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| FEEDING REGIMES |
| Wash hands before and after feedingClean bowls with horse names onFollow the feed chart, if any concerns speak to the yard managerSenior staff to feed onlySenior staff to all administer medicationRegular feed times Breakfast between 7.30-8.30 Dinner between 5.30-6.30Use the measuring jugs providedCheck use by date of the feed sacksReport immediately any feed that looks mouldy or unfit for feedingTidy and sweep the feed shed after every useSweep the floor, throw all sweepings into the bin or muck trailer to avoid encouraging miceWhen not in use the door must be kept shut fast and bolted when neededNo liveries, children or visitors to go into the feed shed and help themselves top any feedsBucket must be suitable and safe for feeding, if any have metal handles they must be removedIf feeding in groups in the fields put extra heaps so ALL horse get to eatSpread all the heaps far apart to avoid fights and kickingAny timid or shy feeders bring in and feed on their ownHorses with medication or supplements must be bought in and feed on their own, if they live outIf signs of rats report to management so irradiation process can be arranged |  |
| CLEANING REGIMES |  |
| All stables must be mucked out daily to remove waste products and prevent diseaseThe floor must be swept to remove any waste that could be left behindAll stables must be skipped out lunch and dinner timeIf the horse is poorly then the stable must be skipped out at every visit to that stable Suitable bedding must be put on the floorEnough bedding must be applied to the stable, this will depend on if rubber matting is in the stable and the thickness of those matsHorses that are sick must have deeper bedding Concrete floors must have think full beds to prevent cold, damp and injury to the horse.Horse that are confined to long periods of box rest will need enrichment to prevent boredom, stress and anxietyEnsure all tools are removed from the stable after use.Any hazards that are noticed in the stable to be reported immediatelyIf the horse is at risk of injury then remove from that stable immediatelyDisinfect the stable at regular intervals.The stable must be disinfected when new horse are going to use it and after they have goneCare must be taken using sharp tools in the stable when the horse is in the stable, so injury doesn’t occur |  |
| TRANSPORT |  |
| The lorry must be fit for use and have full plating/MOT and correct insuranceAll trailer must be pulled by a vehicle that is capable of pulling a loaded trailer and able to brake safely fully ladenThe driver must have experience driving, or towing with horses and have the WATO (Welfare of Transport Order)certificateThose born after 1997 must have to do a test before they can tow horses or drive a lorry above 3.5 tonnesThe lorry or trailer must be clean and safe the lorry must be checked for safety before loading the horsesEach horse must have its own space and partition from other horses (unless its mares and foals and are small ponies that travel together)Find out as much history about the animal being transported prior to transportationHas it travelled beforeHas it had any travel equipment on before (try on and test travel boots bandages before the horse travels, if the horse doesn’t like them it’s safer to travel without)Ideally all horse should have a tail bandage to protect the tail and dock boneIf the horse is infectious DON’T travel with othersIf they are travelling with hay nets make sure they are tied up high so when empty they are still at a safe height, double check the tying of the nets prior to travel startingKnow the law for travelling:How long can the horse travel without stopping?When must the horse be unloaded and put in a stable for rest and given food and water?Disinfect the lorry or trailer after use |  |
| THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF THE SPREAD OF DISEASE |  |
| Know the signs for any infectious diseaseStaff must be trained to spot the signs and symptoms of infectious diseases and report any concerns to yard managersCall the vet to advise and confirm what disease may have been caught and to give any medication neededDEFRA must be called if it’s a notifiable diseaseIsolate all new horse to the yard for 4 weeksIsolate any horses that are showing symptoms associated with infectious disease immediatelyMonitor all horses that have been in contact with the sick horse for any signs and symptomsAllocate one person to attend the sick horsesAdhere to isolation procedureApply the rules of sick nursingRead the infection control procedure. Biosecurity measure to be implemented outside the stable  |  |
| MONITORING AND ENSURING THE HEALTH AND WELFARE OF THE HORSES |  |
| All staff should be trained to know a healthy horse from a un healthy horseDaily checks should be done to all horses, often best when being mucked out,Often the horse will display a different behaviour to normalKeeps records of JabsTeethWeightFeeding WormingMedicationVet visitsPhysioKnow and understand your horses each one is an individual and each one has its own personality likes and dislikes, knowing them means you will pick up very quickly when your horse is not himselfKeep stallions away from the herd they need their own private paddock and stable away from maresIntroduce new horses to the herd slowly and over a period of timeKeeps herd groups to mares or geldings to minimise fightsPonies can live in mixed herds but they must be watched and monitored for bullying and ponies being pushed out and not getting any food Daily RoutineDaily exercise or turn outSafe paddocksSafe well-fitting tackClipping when required to avoid weight lost. Sores and possibility of chills if left wet and cold. Lose of conditionRegular farrier visits to trim or shoe the feet |  |
| THE DEATH OR ESCAPE OF A HORSE |  |
| **ESCAPE**Have strong perimeter fences Only use plain wire, post and rail or stud fencingNEVER USE BARBED WIRENever use electric fence as the boundary fenceUse electric fencing as well to secure boundaries that join other land owners.Land will often join roads, theses fences must be strong safe and prevent horse escaping. Also of suitable height to prevent horse trying to jump them.If the fences are of concern keep the horse in over nightDaily checks of all fences to ensure the paddocks are safe for useRegular maintenance of all fences.Road or paddock gates to be locked over night to stop intruders letting the horses loose.Stable doors to be bolted top and bottom, NEVER padlock the horse in the stable in case of fire.All yard gates, doors to be shut, bolted and checked at last night check to make sure the yard is secure and safe**DEATH**The quality of the horse’s life is defined by their overall physical and mental wellbeingThe widely held perception that life should be preserved at all costs must change. Euthanasia is often the most responsible course of action and the most appropriate to a horse’s welfare. It is far more welfare-friendly to give a horse a dignified and timely end to its life than to allow it to suffer or be passed from home to home, facing an uncertain future.Questions to consider?1. Have you sought the opinion of your vet regarding the current condition of your horse? 2. Remember how your horse was prior to injury or illness. 3. Do you have the time and energy to support an ageing or ill horse? 4. Have you considered the financial implications of ongoing veterinary care? 5. Have you sought the advice of your insurance company? It is important to understand that often inexpensive treatments are available to improve the quality of life for older horses and ponies to help manage their conditions and prolong a good quality of life.All staff and clients must as with any animal understand that life and death go hand in hand.When we have any animal the issue of euthanasia will arise at some point so it good to know the options available as horse aren’t as straight forward as small animals, and disposal is even harder and very costly.When taking on a horse it’s a good idea to know what the process may involve.Read leaflets and literatureBritish Horse Society: ADVICE ON EuthanasiaBritish Horse Society: QUALITY OF LIFEEuthanasia can be very expensive so be pre pared for the end of any good servant’s life and do right by those that have served you well.Never abandon and old sick horseNever sell and old, sick horse that will have no quality of lifeBe prepared to make the hard choicesKnow when the time is rightEuthanasia must be performed by a vet licensed professional or kennel man  |  |