

HOCKEY CANADA

Development 1: Coach Workbook — In-class Component

Version 1.1, 2021





PARTNERS IN COACH EDUCATION

The National Coaching Certification Program is a collaborative program of the Government of Canada, provincial/territorial governments, national/provincial/territorial sport organizations, and the Coaching Association of Canada.

































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INTRODUCTION

YOUR COACH WORKBOOK

Welcome to the in-class component of your Development 1 training!

This workbook is for you to use during your in-class clinic. The workbook contains all the tasks your Learning Facilitator will assign during the in-class component, as well as material that will help you complete those tasks.

The workbook is organized in terms of the 10 modules in the in-class component:



The workbook presents some or all of the following information for each module:

- **Follow-along**: The text of the slides your Learning Facilitator presents. This helps you follow along at the time and also serves as a reminder of the clinic's content that you can refer to later.
- **Tasks**: The tasks you complete during the clinic. These are in the Follow-along parts of the workbook right where your Learning Facilitator assigns them.
- **More information**: Supplementary information such as examples that will help you complete your tasks.
- Hockey Canada coaching downloads: Links to additional information on each module's topic. You do NOT need to master this material to become certified as a Development 1 coach. It is, however, valuable information in and of itself, and understanding it will help make you a better coach.

HOCKEY CANADA NETWORK APP

The Hockey Canada Network App is a free download.



To find out more, check out https://www.hockeycanadanetwork.com/.

Hockey Canada Development 1: Coach Workbook — In-class Component

PREPARING TO PLAN

SEASONAL PLANNING: INTRODUCTION

In this section:

- Follow-along
- Hockey Canada coaching downloads

Follow-along

Long Term Player Development model

NCCP/Sport for Life	Hockey Canada
NCCP Competition – Development	
MALE 16 - 17 and FEMALE 16 - 18 NATIONAL During this stage players will participate in training with a focus on position specific technical and tactical preparation. There is as emphasis on fitness preparation and the development of position specific technical and tactical skills under competitive conditions. Important objectives are the development of aerobic capacity, power, self awareness and independence. The player may be introduced to international competitive experience at the end of this stage. Sport for Life Train to Train MALE 12 - 16 and FEMALE 11 - 15 PROVINCIAL The focus during this stage is on building an aerobic base, developing speed and strength and further developing and consolidating sport specific technical skills with an increased emphasis on hockey and a reduction in the number of other sports played. This phase will also include the introduction and development of individual and group tactics. Social and emotional considerations are addressed by placing an emphasis on team-building, group interaction and social	Hockey Canada Coach 2 Coach Level (Recreational) Hockey Canada Development 1 (Competitive) HP1 (national competition) Instructional Stream 3 Hockey Canada Coach 2 Coach Level (Recreational) Hockey Canada Development 1 (Competitive) HP1 (provincial competition) Instructional Stream 2
activities. NCCP Competition – Introduction	
Sport for Life Learn to Train MALE 11 - 12 and FEMALE 10 - 11 LOCAL/PROVINCIAL This is the most significant period for development. This is the window of accelerated adaptation to motor coordination. Group interaction, team building and social activities should be emphasized. A reasonable balance of practices and games will foster the ongoing development and mastery of essential skills in hockey.	 Hockey Canada Coach 2 Coach Level (Recreational) Hockey Canada Development 1 (Competitive) Instructional Stream 2
Sport for Life Learn to Play MALE 9 - 10 and FEMALE 8 - 9 LOCAL This stage is the beginning of the most important window to develop the fine motor skills on an individual technical skill basis that leads to utilizing these skills into individual and team tactics later on. During this phase, prior to the beginning of the growth spurt, players have the best opportunity to learn and begin to master fine motor skills that can be used in combination with other skills. In most cases what is learned or not learned in this stage will have a very significant effect on the level of play that is achieved later on. Players should be able to begin to transfer skills and concepts from practices to games.	

What is a seasonal plan?

- A plan of all team activities, events, and development
- In hockey, the 'seasonal plan' is really a series of plans rather than a single plan. For example, we make decisions about scouting and recruiting, player evaluation, training, technical and tactical play, fitness, and so on. Collectively, these map out our intentions for training and for competition.

What are the benefits of planning?

- Where are we now?
- Where do we want to be?
- How are we going to get there?
- Provides focus and direction
- Provides structure but must stay flexible

Periods and phases

- What are the three periods of a seasonal plan?
- What are the phases within each period?

There are 3 periods in a seasonal plan	And phases within the periods
Preparation	■ Tryout
	Development
Competition	■ Regular season
	■ Playoff
Transition	■ The transition period usually isn't divided into smaller units like phases. Generally, the transition period occurs after the last competition of the season. It's a time for physical, mental, emotional, and social recuperation.
	In Development 1, we are not focusing on the transition period, which turns a seasonal plan into a Yearly Training Plan.

What are key components of a seasonal plan?

- # of practices
- # of games
- Technical/Tactical
- Physical prep
- Mental prep
- Team development

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Hockey Canada coaching downloads

Check <u>Hockey Canada's coaching downloads</u> for these resources on seasonal planning:

- Long Term Player Development model
- Seasonal planning: Additional resources

¹ https://www.hockeycanada.ca/en-ca/hockey-programs/coaching/essentials/downloads

PILLARS OF PERFORMANCE

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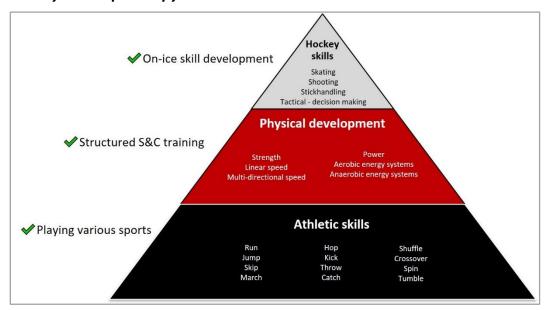
- Follow-along
 - Task #1
- Hockey Canada coaching downloads

Follow-along

Team and athlete success

- Physical
 - Physical literacy
 - General physical abilities
 - Conditioning & athlete robustness
- Technical
 - Individual hockey skills
 - Skating, passing, shooting, etc.
- Tactical
 - Team systems
 - Game-day player & team execution
 - Player tactical development & decision making
- Mental
 - Player mental well-being
 - Team & player confidence
 - Leadership development

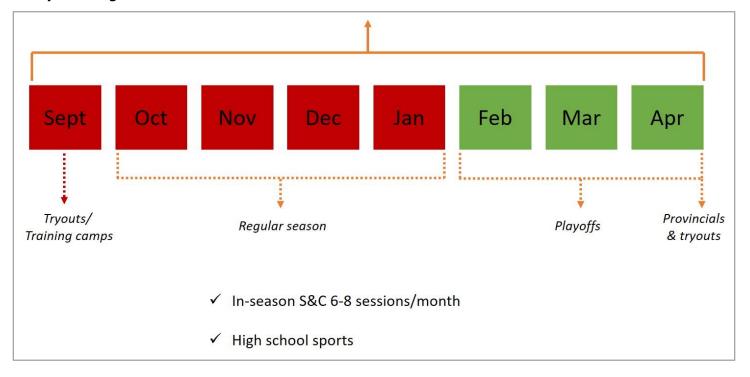
Hockey development pyramid



Physical pillar

Anthropometrics	Speed	Strength	Power	Energy systems
■ Height	■ Skating speed	Lower body	Lower body	Aerobic
WeightMuscle mass	AccelerationChange of	BilateralUnilateral	BilateralUnilateral	Low intensity
Body composition	direction ◆ Top speed	Upper bodyPushing & pullingBilateralUnilateral	Upper bodyPushing & pullingBilateralUnilateral	Recovery system Anaerobic High intensity BIG outputs

Yearly Training Plan



Warm-up goals

- Increase tissue temperature
- Mobilize joints and soft tissues for positions needed
- Prime nervous system for movements and speeds of activity
- Mentally prepare for session, practice, game, etc.
- Build team cohesiveness

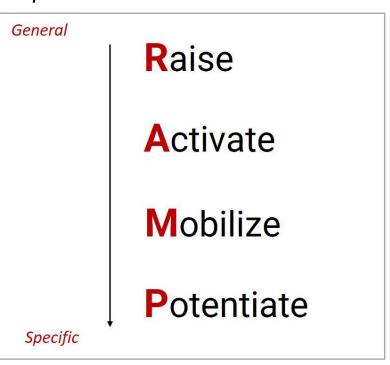
Positive impact of warming up

- INCREASED strength & power outputs during training
- INCREASED explosiveness and ability to produce force
- INCREASED reaction time
- DECREASED injury risk
- DECREASED time to exhaustion

Warm-up principles

- General to specific
- Intensity should build gradually
- Primed and ready BUT NOT fatigued!

RAMP warm-up



Raise - 2-3 minutes

- Increase core body temperature
- Break a sweat!
- Full body
- Move in multiple directions
 - Forward
 - Backward
 - Left
 - Right
 - Up
 - Down
 - Diagonal

Activate and mobilize - 2-3 minutes

- ↑ activation of muscles that get "sleepy"
- ↑ activation of stabilizing muscles needed for proper joint mechanics
- ↑ mobility/stability of joints needed for activity
- Activate
 - Glute activation
 - Torso stability
 - Shoulder mobility & stability
 - Ankle mobility
- Mobilize
 - Full body
 - Multi-directional:
 - Sagittal plane
 - Frontal plane
 - Transverse plane

Potentiate - 2-3 minutes

- Prime nervous system
- Match SPEED of sport/training type
- Similar patterns & directions of sport/training type

Warm-up and training timelines

Timeline	15-minute option		Timeline	30-minute option				
60 min	Player arrival, equipment drop, change into training clothes							
50 min	Begin RAMP warm-up							
35 min	End WU, get dressed		35 min	End WU, begin training				
			20 min	End training, get dressed				
5-10 min	Coach practice overview							
0:00	Practice start							

Simplified coach-led training

15-minute option
R aise
A ctivate
M obilize
P otentiate

30-minute option					
R aise					
A ctivate					
M obilize					
P ower					
S peed					
Strength & torso					

Simplified coach-led training

	Power		Speed		Strength & torso
-	1-2 lower body power exercises		1-2 speed drills		2-3 strength exercises
-	Multi-directional (vertical/horizontal/lateral	-	Linear (acceleration & top speed)	-	2 torso exercises
-	Single leg & double leg	-	Change of direction		Lower body & upper body
-	2-3 sets x 4-5 reps		2-3 sets x 1-2 reps		2-3 sets x 8-12 reps

Cool-down & recovery

Low-intensity aerobic	Active mobility	Static stretch
■ ↓ Core body	■ ↑ Active ROM while	■ ↑ Tissue length
temperature Heart rate	↑ circulation ✓ Core body	■ ↓ Sympathetic activity (fight or
■ ↑ Full-body	temperature & HR	flight)
circulation		■ ↑ Parasympathetic
■ ↓ Metabolic by- products		activity (rest & digest)
■ Low intensity → HR	■ Low intensity → HR	■ Low intensity → HR
120-140	100-120	< 100
■ "Talk test"	■ Full body	■ Focus on breathing
■ Full body	■ Multi-joint	■ Hip flexors & rec fem
Low impact	movements	■ Glutes & hamstrings
Multi-directional	Focus on breathing	Calves & soleus
		Pecs & lats

Task #1

As a group, discuss and note considerations influencing performance:

- What are some simple ways to focus on hydration for your team?
- Knowing the age of your athletes, how can you realistically remove some barriers to improve sleep?
- Using the nutritional strategies outlined, can you sketch out the fueling requirements for your team during a tournament-format?

Coach's notes:

Hockey Canada coaching downloads

Check <u>Hockey Canada's coaching downloads</u> for these resources on the pillars of performance:

■ Pillars of performance: Additional resources

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² https://www.hockeycanada.ca/en-ca/hockey-programs/coaching/essentials/downloads

TECHNICAL SKILLS

In this section:

- Follow-along
 - Task #1
- Hockey Canada coaching downloads

Follow-along

Hockey development pyramid



■ Technical skills are the foundation for all other things to come — individual tactics, team tactics, transition, etc.

Hockey's technical skills

- 5 categories of technical skills:
 - Skating
 - Puck control
 - Passing/Receiving
 - Shooting
 - Checking

Inventory – U13 – Technical skills

		Skating	Puck control	Pa	assing/Receiving		Shooting		Checking	Goaltending
Technical skills	-	Balance and agility Edge control Starting and stopping Forward skating and striding Backward skating Turning and crossovers	StationaryMoving		Stationary Moving	:	Forehand - wrist shot Backhand - shot Forehand/backhand shots in motion Forehand - flip shot Backhand - flip shot Tips/Deflections Snap/Slap shot		Skating/Agility Angling/Positioning Stick checks	SkatingHandsSlidesRebound control
		Individual offe	ensive tactics	Individual defensive tactics			Team tactics			
		Body fakes/shot fa	akes	■ Angling		■ Basic positioning – D				
	-	Stick fakes/fake pa	ass	Basic 1 on 1's		Zone				
cills	-	Dekes		■ Gap control				Basic breakouts		
Tactical skills	-	Moves in combina	ation	■ Escape moves		Regroups				
tic	-	Net drives			Puck retrievals		Entries			
Tac	-	Change of pace			Tracking			Forechecks		
	-	Puck protection								
		Control skating								
		Saving ice								
		Physica	al prep	Mental prep		Team development				
	-	Warm-up and coo	ol-down		Goal-setting				Team building	
Other	-	Testing (on-ice an	d off-ice)	Positive self-talk			Player meetings			
ot	-	Conditioning					■ Parent meetings			
	-	Nutrition & hydra	tion						Admin	
		Recovery								

Note: This inventory is included in the U13 seasonal plan.

Inventory – U15/18 – Technical skills

	Skating Puck contro	Passing/Receiving Shooting	Checking Goaltending
Technical skills	 Agility/Balance Edge control Forward skating Backward skating Turning Crossovers Transition and pivots Quickness Stationary Moving Small-area skills Agility Puck protection Creativity 	 Stationary Moving Puck support 1-timers Quick release Shooting fakes Changing puck angle Shooting off pass Forehand to backhand/Backhand to forehand Shooting for sticks 	 Skating/Agility Angling/Positioning Stick checks Body contact Body checking Save selection Basic puck control Advanced skating Eye skills Advanced hands Advanced puck handling 10 scoring situations Defensive team play Offensive team play Hockey sense
	Individual offensive tactics	Individual defensive tactics	Team tactics
Tactical skills	 Attacking 1 on 1 Shaking a defender 1 on 1 Screening without the puck 	 Defending 1 on 1 Defending in the corner Defending along the boards Backchecking 	 Offensive: Entries, offensive zone play Defensive: Defensive zone coverage, breakouts Special team: PP breakouts, PP setup, PK forecheck, PK in the DZ Forechecking: Offensive zone, neutral zone Transition/Regroups: Neutral zone play Face-offs: Techniques, OZ/DZ face-offs
	Physical prep	Mental prep	Team development
Other	 Warm-up and cool-down Testing (on-ice and off-ice) Conditioning Nutrition & hydration Recovery 	ImageryGoal-settingPositive self-talkRelaxation	Team buildingPlayer meetingsParent meetingsAdmin

Note: This inventory is included in the U15/18 seasonal plan.

Skill analysis

As a group, watch the video on stick handling that the Learning Facilitator plays and identify the skills being worked on in the clip.

■ Note that this is not just stick handling — it's heel-to-heel skating, head up, edge control/work, etc.

Skill analysis

As a group, watch the game clip that the Learning Facilitator plays and identify the skills players are using in the clip.

Task #1

Watch the video the Learning Facilitator shows, and then complete the table below, using the <u>Analyze Technical Skills Tool</u> on the next page as a guide:

- For both players, write down all the technical skills you see them using.
- For both players, identify one error, and suggest one (or more) corrective measures.

This player	Used these skills	Made this error	I suggest this corrective measure(s)
#1			
#2			

Analyze technical skills tool

For this skill	Look for
Skating	☐ Acceleration
	□ Speed
	☐ Mobility
	☐ Agility
	□ Balance
	□ Stride
	□ Crossovers
	□ Pivots
	☐ Acceleration out of turns
	☐ Quick feet
	☐ Controlled skating
	\square Change of pace.
Puck control	☐ Head up
	☐ Smooth and quiet
	☐ Good hands
	□ Protection
	☐ In small spaces
	☐ In traffic
Passing/Receiving	☐ Passing
	☐ Receiving
	☐ Passing choices
	☐ On backhand
	☐ Unselfish with the puck
	☐ Presents a good target
	☐ Receives and retains with control
	☐ Touch passing
Shooting	□ Power
	□ Accuracy
	☐ Quick release
	☐ Can shoot in motion
	☐ Goal scorer
	□ Rebounder
	☐ Variety of shots
Checking	☐ Concept of angling
	\square Good body position with balance and control
	☐ Defensive side position
	☐ Aggressive checker
	□ Strength
	☐ Taking checks

Note: This tool is available on the <u>Hockey Canada coaching downloads</u> page.

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Hockey Canada coaching downloads

Check <u>Hockey Canada's coaching downloads</u>³ for these resources on technical skills:

■ Technical skills: Additional resources

Page 24

³ https://www.hockeycanada.ca/en-ca/hockey-programs/coaching/essentials/downloads

INDIVIDUAL TACTICS

In this section:

- Follow-along
 - Task #1
- Hockey Canada coaching downloads

Follow-along

What is an individual tactic?

An action that combines 2 or more individual skills to gain an offensive or defensive advantage

Hockey development pyramid



Individual tactics - U13

- Individual tactics are defined as offensive when either the player or the team has the puck, as defensive when neither the player nor the team has the puck
- See the inventories for U13 and U15/18 on the next two pages for the individual tactics appropriate for these age groups

Inventory – U13 – Tactical skills

		Skating	Puck control	Р	assing/Receiving		Shooting		Checking	Goaltending
Technical skills	:	Balance and agility Edge control Starting and stopping Forward skating and striding Backward skating Turning and crossovers	StationaryMoving		Stationary Moving		Forehand - wrist shot Backhand - shot Forehand/backhand shots in motion Forehand - flip shot Backhand - flip shot Tips/Deflections Snap/Slap shot		Skating/Agility Angling/Positioning Stick checks	SkatingHandsSlidesRebound control
	Individual offensive tactics		Individual defensive tactics		Team tactics					
		■ Body fakes/shot fakes		■ Angling		■ Basic positioning – D				
	-	Stick fakes/fake pass		Basic 1 on 1's		Zone				
Tactical skills		Dekes		■ Gap control		Basic breakouts				
al sl	-	Moves in combination		Escape moves		Regroups				
ţ		Net drives		Puck retrievals		■ Entries				
Ta Ta		Change of pace			Tracking				Forechecks	
		Puck protection								
		Control skating								
		Saving ice								
Other	Physical prep		Mental prep		Team development					
		Warm-up and coc	ol-down		Goal-setting				Team building	
	-	■ Testing (on-ice and off-ice)		■ Positive self-talk			■ Player meetings			
		Conditioning							Parent meetings	
	-	Nutrition & hydra	tion						Admin	
		Recovery								

Note: This inventory is included in the U13 seasonal plan.

Inventory – U15/18 – Tactical skills

	Skating Puck control	Passing/Receiving Shooting	Checking Goaltending		
Technical skills	 Agility/Balance Edge control Forward skating Backward skating Turning Crossovers Transition and pivots Quickness Stationary Moving Small-area skills Agility Puck protection Creativity 	 Stationary Moving Puck support Moving 1-timers Quick release Shooting fakes Changing puck angle Shooting off pass Forehand to backhand/Backhand to forehand Shooting for sticks 	 Skating/Agility Angling/Positioning Stick checks Body contact Body checking Eye skills Advanced skating Eye skills Advanced puck handling 10 scoring situations Defensive team play Hockey sense 		
	Individual offensive tactics	Individual defensive tactics	Team tactics		
Tactical skills	 Attacking 1 on 1 Shaking a defender 1 on 1 Screening without the puck 	 Defending 1 on 1 Defending in the corner Defending along the boards Backchecking 	 Offensive: Entries, offensive zone play Defensive: Defensive zone coverage, breakouts Special team: PP breakouts, PP setup, PK forecheck, PK in the DZ Forechecking: Offensive zone, neutral zone Transition/Regroups: Neutral zone play Face-offs: Techniques, OZ/DZ face-offs 		
	Physical prep	Mental prep	Team development		
Other	 Warm-up and cool-down Testing (on-ice and off-ice) Conditioning Nutrition & hydration Recovery 	ImageryGoal-settingPositive self-talkRelaxation	Team buildingPlayer meetingsParent meetingsAdmin		

Note: This inventory is included in the U15/18 seasonal plan.

Individual tactics – Game application

 Watch the video to see how players combine techniques in games to create skills and ultimately individual tactics

Task #1

As a group, watch the video your Learning Facilitator shows, and then use the space below to note the following:

- The individual offensive or defensive tactic your group decided to work with:
- The definition of the tactic what is it, when is it used in a game, why is it used?

■ The individual skills required to perform the tactic

Hockey Canada Development 1: Coach Workbook — In-class Component **Hockey Canada coaching downloads** Check <u>Hockey Canada's coaching downloads</u>⁴ for resources on individual tactics.

⁴ https://www.hockeycanada.ca/en-ca/hockey-programs/coaching/essentials/downloads

TEAM TACTICS

In this section:

- Follow-along
 - Task #1
- Hockey Canada coaching downloads

Hockey Canada Development 1: Coach Workbook — In-class Component

Follow-along

What is a team tactic?

An action by 2 or 3 players that combines two or more individual tactics to gain an offensive or defensive advantage

Team tactics – U13

■ See the inventories for U13 and U15/18 on the next two pages for the team tactics appropriate for these age groups

Inventory – U13 – Team tactics

		Skating	Puck control	Pa	assing/Receiving		Shooting	Checking		Goaltending
Technical skills	-	Balance and agility Edge control Starting and stopping Forward skating and striding Backward skating Turning and crossovers	StationaryMoving		Stationary Moving		Forehand - wrist shot Backhand - shot Forehand/backhand shots in motion Forehand - flip shot Backhand - flip shot Tips/Deflections Snap/Slap shot	 Skating/Agility Angling/Positioning Stick checks		Skating Hands Slides Rebound control
		Individual offe	ensive tactics		Individual d	efe	nsive tactics	Team	ı ta	ctics
		Body fakes/shot fa	akes	Ŧ	Angling			Basic positioning – D		
	-	Stick fakes/fake p	ass	-	Basic 1 on 1's			Zone		
cills	-	Dekes		-	Gap control			Basic breakouts		
Tactical skills	-	Moves in combina	ation	-	Escape moves			Regroups		
tici	-	Net drives		-	Puck retrievals			Entries		
Tac	-	Change of pace		-	Tracking			Forechecks		
	-	Puck protection								
	-	Control skating								
	-	Saving ice								
		Physica	al prep		Men	tal	prep	Team de	vel	opment
		Warm-up and coc	ol-down		Goal-setting			Team building		
Other	-	Testing (on-ice an	d off-ice)	-	Positive self-talk			Player meetings		
Q	-	Conditioning						Parent meetings		
	-	Nutrition & hydra	tion					Admin		
		Recovery								

Note: This inventory is included in the U13 seasonal plan.

Inventory – U15/18 – Team tactics

	Skating Puck control	Passing/Receiving Shooting	Checking Goaltending
Technical skills	 Agility/Balance Edge control Forward skating Backward skating Turning Crossovers Transition and pivots Quickness Stationary Agallity Puck protection Creativity 	 Stationary Moving Puck support 1-timers Quick release Shooting fakes Changing puck angle Shooting off pass Forehand to backhand/Backhand to forehand Shooting for sticks 	 Skating/Agility Angling/Positioning Stick checks Body contact Body checking Eye skills Advanced hands Advanced puck handling 10 scoring situations Defensive team play Hockey sense
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	Physical prep	Mental prep	Team development
Other	 Warm-up and cool-down Testing (on-ice and off-ice) Conditioning Nutrition & hydration Recovery 	ImageryGoal-settingPositive self-talkRelaxation	Team buildingPlayer meetingsParent meetingsAdmin

Note: This inventory is included in the U15/18 seasonal plan.

Team tactics - Game application

■ Watch the video to see how players execute tactics in a game

Task #1

As a group, watch the video your Learning Facilitator shows, and then use the space below to note the following:

- The team tactic your group decided to work with:
- The definition of the tactic what is it, when is it used in a game, why is it used?

The individual skills and individual tactics required to perform the team tactic

Hockey Canada Development 1: Coach Workbook — In-class Component **Hockey Canada coaching downloads** Check <u>Hockey Canada's coaching downloads</u> for resources on team tactics.

⁵ https://www.hockeycanada.ca/en-ca/hockey-programs/coaching/essentials/downloads

TRANSITION

In this section:

- Follow-along
 - Task #1
- More information

Follow-along

Principles of play

Offensive play	Defensive play
Pressure	Pressure
■ Puck control	■ Stall/Contain
■ Support	■ Support
■ Transition	■ Transition

What is transition?

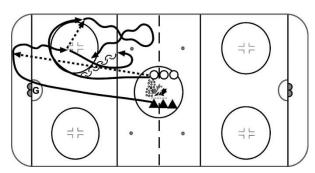
Movement of a team from offence to defence or defence to offence

Transition – Example

■ Watch the clip to see how a team goes from defence to offence and then from offence to defence

Individual tactics – Breakout 1 on 1

- Gap drill. Forward dumps pucks and defence retrieves and breaks out the forward
- F up ice and turns back for a 1-1



- D must close gap and play the 1-1
- Coaches need to decide if players will challenge in the neutral zone and "jump" the forward or be passive, pivot, and defend the middle of the ice
- Pressure
- Contain

Key teaching points

- Forwards want to hustle up ice and create some space to attack; use good individual tactics to challenge the defence
- D needs to gap up and decide whether to 1) close the gap and "jump" the forward before they get turned or 2) defend the middle of the ice and pivot and contain; the decision may depend on each situation and on team philosophy

Team transition

Watch the examples of teams going from offence to defence and then defence to offence in both the offensive and defensive zone

Task #1

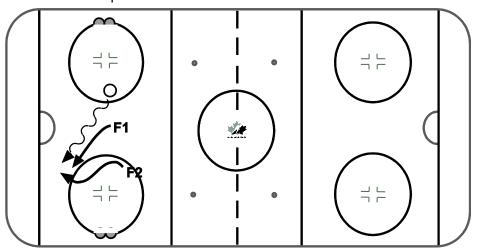
Watch the examples of players transitioning from offence to defence to offence and then discuss how to incorporate the principle of transition into existing drills:

- Don't stop on the whistle. Have D retrieve the puck off a rebound and skate up the ice.
- The play does not stop at the net or on a whistle. Let the D and the forward play it out. There are multiple opportunities to transition from offensive to defensive to offensive, etc.
- At the end of a rush defence, the D have to start the breakout for the next rep.
- At the end of a shooting drill rep, the shooter has to retrieve the puck that the goalie has directed to the corner.
- In a DZone drill (e.g., 2v2 low) when the defenders get possession, they have to break the puck out.
- In a backcheck drill when the play gets broken up, the defenders have to get the puck to the backcheckers, and the attackers now backcheck.

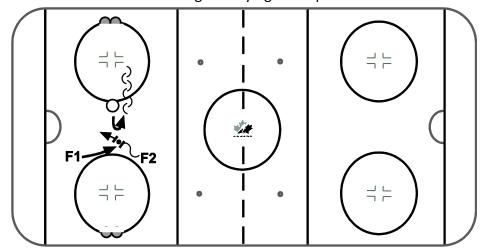
More information

1 on 2 cross ice game

- The idea is for O to carry the puck through the middle of the ice with control
- F1 should be trying to separate O from the puck and/or angling the puck carrier to the boards
- F2 should support and be prepared to jump on a loose puck or separate O from the puck

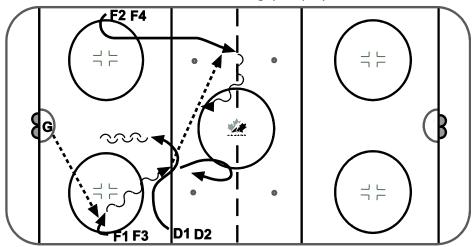


- F2 should carry to the middle of the ice with control, drop to F1 and screen or block O
- F1 must support behind puck carrier
- O should be defending and trying to keep F1 and F2 to the outside

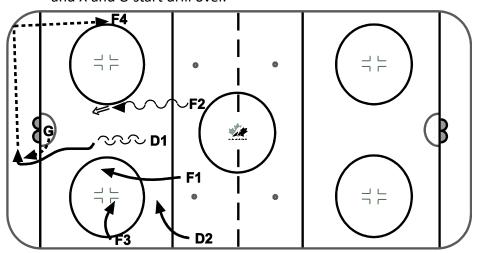


2 vs 1 - One-puck drill (in 1 end)

- Forwards have 2 objectives to score and forecheck
- Defence has 3 objectives prevent scoring, gain possession of puck, make breakout pass to next group of F's.
- Goalie starts with the puck and passes to F1. F1 skates to middle and passes to F2. F1 and F2 regroup to attack D1 2 on 1.
- D1 moves, reads and closes the gap to play the 2 on 1

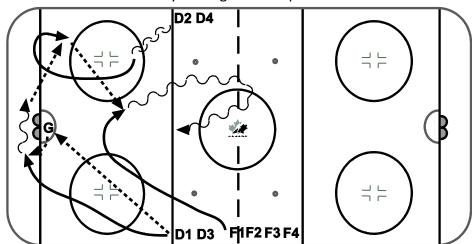


F1 and F2 try to score or forecheck in order to try to score again. F1 and F2 play 2 on 1 against D1 below the dotes. If the puck comes outside the dots O or X can control. D1 must gain possession of puck to pass to X or O, when O or X have control they clear zone and attack on D2. If the D or the goalie can't clear the zone in 20 seconds the coach blows the whistle and X and O start drill over.

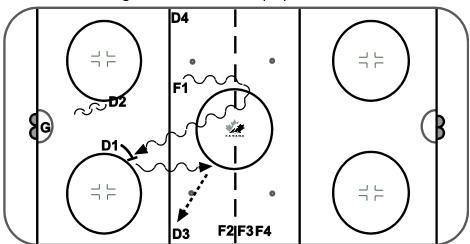


1 vs 2 - Using two nets (in 1 end)

- Forwards have 3 objectives: to score, to control the puck, and to backcheck.
- Defence have 3 objectives: to prevent scoring, to gain possession, and to start the offence by skating with the puck.



■ D1 starts this drill by shooting at the goalkeeper or dumping the puck behind the net. The goalkeeper makes the save and passes to D1 or D2 who then passes to F1 (according to your break out system). Then D1 and D2 skate quickly in the neutral zone, pivot and play 1 vs. 2 against F1. F1 starts the drill at the same time as D1. F1 reads the play and skates with timing to open space for the break out pass. After receiving the pass F1 skates though the centre ice and plays 1 vs. 2.



■ If F1 scores, then D3 starts the drill over. If D1 or D2 gain possession of the puck to the puck, D1 and D2 play 2vs 1 against F1. D1 and D2 try to carry the puck to the middle of the ice through the neutral zone face off dots which act as the second net.

GOALTENDING

In this section:

- Follow-along
- Hockey Canada coaching downloads

Follow-along

Introduction

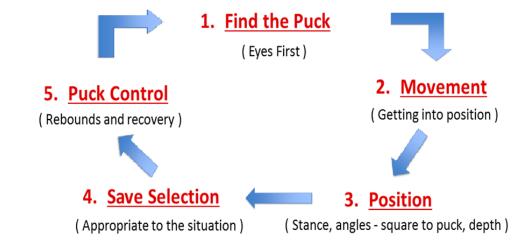
- Incorporate your goalies into each drill. Give them an individual skill or team concept to focus on (goalie purpose).
- Your goalies will improve doing team drills, but if you make time for one drill (10 minutes) per practice, you will be able to give them the attention they deserve.
- There is information on goaltender skills in the <u>Hockey Canada coaching downloads</u> link, but it won't be discussed in this module the trend at D1 and HP1 is to access specialized help.
- Hockey Canada's approach Goaltending is a critical aspect of team play and requires direct, consistent, and unique coaching skills.
- Just as forwards and defenders get specific coaching for their respective positions, goalies need the same attention and guided skill development.

Pre-save/Save/Post-save

- Goaltending can be broken up into 3 major parts pre-save, save, and post-save:
 - Pre-save: Maintain strong visual connection to the puck while moving into the shot line.
 - Save: Make the correct save selection/response to the shot.
 - Post-save: Move immediately to the new shot line to best defend the net if a rebound occurs.

The save cycle

■ The save cycle consists of 5 key areas of focus for solid goaltending:



This is how the save cycle and pre-save/save/post-save are related:

Save cycle	Pre-save/Save/Post-save
#1, Find the puck	
#2, Movement	■ Pre-save
#3, Position	
#4, Save selection	■ Save
#5, Puck control	■ Post-save

Ten scoring situations

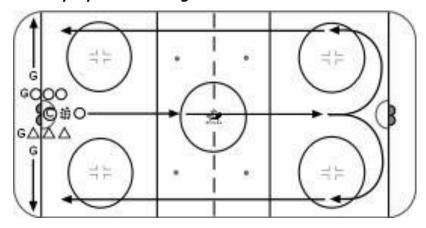
- Hockey Canada's goaltender advisory group identified 10 scoring situations that goaltenders and coaches need to be aware of.
- The scoring situations are broken down into 10 categories to help the goaltender recognize the situation and select the best way to defend it.
- Goaltenders must be able to read both attacking players' options and their own teammates' defending position while processing the situation.
- The 10 scoring situations are:
 - Clear shots
 - Entries
 - Net drives
 - Breakaways
 - Rebounds
 - Low/High
 - East/West
 - Below the goal line
 - Deflections
 - Screens

Practice tips

- Skating: Goaltenders' priorities should be goalie-specific skating ("C" cuts, T-push, shuffles and pivots); when not doing these, they should join in team skating drills for conditioning.
- Passing: Goaltenders should focus on goalie-specific passing drills when the team is doing passing drills.
- Drills: Explain to goalies the purpose of the drills for them and their role in the drills.
- Plan to have 3 or 4 coaches at practice. Whenever your goalies have some idle time, a 3rd or 4th coach can be a great deal of help.
- Space out your shooters.
- Use game-application drills.

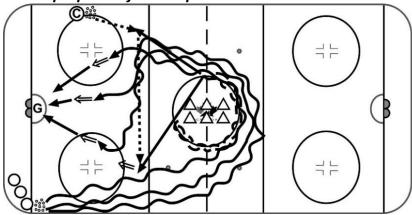
Team warm-up drill:

Goalie purpose – skating



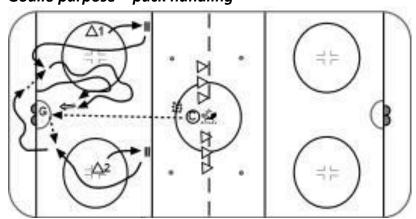
Team warm-up drill:

Goalie purpose – feel the puck



Team drill:

Goalie purpose – puck handling



Communication:

Goaltenders/Goalie coach

- Communicate who is playing the next game
 - Give your goaltenders a minimum of one practice (if available) to mentally prepare for their next start
- Explain what is expected of them in game situations
 - Be sure that expectations align with individual and team goals
- Give feedback
 - Be open and honest, and try to provide feedback that is quantifiable, e.g., stats
- Set goals
 - Set individual and team goals

The role of the goalie coach

- Goalie coaches will be most effective when encouraged to do the following:
 - Design and implement drills
 - Act as a liaison between the goaltenders and the head coach
 - Help goaltenders with mental preparation and routine
 - Assess game and practice performance to identify strengths and areas for development
 - Use video as an effective coaching tool
 - Help goaltenders deal with pressure and poor performances

Hockey Canada Development 1: Coach Workbook — In-class Component

Hockey Canada coaching downloads

Check <u>Hockey Canada's coaching downloads</u> for these resources on goaltending:

■ Goaltending: Additional resources

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⁶ https://www.hockeycanada.ca/en-ca/hockey-programs/coaching/essentials/downloads

PLANNING TO TEACH

DRILL DESIGN AND PROGRESSION

In this section:

- Follow-along
 - Task #1
 - Task #2
- Hockey Canada coaching resources

Follow-along...

Design and deliver a drill

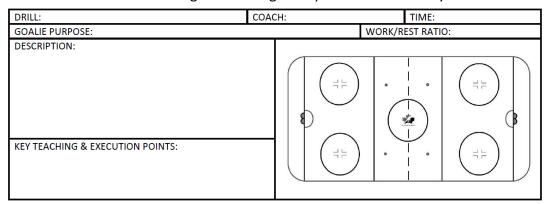
- Four steps:
 - Step 1: Select the skill or tactic to be taught and explain its purpose
 - Step 2: Define 1 or 2 key teaching points
 - Step 3: Create a clear diagram of the drill with a description
 - Step 4: Deliver/teach the drill

Design a drill

- Step 1: Select the skill or tactic to be taught and explain its purpose
 - Is age and level appropriate
 - Fits with seasonal plan
 - Has a "why"
- Step 2: Define 1 or 2 key teaching points
 - Key teaching points (KTPs) provide a teaching focus for each drill
 - Too many KTPs create overload...young players can process only 2-3 things at a time
 - Feedback and corrections should be based on KTPs

Design a drill

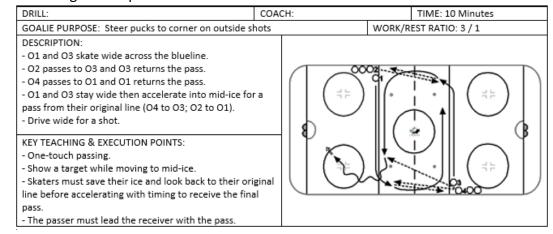
- Step 3: Create a clear diagram of the drill with a description
 - This involves using a drill-design template to document your drills



Step 4: Deliver/teach the drill

- Decide how to demonstrate the drill
- Plan and allow for feedback

Drill design: Example



Task #1

In your assigned group, use the drill-design template below to design and deliver a drill for a technical skill or individual tactic. This involves following the 4-step process for designing and delivering a drill introduced earlier (Design and deliver a drill, page 51).

Drill:	Coach:		Time:	
Goalie purpose:		Work/rest ratio	:	
Description:				
				3 17 17 17 17 17 17 17
Key teaching & execution points:	,			

Note: This is the starting point for designing drills and practices.

Drill progression

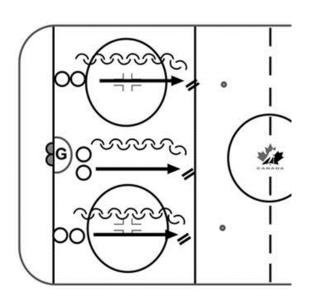
- What is a drill progression?
 - The process of increasing the complexity of a drill in a logical manner

Progression: 3 phases

- Introduction
 - Teaching the skill in a controlled environment
 - Blocked drills, no decision making or creativity
 - More focused on technique
- Development
 - Reviewing, refining, and practising the skill to develop proficiency
 - Using the technique in an applicable skill
 - Random drills, some pressure, some decision making and thinking
- Application
 - Specificity that simulates game application
 - Drills contain pressure, decision making, problem solving
 - Drills have an objective, and the players have to determine how to achieve it

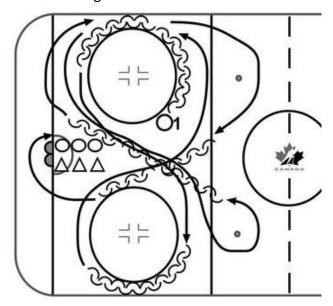
Progression: Example of Introduction phase for an individual skill

- Skill Transition skating
 - Heels first
 - Players focus on heelsfirst transition from forward to backward
 - Toes first
 - Players focus on toesfirst transition from forward to backward
 - Ride inside edge
 - Players focus on transition, which allows an aggressive gap but also the possibility of containing



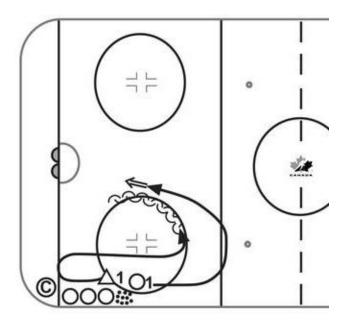
Progression: Example of Development phase for an individual skill

Skill – Transition skating



Progression: Example of Application phase for an individual skill

■ Skill – Transition skating



Task #2

In your assigned group, use the 3 drill-design templates below to design a 3-drill progression to introduce, develop, and apply an individual tactic for the technical skill or individual tactic you used in <u>Task #1</u> (page 53).

Drill #1

Drill:	Coach:		Time:	
Goalie purpose:		Work/rest ratio:	:	
Description:				
				3
Key teaching & execution points:				

Drill #2

Drill:	Coach:		Time:	
Goalie purpose:		Work/rest ratio	:	
Description:				
				3
Key teaching & execution points:				

Drill #3

Drill:	Coach:		Time:	
Goalie purpose:		Work/rest ratio	:	
Description:				
				3
Key teaching & execution points:				

Food for thought

- Concepts you can introduce when designing drills
 - Starting drills with skills
 - Starting drills from face-offs
 - Retrieving loose-pucks
 - Stealing pucks

 ${\it Hockey Canada Development 1: Coach Workbook -- In-class Component}$

Hockey Canada coaching downloads

Check <u>Hockey Canada's coaching downloads</u>⁷ for these resources on drill design and progression:

■ Drill design and progression: Additional resources

⁷ https://www.hockeycanada.ca/en-ca/hockey-programs/coaching/essentials/downloads

PRACTICE DESIGN AND ON-ICE PREP

In this section:

- Follow-along
 - Task #1
 - Task #2
- Hockey Canada coaching downloads

Follow-along...

9 components of a practice plan



Individual components of a practice plan

- Objectives
 - Current
 - Seasonal plan
 - Based on schedule
 - Based on individual and/or team performance
- Use of staff
 - Instruct
 - Demonstrate
 - Correct
 - Detect
 - Praise
 - Motivate

- Ice utilization
 - Safety
 - Specificity
 - Goaltender instruction
 - Goals of coaching staff
 - Repetition
- Pace
 - Timing
 - Work/rest ratio
 - Volume of work
 - Energizer
 - Cool-down

Individual components of a practice plan cont'd

- Skill development
 - Identify skills
 - Execution points
 - Teaching points
 - Repetitions
 - Progressions
- Goaltenders
 - Skills
 - Incorporate in every drill
- Use of equipment
 - Safety
 - Drill design
 - Visual clues
 - Whistle
- Teaching and safety
 - Instructional content
 - Review
 - Polish/Mastery
 - Methodology
 - Feedback
- Fun
 - Small-area games
 - Competition drills
 - Low-organized games

Tips for effective practices

- Appropriate use of whistle
- Use of whiteboard
- Posting/sharing the practice plan
- Reinforcing safety
- Effective group organization (at board, in rink)
- Pre-practice coach meeting
- Pre-icing players before practice
- Proper placement of coaches for feedback/safety
- Post-practice evaluation/debrief (players/coaches)
- Use of technology, Drill Hub, Hockey Canada Network app, etc.

Task #1

In your assigned group, use the drill-design templates on the pages below to design a practice that includes a progression of individual skills, individual tactics, and a related small-area game.

Drill:	Coach:		Time:
Goalie purpose:		Work/rest ratio	:
Description:			
Key teaching & execution points:			
Drill:	Coach:		Time:
Drill: Goalie purpose:	Coach:	Work/rest ratio	
	Coach:	Work/rest ratio	

Drill:	Coach:		Time:
Goalie purpose:		Work/rest ratio	
Description: Key teaching & execution points:			
Drill:	Coach:		Time:
Drill: Goalie purpose:	Coach:	Work/rest ratio	
	Coach:	Work/rest ratio	
Goalie purpose:	Coach:		

Drill:	Coach:		Time:
Goalie purpose:		Work/rest ratio	:
Description:			
Key teaching & execution points:			
Drill:	Coach:		Time:
Drill: Goalie purpose:	Coach:	Work/rest ratio	
	Coach:	Work/rest ratio	

Drill:	Coach:		Time:
Goalie purpose:		Work/rest ratio	
Description:			
Key teaching & execution points:			
Drill:	Coach:		Time:
Drill: Goalie purpose:	Coach:	Work/rest ratio:	
	Coach:	Work/rest ratio	

Task #2

- In your assigned groups, prepare to deliver a 3-drill progression that you will execute on-ice to the larger group.
- Use the 3-drill progression you developed earlier, in <u>Task #2 of the Drill design and progression module</u>.
- Decide on coach responsibilities, etc.

Coach's notes:

 ${\it Hockey Canada Development 1: Coach Workbook -- In-class Component}$

Hockey Canada coaching downloads

Check <u>Hockey Canada's coaching downloads</u> for these resources on practice design and on-ice prep:

- Hockey Canada practice plan template
- Practice design and on-ice prep: Additional resources

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⁸ https://www.hockeycanada.ca/en-ca/hockey-programs/coaching/essentials/downloads

SEASONAL PLANNING: TYING IT ALL TOGETHER

In this section:

- Follow-along
 - Task #1
- More information
- Hockey Canada coaching downloads

Follow-along...

Seasonal planning

Review of a seasonal plan

Seasonal plan – Overview

- Follow along as the Learning Facilitator presents an overview of what one month in a U15/18 seasonal plan looks like
- There's a 1-page summary for every month with appropriate sections for training elements
- A seasonal plan is a 'living' document adjust it and add supporting details as needed

Seasonal plan – Calendar

- The calendar:
 - Lists the number of practices/games
 - Identifies different periods and phases
 - Indicates specific events on appropriate days of the month

Seasonal plan - Goals

- Set SMART goals for each month
- Set goals for each training element (i.e., technical/tactical, physical preparation, mental preparation, team development)
- Specific training elements should support progress toward goals

Seasonal plan – Other training elements and evaluation and assessment

- Other training elements
 - There are separate boxes for physical preparation, mental preparation, team development
 - List specific items to be trained during the month
- Evaluation and assessment
 - Track progress on specific training elements in support of goals
 - Identify training elements that require additional focus in subsequent months

Seasonal plan – At-a-Glance

- 3-month snapshot (previous month, current month, next month)
- Specific week number within seasonal plan
- Phases during each month

Seasonal plan – Inventory

Check the final page of the seasonal plan for an inventory of the technical skills, tactical skills, and other training elements to be added to your seasonal plan

Task #1

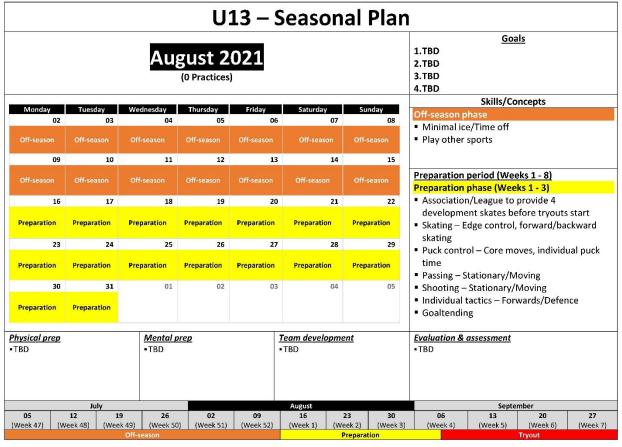
As a group, discuss and note the importance of using a seasonal plan:

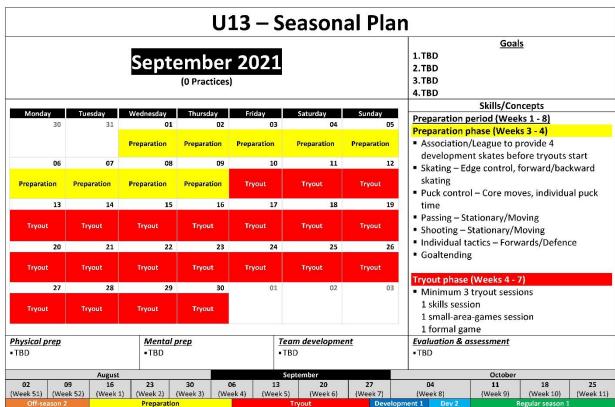
- How will a seasonal plan help you with practice planning?
- How does charting tactics, skills, etc., help you plan your practices?
- How can a seasonal plan help you plan your travel? tournaments? etc.

Coach's notes:

More information

U13 seasonal plan

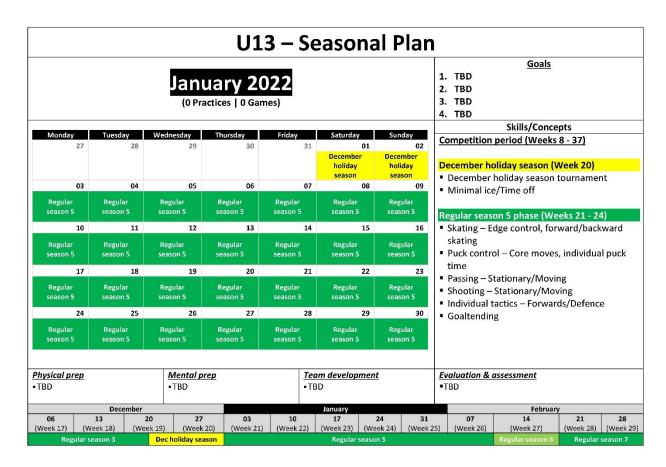


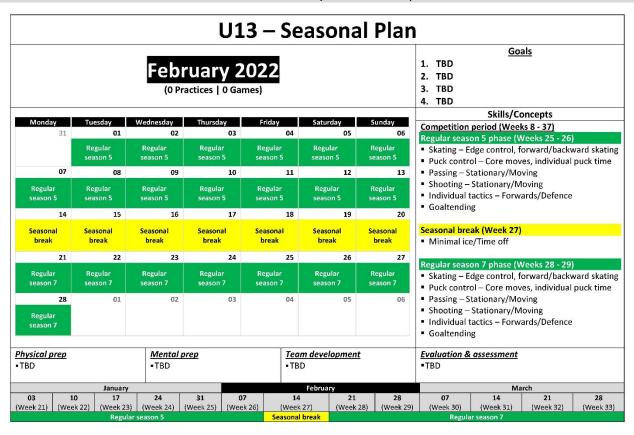


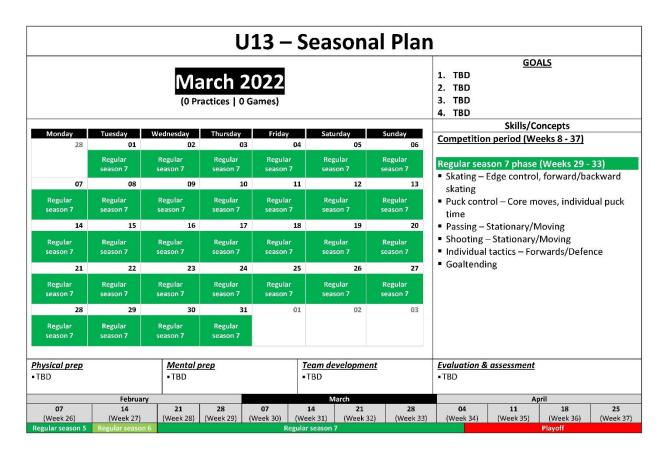


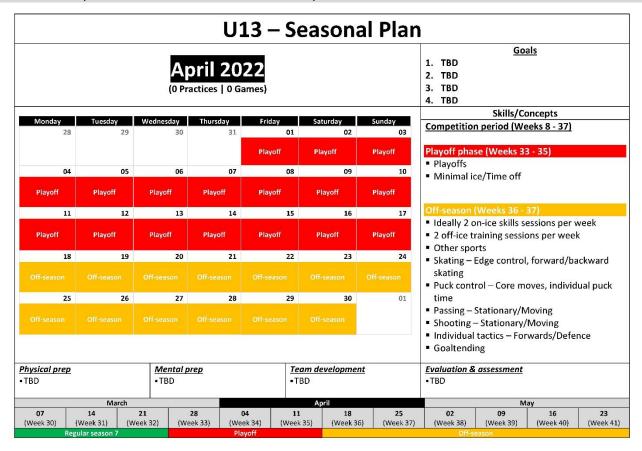








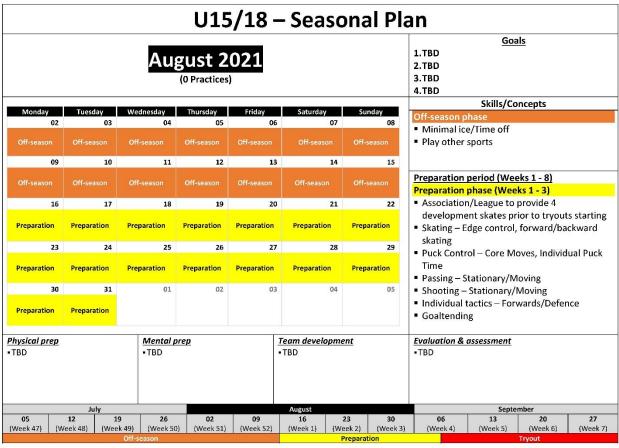


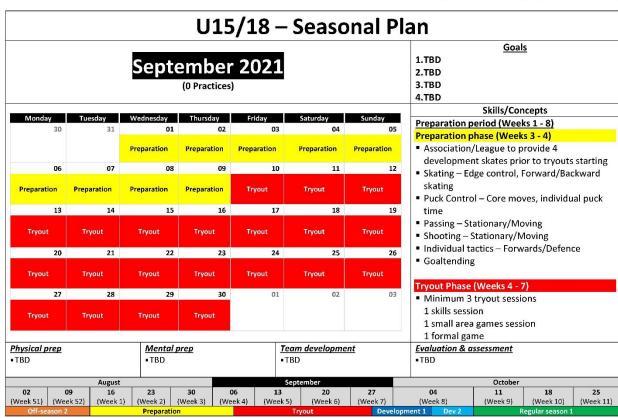


Inventory - U13

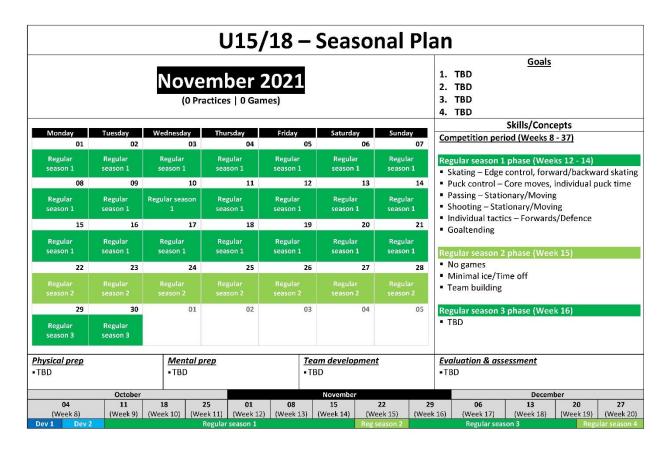
		Skating	Puck control		Passing/Receiving		Shooting		Checking		Goaltending		
Technical skills		Balance and agility Edge control Starting and stopping Forward skating and striding Backward skating Turning and crossovers	251.555	tionary ving	-	Stationary Moving	2000 0000	Forehand - wrist shot Backhand - shot Forehand/backhand shots in motion Forehand - flip shot Backhand - flip shot Tips/Deflections Snap/Slap shot	-	Skating/Agility Angling/Positioning Stick checks	= = =	Skating Hands Slides Rebound control	
		Individual offensive tactics			Individual defensive tactics				Team tactics				
Tactical skills		Body fakes/shot fakes Stick fakes/fake pass Dekes Moves in combination Net drives Change of pace Puck protection Control skating Saving ice				Angling Basic 1 on 1's Gap control Escape moves Puck retrievals Tracking				 Basic positioning – D Zone Basic breakouts Regroups Entries Forechecks 			
		Physical prep				Mental prep				Team development			
Other		Warm-up and cool-down Testing (on-ice and off-ice) Conditioning Nutrition & hydration Recovery			Goal-setting Positive self-talk				Team building Player meetings Parent meetings Admin				
Period		Phase			Timing								
Preparation					to the period of time before the season starts, typically when pre camps and/or tryouts are held. to the period of time following tryouts or evaluation before the regular season starts.								
Competition					tefers to the period of time from the first regular season game to the start of playoffs or provincial/branch championships.								
Transition				Refers									

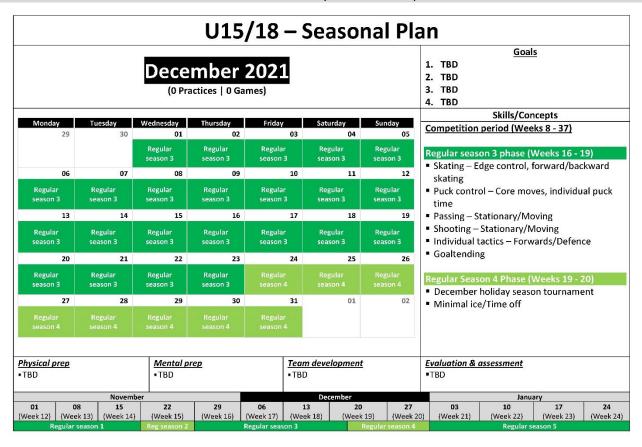
U15/18 seasonal plan





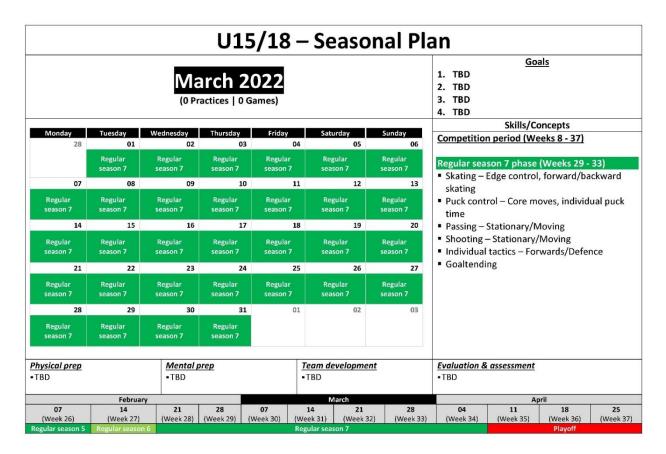


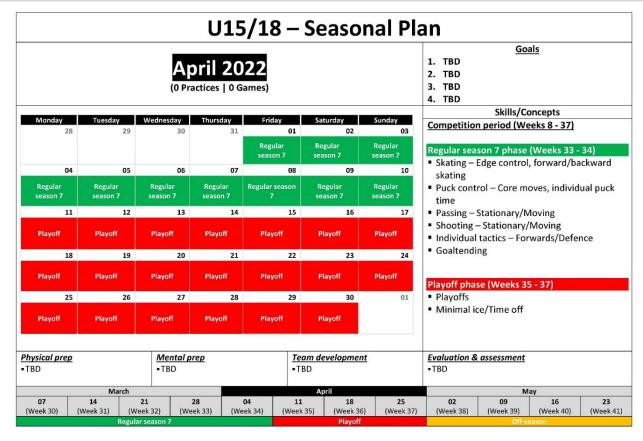












Inventory - U15/18

	Skating		Puck control		Passing/Receiving		Shooting		Checking		Goaltending			
Technical skills		Agility/Balance Edge control Forward skating Backward skating Turning Crossovers Transition and pivots Quickness	■ Mo ■ Sm ■ Agi	ntionary oving all-area skills ility ck protection eativity		Stationary Moving Puck support		Stationary Moving 1-timers Quick release Shooting fakes Changing puck angle Shooting off pass Forehand to backhand/Backhand to forehand Shooting for sticks	11111	Skating/Agility Angling/Positioning Stick checks Body contact Body checking		Balance and agility Moving skills Positioning Save selection Basic puck control Advanced skating Eye skills Advanced hands Advanced puck handling 10 scoring situations Defensive team play Offensive team play Hockey sense		
		Individual offensive tactics			Individual defensive tactics				Team tactics					
Tactical skills			ttacking 1 on 1 naking a defender 1 on 1 creening without the puck				 Defending 1 on 1 Defending in the corner Defending along the boards Backchecking 				 Offensive: Entries, offensive zone play Defensive: Defensive zone coverage, breakouts Special team: PP breakouts, PP setup, PK forecheck, PK in the DZ Forechecking: Offensive zone, neutral zone Transition/Regroups: Neutral zone play Face-offs: Techniques, OZ/DZ face-offs 			
	Physical prep				Mental prep				Team development					
Other			utrition & hydration				■ Imagery ■ Goal-setting ■ Positive self-talk ■ Relaxation			 Team building Player meetings Parent meetings Admin 				
Pe	rioc	l Phase						Timing						
Preparation)			to the period of time before the season starts, typically when pre camps and/or tryouts are held. to the period of time following tryouts or evaluation before the regular season starts.									
Competition		n			to the period of time from the first regular season game to the start of playoffs or provincial/branch championships.									
Transition			Off-season phase		ers to the period of time from the end of the regular season through to the end of playoffs. ers to the period of time from the end of the playoff season to the start of the next prep or tryout season. No tryouts are wed during the off season.									

 ${\it Hockey Canada Development 1: Coach Workbook -- In-class Component}$

Hockey Canada coaching downloads

Check <u>Hockey Canada's coaching downloads</u> for these resources on seasonal planning:

- Seasonal planning: Additional resources
- U13 seasonal plan
- U15/18 seasonal plan

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⁹ https://www.hockeycanada.ca/en-ca/hockey-programs/coaching/essentials/downloads

