Exclusive Coach Interview...

with Tag Lamche, we ask him about "Build-Up Play to Finish":

Best way to Play? Can Any Coach at any Level have Success?
How Long Does it Take? Repetitions / Patterns of Play to
Develop Tactical Awareness and Decision Making? + More...

Hi Coach,

As many of your already know, Tag Lamche a UEFA 'A' Licence,
Coach at a Professional Academy in the UK.

He is also the Author of one of the bestselling books in 2016/17:

Coaching Combination Play - From Build Up to Finish

The book has received 5★ glowing reviews which is most certainly
deserved, the coaching detail is outstanding, presented in a way
that makes it super easy to understand and apply.

I'm sure you'll find the Interview Interesting and beneficial!

Is building up play from the keeper, through defence, midfield and
attack the best way to play the game?

I think so yes. There's no one single way to build-up play of course, but when coaching
at foundation and youth development level, I believe it’s vital as a coach you take
responsibility and help enlighten your players on at least a few different and effective
ways to “build out” from the keeper.

And in your opinion, can any coach have success with this?

I believe any coach can have success with this approach, including at grassroots level.
It just takes a bit of study and a bit of patience applying simple tactics with your
players.

Ask yourself as a coach, if all you’re seeing is your goalkeeper lump it high up the pitch
every goal kick, is that good enough? Do you want to set higher standards and help
nurture a group of players to play with more control and possession? If so, it always starts with your keeper and what happens from there.

**Is building up play from the back the best way to create goal scoring opportunities?**

Yes, I believe so. Once you’ve successfully built up from the back and have the ball under good control in midfield areas with good supporting shape and movement, your team are in a different world!

Spend time on coaching different ways of playing out and you’re well on your way. In doing this, you’ll be covering many of the essential principles necessary for good attacking play, e.g. how to create depth and width, and good mobility in terms of off-ball supporting runs, rotating positions, third man and dummy runs, switching play etc.

Coaching good build-up play in your own half also delivers a pay-off when your players are trying to break opponent lines in the attacking phase.

**You often hear at all levels of the game, even about Premier League teams, that ‘We don’t have the players to build-up play from the back’ - What are your thoughts on this?**

Frankly, at elite level it’s either laughable or like a pointless excuse - it points to weaknesses in the technical and tactical knowledge of the coach. Some coaches/managers may simply prefer a more counter-attacking and physical style of football, based on letting opponents have the ball and then waiting for a mistake or a perceived tactical weakness. I believe you’re unlikely to achieve sustained success with this approach (with exceptions of course).

**And what about at youth level?**

At the foundation and youth development phase, if I heard a coach saying his players aren’t good enough to play out from the back, I’d want to have a conversation. Why aren’t they good enough, when all it takes is a bit of focused practice improving 5, 10, 15 yard passing when under pressure from opponents. Once they can do that you’re good to go.

With good basic tactical knowledge and understanding, any supportive coach with patience will get success with any group of players and help them learn to successfully build-up play from the back.

As the coach, it’s up to you to learn the most effective tools that you can use and you will achieve good results. This is perhaps the main emphasis in the book and where it’s got excellent feedback from coaches who want to learn and equip themselves.

**When first coaching players to build-up play from the back, mistakes will be made and goals conceded. What is your advice for resisting fear/pressure (parents, other coaches, results) to play a safer, more direct game?**
For players and coaches who want more than “let the game be the teacher”, and have the opportunity to train, then it’s time to introduce a bit of shape and a few effective plans for various phases of play. That way, you’ll likely all get a lot more fun and satisfaction out of the experience.

If you’re at a good club with good organisation and a code of conduct, then players and parents will need to sign up to the club philosophy and agreed codes of behavior. If there are any problems, just remind them they’ve signed up and if they don’t like it to go elsewhere. Good communication and discipline is important.

**What must you do as the coach?**

As for the coach, you’ll want to do your homework, be prepared for training, know your stuff etc. This means having a few different ways of solving every problem, showing patience, allowing for mistakes and providing players with good tips so they learn to eliminate them. The main thing for you the coach, is that you’re armed with good and effective knowledge so you can flexibly apply tactics in any given situation. That way you build trust and from there success and satisfaction for the players, spectators and for yourself as the coach.

**Are there situations/moments when you would not build-up play from the back? If so, when are they?**

The key to success is to have lots of variations to your build-up play. This includes occasionally “going long”, where your keeper aims for a long targeted pass/throw to a more advanced striker etc. This, of course, is vital when the opportunity for a quick counter attack is on as your opponents are out of shape.

The long targeted ball also works especially well after you’ve played it short a number of times and your opponents are pressing high up the pitch. If, every so often your keeper plays a long targeted pass, this can relieve pressure and eliminate many opponents with one kick.

Another benefit here is your opponents will likely drop back at the next goal kick, wary of the same thing happening again and being caught too high up the pitch. This is what you want, to confuse your opponents and outwit them.

**How important is it not to over-use the long ball?**

In my opinion, the long ball shouldn’t be over-used, otherwise it gets predictable and too easy for opponents to quickly recover possession. The key challenge for the coach is to help equip your team with lots of variations for playing out from the back, so the players learn to comfortably “play through pressure”. This is the main focus of my book as I believe it’s perhaps the most vital attribute of any quality side, from youth level up to elite senior level.

**How long does it take to coach a team (new or existing) to become accomplished at building up play from the back?**
At academy level, you can have your team enjoying success with the methods outlined within a few weeks. After two or three months, the team should be well on their way to “playing through pressure”. By the end of one season you should have a very competent group, able to break through even the most organised opponent pressure.

And at youth level?

At youth level, a well prepared coach can introduce the methods as outlined in the book in a step-by-step manner. If you’re just training once a week I would recommend the following: exploring midfield rotations to lose markers for two weeks, then movements of the full backs and centre backs to create space to receive and also one-to-one work with your keeper. After a few sessions you’ll see improvements and a positive impact in games that you can build on over the coming months.

You divide the 'Build-Up to Finish' into 4 phases (Build-Up, Consolidation, Incision and Finishing phases) - can you please describe each phase?

The Build-Up Phase starts from the keeper or at any point where a player in the back line receives the ball, looking to play out.

The Consolidation Phase is centered on midfield areas as rotating midfielders arrive in space to receive the ball and advance the play.

The Incision Phase typically involves combination play to break through the opponent's lines and penetrate the “final third” of the pitch.

Finally, the Finishing Phase is exactly as it sounds, with the many variations of play a team can use to break open an opponent’s back-line to create scoring opportunities.

How important is it to train specific combination/movement patterns to build-up play from the back?

Very important. If you only have one way, for example your holding midfielder dropping in to receive, that’s easy to stop. If I’m coaching the opponents, I’ll simply man-mark your holding midfielder until your keeper decides “it’s not on” and he goes long. You won’t get consistent control of a game if you restrict yourself to only 1 or 2 ways of playing out from the back.

I recommend coaches to explore 10 or more ways to build out from the back, be it from the keeper or in open play. That’s what I cover in the book and try to clearly outline as a lot of this information isn’t out there. Good coaches tend to keep it to themselves.

Is this equally as important for attacking play?
Variations of coordinated movement patterns are also vital to successful attacking play, especially in the Incision and Finishing phases.

My book outlines some very effective practices you can easily explore with your players to improve their combination play. For example, ‘The X’ movement which involves a diagonal forward pass into a striker who “sets it back”, allowing for a diagonal pass into the anticipated run of a “third man”.

**How important is it to provide players with repetitions of different patterns of play to develop their tactical awareness and decision making?**

Repetition with variation is vital to reinforcing learning. Start with shape and movement work (unopposed or with passive opposition). This allows the players to recognise how they can effectively coordinate their runs etc. Then slowly ratchet up the opponent pressure as learning progresses in order to “stress test” decision-making.

Finally, after the players have developed a degree of competence, encourage them to explore the patterns of play in full competitive play. As positional awareness and a shared understanding of movement takes hold within the team, this sets the stage for individual creativity and self-expression.

**Which modern coaches/teams impress you the most with their build-up play tactics?**

With regard to coaches who “walk the talk” when it comes to looking to dominate games through possession, it’s the usual suspects starting with Marcelo Bielsa (now at Lille), Pep Guardiola (Man City), Pochettino (Spurs) and Jorge Sampaoli (Argentina) to name just a few.

Recently, I’ve been very impressed with Napoli’s style of play under Maurizio Sarri, who play a beautifully fluent and attacking game based on excellent combination play.

---

- 160 Pages
- **FULL COLOUR** Print
- 40 Game Situations
- 66 Practices
- **U12-18+** Level
CHAPTER 1: THE BUILD-UP & CONSOLIDATION PHASE

Midfield Rotation: Coordinated Movement Patterns

- Can the triangle formed by the 3 midfield players be off-set?

The red lines in the diagram show an ideal shape for the rotating midfield 3. So, for example, when playing out to the right, can the triangle the players form be off-set to the right and vice-versa when playing out to the left?

- Can the 3 midfield players show discipline and focus in achieving this challenge?

By off-setting the triangle as shown, the midfielders create more space to provide a support angle as they rotate. The aim is to lose their markers and win themselves a "pocket of space" to receive a diagonal forward pass (e.g. from the centre back No. 6 in the diagram).

As noted, it is vital the 3 midfield players maintain an "open body position" as they rotate so they can always see their teammate with the ball. As they do so, they must also try and maintain an effective distance from the ball and their teammates (see positioning of No.'s 6, 2 and 10 in the diagram).

- Can the midfielders keep creating clear triangles relative to the ball, looking to receive a pass in a "pocket of space"?

To achieve success with this, it is important the rotating midfielders (e.g. No. 8 in the diagram) retain their shape and spin out at the correct distance. On occasions where the pass is NOT "on", it is vital that the rotating midfielder spin away, opening the space for the next midfielder to arrive.

When a player receives a pass in space, they should look to turn and play forward. If, however, their run is tracked by an opponent, can they "bounce" the ball (first time pass) to the full back (e.g. No. 2), or play a diagonal forward pass to the winger who should be positioned further up the pitch?

The strength of this rotational approach is that it also provides defensive "security" in the central area in front of the box ("zone 14" as it’s sometimes called). This can be seen in the diagram above, from the way the No.4 rotates his position to arrive centrally in front of the 2 centre backs with an "open" body shape. This helps provide protection in this vital and vulnerable zone, in the event possession is lost to opponents e.g. through a misplaced pass. If this happens, the 2 centre backs will also want to "tuck in" quickly. This will ensure defensive compactness with the full backs also dropping back to provide further cover and balance.
The Transition from the Build Up Phase to the Consolidation Phase

This diagram shows the basic coordinated movements of the midfield.

*This coordinated movement functions like a rotating triangle.* This is how I describe it to my players to help them understand and see the bigger picture. The diagram also shows a few of the basic passing options available to the centre back (No.6 in the diagram) as he “opens up” to receive from the keeper. Notice the triangles created by the rotation of the midfield 3. The No.6 can play out wide to the right back (No.2) or into the path of the rotating No.8 (as shown in the diagram) or, if possible, up to the No.10.

*The trigger for the midfield rotation is when the keeper looks up ready to play the ball.* If the No.8 or No.4’s run is NOT tracked by opponents, then our keeper also has the option of passing into these players. For this reason, once again, it’s vital that our midfield players “arc their runs” across so they are positioned “side-on” to receive with a good view of the rest of the pitch. They can then turn and advance with the ball or play a first-time pass (“bounce pass” into a supporting wide player) e.g. from No.6 to No.8 to No. 2 or No.7 as shown in the diagram.

- Meanwhile, can the keeper try to provide a good support angle behind the ball for a back pass?
- When opponents press intensely and the keeper receives a back-pass, can he look to spread the play wide with a driven or lofted pass? (This will be further explored in this section)
These two diagrams show the basic rotational movements of the midfield 3 and subsequent passing options. The starting positions are represented by the transparent players. When these rotational movements create space for the players to receive, chances are there will be pressure from opponents closing them down. As we will see, it is therefore important to coach your players to use “bounce” passes (1 touch) or quickly use 2 touches - control and pass.

The diagrams show examples of a midfielder (No. 8 in diagram) passing first time to No.2 / No.7. These wide supporting players can then look to play diagonal passes for the forward runs of the rotating No.10 or, alternatively, lofted passes or driven ground passes through a channel and into the path of the No.9 who makes a diagonal run, as shown.
This diagram shows another option. A centre back drops back to the 18 yard line looking to receive. If no opponent closes him down, the keeper can look to play into him while the other players make supporting movements. However, if the opposition striker presses the centre back, this opens up a space and opportunity to play out.

- Can the midfield 3 rotate and can the keeper play into the No.4 as he drops into the space created?
- Can the No.4 arrive with his body half-turned to receive the pass?
- If an opponent presses the No.4, can the full back (e.g. No.3) look to make a well timed supporting run in front of his marker? If so, can the No.4 now play a first time pass to him?

The No.3 can now either run forward with the ball if there is space or, otherwise, look to “ping a pass” into a forward “running the channel” (e.g. No.11 in the diagram). Failing this, the No.4, if highly pressed, can simply “set” the ball back to the keeper who should position himself so he is available to receive the back pass.

- Can the keeper now look for his back-line to quickly “reload” in terms of their shape and the team try another coordinated movement together?
- When the keeper is pressed by an on-rushing opponent, can he look to strike a long diagonal lofted pass into No.7 or No.11? This option can be effective when done with precision. Indeed, the “set” ball is easier to strike long, especially for younger players.

Also, as the opponent team will likely be pushed up pressing hard for a “turnover”, one precise long ball can eliminate a number of opponents and trigger a quick and dangerous counter attack down the flank. Take note, that in situations like this, it is vital you coach your keeper to clearly target the wingers. This is a much safer option than the keeper simply kicking it up the middle of the pitch, where the opposition are likely to win the ball, which could leave your team very exposed in central areas.

These are just some of the many variations that are possible, allowing your team to be flexible and creative in exploring ways to play out from the keeper. We will look at more examples shortly, extending from the build-up to the consolidation phase of play. Firstly however, I want to suggest a few key exercises you can use with your players to introduce them to the basic shape and movement patterns involved. These exercises are easy to set up and easy for players to understand. Given a bit of practice with these, your players will start to see the shape and rotations clearly. This will give them the confidence to go out and explore them against opponents in competitive games.
CHAPTER 1: THE BUILD-UP & CONSOLIDATION PHASE

PROGRESSION
Position Specific Pass & Move Combinations

Practice Organisation
We divide half a full sized pitch into 2 equal sections and mark out 5 cones in each half in the positions shown. We have 14 outfield players in this practice. There are also 2 full sized goals and 2 goalkeepers.

Both goalkeepers start the sequence at the same time with a pass to the centre back position (CB). The other cones represent the positions of a central midfielder (CM), a full back (FB), an attacking midfielder/forward (AM/F) and a winger (W).

The passing sequence is as shown in the diagram (1-5) and the players move to the next cone, following their pass. When the winger (W) receives a pass, he shoots at goal and then runs round to join the group on the other side. This is a continuous practice, working in an anti-clockwise direction.

The players should use a maximum of 2 touches (“control & pass”) but you can adapt this depending on player ability. The players are positioned behind the cones and should check away from the cone (as shown) to receive on the move.

This practice benefits all the players as they get to explore the shape and movement needed from all the key positions on the pitch. This will help enhance their understanding and ability to visualise the pattern of play.

Coaching Points
1. Can you make well timed movements to create space (check away) and receive the pass?
2. Can you signal where you want the pass using clear communication?
3. Can you adopt a good half-turned body position to ensure you can see the full field of play?
4. Can you receive the ball showing good control and then deliver precise and weighted passes using good technique to comply with the 2 touch condition?
Available in Full Colour Print and eBook!

PC | Mac | iPhone | iPad | Android Phone/Tablet | Kobo | Kindle Fire

BUY NOW
Worldwide Shop

BUY NOW
USA /Canada Shop

Free Coach Viewer App

www.SoccerTutor.com
info@soccertutor.com
'The X' is another classic coordinated movement pattern you often see used by the better passing sides. It is something you may want to explore with your players. Again, let’s look at this pattern of play based on the structured, yet highly mobile platform set in place in our build-up and consolidation phases. What distinguishes ‘The X’ is that it is an example of attacking flank play where the winger opts to stay wide e.g. looking at first to stretch the play, then drop down the line to receive. This is in contrast to the Classic 1, 2 and 3 combinations where we saw how the winger looks to tuck in or drop inwards.

The diagram shows the basic X pattern. It’s an excellent means by which a team can go from the consolidation phase to the incision phase. We call it ‘The X’ because it consists of 2 diagonal passes that cross in opposite directions (No.5 into No.11 then No.3 into No. 9 or No. 10). Assuming good player anticipation, ‘The X’ can prove very effective, eliminating the opponents attacking and midfield lines with just 2 medium range diagonal passes. When done well, this transition can take just 3 first time passes.

Variations might involve the full back receiving a set back pass from the winger and then dribbling the ball forward, before playing a “killer pass” into the arriving striker. Its power as an incisive movement can be seen in the way the second diagonal pass moves the ball into an advanced central area in front of the opposition’s box.

- Receiving the ball on the half-turn, can the attacker (No.10 in diagram) take 1 touch and shoot?
- Alternatively, can he combine with the winger (e.g. No.11 in the diagram) who, assuming he has pressure behind, can “set and spin”, looking to provide width and support to the receiving attacker.
- Otherwise, can the full back overlap to provide the width, assuming he has the pace to do it?

Alternatively, the diagram tells the story of a thousand words. It shows the centre back (5) playing a through pass into the left winger (11) who is tightly marked. The No.11 makes his “two movements” hoping to win space to turn
and receive. His marker, however, doesn’t fall for it and remains “touch tight” so No.11 chooses to set a pass back to the left back (3).

For ‘The X’ to work, the left back (3) needs to have shown good anticipation and moved into a good supporting position “behind the ball”. No.11 can now set a pass back to No.3 who pings a diagonal forward pass into No.9 or No.10 as this player arrives in space after a good double movement.

To succeed with this coordinated pattern of play, the players will need to develop a clear picture of how ‘The X’ movement works. To execute the pattern effectively, they will need to make good, well-timed movements to shake off markers, allowing 1 or 2 touch interplay. They then need to learn how to do this in variable conditions, including against opponents applying high pressure.

Using ‘The X’ in the transition from the incision phase to the finishing phase could involve the following:

1. Once No.11 has dropped down the line and set the ball back to the full back (3), he spins out around his marking opponent. The idea is for No.11 to quickly get into the wide channel. From here he can provide an excellent attacking support angle for the No.10 arriving into the central space to receive the final pass in ‘The X’ movement (see diagram). The No.10 can now play in the left winger (11) who can either drive inside and make a cut back pass or move out wide and whip in a cross.

2. Alternatively, the No.10 can combine with No.11, looking to isolate the opposition’s full back and perhaps play a one-two around him to create a clear goal scoring chance.

3. The No.10 also has the option, if he receives in space, to open up and strike at goal from 25-30 yards. Failing that, when he arrives in space, he can look to turn and combine with the striker (9) before shooting.

‘The X’ can also be used when the team is playing out from a deeper position (i.e. in the build-up phase) e.g. with the centre back passing wide from the edge of his box. If the incisive pass from the full back is delivered with precision into a channel between the opposing full back and centre back (assuming they are pushed up around the halfway line), our No.9 or No.10 could easily find themselves “through on goal” in a foot race to the finishing phase.

Assuming our striker completes the move with a shot on goal, the team will have achieved a “long possession chain”. This involves starting from the keeper and ending with an attempt on goal without the opposition touching the ball. Of course, this is the stuff of dreams, but get your team well drilled and aware and it can readily happen in any game. To my eye, this is when football becomes truly special as a spectacle and as a source of genuine, exciting entertainment. Teams with the ability to pull off extended patterns of play like this, retaining possession with strong momentum and quick interplay, set the gold standard in football!

On the following 2 pages we present 2 warm-up practices that are often used to explore the basic mechanics of ‘The X’. You can then progress player understanding and awareness through the structured competitive practice we have presented. This will help players explore the 5 key incision combinations, as well as any variations they come up with themselves.
Practice Organisation
In a 40 x 40 yard area we have a minimum of 11 players and mark out 9 cones in the positions shown.

The practice starts on the left side with a diagonal forward pass towards the winger (W). The winger sets the ball back to the full back (FB) who plays another diagonal forward pass to the striker (ST). Once the striker receives the pass, he dribbles with the ball (at pace) and passes back to the starting gates.

The players rotate to the next position as shown (clockwise direction - blue arrows). We then repeat the same passing sequence to the right with players rotating positions in an anti-clockwise direction.

Ensure to position the cones so that every pass will need to be over 20 yards. This will help players improve their medium range ground passing skills.

Coaching Points
1. Use a tactics board to demonstrate the practice to ensure players understand the pass and move order.
2. Can you play a precise and driven pass along the ground to your teammate?
3. Can you make 2 movements, checking away before then moving to receive?
4. Can you successfully signal where you want the pass delivered?
5. Can you play using only 1 TOUCH? (Maximum of 2 touches - receive and pass)
COACHING COMBINATION PLAY
FROM BUILD UP TO FINISH

Tag Lamche

SoccerTutor.com - The Web’s #1 Soccer Coaching Specialists Since 2001

BUY NOW Worldwide Shop

BUY NOW USA /Canada Shop

Available in Full Colour Print and eBook!
PC | Mac | iPhone | iPad | Android Phone/Tablet | Kobo | Kindle Fire

www.SoccerTutor.com
info@soccertutor.com
CHAPTER 2: THE INCISION PHASE

Patterns of Play: Key Incision Phase Combinations (Opposed Practice)

Practice Organisation
Using 3/4 of a full pitch we mark out 9 cones in the positions shown. We have a supply of balls at the start, in the 2 centre back positions (5 and 6). The blue team have a back 4, 3 rotating midfielders in the centre, 2 wingers and 1 striker. The red team have 2 centre backs on the edge of the penalty area and 1 midfielder in the centre (3 v 1 situation) who are all fully active.

The blue full backs and wingers are unopposed so limit them to 2 or 3 touches, depending on player age/ability. We alternate playing on the left and right, starting with one of the centre backs.

The aim for the blue players is to use one of the 5 key incision combinations we have learned in this section, to mount an attack on goal. The centre backs or the coach calls out the combination to be used (e.g. 'The X', 'The Classic 1', 'The Classic 2', 'The Classic 3' or the 'The Classic 3 variation').

The 3 midfielders rotate positions to support play on both flanks. Once the attempt on goal is completed, the players quickly move back to their starting positions and a new attack starts on the opposite side.

Once a combination is executed (e.g. 'The X' as shown in the first diagram above), the winger (7) and full back (2) on the opposite side can join in the attack in the finishing phase.
CHAPTER 2: THE INCISION PHASE

Diagram 2 (above) shows 'The Classic 3' combination.

Coaching Points

1. Can you “line up with the incoming ball” receive and pass as quickly and precisely as possible?
2. Can you make 2 movements to create space and receive? Can you time these movements well?
3. Can you show a good, “pacey” passing technique over 10/15/20 yards. “Can you ping the pass?!“
4. Can you show good communication - verbal or visual signals i.e. hand signals to show where you want the pass delivered?
CHAPTER 3: THE FINISHING PHASE

PROGRESSION
Attacking Combinations Through Central Areas in a 5 v 3 Finishing Practice

Practice Organisation
Using half a full sized pitch we mark out 7 cones in the positions shown. We have 5 attackers (2 central midfielders, 2 wingers & 1 striker) vs. 3 red defenders + 2 'Target Players' (TG). The practice starts with one of the central midfielders (yellow) as they combine and wait for the right time to play a pass in behind the defensive line.

Challenge the 3 forwards to coordinate their runs effectively to lose markers and open up space to create scoring opportunities. They get 10 attempts on goal supported by the 2 midfielders (5 v 3 attack) and keep count of how many goals they score. Then rotate the roles so you have 3 new forwards. The midfielders and the 'Target Players' rotate roles after every attempt.

The 3 red defenders try to block the passes and can track the forwards’ runs into the box. Manage the defenders to ensure they work as a unit. Start the practice with “passive defenders” (i.e. they are not allowed to tackle, they can only cover space). Once success is achieved, progress to fully competitive defending. Start without the offside rule and progress to use it once the attackers start to become successful.

If a defender or keeper wins the ball, can they play quickly forward to one of the 'Target Players'? If the ball goes out of play, restart the practice with the next pair of midfielders.

Use a tactics board to show the players what attacking runs they should be making. Reinforce the understanding by initially starting the practice using throw-catch to demonstrate each individual run.

To add a motivational and competitive element, each group of 3 attackers keep score (3 points for a goal and 1 point for an attempt on goal).

©SoccerTutor.com Coaching Combination Play

97
Call the players after every 10 attempts for a Q&A to review progress and discuss the coaching points below.

**Coaching Points**

1. Can the striker “set and spin” looking to “open the gate” for a winger to make a “blind” or near-side run in front of his marker? He should aim to receive a “killer pass” and then finish with a shot on goal? (See example in diagram)
2. Can you use a clear verbal or visual signal (point with hands) to show where you want the passes delivered?
3. Can you read the “early visual cues” and start your (wide and overlapping) runs early to “steal” into space behind or in front of your marker?
4. Can you “beat the offside trap” once the offside rule is applied?
5. Can the pass into the attacker’s run be “well-weighted” into space for the player to run onto?
6. Can you establish eye contact and use this to coordinate actions and help “disguise” your intentions?
7. Can you always remain aware of “secondary chances”?
COACHING
COMBINATION PLAY
FROM BUILD UP TO FINISH

Tag Lamche

Available in Full Colour Print and eBook!
PC | Mac | iPhone | iPad | Android Phone/Tablet | Kobo | Kindle Fire

BUY NOW
Worldwide Shop

BUY NOW
USA /Canada Shop

www.SoccerTutor.com
info@soccertutor.com