

NATIONAL COACHING CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

ENGLISH COMPETITION COACH

CRITERIA AND EVIDENCES RUBRIC

MAY, 2012





INTRODUCTION TO COMPETITION

COMPETITION COACH - ENGLISH

CRITERIA AND EVIDENCES RUBRIC

An NCCP certified COMPETITION COACH will be able to:

- 1. Plan lesson/schooling sessions
- 2. Teach lessons/conduct schooling sessions
- 3. Analyze performance of horses and riders
- 4. Design a sport program (write a seasonal training plan)
- 5. Make Ethical Decisions. (No rubric evaluated on line)

NB COMPETITION COACHES must achieve the STANDARD OR the ADVANCED standard in each task. ****

*** Outcome #2 A – Ensuring that the environment is safe and Outcome #2 D – The lunging lesson - do not provide for an ADVANCED standard

RE: TASK #1 and #2 - RIDERS ARE IN A COMPETITION CONTEXT I.E. THEY ARE PREPARING TO GO TO A SHOW. LUNGING LESSON – THE "STUDENT" HAS NOT LUNGED BEFORE

Task – Competition Coach	NCCP Outcome Evaluated
Plan two lesson/schooling sessions 1. On the Flat 2. Over Fences	Outcome #1& 4 Planning a Lesson/Schooling Session and Seasonal Training plan- To include a. Logistics b. Appropriate activities c. Seasonal training plan d. Emergency Action Plan (EAP) (One only for home venue)
Teach Four lessons 1. Teach a Lesson on the Flat (Group of 3 riders) 2. Teach a Lesson over Fences (Group of 3 riders) 3. Teach an Equitation Lesson (One rider) 4. Teach a student how to lunge a horse	Outcome #2 Provide Support to Riders/Horses in Training a. Ensure that the lesson/schooling environment is safe b. Implement an appropriately structured and organized lesson c. Make interventions that promote learning
Detect and correct errors in riders and horses	Outcome # 3 Analyze performance a. Detect errors b. Correct errors

OUTCOME 1: PLAN A LESSON/SCHOOLING SESSION A - Identify appropriate logistics for lesson/schooling session		
Not Sufficient	Competition Coach - Standard	Competition Coach - Advanced
 □ Plan has a basic structure, but does not clearly identify main segments or time line of practice □ Practice plan goals and objectives are vague and not clearly identified. 	Coach presents a lesson plan that: Identifies potential risk factors. Identifies basic information, including date, time, location, number of athletes, and level of athletes. Is organized into main segments that include introduction, warm-up, main part, cool-down and conclusion. Identifies the duration of the practice and each practice segment on a timeline. Identifies an overall goal that will be addressed in the lesson. (Includes technical knowledge) Indicates basic logistical needs (i.e., facilities and equipment) to match the overall goal A list of key factors (steps) or general teaching points that relate to the overall goal (Includes technical knowledge) Provides evidence of optimal use of the available time and equipment to promote a high degree of active engagement time, learning, and training on the part of riders/horses. Identifies specific objectives for each activity and a list of key factors or teaching points for each activity. (Includes technical knowledge)	As in standard, plus coach: Identifies training priorities and objectives that are appropriate for the time of the season and reflect the sport's recommendations and guidelines. (Includes technical knowledge) Identifies where the practice is located within context of season or annual plan. Provides clear rationale (reasons) for each goal and objective, based on objectively identified rider's needs. Identifies how each goal is consistent with NCCP/ LTED growth and development principles - Learning & Training to Ride/Compete

	OUTCOME 1: PLAN A LESSON/SCHOOLING SESSION B – Identify appropriate activities for each part of the lesson			
	Not Sufficient	Competition Coach - Standard		Competition Coach - Advanced
Act	Do not link to overall purpose of practice. Do not reflect awareness of safety. Are not consistent with NCCP/Equestrian LTED growth and development principles. I.e. too advanced	Activities: Reflect safety awareness and control for potential risk factors Are effectively described (e.g., diagrams, explanations, key points). Are purposeful and link to overall lesson goal. Are allotted enough time to develop the skills or tactics identified by the goal. Are sequenced properly to promote learning and skill development and induce the desired training effect. (Includes technical knowledge) Contribute to the development of skill and are appropriate to the stage of skill development (acquisition, consolidation, refinement) of the rider/horse. Identify key factors (coaching points). (Includes technical knowledge) Contribute to the development of athletic abilities in horse/rider, are appropriate for the sport, and are consistent with LTED.	Asi	In standard, plus lesson activities: Are created or designed for the specific needs of the rider/horse based on analysis of performance in competition. (Includes technical knowledge) Integrate mental skills and strategies such as visualization, goal setting, and focusing strategies. Are purposely integrated to promote skill development and are consistent with the NCCP/Equestrian LTED skill development guidelines. Include practice conditions and/or variations in activities, which purposefully create challenges that elicit specific training effect. Promote basic concepts of decision- making. Contribute to development of specific physical abilities. Include the use of goal setting and indicate specific criteria for assessing athlete achievement. (Includes technical knowledge) Are appropriate to the time and location in the seasonal program.

	OUTCOME 1: PLAN A LESSON/SCHOOLING SESSION C – Design an Emergency Action Plan			
Not Sufficient	Competition Coach - Standard	Competition Coach - Advanced		
☐ The emergency action plan is not available or incomplete.	A one- or two-page emergency action plan includes: Location of a fully stocked first aid kit, horse and human. Designated charge person and call person with roles and responsibilities. The date of latest review of contents and condition of first aid kits; horse and human Location of phones and emergency telephone numbers- including vet Specific directions to reach the facility Location of fire extinguishers	As in standard, plus EAP includes: Location of medical profiles for each horse/rider under the coach's care. A diagram of the facility included Evidence that horse and rider profiles are well organized, updated and are kept in a secure location to protect privacy. (Assuming coach's own facility) Emergency Fire/ flood evacuation plan (if applicable)		

NB THE PLAN SHOULD CONSIDER THAT <u>RIDERS ARE IN A COMPETITION CONTEXT</u> <u>I.E. THEY ARE PREPARING TO GO TO A SHOW.</u>

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OUTCOME 2: PROVIDE SUPPORT TO RIDERS/HORSES IN TRAINING - TEACH LESSONS

A - Ensure that the lesson/schooling environment is safe

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(Not Sufficient)	Competition Coach - Standard no Advanced	
Coach: Recognizes the potential risks but does nothing to adjust the practice environment to enable safety. Does not survey practice environment prior to practice. Does not address dangerous factors in the training/lesson environment.	Coach: ☐ Is able to critically reflect on safety concerns (risk management) before lesson. ☐ Takes steps to minimize risk to participants before and throughout the practice — (includes equipment (tack check), adapting to environmental, equine factor). ☐ Reinforces and teaches the correct application of competitive rules that enable a safe practice where appropriate. I.e. Illegal fences/tack ☐ Forecasts dangerous factors and makes immediate adjustments so that horses and riders are not at risk.	

OUTCOME 2: PROVIDE SUPPORT TO RIDERS/HORSES IN TRAINING TEACH LESSONS

	B - Implement an appropriately structured and organized lesson		
(Not Suffic	cient)	Competition Coach - Standard	Competition Coach - Advanced
☐ There clear struction the less use approactivities of coach does provide evides planni (pract plan).	ure to sson. h not priate ties. h not de nce of ing tice	Organization Coach: □ Ensures equipment is available and ready to use □ Demonstrates adequate use of space and equipment. □ Engages riders 50% of the time or more □ Delivers lesson in organized segments i.e. Introduction, demonstration and explanation. □ Uses logical and evident progressions. (Should be prepared to present three). □ Breaks are provided for recovery as required Technical Knowledge & Content □ Implements activities that contribute to the development of technical skills, tactics, and athletic abilities. □ Adequately sequences activities to enhance learning or specific training effects Flexibility □ Makes adjustments depending on the reaction and performance of the rider/horse in the activity. □ Makes adjustments that enable the objectives of the lesson to be achieved. Miscellaneous □ Demonstrates professionalism/positive image of the sport	As in standard plus coach: Technical Knowledge & Content Provides activities that clearly identify the performance factors and learning objectives that were outlined at the beginning of lesson and creates specific coaching moments (cognitive triggers) to enhance learning. Flexibility Adapts the lesson activities to provide the appropriate challenge. Implements a variety of options for adapting the practice to ensure adequate learning. Makes adjustments based on an analysis of rider/horse performance. Modifies practice activities to address context-specific circumstances or logistics and to create a specific training effect (physical or motor). Adapts lesson activity to increase challenge or to ensure optimal learning opportunities.

OUTCOME 2: PROVIDE SUPPORT TO RIDERS/HORSES IN TRAINING TEACH LESSONS

C - Make interventions that promote learning

(Not Sufficient)		
(Not Sufficient)	Competition Coach - Standard	Competition Coach - Advanced
Feedback and instruction only identify what to improve, and not how to improve, and not does not identify any key learning points. Coach uses an explanation but does not identify any key learning points. Coach uses demonstration but participants are not in an optimal position to see and hear. Limited intervention is made to clarify key learning objectives. No or few questions are asked Feedback does not match performance Focus is on performance at the expense of learn	clanation and Demonstration ach: Uses explanation and identifies 1–3 key learning points. Provides clear, concise explanations, providing opportunities for the riders to ask questions Clarifies key learning objectives and performance factors (feedback, instruction) with riders before engaging in the activity. Uses demonstrations, and participants are in an optimal position to see and hear. Adback Uses positive, respectful and specific language when providing verbal interventions Provides feedback and instruction that clearly identifies what to improve and how to improve. Uses feedback during the lesson to constructively reinforce riders' effort and performance Makes interventions such that riders have adequate time to practice skill or tactic. Maintains a positive outlook and acknowledges rider's needs and thoughts. aching Knowledge & Content Can identify and use appropriate techniques that address individual learning styles and that optimize learning. Demonstrates an understanding of factors that may affect learning. I.e. nerves (technical knowledge) Creates and integrates opportunities for the rider to apply basic decision making (technical knowledge) Demonstrates an understanding of the difference between learning and performance (technical knowledge) Adheres to the appropriate skill development model-LTED Makes adjustments based on reaction and performance Lesson content matches lesson goal(s). estions Riders are encouraged to ask questions Uses questioning to help rider to reflect on performance. Reinforces correct performance by facilitating appropriate interventions (e.g., feedback, questioning, using a demonstration) to identify the key factors that were properly executed scellaneous Promotes a positive image of the sport and models the image to riders and other stakeholders Identifies appropriate expectations for rider behaviour and reinforces these expectations when appropriate.	As in the standard plus Coach: Feedback Provides feedback which is evaluative, prescriptive and descriptive Analyzes when to limit feedback to promote critical thinking Questions Provides specific feedback to individual riders and enables each rider to take greater ownership over specific performance factors and learning objectives. Uses questions to facilitate awareness and critical thinking Emphasizes independent thinking and problem solving. Teaching Knowledge Integrates mental preparation strategies into the lesson Encourages calculated risks to enhance performance in accordance with the NCCP code of ethics. Selects from a variety of intervention strategies to achieve specific learning objectives that will result in greater transfer to the competitive environment.

OUTCOME 2: PROVIDE SUPPORT TO RIDERS/HORSES IN TRAINING TEACH LESSONS

D – Lunge Lesson – Teach a student how to lunge NO ADVANCED STANDARD

	Not Sufficient	Minimum etandarde
		Minimum standards
	Organization:	Organization - the coach:
	☐ The coach moves around the horse, showing	☐ Moves around the horse efficiently, demonstrating
	hesitation and a lack of confidence and experience.	experience and a high comfort level.
	The coach fails to observe and instruct	Discusses and explains what is required to the "student"
	Reins and stirrups are not well secured	Involves the "student" in tack adjustment as required.
	Tack not checked or checked but not adjusted if	Uses "teachable moments"
	required	The coach demonstrates, observes and instructs the
	■ No boots/polos on horse	student
	☐ Girth is too loose or too tight	To ensure that:
	☐ Equipment is in poor condition – broken, cracked,	 Girth is tight, reins and stirrups secured if using a
	stitching coming undone.	saddle.
	☐ Coach drops the whip on the ground	☐ Surcingle/saddle is fitted correctly.
	☐ Whip is moved in such a way as to scare the horse	☐ Horse is protected with boots/polos
	while tack is checked.	☐ Equipment is in good condition
	No gloves and or wearing spurs	☐ Lunge line and whip are neatly and safely gathered
	2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 7 2 2	while equipment is being checked.
>		☐ Student and coach are wearing gloves and no spurs
SAFETY		Side reins:
E,		Length of side reins checked before presenting the
SA		horse for lunging
		☐ Correctly attached to saddle or surcingle
		Purpose and fitting briefly explained to the student
	Risk management:	Risk Management - the coach:
	☐ The coach does not ensure the horse is suitable.	Discusses and explains what is required to the "student"
	The coach fails to observe and instruct the student	re safety
	about:	1
		Has researched the horse to ensure suitability.
	☐ Leaving doors / gates open and ignores potential	Involves the "student" as much as possible.
	hazards	Uses "teachable moments"
	Addressing dangerous factors or potential risks that	The coach demonstrates, observes and instructs the student to:
	are present. E.g. loose dog, inappropriate "hot"	
	horse.	Ensure that all doors/gates are shut and that all
	Why the horse is or is not appropriate	equipment / area is safe.
		Makes adjustments to lesson after a dangerous situation
		has become evident. E.g. Heavy rain is creating noise
		which frightens the horses
		Quickly adapt to a situation that emerge during the
		session (e.g. unexpected bad weather, a 'hot' horse).
	The coach does not instruct or correct the student	The coach demonstrates, observes and instructs the
	when:	student how to:
	Lunge line is wrapped around hand	☐ Hold the lunge line safely in one hand or in two hands
	☐ Lunge line is dragged on ground	with excess line held in opposite hand
hnique to the "student"	☐ The lunge line is incorrectly attached (i.e. Not one	Avoid the lunge line touching the ground
pr	of the four accepted methods)	☐ Fluidly adjust the length of the lunge line as necessary
,str	☐ Whip is moved in such a way as to scare the horse	☐ Manage the lunge whip effectively and how to position it
e e	while tack is checked	as required for optimal effect
chnique y to the '	Lunge whip is dropped on ground near the horse	☐ Coach is able to explain why he/she chose this method
	under foot	of attaching the lunge line
lec Ing	Lunge whip is held too high or low	Use whip effectively and avoid dropping
Lunging Tec	Student cracks the whip.	☐ Maintain an even size and shape of circle
gin Isti	The student cannot maintain an even size and	☐ Maintain correct triangle of control with whip and horse
un Jot	shape of circle as evidenced by excessive traveling	☐ Use voice, whip and/or body language effectively to
L	from one area of the ring to another	control horse's movement.
þ	☐ Circle too small/large	☐ Maintain/adjust position throughout as required
Lunging Tec While demonstrating	 Does not maintain correct triangle of control with 	Adjust the side reins correctly for the demonstration (Not
⅀	whip and horse as evidenced by excessive walking	required when the student lunges)
	or horse turning in	
	☐ Is unable to use body/voice to effectively control	
	horses movement	
	☐ Side reins are too long/short	1

Teaching	Coach: ☐ Does not identify lesson goals to student ☐ Does not use key teaching points ☐ Provides an overload of key points (more than 5) ☐ Uses key points (information) that is/are incorrect ☐ Explanation of key points is confusing and coach does not clarify ☐ Does not ask questions ☐ Does not address a particular problem to correct ☐ Is unable to match the correction with the intended results or improvement desired. ☐ Moves to next progression before basic progression is completed. ☐ Does not produce improvement Demonstrates unsafe technique	Coach: ☐ Clearly states WHAT is being demonstrated ☐ States lesson goals at the beginning of the lesson and explains WHY lunging is important ☐ Uses 1-3 key teaching points to explain HOW to lunge. ☐ Uses key points that are consistent with discipline standards (technically correct) ☐ Uses age appropriate language to explain key points. ☐ Uses analogies and examples from participant's experiences to reinforce key learning points ☐ Clearly explains the process ☐ Coach uses questions to help the "student" reflect on performance or to check for understanding ☐ Ensures that "Student" participates 50% or more of the time provided. ☐ Provides specific instructions designed to improve the "student's" lunging technique. ☐ Identifies a root problem in the technique and provides corrections ☐ Produces a clear improvement in the student's lunging technique.

NB CONSIDER THAT THE 'STUDENT' HAS NEVER LUNGED BEFORE

OUTCOME 3: ANALYZE PERFORMANCE

A - Detect performance errors – Ability to detect errors		
(Not Sufficient)	Competition Coach - Standard	Competition Coach - Advanced
Coach: Observes the skill from a single vantage point to detect performance factors. Is able to identify key performance factors that contribute to errors in performance, but cannot select the most critical factor that will have the greatest impact on performance. Scans lesson environment infrequently and pays little attention to skill execution. Identifies effort and motivational factors that contribute to lack of performance rather than key technical or tactical factors. Is only able to explain how the error relates to the overall performance but does not indicate why it is important	Coach: Moves around practice environment to observe skills from the most optimal vantage points and scans all the athletes. Is able to select the most critical factor that has a direct impact on performance. Is able to reflect on potential causes of skill error (cognitive, affective motor). Is able to consistently communicate <i>how</i> and <i>why</i> a critical error contributes to the performance. Helps athletes to understand how errors affect overall performance by asking appropriate questions.	As in the standard plus coach: Helps the athletes to detect key performance factors and to understand how and why these errors affect overall performance. Analyzes a variety of factors that could contribute to increased performance (e.g. athletic abilities in horse/rider, environmental factors, recovery and regenerative strategies for horse/rider, mental strategies for horse/rider etc) Uses a variety of observational strategies (e.g., positioning, video, other coaches, etc.) to identify the most critical aspects of performance. Reinforces application of competitive rules that relate to skill execution when appropriate. Provides a rationale for identifying skills or tactics that need improvement, based on sport-specific analysis of performance. Identifies errors that are consistent with athlete development guidelines for the appropriate stage of athlete development. LTED –Learning and Training to Ride/Compete

(Not Sufficient)	Competition Coach - Standard	Correct errors Competition Coach - Advanced
Coach: Corrects the rider by indicating what they did rather than identifying specific strategies for how to improve the performance. Provides corrections that identify vague external factors rather than specific factors that contribute to improved performance	Coach: Makes specific corrections that identify <i>how</i> to improve the performance by prescribing key performance factors. Identifies <i>why</i> the correction will have a beneficial effect on the performance and consistently identifies <i>how</i> to improve performance Uses demonstrations to model correct performance. Involves riders in a critical thinking process: What did you do? What should you do? What are you going to do to get better results? Asks the rider's/parent consent for physical contact when assisting in correcting an error. Identifies if the level of difficulty in the task is relevant to the rider's/horse's capabilities	As in the standard plus coach: Helps riders to identify individual corrections by asking open-ended questions. Makes corrections focus athletes' attention towards external cues or on the anticipated effects of the movement rather than the on way the movement is performed (internal focus). External focus means concentrating on keeping the horse in a certain position during the movement; internal focus means concentrating on keeping a specific part of the body in a certain position during the movement. Helps riders to increase awareness of basic corrections by asking closed questions.