

Level 3 Farrier

ST0172

End-point assessment specification

February 2024

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Introduction

End-point assessment (or EPA) is an important part of the apprenticeship. Taken at the end of the apprenticeship programme, the EPA demonstrates that an apprentice has all of the knowledge, skills and behaviours (KSBs) required to carry out their role on a day-to-day basis. The assessments must be completed by an approved independent End-point Assessment Organisation (EPAO) such as VetSkill.

This specification document provides a summary of the EPA for the ST0172 L3 Farrier apprenticeship standard. A full range of support materials are available for users of VetSkill's EPA service.

Overview of the Farrier Apprenticeship

Farriers are responsible for the maintenance and care of Equine feet with a holistic approach to the equine, for which they must have a thorough understanding of all aspects of Equine hoof care throughout the equine disciplines, from grass roots pleasure equines right through to elite competition horses.

Farriers are able to assess equines and their gait (movement). Farriers are responsible for the quality and accuracy of their work, must be good communicators and problem solvers, and able to discuss the condition of equines and their hooves with owners and other professionals, especially Veterinary Surgeons. Farriers are able to give advice on various equine welfare options, from a trim for a horse at pasture through to basic remedial work on lame equines.

Farriery is a profession regulated by statute and farriers are required to be admitted on to the Register of Farriers before they may practice lawfully. Once registered a farrier may either practice as an individual or join a farriery practice to work as part of a team.

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Gateway Requirements

The Gateway point is when the employer, training provider and apprentice confirm the apprentice has demonstrated the knowledge, skills and behaviours (KSBS) of a competent Farrier, as outlined in the Occupational Standard.

To pass through Gateway and take the EPA, the apprentice must produce evidence that they have:

- completed a minimum of 12 months of training – this is typically 42 months
- evidence of a minimum of 6 hours per week off-the-job training
- are consistently working at, or above, the level set out in the Apprenticeship Standard
- achieved English and mathematics¹ at level 2
- collated a Shoe Board Portfolio (evidence for which will need to be submitted at the Gateway stage)

The Shoe Board Portfolio should typically contain between a minimum of 8 and maximum of 12 shoes of the apprentices own making during their apprenticeship, the employer to confirm that these are the work of the individual being put forward for the EPA.

Specimen shoes should include a range of styles and examples of concave, hand fullering, forge welding, plain stamping, aluminium and fabricated shoes. The Shoe Board portfolio, on completion, should be taken with the apprentice to the EPA.

The Shoe Board Portfolio is not directly assessed. It underpins the professional discussion and, therefore, will not be directly assessed by the EPAO. The Shoe Board Portfolio is used

¹ For those with an education, health and care plan or a legacy statement, the apprenticeship’s English and mathematics minimum requirement is Entry Level 3 and British Sign Language qualifications are an alternative to English qualifications for whom this is their primary language.

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to demonstrate the apprentice can apply the knowledge and skills in the Standard in a work environment, through questioning in the professional discussion.

End-Point Assessment Methods

The EPA is made up of four (4) assessment methods which need to be completed within the assessment window which is typically six months.

Assessment Method 1	Written Test
Assessment Method 2	Professional Discussion
Assessment Method 3	Practical Assessment: Unshod Trim
Assessment Method 4	Practical Assessment: Shoeing Test

The assessment methods can be delivered in any order and the result of one assessment method does not need to be known before starting the next.

Assessment Method 1 - Written Test

Duration	180 minutes
Test Format	Paper or Computer based
Location	Apprentices must take the test in a suitably controlled environment that is a quiet space, free of distractions and influence, in the presence of an invigilator
Grade	Fail / Pass / Distinction

The apprentice will be required to complete a six (6) question written test that will test their underpinning knowledge of farriery and the equines they will work on, health and safety and business skills.

The written test comprises extended answer questions that will test the apprentice's underpinning knowledge of farriery and the equines they work on, health and safety and

business skills. The questions have been written against the knowledge, skill and behaviour descriptors mapped to this assessment as per the Apprenticeship Standard outlined in Appendix B.

Each question may consist of:

- Extended answer questions requiring long, structured answers
- Extended answer questions requiring short, structured answers
- Graphical or diagrammatic questions
- Questions based on a scenario / case study

The test is closed book which means that the apprentice cannot refer to reference books or materials.

Assessment Method 2 - Professional Discussion

Duration	30 minutes (plus 10%)
Location	Any suitable location (normally training provider's premises)
Grade	Fail / Pass / Distinction

The professional discussion is held under controlled conditions and will normally take place face-to-face, on the training provider's premises where the apprentice will not be interrupted or distracted.

The apprentice will undertake three (3) one to one professional discussions of 10 minutes across three (3) separate stations with suitably qualified IEPAs, totalling 30 minutes. The apprentice will be asked a minimum of five (5) questions by each of the three (3) IEPAs.

The three (3) stations will be as follows:

Station 1	Apprentices will be asked surface and functional anatomy questions on a live equine, and be	10 minutes
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	expected to have knowledge of, and be able to discuss radiographs of a normal lower limb. Apprentices will also be asked questions about the skeletal structure of the equine; the vet assessor will be responsible for the live horse and x-ray station (K4) (K4D) (K6) (K6D)	
Station 2	Apprentices will be asked questions about general subjects relating to farriery as well as specific questions on Behaviours and the anatomy of the lower limb, for which morbid specimens are used (K7) (K8) (K8D) (B3)	10 minutes
Station 3	Apprentices will be asked specific questions based on the shoes produced for their shoe board ² portfolio. The shoe board portfolio is not directly assessed but will be used by the apprentice to refer to exemplify a point. Questioning will be used to authenticate evidence, experience and competence. (K1) (S4) (S6) (B1) (B2) (B4).	10 minutes

Refer to [Appendix A: Knowledge, Skills and Behaviours mapped to Assessment Methods](#) for the KSBs listed in the table above.

Assessment Method 3 - Practical Assessment: Unshod Trim

Duration	75 minutes
Location	Any suitable location selected by VetSkill (e.g. a horse stable)
Grade	Fail / Pass / Distinction

The apprentice will be observed by two (2) IEPAs completing a 75-minute practical demonstration in which they will demonstrate the KSBs assigned to this assessment method.

The assessment will consist of trimming two front and two hind feet for equines in work i.e. ridden (under saddle) or driven.

² The Apprentice must attend the assessment with their shoe board portfolio submitted at Gateway.

The apprentice will be given:

- **15 minutes to assess the equine and fill in the trimming plan**

Apprentices will be expected to assess the conformation and movement of the equine allotted to them during a trot-up and formulate a trimming plan using a template provided.

- **45 minutes to trim the four feet (pair of front and hind)**

The IEPAs can observe up to four apprentices completing the observation at the same time. The practical assessment will allow the apprentice to demonstrate the KSBs as detailed in the Apprenticeship Standard.

- **15 minutes post working for a discussion**

The two (2) IEPAs will have a short discussion of 15 minutes with the apprentice individually at this stage to ask any follow up questions on the assessment of the apprentice's trimming work, the IEPA must ask a minimum of five (5) questions.

Questioning must be completed within the total time allowed for the practical demonstration.

Assessment Method 4 - Practical Assessment: Shoeing Test

Duration	150 minutes
Location	Any suitable location selected by VetSkill (e.g. a horse stable)
Grade	Fail / Pass / Distinction

The apprentice will be observed Apprentices must be observed by two (2) IEPAs completing a practical demonstration in which they will demonstrate the KSBs assigned to this assessment method. The two (2) IEPAs can observe up to four apprentices at the same time.

Apprentices will be provided with both written and verbal instructions on the tasks they must complete specifying the shoe type for both front and hind feet, the shoeing cycle and whether the equine is in light, medium or heavy work. The apprentices will also be instructed of the timescales they are working to.

The shoeing test will take place in a suitable location and will consist of:

- **15-minute assessment by the apprentice of the equine provided, filling out the shoeing plan template**

Each apprentice will be expected to assess the equine both statically and dynamically, this will include the conformation and movement of the equine allotted to them during a trot-up. They will select the steel section, clips, nail pitch and nail positioning they consider appropriate using the shoeing plan template provided.

- **2 hour (maximum) practical and finishing**

Foot Preparation: The apprentice will prepare a fore and hind foot to receive a shoe.

Shoe Making: The apprentice will make one fore and one hind shoe as prescribed in their shoeing plan. The Independent Assessors may request any shoes listed in Appendix A at the rear of this document.

Shoe Fitting: The apprentice will fit the shoes to the fore and hind feet. Once the apprentice is happy with both shoes

Nailing and Finishing: The apprentice will nail the shoes on and finish the feet

Apprentices must be prepared to use either coke or gas as a heat source for forging and shoeing during the exam. The equines will be trotted-up after the shoeing test so that a final assessment of the apprentice's work can be made. Should the apprentice achieve the fitting of the shoe within the two-hour timeframe then they should be allowed to complete the nailing on and finishing without penalty.

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- **15-minute discussion with the IEPAs where they can question the apprentice on any aspect of the work carried out in relation to the shoeing plan.**

The two (2) Farrier IEPAs will have a short discussion of 15 minutes with the apprentice at this stage on the assessment of the apprentices shoeing work and to ask any further follow up questions. The apprentice will be asked a minimum of five (5) follow up questions, the purpose of which to capture any element of the KSB's mapped to this method where the opportunity does not naturally arise.

Overall Grading

To achieve a pass in an individual assessment method, the apprentice must meet all the pass criteria. To achieve a distinction in an individual assessment method, the apprentice must meet all the pass and distinction criteria for this method. A fail in any of the assessment methods will result in a fail grade overall. All assessment methods must be a minimum of a pass to gain an overall pass grade. All assessment methods must be a distinction to gain an overall distinction grade.

Grades from individual assessment methods must be combined in the following way to determine the grade of the EPA overall.

Assessment method 1 – Written test	Assessment method 2 – Professional Discussion	Assessment method 3 – Practical Assessment	Assessment method 4 – Practical Assessment	Overall grading
Fail	Any grade	Any grade	Any grade	Fail
Any grade	Fail	Any grade	Any grade	Fail
Any grade	Any grade	Fail	Any grade	Fail
Any grade	Any Grade	Any grade	Fail	Fail
Minimum pass	Minimum pass	Minimum pass	Minimum pass	Pass
Distinction	Distinction	Distinction	Distinction	Distinction

Re-sits and Re-takes

Apprentices who fail one or more assessment method will be offered the opportunity to take a re-sit or a re-take. A re-sit does not require further learning, whereas a re-take does.

Apprentices should have a supportive action plan to prepare for the re-sit or a re-take. The apprentice's employer will need to agree that either a re-sit or re-take is an appropriate course of action. An apprentice who fails an assessment method, and therefore the EPA in the first instance, will be required to re-sit the parts they have failed. Any assessment method re-sit or re-take will take place at the next available EPA.

Re-sits and re-takes are not offered to apprentices wishing to move from pass to distinction.

Certification

VetSkill will apply for the Apprenticeship Certificate within 20 working days of providing the overall result for the apprentice's EPA. The ESFA will issue and send the Apprenticeship Certificate to the apprentice's employer by recorded delivery; **this can take up to 20 further days from application by VetSkill.**

Professional Body Recognition

On successful completion of the EPA, the apprentice will receive professional recognition by way of application to register with the Farriers Registration Council and may use the post nominals QFS (Qualified to Farrier Standard). The Farriers Registration Council is the regulator for farriery.

Appeals

The EPA enquiries and appeals process are available on the VetSkill website.

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Appendix A: Knowledge, Skills and Behaviours mapped to Assessment Methods

Assessment method
Written Test
Professional Discussion
Practical: Unshod Trim
Practical: Shoeing Test

Mapping of knowledge, skills and behaviours (KSBs)	ASSESSMENT METHODS
KNOWLEDGE	
<p>K1: Health and Safety: The role of a farrier in monitoring and maintaining health and safety in the workplace. Have knowledge and understanding of the use and safe handling of the modern materials used in farriery.</p>	<p>Written Test Professional Discussion Practical Assessment: Shoeing Test</p>
<p>K2: Breed Identification: The identification of different equine breeds and types.</p>	<p>Written Test Practical Assessment: Shoeing Test</p>
<p>K3: Control of Equines: The recognition and control of the equine for the purposes of trimming or shoeing.</p>	<p>Written Test Practical Assessment: Shoeing Test</p>
<p>K4: Anatomy, Physiology and Equine Biomechanics: The equine limb, the anatomy and physiology of the equine limb and its biomechanics, The principals of trimming for each breed and type of equine.</p>	<p>Written Test Professional Discussion</p>
<p>K5: Ability to produce a thorough foot care plan:</p>	<p>Practical Assessment: Shoeing Test</p>

Identify the requirement of the individual equine, according to its breed and type; select a suitable shoeing material and style where applicable.	
K6: Understanding of diagnosis methods: The importance of various diagnostic techniques used by veterinary surgeons in equine welfare.	Written Test Professional Discussion
K7: Evaluation of own abilities: Their own competencies and know when to refer to specialist or higher qualified farriers, veterinary surgeons or paraprofessionals.	Professional Discussion
K8: Lameness evaluations: The ability to recognise the pathologies and biomechanics abnormalities that may predispose lameness in equines.	Written Test Professional Discussion
SKILL	ASSESSMENT METHODS
S1: Health & Safety: Maintain good standards of health and safety for self and others.	Practical Assessment: Unshod Trim Practical Assessment: Shoeing Test
S2: Working Environment: Prepare and maintain the working environment, i.e. the forge, van or work area. Identify and minimise hazards and risks in the working environment.	Practical Assessment: Unshod Trim Practical Assessment: Shoeing Test
S3: Equipment use, maintain and store equipment, tools and materials: Make the most efficient and effective use of materials, resources and time.	Practical Assessment: Unshod Trim Practical Assessment: Shoeing Test
S4: Communication Skills: Communicate effectively with members of the public, clients and other professionals. A clear effective communicator who can use various methods of communications to give and receive information accurately and in a timely manner.	Professional Discussion Practical Assessment: Shoeing Test
S5: Preparation of an equine foot care plan: Preparing a comprehensive individual foot care plan for unshod and shod equines to maintain their welfare needs (Farriers Registration act 1975).	Practical Assessment: Unshod Trim Practical Assessment: Shoeing Test

<p>S6: Forging and Fabrication: Forge, fabricate and modify all shoes that may be required by an equine. This will include using the tools of the trade to make shoes from steel and aluminium, with an insight into the use of modern materials to rebuild and affix shoes to equine hooves.</p>	<p>Professional Discussion Practical Assessment: Shoeing Test</p>
<p>S7: Practical skills: Using tools of the trade, learn how to: Remove an equine shoe Prepare and trim the sole, frog and bars Prepare and trim the hoof wall for either an unshod horse or one that requires shoes. If equine is shod choose correct shoe, i.e. material, material size and length depending on the equine's discipline. Make or reshape the shoe for the individual equine, nail or affix the shoe in an appropriate and safe manner. Produce clenches from the nail tips or finish the method of adhesion to comply with all health and safety guidelines</p>	<p>Practical Assessment: Unshod Trim Practical Assessment: Shoeing Test</p>
<p>S8: Business and IT Skills: Use of basic accountancy products, including basic VAT and TAX schemes and the use of the relevant government gateways</p>	<p>Written Test</p>
<p>BEHAVIOUR</p>	<p>ASSESSMENT METHODS</p>
<p>B1: Professionalism: Have a strong professional work ethic including pride in their appearance, work and self, attention to detail, integrity and time management. Have a flexible, positive attitude to work. Having a safety mindset with regard to self and others.</p>	<p>Professional Discussion Practical Assessment: Unshod Trim Practical Assessment: Shoeing Test</p>
<p>B2: Self-development: A willingness to learn and contribute to their own continuing professional development (in line with the FRC code of conduct).</p>	<p>Professional Discussion</p>
<p>B3: Adaptability: Ability to work collaboratively or individually. Problem solving and effective decision making.</p>	<p>Professional Discussion Practical Assessment: Unshod Trim</p>

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	Practical Assessment: Shoeing Test
<p>B4: Adherence to legal and ethical frameworks: Understand their responsibilities in accordance with the Farriers (Registration) Act 1975 as amended, and the Farriers Registration Council's Code of Conduct.</p>	<p>Written Test Professional Discussion</p>

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Appendix B: Grading Descriptors

End-point Assessment Method 1: Written Test

KSBS	PASS	DISTINCTION
<p>K1, K2, K3, K4, K6, K8, S8, B4</p>	<p><i>In order to achieve a Pass, apprentices must demonstrate all of the Pass descriptors</i></p> <p>Explain the role of a farrier in monitoring and maintaining health and safety in the workplace. (K1) Apply knowledge and understanding of the use and safe handling of the modern materials used in farriery. (K1) Identify different equine breeds and types. (K2) Explain how to control the equine for the purposes of trimming or shoeing. (K3) Identify and discuss the equine limb, the anatomy and physiology of the equine limb and its biomechanics. (K4) Explain the principles of trimming for each breed and type of equine. (K4) Explain various diagnostic techniques used by veterinary surgeons in equine welfare. (K6) Explain legal and ethical frameworks. (B4) Recognise the pathologies and biomechanical abnormalities that may predispose lameness in equines. (K8)</p>	<p><i>In order to achieve a Distinction, apprentices must demonstrate all the Pass descriptors and all of the Distinction descriptors</i></p> <p>Explain the different conformational and gait differences between breeds and types and explain the different farrier requirements for breed and type. (K2) Explain the use of any vet-supplied sedation and can determine when assistance from a vet is required and recall which drugs the Vet may administer and judge when it is safe to continue work. (K3) Identify and explain the options to assist equines with pathologies outside the normal through farriery, for example, identify (in an expanded question) an equine with an angular limb deformity and predict the outcome of different shoes that could be applied. (K4) Explain how various diagnostic techniques used by veterinary surgeons in equine welfare can be of use to a farrier when working on equines, for example, how an MRI scan can show soft tissue damage and that information can be used to alter or modify the shoeing plan of that equine. (K6) Explain methods of farrier assistance with pathologies and biomechanical abnormalities that may predispose</p>

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		lameness in equines. For example, the apprentice can explain how a straight bar shoe can be used to stabilise a hoof capsule if an equine has a recurring quarter crack. (K8)
Fail: apprentices will fail where they do not meet all the pass criteria		

End-point Assessment Method 2: Professional Discussion

KSBs	PASS	DISTINCTION
	<i>In order to achieve a Pass, apprentices must demonstrate all of the Pass descriptors</i>	<i>In order to achieve a Distinction, apprentices must demonstrate all the Pass descriptors and all of the Distinction descriptors</i>
K1, K4, K6, K7, K8, S4, S6, B1, B2, B3, B4	<p>Explain the role of a farrier in monitoring and maintaining health and safety in the workplace. Explains the impact that having pride in their work, attention to detail, integrity and time management has upon their role as a farrier and the shoes they select and produce. (K1) (B1)</p> <p>Identify the main surface and functional anatomy on a live equine. (K4)</p> <p>Identify the skeletal structure and any pathologies visible on radiographs of the distal limb. (K6)</p> <p>Identify when they would refer to specialist or higher qualified farriers, veterinary surgeons or paraprofessionals and how they would work collaboratively and communicate effectively with them to solve problems and make decisions. (K7) (B3)</p> <p>Describe the anatomy of an equine's lower limb using a morbid specimen. (K8)</p> <p>Explains the impact that effective communication and adherence to legal and ethical frameworks has upon their role as a</p>	<p>Describe all main surface and functional anatomy structures on a live equine accurately, for example, would be able to demonstrate on a live horse the blood supply to and from the hoof capsule from above the knee with no mistakes or omissions. (K4)</p> <p>Describe any identified pathologies and evaluate farriery options; for example, explain lateral medial hoof imbalance noted from a dorso-palmar x-ray and reflect on what may be the cause using the x-ray provided. (K6)</p> <p>Explain any recognised pathologies found on the morbid specimens provided and propose appropriate solutions, for example, they explain the difference between articular and non-articular ringbone on a morbid specimen, then using their knowledge offer a trim/shoeing plan to assist the equine. (K8)</p>

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	<p>farrier and the shoes they select and produce. Describe when and how they have identified their own professional development needs and how this has impacted on the quality of the shoes selected and produced. (B2) (B4) (S4)</p> <p>Identifies and explains the tools, materials, methods, types and purpose of shoes that are forged, fabricated and modified as required by different equines. (S6)</p>	
<p>Fail: apprentices will fail where they do not meet all the pass criteria</p>		

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End-point Assessment Method 3: Practical Assessment – Unshod Trim

KSBs	PASS	DISTINCTION
	<p><i>In order to achieve a Pass, apprentices must demonstrate all of the Pass descriptors</i></p>	<p><i>In order to achieve a Distinction, apprentices must demonstrate all the Pass descriptors and all of the Distinction descriptors</i></p>
<p>S1, S2, S3, S5, S7, B1, B3</p>	<p>Prepare and maintain the working environment, identify and minimise hazards and risks and ensure the health and safety of themselves and others. (S1) (S2) (B1)</p> <p>Prepare a comprehensive individual foot care plan for unshod equines to maintain their welfare needs. (S5)</p> <p>Maintain and store equipment, tools and materials and use them and the time allocated efficiently. (S3) (B1)</p> <p>Use tools to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prepare and trim the sole, frog and bars ○ Prepare and trim the hoof wall for an unshod horse <p>The work undertaken must ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Trimming of the horny structures does not impair the equine’s functions or risk unsoundness ○ Sufficient hoof wall is left below the sole at the bearing border to cope with the work planned ○ Sufficient radius rounds the hoof wall from heel to heel without 	<p>Display clean work with no individual or different angled removal marks being seen from either knife or rasp (S7)</p> <p>Demonstrate improved equine movement as a result of their work. (S7)</p>

	<p>compromising the hoof wall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The frog does not directly bear weight, unless the structure of the hoof makes it impossible, but correctly contacts with the ground under load ○ The distorted hoof shape is corrected as far as possible, where a condition or the conformation of the equine affects hoof wear <p>(S7) (B1) (B3)</p>	
<p>Fail: apprentices will fail where they do not meet all the pass criteria</p>		

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End-point Assessment Method 4: Practical Assessment – Shoeing Test

KSBs	PASS	DISTINCTION
	<p><i>In order to achieve a Pass, apprentices must demonstrate all of the Pass descriptors</i></p>	<p><i>In order to achieve a Distinction, apprentices must demonstrate all the Pass descriptors and all of the Distinction descriptors</i></p>
<p>K1, K2, K3, K5, S1, S2, S3, S4, S5, S6, S7, B1, B3</p>	<p>Prepare and maintain the working environment, identify and minimise hazards and risks and ensure the health and safety of themselves and others. (S1) (S2) (B1) (K1)</p> <p>Produce a comprehensive individual foot care plan for shod equines based upon the requirement of the individual equine, according to its breed type and select a suitable shoeing material and style where applicable to maintain their welfare needs (S4) (S5) (K2) (K5) (B3)</p> <p>Maintain and store equipment, tools and materials and use them and the time allocated efficiently. (S3) (B1)</p> <p>Forge, fabricate and modify all shoes required by an equine using tools and modern materials to rebuild and affix shoes to equine hooves whilst maintaining control of the equine.</p> <p>The work will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Remove an equine shoe. ○ Prepare and trim the sole, frog and bars. ○ Prepare and trim the hoof wall for a horse that requires shoes. ○ Choose correct shoe, i.e. material, material size and length depending on the equines discipline. ○ Make or reshape the shoe for the individual equine. 	<p>Demonstrate improved equine movement as a result of their work. Demonstrate forging with minimal distortion of the material in accordance with the shoeing plan; there should be no sharp edges.</p> <p>Demonstrate fitting with no rough edges and have correct length and width to the heel area for the work application that is set out, before the start of the shoeing test</p> <p>Execute nailing with correct height and alignment of the clenches ensuring correct shape and size, no sharp edges or excessive removal of hoof wall around the clenches and a snug and seamlessly fit into the hoof wall, so that the shoe is both safely and securely applied in perfect balance. For example, the nails are all perfectly in line with either the coronet or shoe and exit the hoof wall approximately halfway between the coronet and ground surface. (S6) (S7)</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nail or affix the shoe in an appropriate and safe manner. ○ Produce clenches from the nail tips or finish the method of adhesion to comply with all health and safety guidelines. <p>The work undertaken must ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Trimming of the horny structures does not impair their functions or risk unsoundness ○ Sufficient hoof wall below the sole is left at the bearing border to cope with hot fitting of a shoe ○ The frog should not directly bear weight but should make contact with the ground under load (unless the structure of the hoof makes it impossible). ○ Where a condition or the conformation of the equine affects hoof wear, the distorted hoof shape should be corrected as far as possible. ○ Surfaces of the material are smooth but may have material distortion ○ The shoes are symmetrical with flowing toe bend and branches, of a suitable design to meet the requirements of the work the equine is asked to perform 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Heels are well formed at the appropriate angle of the frog with no sharp edges ○ Nail holes are suitably located and made to accommodate the appropriate nail used with suitable pitch. The minimum number of nails should be used to secure the shoe to the foot. ○ The shoes are level in all respects ○ The clips are properly located, with a strong base, rounded tips, appropriate in size to the shoe and foot of the equine ○ The shape of the shoes complement the equine feet and allow for relevant foot expansion ○ The clips are properly located and are fitted flush with the hoof wall ○ The heels meet the requirements of the task set and make contact with the hoof wall both prior to and after nailing on. Both at the time of shoe fitting and after nailing on, no contact should be made between the foot surface of the shoe and the sole of the hoof. ○ Nails are positioned so the natural function of the foot is not compromised and 	
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	<p>located in relation to the white line and sound wall</p> <p>(S6) (S7) (K3)</p>	
<p>Fail: apprentices will fail where they do not meet all the pass criteria</p>		

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Appendix C: Supporting Information

TYPES OF SHOE AND VARIATIONS CANDIDATES MAY BE REQUIRED TO MAKE AND FIT:

CONCAVE FORE SHOES

1. Fullered concave fore shoe.

CONCAVE HIND SHOES

2. Fullered concave hind shoe.

HAND FULLERED FORE SHOES

3. 3/4 fullered flat fore shoe. 4. Fully fullered flat fore shoe.

HAND FULLERED HIND SHOES

5. 3/4 fullered flat hind shoe. 6. Fully fullered flat hind shoe.

PLAIN STAMPED FORE SHOES

7. Plain stamped flat fore shoe.

PLAIN STAMPED HIND SHOES 8. Plain stamped flat hind shoe.

Note: The following will be selected by the candidate as part of the shoeing plan:

- a) Toe Clip, Quarter Clips, or Side Clips.
- b) Rolled Toe, Set Toe, or Rocker Toe, including such variations of a rocker toe as deemed necessary to facilitate the horse's break over.
- c) Stud Holes.
- d) Appropriate variations to accommodate the horses on the day.

DEFINITIONS

- A clip is a small, triangular projection with a rounded tip, drawn down from the outer edge of a shoe.
- A toe clip is a clip situated at the toe.
- A side clip is defined as a clip situated at the widest part of the horse's hoof.
- A quarter clip is defined as a clip situated in the area of the toe quarter (lateral or medial or both)
- Stud holes are tapered holes (8-9 mm) which are punched to take driving studs or plugs. If tapped they can take screw in studs (usually 3/8th BSW).
- Rocker Toe: A horseshoe that has the web turned up into the hoof at the toe to ease break-over. Used to be known as a Rolled Toe.

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- Rolled Toe: A horseshoe that has been rounded on the outer edge of the ground surface at the toe. The foot surface of the shoe is left flat.
- Set Toe can be defined as being similar to a rocker toe but the web is turned up sharply and in profile forms a sharp angle rather than a curve.

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EPAO	29/02/2024	v1.0

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