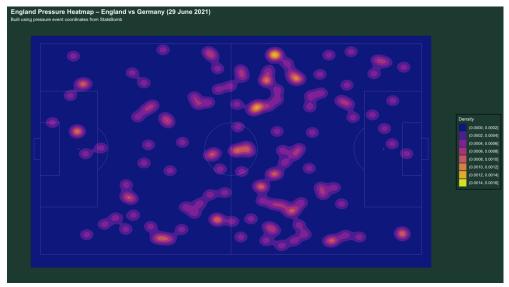
Post-Match Summary: England vs Germany (29 June 2021, Euro 2020)



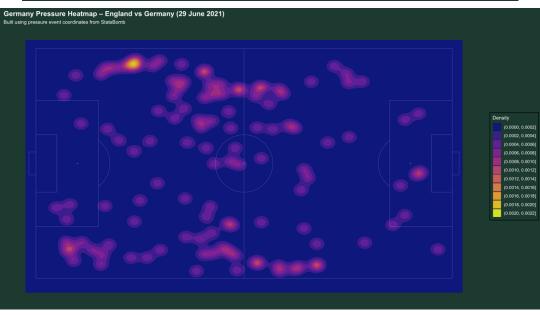


Figure 3 & 4: Passing Heatmap – England vs Germany (29 June 2021)

The pressure heatmaps from the England vs Germany match (29 June 2021) illustrate England's effective use of a 3-4-3 formation to apply structured pressure across the midfield. England concentrated their pressing efforts in central and right-sided midfield zones, effectively blocking Germany's progression into the attacking third. As a result, Germany's pressure events are more dispersed and concentrated in deeper zones, highlighting their difficulty in advancing past England's midfield press.

Conclusion: England made the most of their chances with sharp execution and strong teamwork. Visual insights show how creative sparks and defensive discipline combined to edge past a less efficient Germany.

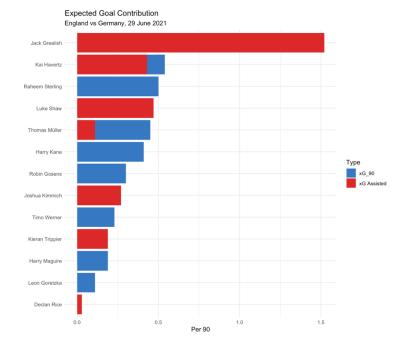


Figure 1

Jack Grealish had the highest creative output per 90 minutes (xGA), playing a pivotal role in both goals despite limited minutes. Germany's Kai Havertz was their most direct threat, but lacked the same end product.

Team	Shots	Goals	Average xG	Key Players (xG)
England	12	2	0.1	Raheem Sterling (0.53), Harry Kane (0.44)
Germany	11	0	0.1	Thomas Müller (0.35), Robin Gosens (0.29)

Table 1 Summary of Shot Metrics – England vs Germany (29 June 2021)

This table presents a comparison of key shooting statistics between England and Germany in their Euro 2020 match on 29 June 2021. It includes the number of total shots, goals scored, average expected goals (xG), and the main contributors to xG for each team. England recorded slightly more shots and scored twice, with Raheem Sterling and Harry Kane contributing the highest xG. Germany failed to score despite similar xG levels, with Thomas Müller and Robin Gosens leading their xG contribution.

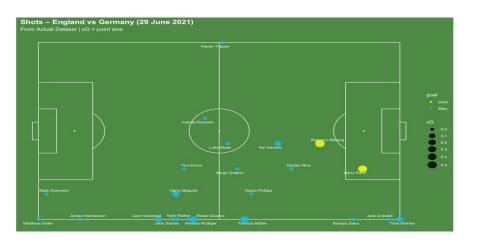


Figure 2 Shot Efficiency (Simulated Shot Map)

England produced higher quality chances despite fewer shots overall. Both Raheem Sterling and Harry Kane scored from high xG positions, while Germany's main creators like Müller and Havert generated lower efficiency efforts.

Note: Player shot locations are derived from averaged pressure based proxies rather than exact match coordinates, which causes several points to cluster near pitch edges. Despite this limitation, the primary objective of the plot is to convey player involvement and shot quality distribution across both teams.

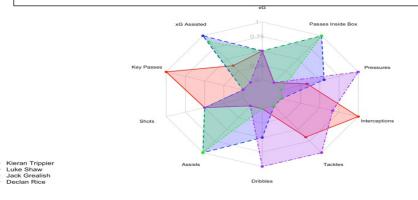


Figure 5 Player Roles (Radar Chart - Key England Players)
Radar Comparisons highlighted Declan Rice's defensive
dominance (interceptions, pressures, tackles, and dribbles),
while Luke Shaw and Jack Grealish contributed more to buildup and final third progression. Kieran Trippier stood out for his
key passes and interceptions, showing a balance between
attacking support and defensive recovery. Radar chart shows
relative scaled values. A zero indicates the lowest performer in
that category, not necessarily a literal zero.