**Successful Refereeing**

**10-Point Plans**

**Referee Assessments**

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| **No.** | **Point** | √ |
| 1 | Ensure you are fully aware of the game you have been appointed to Assess and make contact with the referee if appropriate (CFA/Comp Rules) to confirm your attendance and the time you will be there to hear the pre-match brief of club / neutral assistants I if applicable). |  |
| 2 | As the guardian of standards you must have a good, up to date knowledge of the laws of the Game and should take a copy with you each time you are assessing. |  |
| 3 | Sometimes you will see things n the game differently from the referee but you should always have empathy with what they may have seen from their position and any decisions that they may take. This does not mean that you will always agree but remember that it is always easier to watch a game that it is to referee it. |  |
| 4 | You need to analyse the referee’s performance in line with the competencies outlined in the assessors form and handbook. In doing this you must identify strength s and offer praise and encouragements as well as seeing shortcomings and offering sound practical advice and solutions to overcome them. The key to this is maintaining a fair balance. |  |
| 5 | During the game you must record the important details, eg. it is important to record the time of the incident, what happened and if it was a strength or development area. It is important to be able to watch a game as much as possible so your notes should be limited but easy to understand. All assessors have their own systems of recording information; it is sometimes good to observe other assessors and see their systems. |  |
| 6 | Ensure you get a good view of the game and if it all possible, an elevated one. When assessing at grassroots level it is advantageous to be able to move around the field to obtain different views. |  |
| 7 | When the game has finished it is important to gather your thoughts and collate your notes prioritising what is important to cover at the referee’s level of development. You need to plan to cover the major points. |  |
| 8 | Allowing the referee enough time to leave the field, return to the dressing room, shower and change and be fully prepared to speak to you. Be friendly, your tone and manner need to encourage the referee to listen to you. However, you need to be firm and honest, o not duck issues. In your debrief ensure you maintain balance by starting and ending with positive messages with any shortcomings in between (a sandwich). The overall delivery and content must be educational and beneficial – it is easy to criticise but what is needed is constructive advice. |  |
| 9 | I suggest you initially complete your reports in draft ensuring you have used spell-check. Make sure you make reference to actual situations and time in the game to illustrate points you are making both positive and for development. For any development points ensure there is always a “route out” for the next time. Finally, ensure you send your report in having checked it is accurate, and correct in Law, within the appropriate timescales. |  |
| 10 | Ensure you maintain your knowledge by attending any r=training that your County FA or The FA organise to improve you as an Assessor. This will also ensure that, if appropriate, you are able to progress as an Assessor to higher levels of football and broaden your role to assessing neutral assistant referees as well as the referee. |  |