

2010 EHF Youth Coaches Course

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Short handed offence

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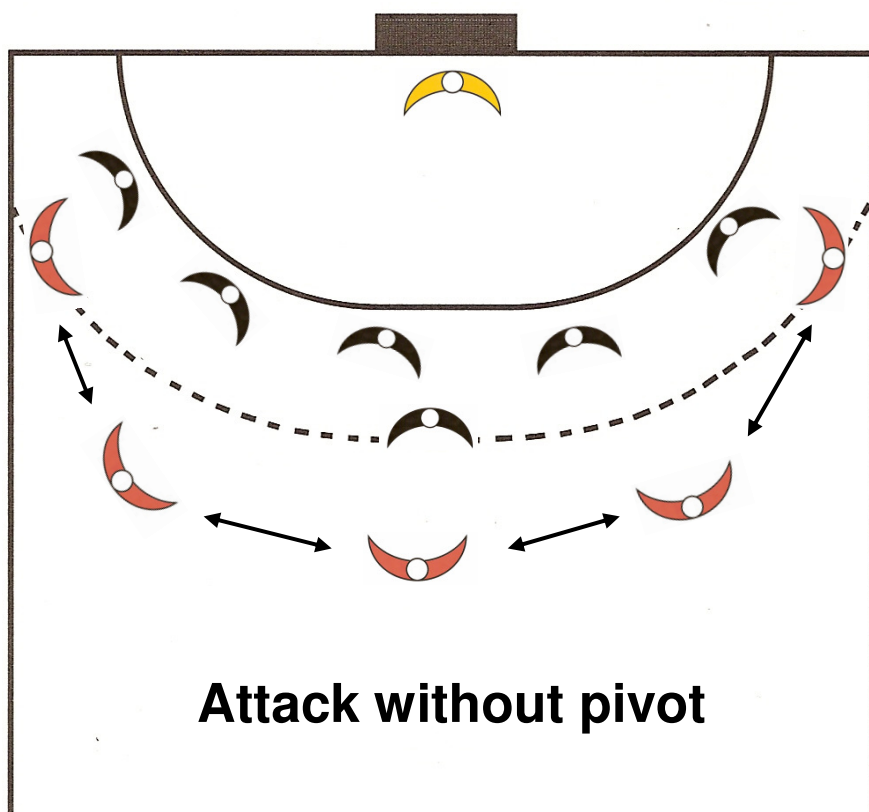
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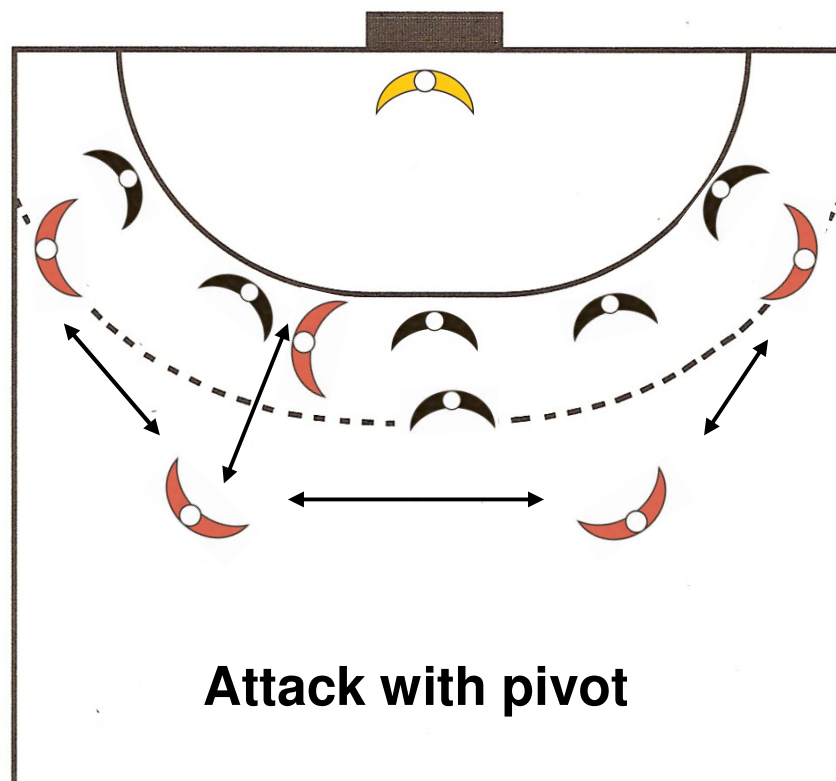
- Attack with one player less (5 against 6) or short handed attack is very sensitive part of the game and we can talk about two aspects in this situation: ***psychological*** aspect and ***tactical*** aspect.
- ***Psychological*** aspect reflects in possibility of losing self-confidence and appearance of inferiority. Attack has not enough ideas, is not enough aggressive, has less ambitions to find good possibility for shoot.
- This psychological aspect is very strong with big negative influence if attack team has not clear idea how to play in situation 5:6.

- ***Tactical*** aspect means that is necessary to build up access to attack with objective tactical possibilities to play against one player more, to play as more as possible like in normal (6:6) situation.
- If tactical access in situation 5:6 is correct it will be easier to solve and psychological problems.
- Let's to analyse some possibilities of tactical approach:
 1. ***To play with or without pivot.*** In situation 5:6 some coaches prefer to play without pivot man. If pivot is in the game they change him and play with third back player or second wing.

I think that much better tactical solution is if we play with pivot man. In this case attack plays against defence in the both directions, and horizontal and (what is very important) vertical direction what is not possible if nobody is at pivot position.



Attack without pivot



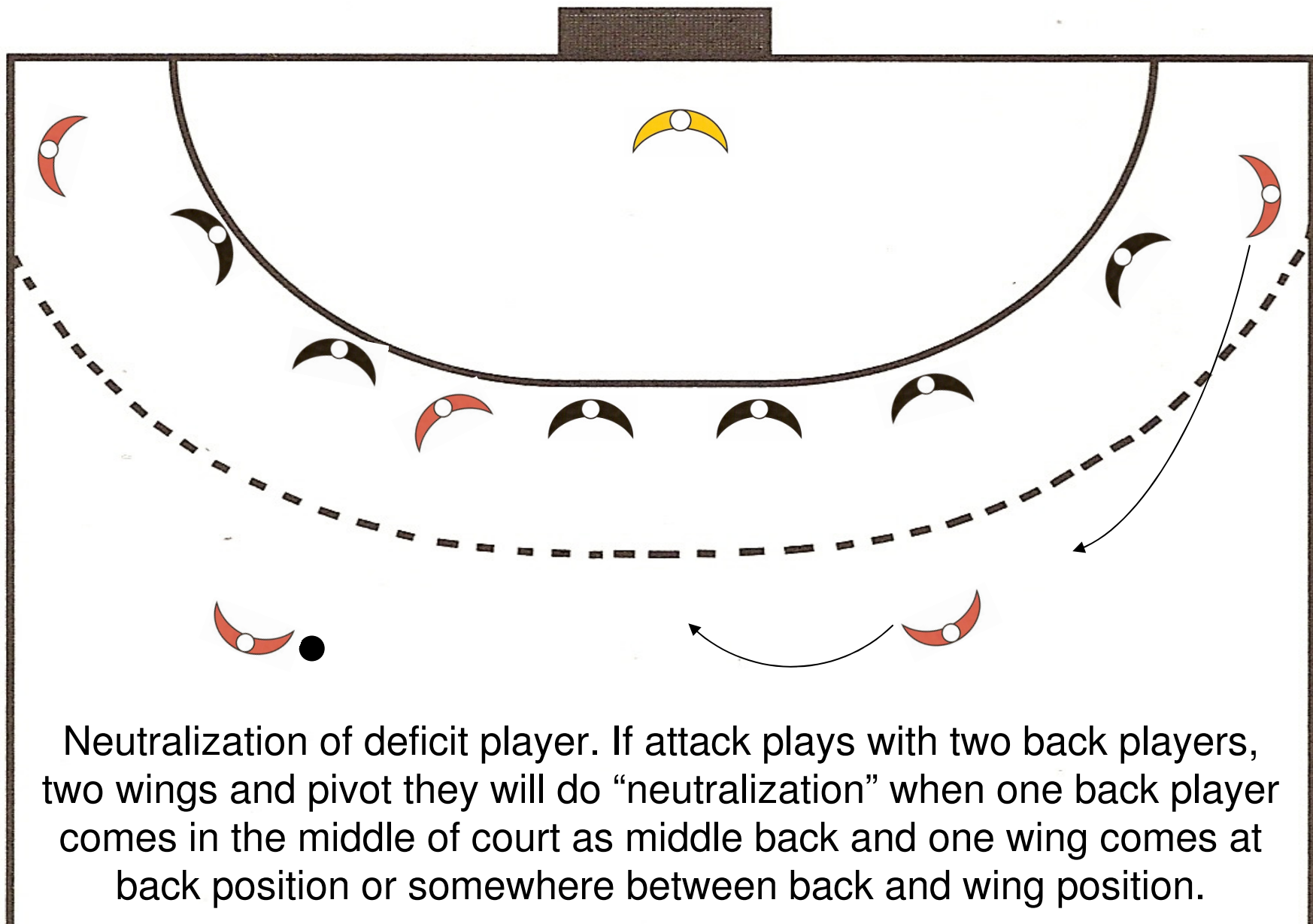
Attack with pivot



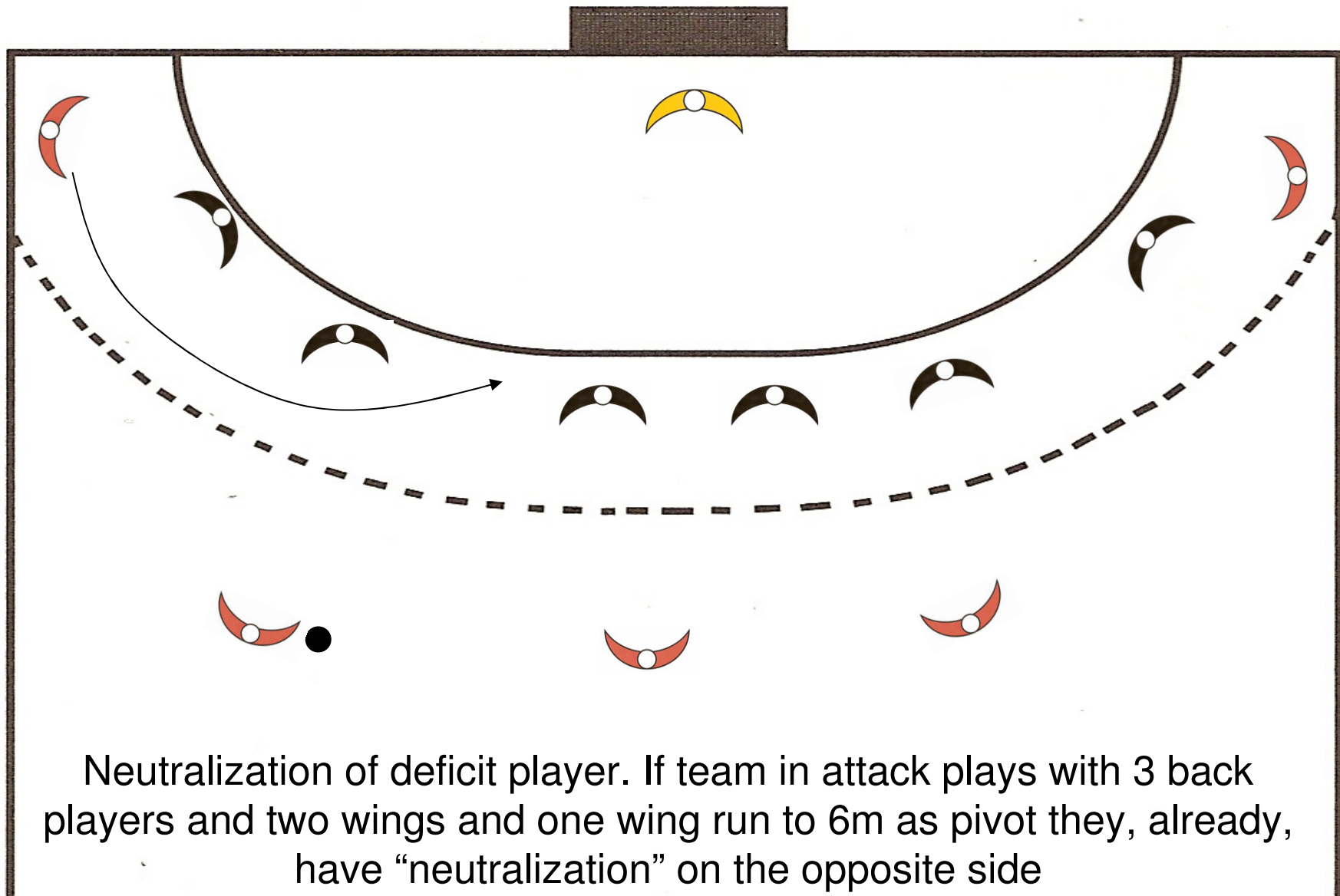
- At the beginning of attack it is possible to be in formation 3 back players and two wing players (especially if pivot has got 2 min of suspension) but very soon one back player or wing will go at 6m as pivot.

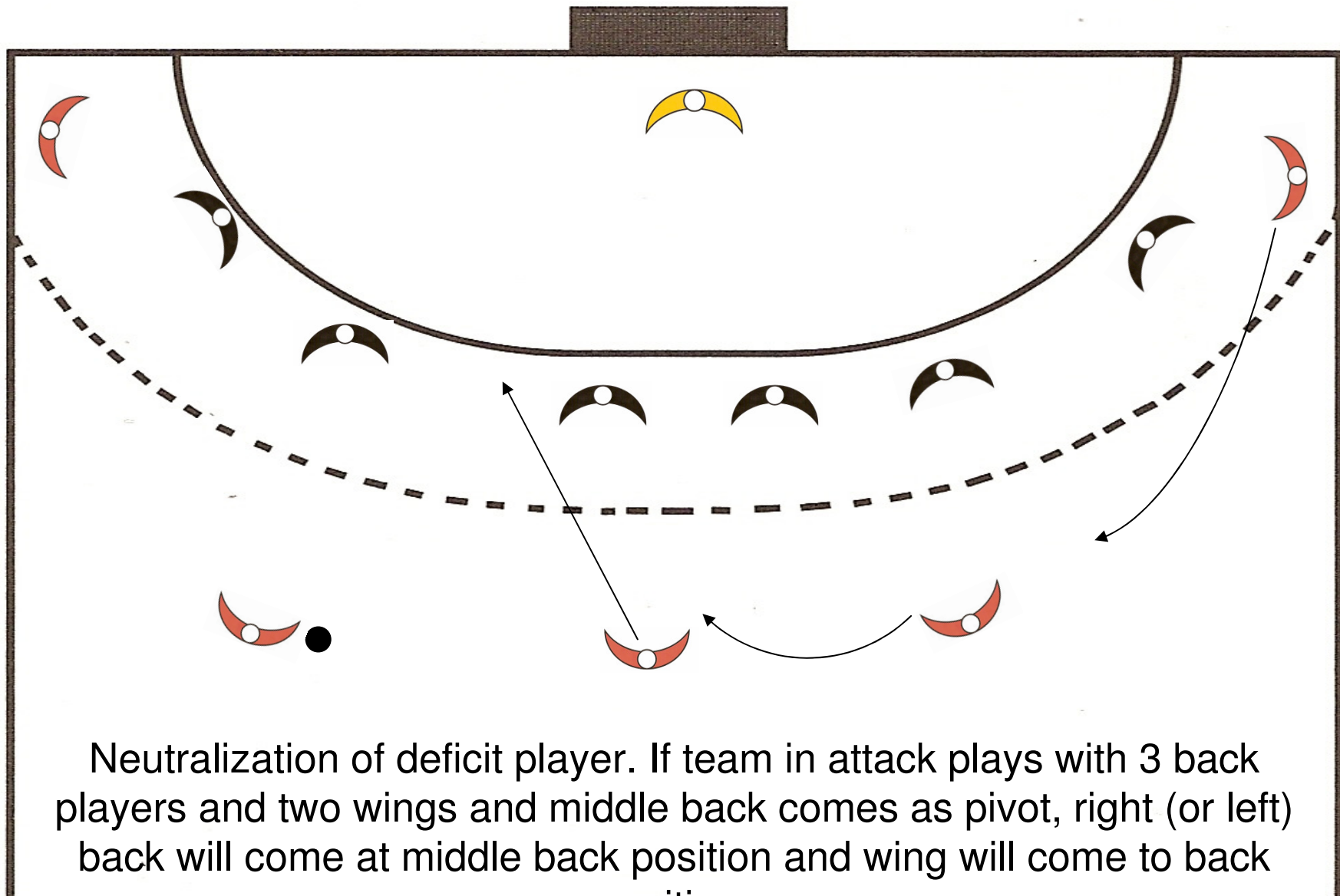
2. *Neutralization* of “deficit player”. During attack team with one player less needs to create “neutralization” what means that on one part of the court they will do situation 5:5.

Only in this circumstance attack is in objective tactical situation to play as more as possible like in normal (6:6) situation.

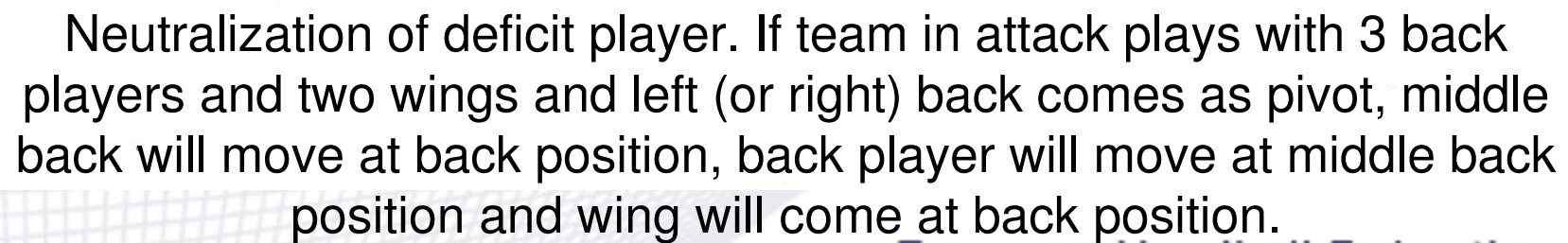


Neutralization of deficit player. If attack plays with two back players, two wings and pivot they will do “neutralization” when one back player comes in the middle of court as middle back and one wing comes at back position or somewhere between back and wing position.





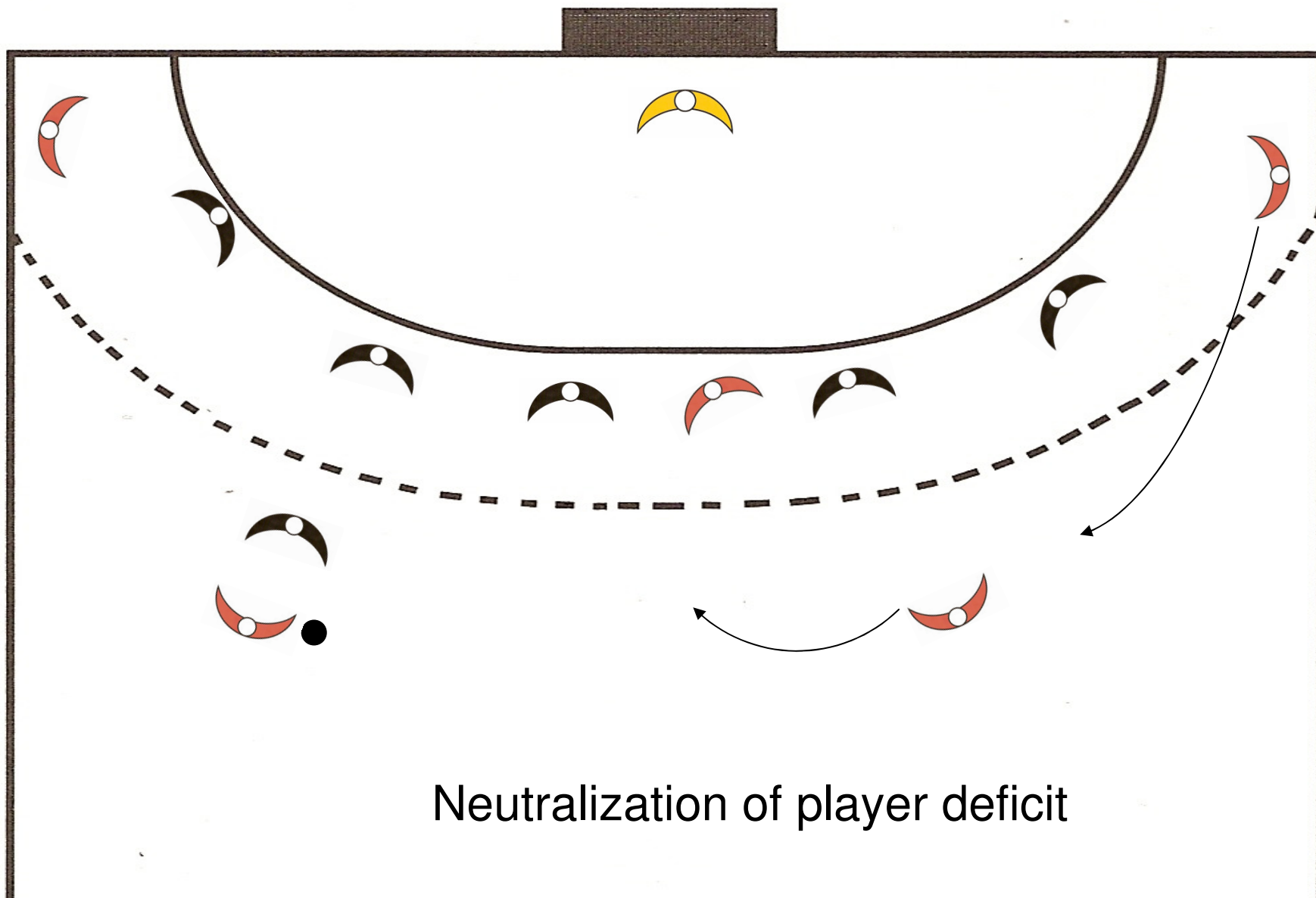
Neutralization of deficit player. If team in attack plays with 3 back players and two wings and middle back comes as pivot, right (or left) back will come at middle back position and wing will come to back position.



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- With these two details, one ***pivot*** and “***neutralisation***” attack can “leave” the last player in defence without “his” player. In this moment on the other part of court situation is “normal”, 5:5, attack can play active, aggressive, with clear idea what to play.
- This situation gives opportunity that attack can play same actions what they have against different types of defences: 6:0; 5:1; 3:2:1; 5+1 and so on.
- But it is necessary to say that is easier to play attack against flat defence (6:0) then against any type of deep defence. In this case is very important quality of playing 2:2 with using bocks (blockades) and double passes.



Neutralization of player deficit