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# 1 Equipment Standards

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## 1.1 Armour and Weapon Inspections

All armour and weapons equipment must be inspected for use prior to engaging in equestrian activities.

1. Weapons constructed other than as set out below may be approved on a kingdom level basis for use in Crest Combat or Mounted Combat. Construction methods for these weapons vary; therefore only weapons equivalent to the weapons described below shall be used. If there is a question regarding equivalency, the Kingdom Equestrian Officer shall make the determination.
2. Mounted Games: Riders may use hand held weapons made of non-brittle materials.

## 1.2 Armor requirements

### 1.2.1 Helm

Required for Mounted Combat, Crest Combat, Foam Jousting.

1. Helms must be of rigid materials (18-gauge mild steel or equivalent). Fencing masks (12kg) 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.

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6. All parts of the helm that might come into injurious contact with the wearer's head shall be padded with a minimum of 1/2-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 that are used for 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 1/2-inch (12.7mm) in width and shall not be placed in the helm in a manner that could strangle the wearer.

### **1.2.2 Crests for 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.

### **1.2.3 Neck Armour**

Required for Mounted Combat, Crest Combat, Foam Jousting.

1. 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.
2. The helm.
3. A gorget of rigid material or heavy leather, lined with 6mm (1/4 inch) of closed cell foam or equivalent padding.
4. A camail or aventail of mail or heavy leather, lined with 6mm (1/4 inch) of closed cell foam or equivalent padding.
5. The first thoracic vertebra need not be covered for foam jousting.

### **1.2.4 Body**

Required for Foam Jousting. Recommended for Mounted Combat.

1. Rigid material covering chest and torso. Standard equestrian riding vests and chain mail over a padded gambeson are deemed equivalent.

### **1.2.5 Groin**

Required for Foam Jousting.

1. Groin area must be protected by sufficient means including saddle or armor.

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### 1.2.6 Hands

Required for Mounted Combat, Crest Combat, Foam Jousting

1. Leather gloves.
2. Recommended for Foam Jousting ? demi or full gauntlets, vamplate, recessed grip on lance base, padding, or other combination to minimize possible strike to the hand and reduce impact to jouster's hand.

### 1.2.7 Leg, arm, and shoulder protection

Armor recommended for Mounted Combat, Crest Combat, and Foam Jousting, but not required.

### 1.2.8 Shields

Recommended for Foam Jousting, but not required.

1. Shields must be constructed of rigid, non-brittle, materials. Recommended is 1/2-inch plywood. The edges should be blunt and corners rounded.
2. For jousting, shield sizes vary but generally an area of at least 168 sq-inches (~12"x14") is recommended.

### 1.2.9 Equine Eye Protection

Required for Mounted Combat and Foam Jousting

1. Mounted Combat ? shall protect the eyes from a sword or spear strike. Acceptable eye protection should cover the entire eye, stand clear from the eye in all directions by a minimum of 3/4 of an inch, prevent a 1/2 round dowel from penetrating, and does not collapse upon typical strikes. Take care to make opening large enough, pad well, and secure to minimize movement when struck. Examples include:
  - (a) A chamfron or other approved eye protection which incorporates pierced metal cups, heavy wire mesh or grillwork.
  - (b) Blinker style. The heavy wire mesh/lexan/acrylic eye protection used by jockeys and trainers at the racetrack. (Example: a Pelling pacifier) 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.
2. Foam Jousting ? should deflect and protect the eye from a lance strike, and be secured to minimize movement when struck. Examples include:
  - (a) Eye protection meeting the Mounted Combat Standard
  - (b) A chamfron with reinforcing ridges around the eye

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## 1.3 Weapon requirements

### 1.3.1 Single Handed weapons

1. Crest Combat. “Boffer” weapons are to be used in this activity.
  - (a) Base material shall be schedule 40 1/2-inch PEX (cross-linked HDPE (high density polyethylene)) pipe, 1 1/2-inch PEX pipe, or 1 1/2" rattan. When using PEX pipe as the core, both ends must be capped.
  - (b) Minimum 1/2-inch closed cell foam padding over all striking surfaces.
  - (c) Minimum diameter of 1 1/2-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 crest combat.
2. Mounted Combat.
  - (a) Sturdier 'Boffer' style weapons are used in this activity.
    - i. Boffer. Same as Crest Combat, but base material may be 1 inch diameter rattan or schedule 40 1/2-inch PEX pipe.
    - ii. Tourney baton (behourd) - 1" rattan core covered with 17lb-density urethane foam.
  - (b) Swords shall have a hand guard, such as a basket hilt, quillions, or equivalent.
  - (c) Maximum weight should not exceed 4-pounds.
  - (d) Thrusting is not allowed in mounted combat.

### 1.3.2 Lances, spears and javelins

1. Foam Jousting Lances.
  - (a) Shall be 8-10ft as measured from the top (forward edge) of the rider's hand to the tip of the foam.
  - (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, 2-4 ft in length, 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 approximately 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, and a minimum length of 4 ft.
  - (e) The base section may be made of any non-brittle material with a maximum of 2.5 ft forward of the hand (as measured from the top of the hand to the forward end that is inside the cardboard tube). It is recommended the base

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section be carved from wood, and that at least 6 inches extends into the middle section.

- (f) A recommended lance construction would be a base with 1.5 ft in front of the hand, of which 6 inches is the 2" diameter extension into the tube, a 5ft or 6ft tube, and 24" foam.

## 2. Spears and javelins

- (a) Spears and javelins may be equipped with metal tips.

### 1.3.3 Archery

1. All archery equipment should be consistent with pre-17th century archery in looks and function. Modifications for safety are excepted.
2. Fiberglass bows and Armored Combat arrows meeting Society standards and construction are allowed.
3. All arrows should be inspected by the user prior to each use.
4. The use, carry or handling of crossbows while mounted is prohibited.
5. Range
  - (a) There shall be a clearly defined marked safety zone behind and to the sides of the shooting lane and targets. It shall be of reasonable size to prevent injury to bystanders, and be free of traffic, campsites, list fields, parking areas or other hazards. The distance behind the targets may be reduced if there is a hill, permanent backstop, archery netting, etc., that will stop stray arrows.
  - (b) Suggested size: Behind: 40 yards from the farthest target, or for half the distance from the line to the farthest target, whichever is greater. Sides: extend outward at a 30- to 45-degree angle from both ends of the shooting lane to a line even with the furthest target, and continue straight back from there to the required distance.

### 1.3.4 Thrown Weapons

1. Knives, axes, and spears that meet the specific weapon standards in the Society's Thrown Weapons Marshal's handbook may be used in a mounted thrown weapons program. The only exception is axes having a head that slides up a tapered handle and pressure-fits on. These axes with sliding heads are not allowed from horseback.
2. Mounted thrown weapons are not required to be blunted.

## 1.4 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 equine to the satisfaction of the Equestrian Marshal in Charge. The marshallate is not responsible for the inspection of tack.

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## 1.5 Glossary

**Heavy Leather** Stiff, oak-tanned leather nominally 11/64 inch (4.4mm) thick. Often referred to as 11oz. leather.

### **Rigid material**

1. Steel of no less than 18 gauge, or aluminum of no less than 0.075 inch (1.9mm)
2. Other metals of sufficient thickness to give similar rigidity to those listed above to include treated steel or aluminum
3. High-impact-resistant plastics such as ABS or polyethylene of sufficient thickness to give similar rigidity to those listed above
4. 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
5. Two layers of untreated heavy leather
6. Other materials equivalent to those items listed above (Any armor of unusual construction or material must meet the approval of the Kingdom Earl Marshal or their designated deputy.)

**Non-brittle** Shall refer to material that will not break or shatter upon being subjected to a stiff strike.



## **2 Introduction**

### **2.1 General introduction**

These rules are designed to promote safe equestrian activities within Lochac. However, no matter how clear or accurate, rules cannot replace common sense, good judgement, and concern for the participants and equines. If a question arises when applying these standards, choose the answer that promotes the greatest degree of safety for all.

### **2.2 Hierachy of rules**

1. These are the rules for equestrian activities within Lochac.
2. These rules meet the minimum requirements of Society rules for equestrian activities, but because Lochac operates within two separates mundane legal and insurance environments, these rules may be more restrictive than Society rules, and not allow activities that are permitted at Society-level. Just because it is in the Society Equestrian rules, that does not necessarily mean that it is allowed within Lochac.
3. Changes to Society equestrian rules will not immediately change Lochac's rules for equestrian activities, unless those changes are accepted by the Board of SCA Ltd Australia and Committee of SCANZ Inc. The exception to this would be for immediate restrictions on activities due to identified safety issues.

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## **3 Equestrian Program And Marshals**

### **3.1 Equestrian Program**

#### **3.1.1 General**

The rules are designed to promote safe equestrian activities in the Society. However, no matter how clear or accurate, rules cannot replace common sense, good judgment, and concern for the participants and equines. If a question arises when applying these standards, choose the answer that promotes the greatest degree of safety for all.

#### **3.1.2 Equestrian Activities and Jurisdiction**

1. The Equestrian Marshallate has jurisdiction over all SCA equestrian activities and related activities. Lochac may develop Equestrian Mounted Archery, Thrown Weapons, or Mounted Combat programs which provide for the safe oversight of these activities by the Equestrian Marshallate of the Kingdom, but may not require Target Archery, Thrown Weapons, or Armoured Combat Marshal participation.
2. SCA equestrian activities include but are not limited to:
  - riding,
  - driving,
  - packing and carting;
  - horse-handling;
  - processions,
  - games,
  - thrown weapons,
  - archery,
  - combat,
  - use of other period equipment while mounted/driving;
  - jousting;
  - marshalling,
  - authorising,

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- and ground crewing.
3. SCA Equestrian-related activities include:
    - being present at equestrian activities as an observer;
    - any other activity related, however slight, to equestrian activities at events held at SCA events.
  4. SCA Ltd Australia and SCA Inc. NZ's insurance policies both include equestrian activities.
    - (a) In Australia, everyone attending an SCA event must have completed a Request to Participate and Indemnity form.
    - (b) In New Zealand, attendees do not sign an indemnity. Anyone who is not a member of SCANZ Inc or its affiliates must purchase an event membership.
  5. Only equines (i.e. horses, asses, mules, zorses, donkeys) may participate in SCA equestrian activities. Dogs used for packing and carting are not considered an equestrian activity.
  6. Non-equine demonstrations fall under the jurisdiction of the seneschal. In addition, these requests must be approved by the Equestrian Marshallate. Requests to bring non-equine large herbivore herd animals over 135 kg (for example: camels or llamas) to SCA events for demonstrations of historically relevant activities appropriate to the specific animal must follow the SCA demo policy (Section XV of the Society-level Seneschal's Handbook).

### 3.1.3 Kingdom Equestrian Officer

1. The Earl Marshal, in consultation with the Crown, shall designate a Kingdom Equestrian Officer as their Deputy Earl Marshal responsible for equestrian activities within the kingdom. This designation should consider the individual's experience and familiarity with equestrian activities within the Society.
2. The Crown's representative upon the field and in all matters dealing with equestrian activities is the Earl Marshal, then the Kingdom Equestrian Officer, then, by delegation, members of the Kingdom Equestrian Marshallate.
3. The duties of the Kingdom Equestrian Officer include:
  - (a) Managing Lochac's equestrian marshallate and oversight of equestrian activities within Lochac. The Kingdom Equestrian Officer shall have authority to investigate and address accidents and incidents involving equestrian activities within Lochac. This authority includes the right to sanction individuals who engage in inappropriate behaviour, up to and including the removal of equestrian authorisations.
  - (b) Reporting as follows:
    - i. Quarterly reports - The Kingdom Equestrian Officer must generate, at minimum, quarterly reports on equestrian activities to the Kingdom Earl Marshal with a collateral report to the Society Equestrian Officer. Quarterly reports are due to the Society Equestrian Officer on:

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- 1 March (1st quarter)
  - 1 June (2nd quarter)
  - 1 September (3rd quarter)
  - and 1 December (4th quarter).
- ii. Accident reports - In the event of an injury to a person or animal, requiring medical attention, occurring at a Society-sponsored equestrian activity, the Kingdom Equestrian Officer will make an oral report to the Kingdom Earl Marshal, Kingdom Seneschal and the Society Equestrian Officer within 24 hours of being notified of the accident, followed by a written report to the same within 72 hours delineating the circumstances of the accident. For reporting purposes, accidents are when medical attention is required (by a person or an animal), and incidents are everything else, such as when riders (or marshals) have to be disciplined (suspension of an authorisation or removal from an activity), when a rider comes off unintentionally, or equipment gets damaged by a loose horse.
- (c) Maintaining a roster that indicates those individuals authorised as equestrian marshals, as well as those authorised to participate in equestrian activities.
- (d) Maintaining records relating to equestrian matters, including but not limited to all incident reports from Equestrian Marshals in Charge of equestrian events.
- (e) Upon assuming the office of Kingdom Equestrian Officer, providing the Society Equestrian Officer with current contact information.
- (f) Updating and maintaining Lochac's equestrian rules, and rider and driver authorisation procedures, to be compliant with Society equestrian rules within 1 year of changes.
4. The Kingdom Equestrian Officer shall have the authority to appoint deputies to assist in conducting equestrian activities. Their authority will be as determined by the Kingdom Equestrian Officer, and may include serving as equestrian marshals. Upon the appointment of a new Kingdom Equestrian Officer, all existing deputy warrants will terminate.

### **3.1.4 Equestrian Marshals**

1. An Equestrian Marshal may be authorised after demonstrating the ability to oversee equestrian activities, judge an equestrian's authorisation, and inspect weapons and equipment.
2. An individual must be authorised, and be rostered as an equestrian marshal in order to be an Equestrian Marshal in Charge of an event, approve the suitability of weapons or equipment, marshal equestrian activities, or to sign paperwork to authorise equestrians.
3. Only the Kingdom Equestrian Officer or a designated Deputy may authorise Equestrian Marshals. They must execute the appropriate paperwork to ensure

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that the authorisation is registered. At a minimum, the authorisation shall include the following:

- (a) The candidate must have a good working knowledge of the Lochac Equestrian Handbook.
  - (b) The candidate must be willing to enforce the Lochac Equestrian Handbook.
  - (c) The candidate must have a good working knowledge of Lochac's equestrian equipment standards.
  - (d) The candidate must demonstrate the ability to conduct an inspection of armour, weapons and equipment used in equestrian activities.
  - (e) The candidate must demonstrate the ability to conduct an inspection of an equestrian's compliance with the rider (and driver if applicable) authorisation requirements and responsibilities.
  - (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 minimise those risks.
  - (h) The candidate must have a working knowledge of the Grievances and Sanctions Procedure.
4. All rostered equestrian marshals shall be members of SCA Ltd Australia or SCA NZ Inc or their affiliates.

## 4 Event Requirements

### 4.1 Equestrian events

An 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

1. Any event at which equestrian activities occur is considered an equestrian event. This includes parades and demos where equines and riders are representing the SCA.

### 4.2 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) Notify the Kingdom Equestrian Officer of the intention to conduct equestrian activities at the event.
2. Prior to the event:
  - (a) Confirm that insurance has been activated.
  - (b) Perform a site assessment to determine if there is a need for site-specific requirements.
  - (c) Create a veterinarian contact list to be posted.
3. Day of the event:
  - (a) Verify that all appropriate documentation has been collected from those participating in equestrian activities.
    - i. Health certificates, and/or vaccination documentation are only required to be verified (and/or collected) if there is a requirement for such verification/ collection. While the verification of these documents is NOT a general requirement of the SCA, the Equestrian Marshal in Charge may require verification if they choose, regardless of whether or not there is a site-specific requirements, if they deem it prudent due to having horses from different states, recent outbreaks, prevalence of a disease in the area, or other factors.

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- (b) Overseeing the equestrian activities, including issues of equestrian participation and conduct. A marshal must supervise all equestrian activities involving the use of weapons, activities with a high likelihood of horse-to-horse contact, and where large numbers of individuals who are not authorized equestrians will be in contact with equines (such as Meet-&-Greets or Processions). The Equestrian Marshal in Charge may require (or not) the supervision of a marshal for any other equestrian activity.
  - (c) Remain on site throughout the duration of an event, practice or demo where equines (or other animals under the jurisdiction of the Equestrian Marshal in Charge) are present for SCA activities. An Equestrian Marshal in Charge's duties may be reassigned to a deputy. This includes re-assigning duties to allow the Equestrian Marshal in Charge to leave site.
  - (d) Post and/or distribute the veterinarian contact list.
4. Reporting the event:
- (a) The Equestrian Marshal in Charge must send a written report of each equestrian event to the Kingdom Equestrian Officer no more than 30 days after the event. This report shall include the number of equines, number of riders, type(s) 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 an equestrian activity in Lochac, the Equestrian Marshal in Charge will make an oral report to the Event Steward and the Kingdom Equestrian Officer within 24 hours of being notified of the accident, followed by a written report to the same within 72 hours delineating the circumstances of the accident. If the injury is to a person, then a copy of the report should also go to Kingdom Seneschal.
  - (c) In the event of a suspension of an individual's right to participate in equestrian activities, the Equestrian Marshal in Charge 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 Equestrian Marshal in Charge 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 Equestrian Marshal in Charge, who shall undertake to resolve the issue as set out in section 3 (c) above.



## 5 Insurance 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.

### 5.1 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.

### 5.2 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>

### 5.3 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

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order to avoid the substantial late fee. 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.

## 5.4 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>.

## 6 Equestrian Handbook

Link to pdf version of draft goes here

### Introduction

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### Appendices

1. Insurance instructions
2. Experimental Weapons and Activities Procedures
3. Grievances and Sanctions Procedures

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4. Procedure for Changing These Rules

5. Change Log

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## **7 Experimental Weapons And Activities Procedures**

### **7.1 Society Approval**

1. Current Society Experimental Equestrian Activities are listed on the Society Equestrian Officer's webpage at [www.sca.org/officers/equestrian](http://www.sca.org/officers/equestrian).
2. Before any substantially new weapon or activity can be used in Society Equestrian Activities, a test plan must be submitted to and approved by the Society Marshal.
3. Plans may be submitted by a kingdom (preferred), or by individual(s)
4. The plan shall describe:
  - (a) The new weapon or activity
  - (b) A detailed outline of the test and its scope, and reporting data
  - (c) How it will be administered (at the Kingdom or Society level)
  - (d) Weapon: Specifics of materials used and construction, and provide samples
  - (e) Activity: Required armor or other equipment, and rules of engagement
  - (f) All restrictions that will be imposed during the experimental period

### **7.2 Kingdom Approval**

1. Kingdoms may choose to participate in approved programs (or not). Participation requires the approval of the Kingdom Equestrian Officer, the Kingdom Earl Marshal and the Board of SCA Ltd Australia and Committee of SCA NZ Inc.
  - (a) For Kingdom administered programs, each Kingdom can determine which marshals will oversee participation and how riders are identified to participate.
  - (b) For Society administered programs, the Society Equestrian Marshal will identify the marshals who will oversee participation, and which marshals can authorize participants.

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## 7.3 Participation

1. Participation may be open to all authorised riders/drivers, or limited to specific people based on experience or other criteria as determined by Kingdom or Society
2. The weapon/activity may be used at SCA equestrian practice or tourneys, but only after all riders/drivers and equestrian marshals have been informed that the weapon/activity is experimental and that it is not approved for general SCA use.
  - (a) All riders/drivers who may be affected by the new weapon must consent to the use of the weapon. It may not be used during interactions with any rider/driver who objects to its use, but can be used with those who consent.
  - (b) All riders/drivers who participate in a new activity must consent to participate. No rider/driver may be compelled to participate in an experimental activity.

## 7.4 Reporting and Conclusion

1. The Kingdom Equestrian Officer shall report quarterly to their Kingdom Earl Marshal and the Society Equestrian Marshal (or the designated deputy) on the progress and results of the experiment.
2. Periodically the Society Equestrian Marshal, after consultation with the Kingdom Equestrian Officers, shall determine if the weapon or activity seems suitable for general SCA Equestrian activities, or if the program needs to be extended or terminated.
  - (a) Suitable: Society Equestrian Marshal shall submit a test summary with recommendations to the Society Marshal for final adjudication. The test summary shall include the approved plan, a summary of the data and conclusions, a list of any injuries, and any concerns from riders/drivers and marshals arising from the testing.
  - (b) Extended: Society Equestrian Marshal shall submit a report to the Society Marshal on the progress and need for extension.
  - (c) Terminated: Society Equestrian Marshal shall submit a report to the Society Marshal on the reasons why.

## 8 Handbook

Link to pdf version goes here

### Equestrian draft pages

Safyia's draft	Old draft content
Introduction	
Equestrian programme	

1. Equestrian programme
2. Structure of the Marshallate - move later
3. Rider/driver requirements
4. Event requirements
5. Equipment standards
6. Equine regulations
7. Insurance instructions
8. Glossary

- Games - Behead the enemy
- Games - Reed chop drill
- Tilting conventions
- Games - Tilting at rings
- Games - Tilting at the quintain
- Games - Pig sticking (or tent pegging)
- Games - Spear throw (or javelin toss)
- Games - Spear thrust
- Crest combat
- Experimental - Foam jousting

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## 9 Rider Driver Requirements

{{DISPLAYTITLE:Rider/Driver Requirements}}

### 9.1 Authorisation Requirements

1. Authorisation must take place at an official SCA activity such as an advertised event and/or practice.
2. An individual must be an authorised equestrian in order to ride at an event. The only exceptions to this requirement are:
  - (a) An individual in the process of authorising under the supervision of an Equestrian Marshal.
  - (b) An individual being led by an authorised equestrian.
  - (c) Individual(s) demonstrating an activity with the approval of the Kingdom Equestrian Officer. The Equestrian Marshal in Charge of the event shall oversee the demonstration subject to the following requirements:
    - i. The demonstration must be conducted under the supervision of a warranted equestrian marshal.
    - ii. The Equestrian Marshal in Charge shall provide an event report to the Kingdom Equestrian Officer, which includes a description of the demonstration and any comments or concerns.
3. Authorisations shall not be issued to persons residing in other kingdoms.
4. An equestrian marshal from any kingdom may suspend the authorisation of an equestrian from any other kingdom for the duration of an event for just and stated cause. The Equestrian Marshal in Charge of the event should be notified immediately and the Earl Marshal and Kingdom Equestrian Officer of the equestrian's kingdom of residence should receive a detailed report of the incident within 5 business days.

### 9.2 Authorisation Types

There are four types of authorisations:

- General Riding
- Mounted Games

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- Driving
  - Special Authorisation

### 9.2.1 General Riding

1. A person with this authorisation may participate in the following activities:
  - General Riding
  - Processions (or leading an unauthorised rider during a procession)
2. The Authorisation Equestrian Marshal should consider the following:
  - (a) The individual must demonstrate familiarity with the Lochac Equestrian Handbook, 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 equine they intend to ride.
  - (c) The individual must demonstrate the ability to safely control their equine while engaging in SCA equestrian activities.

### 9.2.2 Mounted Games

1. A person with this authorisation may participate in non-contact games such as, but not limited to the following examples:
  - Rings
  - Heads
  - Quintain
  - Spear throwing ? pig sticking/tent pegging
2. The Authorisation Equestrian Marshal should consider the following:
  - (a) The individual must hold a General Riding authorisation.
  - (b) The individual must demonstrate familiarity with, and the ability to safely handle and use, the equipment used in SCA mounted games.
  - (c) The individual must demonstrate the ability to safely control their equine while engaging in SCA equestrian activities while encumbered by the appropriate equipment.

### 9.2.3 Driving

1. A person with this authorisation may participate in the following activities:
  - Driving is using harness and cart/gig/chariot,
  - Driven games with the passenger controlling weapons, driver controlling the horse.

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- Driving or harness work to offer transportation solutions both people and/or gear.
2. The Authorisation Equestrian Marshal should consider the following:
    - (a) The individual must demonstrate familiarity with the Lochac Equestrian Handbook, 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 equines and equipment they intend to drive, and how their equipment may affect other non-driving equines.
    - (c) The individual must demonstrate the ability to safely control their equine and driving equipment while engaging in SCA equestrian activities and (as applicable) encumbered by passengers and/or games equipment.

### **9.2.4 Special authorisations**

1. Kingdoms may establish special authorisations for certain activities. Special authorisations are required for mounted archery, mounted combat, crest combat, and jousting.

### **9.2.5 Mounted Combat**

1. The Authorisation Equestrian Marshal should consider the following:
  - (a) The individual must hold a General Riding authorisation.
  - (b) The individual must demonstrate familiarity with, and the ability to safely handle and use, the equipment used in SCA mounted combat.
  - (c) The individual must demonstrate the ability to safely control their equine while engaging in SCA equestrian activities while encumbered by the appropriate equipment.

#### **9.2.5.0.1 Crest Combat**

1. Only valid target is the crest ? using weapons as per specifications in the society equestrian handbook.

#### **9.2.5.0.2 Heavy Combat**

1. Full body shots (human) using armour and weapon specifications as per the society equestrian handbook. No thrusting is permitted.

### **9.2.6 Mounted Archery**

1. A person with this authorisation may use a bow while riding.
2. The Authorisation Equestrian Marshal should consider the following:
  - (a) The individual must hold a General Riding authorisation.

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- (b) The individual must demonstrate familiarity with, and the ability to safely handle and use the equipment used in Mounted Archery
  - (c) The individual must demonstrate the ability to safely control their equine while engaging in SCA equestrian activities while encumbered by the appropriate equipment. The rider must ensure the horse is happy with the noise and action of a bow prior to competition.
  - (d) Must be able to display ability to control horse during competition when reins may not be available.

### **9.2.7 Minors**

Minors may be authorised as equestrians subject to the following limitations:

1. Minors 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 authorisation sought. Age restrictions required by individual site owners must be observed.
2. Minors are prohibited from participating in activities requiring a helm, namely jousting, crest combat, and mounted combat.
3. A parent or legal guardian must be immediately available to the Equestrian Marshal in Charge when a minor is engaged in equestrian activities, including serving as ground crew.
4. A parent or legal guardian must attend the authorisation process and execute a waiver authorising a minor to participate in equestrian activities. The parent or legal guardian must also sign the authorisation form.
5. Minors must wear appropriate footwear (closed toed, and heeled if using stirrups) and approved equestrian riding helmets fitted according to the manufacturer's directions while mounted or driving.

## **9.3 Maximum term**

No authorisation may be for a period greater than 4 years.

## **9.4 Out of Kingdom Authorisations**

1. Valid authorisation cards from other kingdoms shall be accepted as proof of authorisation. To renew in Lochac, the candidate must complete a Lochac authorisation.
2. Authorisations shall not be issued to persons residing in other kingdoms.

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## 9.5 Rider/Driver 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.
  - (b) Determining if a mount is suitable for their intended activities and riding/driving ability. They should consult the owner of, or person familiar with, any equine that they are not already familiar with prior to mounting/driving.
  - (c) Determining if tack or equipment is suitable for their intended activities and riding/driving ability.
  - (d) Limiting their participation to those activities in which they can maintain control of their equine.
  - (e) Exercising discretion when engaging in equestrian activities, recognising 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 Equestrian Marshal in Charge.
2. Failure to fulfil the above responsibilities may result in suspension of the rider's or driver's privilege to participate in equestrian activities for the duration of the event, or suspension or removal of their authorisation.
3. Special attention should be paid to appearance and the atmosphere of a medieval event should be maintained. Authorised riders and marshals should disguise or cover modern gear as much as feasible and safety allows. Riders are expected to follow Society policy of wearing at least an attempt at pre-17th century clothing. An attempt at pre-17th century horse trappings or barding is expected (example: A simple squared cloth of period appearance covering the saddle pad).