prudent steps to ensure the well being of any equines over which they have control.

*EK Addendum to (III)C.1.a:*

Said steps include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Clearly marking a biter, a kicker or stallion, generally with a red ribbon on the face, tail or withers.
2. Providing a safe and secure method of restraining and supervising a horse when it is not being ridden.
3. Providing food, water, and care for the horse according to generally accepted horse-keeping, training and veterinary practices.
4. Providing the EMIC with written instructions as to the care of the horse in the event the responsible person becomes incapacitated or unavailable. The emergency instruction document referenced in the EK Addendum to (III)B.3.b is considered adequate written instructions.

(b) Determining if there is a mount suitable for their use. They should consult the owner of, or person familiar with, any equine that they are not already familiar with prior to mounting.

(c) Determining if there is suitable tack or equipment for their use.

(d) Limiting their participation to those activities in which they can maintain control of their mount.

(e) Exercising discretion when engaging in equestrian activities, recognizing a need to avoid situations that create dangerous conditions. This includes maintaining an appropriate safety zone around the equine.

(f) Following the instructions of any equestrian marshals, in particular the instructions of the EqMIC.

2. Failure to fulfill the above responsibilities may result in suspension of the rider's privilege to participate in equestrian activities for the duration of the event.

## **IV- Equipment Standards**

A. Equipment Standards: All equipment must be inspected for use prior to engaging in equestrian combat activities.

*EK Addendum to IV.A.1:*

Armor is not required for every activity. Activities with specific armor requirements are indicated below or listed in separate sections. If not specified, the EqMIC will make the final determination for that event and activity.)

1. Armor requirements:

(a) Helm

(1) Helms must be of rigid materials (18-gauge mild steel or equivalent). Fencing masks are acceptable for mounted crest combat use only.

- (2) Face guards shall prevent a 1-inch (25.4mm) diameter dowel from entering into any of the face guard openings.
  - (3) The face guard shall extend at least 1-inch (25.4mm) below the bottom of the chin and jaw line when the head is held erect.
  - (4) All movable visors shall be attached and secured in such a way that there is minimal chance that they will become detached or come open in normal mounted combat or jousting use.
  - (5) There shall be NO major internal projections; minor projections of necessary structural components shall be padded. All metal shall be free of sharp edges. Face guard bars or mesh should not attach to the interior of the helm, unless of structurally superior design and workmanship.
  - (6) All parts of the helm that might come into injurious contact with the wearer's head shall be padded with a minimum of ½-inch (12.7mm) of closed-cell foam or equivalent padding, or shall be suspended in such a way as to prevent injurious contact with the wearer during combat. Additional padding is not required for fencing masks used for mounted crest combat only.
  - (7) All helms shall be equipped with a chinstrap or equivalent means to prevent the helm from being dislodged or metal contacting the wearer's face during combat. An equivalent might be, for example, a bevor or a chin-cup suspension system. A "snug fit" is NOT an equivalent. The chinstrap shall be at a minimum a ½-inch (12.7mm) in width and shall not be placed in the helm in a manner that could strangle the wearer.
- (b) Crests for mounted crest combat.
- (1) Crests shall be at least 5-inches in height.
  - (2) The crest must be constructed so as not to present an undue hazard if a rider should land on it, or a horse step on it.
  - (3) The crest must be attached in such a way so as to be easily dislodged by a minimal force blow. Velcro or similar methods are recommended.
- (c) Neck Armor. The neck, including the larynx, cervical vertebrae, and first thoracic vertebra must be covered by one or a combination of the following and must stay covered during typical combat situations, including turning the head, lifting the chin, etc.
- (1) The helm.
  - (2) A gorget of rigid material or heavy leather, lined with ¼-inch (6mm) of closed cell foam or equivalent padding.
  - (3) A camail or aventail of mail or heavy leather, lined with ¼-inch (6mm) of closed cell foam or equivalent padding.
- (d) Body. Foam tipped jousting only and suggested for heavy mounted combat - rigid material covering chest and torso. Standard equestrian riding vests are deemed equivalent.
- (e) Groin. Foam tipped jousting only - groin area must be protected by sufficient means including saddle or armor.
- (f) Hands.

(1) Heavy mounted combat and mounted crest combat - leather gloves.

(2) Foam tipped jousting - hands must be protected. This can include use of a shield, demi or full gauntlets, or equivalent (i.e. vamplate on lance).

(g) Leg, arm, and shoulder protection - armor recommended, but not required.

(h) Shields: The shields must be constructed of rigid, non-brittle, materials. Recommended is ½-inch plywood. The edges should be blunt and corners rounded.

(i) Horse. Required for mounted combat only and are recommended for jousting.

(1) Eye protection - acceptable eye protection should stand clear from the eye in all directions by a minimum of ¾ of an inch. Take care to make opening large enough and pad well.

a. A chanfron or other approved eye protection which incorporates pierced metal cups, heavy wire mesh or grillwork.

b. Blinker style. The lexan/acrylic eye protection used by jockeys and trainers at the racetrack. The blinker must use transparent full eyecups. Partial eyecups are not an acceptable substitute. Eye protection of this sort may be incorporated into a period horse garment providing the garment ensures proper placement of the eyecups at all times.

c. Police Riot gear. Full-faced riot protection made of 1/8 inch lexan attached to the bridle of the horse.

## 2. Weapon requirements.

(a) Single Handed weapons.

(1) Mounted Crest Combat. "Boffer" weapons are to be used in this activity.

a. Base material shall be schedule 40 ½-inch PVC plastic pipe. Both ends must be capped, but accessible to marshals for inspection to the requirement for end caps to the swords.

b. Minimum ½-inch closed cell foam padding over all striking surfaces.

c. Minimum diameter of 1 ¼-inch.

d. If quillions are used they should not extend more than 1 inch beyond the hand when held.

e. Thrusting tips are not allowed in mounted crest combat.

(2) Heavy Mounted Combat. Sturdier 'Boffer' style weapons are used in this activity.

a. Base material may be 1 inch diameter rattan or schedule 40 ¾-inch PVC plastic pipe. If PVC pipe is used as the base material, both ends must be capped.

b. Minimum 1/2 inch closed cell foam padding over all striking surfaces.

c. Minimum diameter of 1 ¼-inch.

d. Cutting edge shall be marked in a contrasting color.

e. Swords shall have a hand guard, such as a basket hilt, quillions, or equivalent.

f. Maximum weight should not exceed 4-pounds.

g. Thrusting tips are ~~not~~ allowed in mounted combat.

(3) Weapons constructed other than as set out above may be approved on a kingdom level basis for use in Mounted Crest Combat or Heavy Mounted Combat. Construction methods for these weapons vary; therefore only weapons equivalent to the weapons described above shall be used. If there is a question regarding equivalency, the KEO shall make the determination.

(4) Mounted Games. Riders may use hand held weapons made of non-brittle materials. All tips and edges should be blunted.

(b) Lances, spears and javelins.

(1) Foam tipped lances.

- a. May be up to 12-feet in total length.
- b. The lance shall be constructed in three sections including the tip, middle, and base. The tip and the base will socket into the middle section.
- c. Lances must use a foam tip extending at least 22-inches beyond the middle section. Approved foams are expanded polystyrene foam (Styrofoam) or Extruded Insulation Foam, of 2-inch diameter and 2-lb./ft<sup>3</sup> density.
- d. The middle section consists of a cardboard tube with a 2-inch interior diameter and a maximum of a 1/8-inch side wall.
- e. The base section may be made of any non-brittle material. The maximum length of the base section is 45-inches, including a recommended 6 inches extending into the middle section. It is recommended the base section be carved from wood.

(2) Spears and javelins

- a. May be up to 9-feet in total length.
- b. Spears and javelins may be equipped with metal tips.

(3) Quintain and Ring Lances may be up to 16-feet in length

(c) Bows

(1) Bow poundage is not to exceed 35-pounds for use with target arrows and not to exceed 50-pounds for combat arrows.

(d) Arrows

- (1) All arrows should be inspected prior to each use.
- (2) Combat arrows must be constructed according to Society standards.

3. Tack. Riders are required to use tack sufficient to allow them to maintain control of their equine. Such tack traditionally includes use of a bridle and saddle, however other combinations of tack may be allowed upon demonstration of control of the horse to the satisfaction of the EqMIC.

B. Glossary.

1. Rigid material:

- a. Steel of no less than 18 gauge, or aluminum of no less than 1/8-inch (3mm).

- b. Other metals of sufficient thickness to give similar rigidity to those listed above to include treated steel or aluminum.
  - c. High impact resistant plastics such as ABS or polyethylene of sufficient thickness to give similar rigidity to those listed above.
  - d. Heavy leather (as defined above) that has been hardened in hot wax, soaked in polyester resin (properly catalyzed), or treated in such a manner as to permanently harden the leather.
  - e. Two layers of untreated heavy leather.
  - f. Other materials equivalent to those items listed above (Any armor of unusual construction or material must meet the approval of the Kingdom or Principality Earl Marshal or their designated deputy.)
2. Non-brittle: Shall refer to material that will not break or shatter upon being subjected to a stiff strike.

## Appendix 1- Insurance Ordering Instructions

The Equestrian Marshal in Charge is responsible for ensuring that the SCA equestrian insurance policy has been activated whenever an equine attends an SCA event.

Ordering an Equestrian Insurance Certificate is mandatory for parades and demos where horses and riders are representing the SCA. When ordering the Insurance Certificate, use the name and address of the sponsor of the parade or demo.

### *Definitions*

**Additional insured:** An additional party (other than the SCA, Inc.) to whom some of the protection of the insurance policy is extended for the duration of the event, and who is as a result named in the certificate as being covered by the insurance policy. Normally a site owner will require “additional insured” language as part of the site contract if this is necessary.

**Certificate:** A document provided by the insurance company certifying that the insurance policy has been activated for the event.

**Certificate holder:** The site owner or their agent to whom the certificate is intended to communicate the existence and validity of the insurance policy.

**Event coordinator:** The person requesting the certificate, usually either the Autocrat, Equestrian Liaison, or the EqMIC.

### *Insurance Fees*

Current ordering instructions and fee schedules can be found at [www.sca.org/docs](http://www.sca.org/docs). Scroll halfway down the page and find it under the *Insurance* heading. Read both documents and follow the directions.

<http://www.sca.org/docs/pdf/insurancecert.pdf>

### *Insurance Timeline*

*45 days before the event.* The EqMIC should verify that the event coordinator has ordered the equestrian insurance.

*30 days before the event:* Both the request to activate the insurance and the payment must have reached the SCA corporate office 30 days before the event in order to avoid the \$100 late fee. (NOTE: AT THE TIME OF THIS WRITING THE LATE FEE WAS CHANGED TO \$175)

*Less than 30 days before the event:* It is recommended the EqMIC should send the KEO a copy of the insurance certificate prior to the event.

### *Insurance for Practices*

Multiple regularly scheduled practices may rely on a single equestrian insurance certificate (and a single activation fee) for an entire calendar year. The following restrictions apply in this case, and must be specified when the certificate is ordered:

1. The location of all practices must be the same.
2. The dates for all practices must be specified in advance.
3. The times must be single contiguous time spans of not more than 12 hours occurring on non-consecutive days.

Any variations from the pre-determined practice schedule would constitute a unique event and would require an independent activation of the equestrian insurance policy. For more information:

<http://www.sca.org/docs/pdf/eq-insurance.pdf>. For ordering instructions:

<http://sca.org/docs/pdf/insurancecert.pdf>.

### *East Kingdom Appendix 1 - East Kingdom King's and Queen's Champion of Horse*

Each year, a competition shall be held, open to all equestrians with martial authorizations, to choose the King's and Queen's Champion of Horse.

1. The event for the Championship will be chosen by bid to the Crown with advisement from the Kingdom Marshal of Horse and the current Champions of Horse.
2. The previous year's Champions will choose the general format of the competition, with final approval by the Kingdom Marshal of Horse. If possible the previous champions will run the Tournament.
3. The Champions of the previous year will not compete in the current competition, unless there are no other entrants.
4. If in attendance at the event, the reigning Queen chooses her Champion from among the competitors. If she is not, she may designate someone to choose her Champion, or the position may be won by score alone.
5. The King's Champion is chosen as the winner by score of the tournament. If the Queen chooses her Champion by score, the royalty may choose between the first and second in the tourney for their champions.
6. The Champions are entitled to wear the favor of the King's or Queen's Champion of Horse. The form of the favor is not finalized at the time of this writing.

### *East Kingdom Appendix 2 - Special Authorizations and Activities*

#### **Games/Activities**

The EqMIC shall determine the safety and equipment requirements for non-contact games and activities at an event or practice. Mounted Archery, Driving, Contact Games, and Experimental Activities all have additional restrictions as stated below.

Scoring and conventions for each event or practice shall be specified by the course designer, subject to the approval of the EqMIC. The course designer may be, but is not required to be, the EqMIC.

#### **Experimental Activities**

For activities designated as experimental, only the Kingdom Equestrian Officer (KEO), or marshals appointed by the KEO, may approve riders to participate in this activity.

## Mounted Archery (both mounted and chariot archery)

- 1) Specific Armor Requirements. None.
- 2) The archery equipment (bows, arrows, targets, etc.) and range must be inspected by a warranted SCA Archery Marshal.
- 3) For chariot archery, the horse and driver must have met any required authorizations for driving, but non-equestrian authorized archers shooting from a chariot driven by an authorized equestrian are permitted.
- 4) Course requirements.
  - a) A riding/driving lane approximately 4 yards wide, within a larger area that is safely cordoned off from spectators.
  - b) A barrier at least 10 yards of any target to prevent danger from the "bounce back" of arrows.
  - c) Beyond the target area there must either be a wall, archery-proof net, or a clear area a minimum of 100 feet long and 60 feet on either side of target. The clear area for multiple targets used in in-motion shooting may be overlapped.
- 5) Equestrian archery is to be done with inanimate targets only. Both stationary and in motion shooting is permitted. For stationary shooting activities, a footman or page may hold the horse from the offside.

## Contact Games

Contact Games require special authorizations, which may be issued by any Eastern EQ Marshal. Marshals may only authorize riders in activities they are themselves authorized. Exceptions may be granted by the KEO. The following activities require special authorizations and have specific restrictions and requirements.

### Mounted Crest Combat

- 1) Specific Armor Requirements. Helm (or fencing mask), crest, neck, and hands (leather gloves). Details can be found in section IV.A.1.
- 2) All blows must be aimed at the crest. Failure to control blows may result in a forfeiture of the match.
- 3) Speed is not an element of this activity. Riders are to avoid any type of charging or galloping during a bout.
- 4) Horses which become overly aggressive in close quarters must be removed from the competition.
- 5) Additional rider requirements for authorization and participation
  - a) Riders must demonstrate adequate control over their mount and their weapon while operating in close range of their opponent.

### Foam Jousting

- 1) Specific Armor Requirements: Helm, neck, body, hands, and groin. Horse armor is recommended but not required. Details can be found in section IV.A.1. This activity may be done with or without a shield.
- 2) Barrier
  - a) Must present a visual impediment so that horses will not willingly encounter it.
  - b) Must be constructed such that it will collapse easily in the event of a horse or rider contacting it.
  - c) Recommended height of the barrier is between 48 and 60 inches.

- d) Minimum length of 60 feet, preferred length 100 feet. Allowance must be made for adequate run-out space at each end of the barrier.
- 3) Conduct
- a) At each event that jousting will take place, each horse will make practice passes down the list to ensure that they are comfortable with the activity on that day.
  - b) Riders should have two lances available in order to be able to place one at each end of the list, and should arrange for suitable assistance to quickly prepare for each pass and to assist with the removal of broken tips.
- 4) Tilt conventions:
- a) Check to make sure the opponent is prepared
  - b) Prior to commencing down the lane; present a good target to your opponent by presenting a nearly flat shield face throughout the pass.
  - c) Aim for the shield and try to avoid contact with your opponent.
  - d) Be prepared to avoid contact if your opponent appears to be having difficulty controlling their horse or equipment.
  - e) Only a light amount of force is required to shatter the foam tips, therefore riders must seek to minimize impact. Excessive force will not be tolerated.
  - f) Once the match is announced each rider should proceed to their end of the tilting lane and prepare for the pass. Once both riders have signaled their readiness the marshal shall signal the commencement of the pass
- 5) Additional Rider requirements for authorization and participation
- a) The rider must demonstrate understanding of the signaling process used to indicate readiness to pass the opponent in the lanes; proper shield/target presentation; the ability to hit an opponent's strike zone in the jousting lane; the ability to take a hit; understanding when to raise and lower the lance during the joust; and safe lance-handling techniques with ground crew.
  - b) The rider must be able to execute a safe technique for disengaging a lance from an opponent.
  - c) Before jousting against another person, the rider must demonstrate he/she is able to "pull" their lance so as to prevent the cardboard from hitting his/her opponent in the joust. This may be demonstrated by striking a quintain with a quintain lance with resulting hit moving the quintain less than 90-degrees (1/4 turn). Only the Styrofoam is to make contact with the opponent. While cardboard tubes do make contact with the opposing rider and break from time to time, impact to the cardboard is to be discouraged.

## Driving

- 1) A bridle with reins attached and passed through the turrets must be in place whenever a horse is put to a vehicle. Violation of this rule is grounds for removal from site.
- 2) Hitched horses shall not be left unattended. Violation of this rule is grounds for removal from site.
- 3) An authorized driver shall be on the vehicle and have access to the reins whenever the vehicle is in motion.
- 4) The driver shall be the first person on the vehicle and the last person off.
- 5) Period exceptions to rules number 3 and 4 such as led vehicles and postilion driven vehicles are at the discretion of the Kingdom Equestrian Officer, on a case-by-case basis.
- 6) Drivers are responsible for having an adequate numbers of grooms (defined as ground crew capable of rendering assistance).
  - a) Singles do not require a groom.
  - b) For other hitches, there shall be one groom per every two horses or fraction thereof.
- 7) Intentional cantering of hitched horses is not permitted.

- 8) Each driver accepts full responsibility for the condition of his/her vehicle, harness, horse (s), and other equipment and has the obligation to him/herself, the Marshal, and all opponents to see that his/her equipment meets all Society and Kingdom requirements.
- 9) Equestrian Marshals in Charge may refuse or restrict the participation of any horse/driver/vehicle/harness combination.
- 10) Additional requirements for authorization and participation
  - a) Drivers shall demonstrate good judgment in regards to the safety of their horses, vehicle, selves, and spectators at all times.
  - b) Drivers shall demonstrate the knowledge and ability to hitch and harness.
  - c) Drivers shall demonstrate the ability to drive forward, turn, and change directions at the walk, slow trot/jog, and working trot.
  - d) Drivers shall demonstrate the ability to drive forward at a strong/fast/extended trot without breaking gait.
  - e) Drivers shall demonstrate the ability to halt and back.

### *East Kingdom Appendix 3 - Sample Authorization Procedures*

#### **Sample Riding Authorization Procedure**

A riding authorization may consist of any procedure that the authorizing marshal deems necessary, so long as the rider demonstrates the requirements set forth in Section II.B.1 of the Society regulations. A suitable procedure might consist of the following:

- 1) A conversation with the rider to determine familiarity with the rules, the games, and the nature of SCA equestrian activities.
- 2) A verbal examination of the rider's understanding of his or her current skill level and how well he or she knows the horse he or she is intending to ride that day.
- 3) The rider should demonstrate the ability to control his or her mount by riding a pattern that includes circles in both directions, changing of gaits and halting on command. The rider should demonstrate either the ability to ride at any gait, or the ability to recognize that a gait is beyond his or her current skills.

#### **Sample Martial Authorization Procedure**

A martial authorization may consist of any procedure that the authorizing marshal deems necessary, so long as the rider demonstrates the requirements set forth in Section II.B.2 of the Society regulations. A suitable procedure might consist of the following:

- 1) A conversation with the rider to determine familiarity with the additional rules and requirements of mounted martial games. The rider should be able to explain what weapons are used for which games, and demonstrate the proper use of each.
- 2) A verbal examination of the rider's understanding of her or her current skill level as regards weapons handling and the horse he or she is riding that day.
- 3) The rider should demonstrate the ability to control his or her mount in both directions, including changing gaits and halting on command, while carrying a short weapon such a sword or a throwing spear. The rider should further demonstrate the correct use of the weapon while continuing to maintain control of her or her mount.
- 4) The rider should demonstrate the ability to control his or her mount in both directions, including changing gaits and halting on command, while carrying a long weapon such a ring lance or a quintain lance. The rider should further demonstrate the correct use of the weapon while continuing to maintain control of her or her mount.