

**LANTRA**

**LANTRA**

Employee Rights and  
Responsibilities (ERR)  
Workbook

**Farriery**

April 2011

**Learner Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Apprentice

Congratulations on starting your new Advanced Apprenticeship programme. As an apprentice, you will be learning new skills and gaining knowledge that will lead you towards successful completion of the Level 3 Advanced Apprenticeship. You will also be gaining other key qualifications your employer feels are important.

To help you to settle into your Apprenticeship programme, you will take part in an induction programme which will be organised by your employer or training provider. This will help to explain what your new employer's expectations are, what the programme entails, as well as finding out about your employer, its people, services and the legal framework within which it operates.

This workbook will help you find out about the sort of things you need to know when starting your Apprenticeship including for example:

- What the law says and how it affects you in your job
- Where you can go for help and advice
- How you can move on within your career.

All of these things, plus many more besides, are covered within this workbook.

In some cases, information will be given in the workbook. In other cases you will be given a website address or other contacts for where you can find more detailed information.

You might want to go through this workbook by yourself, but you will probably want to talk about some of the things with a friend, colleague, supervisor, manager or your training provider.

You will also be asked a number of questions throughout the workbook. It is important that you answer these questions correctly as you will not be able to complete your Apprenticeship unless you do. Your assessor or manager will check your answers. Once finished make sure the completion sheet at the back of the workbook is signed by you and your employer and assessor.

Good luck with your programme.

***The Lantra Apprenticeship Team***

# **Employment Rights and Responsibilities Workbook for Farriery Advanced Apprenticeship**

April 2011

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# Section 1 – Introduction

## What is an Apprenticeship?

Apprenticeships are nationally recognised training schemes which combine practical work experience through employment with learning and training, both on and off-the-job.

Apprenticeships involve a partnership approach between apprentices, employers and training providers. They are designed by industry, developed by businesses, training providers and Sector Skills Councils, and are therefore tailored to meet the needs of each specific sector.

Apprenticeships are available to anyone from the age of 16 who is not in full-time education. However, some Apprenticeships may be subject to minimum entry requirements.

## What will you have to do to complete your Apprenticeship?

At the moment you will be doing an Advanced Apprenticeship you will need to complete the following qualifications and training:

**Competence qualification** – you will be complete the qualification below:

- **The Level 3 Diploma in Farriery Work-based**

**Knowledge qualification** you will be complete the qualification below:

- **Diploma of the Worshipful Company of Farriers**

### Transferable skills

- **Key skills** (England)/key or skills  
Application of Number Level 2  
Communication Level 2

**OR**

- **Functional skills** (England only)  
Maths Level 2  
English Level 2

### Personal Learning and Thinking Skills (PLTS)

- **Record of Achievement**

### **Additional employer requirements**

All learners are advised to complete the following, although it is not a requirement of the Specification of Apprenticeship Standards for England (SASE). These additional employer requirements will enhance and facilitate within the farriery profession:

- Business studies

Your employer may ask you to do some other training as well depending on what tasks you need to do.

If you are successful in completing the Advanced Apprenticeship, you may then want to go on to do further training such as specialist technical training.

### **What is expected of you?**

You will be expected among other things to:

- Turn up on time
- Comply with the company's policies and procedures
- Undertake the work as requested by your employer
- Complete assessments/training as required
- Attend college or training centre
- Look after the health and safety of yourself and your colleagues.

### **What if I need extra help and support?**

If you need extra support to complete your Apprenticeship then you must speak to your training provider who will give you advice and support about:

- **Access to Work**

The Access to Work (ATW) Scheme is a Government scheme designed to provide practical help to overcome the barriers that disabled people experience in the workplace. Through this scheme the Government will either pay for, or make a substantial grant towards, the costs of additional support needed as a result of disability. This is essential to enable many disabled people to find or stay in employment.

- **Additional Learning Support**

For those individuals who are dyslexic and/or disabled, your training provider should give you access to confidential learning support information, advice and support. This may include referrals for dyslexia assessments and/or access to supportive technology.

## Do you have any questions?

If you are unsure of anything about your Apprenticeship you should first speak to your employer or training provider/college. If they are unable to help you then you can always contact the National Apprenticeship service [www.apprenticeships.org.uk](http://www.apprenticeships.org.uk) or Lantra's helpline on 0845 707 8007 between 9am – 5pm Monday to Friday or email [apprenticeships@lantra.co.uk](mailto:apprenticeships@lantra.co.uk).

## Who is Lantra?

Lantra is the Sector Skills Council for the land-based and environmental sector. To find out more about what we do go to our website where you will find lots of useful information: [www.lantra.co.uk](http://www.lantra.co.uk).

Lantra is the organisation that is responsible for this Apprenticeship.

## What is the land-based and environmental sector?

The industry you will be working in is one of 17 within what is called the land-based and environmental sector. Others include:

<b>Land management and production</b>	<b>Animal health and welfare</b>	<b>Environmental industries</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Aquaculture</li> <li>• Fencing</li> <li>• Floristry</li> <li>• Land-based engineering</li> <li>• Production horticulture</li> <li>• Trees and timber.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Animal care</li> <li>• Animal technology</li> <li>• Equine</li> <li>• Farriery</li> <li>• Veterinary Nursing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental conservation</li> <li>• Fisheries management</li> <li>• Game and wildlife management</li> <li>• Landscaping (including sports turf).</li> </ul>

## **Did you know?**

- The industries within the sector look after around 85% of all the land within the United Kingdom
- There are approximately 1,126,660 people who work within the land-based and environmental industries, with another 500,000 people who volunteer
- There are around 230,000 businesses within the sector, which equates to approximately 9% of all UK businesses
- Many of these businesses are called micro-businesses as they employ fewer than ten workers each.

To find out more about the industry you will be working in, check out Section 4.



## Section 2 – The company

This section is about your job role, what your employer expects from you and what you can expect from your employer.

### Contracts of Employment

When you start work for an employer, you will receive written information about what is expected of you, and what you can expect from your employer. This information is your Contract of Employment and should be explained to you at your induction. In the table below are some of the areas usually covered within a Contract of Employment.

Area	Description
Job description	What your job is and the tasks you will be expected to do.
Pay	How much you will be paid (e.g. per hour, per week, per month or per year). When you will be paid.
Hours of work	How many hours a day or a week you are expected to work. Flexible working hours, if applicable. Overtime arrangements.
Holiday	How many hours, days or weeks you may take as time off for holiday.
Sickness	How much time you may take off for sickness. Reporting sickness. When to get a sick note from the doctor. How much you will be paid when off sick.
Code of conduct	Your employer may ask you to wear a uniform or to dress in a certain way. You may also be expected to behave in a certain way, for example being polite to customers or other staff, turning up for work on time. Whether or not you are allowed to smoke on the premises.
Maternity and paternity leave	If you are about to have a baby, you will be allowed time off when the baby is born.

<b>Area</b>	<b>Description</b>
Grievance procedure	If you are unhappy about something that has happened to you at work, your employer should have a system for dealing with this.
Disciplinary procedure	Your employer will have a system for dealing with any member of staff who misbehaves. For example, the employer may issue a verbal warning, followed by a written warning, followed by dismissal. This will depend on the nature of the offence and on the behaviour of the person who has committed the offence. Everyone has a right to representation at a disciplinary meeting.
Harassment or bullying	Your employer may have a system in place for dealing with harassment or bullying among the staff.
Health and safety	Your employer should have a health and safety policy, and this may well be presented within the contract of employment.
Equal opportunities	Your employer should have an equal opportunities policy, and this may well be presented within the contract of employment.

## Task 1

You now need to answer all of the following questions:

### 1. What do you do if you are unable to go to work because you are unwell?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(Notes for assessors: can describe and work within their organisation's principles and codes of practice. Knows and understands the procedures and documentation in their organisation which recognises and protects their relationship with their employer)

### 2. Name two pieces of legislation that can affect your employment?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(Notes for assessors: knows and understands the range of employer and employee statutory rights and responsibilities under employment law and that employment rights can be covered by other legislation as well. This should cover apprentice's rights and responsibilities under the Equality Act 2010 and health and safety, together with the responsibilities and duties of employers)

### 3. What is the maximum number of hours per week you can be asked to work?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(Notes for assessors: knows and understands the range of employer and employee statutory rights and responsibilities under employment law and that employment rights can be covered by other legislation as well. This should cover apprentice's rights and responsibilities under the Equality Act 2010 and health and safety, together with the responsibilities and duties of employers)

### 4. Where can you find out information on your employment rights?

.....  
.....  
.....

(Notes for assessors: knows and understands the range of sources of information and advice available to them on their employment rights and responsibilities)

**5. Describe how the company's grievance procedure works?**

.....

.....

.....

(Notes for assessors: can describe and work within their organisation's principles and codes of practice)

**6. Explain why it is important to inform your employer of any changes to your personal information?**

.....

.....

.....

(Notes for assessors: knows and understands the procedures and documentation in their organisation which recognises and protects their relationship with their employer)

**7. Where can you find out information about Access to Work?**

.....

.....

.....

(Notes for assessors: knows and understands the range of sources of information and advice available to them on their employment rights and responsibilities. Details of Access to Work and Additional Learning Support must be included)

**8. Who might you approach to find out more about Additional Learning Support?**

.....

.....

.....

(Notes for assessors: knows and understands the range of sources of information and advice available to them on their employment rights and responsibilities. Details of Access to Work and Additional Learning Support must be included)

## Section 3 – You and the law

There are laws that exist to protect you and all employees from unfair treatment at work. Some of them are summarised below. Please be aware that the below were applicable at the time of the workbook development. However, legislation is updated and so there may be more up-to-date amendments/legislation available.

### Employment and other associated legislation

Please note: the legislation listed in this section is set by the UK Government but there may be some differences in the legislation depending on national rules for England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Legislation	Key points
Equality Act 2010	It is unlawful to directly or indirectly discriminate against anyone, harass them or insult their personal dignity. This Act brings together and strengthens nine previous pieces of legislation including those on disability, sex (gender), race and other grounds of discrimination, including: age religion and belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, marriage and civil partnership.
Data Protection (Amendment) Act 2003	This Act covers all information held about individuals by an employer. The Act covers both computerised and manual records. The information must be held in a secure place and should not be available to unauthorised people.
Employment Act 2008 (Flexible working regulations)	This makes changes to maternity, paternity and adoption rights in the Employment Rights Act 1996. For example, employees who are parents are allowed to request flexible working arrangements.
Employment Relations Act 2004	This enables employees to be accompanied by a trade union official or colleague at a disciplinary or grievance hearing.
Employment Act 2002	This entitles employees to certain rights including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maternity leave</li> <li>• Unpaid time off to care for a dependant</li> <li>• A statement of employment particulars</li> </ul>

Legislation	Key points
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An itemised pay statement</li> <li>• A minimum period of notice on termination of employment</li> <li>• Redundancy payment</li> <li>• Written statement of reasons for dismissal.</li> </ul>
Human Rights Act 1998	This incorporates rights under the European Convention of Human Rights into domestic law. Individuals can bring claims under the Human Rights Act against public authorities for breaches of Convention rights. UK courts and tribunals are required to interpret domestic law, as far as possible, in accordance with Convention rights.
National Minimum Wage Act 1998	Workers must not be paid less than a designated minimum rate per hour.
National Minimum Wage Regulations 1999	These contain detailed rules as to who qualifies for the national minimum wage.
Part-time Workers Regulations 2000	These give part-time workers the right not to be treated less favourably than comparable full-time workers unless the difference in treatment is objectively justifiable.
Protection from Harassment Act 1997	It is unlawful to harass someone. Individuals can claim damages and/or seek a court order to stop the harasser from continuing the harassment. In certain circumstances under this law bullying becomes an offence of harassment.
Working Time (Amendment) Regulations 2003	These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximum average of 48 hours per week (with exceptions)</li> <li>• Daily and weekly rest breaks</li> <li>• Special provisions relating to night work.</li> </ul>

Several organisations offer further information, help and advice on matters relating to the legislation listed above. Here are some examples:

- National Minimum Wage helpline: telephone 0800 917 2368
- Advice and guidance on employment rights can be found at: [www.direct.gov.uk](http://www.direct.gov.uk)
- Details of information relating to equal opportunities: [www.eoc.org.uk](http://www.eoc.org.uk) or telephone 0845 604 6610
- Citizens Advice: [www.citizensadvice.org.uk](http://www.citizensadvice.org.uk)
- For current details on all aspects of entitlements for citizens: [www.direct.gov.uk/en/index.htm](http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/index.htm).

## Health and safety legislation (responsibility and duty of employers)

There are a lot of laws that have been developed in order to protect you and everyone else at your place of work. In some cases, laws have been created as a direct result of accidents that have happened to people.

A very brief overview of many of these laws is given below, but for full details of each law you will need to refer to other sources of information. One of the best sources of information is the Health and Safety Executive, website address [www.hse.gov.uk](http://www.hse.gov.uk), telephone 0845 345 0055.

Legislation	Key points
<p>Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974</p> <p>Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999</p> <p>Corporate Manslaughter and Homicide Act 2007 (covers death by neglect at work)</p> <p>Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (covers those under 18 and vulnerable adults)</p>	<p>Employers must ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare of employees and any other people who may be affected by what they do.</p> <p>In order to do this, employers must be aware of any risks associated with the work, and must remove or control these risks. Staff can help by telling their employers about any aspects of their job that could be dangerous.</p> <p>There must be procedures to be followed in the event of an emergency.</p> <p>When working alone it is the employer's duty to assess risks to lone workers and take steps to avoid or control risks where necessary.</p> <p>Employees have responsibilities to take reasonable care of themselves and other people affected by their work and to co-operate with their employers in meeting their legal obligations.</p>
<p>Health and Safety (Consultation with Employees) Regulations 1996</p>	<p>Employers must talk to their staff about health and safety matters, for example about work equipment, procedures and training.</p>
<p>Personal Protective Equipment Regulations 2002</p>	<p>Where risks to health and safety cannot be adequately controlled by other means, suitable personal protective equipment (PPE) must be provided. Any PPE must be appropriate for the risks and maintained properly. Users must be trained in its use.</p>

Legislation	Key points
The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002	Employers must assess and control the risks from hazardous substances. They must also check that the control measures are effective and tell their staff about the risks and precautions needed.
The Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998	All lifting equipment must be thoroughly examined and marked, and all lifting operations must be properly organised.
The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998	All equipment used at work must be suitable for the task, properly maintained, with dangerous parts safeguarded. Staff using the equipment must be adequately instructed. The equipment must be stable, and stop controls, including emergency stops, must be provided.
The Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992	If manual handling operations cannot be avoided, steps must be taken to reduce the risk of injury.
The Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981	Adequate arrangements must be in place for first aid.
The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995	Certain accidents, incidents and occupational diseases must be reported to the Health and Safety Executive within specified time limits.
The Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005	Employers must assess the risks from exposure to noise at work and take action when workers' daily exposure reaches certain levels.
The Electricity at Work Regulations 1989	Precautions must be taken against the risk of death or injury from electricity. Electrical equipment must be safe and properly maintained.
The Health and Safety (Young Persons) Regulations 1997	Employers must make sure that their risk assessment for employed young people under the age of 18 takes full account of their inexperience, immaturity and lack of awareness of relevant risks.



Legislation	Key points
The Confined Spaces Regulations 1997	Avoid working in a confined space. If you have to work in a confined space, follow a safe system of work and make arrangements in case something goes wrong.
The Health and Safety (Safety Signs and Signals) Regulations 1996	Safety signs must be displayed where there is a significant risk to health and safety not controlled by other methods.

Working in the environmental and land-based sector often involves lone working or working with large equipment and machinery, this can lead to accidents and it is therefore essential that you think carefully about the jobs that you do and how you can do them safely. Your employer will instruct you or give you training for some of the jobs you do, but you are also responsible for your own safety and that of your colleagues.

## Task 2

You now need to answer the following questions:

**1. Give one example of a health and safety regulation which applies to your workplace:**

.....  
.....  
.....

(Notes for assessors: knows and understands the range of employer and employee statutory rights and responsibilities under employment law and that employment rights can be covered by other legislation as well. This should cover apprentice's rights and responsibilities under the Equality Act 2010 and health and safety, together with the responsibilities and duties of employers)

**2. Give two examples of how your employer can improve your health and safety?**

.....  
.....  
.....

(Notes for assessors: knows and understands the range of employer and employee statutory rights and responsibilities under employment law and that employment rights can be covered by other legislation as well. This should cover apprentice's rights and responsibilities under the Equality Act 2010 and health and safety, together with the responsibilities and duties of employers)

**3. What do you do if you have an accident?**

.....  
.....

(Notes for assessors: knows and understands the procedures and documentation in their organisation which recognises and protects their relationship with their employer. Health and safety and equality and diversity training must be an integral part of the apprentice's learning programme)

**4. Explain what you would do if a fire was to break out at your work place?**

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(Notes for assessors: knows and understands the procedures and documentation in their organisation which recognises and protects their relationship with their employer. Health and safety and equality and diversity training must be an integral part of the apprentice's learning programme)

**5. There are 11 areas of discrimination. List six of them:**

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(Notes for assessors: knows and understands the procedures and documentation in their organisation which recognises and protects their relationship with their employer. Health and safety and equality and diversity training must be an integral part of the apprentice's learning programme)

**6. What do you do if you are the victim of discrimination in the workplace?**

.....  
.....  
.....

(Notes for assessors: knows and understands the procedures and documentation in their organisation which recognises and protects their relationship with their employer. Health and safety and equality and diversity training must be an integral part of the apprentice's learning programme)

**7. Give an example of what your employer must do if you have a disability?**

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(Notes for assessors: knows and understands the range of employer and employee statutory rights and responsibilities under employment law and that employment rights can be covered by other legislation as well. This should cover apprentice's rights and responsibilities under the Equality Act 2010 and health and safety, together with the responsibilities and duties of employers)

**8. Who can you contact for information and advice on:**

Discrimination?.....

Pay? .....

Employment rights? .....

Disability? .....

(Notes for assessors: knows and understands the range of sources of information and advice available to them on their employment rights and responsibilities)

## **Section 4 – Your industry**

### **The farriery profession**

A Livery Company of the City of London, known as the Worshipful Company of Farriers (WCF), was established in 1356 during the reign of Edward III by the Court of Aldermen of the City. During the 1970s there was a desire from within the craft through the membership of the WCF and the National Association of Farriers Blacksmiths and Agricultural Engineers (NAFBAE) to introduce professional regulation of the craft in the interests of horse welfare. The Farriers (Registration) Act was made in 1975 and came fully into force in England and Wales in 1980 and in Scotland (except in the Scottish Islands and Highland Region) in 1981. The Act was amended in 1977, in 2002 to reflect the requirements of EC Directive 99/42 and again in 2008 to reflect the requirements of EC Directive 2005/36. EC Directive 2005/36 concerns the freedom of movement of professionals in the European Economic Area (EEA). From 30 March 2007 the Highland Region and Islands of Scotland were also covered by Section 16 of the Act and hence the Act is now fully in force in all areas of Great Britain.

Farriery, or the shoeing of horses and similar animals, is an ancient craft, believed to have been practised first in the Roman Empire. It is defined in the Farriers (Registration) Act 1975 as 'any work in connection with the preparation or treatment of the foot of a horse for the immediate reception of a shoe thereon, the fitting by nailing or otherwise of a shoe to the foot or the finishing off of such work to the foot'. A farrier is a skilled craftsperson with a sound knowledge of both theory and practice of the craft, capable of shoeing all types of equine feet, whether normal or defective, of making shoes to suit all types of work and working conditions, and of devising corrective measures to compensate for faulty limb action. Farriery is hard work and it is practiced on animals, some of which may be fractious. It is an individual handcraft from which intense satisfaction may be derived.

A 'Farrier' should not be confused with a 'Blacksmith'. A farrier works with horses but needs training in blacksmithing in order to make the shoe properly. A blacksmith is a smith who works with iron and may never have any contact with horses. The shoeing of horses is part and parcel of the blacksmith's craft, so smiths may have been trained in farriery and may, therefore, shoe horses legally alongside blacksmithing, as long as they are registered as a farrier.

Under the Act the WCF was given the general responsibility for securing adequate standards of competence and conduct among farriers together with the advancement of the art and science of farriery and education in connection with it.

The Farriers Registration Council was set up to maintain a Register of Farriers and to determine who is qualified to register therein, to make rules with respect to the form and keeping of the register, to approve and supervise courses, qualifications and institutions providing training in farriery, to undertake the preliminary investigation of disciplinary cases through an Investigating Committee and to determine cases through a Disciplinary Committee.

Legislation	Key points
The Farriers Registration Act 1975 amended	<p>The Act provides for the regulation of the farriery profession; for the registration of farriers; for regulating their professional education and professional conduct; and for cancelling or suspending registration in cases of misconduct.</p> <p>The basic purpose of the Act is set put in the pre- amble, namely the prevention of cruelty to horses;</p> <p>The Farriers Registration Act, which is compulsory states;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generally speaking it is unlawful for anyone to shoe a horse unless he / she is in the Register of Farriers</li> <li>• It is also unlawful for anyone who is not in the register of Farriers to describe himself / herself as a 'Farrier' or 'Shoeing Smith' or any similar title</li> <li>• This is because the Farriers Registration Acts 1975 amended sets out to prevent and avoid suffering by cruelty to horses arising from the shoeing of horses by unskilled persons</li> </ul> <p>A horse owner should therefore ensure that the farrier he / she employs is in fact a <b>Registered Farrier</b>.</p>
Farriers Guide to Professional Conduct	<p>The Farriers Registration Council representing the craft and horse owners has adopted the following Code to guide Registered Farriers.</p> <p>Every Registered Farrier Has personal responsibility to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Trim and shoe the feet of horses and ponies according to the highest standards of the craft.</li> <li>2. Try to attend the horses of non-clients wherever possible if the usual Farrier is not available, bearing in mind his / her duty to relieve pain.</li> <li>3. Observe the highest standards of conduct towards horses, their owners, fellow Farriers and apprentices.</li> </ol>
Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966	<p>The Act provides for the regulation of the veterinary profession; for the registration of veterinary surgeons; for regulating their professional education and professional conduct; and for cancelling or suspending registration in cases of misconduct.</p>
Animal Welfare Act 2006	<p>The Animal Welfare Act 2006 applies only to England and Wales (there are similar Acts for Scotland and Wales). These Acts strengthen penalties for anyone convicted of an animal welfare offence, as well as giving law enforcement agencies the power to take action to prevent animal suffering before it has a chance to occur as they introduce a duty of care on anyone who owns or is in charge of an animal.</p>

## Facts and figures

- There are 2,432 farriers throughout the United Kingdom
- England accounts for 88% of UK farriery employment
- The majority of farriers run their own businesses or work within a small company; therefore the number of businesses in the UK is estimated to be almost equal to the number of farriers
- 14% of the workforce is between 25 and 29 years of age and 13% is between 45 and 49 years of age.

## Did you know?

- There are over 350 different breeds of horses and ponies
- A full grown horse weighing 1000 pounds (454kg) contains approximately 13.2 gallons of blood
- Most of the time, a horse has monocular vision. This means a different image is seen by each eye so that a horse is seeing two different pictures at the same time
- A hoof is like a fingernail. It is always growing and needs to be clipped so that it won't be uncomfortable for the horse
- Any kind of mark that appears on the forehead of a horse is called a star, irrespective of whether it resembles one!

## Job roles

Following completion of the Apprenticeship in Farriery apprentices will be able to work as a registered farrier as below:

### Registered Farrier

Farriery is a skilled profession and Registered farriers shoe all types of equine feet and making shoes to suit all types of work. Majority of Farriers are self-employed so business and customer care skills are important. Farriery is a regulated profession under the Farriers (Registration) Act 1975.

For more details about these, progression opportunities and other jobs in the industry go to [www.lantra.co.uk/careers](http://www.lantra.co.uk/careers) where you will find information about the skills and qualifications you may need to progress in the company and/or industry.

## Career information and advice

To find out more about possible career and training opportunities you could contact one of the following:

- Connexions: [www.connexions-direct.com](http://www.connexions-direct.com)
- Next Step: <https://nextstep.direct.gov.uk>
- Careers Wales: [www.careerswales.com](http://www.careerswales.com)
- Northern Ireland Careers service: [www.careersserviceeni.com](http://www.careersserviceeni.com).

## Key industry contacts

For further information about the industry you can check out:

- Farriers Registration Council: [www.farrier-reg.gov.uk](http://www.farrier-reg.gov.uk)
- Farriery Training Service: as above
- The Worshipful Company of Farriers: [www.wcf.org.uk](http://www.wcf.org.uk)
- National Association of Farriers, Blacksmiths and Agricultural Engineers: [www.nafbae.org](http://www.nafbae.org)
- The Health and Safety Executive: [www.hse.gov.uk](http://www.hse.gov.uk).

## Training and Qualifications

For details of all qualifications listed on the qualifications and credit framework: <http://register.ofqual.gov.uk/>.

You may also find out more information on other courses and training opportunities through:

- Lantra: [www.lantra.co.uk](http://www.lantra.co.uk)
- Farriery Training Agency: [www.farrierytraining.co.uk](http://www.farrierytraining.co.uk)
- British Horseracing Education and Standards Trust: [www.bhest.co.uk](http://www.bhest.co.uk)
- Lantra Coursefinder: [www.lantracoursefinder.co.uk](http://www.lantracoursefinder.co.uk)
- Lantra Awards: [www.lantra-awards.co.uk](http://www.lantra-awards.co.uk)
- Land-based Colleges: [www.landex.org.uk](http://www.landex.org.uk)
- City and Guilds Land-based Services (Previously NPTC): [www.nptc.org.uk](http://www.nptc.org.uk).

The following sites will provide you with details of other qualifications that you may wish to consider when you have finished your Apprenticeship:

- Foundation Degree Forward: [www.fdf.ac.uk](http://www.fdf.ac.uk)
- Land-based Colleges: [www.landex.org.uk](http://www.landex.org.uk)
- UCAS: [www.ucas.ac.uk](http://www.ucas.ac.uk).

### Task 3

You now need to answer all of the following questions:

- 1. Draw a structure chart of your organisation, workplace or department, include your name and job title**

(Notes for assessors: understands the role played by their occupation within their organisation and industry)

- 2. Describe two things you have to do as part of your job and explain why they are important?**

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.....

.....

(Notes for assessors: understands the role played by their occupation within their organisation and industry)



**3. Give an example of how your work can cause concern to the public?**

.....  
.....

(Notes for assessors: recognises and can form a view on issues of public concern that affect their organisation and industry)

**4. Name two jobs that might be open to you if you complete your Apprenticeship?**

.....  
.....

**5. What other related training/qualifications could you do when you have completed your Apprenticeship?**

.....  
.....

(Notes for assessors: has an informed view of the types of career pathways that are open to them)

**6. Name two organisations that are associated with your industry and explain what they do and why they are important?**

.....  
.....

(Notes for assessors: knows the types of representative bodies and understands their relevance to their industry and organisation, and their main roles and responsibilities)

**7. Where can you go to get information and advice on:**

The industry? .....

Your job? .....

Training? .....

Careers? .....

(Notes for assessors: knows where and how to get information and advice on their industry, occupation, training and career)

## Task 4

You now need to answer all of the following questions:

- 1. Outline your responsibilities and what the implications of those responsibilities are, under the Farriers Registration Act 1975.**

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(Notes for assessors: Understands responsibilities and implications of those responsibilities under the Farriers Registration Act 1975)

- 2. With respect to The Farriers Guide to Professional Conduct, state your responsibilities to Horses.**

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(Notes for assessors: Understands responsibilities to Horses under the Farriers Registration Act 1975)

- 3. With respect to The Farriers Guide to Professional Conduct, state your responsibilities to your clients.**

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(Notes for assessors: Understands responsibilities to clients under the Farriers Registration Act 1975)

**4. With respect to The Farriers Guide to Professional Conduct, state your responsibilities to the general public.**

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(Notes for assessors: Understands responsibilities to general public under the Farriers Registration Act 1975)

**5. With respect to The Farriers Guide to Professional Conduct, state your responsibilities in relation to your Professional Colleagues.**

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(Notes for assessors: Understands responsibilities to colleagues under the Farriers Registration Act 1975)

**6. With respect to The Farriers Guide to Professional Conduct, state your responsibilities under the Law.**

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(Notes for assessors: Understands Farriers Registration Act 1975 responsibilities by law)

**7. With respect to The Farriers Guide to Professional Conduct, state your responsibilities in relation to the treatment of Horses.**

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(Notes for assessors: Understands responsibilities for treatment to horses under the Farriers Registration Act 1975)

**8. With respect to The Farriers Guide to Professional Conduct, state your responsibilities if things go wrong.**

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(Notes for assessors: Understands responsibilities under the Farriers Registration Act 1975 when things go wrong)

**9. Outline your responsibilities and what the implications of those responsibilities are, under the Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966.**

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(Notes for assessors: Understands responsibilities under Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966)

# Section 5 – Employment Rights and Responsibilities (ERR) Completion Sheet

ERR is a mandatory component of all Apprenticeship frameworks. A copy of section 5 should be kept in the apprentice’s portfolio and the original sent to Lantra when applying for an Apprenticeship framework completion certificate (please complete all sections in BLOCK CAPITALS).

Complete and return:

Name of apprentice	Name of training provider/employer
Apprenticeship Framework:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Advanced Apprenticeship/Modern Apprenticeship/Level 3	

The following tasks have been completed satisfactorily:

Task number	Assessor’s name	Assessor’s signature	Date
<b>1</b>	.....	.....	.....
<b>2</b>	.....	.....	.....
<b>3</b>	.....	.....	.....
<b>4</b>	.....	.....	.....

I confirm that ..... (please insert learner’s name) has successfully completed the ERR section of the Apprenticeship which has involved formal assessment.

The apprentice has completed the following nine national outcomes satisfactorily:

1. Knows and understands the range of employer and employee statutory rights and responsibilities under employment law. This should cover the apprentice’s rights and responsibilities under the Employment Rights Act 1996, Equality Act 2010 and health and safety legislation, together with the responsibilities and duties of employers
2. Knows and understands the procedures and documentation in their organisation, which recognise and protect their relationship with their employer. Health and

safety and equality and diversity training must be an integral part of the apprentice's learning programme

3. Knows and understands the range of sources of information and advice available to them on their employment rights and responsibilities. Details of Access to Work and Additional Learning Support must be included in the programme
4. Understands the role played by their occupation within their organisation and industry
5. Has an informed view of the types of career pathways that are open to them
6. Knows the types of representative bodies and understands their relevance to their skill, trade or occupation, and their main roles and responsibilities
7. Knows where and how to get information and advice on their industry, occupation, training and career
8. Can describe and work within their organisation's principles of conduct and codes of practice
9. Recognises and can form a view on issues of public concern that affect their organisation and industry.

Apprentice's name:	Signature:	Date:	Date of birth:
.....	.....	.....	.....

Employer's name:	Employer's signature:	Date:
.....	.....	.....

College/training provider's name:	Provider's signature:	Date:
.....	.....	.....

Lantra will issue a completion certificate for this apprentice when they receive the signed completion statement together with copies of all the evidence required (please refer to the relevant framework document).

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## Lantra

Lantra is the Sector Skills Council supporting skills, training and workforce development for businesses in the environmental and land-based sector. We are committed to helping everyone access the training, qualifications, skills and knowledge they need for business success and to develop their career.

We are an independent, UK-wide organisation that is owned and managed by our industries, which are grouped around land management and production, animal health and welfare and environmental industries.

We lead the way in understanding our industries' future skills and business needs. We work together with trade organisations, unions, training providers, governments and many more to maximise investment in skills.

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