

# **The Hockey NZ Youth Hockey Policy**

## **Hockey New Zealand**

Hockey New Zealand is one of 118 countries Affiliated to the world body – the International Hockey Federation (F.I.H)

Hockey New Zealand manages and administers all hockey within the country.

The Hockey NZ Board adopts policy, gives direction and exercises judgement in setting objectives and overseeing their implementation.

The Hockey NZ Management Staff run the day to day business of the Federation under the management of the Chief Executive.

Two major councils under the Hockey NZ umbrella include the Umpires Council and the Youth Council. (Ref. 4)

## **The Role of the Hockey NZ Youth Council**

The Youth Council is a body of eight members, elected from Associations and secondary schools New Zealand wide. One Hockey NZ Board members also sits on the Youth Council.

The Youth Council oversees all Youth Hockey under the auspices of Hockey New Zealand. (Ref. 4)

## **Mission Statement: Hockey NZ**

To offer the widest possible opportunities for all persons through participation and achievement in the game of hockey while still providing a healthy, social recreational option for all. (Ref. 4)

## **Vision Statement: Youth Hockey NZ Towards 2002**

Active participation and the opportunity for the pursuit of excellence and the healthy social environment that hockey provides. (Ref. 4)

## Why a Youth Hockey Policy?

'Moving Through Sport' is the national policy for junior sport provision prepared by the Hillary Commission for Sport, Fitness and Leisure.

The Hockey NZ Youth Council has seen the need to develop its own Youth Hockey Policy guided by the principles of 'Moving Through Sport' to ensure the best possible provision of a hockey progression for children and young people. (*Ref. 1*)

## Definitions

- 'Youth Hockey'** is defined as Hockey designed for children and young people which covers its development and conduct in New Zealand.
- 'Children'** refers to those engaged in primary education (i.e. Y1 – Y8).
- 'Young People'** refers to those engaged in secondary education who are under 19 years but including those players who have left school and are under 19 years.
- 'Participants'** refer to players, umpires, coaches and administrators who are children and young people engaged in Youth Hockey.

# **Objectives of The Hockey NZ Youth Hockey Policy**

**The Hockey NZ Youth Hockey Policy is based as is 'Moving Through Sport', on the principle of 'Putting Young People First' (Ref. 1) and it is directed towards this goal.**

**The objectives of the Hockey NZ Youth Policy are:**

- to provide guidance on the provision of hockey for children and young people.
- to describe and promote the benefits, of active participation by children and young people in quality hockey programmes.
- to establish a framework, through the use of modified hockey activities, for the progressive development of hockey skills in children and young people so that they may gain the skills and attitudes which best equip them to continue in and enjoy adult or unmodified sport activities.
- to gain, from those who provide Youth Hockey, a commitment to the achievement of its objectives and principles.
- to ensure that all youth participants have equitable opportunities, regardless of geographic location, to compete at the level to which they aspire.
- to allow children and young people participating in hockey to have fun with their friends and to experience:
  - challenge and achievement
  - excitement and enjoyment
  - fair play and personal responsibility
- to ensure that the hockey environment for children and young people is emotionally, socially and physically secure and harassment-free.
- to provide for young hockey participants, quality development of their physical fitness and abilities, motor skills and movement patterns.
- to develop and enhance in young hockey participants, mental well-being, leadership skills, social relationships and social responsibility.
- To provide for our young hockey participants, through quality hockey programmes, an understanding of how to manage the co-operative and competitive requirements of the game of hockey.
- To ensure through the provision of quality resources and personnel, that hockey has a high profile in sport education in educational institutions.

## **The Role and Responsibilities of Youth Hockey Providers**

- Youth Hockey providers should:**
- provide trained adult leadership which is capable of inspiring social, emotional, intellectual and physical growth.
  - ensure that all coaches appointed to teams participating in Hockey NZ Youth Tournaments, have knowledge of the Hockey NZ Youth Hockey Policy and agree to adhere to its principles.
  - present hockey to children and young people in a way which maximises participation to ensure their enjoyment, security and satisfaction.
  - provide frequent opportunities for children and young people to experience personal and group achievement and success in hockey.
  - encourage children and young people to make informed decisions about their own involvement and development in hockey.
  - be aware of and promote the positive contribution hockey can make to the lives and learning of children and young people.
  - provide appropriate facilities and resources for the safe and effective delivery of youth hockey.
  - encourage children and young people to respect and care for the hockey environment, facilities and equipment.
  - cater for the varied needs of all children and young people, from beginners to the most proficient, at whatever stage they are in their hockey development. Special provision may be required for children and young people who are disadvantaged or whose participation is limited for any reason.
  - ensure that those who coach hockey to children and

young people are given the opportunity and the encouragement to keep up to date regarding the effective delivery of our sport. (Ref. 6, 7, 9, 10, 11)

- provide, by using initially modified hockey activities, a planned progression through youth hockey towards adult sport.
- encourage children and young people to accept responsibility for their health and that of others; to adopt a healthy lifestyle, to reject practices which place health at risk, and to reject all forms of abuse. (Ref 3.2, 3.3, 8)
- liaise with education authorities to develop strategies which allow young players in high performance hockey to fulfil their academic commitments.
- provide the opportunity for young hockey participants to acquire the skills and knowledge of a variety of hockey roles such as playing, umpiring, coaching and administrating.  
(Ref. 5, 6, 7)
- where young people are involved in coaching, umpiring and administration, provide initial adult supervision and thereafter adult guidance to ensure a successful experience.
- to set an example and to educate all adults associated with hockey, in the standards of behaviour required as outlined in the Firestone Fairplay manual, Hockey NZ Code of Conduct and the Hockey NZ Harassment Free Sport Policy. (Ref. 3.1, 8, 12, 13)
- recognise that high costs in hockey will be a barrier to participation to many children and young people and endeavour to keep costs to youth participants to a minimum.

## Youth Hockey Participants

**All youth hockey participants should:**

- enjoy the game of hockey.
- be treated with respect. (*Ref 3.1, 8, 12, 13*)
- be prepared properly for hockey.
- participate actively at the level of their interest, maturity and ability.
- participate according to rules and values appropriate to their level of development
- participate in a positive environment which is secure and healthy-physically, emotionally, socially and culturally (*Ref. 3.1 8, 12, 13*)
- enjoy the satisfactions of achievement and belonging.
- experience skilled, qualified and sensitive leadership through their coaches, leaders, officials and administrators.
- use suitable good quality equipment and facilities.
- have the opportunity to participate in a variety of roles in hockey such as playing, umpiring, coaching and administrating.
- contribute to the decisions and the leadership and decision-making roles related to their hockey activities.

## **All youth hockey participants also have a responsibility to practise fair play**

**This means they** • participate fairly and safely.

**will:**

- participate in the spirit of the rules.
- co-operate with and show respect for the coach, captain, team-mates, officials and opponents.
- accept obligations, including loyalty, to team-mates, coach and captain.
- accept decisions, without dissent.
- acknowledge good performance, by teammates and opponents.
- display tolerance and respect for differences in knowledge and ability
- respect and care for the hockey environment, equipment and facilities. (*Ref. 1, 8*)

# Guidelines

## 1

### Health and Well-Being

**In guiding and supporting youth hockey participants, providers should encourage them to:**

- adopt a healthy lifestyle.
- adopt sound practices for sport
- reject the abuse of alcohol, tobacco, drugs, (Ref. Hockey NZ Drugs in Sport Policy) NB. Hockey providers should develop clear guidelines for their team management personnel on the use of the above, by adults accompanying youth teams to tournaments.
- reject verbal and physical abuse. (*see Harassment - Free Sport page 7*)
- co-operate with and respect others in the team.

## 2

### Secure and Safe Environment

**Youth Hockey providers should ensure the provision of a secure, supportive environment by:**

- taking into account the difference in physical, emotional, psychological and social maturity of a child or young person, from that of an adult.
- adhering to codes of fair play.
- ensuring that youth hockey environments, facilities, equipment and activities are appropriate for the age and development of the children and young people using them.
- ensuring that no participants enter the field of play without mouthguards, shinpads and in the 11-a-side game, goalie gear for the goalies.
- ensuring that youth hockey participants are evenly matched.

- ensuring that participants are properly prepared through quality coaching. (*Ref. 6*)
- ensuring that coaches and managers, have adequate knowledge of approved training principles and basic First Aid. NB. An emergency action plan should be in place to deal with emergencies should they occur to ensure the safe treatment and well-being of injured participants. (*Ref 3.8*)
- ensuring that administrators are encouraged to use efficient systems of organisation
- being aware of and complying with the content and implications of the Health and Safety Act 1992

### 3

## Harassment-Free Sport

**Harassment in sport is defined in Harassment - Free Sport Policy and Procedures for Positive Sport 1999. (*Ref.13*)**

- 3.1 Harassment is any unwelcome comment, conduct or gesture directed toward an individual or group of individuals which is insulting intimidating, humiliating, malicious, degrading or offensive, and is either repeated or of such a significant nature that it adversely affects someone's performance, contribution or sports environment.
- 3.2 Harassment may be focussed on an individual's or group's race, colour, gender, physical characteristics, sexual orientation, disability or any other distinguishing characteristic.
- 3.3 Sexual harassment is any unwelcome behaviour of a sexual nature.
- 3.4 In most cases, harassment (including sexual harassment) is an attempt by one person to inappropriately exert power or influence over another person. Harassment ranges from mild conduct such as gestures or comments to conduct which may be physical, forceful and violent.

- In providing a safe and secure environment for participation in Youth hockey, providers should ensure to the best of their ability that:**
- children and young people are not subjected to any form of physical, psychological or sexual abuse as a result of their association with hockey.
  - adults working with children and young people are informed of the issues involved in Harassment-Free Sport and in particular the Hockey NZ Harassment-Free Sport Policy. (Ref. 12, 13)
  - adults working with children and young people show an awareness of these issues through appropriate management of young players, particularly with regard to physical contact.
  - children and young people are aware of the Hockey NZ Harassment-Free Sport Policy and the procedures for getting help if they are subjected to harassment through their participation in hockey. (Ref. 12, 13)

**NB. 'Female Teams: One of the officials (Manager/Coach) accompanying the team must be a woman.' Hockey NZ Tournament Manual Rules and Regulations 1998.**  
(Ref. 1, 3, 3.1, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 12, 13)

## 4

## Training Techniques

- Training techniques should follow sound training principles.**
- Warm-up and cool-down exercises should accompany all training sessions and games.
  - As most rapid speed acquisition happens prior to adolescence, speed drills and games should be an important aspect of training sessions in the Mini and Primary Stages of Youth Hockey.
  - Time should be spent on revising previously learned skills and teaching new skills. Participants need the opportunity to practice skills in competition-like situations.
  - Activities to improve aerobic capacity and performance should be a part of all youth training sessions. (Ref. 1, 11)

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## **Fluid Intake**

**Adequate fluid intake before during and after all sessions is essential.**

- Water is the preferred fluid
- Participants should have their own water bottle and be warned of the dangers of sharing these.

6

## **Nutrition**

Sporting activity affects the nutritional needs of players. Participants should be encouraged to maintain a balanced food and fluid intake.

7

## **Children and Young People with Disabilities**

Provision should be made to provide opportunities wherever possible, for children and young people with disabilities or whose participation is limited for any reason, to participate in the game of hockey. Local Sports Trust advice should be accessed for specialised guidance in how best to include these players.

8

## **Resistance Training**

Before adolescence, resistance training does little to increase muscle size or strength, and it can be dangerous. Time and effort are better spent on skill development. (Ref. 1)

9

## **Psychological Considerations and Stress**

Whether children and young people find sport stressful depends largely on the attitudes and behaviours of parents, coaches, leaders and officials. Adults should not set the goals but should assist by encouraging and supporting children and young people to set their own goals. (Ref. 1, 11)

## 10

### Sport for Young Women

- Although mixed sex hockey is considered most appropriate for players prior to adolescence, it is important that all participants are given the same opportunities to learn. Special measures may be necessary to assist some young women to increase their hockey skills and confidence. Some options include:**
- offering a choice of mixed or single-sex teams and competitions where possible.
  - offering a variety of sporting experiences including less-intense alternatives which focus on friendship.
  - actively promoting sport to young women, including the use of female role models, and the Winning Women Charter.
  - ensuring that young women have the opportunity to receive instruction and to compete at the highest level. (Ref. 1, 2)

## 11

### Hockey as a Minority Sport

Hockey in many schools is a minority sport, particularly for boys. Efforts should be made by hockey providers to raise the profile of our sport and to gain recognition for the achievements of participants. Visits by high achieving participants in the sport of hockey as role models will enhance the perception of hockey in the eyes of hockey participants and non-participants alike.

## 12

### Drugs in Sport

The Hockey NZ has adopted and enforces a performance enhancing drug free policy.

Hockey providers should ensure that children and young people are provided with appropriate education to counter the use of drugs either performance enhancing drugs or recreational drugs such as alcohol, tobacco and cannabis which also have an effect on sports performance. (Ref. 1, 3.2, 3.3)

## 13

### Medical Considerations

Some children and young people have medical conditions that may affect their participation in physical activity.

Coaches/teachers/leaders should be aware of each child's specific needs and also know how to deal with any emergency. Managers should ensure all such details including medical consent forms are obtained for each player prior to travel to tournaments etc.

Medical opinion should be sought when the fitness or performance of any youth hockey participant is questionable, or when recovery from illness or injury is in doubt. Coaches and parents should not seek pain-killing injections for an injured player in order to continue participation. (*Ref. 1, 11*)

## 14

### Environment, Facilities and Equipment

- Measures should be adopted to reduce the risk of environment, facility or equipment-related injury during hockey activities.**
- Modify equipment, rules and field dimensions (as appropriate).
  - Maintain facilities and equipment in a safe condition.
  - Properly supervise all participants during sessions.
  - Cancel activities where competition surfaces and equipment are unsuitable or unsafe, or when environmental conditions are or may become unsuitable.

## 15

## Progression

**It is important that sports administrators acknowledge that the readiness of a young participant for a particular stage in sports development depends on many factors. Age is only one of these.**

**It is helpful, however to consider the following phases participants may progress through:**

- **Beginning Phase**

might be expected to be mainly made up of those participants under 10 years.

- **Learning Phase**

will generally be made up of those participants in the 8 to 12 years age range.

- **Competency Phase**

is likely to be made up of participants from 10 to 18 years.

- **Specialist Phase**

Is most likely to be made up of participants in the 12 to 19 years age group.

It should be noted that the phases overlap quite significantly in the older ages where a group of 13 year olds could contain participants at all of the above phases from Beginning to Specialist Phase. It should also be noted that many young people at older ages and, in fact, many adults, will have no wish to move to the Specialist Phase. (*Ref. 1*)

## 16

## Competition

**Educated adult leadership should ensure that:**

- the degree of competition in youth hockey reflects the level of physical, social and emotional development of the young participants and provides a bridge to adult competition

- children should be taught that outcomes are of less importance to the game of hockey than enjoyment, skill development, sportsmanship, personal and team accomplishment. Parents, teachers and coaches should through example, teach the children and young people in their care, that winning is not the same as success nor is losing the same as failure. (*Ref. 1, 8*)

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## **Different Levels of Competition**

**Competitions can be conducted on a formal or a less formal or social basis so that:**

- all young participants should be able to enjoy their hockey at whichever level they choose to participate at
- a progression of competitive experiences is available to all and should include added challenges for those who wish to pursue their hockey to the 'specialist' phase. (Ref. 3,5)

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## **Transition to Adult Sport**

As young participants approach this transition to adult hockey, hockey providers should facilitate this move by providing encouragement and assistance to find a club through liaison between Associations, schools and participants.

NB. Although young people's skills may be sufficient for them to participate with adults, their physical strength and psychological and social needs must also be taken into account. Children and young people need to interact with their peers and this need should be balanced against other perceived benefits before advancing participants into adult sport ahead of their peers.

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## **Schools and Community Links**

The Hockey NZ Youth Council acknowledges the considerable input of schools and educational institutions, The Sports Trusts, Sport Fit, (The Hillary Commission) Coaching New Zealand and the Secondary Schools Sports Council, to the provision of hockey for young participants. This input is essential to the development of our sport in order to ensure the coordinated delivery of youth hockey. Community Groups, schools clubs and associations must establish close links.

## Sport Educators

**Parents, teachers and coaches, are recognised as the most important resource in youth hockey.**

**Encouragement must be given by the Hockey NZ and local associations to:**

- provide volunteer coaches, leaders and administrators with opportunities to access appropriate training. (*Ref. 6*)
- young men and women including senior secondary school participants, who show positive hockey and fair play behaviours, to act as role models for youth hockey participants.

## **Stage One: Mini Hockey – The modified Game**

### **Description**

- For primary school children ie. Year 1 - Year 8.
- A modified game to suit the size, age and physical development of the young players.
- Simplified rules.
- Smaller playing field.
- Shorter game - duration per half no longer than 20 minutes.
- Sticks of appropriate size and weight.
- 6 - 8 players in a team.
- Phases of Hockey Development: Beginning/Learning.

### **Guidelines**

- Mini Hockey is the responsibility of associations, clubs and schools.
- Associations and clubs need to work closely with schools to provide quality coaching and an appropriate competition at reasonable cost to participants.
- All players must wear appropriately sized shin pads and mouth guards
- There is no goalie's position in this game.
- Mixed sex teams are appropriate at this level.
- Teams should be evenly matched.
- An emphasis on fun as the prime motivator during the game is essential.
- It is important that adults involved in the provision of Mini Hockey are aware of the need to de-emphasise the outcome of games as the primary reason for playing.
- Fair play values should be emphasised and practised by adults providing Mini Hockey.
- Where possible efforts should be made to include all children.
- Coaches should be encouraged to gain a Hockey NZ Kiwi Hockey Coaching qualification.
- It is appropriate for young people to begin coaching and or umpiring roles at this level.

### **Competition**

- At this level games should generally be played at a local level
  - intra-school
  - inter school/club competition

**Inter /Association Games.** As children at the upper end of this level mature and develop skill, there may be interest in inter -association games linked to other representative fixtures. Intensive and demanding development of player skills at this level is inappropriate. These games if they occur should be based on mini - hockey rules, with children playing the same game as in their local modified hockey competition. It is essential that such games emphasise the social nature of the encounter. (*Ref. 1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13*)

## **Stage Two: Primary Hockey – introducing the 11 – a – Side Game**

### **Description**

- 11-a-side hockey
- Full field
- FIH rules of hockey
- Games of no longer duration per half than 25 minutes
- Players are still engaged in primary education- (ie. Year 6 - Year 8)
- Goalies are used in the 11-a-side game and therefore must wear appropriately sized helmet, and other protective gear.
- Phases of Hockey Development: Beginning/ Learning/ Competent

### **Guidelines**

- Hockey is the responsibility of associations, clubs and schools.
- Associations and clubs need to work closely with schools to provide quality coaching and an appropriate competition at reasonable cost to participants.
- All players must wear appropriately sized shin pads and mouth guards.
- Mixed sex teams are still appropriate at this level.
- Where numbers allow, provision could be made for girls who prefer to participate in an all-girls competition, in order to develop confidence.
- Recognition by Hockey providers that children continue to play for fun and social contact as prime motivators at this level is essential.
- Where possible efforts should be made to include all children.
- A continued emphasis and practice of Fair Play Values is essential as children move into a more competitive phase of their hockey development.
- Some talented children will be moving closer to the specialist phase of their hockey development at this time. It is important that these players are not exposed too soon to intensive development. Coaches, teachers and parents should ensure that children are not subjected to pressure out of step with their physical and mental development.
- Talented players from each association will be

identified and invited to attend annual Regional Coaching Clinics under the auspices of Hockey New Zealand.

- Coaches should be encouraged to gain the Hockey NZ Secondary Level - 'Getting Started In Coaching' qualification.
- It is appropriate for confident young people to take on umpiring and coaching roles at this level
- Competent umpires should be encouraged to gain the Hockey NZUC Junior Badge and apply to attend Hockey NZ Primary Tournaments.

### **Competition**

- Inter-school/club competition.
- Inter association representative competition.
- Primary B Team regional tournaments.
- Hatch Cup and Collier Trophy National Competitions for Boys and Girls respectively.  
(Ref. 1, 8, 11, 12, 13)

## Stage Three: Secondary School Hockey

### Description

- 11-a-side hockey.
- Full field.
- FIH rules of hockey.
- A range of other modified hockey games can be played. (eg. Indoor Hockey, Summer League and Super-Six.)
- Phases of Hockey Development: Beginning, Learning, Competent, Specialist.

### Guidelines

- Players must be engaged in secondary education and under the age of 19 on January 1. *NB: Hockey NZ Tournaments - refer to Hockey NZ Tournament Manual Rules and Regulations - 14.23 Secondary School Tournament Rules.*
- Generally mixed-sex teams inappropriate except in social grades or where players are at the Beginning or Learning phases of their hockey development.
- Goalies must wear appropriately sized helmet and other protective gear.
- All players must wear mouth guards and shin pads.
- An emphasis and practice of Fair Play Values is essential as well as adherence to the Hockey NZ Code of Conduct.
- Recognition by Hockey providers that young people continue to play for fun and social contact as prime motivators at this level is essential.
- Players at this stage should be encouraged to take part in umpiring and to attend coaching clinics.
- Coaches at this level should be encouraged to attend Hockey NZ Getting Started In Coaching and Hockey NZ Level One Coaching courses.
- Some talented young players will now have moved into the specialist phase of their hockey development.
- Coaches, teachers and parents need to be aware of the academic commitments of young participants and arrange obligations to take account of these.
- Coaches, teachers and parents need to consider carefully the needs of the young player before promoting him/her into senior competition.
- Talented players from each association will be identified and invited to attend annual Regional

Coaching Clinics under the auspices of Hockey New Zealand.

- Elite young players identified through Hockey NZ Regional Coaching and Tournaments will be selected for specialised development through the Desso Academy Squads and National Under 18 Clinics.
- Umpires should be encouraged to attend clinics and umpire at a level appropriate to their ability.
- Competent umpires should be encouraged to apply to umpire at Hockey NZ age-group tournaments.

### **Competition**

- Secondary inter school/club competition.
- Some talented players or school teams may also compete in Open Grade competitions.
- Some talented players may be included in. Under 21 and Senior Representative teams.
- Inter-association representative competition.
- Hockey NZ Secondary National Tournaments.
- **Hockey NZ Age Group Tournaments Boys/Girls**  
S.I./N.I. Under 15 Tournaments or National Tournament  
S.I./N.I. Under 18 Tournaments or National Tournaments  
NZ Under 18 Girls/Boys Team (*Ref. 1, 2, 3, 3.1, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13*)

## Stage Four: Open Grade

### Description

- 11-a-side hockey.
- Full field.
- FIH rules of hockey.
- A range of other modified hockey games can be played (ie Indoor Hockey, Summer League and Super-Six).
- Phases of Hockey Development: Beginning, Learning, Competent, Specialist.

### Guidelines

- Participants may have left school but are still under 19 years on January 1.
- Some players may still attend school and play for their school team as well as a club side.
- Generally mixed-sex teams inappropriate except in social grades or where players are at the beginner or learner phases of their hockey development.
- Goalies must wear appropriately sized helmet and other protective gear.
- All players must wear mouth guards and shin pads.
- A continued emphasis and practice of Fair Play Values is essential as well as adherence to the Hockey NZ Code of Conduct.
- Talented young players will now have moved into the specialist phase of their hockey development.
- Coaches, teachers and parents need to be aware of the academic commitments of young participants and arrange obligations to take account of these.
- Talented players under the age of 18 from each association will be identified and invited to attend annual Regional Coaching Clinics under the auspices of Hockey New Zealand.
- Elite young players identified through Hockey NZ Regional Coaching and Tournaments will be selected for specialised development through the Desso Squad (Under 16) and National Under 18 Development Squad.
- Umpires should be encouraged to attend clinics and umpire at a level appropriate to their ability.
- Competent umpires should be encouraged to apply to umpire at Hockey NZ age-group

tournaments

**Competition**

- Secondary Inter-school/club competition.
- Some talented players or school teams may also compete in Open Grade competitions
- Some talented players may be included in Under 21 and Senior Representative teams.
- Inter - association representative competition.
- Hockey NZ Secondary National Tournaments.
- Hockey NZ Age Group Tournaments.  
S.I./N.I. Under 15 Tournaments or National Tournaments.  
S.I./N.I. Under 18 Tournaments or National Tournaments.  
NZ Under 18 Girls/Boys Team. (Ref. 1, 2, 3, 3.1, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13)

# References

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2. Winning Women Charter – Hillary Commission for Sport Fitness and Leisure
3. Hockey NZ Tournament Manual Rules and Regulations 1998
  - 3.1 Hockey NZ National Code of Conduct – section 27
  - 3.2 Hockey NZ Drug Policy 1994 – Section 24
  - 3.3 NZ Sport Drugs Agency Guidelines – Section 25
  - 3.4 General Rules for Tournaments – Section 12
  - 3.5 Hatch Cup and Collier Trophy Tournament Rules – Section 13
  - 3.6 Secondary School Tournament Rules – Section 14
  - 3.7 Under 15 and Under 18 Tournament Rules – Section 15
  - 3.8 Head Injury – Section 26
4. Hockey NZ Annual Report & Financial Statements 1997 – 1998
5. Hockey NZ Pathway For Players – Towards 2002
6. Hockey NZ Pathway For Coaches – Towards 2002
7. Hockey NZ Pathway For Umpires – Towards 2002
8. Firestone Fair Play Manual
9. Hockey NZ Mini Hockey Coaching Manual, Ramesh Patel 1991
10. Hockey NZ Kiwisport Mini Hockey Play It Cool Video
11. Getting Started In Coaching – New Zealand Hockey Federation (Inc)/ Coaching New Zealand 1998
12. Harassment-Free Sport Policy And Procedures for Positive Sport, 1999 Hillary Commission
13. Hockey NZ Harassment-Free Sport Policy 1999

For copies of Hockey New Zealand policies and documents referred to in this policy please approach your local Hockey Association or write to:

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