

What the judges look for.....

Opening

Well cut out scratches, with no stubble showing in the centre. Neat and Tidy. Uniform through the length. Straightness. The scratch in the centre of the opening need not be central. Opening may be shallow or deep.

Start

The start is the first eleven or twelve furrows. All furrows are uniform and straight throughout their length. First furrows should be close together for good weed control. All furrows should be uniform and matching with each other and level. No high or narrow furrows

Seed Bed

Weed control and soil made available. Grass or stubble should be well buried-skimmers used. Furrow should be turned far enough to leave no holes and sealed up for good weed control and leave enough soil for a good seed bed. Furrows should not stand on their end to leave them open – this is bad weed control – nor too flat to leave soil available.

Firmness

Firm, well packed furrows no holes. All furrows must be closely packed with no holes between the furrows. The firmer the furrows, the better it carries weight.

Uniformity

Clearly defined uniform furrows. Straightness. No pairing.

The furrows should be of equal size and shape throughout their length. Judges will be looking through out the length of furrows when assessing straightness.

Finish

The finish is the last eight furrows. Last eight furrows should be uniform, straight, but gradually come shallower to make a shallow and narrow finish. The tractor wheel mark should be level with the other furrows. A deep wheel mark is a fault and should be penalised. The furrows should all correspond throughout their length (no butt at side of wheel mark – this should be penalised)

Ins and Outs

Neat, accurate, regular. These should be accurate throughout width of the plot.

General appearance

Workmanship and general appearance of whole plot; good work. attention to detail; regular, clean, firm furrows that are uniform and straight. All round workmanship on the plot – good points for all aspects. Good general appearance – well turned, firm, accurate furrows with good ins and outs.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL COMPETITORS AND VISITORS SAFETY ON SITE

Safety is of paramount importance. Whilst enjoying your day please remember that farm machinery and animals are dangerous. Please maintain a respectful distance and keep distractions to a minimum

NO SMOKING CLOSE TO ANIMALS AND MACHINERY

CHERTSEY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Formed 1833

President: Mr. Colin Rayner, M.Inst.D.

Chairman: Mr. Carl Boyde MRCVS

ANNUAL PLOUGHING MATCH and GUINNESS WORLD RECORD ATTEMPT

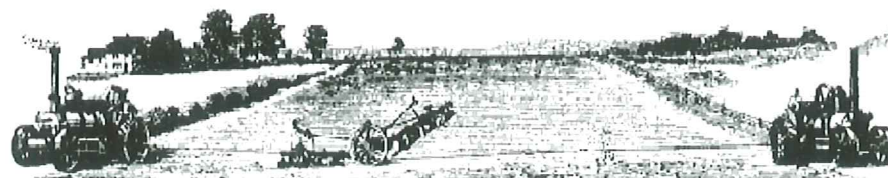
with horses, tractors and machinery

at

WEY MANOR FARM, WEY MANOR ROAD
NEW HAW, SURREY. KT15 2DS

By Kind Permission of J. Rayner & Sons Ltd, CEMEX and J. HARRIS

BANK HOLIDAY MONDAY
29TH AUGUST, 2011 from 09.30
MEMBERS AND CHILDREN FREE - ADULTS £2



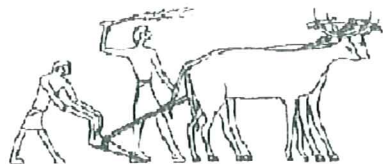
Sponsors of the Chertsey Annual Ploughing Match
Countrywide Farmers, P Boast & Sons, Mrs. H A Mead, Vince Bennici

The Chertsey Agricultural Association would like to thank
Dorian Mead, George Holt, Geoff Simpson, David Ashford, Carl Boyde,
Colin Rayner, Peter Boast, Bill Durrant, Hilary Mead, Michael Hopkins
whose hard work and dedication make this match possible.

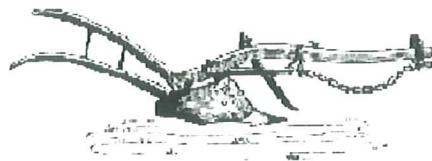
A BRIEF HISTORY OF PLOUGHING

The primary purpose of ploughing is to turn over the upper layer of soil, burying the weeds and bringing fresh nutrients to the surface as well as aerating the soil and improving moisture retention. Early man relied on his ability to grow crops to live. Originally simple digging sticks were used to create furrows in which to grow seeds and it soon became apparent that the more the soil was tilled the better the crops. One of the earliest ploughs was a *scratch-plough* which consisted of a frame holding a vertical wooden stick that was dragged through the topsoil.

These ploughs were being pulled by oxen, camels, elephants and in some instances, women! The Egyptians made considerable advances in design and grew many crop varieties. The Greeks later developed Egyptian ploughs fitted with wheels. These were known as *crooked ploughs* with a forward angled blade



edged with metal. Early British law required every ploughman to make his own plough; no one was entitled to use one unless they constructed it themselves. History records show that Saxon farmers fastened their draft animals to ploughs by their horns or even tails to draw the implement through the soil and this barbaric custom survived in parts of Ireland until the 17th century.



The plough changed little until the 1600's when Joseph Foljambe patented the *Rotherham Swing Plough*, a new design heralded as more efficient and lighter to pull than any other kind at that time. In 1763 a Berwickshire man, John Small, used maths to calculate a universal cast iron shape with less draft, wear and strain on the ploughman. The *Scots Plough* was the beginning of the plough as we know it today. Over the last 100 years there have been enormous changes. Horse ploughs became redundant for more efficient steam units and large multi-furrow balance ploughs were developed. Using converted horse ploughs the wheeled tractor took over and when Harry Ferguson's 3-point linkage appeared in 1920 it revolutionised ploughing. In the last 50 years reversible mechanisms, four wheel drive, front furrow width adjustment and safety features have been developed and it is highly likely that the next fifty years will see many more changes. What does not change however, is man's pride in his machinery; its history and its future.

THE CHERTSEY PLOUGHING MATCH

The first Chertsey Ploughing match took place at Hardwick Court Farm in October 1828. Sixteen teams of horses competed, ploughing half an acre each and finished in time for a 3pm lunch at The Swan Inn, Chertsey. On the field ploughing today are over 25 tractors and ploughs of various types, 16 horticultural machines and several pairs and single horse ploughs together with a donkey entry.

THE IRON HORSE TRACTOR GUINNESS WORLD RECORD ATTEMPT AT CHERTSEY PLOUGHING MATCH

The Iron Horse is a two-wheeled pedestrian-controlled ploughing engine and light tractor which took the place of horses on small acreage farms. Production commenced in 1939 and ceased in 1958. George Holt worked for British Anzani in Weybridge, manufacturer of the Iron Horse, and when he retired he started the Iron Horse Tractor Group together with Viv Hughes and his wife Patricia. The first match involving 8 competitors, took place with the kind permission and as part of the annual Chertsey Agricultural Association Ploughing Match. Last year 20 Iron Horses from all areas of the UK and Ireland competed for the coveted Champions Silver Cup. This year sees three ploughing matches rolled into one, the Annual Horticulture Match, The Iron Horse Annual Championship and the Vintage Horticultural Garden Machinery first qualifier. As well as the Chertsey Annual Ploughing Match there will also be an attempt to establish the Guinness World record for the most two-wheeled tractors, which were commercially, available all ploughing simultaneously.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

Bless the Plough at 9.15am

Ploughing commences at 9.30am.

All split openings to be completed by 10am for judging.

All tractors to have finished by 1.30pm.

10.45

GUINNESS WORLD RECORD ATTEMPT AT ~~11.30~~ AM

**Prize giving shall be at approximately 3pm
or as soon as the results are ready.**

TRACTOR PLOUGHING CLASSES - 2011

Class 1 With Two Furrow Match Plough

Class 2 With Two Furrow Plough inc Classic,

Class 3 With Three or more Furrow Plough inc Classic

Class 4 With Two or More Furrow Trailing Plough Vintage

Class 5 With Two or more Furrow Hydraulic Plough Vintage

Class 6 One Way with Single or Multi-Furrow/Reversible Plough

Class 7 Novice Class - Open to all, age of plough person over 13 year who has not won a prize at Chertsey Ploughing Match in previous years.

Class 8 Horticultural and Garden Machines Perpetual Challenge Cup,

Additional Classes in Iron Horse Tractors, Tractor Maintenance, horse classes & turn outs