



Rio Rapids SC

U9-U11 Coaching Education In-Service

Monday, August 22, 2016

Curriculum Implementation and Training Session Best Practices, Methodology, Design & Planning





### **Keys to Coaching**

- WHAT to teach: Colorado Rapids 12-week
   Curriculum and Rio Rapids Age Group Objectives –
   matched to the level of the team/players
- WHEN to teach it: Planning for a season, month, week and session
- HOW to teach it & WHY we teach it: Understanding important coaching methodologies and how the ideas connect to the bigger picture of playing style and player development







### Colorado Rapids Style of Play

These are constants to apply in the game

#### INTELLIGENT:

- Decision making
- Speed of thought...coordinate
- Synchronized technique and movement
- Importance of transition

#### ATTACK MINDED:

- Positive, vertical thinking
- Penetration
- Mobility
- QUICK POSSESSION TO ADVANCE FORWARDS
- TECHNICALLY QUICK/QUALITY PLAYERS: Understanding of time and space
- UNDERSTAND ROLES: Rotate within the flow of the game, and develop the player roles and responsibilities, not positions

### DEFENSIVELY TOUGH:

- Concentration
- Organized
- Mentally tough
- Brave
- Effective





### **WHAT:** Key Components of the Game

- **Technique**: This is the "how to perform the skill" part of the game. The "mechanics" of skill performance.
- **Tactics**: The "decision-making" part of the game.

  This is the "when, why, what and where" part of the game.
- **Physical**: The physical and health awareness part of the game.

  These elements include: general health, balance, endurance, flexibility, speed, agility, quickness, strength, power...
- **Psychosocial**: The intangible part of the game such as: confidence, focus, motivation, mental toughness, managing emotions, fun, enjoyment, friends, life-skills, interaction with peers and coaches.

All 4 should be developed & trained together





### WHAT: Curriculum and Age Group Objectives

- TECHNICAL: Provides essential technical topics
- GAME PRINCIPLE: Connect to a specific game principle/application
  - Turning with the ball to escape a defender, to attack open space, to create separation for a shot or pass, etc.
  - Short range receiving and passing to maintain possession, to penetrate to goal, to set up a shot
- GAME PHASE: Phase of play/Area of the field
  - What is happening in the game and where on the field
  - Attacking: Possession to Progress, Imbalance to Penetrate, Final 3<sup>rd</sup>/Finishing
- THEME: Attacking or defensive
   FOCUS ON EXCELLENCE





### WHEN: Putting together a training plan

- Season/Month
  - Use Colorado Rapids Curriculum as a template
  - Target training to game ratio of 2:1
- Week
  - Focus on a specific game phase/technical area
  - Training intensity/workload
  - Avoid being reactionary based on game results/opponent
- Session
  - Maximum length of 75 minutes
  - Focus on Technical Emphasis-Game Principle-Phase-Theme





Weekly Planning/Development Cycle







### Weekly Plan

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Team Activity	Off	Training	Off	Training	Off	DCSL Game	Off
Session Intensity	760	High/Medium		Medium		High	
Game Theme		Attacking		Attacking		8.	
Game Phase	- 100	Possession to Progress		Possession to Progress			
	-	Creating separation	700	Attacking open			
		from a defender/		space/areas without	790		
Game Principle		escaping pressure		defenders	N. 79	80	
		Turning with the ball:	No.	Turning with the ball:			
		pull back, inside&		squash and turn, cruyff			
Technical Emphasis		outside cuts		turn, step over			
Session Notes							





### **HOW:** Train the Brain

- It is vital that we teach game intelligence along with individual technique – one without the other is of little use.
- Speed of decision making may be the most important trait in a young player.
- Optimizing player growth: challenge sweet spot
- Training implementation:
  - Include decision making in all activities layering
  - Add/change conditions so players have to think/adjust
  - Modify training variables to find sweet spot





### **HOW:** Whole-Part-Whole Teaching Method

- Recommended session framework
- WHOLE: Game activity larger group, more complex, often more opponent pressure, high game context.
- PART: Broken down/simplified/often smaller group activity, lower game context.
- WHOLE: Game activity larger group, more complex, often more opponent pressure, high game context. Similarities to first whole activity.

Psychological element for players:

Provides a natural rhythm to their learning.





## **HOW:** Why Whole-Part-Whole?

- **WHOLE 1:** Promotes decision making, gives players pictures they may see in the game, allows coaches an opportunity to observe & identify. Engages players, provides context and prepares for learning.
- PART: Simplifies pictures, often easier to perform so allows success, can focus on specific technique/skill which may allow more coaching information. Chunking as learning strategy.
- WHOLE 2: Allows players to attempt to transfer tasks performed in the 'part' back into the more complex decision making process and environment of a game. Links parts together to form whole - association/recall.





### **HOW:** Training Variables to Optimize Challenge

- Playing area: size, shape, zones, channels, direction
- Players: number, neutrals, numbers up or down
- Goals: number, shape, size, type, position
- Restrictions: offside line, touch, pass (be careful not to encourage artificial behaviors)
- Balls: number, size/weight, restart, placement of service





### **Group Session Planning Activity**

- Each group assigned a curriculum topic
- Identify a Theme-Phase-Game Principle for the technical topic
- Brainstorm and create a list of the key coaching points that need to be addressed in this session
- Design a whole-part-whole training session to effectively teach/coach this information
- Present key coaching points and describe one part and one whole activity to group