

CONTACT POINT



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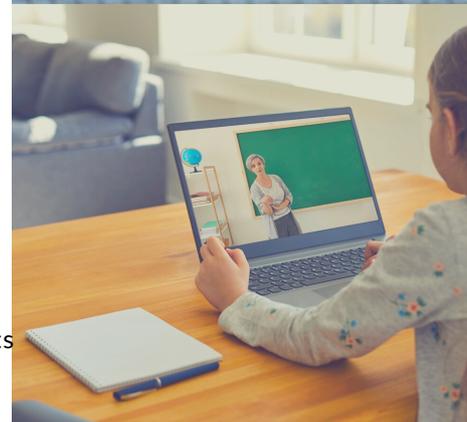
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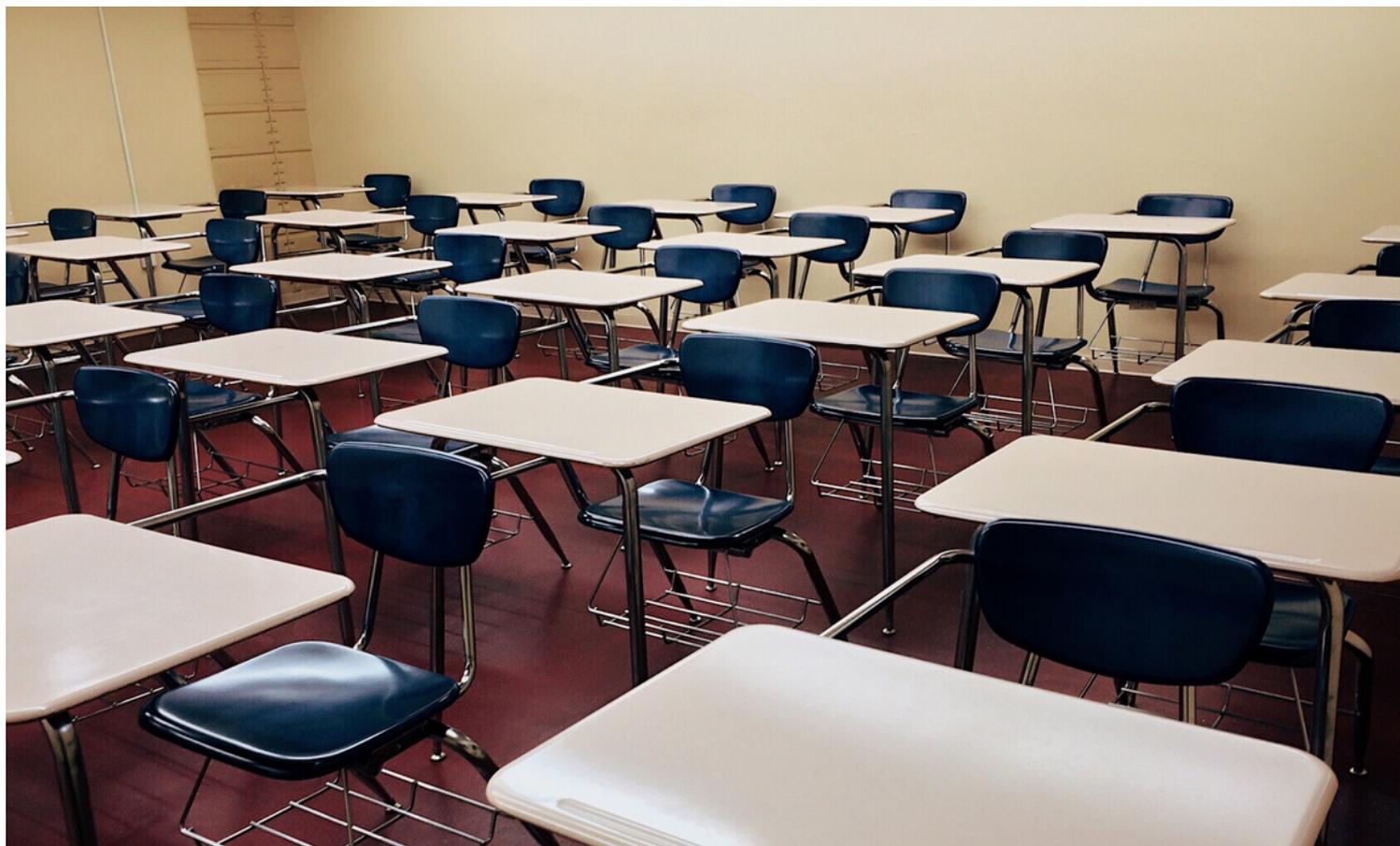
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Tennis analytics

**MAKING YOU THE BEST
COACH YOU CAN BE**





Do we need schools?

By Dave Earl, Boom Tennis

I run a programme at Redhill Lawn Tennis Club in Surrey and at the start of my journey I did what I thought was the right thing to do and approached the local schools offering Tennis clubs. I worked hard in getting past the receptionist to offer discount sessions in exchange for me being able to give our flyers with offers of yet more discounted sessions. I was doing this because I had seen it work over the 20 years I'd coached and when I spoke to LTA contacts they all told me I should 'get into the local schools'. I really did get into the schools because I coached over 1200 kids in one term, gave away a 'golden ticket' which was our free lesson voucher and then sat back waiting for the good times to roll imagining yachts in Monaco and fast cars.

I

The reality was that the school drive I took on cost me time and money that would've been better spent at my club and working on the business, in writing this article I worked out how much I earned using this tried and tested formula of growing a programme. I worked for £4.32 an hour if I total up the time spent organising, the time on court and resources needed to deliver the lessons but this figure doesn't include the lessons I couldn't do at my club while I was on a playground so I'd hazard a guess and say I actually made a loss. I ended up with a few more names at the club but the yacht would have to take a back seat so I took a step back and realised the landscape had changed. If you want a bigger database, higher participation and more work at your club these are the easy steps;

1. Set up an automated marketing account so you can capture details of anyone signing up and they get an onboarding experience
2. Start social media accounts on Instagram, YouTube, Facebook and Twitter. You can use a scheduling programme that means you set up messages to go up in the future meaning you're not always on the phone.
3. Get some well designed adverts and start posting, you can see some of mine below
4. Use an online sign up system and preferably find one with a discount code you can put in messages

Potential players and parents are spending an average of 3 hours a day looking at a screen which is far more time than they're spending looking at yet another piece of paper screwed up at the bottom of a book bag. Once the adverts were running and I was updating my social media I started to see an immediate growth in my database with numbers rising all at the club. After a few months I was able to expand the coaching team and we've never looked back, we have grown from 17 juniors a week to 267 in 5 years. I do still do some school work but it's when they approach us because they want us involved and / or if it's for a good cause like working with their less able classes or kids. Our daytime work is now full and the programme is at capacity

TALK TO US

Follow Boom Tennis on Twitter, Facebook, Youtube and Instagram
Listen to the podcast; "What you talking about Willis"

AUSTRALIAN OPEN

TOURNAMENT SUMMARY

→ UK representation

As for British participation in the Open, unfortunately it was a disappointing showing with British number one Cameron Norrie on the wrong side of a shock first round exit and Dan Evans reaching it only to the third round, which brings to question what is going wrong for the Brits?

→ Hometown heroes

However, arguably the biggest story for the home crowd came from the Men's doubles side of the tournament with home favourites Nick Kyrgios and Thanasi Kokkinakis going on a miraculous underdog run to win the event. As well as this, in the Women's singles bracket world number one and fellow Australian resident Ashleigh Barty proved why she is the best in the world taking the finals in straight sets against surprise finalist Danielle Collins (6-3, 7-6).

→ Nadal interview

Following the final, Nadal confirmed before the event that he feared this would be his last Australian Open, however now he has "plenty of energy to keep going" and he was going to try his "very best to keep coming next year" which led to an emotional reaction from the crowd as no doubt Nadal has established himself as a fan favourite in Melbourne.



NADAL OVERCOMES ODDS TO WIN 2022 AUSTRALIAN OPEN

By Cameron Taylor

After weeks of unrest following the visa saga around world number one Novak Djokovic, the finale of the Australian Open most definitely didn't leave anymore to be desired with now 21 time major winner Rafael Nadal overcoming a two set deficit to overcome number two ranked Daniil Medvedev (2-6, 6-7, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5).

This was the second time Nadal has won the Australian Open, having to roll back the clock all the way to 2009 for the last time he managed to lift the trophy. Going into the tournament as world number six and off the back of a near career ending chronic foot injury that left Nadal himself thinking he would be "saying goodbye" to tennis, Nadal even managing to reach the final came as a bit of shock, however with a few early shocks to higher seeded players and the obvious absence of world number one Novak Djokovic, Nadal sailed to the final and defied all odds to beat in form Medvedev.

"I can lose the match or he can beat me but I can't give up"

RAFAEL NADAL

RACKET-TUNING

TIPS AND TRICKS FOR RACKET TUNING



Tennis racket is not simply a tennis racket. In addition to the racket model and the string, the swing weight and the game dynamics play an important role.

Many professionals play with racquets that have been adapted to their needs. Even recreational players can benefit from this method. With racket tuning, you can customize your tennis racket according to your preferences: increase the total weight, change the sweetspot, apply weight against twisting of the racket, or move the balance point. These effects are achieved by attaching lead weights to the racket. Especially the swing weight of a racquet is enormously important. This can be tuned by tuning perfectly to the player.



Note: If you want to do a racket tuning on your tennis racket, you should definitely contact one of our experts at the Tennis-Point Store. They are happy to help you and give you many helpful tips and tricks.

As a rule, the lead weights are easily removable. So you have the opportunity to play around until you find the perfect weight for your racket. To adapt your racquet to another, you should first find out about the characteristics of both racquets and determine the weight differences.

WHAT KIND OF RACKET TUNING LEADS TO WHAT EFFECT?

Increase in racket and swing weight

Affixing the lead band at 6 o'clock has little effect on the balance of the racket and rather affects the racket weight and swing weight of the racket.

Acceleration and stability

To increase the swing weight and acceleration without losing stability, the lead band is attached at 2 and 10 o'clock.

Increase in torsional stability

One of the most common reasons for racket tuning is to increase torsional stability. If you do not hit the ball exactly in the sweetspot, but close to the frame, the racket twists - you also say it "flutters". Attaching lead bands at the 6 o'clock and 9 o'clock position can reduce this.

Change the balance point of the racket

To change the balance point, you can add extra weight below or above the balance point. Additional weight in the racket head increases the weight of the racket, increases swing weight and accelerates acceleration. If you apply weight below the balance point, the racket becomes more grip-heavy. This increases the control and manoeuvrability. The following applies: The further away from the balance point weight is applied, the more pronounced the effect becomes.

Change the grip strength of the racket

To make the racket more grip-heavy, we recommend small lead weights that are placed inside the handle. For this purpose, the butt cap is removed and possibly taken out some filler. The weight comes in the resulting cavity. It is important that the lead weight makes no noise when using the rackets. For this reason, you should fix the weight with the filler or some cotton wool. An alternative to lead weights in the racket handle is silicone. Subsequently, the butt cap can be re-attached. As an alternative to lead weight, a thin lead band can be glued under the base grip band. It should be noted however, that the scope of grip could change.

Increase the swing weight

An increase in the swing weight and thus the acceleration is achieved if you attach the lead band at 12 o'clock. With this method, the racket is also top-heavy.

Increase the total weight of the racket

If you want to increase the overall weight of the racket, keep an eye on the balance of the racket. In order to keep the club balance as equal as possible, the weight must be placed above and below the balance point. If you apply the lead weights in the head area, you can influence various racket properties such as swing weight, stability and power of the racket (unintentionally). Self-adhesive lead strips are suitable for attaching lead weights to the club head. These are available in different versions in tennis accessories. The lead bands are glued directly to the racket frame or under the eyelet tape. If necessary, you can glue several lead strips on top of each other. It is important to note that the glued lead band does not touch the eyelets, otherwise it could easily loosen and cause vibrations.

WILLIAM 'PATO' ALVAREZ, LEGENDARY SPANISH COACH, DIES AGED 87

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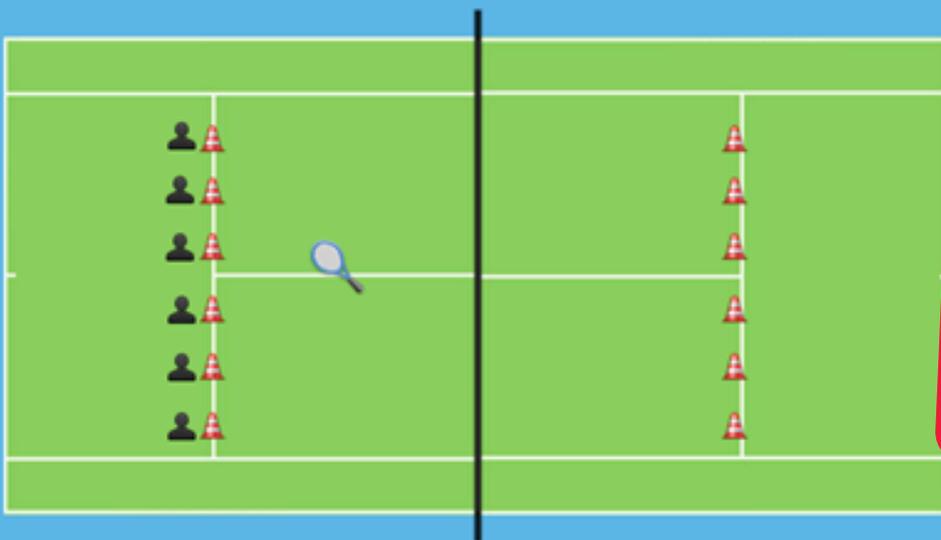
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Born 15th December 1934 in Colombia, Pato first began his career in tennis as a prevalent player in his home country becoming an eight time national champion, however after he decided to retire from playing professionally he moved to Spain to focus on his coaching in the 1970's, Pato finally figured out this was how he was going to have a lasting impact on the game of tennis.

Alvarez revolutionized Spanish tennis with his polarising ideology and as technical director of Spanish Tennis during the 1980s and 90s, he managed to build a new coaching system in the country with concepts and methodology the sport hadn't been seen before. More impressively though, whilst managing to make widespread changes to the national game, Pato was still working as a coach to many world class players such as Emilio Sanchez and Sergio Casal. Emilio said on his former coach "you teach me to have the passion to compete" in a statement made on his Twitter following the news of his passing. Indeed Court 4 at the Sanchez-Casal Academy in Barcelona is called 'Pista William Pato' in his honour with a plaque is inscribed: "Creator of the current Spanish tennis training system."

As well as this, Pato was involved greatly in the youth side of the game internationally and played a part in the youth careers of future superstar players such as former world number one Andy Murray, US Open Champion Svetlana Kuznetsova and others such as Grigor Dimitrov, Tomas Carbonell, Julian Alonso and Juan Monaco, which goes to show he was not only pivotal in the development of the Spanish game but for players worldwide and whilst he may have unfortunately passed the groundwork he set for future generations will not be forgotten and his impact on not only Spanish tennis but globally will be recognised for years to come.



KIDS GAMES

Cone shots

- This tennis drill for kids is a fun way for children to practice their shots while giving them the incentive to progress and advance.
- Simply line the kids up on the service line on one side and have them stand behind a cone each
- For kids who are beginners, the coach should stand just in front of them with a basket of tennis balls (as represented by the racket in the diagram) and hand-feed tennis balls to the children. For more advanced kids go to the other side of the net and either under-arm throw the ball to each player, or feed from the racket.
- The coach should feed to a random player each time (in no order – so that the kids are continually focused and ready for the shot).
- The kids should be aiming to hit a cone on the other side. If they successfully do this (and by using proper technique as determined by the coach), they are allowed to pick up their cone and take one step backwards to progress to the next level.
- Tip: The coach should also allow kids to go to the next level (i.e. taking a step backwards) by demonstrating good technique over a few shots – that way the emphasis is on technique and not just hitting a cone.

SPANISH DRILL

Players start in a line in the centre of the baseline

Feed

Coach feeds

6 ball drill

Feed is forward into court

Sequence

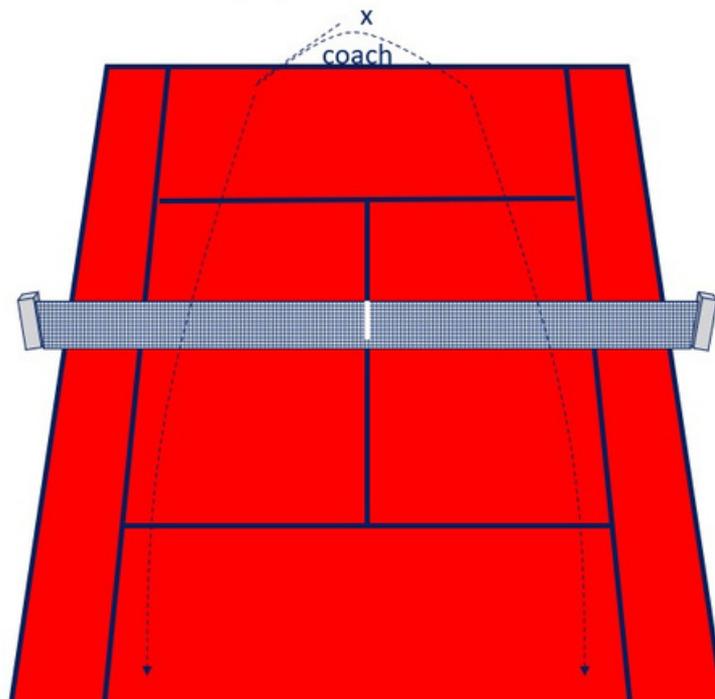
Alternate FH and BH groundstrokes down the line

Player recovers around coach between shots

Objective

Moving forward into the ball

Recovery footwork to get behind the ball for the next stroke



THE PHILOSOPHY OF COACHING

Develop Your Coaching Philosophy

Defining a Coaching Philosophy is as critical for Coaches in sport as it is for business and industry leaders to define their leadership philosophy. Its key for successful coaching. But understanding and developing your Coaching Philosophy is an often overlooked exercise.

What is a Coaching Philosophy?

A definition of a Coaching Philosophy is a set of values, governing principles and beliefs which determine why you do what you do and how you behave in the context of your coaching role. The fundamentals of a meaningful Coaching Philosophy should contain the ideal of "Why do I Coach?" Essentially all Coaches utilize a Coaching Philosophy. However, its form may vary from a something you just do, to a refined and recorded document.

Why Should I develop my Coaching Philosophy?

Having a Coaching Philosophy is vital to any Coach as it directly impacts upon their coaching practice and those around them. Having a set of values, principles and beliefs ensures consistency in your approach and helps you to prioritize those areas that you wish to develop. A defined Coaching Philosophy enables you to make well-judged decisions and actions. It is your consistency in behaviour that creates respect and trust in the people you work with, leading to a quality relationship.

Who Should Develop a Coaching Philosophy?

The development of a Coaching Philosophy is often neglected by many people early in their career. Research suggests that a Coach's perception of Coaching Philosophy is influenced by their experience level as a Coach. Typically, less experienced Coaches have difficulty understanding the concept behind a Coaching Philosophy and are more focused on making sessions "safe or fun".

Less experienced Coaches can initially create a philosophy which is not completely settled. However, their philosophy will evolve with time as they settle on the values and behaviours they are most content and confident with in their role.

You should define your unique Coaching Philosophy in a succinct statement.

Some Coaches find it useful to use a spare piece of paper to write a few different versions until they are able to refine the statement to a point they are fully satisfied with.

Examples

"I believe in a coaching philosophy that is interlaced with "grace" (unmerited favour). If team members embrace this concept they end up coming alongside their teammates, being encouragers, offering forgiveness when necessary, helping teammates to succeed and ultimately creating team success".

"There is no substitute for hard work and combined with the "servant-leader" philosophy of others first, success is inevitable"

"Above all, I am a teacher, a father and a Coach and want those around me to understand that their 'life life' is longer than their working life. We all make mistakes, learn from them."

In the next edition we will look at the 5 steps to developing your coaching philosophy

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FORM AND TECHNIQUE

WRITTEN BY TOMAZ MENCINGER,
WWW. [HTTPS://WWW.FEELTENNIS.NET](https://www.feeltennis.net)

Here's how Rafael Nadal explains this (taken from Rafa's autobiography (2011)):

“No ball arrives the same as another; no shot is identical. You might think that after the millions and millions of balls I've hit, I'd have the basic shots of tennis sown up, that reliably hitting a true, smooth, clean shot every time would be a piece of cake, but it isn't. Not just because every day you wake up feeling differently, but because every shot is different; every single one.

From the moment the ball is in motion, it comes at you at an infinitesimal number of angles and speeds; with more topspin, or backspin, or flatter, or higher. The differences might be minute, microscopic, but so are the variations your body makes—shoulders, elbow, wrists, hips, ankles, knees—in every shot and there are so many other factors—the weather, the surface, the rival. No ball arrives the same as another; no shot is identical.

So, every time you line up to hit a shot, you have to make a split-second judgment as to the trajectory and speed of the ball and then make a split-second decision as to how, how hard, and where you must try to hit the shot back and you have to do that over and over, often fifty times in a game, fifteen times in twenty seconds, in continual bursts more than two, three, four hours, and all the time you're running hard and your nerves are taut; it's when your coordination is right and the tempo is smooth that the good sensations come, that you are better able to manage the biological and mental feat of striking the ball cleanly in the middle of the racket and aiming it true...

Tennis is, more than most sports, a sport of the mind; it is the player who has those good sensations on the most days, who manages to isolate himself best from his fears and from the ups and downs in morale a match inevitably brings, who ends up [winning].”

In order to have the proper understanding of this article, we need to define the terms “tennis form” and “tennis technique” as I believe most tennis players and coaches think about form when they talk about technique.



A tennis form is an idealized series of movements that complete the whole stroke – from start to finish.

This ideal form happens ONLY when two conditions are met:

1. The incoming ball is approaching at ideal height, speed, spin, and distance so that the player is able to move his body in a very comfortable way. In other words, the body moves biomechanically optimally.
2. The outgoing ball hit by the player is hit fairly low above the net, with the average amount of topspin and with moderate speed.

Form is what you so far believe is correct tennis technique, and it is what you see being taught on every tennis instructional website, DVD, and book.

You are led to believe that in order to hit the ball well you need to move your body parts (hips, shoulders, arms, hands, etc.) in the exact same way that the pros do – and do that on every single shot.

Again, what you're being taught is tennis form (the idealized stroke mechanics) – which is correct only for a small percentage of situations in tennis.

So, the main difference between tennis form and tennis technique is that the form is always the same, while the technique adapts to the situation!

The tennis form doesn't take into account the type of incoming ball:

- Where does it bounce related to the player, and is it falling or rising when hit?
- More flat, more spin, or hit with slice?
- Fast or slow?
- What is the trajectory – high, low?
- Going away from the player or coming into the body?
- Etc.

The form doesn't take into account the type of outgoing ball – meaning the ball the player wants to play:

- Low or high trajectory?
- Fast or slow?
- Flat, topspin, or slice?
- Changing direction or not?

The form also doesn't take into account the conditions the player is in:

- Is the player standing or moving?
- If moving, is he moving toward the ball, away from the ball, forward or backward?
- Does he have time, or is he under time pressure?

The form also doesn't take into account outside conditions, such as wind and court surface – and yet both affect the ball trajectory before and after the bounce.

As you can see, the tennis form is a rigid and very simplified way of presenting a tennis stroke. It does not adjust to the situation although every ball is different and every situation is different.

This is what Rafael Nadal is trying to explain in his description of what it takes to hit the ball well. That's why it's hugely detrimental to your game if you're obsessed with perfect tennis form and if you do not understand how tennis is a game where one needs to adjust in infinite possible ways to the type of incoming ball, the type of ball you want to send away, your position while hitting the ball, and many other conditions.

The perfect tennis form – which you may have defined as technique until now – works ONLY for one type of incoming ball and one type of outgoing ball. It fails to work when it needs to adapt – which in reality is in every shot in tennis.



RAISING YOUNG ATHLETES: THE EFFECT OF SPORT ON IDENTITY FORMATION

Written by Chrissie Slot

Identifying as an athlete can be fantastic: it serves as a solid foundation for healthy identity development and empowerment. But what happens when a youngster begins to see themselves as only an athlete – e.g. ‘I am a football player’ – to the exclusion of all else?

This is where they fall victim of identity foreclosure, occurring when individuals prematurely and exclusively see themselves as athletes without fully developing other aspects of themselves. During this time, all other life development is suspended in light of the one single identity role.

Before we examine the potential risks of holding a strong athletic identity, it is important to consider how this can benefit young individuals:

1. Individuals who highly value the athletic component of the self are more likely to engage in exercise than those who place less value on the athletic component of self-identity (Brewer et al., 1993).

2. Many individuals report how their role as an athlete can be a key motivator in pushing themselves during training, thereby developing self-discipline, drive, and boosting performance.

However, through attaching great significance to their athletic identity, an individual may overlook other great parts of their personality and life experiences. As a result, this could have negative implications for their mental health and future sporting performance.

The Risks:

1. Distorted View of Self-Worth

When one’s whole identity is tied up in their sporting performance, their self-worth becomes extremely fragile. It becomes dependent on approval from fellow players, coaches, and upon performing well. Therefore, an injury that disrupts athletic performance may be harder to cope with because the injury provokes a perceived loss of identity while they are unable to perform. By contrast, athletes who have a lower athletic identity perceive sport as something they do rather than who they are, and so are better equipped to deal with life-changing stressors (Lockhart, 2010).

2. Heightened Perfectionism

When a child possesses a flair for a sport, they may develop a strong sense of self-confidence and identity around their athletic talent. However, when other competitors begin to match or surpass their level, it is not uncommon to see perfectionism surface. They can start to doubt themselves and become more critical of their skills, often comparing themselves to those around them. While this mindset may heighten achievement striving, these beliefs may lead to psychological difficulties. Perfectionism comes with a fear of failure, and much anxiety around situations in which they may fall short of their rigidly high standards. These feelings can lead them to avoid certain games or practices, and can create strong, negative beliefs about themselves and their ability to perform.

3. Sport Entrapment

Seeing sport as a fundamental part of oneself can lead to feelings of entrapment. Entrapment can be defined as when the athlete does not want to participate in the sport, but feels they must maintain involvement for a number of reasons (Raedeke, 1997).

Athletes who have been highly successful from a young age often report how this increased their own and others’ expectations. In one study, an athlete revealed “people saw me as an athlete, I had been performing well for so long. There’s no direct pressure, but you feel it anyway.” This implies that holding a strong athletic identity may encourage individuals to continue training despite the possibility of jeopardising their health (Gustafsson et al, 2008).

Three Ways to Help:

1. Encourage a Balance of Activities

Incorporate other activities into the child’s life, whether related to school, music, faith or other sports. Through being enriched by multiple activities, the child’s happiness is not placed on the line every time they compete as they will have a more healthy perspective about success and failure. Other benefits include a reduced risk of injury, increased enjoyment, and a reduced chance of burning out from the sport.

2. Modify your Feedback

Praise the display of positive character traits, rather than good results. Characteristics such as sportsmanship, effort and determination should be positively reinforced. This form of praise encourages individuals to draw their attention to the learning process rather than the outcome. As a result, bad results are less psychologically damaging.

That’s not to say one should ignore the result – a young athlete will always have feelings on their win or loss, and we shouldn’t avoid talking about it. But to create psychological safety and instil confidence in young athletes, they need to feel valued and appreciated as human beings. As such, praise should be aimed at the behaviours which got them to the outcome.

3. Goal Setting

When setting goals, shift the child’s focus away from uncontrollable factors (e.g. the result), and instead focus on things they can control. These could include their technique, nutrition, sleep, or breathing. Emphasising controllable factors make success more attainable and competitions less daunting. Research suggests that through doing this, young athletes have a more positive sporting experience and an increased likelihood of maintaining their desire to stay involved in sports for the long run.

BELIEVEPERFORM

Mental Health & Wellbeing

Chrissie Slot is part of the www.believeperform.com advisory team



IS TENNIS ANALYTICS KNOCKING ON YOUR DOOR?

By Andy Durham

Number crunching, Stats, Analytics, is everywhere from industry to F1 and all major sports. But now it is making its entrance to the game we love, Tennis. Those of you involved in other sports where analytics is used like basketball understand how important it can be and where it has pitfalls. And because it is so new to many of us, its complexity can cause us to stand back and wait.

ANALYTICS IS EVERYWHERE - EXCEPT TENNIS

Like the computer, cellphone, and internet, Tennis Analytics is a new tool for players, pros and most certainly parents. These apps can be excellent tools when used, but depend in large part on your experience with them. Surely, a player would like to know whether their 2nd serve is more effective in the deuce or ad court. Most of us are constantly on the lookout for new teaching ideas and tips. We find the ones that appeal to us, and try them out with varying results; those that seem to work, we keep, the others we discard. Seasoned pros have hundreds of tips, tricks and cures for nearly every student ill. Tennis analytics is no different; but to make best use of it, you have to use it and see if it fits. Craig O'Shannessy, through the use of his data gathering, is shaping the way the game is really played at the top. His process is not easy, but he and his players have certainly made use of what he finds. In reality, most of the top players spend enormous amounts of money on data, scouting, areas to improve (weaknesses) and what to rely upon under pressure, (strengths).

How to Chart a Match...

LP	JM	Score
69 FF?	20BL	
610 FW, FN	FW, BL	0 -- /N SN, ST, S 15
611 FN, FN	BCF, BL	15 -1- (W3) ST, S 25
612 FL, FN	BW, FW	15 -0 S 30
613 FL, FN	FN, BBL	15 ---0 SD, S 40
614 BWL	BL, FN	30 -- /N SN, SR 45
H=High	R=RT	15 S / 0 L Forced E 0
L=Left	O=Out	15 SN, ST, SD, S 15
M=Shoh	W=Win	15 SN, IN - 30
MO CDMW	CDS	15 S / --N 40
- / /	- / M	15 SO, SD * 45
- / /	- / V	0 - / L 0 2 15
- / /	- / V	15 IL S 30
SL SN	SR SO	15 -0 SM, S, -N 35
- / -	- / -	15 -0 S 40
- / -	- / -	15 -0 SM, S 45
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RacketStats provides an all in one solution for your tennis development by providing the ability to score and track matches. With simple step by step instructions, it is as easy as 1, 2, 3, 4!



How it Works

1. Download the App
2. Fill in player info
3. Score the match
4. Review Stats!

Join RacketStats Today!



WHEN DID ANALYTICS START

Tennis analytics has been around since the 1950's when Bruce Old and Bill Talbert put together a series of books, with illustrations on the winning combinations the top players used. These books are very difficult to find today, and of course are dated, however tennis analytics was born. Nevertheless, gathering this information was painstakingly difficult and required exhausting hours to put it together in a meaningful form.

1980's BIRTH of the COMPUTER AGE

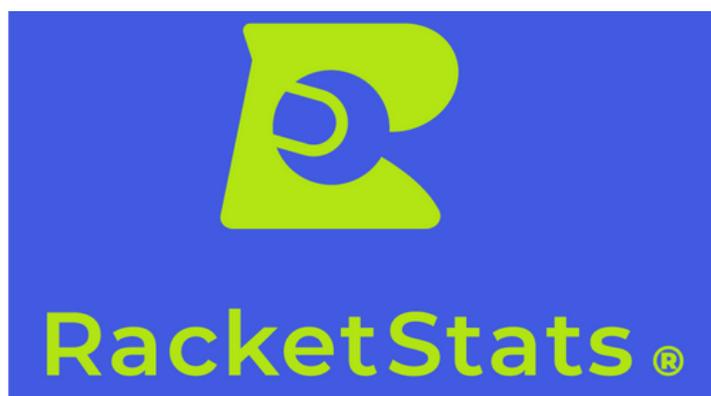
If you were charting one or two areas, you could do it efficiently by hand on notepaper. But there are so many areas to track and these areas vary for each player, making it more complex as the number of areas increase. It wasn't until the early 1980's that computers, in particular portable computers, became available to the average person and they were not inexpensive. However, this technology ushered in the age of statistics and analytics for sports. Bill Jacobson was the first to take advantage of this new technology and he started CompuTennis, a hardware and software company that allowed a person at court-side to gather information as the match went on. It actually produced "live stats" on both players, and was the predecessor to the work of today's analytics companies like Golden Aces and to today's TV stats, used eventually at all the Grand Slam events by commentators and other professional events. It's drawback was the computer expense and learning how to use it.

2018 SMARTPHONES AND APPS

Starting in 2018, smartphones were abundant and clever people began developing apps for everything under the sun, including tennis. Some just kept score, others allowed the user to track basic stats, and by 2020, users were able to chart match and gather very sophisticated information about the strengths and weaknesses of player's games. These apps varied in difficulty, entry method and complexity of data, and finding one that met a player's needs was not straight forward. As most pros lives were consumed with the daily duties of their profession, finding time to learn another tool is not easy. We all understand the level of commitment needed to implement a successful tennis program: lessons, social events, ladies and mens teams, tournaments, and maintenance.

TRY IT, YOU'LL LIKE IT

If the top pros use analytics, then why shouldn't we. There are many good apps for your smartphone out there and it is up to you to find the most useful one for you, your students and your program. They will not only help you identify each student's key areas, allow you to scout opponents, but mostly it will document how effective your coaching is, placing you far ahead of the competition, making your work stand out. Get in on analytics now, the benefits are amazing.



CO UR SE

For details and to book visit www.RPTeurope.com

Month Date Venue Course
February 14-16th Middlesex Mark of a Pro
16-18th Northampton Mark of a Pro

March 16-18th London World Tour
25-27th Birmingham Mark of a Pro

April 4-6th Middlesex Mark of a Pro
13-15th South Wales Mark of a Pro
24th+1st + 8th May Redhill Mark of a Pro
25-27th Milton Keynes Mark of a Pro

May 13-15th Manchester Mark of a Pro
30-1st June Middlesex Mark of a Pro

June 10-12th European Conference Halle, Germany

July 25-27th Middlesex Mark of a Pro
26-28th Leeds Mark of a Pro

August 10-12th August South Wales Mark of a Pro
9-11th Birmingham Academy Pro

September 6-7th London National Conference
12-14th Milton Keynes Mark or a Pro

October 11-13th Manchester Academy Pro
17-19th Middlesex Academy Pro
25-27th Birmingham Mark of a Pro

November 21-23rd Sheffield Mark of a Pro

December 5-7th Middlesex Mark of a Pro
6-8th Leeds Academy Pro



DA TES