

Sample Player #9 — Three Submitted Shift Segments

Anonymized demonstration: This sample shows the structure and coaching depth of a completed ShiftScout review. Identifying information has been removed and the public reel has been visually transformed. Each customer’s findings depend on what is actually visible in their footage.

Position: Wing · **Review scope:** Three submitted game segments · **Human QC:** Player identity and every cited moment verified
Boundary note: The submitted clips begin with the player already on the ice, so this sample does not label them as verified bench-to-bench shifts.

Quick Coaching Read

Most consistent strength
Width plus recovery response. The player uses an outside lane in transition and reconnects with the defensive half when direction changes.

Clearest development priority
Stay available from motion. While holding a high-side support responsibility, small adjustment steps can keep the player connected without abandoning the lane.

Player cue: “Stay wide. Stay moving. Arrive underneath.”

Evidence-Backed Coaching Moments

1. Preserve width through transition Visible clue: Segment 3, 00:23–00:27 — #9 advances through the outside neutral lane while several skaters occupy the middle. Effect: The route preserves an outside option and asks the defending shape to cover more width. The puck is too small to judge whether a pass was available.	Context and choice: The player can collapse toward traffic or remain available outside. #9 retains width. Cue: “Show wide, then arrive underneath.”
2. Respond quickly when play changes direction Visible clue: Segment 1, 00:28–00:34 — when play reverses, #9 retreats through neutral ice and reaches the defensive half with the group. Effect: The response reconnects the winger with team structure rather than leaving an unsupported lane behind the play.	Context and choice: The player can remain caught above the change or begin the recovery route immediately. Cue: “Win the first three strides back.”
3. Keep the high-side role connected Visible clue: Segment 1, 00:12–00:24 — #9 remains high while the main group is lower and toward the opposite side. Development opportunity: Short lateral adjustments and a lower ready stance can reduce the distance to the next route without giving up the high lane.	Context and choice: The exact team assignment is unknown. The player appears responsible for preserving high-side balance. Cue: “Hold the lane with active feet.”

Turn the Evidence Into One Practical Plan

Timestamped Moment Guide

Segment	Time	What is visible	Coaching use
1	00:00–00:06	#9 is visible during the offensive-zone restart.	Player identity and starting context.
1	00:12–00:24	Maintains a high-side lane while the group is lower and opposite-side.	Review support distance and active feet.
1	00:28–00:34	Retreats through neutral ice as direction changes.	Positive transition recovery.
2	00:48–00:54	Moves with the group from a restart into the next zone.	Route timing and spacing.
3	00:05–00:10	Takes a diagonal route into a defensive-side lane and becomes more upright after arriving.	Ready stance and continued adjustment.
3	00:23–00:27	Advances through the outside neutral lane.	Best width example.

Practice Plan

Winger support triangle

1. Set cones for the wall lane, underneath support, and high recovery point.
2. Move wide → underneath → high while staying in a ready stance.
3. Use three quick adjustment strides before every direction change.
4. Repeat five times from each side, then add a coach-directed change.

Recovery reaction

1. Begin above an attacking-zone cone.
2. On the coach's direction-change signal, turn and win the first three strides back.
3. Recover through the middle lane, then open toward the outside option.
4. Success standard: immediate response, active feet, and a balanced arrival.

Question for the Player's Coach

When the puck is low on the opposite side, should this winger hold the high weak-side lane or arrive closer underneath the play? That assignment determines how aggressively the support distance should close.

What This Footage Cannot Prove

- The puck is frequently too small or obscured for reliable player-specific possession, pass, shot, turnover, takeaway, or scoring-chance claims.
- The camera does not support fine conclusions about gaze, edge mechanics, stick detail, contact technique, or options outside the frame.
- The clips do not show every bench entry and exit, so they are reviewed as submitted game segments rather than certified complete shifts.
- Three segments support focused development feedback, not a full-game consistency grade.

How to use this report: Pick one cue and one drill for the next week. Ask the player what changed after practice or the next game, then use future footage to check whether the habit is becoming more consistent.