

Defence into attack

What you tell your players the session is about:

- 1 Creating a situation where you need to move quickly from defending into attacking.
- 2 Exploiting a defence at its most disorganised, at a time when the attack is also at its most disorganised.

What you tell your players to do:

- 1 Defend with confidence, attack with confidence.
- 2 Identify opposition weaknesses and attack with pace.



what to shout

- "Spot and go for the gaps quickly."
- "Try to exploit mismatches – a quick player v a slow forward."
- "Attackers: commit defenders and create space."
- "Go forward as quickly as possible – once you're behind the defence you should score every time."
- "Defenders pressurise the ball carrier and then defend either side – no time for anything else."



what to look for

- Attackers running sideways – in this type of attack, go forward and let the ball do the work to exploit the gaps.
- Defence not communicating what players or channels of attack they are marking – slow players should look after the channels nearest to the coach or breakdown.



what to think about

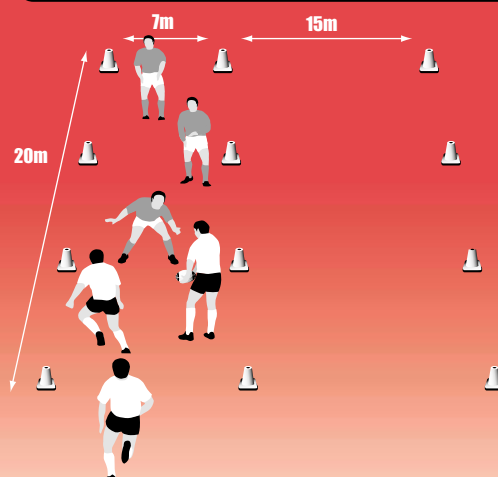
What words should be used to tell team mates where to run e.g. "inside covered", "attack wide", "I have a mismatch, give me the ball"? Do you have set plays from a "turnover" situation, e.g. should you pass the ball twice before moving forward, or can you have a couple of simple moves, like a cut, or dummy cut pop?

What you get your players to do:

Mark out two 20m long corridors, one narrow (e.g. 7m), one wide (e.g. 15m). Put three defenders in the narrow corridor, each one 5m behind the next. They are not allowed to move forward or back. Three attackers with a ball try to beat the defenders, with passes or footwork.

If they successfully beat all three defenders they give the ball to the coach, run to the end of the narrow corridor, turn and defend the wide corridor. The previous defenders now become attackers, receiving the ball from the coach. If the first set of attackers fail to beat the defenders in the narrow corridor, then the ball is given to the coach immediately, they must run to the end of the narrow corridor, turn and defend the wide corridor.

Defence into attack



Development

- 1 Use two balls, one with the first set of attackers and second with the coach. The coach can shout at any time that the second ball is in play.
- 2 Coach throws the ball high and behind the second set of attackers, replicating a possible counter attack situation.

How would I put this into a game situation:

Turnover touch/tag: split into two teams. One team attack and when they are tagged/touched or drop the ball, then the other side immediately gain possession. A tag/touch leads to the ball being put on the floor and the tackled player and tackler are out of the game until the first pass has been made. Best played on a wide pitch. Develop by introducing full contact and a turnover if tackle completed.

How to use smart sessions

Print off the session and take it to training. It should take you less than five minutes to read the instructions, set up the session, and then you are ready to communicate what happens to your players.

Number of players

You only need six players to complete a session, though it can easily be expanded to meet your needs. With lots more players you could have a number of grids working at the same time.

Timings

The timings are for a twenty minute session, but it can be expanded or reduced to meet your needs. It's your call.

As a rule of thumb 10 minutes would be enough time for a well executed first drill, development and feedback. Any shorter and you have not explored the full skill range or asked enough questions of the players. Longer is fine as long as you feel the session is developing. The game related element adds another 10 minutes.

Equipment

The equipment used is simple. A set of cones (or trainers or tops) as markers and a couple of balls.

You can add in tackle bags, suits and rucking shields where you feel you need them – we just assume that you don't have them because sometimes the shed is locked or another coach is using them.

Training area

The size of the training area is left for you to decide. Smaller players need a smaller area, but the session will never need more than a 20m x 20m grid for initial drills. The smaller the area the more intense the training.

The standard and age groups

Smart sessions are based on the core skills of rugby. They will challenge any standard because a player can always perform the core better.

The "development" ideas can be used to differentiate between the different standards of your players; the "think about" section can challenge the more advanced; the "game related situations" can change the contact situations the teams face.

Elements of the session

What to tell your players the session is about:

This is your introduction and outlines the objectives of the session. Just read this out. The players then have an objective. Return to this at the end of the session to see if you have achieved your objectives.

What you tell your players to do:

This is how you want your players to achieve the objectives. You can tell the players straight away how to achieve the objectives, or you can tease it out of them as the session goes on.

What you get your players to do:

This shows you how the session is going to work. Depending on what is going to be achieved, it sets out what actions the players are going to take. There are no exact measurements, or complicated patterns – the approach is "simple, stupid, successful". Slow motion the first few patterns – get the drill right and the skill right first before speeding up. Use the "What to shout" prompts to keep the players focused. Use the "What to look for" to keep your eye on why the players might be failing.

Development

No session is worth doing unless there is some form of progression. Normally there will be an increase in pressure, say by adding more defenders, or by restricting the time available. Other areas for you to think about are: Where do I stand as coach? Do I throw the ball into the grid?

How would I put this into a game situation?

All the elements of the session are geared to the game, but this section puts the session one step away from a full game, with attack, defence and a goal line.

What to shout

Have the words handy, because apart from the usual words of encouragement, it is good to shout the key factors to players. Of course you can hold some of these "shouts" back and ask the players to identify how they can improve.

What to look for

You need to keep your eyes open for "best practice". This section helps you identify quickly where players might go wrong so you can quickly put them right.

Think about

Here you have the chance to challenge the players and situation, either by using feedback or just asking yourself the questions. It is a little more advanced and might not be appropriate for your players.

Where does it fit:

To help you file and order our coaching we have given you the core areas of individual and team skills that the session covers.



50 GREAT BACKS MOVES

Dan Cottrell

Get your hands on a copy of my coaching guide: **50 Great Backs Moves**.

A single backs move can win a match. This **unique coaching tool** contains **50** blistering moves that could transform your team's backs play.

"A must for any coach" Adrian Curran, Dhuibhne RFC, Ireland.

To order or to find out more go to www.rugby-coach.com/50bm
You can save an amazing £41 if you order both the hard copy and pdf file!