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Thursday 10 December 2020 Blog

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Our columnist uses prize-money stats to illustrate just how top-heavy Irish jumps racing has become and argues that now is the time to act before it is too late.

The growth of the super-trainer in Irish National Hunt

In recent weeks, this column has sought to shine a light on the serious problems that have been allowed to develop in National Hunt racing in Britain and Ireland over the last two decades.

Two of the main causes of these issues that have been focused on are the substantial inflation of the Graded rice programme and the ever-growing proportion of the best horse being controlled by a sma number of powerful hands. The consequences of these two factors are particularly stark in Ireland and how the sport has changed there in the last 20 years will be the focus this week.

The growth in the number of Graded races in Ireland has been relentless. Despite the nun Hunt runners in Ireland being almost half that of Britain, Ireland has more non-handicap Graded races in their calendar than Britain. Read that again and let it sink in. The vast proiferation of Graded races in Ireland has coincided with the emergence of two dominant training forces in the aport in Willie Mullins and Gordon filliott. The increasingly top-heavy programme book has served to accelerate the creation of a vast gap between the biggest trainers in the country and the rest.

Top National Hunt trainers in Ireland By prize money won (2001-2019)

60.00m

Noel Mead

E. J. O'Grady

hn Harringto

Gordon Elliot

20 years, the dynamic chart below div

extraordinary.

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This is illustrated to a shocking extent in this dynamic graph which illustrates how top heavy frish National Hunt racing has become it charts the progress of the top 10 trainers based on prize money sech season from 2001/2 up to the most recent full National Hunt campaign in 2018/19 (the latest season being omitted due to the cancelation of "subablisfestivible at Pain/house and Punchestown in the hour declarations nday, 30th August 2021 ₩ More blog posts Graham Dench Thursday, 28th October 2021 Hollie Doyle Thuraday, 28th October 2021 Irish Angle Wednesday, 27th October 2021

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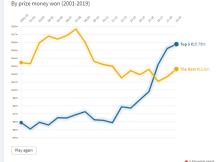
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The sheer extent to which Willie Mullins and Gordon Elliott have come to dominate the sport is eye-opening when expressed in this style. What is also stark is how the number of individual trainers ear at least £50,000 in prize money in a season has reduced from a high of 13 in 2004/5 and 2007/8 it six from the 2016/7 season onwersh. This id despite total prize money levels having grown by almos in that time. Read that again and let it sink in. To further illustrate just how much the gap between the top trainers and the rest has widened in the last

n Ireland each season into two groups, the top five and the rest. The change over time has been quite

des the prize money earned by the top 100 National Hunt tr

Top 5 National Hunt trainers vs the Rest in Ireland By prize money won (2001-2019)



It goes without saying that these graphs undoubtedly reflect the brilliance of the Willie Mullins and Gordon Elliott teams. They don't owe an apology to anyone for scaling their businesses to the extent that they have and raising the bar of achievement to previously unheard-of levels.

However, the way the National Hunt race programme in Ireland has changed in the last 20 years has undoubtedly favoured those with the horse power to compete in Graded races. Mullins and Elliott have unbouldary involves or large under with the inview power of complete in weed in deas, whilling an in guidal, large runtilessy) appliated on these changes and flower that cannot complete at those levels have been fighting for what has become a progressively smaller piece of the pitte money pie. It has never been more difficult for a trainer or owner with relatively limited resources to make an impact and that has served to and will continue to accelerate the reduction in variety of the sport.

The result of all this is that in terms of character the sport has changed beyond recognition. For decades Flat racing was considered a business dominated by a select few powerful operations while the National Hunt game was much more of the racing code of the ordinary man.

Danoil, Doran's Pride, Brave Inca, all legendary horses owned and trained by people that could have been contact, United the research and a single long in older the same of the research and the same destination and any one The dress meaned achievable. All that has destinated in a will be all that re a count of the count of the count of the count of the same of

Ultimately, National Hunt rading has to ask what it wants for itself, it goes without saying that we all love the sport, but this love seems to blind many from seeing just how far it has fallen as a consistently competitive and engaging spectacle.

The top end of the sport has become saturated with small-field, uncompetitive Graded races. Once The top end of the sport has become saturated with small-field uncompetitive Graded races. Once proud and presignous races have become diminished to the status of glorified Chiteshamis Festival trials. Yet. despite spending the whole season building to the Cheltenham Festival that meeting has become so blosted that it now regularly falls to delive the cleahes that National Hurit Gibboves spend all season yearning to see. The sport now primarily involves the same faces winning races with odds-on shots over and over again. It is hardly inveling and engaging to those that already love the sport, so how can we expect it to attract the next generation of followers?





We as a sport have the ability to change all of this. The potential solutions have been put forward in more detail in this space on a number of occasions in meent years, but in a nutshelt, the number of Grade I races needs to be slathed, the lesser Graded races have to be converted into handcaps and the programme of the Chettenham Festival has to be reduced significantly. The aim will be to funnel the best horses in training either into races against each other at level weights or to take on lesser horses on fair terms in handcape, providing much more engaging and maningful races on a require had. And the Chettenham Festival can once again become a proper Chempionship for our sport.

An increase in high-end handleps will also serve to give connections of mid-range horses a chance to run in valuable races more often without feer of incurring an increased handleps mark for little gain. One only has to look at the example of Marraceal incurring an little for finishing that in a solwly-run remeated for the Clarence House Chase at Asoct earlier this year to see why connections of lower-rated horses are so reductant to run them in level-weights Graded races, which is a big factor in those races routinely attracting small fields.

As drastic as such changes may seem, they are unlikely to fundamentally change the packing order in the sport, with Mullins, Elliott, Henderson and Nicholls still all-but certain to lead the way. What it will do is rebelence the opportunities emorget all trainers, lockley and owners to earn a bigger size of the prize money jul. This cannow pare to make Nistonal Hurst racing more visible and attractive to participents of all sizes, as well as producing much more engaging races for the racing public to enjoy.

Make no mistale, it cougher days are coming. Racecourse are facing severe threats to their viability. The biggest threat of all may come in the form of the move of wider society against betting most imminently in the shape of the Sambling-Act review in the UL which poses a huge threat to the finances of horse rating. We as a sport cannot afford to belepushel into a crisis and should be doing verything we can to make our racing product as attractive as possible to as big an audience as possible.

Right now. National Hunt racing is only delivering a fraction of the potential it has to produce competitive and engaging action throughout the season. Will those with the power to make changes be brave enough to take action and tacklight the morter that the Graded race programme has become? For the greater good of the sport. I sincerely hope that they do.

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n a changing world where information and data remain key, Kevin calls for the physical data of acehorses to become fact - not opinion.

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When it comes to thoroughbred horses, does size matter?

When it comes to size in thoroughbred horses, the waters are muddy. Be it on the sales grounds or the racecourse, whether a horse is big enough 'remains a common question to hear saled. But just what is by enough? What is an aweighe pleight for a sprinter or a national distance horse! furtherunstey, due to a lack of published data of the height of racehorses, the subject is one driven by subjective opinion. anecdotal evidence and received wisdom.

norse, big problems." One of my personal favourites is one often attributed to Phonsie O'Brien whi comething like: "If size had anything to do with speed, a cow would outrun a rabbit."

wever, we will not be entirely confined to anecdotal evidence any longer, as I have found a nduct a statistical analysis on a large sample of the heights of elite racehorses.

Every year Weatherbys produce an excellent publication called the Stallion Book, along with an accompanying Global Stallions app that is a treasure trove of information for breeders all over the world. It carries detailed info and photographs of almost 300 stallions. One piece of information that they collect from the stallion farms and publish is the height of the stallions. Weatherbys have kindly supplied me with this information in bulk and this data can be used to answer many interesting questions egarding the heights of a large sample of the very best horses that the breed has produced during the



This collated data reveals that from the 15.2hh Clodovil in Ireland up to the 16.3%4hh Kitasan Black in Japan, the average mature height of the 274 Flat stallions that have one listed in the Stallion Book 2021 is just over 16 hands. To be exact, 16.0 ½ hands or 1.64 meters.

While it is difficult to put a number of what the general expectation of this average would be am racing and bloodstock professionals. I dere suggest that more than most would have expected t average height of elike colts to be taller than barely over 16hh.

Fascinatingly, when these stallions are divided into separate categories based on their distance range (5-7f, 7.5f-10f and 10.5f+) the average height in these groups shows no variation of note from the overall average. That is likely to come as another surprise to many, it illustrates that when it comes to height at least, there isn't a trip-related trend amongst eite thoroughbreds.

Of course, it would be even more fascinating to expand this brand of analysis if the racing weights of these stallions were available. Amongst other things, it would allow the extent of the common percept of the more heavily-muscled sprinting type and the leaner middle-distance performer to be statistical.

The above analysis represents just a couple of simple examples of the sort of research and co can be driven by data such as this, but such work is only possible if the data is recorded and made

Fresh data can attract younger generation to racing

On that subject, I wrote an article back in <u>2019</u> that is worth revisiting in this context which mad detailed case for heights and weights of racehorses to be officially recorded when they arrive at

As is often the case when such suggestions are made, it received a mixed reception, inevitably, a few poured cold water on the proposal, with some of the objections being rooted in concerns about costs and practicalities. More frustratingly, others were of the flavour of "people wouldn't understand how to use such information if you gave it to them" and "it wouldn't help anyone back winners so it isn't orthwhile." Essentially, they either didn't understand the ways that such data could be used to add colour to the picture and/or don't see the value in doing so.

Mercifully, an ever-growing proportion of rading's audience realise the potential that collecting such data can have for the quality of the coverage and depth of understanding of the sport. Younger generations in particular have a thirst fortat-driven analysis based on ratinglief facts rather than fields and "experience" that older generations of analysis have learned on for so long. Other sports have embraced these changing glemanics of their audience, with coverage of almost every mainstream sport having placed a far greater emphasis on statistics and data in the last decade.

Despite horse racing having been decades ahead of other sports in terms of the depth of data and form based information that we take as a given, it has been incredibly slow to embrace the greater thirst of their audience for even deeper statistics and information such as sectional times, declarations of time adultance for their large actuation of invitable last for a few processing operations and in-float interest, horse weights and heights. Remarkably it has even been a struggle to get the authorities to realise the importance of viny fundamental details such as restruggle to get the authorities to realise the importance of viny fundamental details such as restricted in the second of the s

A changing world with an appetite for more information

A cliar ging work with an appendix of the process o

When making the case for the publishing of weights and heights of racehorses, it is important to emphasise the wide variety of uses that such data has. There is often an assumption that calls for such data are roted in a desire to use it to ascertain fireas levels in horses for betting purposes. While some will inevitably lock rouse them as a guide on that front. However, the complete of having scores to south data known it is a far from exact science. Publishing weights will serve to give the racing public a wider understanding of his science, but the potential benefits of this data extend far beyond those with betting motivations.

At a basic level, it would allow us to establish what the average sicely-eight really is for horses of various types. We would no longer rely on pundits relaying their guestimates of a horse's size to the viewers, as the data would tell us exactly how each horse compares to the average horse of their type. We would know who the smallest, tallest hewlest and lightest horses are. The potential for information like this to drive informed narrative should be obvious.

Beyond the basics, such data has the potential to be used for high-end analysis too. To give one example, striding data has grown significantly in popularity in recent, years. This brand of analysis could potentially be notably more informed by an addition of height data into calculations. For instance, a none with a stride length that is just above the average might, just be considered of marginal interest based on that information alone. However, that assessment would be turned on its head if published heights revealed that the same hone was in the bottom 5% of the horse population in terms of height, making that above-average stride much more impressive than the stride length in isolation.

Those with a thirst for data can only hope that the racing authorities see the endless potential for improvement in the coverage and understanding of thoroughbreds that the collection of detailed physical data of racehorses could stimulate. All they have to do is put the systems in place to collect high-quality data - the analysts, both professional and amateur, will do the work after that. The





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BREEDERS' CUP UNIBET



Kevin Blake

Kevin studies the numbers and discovers some alarming issues regarding the quality of National Hunt racing, including the effects of an inflated Graded race programme.

//ednesday 25 November 2020 Blog

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Alarming statistics highlight major issues in National Hunt racing

Wonderful news! The quality of National Hunt horse in Great Britain and Ireland has never been higher. This is vividly illustrated by these remarkable statistics detailing how the number of horses rated 140 or higher over hurdles and fences in Britain and Ireland has grown to an incredible extent during the last 15

Chasers Rated 140+ in Britain and Ireland

Season	Total (Novices)	Britain - Total (Novices)	Ireland - Total (Novices)	Rated 170+	% of 140+ horses rated 170+	3-year rolling average
2005/6	151 (55)	104 (88)	47 (17)	4	2.6%	-
2006/7	175 (52)	125 (40)	47 (12)	5	2.9%	-
007/8	184 (48)	120 (27)	61 (14)	10	5.4%	3.6%
2008/9	214 (75)	148 (54)	65 (19)	7	3.3%	3.9%
2009/10	281 (82)	148 (46)	83 (36)	6	2.6%	3.8%
010/11	280 (78)	154 (51)	78 (22)	9	3.9%	3.3%
011/12	240 (79)	165 (52)	75 (27)	6	2.5%	3.0%
2012/13	220 (85)	147 (51)	78 (84)	10	4.5%	3.7%
013/14	287 (105)	196 (66)	91 (99)	3	1.0%	2.7%
2014/15	292 (100)	198 (66)	94 (\$4)	7	2.4%	2.7%
2015/16	307 (109)	197 (68)	109 (41)	7	2.9%	1.9%
2016/17	\$10 (127)	206 (72)	105 (55)	4	1.5%	2.0%
2017/18	313 (116)	195 (70)	118 (46)	4	1.9%	1.6%
2018/19	525 (118)	212 (69)	112 (48)	9	2.8%	1.8%
2019/20	343 (126)	222 (75)	121 (51)	9	2.6%	2.2%

Hurdlers	Rated	140+	in	Britain	and	Ireland

Season	Total (Novices)	Britain - Total (Novices)	ireland - Total (Novices)	Rated 170+	% of 140+ horses rated 170+	3-year rolling average	
2005/6	112 (88)	78 (28)	39 (10)	0	0.0%		
2006/7	128 (40)	72 (28)	45 (9)	1	0.8%		
2007/8	182 (51)	82 (82)	46 (19)	2	1.5%	0.8%	
2008/9	174 (66)	114 (45)	59 (21)	8	1.7%	1.4%	
2009/10	156 (55)	104 (89)	52 (16)	2	1.9%	1.5%	
2010/11	175 (57)	120 (58)	55 (19)	8	1.7%	1.6%	
2011/12	178 (70)	107 (39)	71 (81)	3	1.7%	1.6%	
2012/18	182 (71)	115 (41)	66(80)	8	1.6%	1.7%	
2013/14	208 (86)	132 (53)	76 (88)	0	0.0%	1.1%	
2014/15	224 (94)	149 (64)	75 (80)	1	0.4%	0.7%	
2015/16	280 (76)	129 (33)	99 (43)	2	0.9%	0.4%	
2016/17	286 (92)	151 (54)	84 (88)	0	0.0%	0.4%	
2017/18	219 (87)	128 (48)	90 (89)	0	0.0%	0.8%	
2018/19	260 (93)	151 (44)	109 (49)	1	0.4%	0.1%	
2019/20	264 (101)	147 (51)	117 (50)	0	0.0%	0.1%	

What makes these numbers look even more extraordinary is that they came during a 15-year period that saw a substantial reduction in the number of runners in National Hunt races both in Britain and Ireland, as shown by these statistics:

	Great Brit	ain	Ireland			
Year	NH Races	NH Runners	NH Races	NH Runners		
2006	3380	35368	1394	20119		
2019	3719	31423	1424	16467		

Unfortunately, these numbers aren't remarkable for the reasons that those of a blindly positive disposition might first think.

Rather than being indicative of this being a golden age for National Hunt racing in this part of the world, these statistics represent, tust one of the unintended consequences of race programming that has cliticate and minimate the quality of National Hunt racing as a spectade, and facilitated the continued growth of dominant trainers at the top of the sport.

As can be seen in the first table, despite a significant reduction in runner numbers during the same time frame, there was an incredible increase in the number of horses rated 140 or higher both over hurdles and fences in both Britani and Ireland. The number of chasers with such a rating increased from 151 in 2005/6 to 943 in 2015/20 – an increase of 122.9%. The number of such hurdlers increased from 112 to 262 in the same time - an increase of 135.7%.

Yet, the data also shows that in the same time period, the percentage of horses rated 140+ over hurdles and famous that got to a rating 170 or higher reduced significantly. This was particularly pronounced over hundles with juta or hurdler rated 170 or higher since the start of the 20161T energing. This contrasts with a decade ago when it was typical for two or three horses to reach such heights each session.

So, are we really to believe that the volume of horses rated 140 to 169 has more than doubled in the last 15 years, yet the number of 170+ chasers have remained largely static and the number of 170+ hurdlers has significantly reduced? It doesn't seem to make much sense.

One common assumption is that the apparent influx of French-bred National Hunt horses in the last 15 years is likely to be contributed to the vast increase in horses rated 140+ in Britain and Ireland. However, this theory doesn't stand up to scrutiny.

	Country of Origin of 140+ Performers in Britain and Ireland					
Country Bred In	Total 140+ 2006/7	Total 140+ 2018/19	Chasers 140+ 2006/7	Chasers 140+ 2018/19	Hurdlers 140+ 2006/7	Hurdlers 140e 2018/19
Ireland	149 (50.3%)	307 (52.5%)	86 (49.7%)	182 (56%)	63 (51.2%)	125 (48.1%)
France	84 (28.4%)	183 (31.3%)	55 (31.8%)	103 (31.7%)	29 (23.6%)	80 (30.8%)
Britain	47 (15.9%)	88 (15%)	27 (15.6%)	38 (11.7%)	20 (16.3%)	50 (19.2%)
Germany	10 (3.4%)	5 (0.9%)	4 (2.4%)	1 (0.3%)	6 (4.9%)	4 (1.5%)
Other	6 (2%)	2 (0.3%)	1 (0.6%)	1 (0.3%)	5 (4.1%)	1 (0.4%)
	296	585	173	325	123	260

As can be seen, while there have been some changes in the distribution of the origin of 140+ horses in Britain and reland, with the inst-horse proportion of chasers and the French-bred proportion of hurdle both increasing the overall proportions of the origins of 140+ horses has stayed much the same over time period.

When I first highlighted these strange statistics almost five years ago, the handicappers on either side of the Irish Sea were not able to provide a convincing explanation. I would welcome their views, as it really is a puzzler.

While we wait for an official response, I'll put forward a theory, Considering the number of National Hur runners have failen significantly in the last 15 years, it is notable just how much the number of Graded races increased on both sides of the linish Sea during the same time period.

		2006	2019	% increase
	Grade 1	28	57	82.1%
	Grade 2	29	30	3.4%
	Grade S	28	57	82.1%
	Total	85	104	22.4%

raded Races in Britain							
	2006	2019	% Increase				
Grade 1	28	40	42.9%				



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The vast increase in the number of Graded races at the same time that runner numbers have reduced, coupled with the concentration of a greater proportion of high-quality horses in a smaller number of powerful yerds, has created a very unhealthy situation in National Hunt racing

powerful years, near created a very unreactify students in inactional must reaming. It has never been easiler for trainers to pick and choose Graded race options for their horises, ducking and diving to evoid highly-rated rivels and stablemates in an entirely undestandable effort to maximise their vast array of equire riches. The main consequence of this process is a proliferation of small-field, uncompetitive finded races on both idea for their inside an inseed, last vesteriated alone saw fine Grade 2 contests take place only one of which had a field bigger than four runners. The exception had seven runners. How anyone both those with runners in these races could consider that a satisfactory situation at what to the very top end of four sport is beyond me. There simply arent renough high-quality horses in differing hands to come close to adequately filling up the vest array of Graded races in the National Hunt cleandar.

Quality races need to hit the "Grade"

For Graded races to maintain their status, the three-year average race rating (the average of the official ratings of the best four horses to start in the race in any given year) has to stay above a set parameter for that Grade. It seems the official handicappers are often inclined to rate these Graded races at a level expected by that grader, either than handicapping the races on their inclinical and often below-standard merits. This would go a long way to explaining the vest inflation of the number of horses rated 140 and higher in line with the gightcent increase in Graded races, whilst the number of horses rated 170 or higher has stayed static or reduced.

Of course, the consequences of an inflated Graded race programme are far more significant than handical marks being thrown out of siew. The day-to-day spectacle of hatsonal Hunt racing has suffered as calculated, risk-were campaiging of the best and most promising horses in training has become commonpiace. With so many of the best horses now being in a much smaller number of hands, it has allowed the biggest trainiers to exploit the bloated programme book, making it much more difficult for trainers with less fire power to compete.

Even the Cheltenham Festival billed as the Clympics of our sport, has become a victim of the inflation of its programme regularly falling to deliver the clashes that the sport craves all season. This dilution continues to this day, with the inclusion of a mares' chase to this season's Cheltenham Festival adding yet another superfluous race to the meeting that will only serve to subtract rather than add to the spectacle.

Potential solutions to these ongoing issue have been put forward in this space for many years and were retreated as recently as <u>last month</u>. The main proposals are a nutriless reduction in the number of Grade 1 races and a conversion of all Grade 2 and Grade 3 races into handicapp. Many will undoubtedly see those proposals as being to of drest but the elituation has been allowed to worsen for so long that it will take a drestic adjustment to make a meaningful difference.

National Hunt racing still has all the assets to consistently deliver great sporting spectades, but right now the bloated programme of Graded races is failing the sport, the vast majority of its perticipants and all of its followers. The key question is whether anyone with the power to make the necessary changes will be braw and tool enough to defy the wishes of the biggest players in the sport and make the drastic changes that are so clearly needed.







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