

# England Age Group Open Nomination Form - 2023-24

*This is a preview enabling coaches to read, digest and discuss the form before submitting. The nomination must be completed online [here](#).*

This form has been designed to support the nomination of players for England Age Group Open Assessment events to be held on July 26 and 1 August 2023.

The open nomination process is for players not involved in Talent Academy environments in 2022-23.

While considering future potential is important when nominating players, you should be confident that, with our support, this player is currently well placed to thrive in a supportive yet challenging international environment.

Parental consent must be expressly obtained by nominating coaches to provide consent for the nomination and for contact details being shared.

Thank you in advance for your care and consideration as you complete the form.

## **Data Privacy Notice**

By submitting this form, you consent to your personal details being retained by England Hockey and used for the collection of hockey talent development data.

By submitting this form, you are also providing consent for England Hockey to share data with the appropriate coaching team, in order to provide a positive experience for Players, Parents and Coaches.

This form will take approximately 10-15 minutes to complete.

## Section 1

### Nomination Information

**Date of nomination (today's date)**

**Name of coach/scout completing the nomination - SURNAME FORNAME (ALL IN CAPITALS)**

**Email address of the coach/scout completing the nomination** Required to answer. Single line text.

**Phone number of the coach/scout completing the nomination** Required to answer. Single line text.

**Name of seconder of this nomination - SURNAME FORNAME (ALL IN CAPITALS)**

**Email address of seconder of this nomination**

**Phone number of seconder of this nomination**

**Have you observed England Age Group activity or players to have an idea of the level before submitting this nomination?**

**Is the player you are nominating male or female?**

**Player FIRST name (CAPITALS PLEASE)**

**Date of Birth (Player)**

*Please make sure to enter the year of birth. Only players born in 2009, 2008, 2007 & 2006 will be eligible for England Age Group open nominations.*

**Please provide the email address of the parent / guardian of the player you are nominating**

*If this answer is incomplete or inaccurate the nomination will be null and void. (Please ensure an email is only given where consent has been provided by the parent / guardian for England Hockey to make contact where appropriate).*

**Please provide a contact telephone number for the parent / guardian of the player you are nominating**

*If this answer is incomplete or inaccurate the nomination will be null and void. (Please ensure a contact number is only given where consent has been provided by the parent / guardian for England Hockey to make contact where appropriate).*

**Please provide the home postcode of the player you are nominating**

**Current environment**

Which environment are you nominating from?

**Please select the club from the drop down list**

*Please select the club at which the the player plays the majority of their club hockey. Please note you will be required to answer with NA for the lists which are not applicable to your player.*

**Name of the school or county from which you are nominating the player**

*If you are nominating from a school please enter the name in full eg Katharine Lady Berkley's School*

## Section 2

### Future Potential

*Detecting future potential is a challenge but a combination of current performance, quality of superstrengths, physical, social and mental maturation, on pitch communication, engagement and general curiosity to improve and relative training age, both physically and mentally, can all be interesting factors to consider. Each individual will be different and it's important as coaches, as scouts, as selectors/assessors that we take all this information into consideration.*

#### **How physically mature in comparison to their peers are they?**

*1 being physically immature in comparison (shorter than the majority, less muscle mass than the majority, slower physiological developments than peers)*

*2 being on par (similar height to the majority, similar muscle mass to the majority, feet and limbs are in proportion to their body)*

*3 being physically more mature (are taller, are more muscular, greater limb length, large feet compared to body, sudden growth spurt, sudden physiological developments (like voice breaking) in comparison to the majority)*

#### **How socially mature in comparison to their peers are they?**

*1 being socially immature in comparison (Unable to hold conversation compared to peers; often result in giggling to overcome silence or nerves when talking to others when compared to peers)*

*2 being on par (Able to hold conversation about hockey and other topics that are really of interest to themselves similar to peers. Ask questions but often dont get a continuation having answered a question similar to their peers)*

*3 being socially more mature (Able to hold conversation about hockey and non hockey related subjects compared to their peers. Ask questions without prompting about hockey and non-hockey related questions compared to their peers. Hold eye contact when in conversation compared to their peers)*

#### **How much hockey have they experienced at SCHOOL?**

4 stars - Quality hockey - High level hockey-specific coach, multiple times a week throughout the school year

3 stars - Average hockey - A hockey-specific coach, multiple times a week only through one term

2 stars - Limited amount of hockey - A non-hockey coach, once a week and occasional through the year or only one term

1 star - No hockey through school or just a couple of taster sessions

**How much hockey have they experienced at CLUB?**

4 stars - Quality hockey - High-level talent coach at least 2x/week &/or a long season of hockey (44 weeks)

3 stars - Average hockey - A good talent coach at least 2x/week &/or a normal season (30 weeks)

2 stars - Limited hockey - Regardless of quality of coaching, access one session a week for a normal season

1 star - No club hockey / does not play club hockey

**What is the ability of the player to learn?**

4 stars - learns quickly - you can see within one or two sessions them attempting to put into practice what you have been working on and progresses

3 stars - slow but consistent progress - over a period of a few weeks you see them attempting to put into practice what you have worked on and you see progress that is slow but consistent

2 stars - no progress - never attempt to put into practice the coaching points. (need to challenge self as a coach is it your coaching style, do they have difficulties learning that you haven't taken into consideration or do they not want to engage in the learning?)

1 star - they simply do not want to engage in learning and improving

### **Do you see the player having any of these future Super Strengths?**

- GK - keeps the ball out of the goal
- GK - amazing 1v1
- Ball winner - excellent timing and ability to win ball - can be an attacker or defender!
- Goal scorer - amazing ability to score from edge of circle
- Goal scorer - brave, good eye for the ball, willing to dive, excellent in and around the 9 yard area
- High speed runner - excellent elimination from running fast with the ball
- Control of the ball - excellent ability to control the ball on receive and carry
- Game understanding - positioning and game awareness is exceptional
- Outletting - has a long accurate pass - hit; overhead; slap
- Tactician - player has an outstanding understanding of tactics and can problem solve on the field
- Leader - great leadership qualities
- Player doesn't demonstrate any specific super strengths

### **What is the preferred playing position of the player?**

## Section 3

### Physical Capabilities for a Field Player

#### Physical Capability – Speed

Physical Capabilities - Field Player									
Speed									
Speed is critical for a field player - speed of acceleration to close space of the opponent. Speed of change of direction - ability to decelerate, change direction and reaccelerate. Maximum Velocity the top speed of a player this requires huge force and is often not reached in hockey but is required at moments and is important is trained.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Limiting Factor		Limited Potential		Possible Strength		Strength		Super Strength	
Regularly beaten to the ball and cannot turn or change direction well.		Often beaten to the ball and is slow to change direction. Has slow footwork but can demonstrate intent to use footwork patterns to change direction.		Of average speed occasionally beaten to the ball. Unremarkable in their ability to move and change direction.		Quite often the fastest to the ball. Has quick footwork in changing direction and can change direction as quick.		The fastest to the ball. Exceptional quick feet and change of direction.	

#### Physical Capability – Conditioning

Physical Capabilities - Field Player									
Conditioning									
Aerobic Endurance the ability to continually perform an activity without tiring. It involves getting oxygen to muscles and the more conditioned your body is the greater the high intensity efforts are improved. Repeated Sprint Ability is also important for field players as hockey has rolling subs and therefore the talent/performance game has become very intense. The ability to repeat high speed with short amounts of rest has become one of the most important elements of the game.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Limiting Factor		Limited Potential		Possible Strength		Strength		Super Strength	
Has no base endurance. Is the last of the group every time there is a warm up or physical running session. Does not often run in a game. Can not repeatedly sprint in matches, will require regular substitutions of minimal periods to maintain intensity of a match.		Has an aerobic base in the bottom half of the squad. Can make one or two repeated sprints in training/match but it starts to affect their control of their body and technique. Will require regular substituting to maintain intensity in a match.		Has an aerobic base average of the whole squad. Can make some repeated sprints but not regularly throughout a training or a match. Will need regular substituting to maintain intensity.		Has a good aerobic base. In the top half of the squad. Can cope with load in training and repeatedly pushed themselves to maintain their acceleration and top speed when repeatedly having to sprint. In a game they are relentless in nature and keep pushing themselves to maintain the intensity.		Has the aerobic base that is the best in the squad. In training can continue with any amount of repeated sprints without looking fatigued. They are exceptional in their relentless behaviours they lead the group and will push the boundaries of intensity of the team.	

## Physical Capability – Strength

Physical Capabilities - Field Player									
Strength									
<p>Strength includes the four different areas: physical dominance - which is the ability of the player to express strength through hockey such as hitting a ball hard, evading an opponent using force, physically protecting the ball on receive; Robustness - the body's ability to withstand the physical demands of hockey training and game play. Stronger athletes are more resilient to injury and therefore able to train more regularly making themselves consistently more available; Balance - ability to stay in control of body movement. Can the player maintain their centre of gravity over a constantly changing base of support for example when in a low lunge to slap the ball; finally Explosivity - ability to produce large amounts of force in a small amount of time for example when making a push pass.</p>									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Limiting Factor		Limited Potential		Possible Strength		Strength		Super Strength	
Physically dominated by other players around them. Is often injured due to a lack of robustness. Does not have a strong pass and is often pushed off the ball due to being too weak.		Is occasionally physically dominated by other players around them. Is occasionally injured due to a lack of robustness. Has a relatively weak pass. Is occasionally pushed off the ball due to a lack of strength.		Neither dominated physically nor the dominant. Is in control of their movements and can perform them with speed and power but their ball pace never stands out. You rarely see them being pushed off the ball.		Mostly dominates opposition field players. Is robust from injury. Passes the ball strongly. Is in control of their body through all ranges of motion. Can use lowness to really increase the speed of a pass.		Physically dominant - opposition bounce off them. Physically very robust. Has strong and powerful passes. Uses their physical strength to their advantage in a game. Is in control of their body at all times and through low movement at speed and with power.	



## Section 4

### Physical Capabilities for a GK

Please only fill in areas that you have information to support

#### Physical Capabilities for a GK - Strength

Physical Capabilities - GK									
Speed									
Speed is critical for a GK - speed of acceleration to close space of the opponent. Speed of change of direction - ability to move from one side of the goal to the other, and from floor to upright and back again. Speed is essential for goalkeepers.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Limiting Factor		Limited Potential		Possible Strength		Strength		Super Strength	
Regularly beaten to the ball and cannot turn or change direction well. Does not get to or from the floor quickly.		Often beaten to the ball and is slow to change direction. Has slow footwork but can demonstrate intent to use footwork patterns to change direction Can get to the floor quickly but struggles to get back up again at speed.		Of average speed occasionally beaten to the ball. Unremarkable in their ability to move and change direction. Can get to the floor quickly and can be quick to get up again but not very efficient in their style.		Quite often the fastest to the ball. Has quick footwork in changing direction and can change direction as quick as field players when in kit. Is relatively quick in getting up and down from the ground and ready to perform their next action.		The fastest to the ball. Exceptional quick feet and change of direction. Can move quicker than field players even when in kit. Is very quick to get up and down from the ground and is ready to perform their next action.	

#### Physical Capabilities for a GK - Conditioning

Physical Capabilities - GK									
Conditioning									
Aerobic Endurance which may not be deemed as necessary for a GK is important for a baseline level as elite GK performers have to perform in a lot of kit, in at times extreme conditions, having a baseline level of endurance allows them the level of aerobic conditioning to ensure they can maintain their level of performance. The other area of conditioning important for GK is their repeated power ability - anaerobic system - when forced to make numerous saves in a row this system becomes extremely important.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Limiting Factor		Limited Potential		Possible Strength		Strength		Super Strength	
Has no base endurance. Is the last of the group every time there is a pitch lap. Plays in goal as they don't have to run. Can not repeatedly make saves without looking fatigued.		Has an aerobic base in the bottom third of the squad. Can make one or two repeated saves in training/match but it starts to affect their control and technique with more.		Has an aerobic base under average of the whole squad. Struggles to maintain control of repeatable saves due to fatigue.		Has a good aerobic base. In the top half of the squad despite being a GK. Can cope with load in training, but does start to fatigue after numerous saves in a row.		Has the aerobic base of other field players. In training can continue with any amount of fast pace continuous save training without looking fatigued.	