Identification of Space





Aims

The key aim is to:
Identify available
space or gaps between
defence



Key principles

The key principles to teach are to:

- ★ Use off the ball movement to open space
- ★ Identify gaps

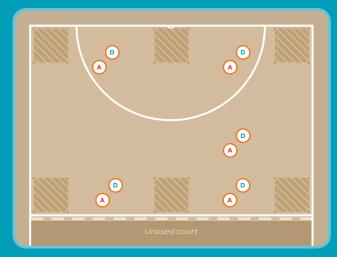
Warm up



Main activity

Purpose - To score a point by receiving the ball 5 times in the marked areas.

- ★ Working in a third, set up 5 v 5. Use spots to mark out 6 areas.
- ★ Attack start with the ball in the third and defenders mark the attacking players.
- ★ Attack must pass the ball around the third, aiming to receive the ball in the marked areas 5 times.
- ★ Passes can be made outside of the marked areas (within the third) but only count towards the total of 5 if received within the marked areas.
- ★ Once a point has been scored, the attack put the ball on the floor and the opposition pick it up and start working towards their total of 5 passes.
- ★ If intercepted, the team now in possession start working towards their 5 passes.
- ★ If the ball is tipped out of court by the defence, the attacking team will take the throw in and continue to add to their previous passing tally.







Progressions

Easier: Decrease number of catches required in the area Easier: Overload teams when attacking so there are less defenders Harder: Catch in area only counts if defender does not have a foot inside Harder: Catch in area only counts if player is moving to receive the ball



Getting your pupils thinking...

• What can you do as a team to be more successful?

 $oldsymbol{A}$ Lose defenders to ensure space within area to receive the ball

Q What type of movement can you use?

A Changes of direction/speed





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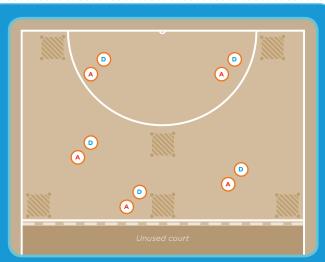




Technical practice

Purpose - To receive a ball 5 times in the marked areas before passing to a player to shoot.

- ★ Working in a third, set up 5 v 5. Use spots to mark out 6 areas with 3 areas around the shooting circle.
- ★ Attack start with the ball in the middle of the third line and defenders mark the attacking players.
- ★ Attack must pass the ball around the third aiming to receive the ball in the marked areas 5 times before they can pass to a shooter. Passes into the shooting circle must come from an area around the circle edge.
- ★ Passes can be made outside of the marked areas (within the third) but only count towards the total of 5 if received within the marked areas.
- ★ If intercepted or attack lose possession, the team now in possession start working towards their 5 passes.
- ★ If the ball is tipped out of court by the defence the attacking team will take the throw in and continue to add to their previous passing tally.
- ★ Only 2 players from each team are allowed within the shooting circle.
- ★ Once a goal has been scored, the opposition gains possession, restarting from the middle of the third line opposite the D.





Progressions

Easier: Marked areas can be made larger or smaller depending on the ability of the group. Easier: More attackers for easier success rates or more defenders to make it harder.

Harder: Flat passes allowed with no overhead

Harder: Players must receive the ball moving into the space



Getting your pupils thinking...

What type of movement did you have to use to move into the designated areas?

A Change of direction, change of pace, dodging

Q What did you need to be aware of to time your movement to ensure you received it in the areas?

A We had to watch the ball carrier and be aware of team mates as well as making a move to lose the defender

Q When and where would this apply on court?

A These practices/skills can be used in open play with all players. Specific examples include moving the ball through the thirds to the D to feed GA or GS from the C and WA

To see these practices in action and for more information, head to www.englandnetball.co.uk/teachers





