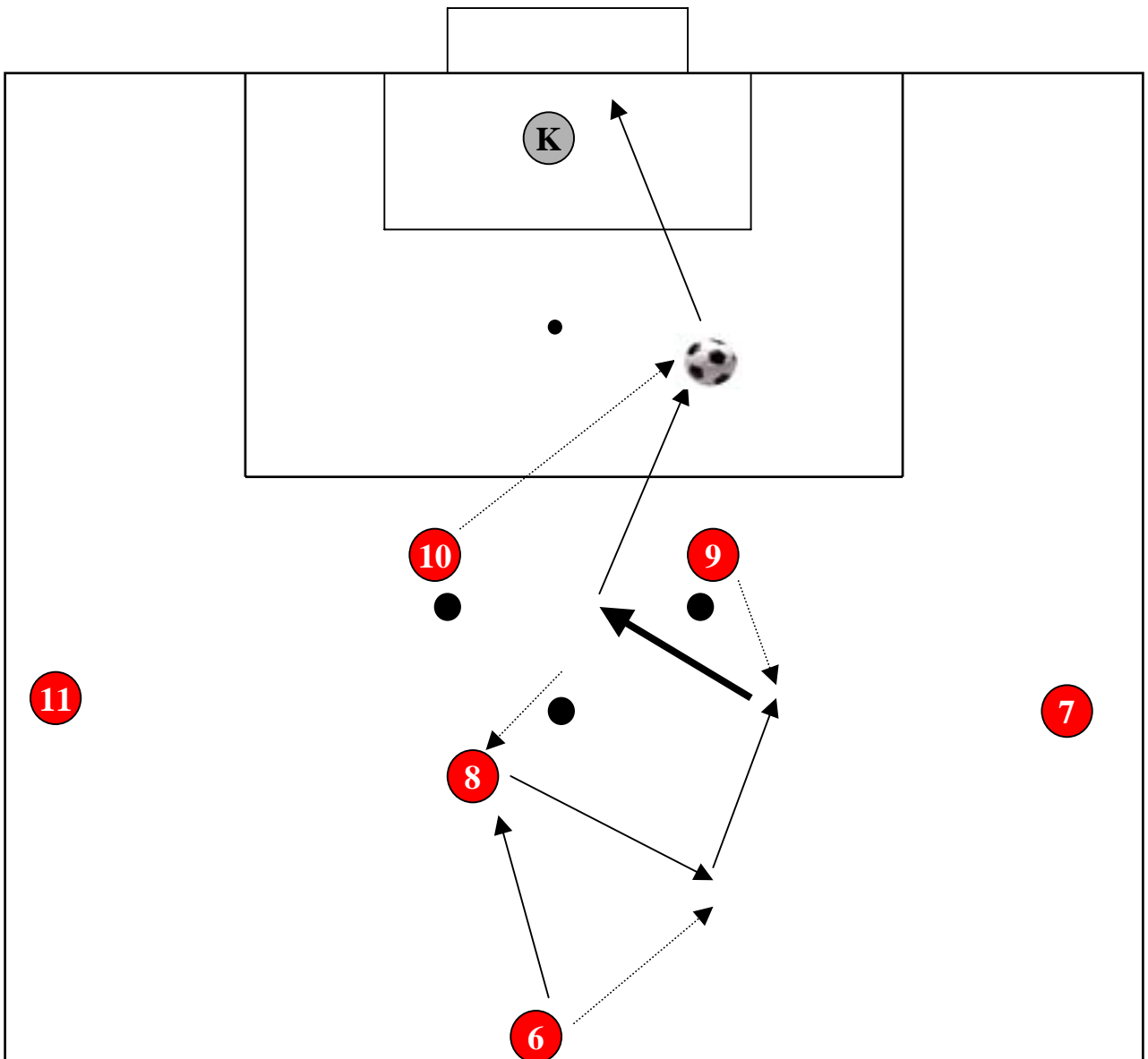


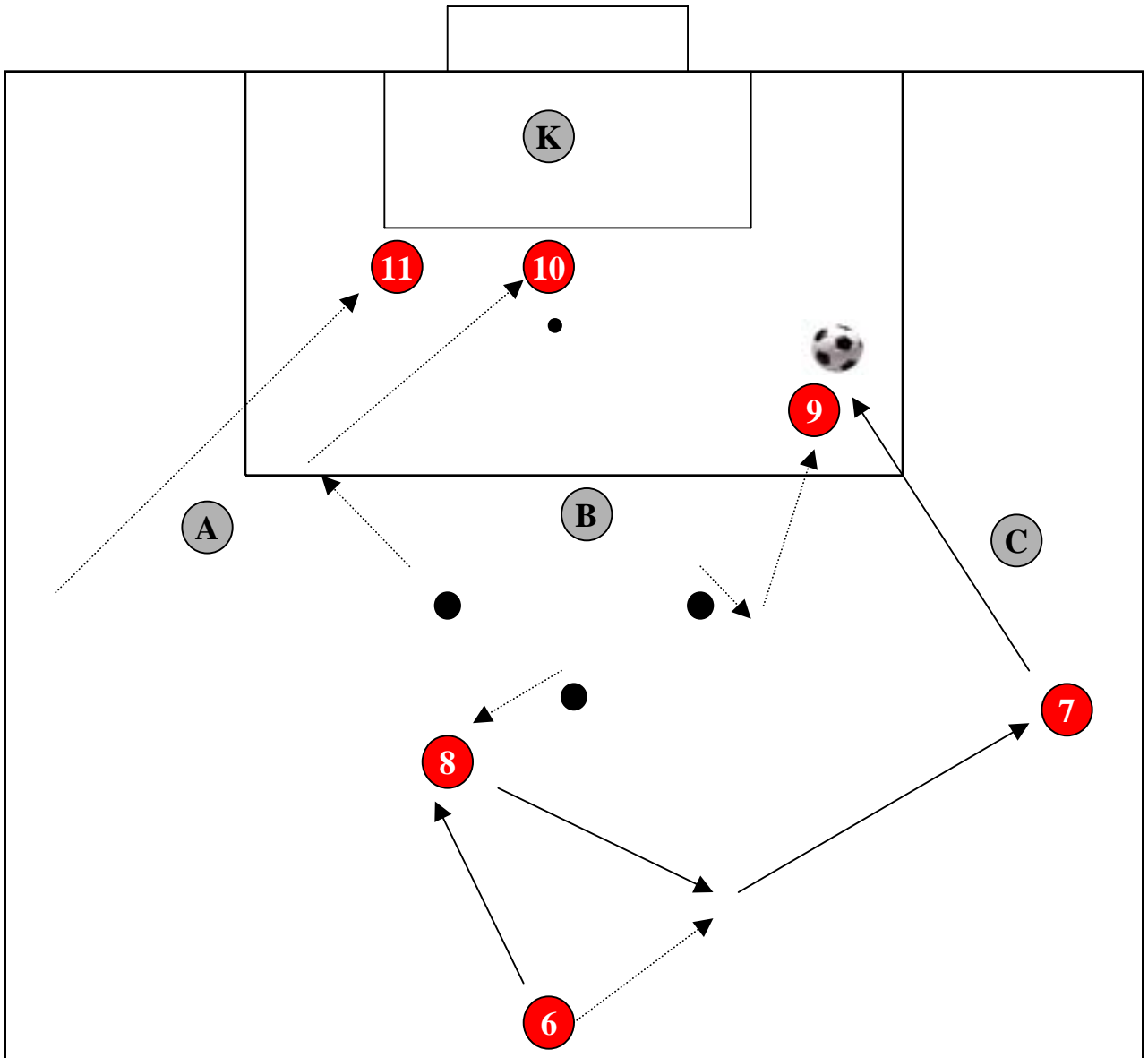
ATTACKING COMBINATION PLAY



1. (6) passes to (8) who has come off at an angle to receive, and gets the pass back. (9) checks and receives a pass from (6) .
2. (9) then turns and moves infield with the ball and plays an angled pass to (10).
3. **Coaching Points**
 - a) Communication.
 - b) Receiving the pass “side – on”.
 - c) Timing and angle of the run from (10).
 - d) Timing and pace of the pass from (9). Try to pass with the outside of the front foot for deception.

(Wayne Harrison)

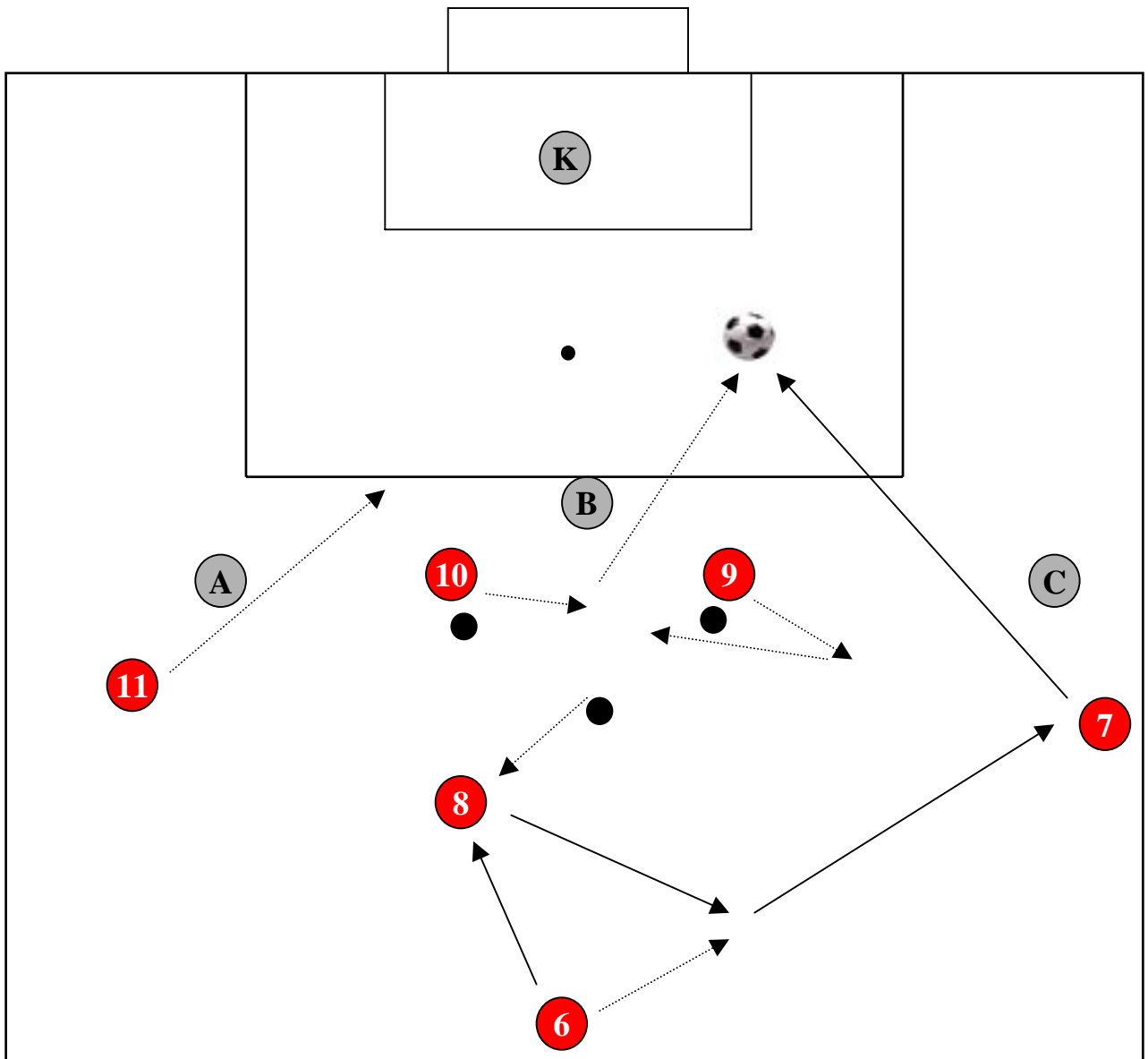
COMBINATION PLAY LINKING WITH THE FIRST STRIKER



1. **First Striker In**
2. You can do this without defenders to begin , then introduce passive defenders then progress to full scale defending. This applies to all the upcoming sessions in this segment.
3. Combination work using the wide midfielder to link with the front players. Pass to the wide player on their left foot away from the defender. Defenders always show the player inside.
4. Slide the first striker in down the side with a pass off the front foot of (7) for deception of pass.
5. Coaching Points as before but also the first striker must create space to go into before the ball arrives.

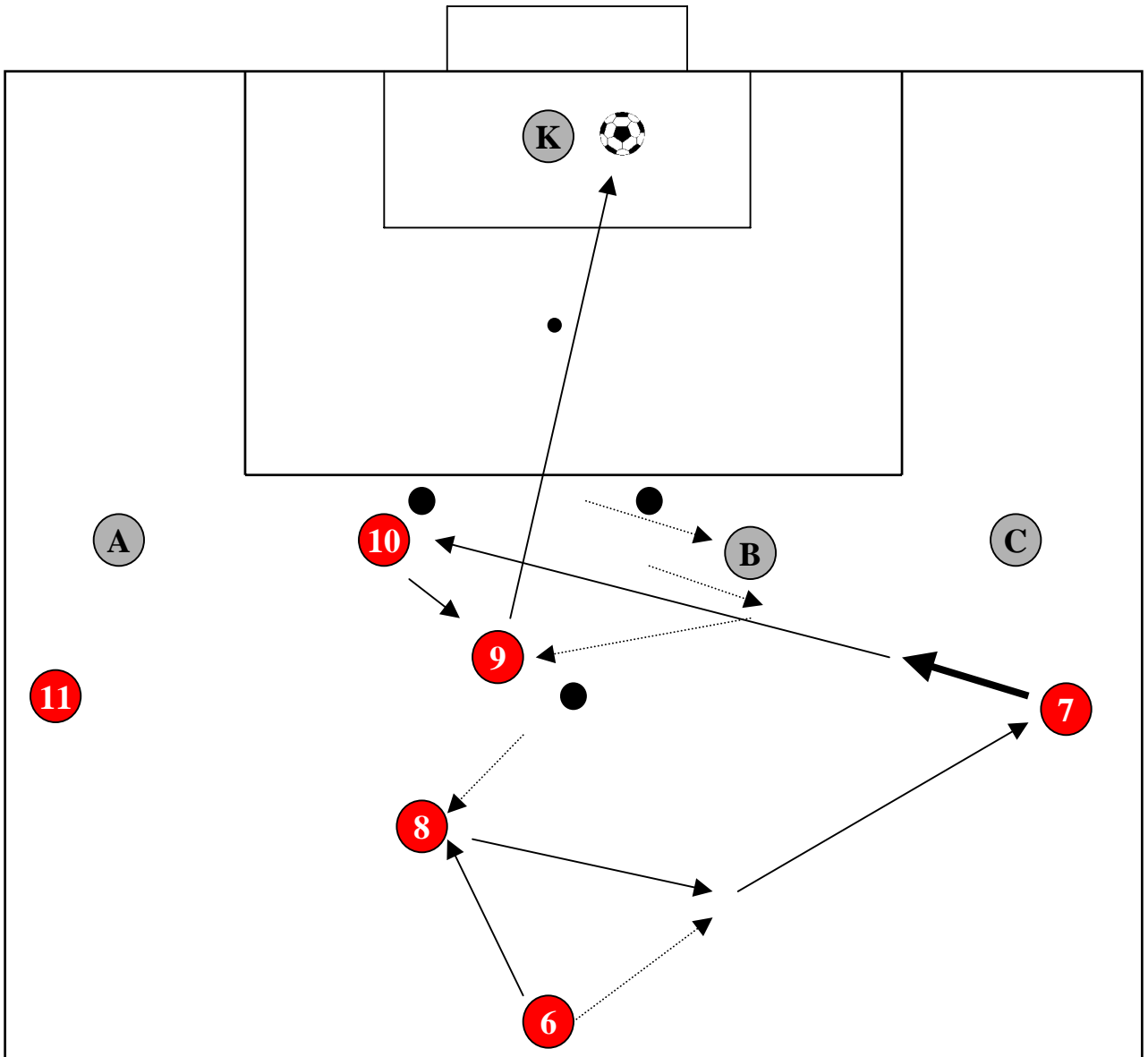
(Wayne Harrison)

COMBINATION PLAY LINKING WITH THE SECOND STRIKER



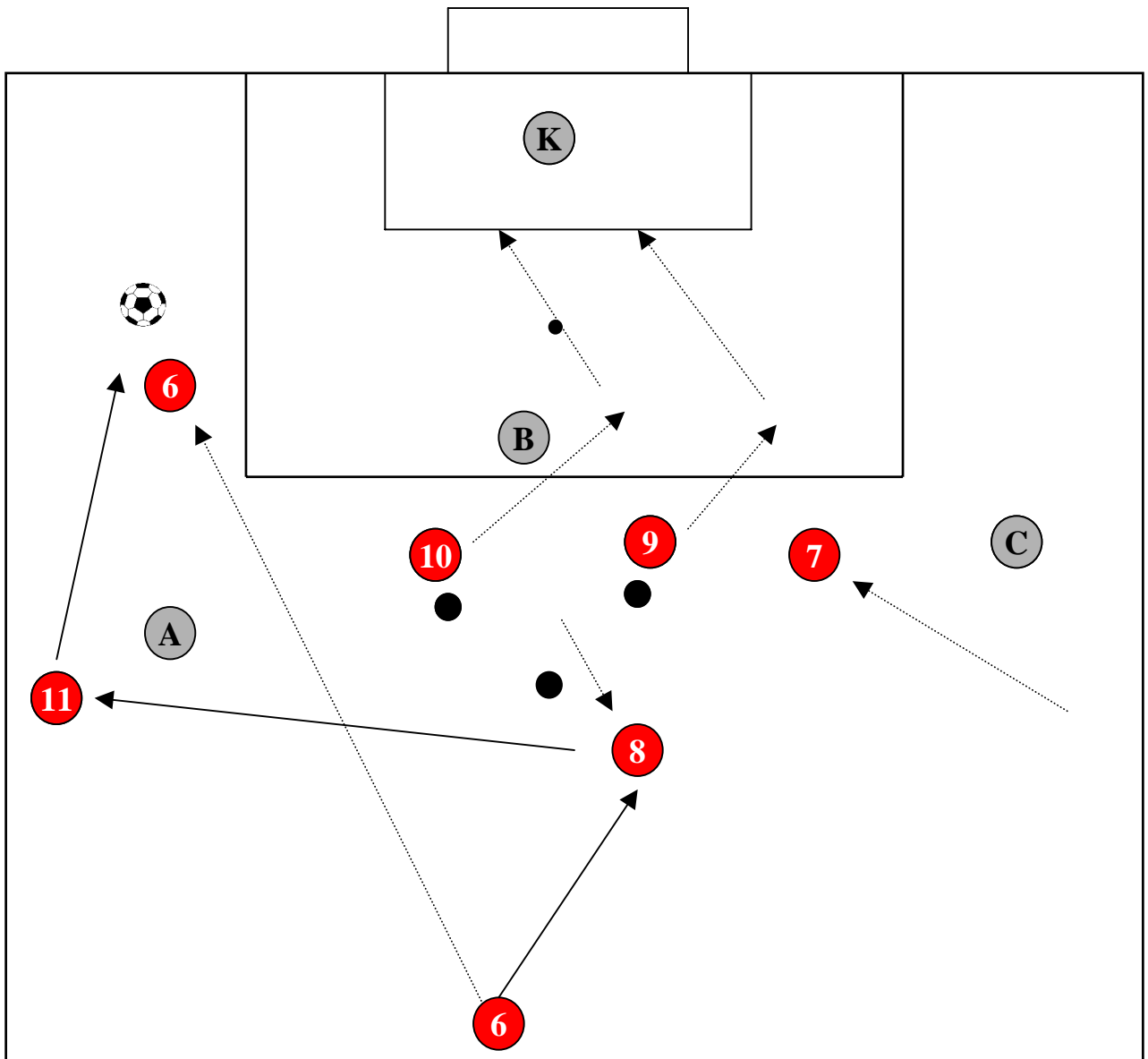
1. First striker (9) does short and deep to pull the defender out and **create space behind** for the second striker (10) to get in off the through ball.
2. If the defender doesn't go short with (9) then (7) can play the ball to the **feet** of (9) to receive, turn and attack.
3. Coaching Points as before but also the **timing of the run** by the second striker (10) is crucial, they must not run offside or get ahead of the ball being played in.

LINKING PLAY BETWEEN THE FIRST AND SECOND STRIKERS



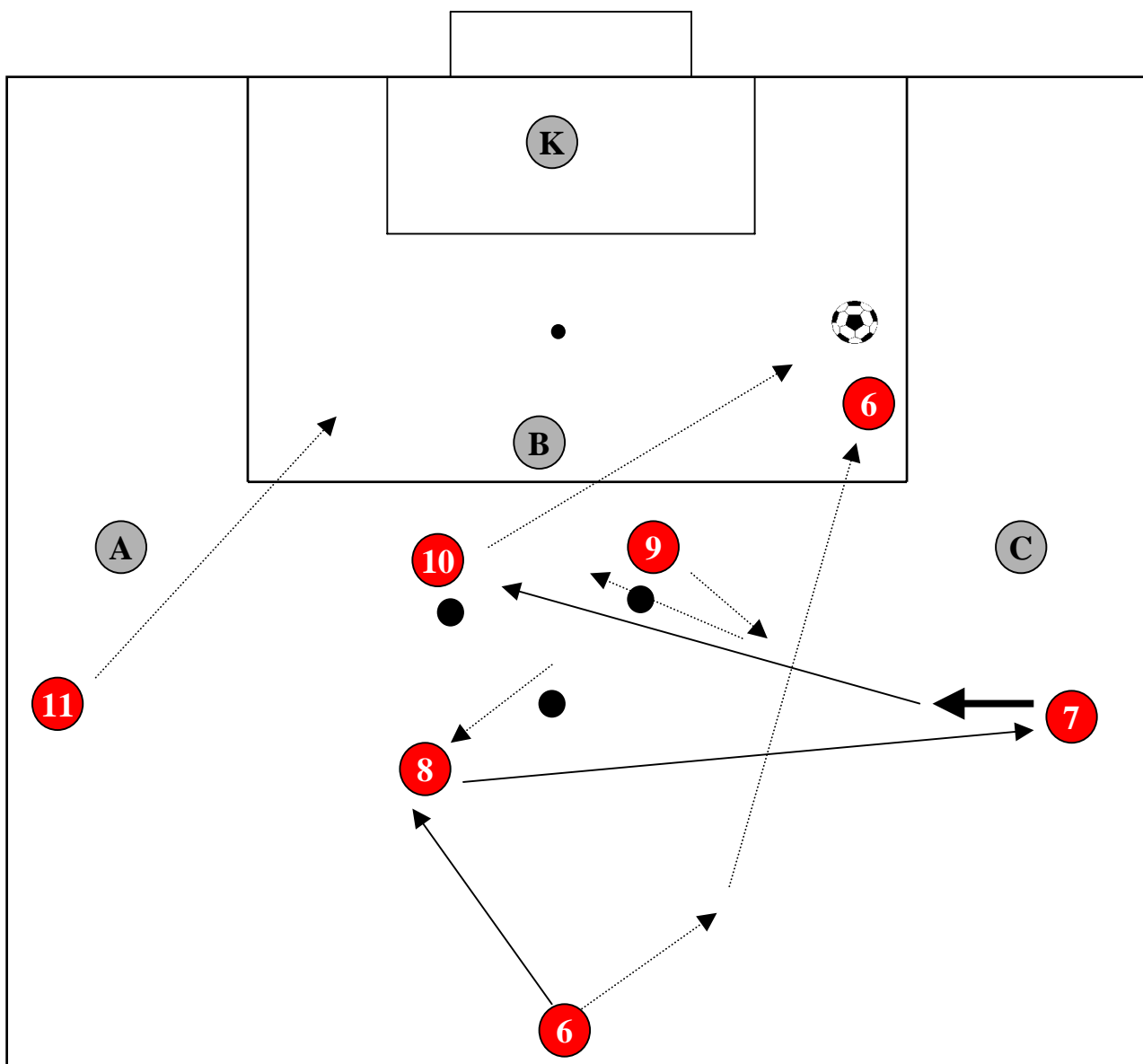
1. A variation on this can be (9) going short and turning away from the goal and (10) setting up a shot for (9) from behind instead of in front.

CENTRAL MIDFIELDER LINKING WITH A WIDE MIDFIELDER



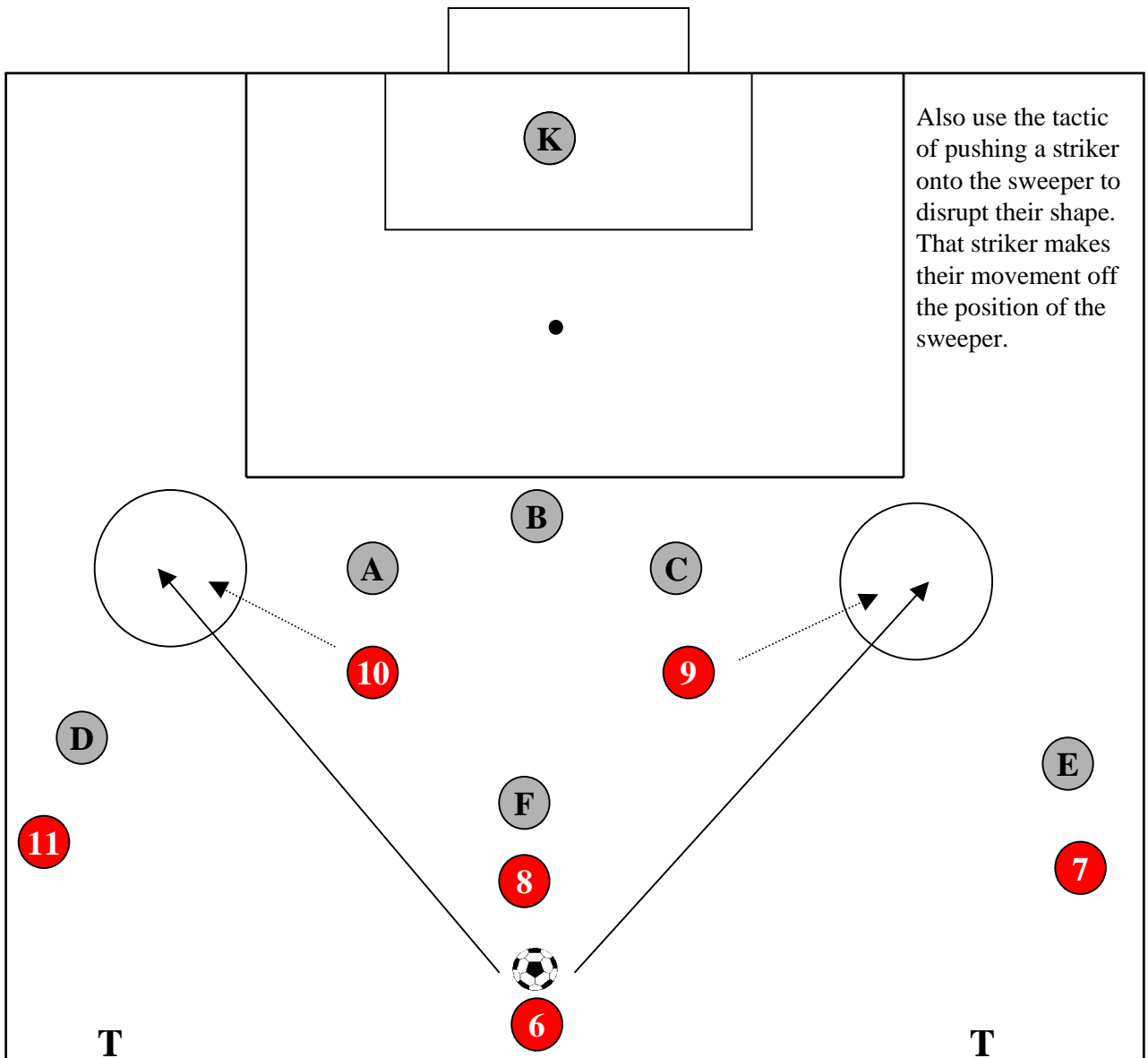
1. (6) begins the play with a pass to (8) who checks off at an angle to receive. (8) plays the ball wide to (11) and (6) make a third man run beyond (11) who plays the ball into the path of that run. (6) must decide is there an angle to shoot or cross the ball.
2. You could call this an “under-lap” rather than an overlap.
3. (7) , (9) and (10) make runs into finishing positions to receive the cross.

A MIDFIELDER LINKING OFF THE SECOND STRIKERS PASS



1. (6) Begins the move again and passes to (8) who plays the ball wide to (7). (6) continues the run forward (third man run), (9) comes short and pulls the defender out of the space created for (6) to run into.
2. (7) comes inside and plays the ball inside to the second striker (10) who plays the ball in one touch to (6).
3. The other option for (10) is to have a shot on goal if there is necessary space.

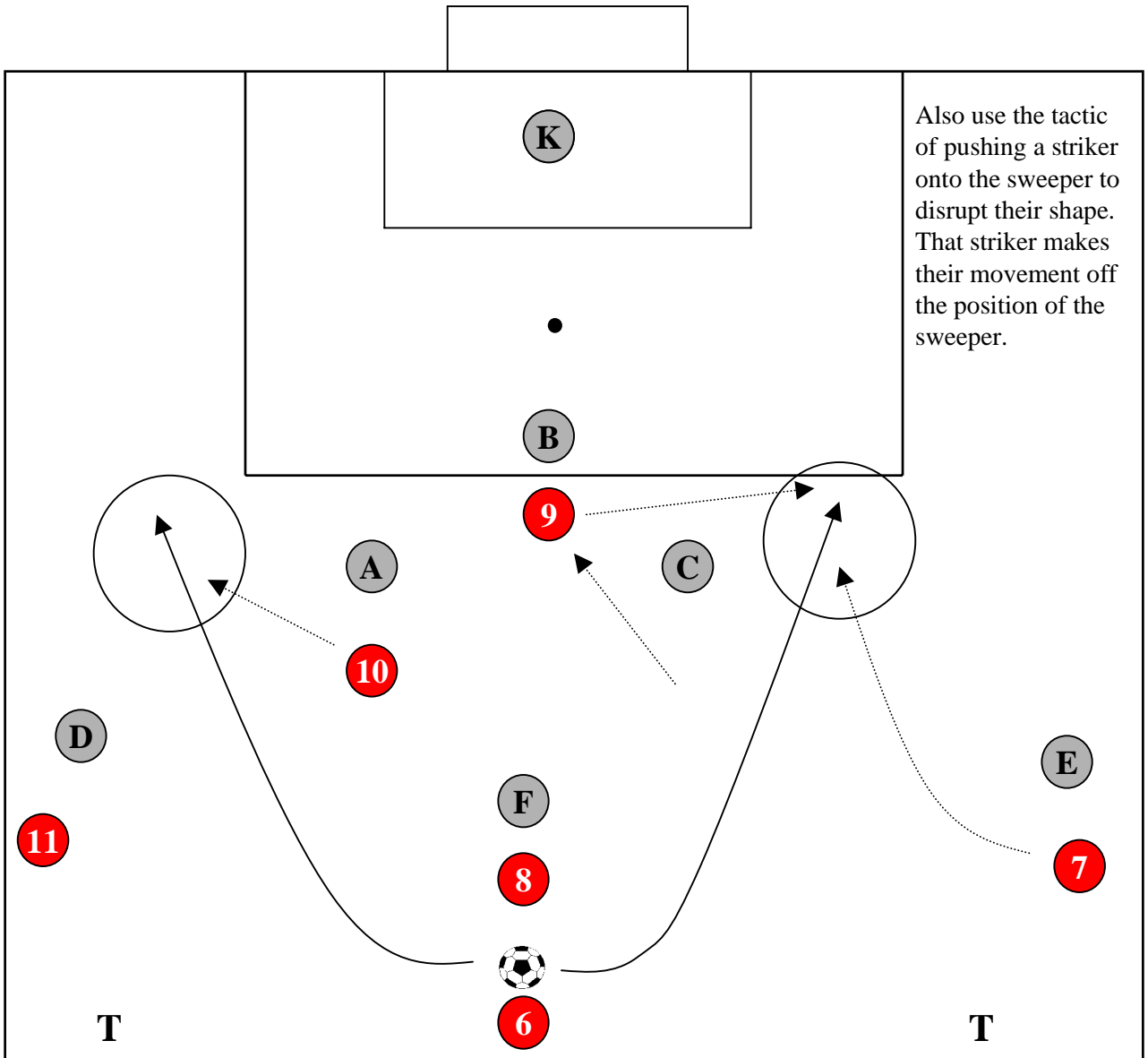
MOVEMENT OF STRIKERS IN A PHASE PLAY



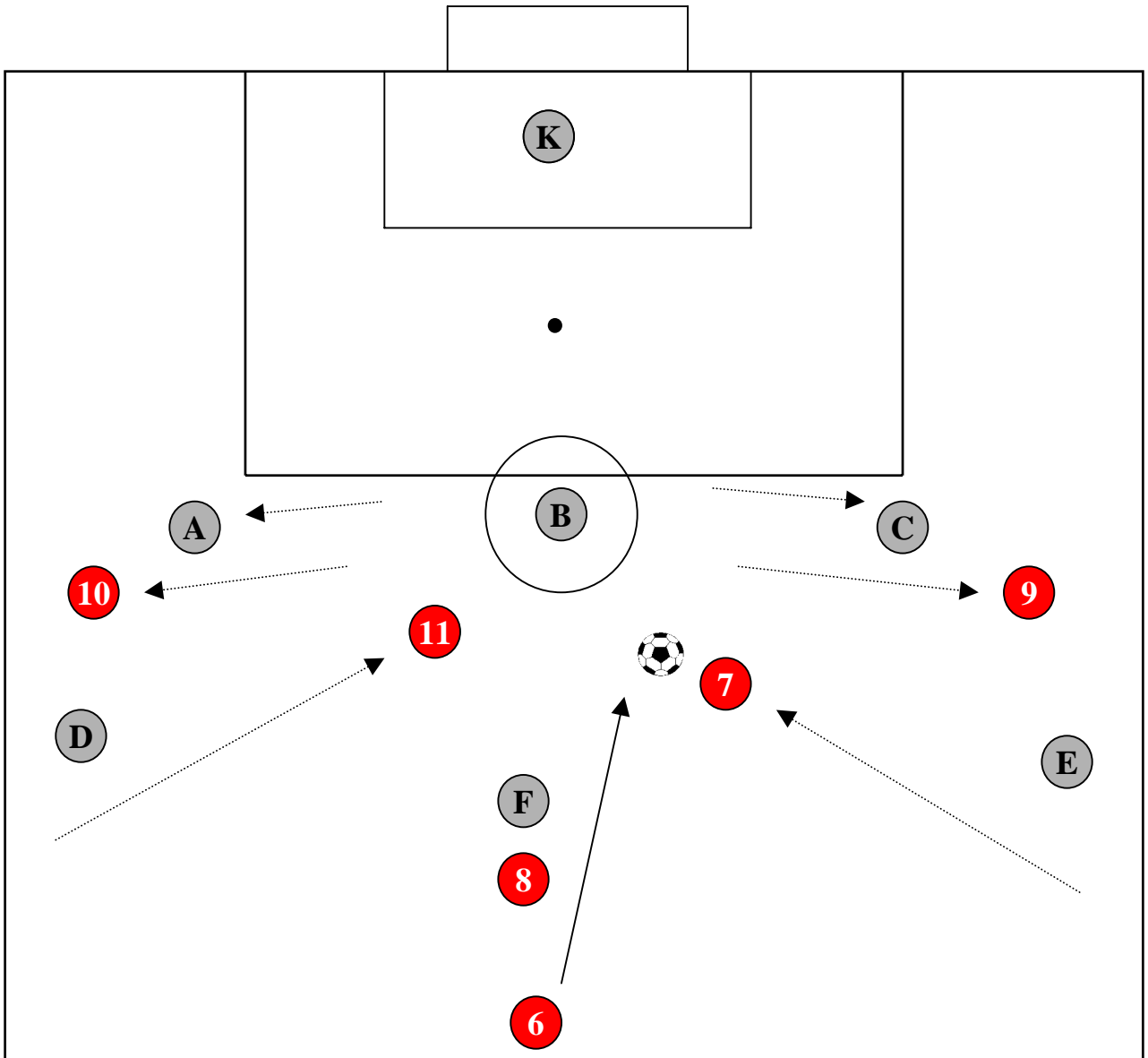
1. Attacking against a current opposition set up using movement of strikers previously practiced during shadow play and against passive opposition.
2. This needs to be the ultimate session to work on the movements when the players are comfortable and ready to use them in match play.
3. Defenders must defend properly to make the session as realistic as in a real game to put the attacking team under pressure to gain success. Defenders pass to targets.
4. Circled areas are particularly vulnerable for defenders as center backs don't like to be drawn wide. Very good areas to play in when defensive wing backs are well advanced.
5. Strikers move to the wings taking defenders with them, destroys the team shape.

(Wayne Harrison)

MOVEMENT OF STRIKERS IN A PHASE PLAY



SPLIT RUNS OF STRIKERS CREATING SPACE CENTRALLY

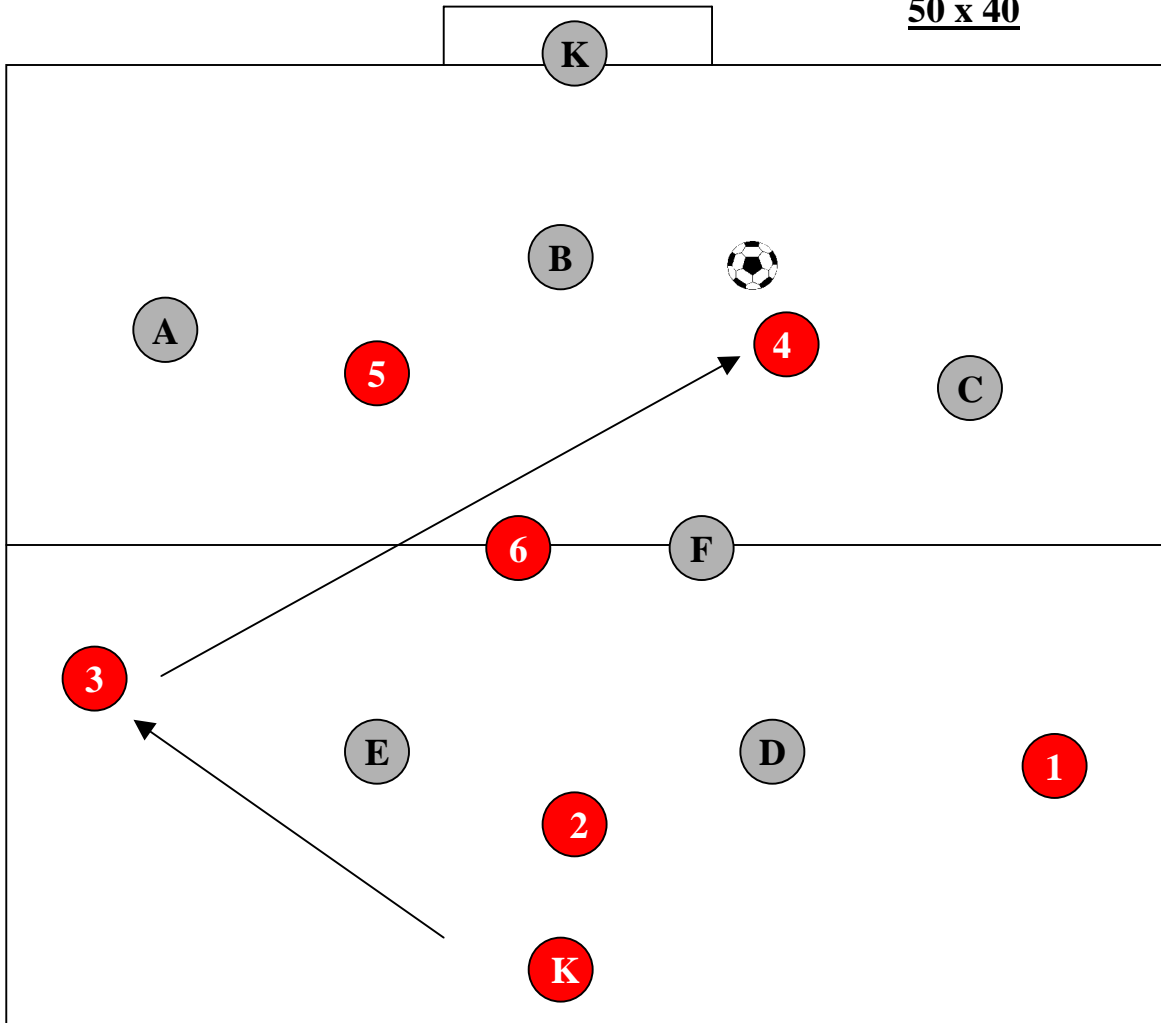


1. The strikers have both moved to the wings taking the man marking center backs with them. This destroys the defending teams shape at the back isolating the sweeper.
2. Movement can be as above where the midfield players break quickly into the space inside left by the runs outside of the strikers. If they do it quick enough and lose their markers (defending wing backs) they can be a real threat to the defending team putting the sweeper under severe pressure.
3. To make it more difficult for the defending team push (8) onto the sweeper for a 1 v 1 situation and see how the opposition adjust to this ?

(Wayne Harrison)

PRACTISES FOR STRIKERS

50 x 40

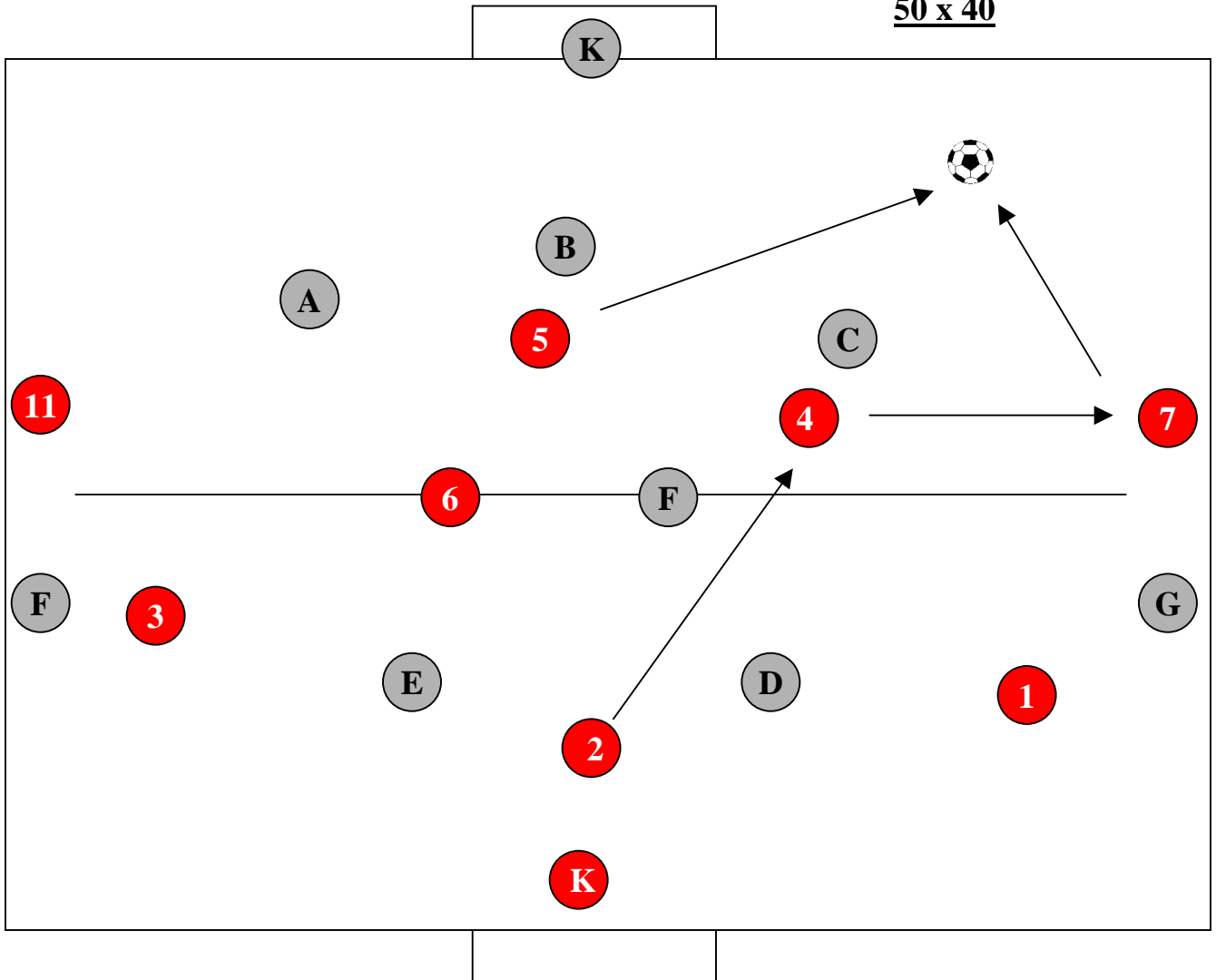


1. **Coaching Points**
 - a) Attitude to Shoot.
 - b) Creating Space to receive.
 - c) Using turns, spins, combination work, 1 – 2's, wall passes, diagonal runs etc.
2. Defenders must find a striker when they gain possession of the ball. Coach must **encourage** the determination of the strikers to shoot when it's on, work for rebounds etc.
3. Defenders get in support positions should the striker not be able to turn to receive the ball back and play the other striker in or even shoot at goal themselves.
4. **Develop** – Introduce a midfield player for either side both of which can work in both halves of the field and act as link players between the defenders and the strikers.
5. **Develop** – Have two defenders man mark the strikers and work on strikers losing their markers, receiving under pressure, combining with other players and scoring goals.

(Wayne Harrison)

PRACTISES FOR STRIKERS

50 x 40



1. Introduce side players (in the team positions 7 and 11), to link up with. They can work the movements in this small sided game set up.
2. **Develop** – Bring in side players, increase to three areas to play in (it's now 9 v 9).
3. Above when (4) lays it off the movement is away to attack the near post and (11) attacks the far post. Once the move is over (11) goes out again.
4. This is a chance to practice many of the moves previously worked on in functional sessions but in a small sided game environment so both teams are working.