

BLUEPRINT Change Our Game



SELFLESS help the team



CREATIVE problem solve in different ways



OPTIMISTIC hopeful and confident about the future



SELF-ORGANISE use information to effectively coordinate as a team



TENACIOUS persistent in pursuit of excellence

#blueprintrugby #changeourgame

November 2022

Leadership • Engagement • Achievement • Enjoyment • Respect

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INTRODUCTION

The Blueprint is the playing and coaching philosophy for Scottish Rugby, aiming to improve the standard of rugby at all levels of the game. The Blueprint has evolved from the original (launched in 2016), to expand beyond the technical / tactical focus of the game.

Developed by Scottish Rugby in conjunction with coaches from the club and school game, the Blueprint's overriding message is 'Change Our Game'. In order for Scottish Rugby to compete and win on the international stage, the game in Scotland needs to further develop and think differently. Our intention is to create amazing learning environments with the appropriate level of stretch and support to enable players to be more tactically adaptable.

The SCOTS principles (Selfless, Creative, Optimistic, Tenacious, Self-Organised) underpin the Blueprint, and are key behaviours, enabling players to thrive in their playing pathway.

The aim of this Blueprint resource is to help coaches at all levels develop their coaching practice with practical help to bring the Blueprint principles to life.

For updates please visit the Game Development twitter account @scotrugbycoach

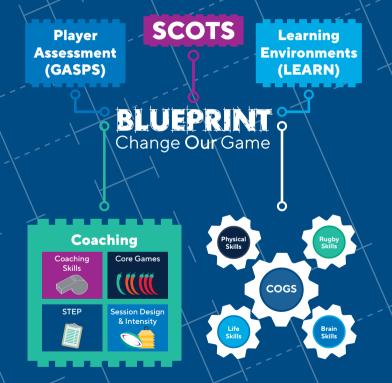
Please click this link (https://bit.ly/blueprintrugby) to view more Blueprint resources or use the QR code below.





BLUEPRINT OVERVIEW

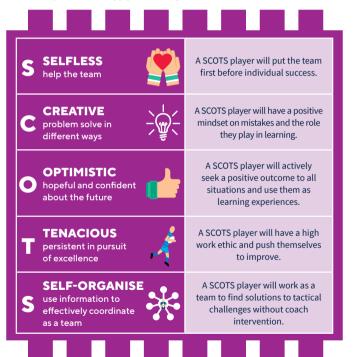
The Blueprint includes several interconnected parts, each having a unique role to play in helping to 'Change Our Game'.



BLUEPRINT SCOTS Priority Skills and Behaviours

The SCOTS priority skills and behaviours are what underpin everything within the Blueprint both on and off the field.

The SCOTS principles will be integrated throughout this resource with practical hints and tips on how to apply them into your environment.

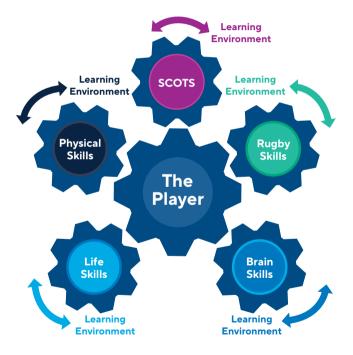




BLUEPRINT Change Our Game (COGs)

The interconnected Blueprint cogs represent all aspects of the game and need to be considered as one when developing players. The cogs impact each other and should be coached collectively.

Within this document the Rugby Skills cog is emphasised, with further resources to follow on the Physical, Brain and Life cogs.



BLUEPRINT Rugby Skills



RUGBY SKILLS Attacking Principles

Stay Connected Be ready to Play Get to the ball carrier quickly Positive support line

Find the best space

Find and attack space/opportunities either through around or behind a defence

Rugby Speed Get into position early Create quick ball opportunities Ball away quickly

Attack

Beat The Defence

Stress Defenders

Use evasive footwork, sweve, pace and/or fend to stress defenders

Continuity Passing, attacking kicks, offloads, quick rucks and ball presentation

RUGBY SKILLS Defensive Principles

Compete for ball Create opportunities to counter ruck, intercept and jackal

Back in the Game Get back to feet, realign and stay animated

Low Tackles Take the attacker to the ground and get back to feet

Defence Get The Ball Back

Go Forward Speed off the line and keep hips square

Be the Threat

Manipulate space, change the picture, linespeed

Further information on specifics within other key aspects of the game, such as set piece and transition, will be available soon.



BLUEPRINT Learning Environment

"When a flower doesn't bloom, you fix the environment in which it grows, not the flower" - Alexander Den Heijer

Players and coaches will thrive when the environment and culture around them promotes learning, relationships and competition.

The LEARN principles can be adapted for both on and off field situations, and can be used to help create an environment that is suitable for the age and stage of player.





BLUEPRINT Coaching Skills

The Blueprint Coaching Skills can support you to positively engage and develop your players.

Coaching is a skill and therefore can be developed and improved. Give these skills a go with your players and share your experiences with your fellow coaches and players.

Remember the APES principles (Active, Purposeful, Enjoyment, Safety) underpin all coaching sessions. These should remain a priority.

Questioning • Support players' understanding to aid their decision making • Use open questions to prompt reflection at the right time ▶ Peer-to-Peer • Players share thoughts, experiences and reflections (can be in game) • Buddy up players in key positions (e.g. 8 and 9)

Freeze

- Stop the activity to build awareness for players
- Give players the opportunity to freeze

Replay

- Give the players another go to challenge and develop
- Rewind to previous phase of play and restart

BLUEPRINT Coaching Skills

Second Ball

- Introduce a second ball to provide opportunities for decision making
- Give a player a second ball to introduce when they wish

Scoring System



- Exaggerate the purpose of the session through point rewards
- Reward effort as well as outcome



Delegation

- Involve players in the session design, delivery and review
- Players to coach each other

Challenges

- Set players and/or coaches challenges linked to aims or themes
- Individual and/or team challenges to raise competition

BLUEPRINT Session Design & Flow

Designing engaging and inclusive sessions is a huge part of coaching. The options below support you to create sessions which help promote the SCOTS principles and give a good backdrop to deliver the blueprint games.

Can you challenge yourself to coach within game related activities for up to 80% of the session?



BLUEPRINT Session Design & Flow





Skills Zone

Isolated practice to hone in on a skill development

Short and sweet Clear coaching points



Thistle Time

Individual/sub team development

Ran by the player(s) and supported by the coach

Focussing on strengths and work ons

BLUEPRINT Change the Challenge (STEP)

The STEP Model encourages coaches to change the space, task, equipment, or people for a chosen activity, to make it easier or more challenging. These four simple steps can also be used to make your sessions more inclusive.



BLUEPRINT Core Games

The Blueprint Core Games have been designed to help coaches of all age groups deliver sessions which develop and challenge their players (when used alongside the appropriate Age Grade Law Variations).

Each game has three modifications, categorised by Mild, Hot and Spicy

- Mild an entry level version of the game
- · Hot adapts the game to become more challenging for the attack or defence
- Spicy increases the complexity of the game to challenge players' decision making under pressure







To view a playlist of the Blueprint core games use this QR code or visit https://bit.ly/Blueprintplaylist

SET-UP	GAME OBJECTIVES	
HAWICK BALL		
Multi-direction run, pass or kick Score in a zone or box	Attack - Challenge players to find space, time & options through scanning and identification Defence – Challenge players to identify interception opportunities	
BARBARIANS		
1st touch = pass/offload 2nd touch = condition (e.g. turnover or go to floor)	Attack - Develop players' ability to offload and have close support Defence - to stay connected	
BANNOCKBURN		
1 x defensive player drops back to their try line after each phase or touch	Attack - Challenge players to find the best space Defence – Challenge players to find solutions to get the ball back with less numbers	
HIGHLANDERS		
Ball carrier offloads within 1 second, if not then pop or hold	Attack - Control body through contact and off the floor Defence - time your tackle to slow the opposition	
SKYE BALL		
2 x attacking players allowed in offside positions as kicking options	Attack – Challenge players to find the best space or opportunity to score Defence – Challenge the defence to cover the off-side player threat	
CALEY BALL		
Attack has 3 touches to get out of their half, then 6 touches to score	Attack – Challenge the attack to attack the best space for maximum go forward. Defence – How can you stop go forward and win back possession?	
WALLACE BALL		
On a turnover the attacking team have 1 phase to score	Attack – challenge players to explore creative attacking solutions Defence – Stay connected	
THISTLE BALL		
Defence wins the ball back by wrapping the attack up for 3 seconds	Attack – Challenge players to attack space, use evasion, fends and offloads Defence – Challenge the defence to identify opportunities or players to target for turnovers	

HAWICK BALL

Game Objectives

Attack

To develop the ability to identify space through around and over defending players and to score by passing the ball into the scoring zone.

Defence

To pressure the attack by denying time and space. Players can mark attacking players, forcing movement off the ball.

How to Play

Two teams, maximum of 10v10 on $\frac{1}{2}$ a pitch (70m x 45m).

Attack can pass the ball in any direction using a variety of different passes.

Kicking can be used in progressions.

There are no offside lines, attack and defence can position anywhere on the pitch.

Attack can score by passing the ball into the scoring zone(s) and touching the ball down.

Possession is maintained until a knock-on/ interception or ball is ripped.

Attacking team keep possession when they score and continue to attack.



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BARBARIANS

Game Objectives

Attack

To identify opportunities to go forward with support reacting and connecting with ball carrier to keep attack alive.

Defence

To organise to limit attack's opportunity to go forward by working on alignment and tracking to stop attacks early.

How to Play

Two teams, maximum of 10v10 on $\frac{1}{2}$ a pitch (70m x 40m).

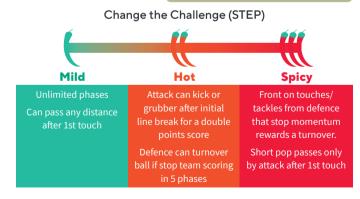
Two handed touch on ball carrier starts tackle count ('or shoulders on').

Ball carrier can carry on going forward after 1st touch and can look for pass or offload to keep ball alive.

Defence can pressure for a 2nd touch or simultaneous touch on ball carrier.

Attack must go to ground and present ball on second touch.

If the ball carrier passes before 2nd touch then the tackle count goes back to 0.



BANNOCKBURN

Game Objectives

Attack

To develop the attacking players' ability to identify space in the defence and exploit through passing, evasion and kicking.

Defence

To remain connected when players drop off and minimise the attacks ability to find space.

How to Play

Two teams, maximum of 10v10 on $\frac{1}{2}$ a pitch (70m x 45m).

Two teams - attack try to score in defensive team's try line.

Defending team must make two handed contact on ball carrier's hips.

Defender drops out of line and runs to own try line prior to re-entering the game.

Ball carrier presents ball when touched.

Attack look to get the ball into the space created by the defender dropping out.

Defence works together to fill the field and limit the attacks ability to score.

Kicking allowed.



HIGHLANDERS

Game Objectives

Attack

To encourage players to 'keep the ball alive' through offloads and popping from the floor. To develop support lines around the ball carrier.

Defence

Develop connection to stop offloads, working on footwork into the 'contact area' to get a solid touch/shoulders on contact (U14 and below must be touch only).

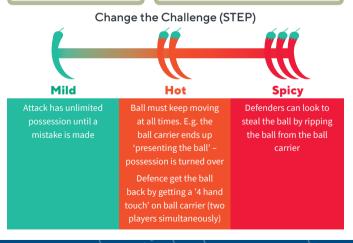
How to Play

Two teams, maximum of 10v10 on $\frac{1}{2}$ a pitch (70m x 45m).

If a ball carrier is touched (2 hands – 1 hand doesn't count) they must look to offload immediately.

If the defence make a 'square on' touch that slows the ball carrier or shuts off the offload options, ball carrier goes to the floor where they can either pop/lift the ball to a supporting player or present the ball for a teammate to pass away.

Attack keep the ball until a mistake is made.



SKYE BALL

Game Objectives

Attack

To develop the ability to identify space and to test skills to playthrough, around and over a defence.

Defence

To pressure the attack by denying time and space. Learning how to cover the back field in defence. To develop work rate to chase back once the ball is kicked.

How to Play

Two teams, maximum of 10v10 on $\frac{1}{2}$ a pitch (70m x 45m).

Attack are allowed 2 players in an offside position.

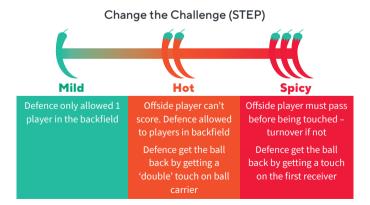
Defence allowed 1 player in the backfield.

Two handed touch to stop ball carrier (or 'shoulders on').

Ball carrier to go down and present/ lift to a scrum half when touched.

Possession is maintained until a knockon/interception or ball is ripped.

Ball can be kicked forward to an offside attacker.



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CALEY BALL

Game Objectives

Attack

To develop the ability to manage field position and attack the best space available to go forward.

Defence

To limit the attacks ability to find space and field position by filling space and applying pressure to the defence.

How to Play

Two teams, maximum of 15v15 on full pitch.

Defence must have a back three in the backfield.

Two handed touch to stop ball carrier ('or shoulders on'). Can also be played full contact.

When touched, ball carrier goes down and presents ball.

Two defenders must go to ground and two attack over the ball.

Possession is maintained until a knock-on/ interception or ball is ripped.

But ball can be kicked forward to gain ground

Attack has 3 touches/tackles when they are inside their own half, another 6 are awarded when they cross the half way line.

When out of touches the attack must kick the ball.



WALLACE BALL

Game Objectives

Attack

A game that focuses on 'transition' (what happens after the defence win the ball back). Getting the attack to realise that the moments just after the turnover are some of the best to attack and try to score.

Defence

To develop the ability to organise quickly after the ball has been lost.

How to Play

Two teams, maximum of 8v8 with an additional 3 players who are always attacking on $\frac{1}{2}$ a pitch (70m x 45m).

Attack has 6 phases to score.

1 phase = when a two handed touch is made.

Ball is turned over if the attack doesn't score within 6 phases or makes a mistake.

On a turnover, the team in possession has only 2 phases to score.

If successful, the try is worth 5 points (1 point for a normal try). If unsuccessful, the ball goes back to original attacking team.

Change team roles after 4/5 minutes.

 Mild
 Hot
 Spicy

 Turnover once max touches are reached
 Both attack and defence have equal numbers
 Turnover attack must contain a kick (there should be loads of space in the backfield after a turnover)

 After a turnover, the new attacking team has 1 phase to score
 Defenders can look to steal the ball by ripping the ball from the ball carrier

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THISTLE BALL

Game Objectives (this game is for U15 boys/U16 girls and older)

Attack

To develop close contact evasion skills – footwork, ball transfer and fending.

Defence

To develop the ability to get the ball back in the tackle by developing 'ripping' skills and to develop the ability to get two players to the contact area to make the tackle last longer (creating time for the defence to reorganise).

How to Play

Two teams, maximum of 10v10 on $\frac{1}{2}$ a pitch (70m x 45m).

Defence can win the back ball back by ripping the ball from the ball carrier or by holding up the ball carrier for 3 seconds and preventing them from offloading the ball.

Attack keep going until either of the above takes place or there is a handling error.

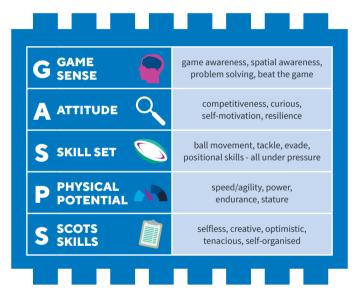




BLUEPRINT GASPS - Player Identification and Development

The GASPS principles will be used to guide selection decisions within Scottish Rugby male and female pathway programmes (e.g. player development hub, FOSROC Academy and national age grade). Players will also be developed in alignment with these principles through on and off field coaching.

Further information on the GASPS principles will be made available in due course.





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