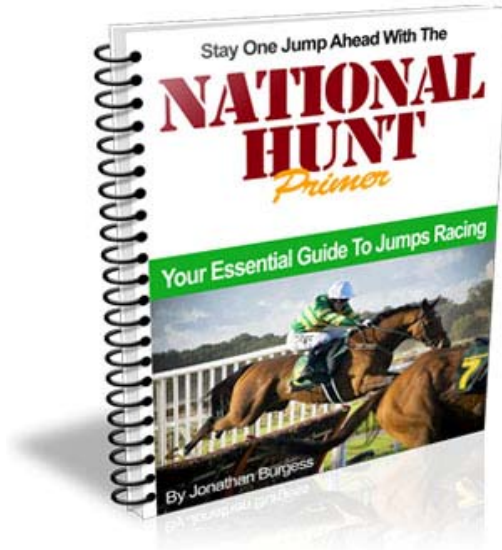


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For confidential telephone support and counselling, call the Gamcare UK Helpline on 0845 6000 133 (local rate call - from the UK only).

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Race-Specialist

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Betfair are the **world's largest betting exchange** they offer bets on virtually every sport on the planet. The best part is for those of you who are prepared to learn Betfair offers so many betting options, such as the facility to trade and create a no lose positions or, lay horses to lose and still win, the choice is entirely yours. Which ever way you look at it none of these options are available through traditional **Bookies**.

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After signing up for a new account, you will be credited with **£20 FREE**, once you have wagered £20. Plus **another decent bonus** payment after three months depending on your betting activity

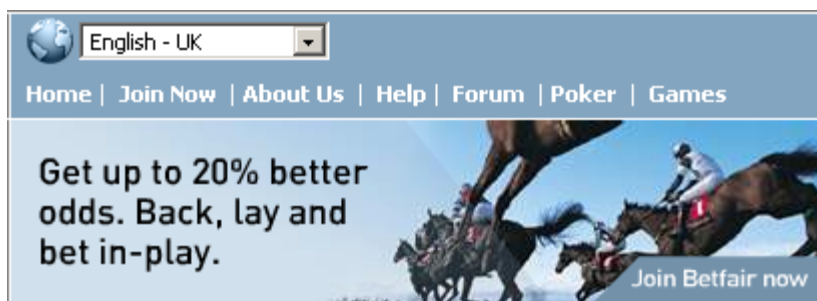
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When opening your new account it is important that you follow steps **1 - 4 below**. If you don't enter the code correctly or, open an account without a code you won't get the free cash on offer.

Follow the steps below to open your new account today.

1. Go to www.betfair.com

2. Click on the Join Now tab



3. A registration form will pop up; fill in all your personal details at the bottom of the form

<input type="radio"/> Enter offer code: (optional)	<input type="text"/> Promotion code 6 alphanumeric characters Please allow 48 hrs after your first bet for cash to be credited.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Refer and Earn code <input type="text" value="4XUMLEREV"/>	<input type="radio"/> I don't have a code
		9 alphanumeric characters Cash will be credited once you achieve 50 Betfair Points.	
NB. To be eligible for the offer, a valid code must be entered at time of registration.			
<input type="button" value="Next"/>			

4. Enter the code **4XUMLEREV** into the “Refer and Earn” box (See the above screen shot) - click next to continue and open your account.

Please remember to fill in the code **4XUMLEREV** into the box, as it is written in upper case.

Once you have opened your account using the code above and wagered £20, Betfair will credit **£20** into it. When you have placed enough bets to earn 50 Betfair points your account will be credited with a further bonus after 3 months, based on your betting activity over that time.

Or, for an even simpler way to get your bonus - click the following link and fill in your details into the form.

<https://account.betfair.com/account-web/registerAccount.html?promotionCode=4XUMLEREV>

2. National hunt primer

(Overview of jumps racing)

Firstly I'd like thank you for downloading the **National Hunt Primer**, which not only contains educational information about Jumps racing but, also a superb **Betting Exchange Strategy** which you'll find consistently profitable when implemented on the correct type of horses.

National Hunt racing takes place all year round, with summer meetings becoming more popular each year. However the proper season starts in mid-October and ends in April: highlights include the excellent Cheltenham Festival and the Aintree Grand National – the former event takes place over nearly a week, and the quality of jump racing being showcased is considered to be the best in the world.

In order to get the best out of betting on National Hunt racing it pays to be prepared, and that means looking at this great racing code in isolation. Several of you will already know some of the following information, others won't, if you belong to the former group treat this report as a refresher.

National Hunt or, jumps racing as it is more commonly known involves larger older horses than flat racing. These animals are allowed more time to develop than their flat racing cousins because they mature much slower. Jumps horses come from a diversity of sources, many being former flat horses, while others are purposely bred for jumping. National Hunt horses are made to jump obstacles, as they race over the course; either smaller hurdles, or larger chase fences.

There is also another type of National Hunt race which takes place without obstacles; these are commonly known as bumpers or NH-Flat races. Trainers enter young horses into these events to give them race experience because they are too immature to jump at this stage in their career. Essentially they are preparing these horses for a future in jumps racing.

Unlike flat horses, National Hunt horses don't retire at a young age and some of the top class animals eventually go on to be household names endeared by the public.

Now you know the outline of National Hunt racing, let's move on and consider what types of races there are in this code which has five stages a horse can progress through.

As we discussed earlier horses competing in NH racing generally come from two different sources, either those bred specifically for the sport or, ex flat animals. Ex-flat horses mainly compete in hurdle races, and typically don't have the breeding or physical progression needed to compete successfully in chases. Conversely horses that are specifically bred for NH racing may progress through some of the various stages explained below; certain types eventually develop into top class chasers.

The five stages through which horses can progress

- 1st stage - National Hunt Flat races, often referred to as **Bumpers**.
- 2nd stage - Juvenile Hurdles for 3 year olds against same age - Novice Hurdles / Maiden Hurdles up to 4 years old.
- 3rd stage - Handicap Hurdles around 5 years old.
- 4th stage - Novice Chases / Beginners Chases 5 years and older.
- 5th stage - Handicap Chases / Listed races, if good enough. Usually 6 years and older.

In an ideal world NH horses would be relatively easier to follow if they progressed through these 5 stages in succession. Unfortunately this isn't the case and certain horses will only compete in the first few stages, while others may skip a stage or two. Really it all depends on the individual horse and what race type the trainer feels it is best suited to. Often this is only defined through trial and error as the horse matures over a few seasons.

National Hunt Flat races

Bumpers are the last race of the day on any NH card; usually run at around 2 - 2.5 miles on the flat. They are contested by debutants and previous Bumper entrants. Races of this type are pipe openers for NH horses starting their career. The aim is to give them the valuable experience of racing before they learn to jump. Because there are no obstacles to jump, Bumpers are often run at a muddling pace – sometimes fast sometimes slow. However the low quality of many of these races often results in a slow pace which is not surprising considering most of the horses are competing to gain experience.

Hurdling

Novice Hurdles are run over distances of 2 - 3½ miles, over obstacles called hurdles, which are a minimum of 3½ feet high.

These types of races are contested by horses that haven't won before the start of the current season. They are the focus for horses just starting in the jumping profession. If a novice hurdler doesn't win during the season it retains its novice status and can then race against other novices in the subsequent season.

Eventually when the horse does win it will have to carry extra weight compared to other novices that haven't. Novice hurdle races are mainly contested by horses between the ages of 4, 5 and 6 that vary widely in ability. Some will be ex flat horses; whilst others will have only raced in bumpers. Hurdles are easier to negotiate than fences, so produce fewer fallers than in chases.

Juvenile Maiden Hurdles/Juvenile Novice Hurdles – Are level weight races contested by inexperienced young horses at around 4 years old; often coming from flat racing backgrounds. These types may have only had a few NH races in their career which makes the form easier assess.

Mares only Novice Hurdles – Are contested by female horses only, usually considered weak races.

2½ mile Novice Hurdles - Are contested by 4 year olds. This extra half a mile will suite some 4 year old horses but, most will lack the strength early in their jumps career, especially when the going is soft or heavy.

3m Novice Hurdles There aren't many of this type of race in a season and the distance is a little extreme. These are usually contested by horses that lack the necessary speed for the shorter distances or, those animals with tons of stamina.

Handicap Hurdles (Ranging from 2 miles - 3m +) are the same as novice hurdles in principle but every horse must carry a weight penalty. Just like novice hurdles these races are run at a decent pace and the horses need to have the ability to jump hurdles in quick succession. Handicap hurdles are competitive, featuring horses of varying abilities, with the better animals carrying more weight. The outcomes of these races are difficult to predict, especially over the longer trips which are [ideal lay territory](#).

What's required to win a Hurdles race?

The horse -

- Must be able to jump hurdles efficiently within quick succession, without losing ground.
- Must be able to maintain a consistent racing speed and possess the ability to accelerate at the end of a race to fend off any challenges in competitive races.
- (Weight has little relevance in general but, maybe an issue on heavy or soft going; if conceding weight to other horses of equal ability)

Must be proven over the distance –

- Shorter distances of 2m are not a problem for most young National Hunt horses that possess ability.
- Mid range distances of 2 1/2 miles will suite some 4 year old horses but, most will lack the strength early in their jumps career, especially when the going is soft or heavy.

- Novice hurdles at 2m 6f can be difficult to assess because horses competing are usually stepping up in trip from 2 ½ to 3m. Frequently many of these horses aren't proven at the trip, so its anybody's guess which ones will be suited to it.
- Novice hurdles at 3m are few and far between and difficult to predict, as the horses competing are generally mediocre, and failed over other trips because they lack real pace. Any horse proven over 3 m facing a bunch of non stayers is worth a second look, and likely to be a value bet if spotted early enough.

The best Novice hurdlers eventually compete in chases when they are older, as they are too slow to continue hurdling, and because their jumping technique will have improved over time.

Chases are run over distances of 2 m 4½f; over obstacles called (fences) usually a minimum of 4½ feet high, and much more demanding than hurdles.

Novice Chases

Involve horses that have not won over fences before the start of the current season, and are generally full of animals beginning their career jumping the larger obstacles. Usually they have been previous season hurdlers. These horses still qualify as novices when racing over chase fences, even if they won a good amount of races over hurdles. The reason being obstacles are considerably bigger, so it is like learning a new discipline for the horse. Not all winning hurdlers make successful steeple chasers.

Chasers can retain their novice status for more than one season; if they don't win during that year they still qualify as novices and can spend another season in novice company. When they do eventually win they must face more experienced horses in Handicap and Conditions races the subsequent season.

Experience is vital in chases. Novices are not always competent when first jumping fences which often leads them to fall. If the horse does manage to complete the course safely, slow jumping can be another factor to affect performance, and ultimately stamina; thus determining which horse has enough left at the business end to win a race.

Handicap Chases

Are races where all the horses have to carry different weights based on an evaluation of their form. Successful horses that have been winning races will carry larger weights than those with poor form, who incidentally are likely to be inconsistent jumpers. The weight carried by a horse is calculated by the handicapper. Any horse that wins a

handicap race will be reassessed and due to carry increased weight in its next race. Conversely any horse that appears to declining will be dropped in the weights.

Jumping ability is absolutely essential in all chases. Mediocre horses are likely to lose ground, jump poorly and possibly fall.

Hunter chases

The Hunter Chase season begins in February and finishes in May. Races are limited to horses that have been hunting with an official hunt throughout the winter months. They are open to amateur riders only and frequently many of the trainers in this sphere are amateurs also. The non-professional nature of these races means any trainer with a few decent horses can run up a string of successive wins in the season.

Another factor to be aware of is; big name trainers frequently enter horses in Hunter Chases as well. This can cause disputes because amateur trainers feel they are unable to compete with the better class horses.

What's required to win a chase?

The horse -

- Must be a fluent, consistent jumper – (Poor jumpers lose ground and tire themselves out too soon) these types rarely win and their form record reflects this.
- Must be able to handle the going.
- Must be able to carry big weights, although (Weight has little relevance to big strong chasing types, it can be an issue on heavy or very soft going; if conceding weight to other horses of equal ability)
- Must be proven over the distance.
- Must be able to quicken at the end of race, to fend of any challenges in competitive races.
- Must be big, strong and brave in order to hold its own over the demanding obstacles, as often horses barge into each other over fences.

The ideal chase horse must be able to handle all the extremes of this type of National Hunt racing; it really is the toughest test a horse will ever go through. If the horse isn't suited to the going, unlike flat racing it's got a lot further distance to race over. Any animal unproven at the trip will struggle to stay up with the pace and probably tail off too far behind the principles to get even remotely competitive.

The horse must be suited to the course because, not only does it have to race effectively but, also jump as well which is much more demanding than simply racing alone.

Always assess a horse's preference and identify the racing conditions that suit it best. If a horse is racing outside its optimum then it's very unlikely to run effectively.

The class structure for National Hunt racing

CLASS 1 > Grade 1, Grade 2, Grade 3, Listed

CLASS 2 > H`CAPS 0-140+

CLASS 3 > 0-115/135

CLASS 4 > 0-100/115

CLASS 5 > 0- 85/95

CLASS 6 > Hunters chase and National Hunt Flat races

Class 1 races are contested by the very best horses in training around the UK, and the prize money can be large, say £20,000 up to £400,000. These top class horses are generally more consistent; even though the races they contest are extremely competitive. Their form has a higher value than in the lower classes.

Moving downwards in the class scale the prize money decreases, as do the quality of the horses, and the level of form can be inconsistent. A horses form is directly related to the class of races it's been contesting.

National Hunt Statistics

Non-handicap races such as **novice hurdles** and **novice chases** produce a high percentage of winning favourites throughout the national hunt season. In fact, at some courses the win percentage is as high as **40 to 48%**, which is outstanding. It is possible to **selectively back** certain favourites and make a profit.

Novice hurdles and novice chases are often dominated by the top few jumps stables, which attract the best bred horses. These horses are partnered with the top jockeys, which means they can win many successive races during a season. These trainers are very precise when finding suitable races to place their horses in, often against poor opposition that couldn't win if they started to run the day before. The form of these trainers can be pretty consistent **at the heart of the jumps season**, less so at the beginning and end of the season.

Below are the statistics for winning favourites taken over a recent 4-year period. The figures are so significant that they just cannot be overlooked.

Non-handicap hurdles
Favourite WON 43%

Non-handicap chases
Favourite WON 42%

Handicap Hurdles
Favourite WON 28%

Handicap chases
Favourite WON 35%

*As you can clearly see favourites win considerably more in non-handicap races. Just by simply **being selective in certain types of non-handicaps**, you will be able to identify profitable bets.*

Be aware though, favourites in non- handicap races are **heavily over bet by the punting mass's** and offer little in the way of value. If you are backing one or two a day have a price minimum of evens at the very lowest or, even back a couple of strong favourites in double to increase the odds. Far too many punters fail to realize obtaining value on every bet is the key to long-term profits.

Another way to counteract market over-reaction is get on very early morning or, even the night before the races; at least you will obtain some value if the favourite is heavily tipped and likely to shorten drastically in price. You can even trade a profit if these horses shorten enough, depending on your initial stake of course.

Conversely, if you are looking for value and don't mind the odd losing sequence, look at handicaps. The odds are generally much more rewarding and at certain courses you can actually make a profit, although there aren't many - **Cheltenham and Warwick** are two to mention.

National Hunt Course Characteristics

Course	Grade	Run in from final fence in YRDS	Shape	Direction	Speed	Surface	Fences
Aintree	1	490		Left	Galloping	Flat	Stiff
Ascot	1	160	uphill	Right	Galloping	Testing	Stiff
Ayr	2	210	Slight uphill	Left	Galloping	Flat	
Bangor	4	325		left	Galloping	Flat	
Carlisle	3	250	uphill	Right	Gallop	UND`Testing	
Cartmel	4	800		Left	Galloping	Sharp`undulating	
Catterick	3	240		Left	Sharp	Testing	
Cheltenham	1	350	uphill	Left	Galloping	Testing	Stiff
Chepstow	2	240		Left	Gallop	Undulating	
Exeter	4	250	uphill	Right	Galloping	UND`Testing	
Doncaster	1	250		Left	Galloping	Flat	
Fakeham	4	220		Left	Sharp	UND`Testing	
Folkestone	3	220		Right	Average	Undulating	Easy
Fontwell	4	220		Left	Sharp	Fair	
Haydock	1	440		Left	Galloping	Testing	Stiff
Hereford	4	300		Right	Galloping	Flat	Stiffish
Huntingdon	3	200	oval	Right	Galloping	Flat, fast	
Hexham	4	250	oval	left	Undulating	Testing	Easy
kelso	4	490		Left	Galloping sharp	Testing	
Kempton	1	200	triangle	Right	Sharpish	Flat Easy	Stiff
Leister	3	250	uphill	Right	Galloping	Testing	
lingfield	2	200		Left	Sharp	Undulating	
ludlow	4	450		Right	Galloping sharp	Flat	
Market Rasen	3	220		Right	Galloping, sharp	Undulating	Easy
Musselburgh	3	200		Right	Sharp	Flat	Stiff
Newbury	1	255		Left	Galloping	Flat	Stiff
Newcastle	2	220	uphill	Left	Galloping	Testing	stiff
Newton Abbot	3	300		Left	Sharp	Fat	
Perth	4	450		Right	Average	Easy flat	
Plumton	4	200		Left	Undulating,sharp	Testing	
Sandown	1	300	uphill	Right	Galloping	Testing	Stiff
Sedgefield	4	525		Left	Undulating,sharp	Testing	Easy
Southwell	4	250		Left	Sharp	Flat	
Stratford	3	200		Left	Galloping,sharp	Flat	
Taunton	4	150		Right	Sharp	Flat	
Towcester	3	300	uphill	Right	Undulating,sharp	Testing	
Uttoxeter	4	300		Left	Galloping	Testing	
Warwick	3	240		Left	Sharp	Flat	
Wetherby	2	190		Left	Galloping	Flat	Stiff
Wincanton	2	200	oval	Right	Galloping	flat	
Worcester	3	220		Left	Average	Easy flat	

COURSE TABLE GUIDE

Please be aware that the distances from the final fence can change, and those shown above are only guidelines. HURDLES are a standard size throughout all tracks; however fences on Britain's racecourses vary, so if the description is STIFF then the fences are considered to be tough. Racecourses without a shape description don't have a definable shape.

National hunt betting strategies

(Backing) - Positive factors and principles to follow

- **Back inform or, progressive - (Improving) favourites in non handicap National Hunt races** but, make sure they have **proven ability** under the conditions of the race being assessed.
- Only consider recent form as relevant. Anything older than a month or more can't be relied upon entirely – **unless** the horses race history clearly shows it can win after an extended break; with many months in between races. *(This is usually the case with top class animals, that are aimed at just a few big price money races each season)*
- **Look for profitable Trainer Jockey/combinations at certain courses**, using the **Racing Post Statistics feature**.
- Are there more than 12 runners in the field? (making accurate selection more difficult)
- What does the rest of the field look like? If it's not up to much, then obviously your selection will be strengthened.
- If the horse came second in its last race, check how far behind the winner it was. If it was by some distance (**more than 10 lengths**) treat the form with caution. If it was close up the form should be considered reliable, as long as the current race conditions are **similar to the last race**.
- **Avoid backing horses doing something for the first time**. Beginners, Maidens and first time Chasers are ones to be aware of. They often need one or two races to gain experience.
- Any favourite that has been off the race course due injury, is best treated with caution. These horses are priced up on past form, rather than on their current ability to win.

- Don't bet blindly on a horse just because it comes from one of the top stables, and is mounted by a top jockey. [Check to make sure the horse has proven ability in the conditions of the race under assessment.](#) Its horse racing not jockey or trainer racing.
- When the forecast going is **HEAVY** at a race meeting it is best to avoid betting on favourites, unless you can identify horses with proven form on this type ground. **HEAVY going throws up strange results.**
- Be wary of favourites stepping up in class for the first time, especially those that won a poor race last time out. [Look for favourites competing in the same, or lower class races they are proven effective in.](#)

The following factors need to be examined in detail before making any judgments.

CLASS > DISTANCE > GOING > COURSE > WEIGHT

Over the years the three most important variables of these have proven to be: **CLASS, DISTANCE and GOING.** Take a more detailed look at these three factors before considering backing the favourite. Although the Racing Post betting forecast is a reasonably accurate reflection of each runner's chances. It is still worth checking a horses race history to confirm or, contradict whether it is a strong contender or, just merely fancied because it's the best of a bad bunch. There is a big difference between the two and the latter are generally [weak-favourites](#) worth ignoring, or opposing.

Top tip

Not all race courses are the same, some a far easier to negotiate than others. Horses with a few wins on easy courses, won't necessarily repeat that form on courses of a more demanding nature, especially those with extreme characteristics, such as: a long straight run in or, tough Uphill finish.

Look through a horses race history identify which conditions suit it best. If the animal has failed under certain race conditions on a few occasions, and those conditions prevail in the race under assessment; look for reasons why it will perform better today. If you can't find any, then it could be worth opposing or ignoring completely.

Refer to the National Hunt course guide on page 12, to assess course characteristics.

Always stick with the facts and not the possibilities

Successful punters recognize the big picture and will learn from as many sources as possible. To join them you must be disciplined, systematic and willing to learn from

past mistakes. You may only find three to four bets a week using this advice but they will be very strong indeed.

Six tips for low risk Backing

In order to assess a horse's realistic chances of winning in relationship to the odds being offered, it's always best to take a look at the main reasons why the horse is favourite in the first place. Then and only then can you make an informed and objective assessment of whether or not its favourites status is justified. I.e. is it a...

- **Strong favourite** (*Justified by confirmed recent form factors relevant to the current race*)
- **Mediocre favourite** (*Possibly at the front of the market because of over betting based around media hype/tips*)
- **Weak favourites** (*Possibly at the front of the market because of lack of serious opposition, basically the best of a bad bunch*)

The following six points will help you make a realistic assessment of most favourites actual chances of winning. Obviously there are other supporting factors which can be analyzed as well, but to keep things simple lets look at main areas to focus on when trying to **uncover strong or underrated favourites**.

1: Identify favourites trading at odds greater than they should be, i.e. **VALUE bets**. Risk versus reward principles apply here. Just by simply limiting your selections to nothing below 2.50 means you at least have some value on your side.

2: Briefly profile the favourite, giving weight to factors such as:

- Is it proven on the going
- Is it proven at the distance
- Is it, stepping up, stepping down or racing in the same class.
- Did it win a weak race last time out, and now racing in a tougher contest
- Is it stepping up into a handicap for the first time, facing proven handicap performers
- Is it first time out, facing once raced maiden horses (Debutants rarely win)
- Is it the horses first time over fences, facing proven chasers
- Does the trainer have a poor record at the course, or with the type of horse under scrutiny?

3: Always make sure your selection is a proven performer under the current race conditions.

Pro Tip

If the first and second favourite can't be separated on form, **consider DUTCHING two or three if the odds permit.** (*Dutching is placing a back bet on the market leaders in race; splitting the stake money between the first 2 or 3 horses so an equal profit is made no matter which of the horses wins*)

To work out the necessary stakes easily use this totally FREE [Dutching Calculator](#) you can get surprisingly good returns as long as the prices are big enough. This Calculator tells you how much to stake on each selection to ensure an equal profit no matter which selection wins. Simply enter the price for each of your fancied selections (in decimal format)

4: What does the horse's overall form look like in comparison to its main rivals, is it consistent or not. Mediocre horses rarely win, racing conditions generally have to be just right for lower class animals to get up. Always assess the favourite's main rivals. They may also be proven under the race conditions. **All too often punters only look at the favourite's form in isolation** this is flawed because there may be other horses in the race that have equal form to the favourite; thus meaning its chances aren't as good as the racing media are making out.

5: Make your assessment based on the facts presented to you in the Racing Post; ignore any kind of media speculation. Take those opinions on board, but bear in mind they are often mere speculation, which may, or may not add to over betting on a horse.

If the masses are blindly lumping on a favourite that you can clearly see has a limited chance, the odds will be lower than they realistically should be. **Either lay the favourite, or back its main rivals.**

6: What effect will non runners have on the make up of the race? If your selections' main rivals are declared non runners then the horse's chances of winning will have increased, however that will be reflected in its odds just before the off. Try to get your bets on early before the masses start to chase the price down, or use **Betfair SP** to ensure you get the best odds. Click the following link to get [Betfair SP explained](#)

Just following these six simple steps will mean you are miles ahead of the majority of punters on Betfair. With planning and patience it is possible to make regular profits backing favourites selectively.

National hunt betting strategies

(laying) - Positive factors and principles to follow

- Lay out of form or, inconsistent - favourites in handicap National Hunt races, but make sure they at least have some decent opposition with **proven ability** under the conditions of the race being assessed.
- Only consider recent form as relevant. Anything older than a month or more can't be relied upon entirely – **unless** the horses race history clearly shows it can win after an extended break; with many months in between races. *(This is usually the case with top class animals, that are aimed at just a few big price money races each season)*
- Be wary of profitable Trainer Jockey/combinations at certain courses. These can be easily assessed using the **Racing Post Statistics feature, in each race.**
- Are there more than 12 runners in the field? (making accurate selection more difficult) **Ideal lay territory.**
- What does the rest of the field look like? **If it's not up to much, then it could be a race to steer clear of laying the favourite.**
- If the horse came second in its last race, check how far behind the winner it was. If it was by some distance (**more than 10 lengths**) treat the form with caution. If it was close up the form should be considered reliable, as long as the current race conditions are **similar to the last race.**
- Horses doing something for the first time, such as Beginners, Maidens and first time Chasers can make good lays. They often need one or two races to gain experience. Your decision to lay these animals will be strengthened even further **if you can identify other horse's that have more experience under the conditions of the race.**
- Any favourite that has been off the race course due injury, is usually treated with caution by backers. These horses are priced up on past form, rather than

on their current ability to win. **Therefore they make good lays under the right circumstances.**

- A lot of punters bet blindly on a horse just because it comes from one of the top stables, and is mounted by a top jockey. Check to make sure the horse has proven ability in the conditions of the race under assessment. Its horse racing not jockey or trainer racing. **If jockey trainer combo is good, but the horses form is poor or unproven, then it could be worth laying.**
- When the forecast going is **HEAVY** at a race meeting most serious backers avoid betting on favourites, unless they can identify horses with proven form on this type ground. **HEAVY going throws up strange results and is therefore great lay territory.**
- Look out for favourites stepping up in class for the first time; especially those that won a poor race against mediocre opposition last time out. **These types often make great lays.**

The following factors need to be examined in detail before making any judgments.

CLASS > DISTANCE > GOING > COURSE > WEIGHT

Over the years the three most important variables of these have proven to be: **CLASS, DISTANCE and GOING.** Take a more detailed look at these three factors before considering laying the favourite. Although the Racing Post betting forecast is a reasonably accurate reflection of each runner's chances. It is still worth checking a horses race history to confirm or, contradict whether it is a strong contender or, just merely fancied because it's the best of a bad bunch. There is a big difference between the two and the latter are generally weak-favourites worth opposing.

Top tip

Not all race courses are the same, some a far easier to negotiate than others. Horses with a few wins on easy courses, won't necessarily repeat that form on courses of a more demanding nature, especially those with extreme characteristics, such as: a long straight run in or, tough uphill finish.

Look through a horses race history identify which conditions suit it best. If the animal has failed under certain race conditions on a few occasions, and those conditions prevail in the race under assessment; look for reasons why it will it will perform better today. If you can't find any, then it could be worth opposing.

Refer to the National Hunt course guide on page 12, to assess course characteristics.

Always stick with the facts and not the possibilities

Successful punters recognize the big picture and will learn from as many sources as possible. To join them you must be disciplined, systematic and willing to learn from past mistakes. You may only find three to four bets a week using this advice but they will be very strong indeed.

Scan the RP look through the days NH meetings put together a time ordered list of favourites that look potentially opposable, and then follow these...

Six tips for low risk Laying

In order to assess a horse's realistic chances of winning in relationship to the odds being offered, it's always best to take a look at the main reasons why the horse is favourite in the first place. Then and only then can you make an informed and objective assessment of whether or not its favourites status is justified. I.e. is it a...

- **Strong favourite** (*Justified by confirmed recent form factors*)
- **Mediocre favourite** (*Possibly at the front of the market because of over betting based around media hype/tips*)
- **Weak favourites** (*Possibly at the front of the market because of lack of serious opposition, basically the best of a bad bunch*)

The following six points will help you make a realistic assessment of most favourites actual chances of winning. Obviously there are other supporting factors which can be analyzed as well, but to keep things simple lets look at main areas to focus on when trying to uncover a weak favourite.

1: Identify horses trading at odds no greater than 4.00; risk verses reward principles apply here. Just by simply limiting your selections to this price range or below will mean you can never lose more than around 3x your initial stake.

2: Identify races where other horses are also being backed. This will generally be reflected within the betting market.

3: Briefly profile each horse and give weight to factors such as:

- Unproven, or previously failed on the going
- Unproved, or previously failed at the distance
- Stepping up in class for the first time
- Won a weak race last time out now racing in a tougher contest
- Stepping up into a handicap for the first time, facing proven handicap performers
- First time out, facing once raced maiden horses (Debutants rarely win)
- First time over fences, facing proven chasers

- Trainer has a poor record at the course, or with the type of horse under scrutiny.
- **Always make sure there is some credible opposition to your selection.** If there isn't any your exposing yourself to a horse that may run better than expected, because it lacks any realistic opposition. (If in doubt move onto another race)

4: What does the horses overall form look like in comparison to it main rivals, is it consistent or not. Mediocre horse rarely win, racing conditions generally have to be just right for lower class animals to get up. Always assess the favourites main rivals. They may also be proven under the race conditions. **All too often punters only look at the favourites form in isolation** this is flawed because there may be other horses in the race that have equal form to the favourites; thus meaning its chances aren't as shoe in as the racing media are making out.

5: Make your assessment based on the facts presented to you in the Racing Post; ignore any kind of media speculation. Take those opinions on board, but bear in mind they are often mere speculation, which may, or may not add to over betting on a horse.

This will often work in your favor - If the masses are blindly lumping on a favourite that you can clearly see has a limited chance, **the odds will be lower than they realistically should be, providing you with a value lay.**

6: What effect will non runners have on the make up of the race? **If you're selections main rivals are declared non runners its best to leave that race alone.**

Just following these six simple steps will mean you are miles ahead of the majority of punters on Betfair. With planning and patience it is possible to make low risk profits laying **weak favourites.**

Hers to your success

Jonathan Burgess

Betting Resources

In this section you will find a list of very useful resources and the best part is they are all absolutely **FREE!**

Why you should use Betfair

Get a free **£20** your Betfair account

Betfair are the **world's largest betting exchange**. They offer bets on virtually every sport on the planet. The best part is, for those of you who are prepared to learn Betfair offers so many options, such as the facility to trade and create a no lose positions, or you can lay horses to lose and still win, the choice is entirely yours. Which ever way you look at it none of these options are available through traditional **Bookies**.

They consistently offer **15- 20% better odds** than the traditional Bookies which means when you win, you win more. Not only that when you sign up for a new account Betfair will give you **£20 FREE!** Plus a free bonus payment after three months, depending on your betting activity.

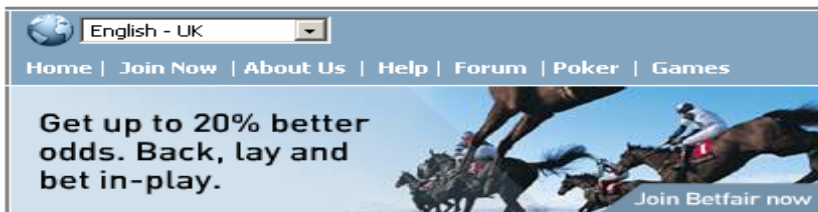
To get your FREE £20 you must enter a code



When opening your new account it is important that you follow the steps below. If you don't enter the code correctly or open an account without the code, you won't get the free cash on offer.

Follow the steps below to open your new Betfair account today.

1. Go to www.betfair.com
2. Click on the join Betfair now tab



3. A registration form will pop up; fill in all your personal details at the bottom of the form...

Enter offer code: (optional) Promotion code
6 alphanumeric characters
Please allow 48 hrs after your first bet for cash to be credited.

Refer and Earn code
9 alphanumeric characters
Cash will be credited once you achieve 50 Betfair Points.

I don't have a code

NB. To be eligible for the offer, a valid code must be entered at time of registration.

Next

4. Enter the code **4XUMLEREV** into the “Refer and Earn” box (See the above screen shot) and click next to open your account.

Please remember to fill in the code **4XUMLEREV into the Refer and Earn** box as it is written in upper case.

Once you have opened your account using the code above Betfair will credit your account **£20**. Then when you have placed enough bets to earn 50 Betfair points, they will credit your account with further bonus amounts after 3 months, based on your betting activity over that time.

Free betting calculators

www.oddschecker.com This site compares all the prices from the UK`S top 16 high street bookies and Betfair, best of all you have access to **3 TOTALLY FREE** betting calculators. These calculators will work out all the complicated math's associated with your bets in seconds...

Beware!! There are **versions** of these calculators being sold on eBay and the internet for as much as £50 each *"DON'T BUY THEM THEY USE THE SAME SOFTWARE AND ARE VIRTUALLY IDENTICAL TO THE FREE ONES"*

Free betting calculators

[Bet Settler](#) Works out all stakes and returns on any bets you make in both fractional and decimal odds format.

[Dutching Calculator](#) In big fields, no matter what the sport, more often than not you'll fancy two or more of the possibilities. Rather than pick one and kick yourself when the one you neglected obliges, it's sensible to 'Dutch' and back them all - and you can get surprisingly good returns as long as the prices are big enough. This Calculator tells you how much to stake on each selection to ensure an equal profit no matter which selection wins. Simply enter the price for each of your fancied selections (in decimal format)

[Hedging Calculator](#) If you've had a bet and it's shortened in price, use this calculator to see how you can guarantee yourself a profit **using the betting exchanges**, regardless of the result of the race, win or lose. Simply fill in the boxes with your back price, stake and lay price then click the recalculate button to see how much you should lay (shown in red) at the specified price to guarantee an equal profit win or lose.

It doesn't matter which country you bet from these calculators can use decimal or fractional odds to work out the complicated maths in seconds.

<http://www.racingpost.com/> If you want to take punting seriously you definitely need to use this site. It is the bible for racing fans used by professionals and casual punters alike. Register **FREE** and you will have access to all the latest tips, racing news and the most comprehensive UK and Irish form guide on the web.

[Free informative betting newsletter](#) No hype or junk systems promoted, **guaranteed** – just quality FREE advice about betting which you can then go and use to find profitable angles with your punting.

[Betting on a healthy computer](#) There's nothing worse than preparing and planning for your bets when, suddenly, you're PC plays up.

It freezes...or restarts...or goes offline and won't reconnect...or suddenly slows down...or...

I've now got a copy of **Simple Fixes For Your Sick PC** which is written especially for those who know little or nothing about computers. It's great. Near the front you find simple things to do to keep your PC healthy and to prevent certain problems from occurring.

But if you do have problems the simple steps in the e book will help YOU fix about 8 out of 10 PC problems. (The other two are workshop jobs.)

It really is written in clear, simple language for all to understand.

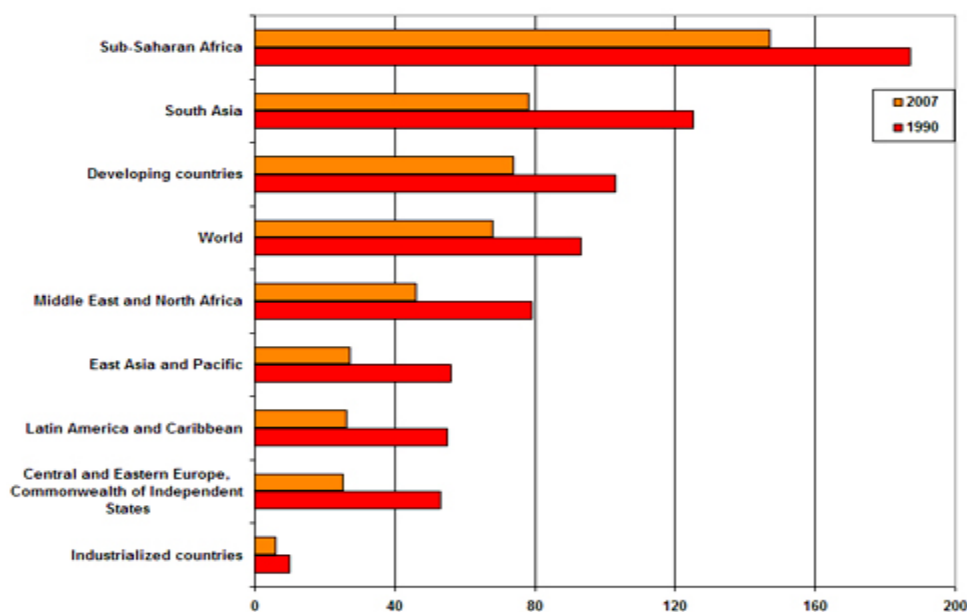
You might like to get a copy **BEFORE** your PC plays up and goes offline...too late then to get one! Look on it as insurance...

Help a child <http://www.race-specialist.com> not only promotes responsibly gambling, but also feels it is essential to help those less fortunate than us whenever we can. Here in the UK we take it for granted that everyone has access to basic life essentials, such as clean drinking water, food and education.

In 2007, 9.2 million children born alive worldwide died before their fifth birthday. Most of these children live in developing countries and die from a disease or a combination of diseases that could be easily prevented or treated -- antibiotics for pneumonia, for example, or a simple mix of salts and sugars for diarrhea. Malnutrition contributes to over a third of these deaths.

Child mortality is closely linked to poverty. Advances in infant and child survival have come more slowly in poor countries and to the poorest people in wealthier countries. Improvements in public health services are key, including safe water and better sanitation. Education, especially for girls and mothers, will also save children's lives. Raising incomes can help, but little will be achieved unless a greater effort is made to ensure that services reach those who need them most.

CHILD MORTALITY DECLINED BETWEEN 1990 AND 2007 (U5MR)



Trends in under-five mortality. The decline to 9.2 million in the number of children dying before the fifth birthday, follows a global decline in the under-five mortality rate since 1990. The global rate to be reached by 2015 is 31 per 1,000 live births and close to 60 per cent of countries have already reduced child mortality to this level. Most countries (130) are on track to achieve MDG 4.

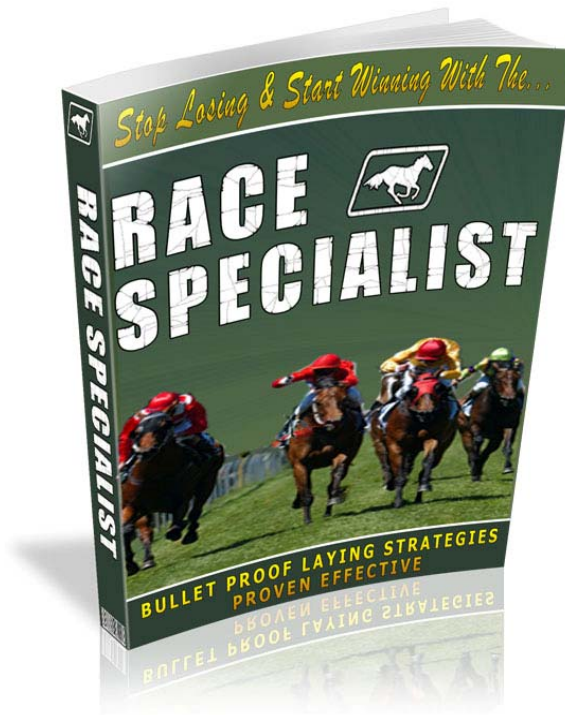
9.2 MILLION CHILDREN DIED IN 2007 BEFORE THEY REACHED THEIR FIFTH BIRTHDAY

Please spare a thought for those less fortunate than yourself, all donations to **UNICEF** are completely voluntary and contrary to popular belief just a **small** amount can make a **big** difference to a child's life. *"Remember ANYTIME is a good time for giving, so please give unconditionally [help little children have a future](#)"*

Everyone Who Has Tried Those High Liability Lay Systems Has A Similar Story To Tell...

*Ten, or even 20 successful lays in a row
wiped out by two or 3 consecutive losers at the wrong odds (too big)*

Unlike a lot of other lay betting products the...



Is a unique system, genuinely developed to help you make **consistent cash** from laying short priced horses, in a realistic timely manner? This **heavily researched and tested betting guide** actually works for more than just a few weeks. You will also be pleased to know that you can **NEVER, EVER...lose more than 2.5 x your stake on any single bet.**

Pretty much everyone who has tried those **high liability** lay systems has a similar story to tell. Long deceptive winning runs, wiped out by two or 3 consecutive losers at the wrong odds (too big)

This is even more of a problem when using one of those **"No thinking required lay systems"** that throws out bets in minutes, because YOU are at the mercy of betting patterns. These kinds of systems employ the scattergun approach, in the hope of eventually returning a profit, for example...

Win bet, win bet, win bet, win bet, win bet, win bet, win bet - 7 correct lays in a row +7 points. 8th lay bet unsuccessful @ 8/1 or above – Betting bank now -1 point or more down.

Start all over again. How soul destroying is that? And it happens regularly believe me. High liability lay systems need a **VERY high strike rate** to produce long term profits. Remember just a couple of loses at the wrong odds can wipe out long runs of successful lays in an instant. Don't believe me visit this page everything is explained in detail there>

<http://www.race-specialist.com/results.html>

The race-specialist will teach you - Accurate, focused, proven methods to...Identify 1st and 2nd favourites which will loose time and time again. Everything you will need and more can be found within the **Race Specialist laying manual**, which has been specifically developed to teach you the core principles of laying short priced horses from the ground up.

Furthermore you will learn how to do everything in timely realistic intuitive way. We will give the knowledge and tools to build solid foundations before you even begin to bet on anything. We you teach to grow **long-term success** gradually, and enjoy the learning the process.

If you got hold of this manual from somewhere else, other than subscribing to our newsletter then you can sign up here > [Race-Specialist News Letter](#) to receive notification and FREE betting advice.

Closing message

Again I would like to thank you for downloading **The National Hunt Primer**. Those of you who are prepared to put in some effort initially will have a distinct advantage over the punting masses.

The manual is designed to be informative and help you make better decisions when wagering on National Hunt racing.

I make every effort to have the positive, realistic attitude of a leader. Good leaders take on the tough issues and take a stand based on their values and knowledge. It is my aim to act in the TRUE best interest of my followers, which is something **followers may not always understand initially**

Remember...

Internalize to monetize. Which ever your [chosen betting plan](#) don't let the odd loser here and there affect your overall judgment and confidence. Learn from your mistakes and move on.

If you got it right before you will do so again. Gain as much knowledge about the **dynamics of successful betting** as you can; reach a higher level of skill before increasing stakes, and with patience you will make your betting pay.

Be intuitive and listen to the voice of common sense. Don't buy into promises of instant wealth or any other fools gold. If its sounds too good to be true **IT IS, no if no buts its mega HYPE!**

Every journey must start with just one step. We are all equal and have the ability to achieve our soul's desires.

Remember, the persistent trier willing to learn from mistakes is the one who succeeds.

I wish you every success

Kind regards

Jonathan Burgess

Race-Specialist

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