AUCKLAND TROTTING CLUB –
RACING POLICY DOCUMENT

This document forms the overarching guidelines and policies of the Racing Committee of the Auckland Trotting Club (ATC). This document is important as it will direct the Racing Committee towards obtaining the goals as set out by the racing club, to optimise its own position and invigorate harness racing in the region, meeting both the differing needs of both industry and non-industry participants.

As the premier harness racing club in the North Island, the ATC holds a key role in ensuring that harness racing is sustainable into the foreseeable future.

It is seen vitally important that we are able to maintain as many Friday night race meetings as possible to ensure that we continue to work towards increased levels of participation across many levels that include turnover, hospitality, viewership and industry participation.

It is the ATC's objective to provide regular racing opportunities for all grades of horses and at stake levels that enable harness ownership to once again become a viable financial investment and not just for the purist (i.e. those already converted into ownership).

PREFERENTIAL BARRIER DRAWS –

Alexandra Park – Track Grid

Alexandra Park in Auckland

Map

Distance	Order of Preference													Front
1609m	1	2	3	4	5	9	10	6	7	8	11	12	13	8
1700m	1	2	3	4	5	9	10	6	7	8	11	12	13	8
2200m	1	2	3	4	5	9	10	6	7	8	11	12	13	8
2700m	1	2	3	4	5	9	10	6	7	8	11	12	13	8
3200m	1	2	3	4	5	9	10	6	7	8	11	12	13	8

To help you understand how this is applied an example of a R50-62 race (with a preferential draw based on ratings from lowest to highest) will be detailed below. For the purpose of this example, consider there is one horse at each R rating point starting from R50 through to R62 (13 horses in total).

The 'Order of Preference' table (as pictured above) shows the relevant barrier draw that each horse will receive.

Alexandra Park has a front line limit of 8 & a second line limit of 5. Starting on the front line of the mobile barrier, these are considered barrier 1 to 8 (inside-outwards) – with the second line considered barrier 9 to 13 (inside-outwards).

Barriers 1 to 5 are considered the five most preferential, followed by 9 & 10, 6 to 8 & finally 11 to 13.

It's then as simple as working out what the overall order of preference will be for the race – in the given example this would give R50 1st preference followed by R51, R52, R53, R54, R55, R56, R57, R58, R59, R60, R61 & R62 (13th preference).

Now that you have your order of preference worked out, simply apply each individual horse's order of preference (starting from preference 1) to the corresponding barrier draw as indicated in the above table.

R50 – #1, R51 – #2, R52 – #3, R53 – #4, R54 – #5, R55 – #9, R56 – #10, R57 – #6, R58 – #7, R59 – #8, R60 – #11, R61 – #12 & R62 – #13.

Most races are not so sequential in terms of it's rating splits as 13 horses rated R50-62 – so in the case where you may have 2 or more horses on the same R rating for example, how is the order of preference determined for those horses on equal ratings? Unless a second condition has been applied to the overall preferential barrier draw for that race (i.e ratings then winning stakes), they are simply allocated randomly by the system.

For example, if there were 3 x R40's (in a race that only had a preferential draw based on ratings), those three horses are collectively going to have 1 to 3 as their order of preference. Within this (as there is no second condition on the preferential draw to differentiate between each of the horses and determine which will draw each of barrier 1 to 3), the computer system will allocate those three horses each a random barrier draw from barriers 1 to 3.