









MAGIC ACADEMY WHAT'S ON THE SUMMER MENU? SPECIALS WEEKLY MONDAY | S&C STIG PATLAM | 23RD MAY Mouthwatering S&C Tips from the Lessons from Year 1 and his top two professional game to keep you and takeaways your team ahead of the competition. TUESDAY | #BEATTHEGAME JAMES BELL | 30TH MAY A mix of smooth BeatTheGame posts The best stuff in Olympic Sports with some delicate agitation added regarding mental health in for dramatic effect. WEDNESDAY | MA PODCAST JAMIE WILLIAMS | 6TH JUNE A full-bodied blend of Rusty and Developing his coaching culture and Fletch chatting with top thinkers from the 3 best coaching mistakes he's the world of sport. made THURSDAY | SPECIAL GUEST RICHARD HILL | 13TH JUNE A rich and satisfying guest takeover Top tips on mentoring discussing their expertise and experiences. FRIDAY | MATCH ANALYSIS IAN CHISHOLM | 20TH JUNE A sweet but subtle look into how Staying true to your coaching philosophy while developing a whole teams get the most from reviewing and reflecting on performance club strategy. https://www.themagicacademy.co.uk



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What does this mean to you?



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End in Mind

- Gamification what does this mean for Rugby
- 5 Design Principles of Gaming
- Design sessions that engage with everyone
- #BeatTheGame skills (Tactical)
- What are the "Coaching Skills" to coach this way
- Unintended consequences
- Language (prestige, levels, missions, sweatie)
- How to develop yourself as a coach Coach Challenge Cards







Mission - Gamify training based on the 5 design principles

Each team has 2 pauses...

Level 1: 32 sec to get into groups (in silence) of between 2 and 5 born in the same quartile

Level 2: Establish a mission and a skill game

Level 3: Establish 3 levels and how you move between them

Level 4: Establish a superpower and how it is earned/given

Level 5: Agree how you you will co-coach

BOSS Level: What will you notice?





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MISSION-MISSION AFTER 120 GET 30 POINTS GET 30 POINTT - LEVEL 4 ATTACK - CLEARE ZVI+ Wax EXECUTE ZVI+ ATTACK - LINE BROAK (3) - KICK TO SCORE (10) OCFENCE - CATCH A KICK OFFENCE - KIP BALL (2) # 3 PAUSES * 5 PAUSES * 2 REPUTYS * I REPLAY



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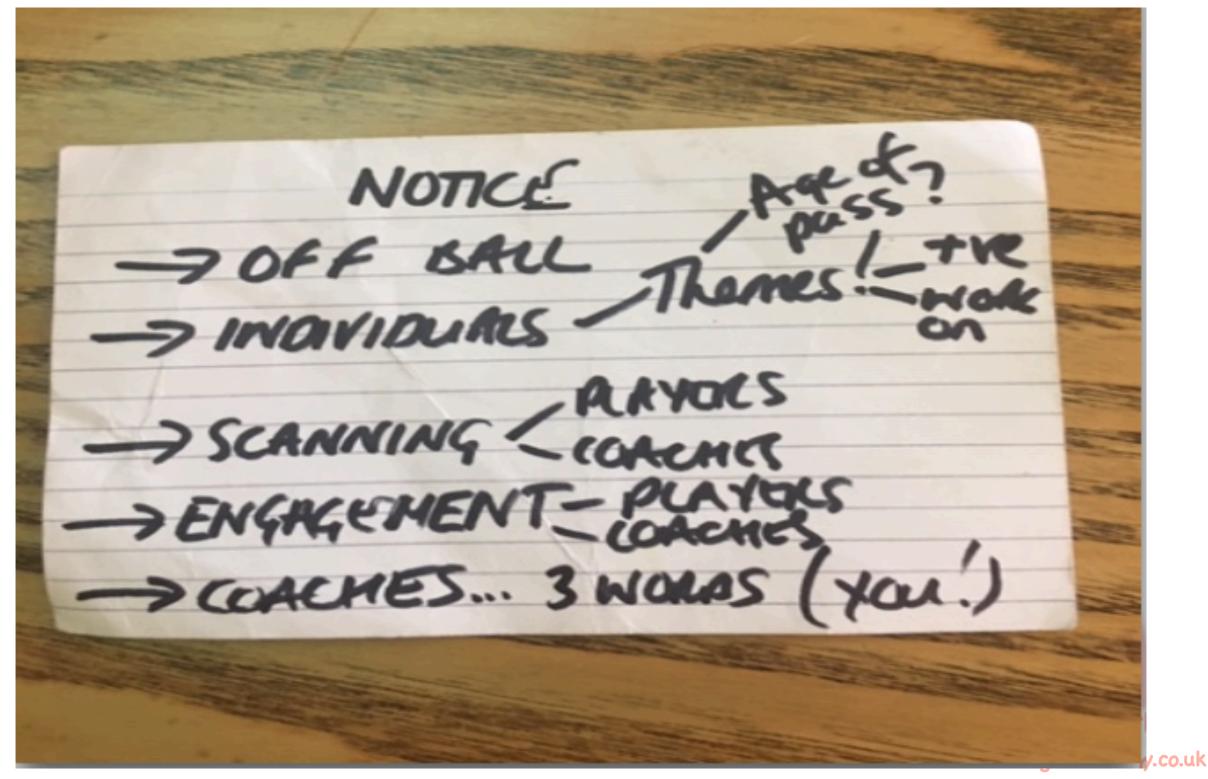
Co-cooch @ FLETCH' * SUPPORT BOTH TERMS IN D!!! * 3 CHALLENGES * Z 'I BET YOU CANT ... ' * KEEPTHE GAME GOING ~ GREG (p-coach 3) MANNON * DESIGN GOLDAISH BOWL & TRANSFER or & 10 on TRIPAONSOR CO-COOCH @ WAYN SHITH * SUPPORT THE (4) PLAYERS FINDING IT HARDEST * 5 PROMPTS * 3 YOU'RE DOING well * 3 QUESTIONS * KEEP THE GAME FLOWING ... memory.co.uk

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Co- coach () SUPPORT BOTH TOAMS IN DEFENCE K NO STOPS * 4 QUESTIONS * 2 'I've nonced ... Co-loach 2 SUPPORT THE 4 PLAYERS FINDING IT THE HALDEST * NO STOPS * 7 PROMPTS Co-looch 3 WATCH THE GAME ... * REGION A GOLD FISHBONL * SCOLING -> BACK TO GAME * YO ON ENJOHMMY * 10 FIST SUFTERDBACK SU D

Skill Games

#BeatTheGame



England Rugby **EDDIE'S ENGLAND** - Attacking team has a number of phases to score or get as much go forward as they can. The opposition then try to beat this. One touch affords you an opportunity to pass.



HIGHLANDERS - On the touch (ref will decide whether it's 1 or 2 touch), it's through the floor & lift.



BARBARIANS - 2 touch (the second touch will have a condition on it. E.g. turnover or through the floor). 1 touch affords you the opportunity to pass.



SARRIES - Offside player (ref to agree how many) & other kicking opportunities (corners, contest, territory etc.)



ABs - Attackers have the ball for a number of possessions (trying to score). If it's turned over, the team NOW with the ball has one phase to score. If not, the opposition get it back.



GEORGIAN - Game starts with a maul. Rewards are for go forward & playing from X (first ball player). One touch still affords you an opportunity to pass.

FIJI - Defenders get the ball back by wrapping up the ball for 3 seconds. Attackers have to keep defenders off them.



HURRICANES - Attacking team has more players (overload). Defence get the ball back by getting man & ball or a square hit/shoulder contact.





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awareness and understanding of one's own thought processes.



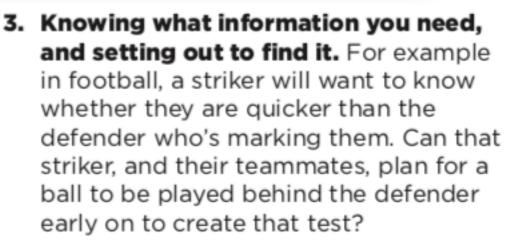




 Planning ahead. Are players considering their next move as the game is going on around them?



2. Setting problems. Can players see what effect they can have on the opposition, and how that can be used to block what the opposition is trying to do?









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Self Determination Theory

Basic Human Needs

Competence Effective dealing with environment

Relatedness Close relationships with peers

Autonomy Control the course of our lives





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Players get feedback/learning from the training/games

The game is the teacher

The coach is the facilitator







How video games are effectively designed to enhance learning and performance.

How can we provide a video game experience on a sports pitch in training. That became the five design principles that coaches and teachers can use.

All that is underpinned by a theory of metacognition which no other coaching methods really offer





It all boils down to strategising, and that's what a well-designed video game is all about. It gets the player to think, "what will the computer do if I do this?"

Traditionally, athletes have been trained to follow a game plan, not to think strategically by themselves as a game progresses.

But ultimately we want players to be as independent as possible, and when we play video games there's no coach or teacher.





It's also a great motivational tool for the coach, because it gives us another angle into players. For many of the younger (and older!) generation, video games are a major part of their world.





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The **5** design principles

1. <u>Missions.</u> Think about a classic video game like Mario Bros – the mission is set up at the start.

It needs to be just an end goal, we're not wanting to give the players the process of how to achieve it, that's for them to discover.

Avoid sport specific language because this will automatically imply that you're asking players to focus on something specific to do with the game. 2. <u>Level-ups</u>. How can we break this down into a series of simple-to-complex problems for players to solve?

Once a problem has been solved that player or team can move up a level and a new set of problems are posed

Meets the needs of the players as they improve and not when the coach decides it's time to progress or move on.





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3. <u>Super powers</u>. An extra power in order to overcome a problem, because that power opens up a part of the game that can't be experienced otherwise.

How do I make best use of it while I have it? That makes players plan ahead, set and solve problems and find out key information.

This is as useful tool for coaches when their managing a group with varying ability levels

4. Pausing At a moment which the player chooses. Sport pauses or stops are usually as decided by the coach,

If we give players the power to pause, how will they decide when to do it? And what to do with that time?

Giving the players the choice about what to do with that moment.

We don't want players to wait until the in-built break in play (half time etc)

- I try to follow a '4C' framework
- CHEAT (giving an answer or example),
- CHANGE (how the game is designed to your advantage),
- CLUE (questions or prompts) or
- CHALLENGE (make the task more difficult)...k

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The **5** design principles

5. Save progress. Reason why video games are so successful at developing learning and performance is that when you return to play the game, you start from where you left off last time.

That means you're offering players the time to master problems

Start of level four, they know they can't go back to below that, so they're more likely to take 'risks' to get to level five.

A design principle in action: super powers

I tend to use bibs as my signifier as they are nice and visual, to be placed somewhere on the pitch. To earn that bib and the power it holds, the batter has to hit the ball through or over it. That way you can position it strategically for shot selection or as an area for the bowler and fielders to defend. The batter can then wear the bib either for a set amount of deliveries or until the bowling team achieve something (a play and miss for example). The wearer of the bib now has access to a power, which again can be tailored to develop a skill. The batter could be allowed to place the fielders, or to remove a mode of dismissal. Where it goes depends on the desire and imagination - of you as the coach!









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Gamification - Spelling



















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NEWCASTLE WARRIORS FALCONS INISSION SUCCESS? OFF THE BALL THE BALL רוט UIITHOUT THE BALL DSOK - ONE SHOT ONE RILL CLEVER CATCHES - DID WE EFFECTIVELY CATCH THE BALL? CLEVER AVERAGE DUITIB 20 0SOK 15) STOPPED ALLOUIED OSOK 33% 17% 60% 15 OSOK 69% 67% 50% 10 OSOK 0N THE BALL OFF THE BALL 65% In the 9's hands - Did we effectively get the Ball to the 9 to PLAY?3 PASS OPTIONS - DID WE ALWAYS HAVE 3 THREATS TO PASS TO? CLEVER AVERAGE DUMB 55% 70% 45% 15) 8% 1235 31% 17% 45% 27% 60% 40% 69% 33% 50% 35%

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