

NATIONAL COACHING CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

CONTEXT: INTRODUCTION TO COMPETITION

WESTERN COMPETITION COACH

CRITERIA AND EVIDENCES RUBRIC

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PARTNERS IN COACH EDUCATION

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INTRODUCTION TO COMPETITION

WESTERN COMPETITION COACH

CRITERIA AND EVIDENCES RUBRIC

An NCCP certified COMPETITION COACH will be able to:

- 1. Plan lesson/schooling sessions / create an EAP
- 2. Coach students/conduct schooling sessions
- 3. Analyze performance of horses and riders
- 4. Make Ethical Decisions. (no rubric evaluated on line)

COMPETITION COACHES must achieve the STANDARD in each task.

NO ADVANCED standard in: Outcome #2 A (Ensuring that the environment is safe)
Outcome #2 D (The lunging lesson)

<u>TASKS COACHED</u> – Riders are in a competition context i.e. the riders are preparing to go to a show.

<u>TASK TAUGHT</u> – 4. Lunging Lesson – The "student" is learning how to improve a horse on the lunge line with side reins.

Task	NCCP Outcome Evaluated
Plan Two lesson/schooling sessions (Topic from the list of the candidate's choice) 1. On the Rail 2. On a Maneuver	Outcome #1 Planning a Lesson/Schooling Session a. Identify logistics b. Identify appropriate activities c. Design an Emergency Action Plan (One only for home venue)
Coach Students in Three lessons and teach One lunge lesson	Outcome #2
(Maneuver topic is assigned by the Evaluator)	Provide Support to Riders/Horses in Training
1.Coach students in a Lesson on the Rail (Group of 3 riders, riding in one hand) 2.Coach a student on a Basic Training Pattern (1 rider, may use 2 hands) 3.Coach a student on a Maneuver (1 rider, may use 2 hands) 4.Teach a student to improve a horse on the lunge line using side reins	a. Ensure that the lesson/schooling environment is safe b. Implement an appropriately structured and organized lesson c. Make interventions that promote learning d. Introduce basic equine training skills
	Outcome # 3
Detect and correct errors in riders and horses	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** Coach presents a lesson plan that: As in standard, plus coach: Plan has a basic structure, but does not Identifies potential risk factors. Identifies training priorities clearly identify main Identifies basic information, including date, time, and objectives that are segments or time line location, number of athletes, and level of athletes. of practice appropriate for the time of the Is organized into main segments that include season and reflect the sport's Practice plan goals and introduction, warm-up, main part, cool-down and recommendations and objectives are vague conclusion. guidelines. (Includes technical and not clearly Identifies the duration of the practice and each practice knowledge) identified. segment on a timeline. Identifies where the practice is Identifies an overall goal that will be addressed in the located within context of lesson. (Includes technical knowledge) season or annual plan. Indicates basic logistical needs (i.e., facilities and Provides clear rationale equipment) to match the overall goal (reasons) for each goal and A list of key factors (steps) or general teaching points objective, based on that relate to the overall goal (Includes technical objectively identified rider's needs. Provides evidence of optimal use of the available time Identifies how each goal is and equipment to promote a high degree of active consistent with NCCP/ LTED engagement time, learning, and training on the part of growth and development riders/horses. principles - Learning & Identifies specific objectives for each activity and a list Training to Ride/Compete of key factors or teaching points for each activity. (Includes technical knowledge)

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 Activities: Activities: As in standard, plus lesson activities: Do not link to overall Reflect safety awareness and control for Are created or designed for the specific potential risk factors needs of the rider/horse based on analysis purpose of practice. Do not reflect Are effectively described (e.g., diagrams, of performance in competition. (Includes explanations, key points). technical knowledge) awareness of safety. Are not consistent Are purposeful and link to overall lesson Integrate mental skills and strategies such with NCCP/Equestrian as visualization, goal setting, and focusing goal. LTED growth and Are allotted **enough time** to develop the strategies. development skills or tactics identified by the goal. Are purposely integrated to promote skill principles. I.e. too Are sequenced properly to promote development and are consistent with the advanced learning and skill development and induce NCCP/Equestrian LTED skill development guidelines. the desired training effect. (Includes technical knowledge) Include practice conditions and/or variations in Contribute to the development of skill activities, purposefully create challenges and are appropriate to the stage of skill that elicit specific training effect. development (acquisition, consolidation, Promote basic concepts of decision- making. refinement) of the rider/horse. Contribute to development of specific Identify key factors (coaching points). physical abilities. (Includes technical knowledge) Include the use of goal setting and indicate Contribute to the development of athletic specific criteria for assessing athlete abilities in horse/rider, are appropriate for achievement. (Includes technical knowledge) the sport, and are consistent with LTED. 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 Suffi	cient	Competition Coach - Standard	Competition Coach - Advanced	
action is not availa		A one- or two-page emergency action plan includes: Designated charge person and call person with roles and responsibilities. Location of phones and emergency telephone numbers- including vet A diagram of the facility included Specific directions to reach the facility Map to reach the facility Specific directions to reach a hospital Map to reach the hospital Location of medical profiles for horse/riders under coach's care Location of fully stocked First Aid Kits, equine and human Location of fire extinguishers The date of latest review of contents and condition of First Aid kits; equine and human Checklist of the necessary equipment found in each first aid kit	As in standard, plus EAP includes: 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)	

$\underline{\sf NB: THE\; RIDERS\; ARE\; IN\; A\; COMPETITION\; CONTEXT}\;\; i.e.\; THEY\; ARE\; PREPARING\; TO\; GO\; TO\; A\; SHOW\;\;$

OUTCOME 2: PROVIDE SUPPORT TO RIDERS/HORSES IN TRAINING - COACH STUDENTS A - Ensure that the lesson/schooling environment is safe **Not Sufficient** Competition Coach -Standard (no Advanced) Safety Coach: Is able to critically reflect on safety concerns (risk Coach: management) before lesson Recognizes the potential risks but does nothing to Takes steps to minimize risk to participants before adjust the practice environment to enable safety. and throughout the practice - (includes equipment (tack Does not survey practice environment prior to check), adapting to environmental, equine factor)*** practice. Identifies appropriate expectations for behaviour and Does not address dangerous factors in the reinforces when appropriate (e.g. rough hands, overuse training/lesson environment. of other aids) 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 - COACH STUDENTS

B - Implement an appropriately structured and organized lesson

Not Sufficient	Competition Coach - Standard	Competition Coach - Advanced
☐ There is no clear structure to the lesson. Coach does not use appropriate activities. Coach does not provide evidence of planning (practice plan).	Organization Coach: Demonstrates professionalism/positive image of the sport 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 e.g. Introduction, demon, explanation, activities 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.	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 COACH STUDENTS

C - Make interventions that promote learning

Not Sufficient	Competition Coach - Standard	Competition Coach - Advanced
Feedback and instruction only identify what to improve, and not how to improve. 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	Explanation and Demonstration Coach: 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 where students are in an optimal position to see and hear. Feedback 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 Teaching 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. e.g. 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) Questions 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	As in the standard plus Coach: Feedback Provides feedback which is evaluative, prescriptive and descriptive Analyzes when to limit feedback to promote critical thinking 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. 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.

NO ADVANCED STANDARD NB - CONSIDER THAT THE 'STUDENT' HAS NEVER LUNGED WITH SIDE REINS BEFORE

OUTCOME 2: PROVIDE SUPPORT TO RIDERS/HORSES IN TRAINING D. Introduce basic equine training skills

Lunge Lesson – Teach a student how to improve a horse on the lunge line with side reins

	Not Sufficient	Competition Coach - Standard	
Safety	Organization: The coach moves around the horse, showing hesitation and a lack of confidence and experience. The coach fails to observe and instruct safety rules Cinch is too loose or too tight. Reins are not well secured Tack not checked or checked but not adjusted if required Equipment is in poor condition – broken, cracked, stitching coming undone. No boots/polos on horse Coach drops or throws the whip on the ground instead of placing it safely to adjust side reins Whip is moved in such a way as to scare the horse while tack is checked. No gloves and or wearing spurs Leaves doors/gates open and ignores potential arena hazards and unsafe tack Does not address dangerous factors or potential	Organization - the Coach: Moves around the horse efficiently, demonstrating experience and a high comfort level Discusses and explains what is required while reminding the "student" about safety rules Involves the "student" in tack adjustment as required Uses "teachable moments" The Coach demonstrates, observes and instructs the student to ensure that: Cinch is tight, surcingle/saddle is fitted correctly and equipment is in good condition Horse is protected with boots/polos Lunge line and whip are neatly and safely gathered while equipment is being checked. Student and coach are wearing gloves and no spurs Ensure that all doors/gates are shut and that all equipment / area is safe Quickly adapts and makes adjustments to lesson after a dangerous situation has become evident	
	risks eg. loose dog, "hot" horse Cannot explain why the horse is or is not suitable Makes no/insufficient adjustments to dangerous situation	(e.g. heavy rain frightens the horses, "hot" horse)*** Horse is initially lunged with no or loosened side reins at a walk, jog and lope, in at least one direction	
	Side Reins	Side Reins:	
	 Inexperienced Side reins attached incorrectly Purpose and/or fitting not explained or explained incorrectly 	 □ Demonstrates obvious experience □ Side reins are correctly attached to saddle or surcingle □ Purpose and fitting 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" re safety □ Has lunged the horse to ensure suitability □ Involves the "student" as much as possible □ Uses "teachable moments" 	

OUTCOME 2: PROVIDE SUPPORT TO RIDERS/HORSES IN TRAINING D. (continued) Introduce basic equine training skills

Lunge Lesson – Teach a student how to improve a horse on the lunge line with side reins

	Not Sufficient	Competition Coach - Standard	
	The coach does not instruct or correct the student when:	The coach demonstrates, observes and instructs the student how to:	
Technique	□ Lunge line is wrapped around hand □ Lunge line is dragged on ground □ The lunge line is incorrectly attached (i.e. Not one of the four accepted methods) □ Whip is moved in such a way as to scare the horse while tack is checked □ Lunge whip is not placed safely on ground or held appropriately when adjusting side reins □ Lunge whip is held too high or low □ Student cracks the whip. □ The student cannot maintain an even size and shape of circle as evidenced by excessive traveling from one area of the ring to another □ Circle too small/large □ Does not maintain correct triangle of control with whip and horse as evidenced by excessive walking or horse turning in □ Is unable to use body/voice to effectively control horses movement □ Side reins are too long/short	 Hold the lunge line safely in one hand with excess line held in opposite hand Avoid the lunge line touching the ground Fluidly adjust the length of the lunge line as necessary Manage the lunge whip effectively and position it as required for optimal effect Coach is able to explain why he/she chose this method of attaching the lunge line Manage the whip effectively by holding it or placing it safely on the ground when adjusting side reins Maintain an even size and shape of circle for most of lesson Maintain correct triangle of control with whip and horse for most of lesson Use voice, whip and/or body language effectively to control horse's movement. Maintain/adjust position throughout as required Ensure the horse is moving forward from behind into the contact Length of side reins are adjusted as required to allow the horse to move correctly into the contact when lunged Adjusts the side reins during the session if too long/short and explain why to the student Reverse direction (when using a cavesson): inside side rein is loosened (or detached) 1st, outside side rein is loosened (or detached) 2nd; reverse direction, tighten (attach) "new" outside side rein 2nd Reverse direction (when using a halter): loosen (or detach) inside rein, detach lunge line snap from inside to centre ring, loosen (or detach) outside side rein; reverse direction, tighten (or attach) outside s	

OUTCOME 2: PROVIDE SUPPORT TO RIDERS/HORSES IN TRAINING D. (continued) Introduce basic equine training skills

Lunge Lesson – Teach a student how to improve a horse on the lunge line with side reins

	Not Sufficient	Competition Coach - Standard
Teaching Skills	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 for lunging and side rein use	Coach: Clearly states WHAT is being demonstrated States lesson goals at the beginning of the lesson and explains WHY lunging with side reins is important Uses 1-3 key teaching points to explain HOW to fit and adjust side reins 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 and knowledge of side rein use Identifies a root problem in the technique and provides corrections Produces a clear improvement in the student's lunging technique and knowledge of side rein use

OUTCOME 3: ANALYZE PERFORMANCE A - Detect performance errors - Ability to detect errors (Not Sufficient) **Competition Coach - Standard** Competition Coach - Advanced Coach: П Observes the skill from a Coach: single vantage point to Moves around practice As in the standard plus coach: detect performance factors. environment to observe Helps the athletes to detect key performance Is able to identify key skills from the most factors and to understand how and why these performance factors that optimal vantage points errors affect overall performance. and scans all the athletes contribute to errors in Analyzes a variety of factors that could contribute performance, but cannot Is able to select the most to increased performance (e.g. athletic abilities in critical factor that has a select the most critical horse/rider, environmental factors, recovery and factor that will have the direct impact on regenerative strategies for horse/rider, mental performance greatest impact on strategies for horse/rider etc) performance. Scans lesson environment Is able to reflect on Uses a variety of observational strategies (e.g., potential causes of skill positioning, video, other coaches, etc.) to identify infrequently and pays little error (cognitive, affective the most critical aspects of performance. attention to skill execution. motor) Reinforces application of competitive rules that Identifies effort and Is able to consistently relate to skill execution when appropriate. motivational factors that communicate how and Provides a rationale for identifying skills or tactics contribute to lack of why a critical error that need improvement, based on sport-specific performance rather than contributes to the analysis of performance. key technical or tactical performance Identifies errors that are consistent with athlete Helps athletes to factors. development guidelines for the appropriate stage Is only able to explain how understand how errors of athlete development. LTED -Learning and affect overall performance the error relates to the Training to Ride/Compete

by asking appropriate

questions

OUTCOME 3: ANALYZE PERFORMANCE B - Correct performance – Ability to correct errors			
(Not Sufficient)	Competition Coach - Standard	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 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.	

overall performance but

important

does not indicate why it is