### Introduction

The **Purpose** of our Water Polo Pathway is to provide a framework for the development of young people into water polo players.

Water polo is one of the most demanding of all team games. It is a contact sport typically played in a deep pool and players need stamina, strength and endurance to play the game. The early stages of our Water Polo Pathway, which is consistent with the principles of long-term athlete development, is designed to meet the needs of children. The adult game in full-size pitches with full-size balls and full-size goals does not meet the needs of young children. Children need a modified game that fits their needs; children should not be modified to meet the demands of the game. In our Water Polo Pathway we modify the game while at the same time giving them a real water polo experience.

### **Culture of fun and learning**

We want to develop a culture which is about players having fun with their friends and learning to play water polo. The focus in junior water polo is not on winning, but on enjoyment and development. We do not put pressure on young players and coaches to win, the emphasis is on growth and development. Having said that, it is clear that most young players prefer winning to losing, so if they can be encouraged in a positive way to develop their skills, it will follow that their teams are more likely to be successful.

It is a fine balance that needs to be struck, but it is nevertheless clear that the most successful and effective coaches are those that encourage and nurture rather than those who voice their upset at losing and criticise young players. Coaches, parents and players therefore need to understand that there is no pressure to win and that we want to create an environment in which we can win, without a win-at-all-costs mentality.

## Mini Polo - Stage 1

In **Stage 1**, children play mini polo. This is a game children can actually play rather than struggling to understand and cope with the physical demands of a game created for and played by adults. We want young players to enjoy playing water polo, and for this they need to:

feel success
take an active part in the game
learn to play as a team
understand the rules
develop polo skills
be able to take part whatever their ability
develop their fitness

We will achieve this by playing mini polo in field and goal sizes that meet the needs of children, and with a reduced number (preferably 5 aside). These games offer a water polo experience in an environment that allows every player in the water to be involved and the development of 'game understanding'.

Mini polo is a smaller, more basic version of water polo and has been introduced to teach young players the fundamentals of the full game. In fact, the fewer rules there are, the easier it is for young players to learn and, more importantly, the more fun it is. For example, if players are not strong swimmers, let them use a noodle. If they cannot catch with one hand yet, let them catch with two.

The polo skills we teach at this level are primarily catching, passing, shooting, dribbling and game understanding. Players develop hand-eye coordination, basic team play and decision-making skills.

## Junior Water Polo - Stages 2-3

In Stage 2 (typically U13), we introduce young players to the physical demands of water polo. In Stage 2 we concentrate on the development of:

body movement skills such as eggbeater, sculling, jumping, jump half turns and turning swim skills such as water polo front crawl and water polo backstroke ball-control skills such as how to pick up and hold a ball, catching, passing and shooting

At this age players do not have specialist positions, but learn how to play in a range of positions. Players also continue to develop their game understanding with the introduction and development of basic tactical skills. As with mini polo, this is achieved by playing in field and goal sizes that meet the needs of the children. Games typically take place in a reduced area with junior floating goals that are two thirds the size of normal goals. In this stage players are introduced to competition in local leagues and competitions.

In **Stage 3** (typically U15) we continue to concentrate on the development of core techniques and expose the players more to matches in full-size pitches with full-size goals. We introduce the players to other key skills such as blocking, releasing, driving and protecting the ball. Players develop basic tactical skills and an understanding of all positions (general ability to play in all). In this stage players compete in local leagues and competitions.

## Junior Water Polo - Stage 4

In **Stage 4** (typically U17) players develop more advanced tactical skills, for example they learn about setting up the arc, man-up and man-down. They also start to focus on one or two positions. At this stage of their development players are fluent in the core techniques they have learned and developed in Stages 1-3. They specialise in one or two positions and develop the skills required to play in these positions (centre forward, centre back, wings, drivers and goalkeeper).

In Stage 4 players can also train with the senior teams and develop tactical game play. Boys start to integrate into the senior teams in development matches, while girls, who typically mature physically at a younger age, often play senior water polo. In this stage players compete in local leagues and competitions.

## Senior Water Polo - Stage 5

In Stage 5 (adult water polo) we still continue to develop techniques and practise drills that are relevant to both individual and tactical play, as well as those skills learned in Stages 1-4.

At this stage we

play to win specialise in one or two positions compete in local leagues and competitions

Although we play to win, it is just as important in Stage 5 as in Stages 1-4 to find the right balance between winning and development. Younger adults who are not yet strong enough for the senior teams will continue to have the opportunity to represent the club in development friendlies and tournaments.

### Other Key Factors

### **External development**

In Stages 2-4 our more capable players have the opportunity to take part in Regional and National Academies (invitation only). Several of our junior players have represented England, Wales and GB.

### **Cooperation with other clubs**

We also cooperate with other clubs so that our players can take part in competitions such as the National Age Group competitions, the British Water Polo League and major invitational events. Our players are encouraged to play for other clubs if we do not enter these events ourselves.

We also invite other clubs into our sessions in all stages to train and play development matches with us. This allows us to learn from each other, and it also allows players to gain match experience in development games.

### **Swimming sessions**

Players with aspirations to play at a high level should also attend the club's swimming sessions. It is no coincidence that our stronger players are those who attend two or three swimming sessions a week on top of their water polo training.

### Flexible approach

We adopt a flexible approach to the application of this Water Polo Pathway, and no skill is exclusive to any stage. We will occasionally teach skills in Stage 2 that are a focus in Stage 3. And in Stage 5 we will practise skills developed in all of the previous stages.

We also recognise that players develop physically and technically at different rates/ages. We allow players to train in the groups that we feel are right for their development and will not assign them to training groups purely on account of their age.



## Stage 1 - Mini Polo FUNdamentals

Fewer rules: players can use noodles and catch with two hands

Focus on basic skills: catching, passing, shooting, dribbling

Smaller goals, smaller pitch size, smaller balls. Develop basic team play and decision-making skills in smallsided games

Introduction to competition in local tournaments

## Players typically of primary school age

Training Wednesday



## Stage 2 - Junior Polo - Learning to Play

Deep water sessions – introduction to the physical demands of water polo Focus on body movement skills, swim skills and ball-control skills

Players learn to play in a range of positions

Develop basic team play and decision-making skills in smallsided games with midi goals

Introduction to competition in local tournaments and leagues

## Players typically U13



## Stage 3 - Junior Polo - Training to train

Continue to concentrate on the development of core techniques

Expose players more to matches in full-size pitches with full-size goals

Players start to focus on one or two positions

Develop more advanced tactical skills

Compete in local leagues and competitions

## Players typically U15



## Stage 4 - Junior Polo - Training to compete

Continue to concentrate on the development of core techniques

Specialise in one or two positions

Develop tactical game play in training in own age group and with the senior teams Boys integrate into senior teams in development matches,
Girls break into Senior team

Compete in local leagues and competitions

## Players typically U17



## Stage 5 - Senior Polo - Training to perform/win

Play to win

Specialise in one or two positions

Techniques and drills relevant to both individual & tactical play

Integrate younger players in development matches

Compete in local leagues and competitions

## Players of any age

### Stage 1 - Mini Polo FUNdamentals

#### Mini Polo 1

#### **Basic skills:**

Learn to swim
Hand-eye coordination
Basic team play
Mini polo games
Decision-making skills

#### Mini Polo 2

#### **Movement skills:**

Learning and development of core body movement skills

Eggbeater

Sculling Jumping and scissor

Upper body movement

#### Swim skills:

Head-up frontcrawl Head-up backcrawl Spider

#### **Ball control skills:**

Picking up ball

Catching

**Passing** 

Shooting

### **Tactical:**

**Decision-making skills** 

Players typically of primary school age

## Stage 2 - Junior Polo - Learning to play

# Continue to develop all skills learned in previous levels

#### Swim skills:

Development of aerobic base Maintenance and improvement of core skills

### **Body movement skills:**

Eggbeater
Sculling
Jumping
Jump half turns
Turning

#### **Ball-control skills:**

How to pick and hold a ball Catching Passing Shooting - range of shots (back shots, push, tip, etc.)

#### **External**

Regional Academy National Academy

### **Cooperation with other clubs**

Players are encouraged to play for other clubs in major events that we do not enter ourselves.

Joint training sessions and development matches with other clubs

### **Swimming sessions**

Our stronger players attend two or three swimming sessions a week on top of their water polo training

## Players typically U13

## Stage 3 - Junior Polo - Training to train

# Continue to develop all skills learned in previous levels

### Other key skills:

**Blocking** 

Releasing

Driving

Shooting

Protecting the ball

#### **Tactical:**

Introduction and development of basic tactical skills
Understanding of all positions
(general ability to play in all)

#### **External**

Regional Academy National Academy

### **Cooperation with other clubs**

Players are encouraged to play for other clubs in the National Age Group competitions, the BWPL and major events that we do not enter ourselves

Joint training sessions and development matches with other clubs

### **Swimming sessions**

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## Stage 4 - Junior Polo - Training to compete

# Continue to develop all skills learned in previous levels

### **Specialisation of position:**

Narrowing down positional play to 1 or 2 positions

Development of skill relative to position:

Centre Forward

Centre Back

**Drivers** 

Goalkeepers

### **Tactical progression:**

Defensive tactics: Press, Zones, 6v5 Attack and breaking down defences

### **Decision-making drills:**

Counter attack, 1v0 to 5v4 Responsibility/ leadership

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## Players typically U17

## Stage 5 - Senior Polo - Training to perform/win

Continue to develop all skills learned in previous levels

**Techniques and drills** relevant to both individual & tactical play

### **Cooperation with other clubs**

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Joint training sessions and development matches with other clubs

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## Players of any age