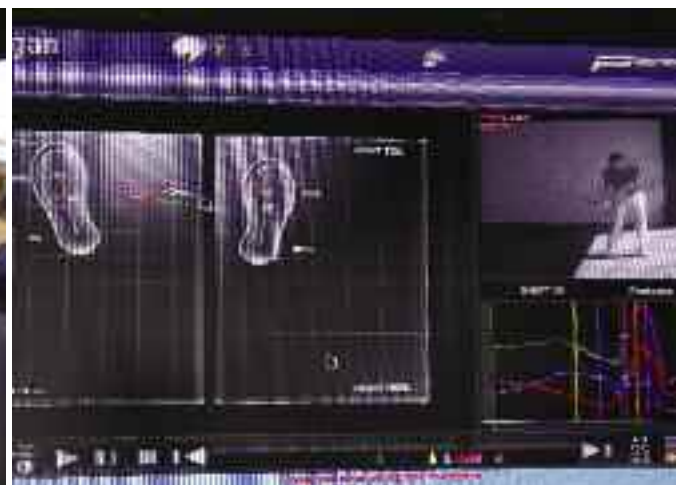


GROUND CONTROL

Why understanding principles of weight shift and improving your footwork in the quickest route to a more dynamic golf swing



Over the course of this mini series I have introduced the basics of biomechanics as the study relates to athletic movement in the golf swing. Specifically, we have explored the management of weight shift within the action of winding and unwinding the body, optimising what we term 'dynamic balance' for the efficient delivery of clubhead speed and power. When a coach talks about the importance of building a swing 'from the ground up', he or she is referring to the unavoidable fact that we play this game with both feet on the ground – at least that's the theory!

There is simply no escaping the fact that the quality of our footwork, our interaction with the turf, is vital to the chain of movement we enjoy. It is often observed that a talented golfer has 'good hands'. The inference, of course, is that the player in question has an enviable ability to swing the clubhead and strike a ball with a natural affinity for the technique required to hit a good shot – an intuitive sense of timing, 'feel', and so on.

As a biomechanist, I would extend that observation to suggest that it is also possible to identify players who have 'good feet'. In fact, golfers who enjoy and exhibit a good hand action, more often than not, also tend to display good footwork. That natural athletic ability is not only evident in the way a player holds and swing the golf club but in the way he or she main-

By Jean-Jacques Rivet

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tains balance with complementary footwork.

So the two physical elements are closely related – as you'd expect when you stop to consider that the hands hold the club and the feet provide that all-important traction with the ground. If a player were to be suspended in limbo, with his feet dangling a few inches above the ground, he would not be able to generate anything like the dynamic required to create coil and clubhead speed. As the only points of contact you have with the turf, the feet play a vital role in anchoring and stabilising the body, providing the physical conditions required to wind up the muscles in the body in the process of storing and releasing energy with effective coil.

In French, we have an expression for sports where you need to use the feet – *sport d'appuis*. We tend to

talk about the golf swing as an entity in its own right, and yet in order to wind up your body and swing the club with real force you need resistance to that rotation...which brings us back to the feet: a dynamic swing is all about the body acting and reacting with the ground, drawing energy from it. There is an inevitable connection between what the feet are doing and what the hands and arms are able to achieve in order to manage the aspect, the behaviour and the acceleration of the golf club.

Over the last few years I have been fortunate to work alongside coach David Leadbetter to further my research into the way in which the chain of movement that we can identify in the swing is related to the athleticism in the lower body – and specifically, the feet. And it's fair to say the findings have influenced David's philosophy on the swing every bit as much as they have enabled me to relate proven biomechanical principles to golf.

Quite simply, the way in which a golfer uses his feet and ankles determines his or her ability to achieve and maintain good posture and dynamic balance, while at the same time facilitating the chain reaction we are looking for in the muscular connection up through the body. The correct positioning of the feet allows the ankles to work in harmony with the respective calf and thigh muscles to maintain the pos-

Dynamics of footwork: the traction you enjoy with the turf upon which you are standing is key to your ability to coil up your body effectively – and then retain balance as you unwind and release that pent-up energy as speed



Use a couple of alignment canes to experience the sensation of being truly 'grounded' at set up and moving in to the swing...

As the arms and hands swing with the direction of your rotation, your weight moves towards the toe of left foot, heel of the right

One of the keys to solid impact is that you plant your left foot securely, as opposed to sliding or rolling it over (inset above)



ture in a stable position; that foundation provides the platform over which the upper body is able to wind and unwind to create the core momentum of the swing.

The importance of being 'grounded'

Those of you who read parts 1 and 2 of this series (both of which can be accessed via back issues of the magazine at iTunes) may recall the concept of weight shift from heel-to-toe along what's known as the 'Hendricks bar', an anatomical term relating to the axis of the foot running from the second toe towards the centre of the heel.

When a golfer plants his feet correctly at the set-up he enjoys a sense of engagement with the turf upon which he is standing (good players will often describe to me the sensation of 'gripping' the turf through their feet), while at the same time rooting the ankle and the calf muscles in readiness to make an athletic movement.

I want you to have a real awareness of this the next time you work on your technique. Focusing on that sensation of the feet being truly 'grounded', really feeling the turf and the resistance it offers, will enable you to establish and then maintain balance in motion as you wind and unwind your body to create a sound, repeating swing.

This is why hitting balls barefoot is such a great exercise for golfers – it's something I urge my students to do as often as possible. The experience (literally) helps you to feel more of the ground for the simple fact there is no interface between your feet and the turf. What's more, as a coach, watching a player hit shots barefoot enables me to see how a player's hands and feet work together within the overall context of the swing. The naked truth, if you like! [Just taking a club and rehearsing your swing barefoot on the carpet at home will similarly heighten the role of the feet and promote the sensation of your muscular chain resection being drawn up from the ground.]

Taking this a stage further, I always encourage my students to hit balls on the range in bare feet and shorts so that I can see clearly how the ankles, calves and knees work during the swing. And a clear result of this study is that in a good golf swing there are no sudden erroneous (or BIG!) movements – i.e. there is no significant lateral sway or forward lunge

into the ball. A sound, repeating golf swing relies on the consistency of a player's rotation around a strong axis.

In contrast, I see many amateur players who demonstrate excessive weight shift, either rolling to the outside of their shoes or rocking wildly back and forth, to the extent they lose the consistency of that natural rotary motion. When your weight is allowed to move erratically (off the stability of the Hendricks bar) you displace the axis of rotation and struggle with an inconsistent swing path.

In summary, then, it makes sense that the better you are able to manage your weight distribution at the set-up and during the swing, the more consistent your swing will be. This is the message I deliver to

all of the players I coach – whether it be my friend and long-time student Morgan Mason, the reigning US Open Champion, Justin Rose, or BMW PGA champion, Matteo Manesero.

UNDERSTANDING WEIGHT DISTRIBUTION – the key stages through the swing

So, first things first: let me present a basic understanding of where your weight should be at each of the following distinct phases in the golf swing. The muscular chain starts through the feet, and internalising this information will go some way to helping you feel it when you go out to practice and rehearse your movement. Justin Rose is a useful model.

* **AT THE SET UP:** Assuming a full swing, your

weight at the set up should be 'centred' in the middle of the feet, thus optimising balance with your body's centre of gravity. A tendency among amateur players is to position too much weight on the front of the feet, which upsets the centre of gravity and has a negative influence on the coordination of the arms and body during the swing. (Rocking back and forth, heel-to-toe, before settling your weight on the middle or balls of your feet will help you to correctly engage the calf and thigh muscles critical to establishing good 'ready' posture). The more you're in balance, the better the arms are relaxed (photo of Morgan from profile).

* **HALFWAY BACK:** As you work your arms and the club with the rotation of the body to the halfway back position (the shoulders turning over the resistance of the lower body to create a strong axis of rotation), so the weight should be moving along the Hendrick's bar towards the front of the left foot, and down that same axis towards the heel of the right foot. The left knee/right hip provide resistance to the rotation of the torso – this is correlated with the footwork (i.e. your weight is moving to the front of the left foot, rear of the right).

The point to grasp here is that the direction and the momentum of your arm-swing should tie-in with the movement of the centre of gravity (CoG). This is something we monitor closely, as this initial link in the chain is key in determining the quality of your overall motion: from the set-up, the CoG runs from a central position towards the right heel (with the hands/arms working in a similar direction). This is something David [Leadbetter] was quick to pick up

on. At the start of the swing, the hands and arms should move with the body following this natural inside path, tracking the weight shift along the Hendricks bar on the right foot. (This was a key element to Nick Faldo's swing changes back in the early 1980s, helping him repair a tendency to take the arms and the club away outside and independently of the body action).

* **AT THE TOP** of the backswing, your weight is now towards the front of the left foot and deep into the heel of the right. You are fully rotated, 'loaded up'. The knees and thighs act as shock absorbers, creating that essential resistance to the rotation of the upper half while at the same time providing a balanced, stable platform. A lot of amateur golfers struggle to maintain that resistance in the lower body as they reach the top of their swing. We see players who roll onto the inside of the left foot and/or who lose the flex in the right knee – either way the containment of weight shift is lost. When you suffer this action you diminish the coil – the chain reaction is collapsed from the ground up.

* **STARTING DOWN:** The quality of the delivery through impact is determined through the transition period – the critical moments as you reverse your momentum from backswing to downswing. And the key here is that you 'settle' into the downswing in readiness to shift through the gears for impact.

Here (and the research is conclusive) we are looking for a moment of calm that allows the gears to mesh in readiness for a burst of acceleration through impact. If you are too quick from the top,

“When you learn to swing the hands and arms on a logical path that follows the rotation of the body and the shifting of weight along the Hendricks bar towards the right heel, so you will be in tune with your centre of gravity – and that's a giant step in the right direction when it comes to efficiency of movement”

THE ORIGIN OF COIL; IT ALL COMES DOWN TO FOOTWORK & DYNAMIC BALANCE

2013 US Open champion Justin Rose has one of the most compact & efficient swings in world golf, and this mini-sequence provides us with a wonderful example of the way in which the grounding through the feet determines both the quality and consistency of the coiling process. Pay particular attention to the way Justin negotiates the transition – you can feel the pressure that is being exerted down through the right leg into the foot as he shifts gear and readies himself for the burst of acceleration through the ball



Note the position of Justin's right foot as he shifts into the downswing – while his weight is clearly shifting to the target, his right foot remains planted for a split-second, giving him critical moment to 'settle' and allow the arms and the club to fall into position

you will destroy the second stage of the downswing and fail to create compression on the ball. With the benefit of a force plate, the data tells us that as they unwind to what you might term the pre-delivery position, the best players in the world still have 45% of their weight on the right side, 55% on the left at mid-downswing. In stark contrast, amateurs are inclined to rush onto their left side to such an extent they could have as much as 70% of their weight on the left foot at this point. (And, as a result, they are not able to maintain their acceleration through impact – in fact, they can often be observed to fall backwards as they release the club, which is actually slowing down as it meets the ball).

Working with and studying the best players in the world, the capacity to maintain this right foot down position as they initiate the downswing sequence is a shared characteristic. The accompanying images of Justin Rose perfectly illustrate the 'grounding' and the calmness golfers of this calibre display in the process of winding and unwinding their swing. Just look at the way the right foot remains planted as he settles and gathers his momentum for the return journey – world class. (The less physically strong you are, the better it is to work on this discipline as you negotiate the transition – the longer you can stay on your right side, keep that right foot planted, the more time you will have to unwind effectively and maximise your energy in the recoil, accelerating the club for impact.)

*** THROUGH IMPACT:** Golf's moment of truth – and the figures don't lie: when we analyse top players on the AboutGolf force plate at the Albatros Academy, Terre Blanche, we discover a recurring pattern – the weight is now travelling from the front to the back of the left foot (facilitating the rotation and clearance of the hips) with as much as 80% of the player's weight on the left side as they make contact with the ball.

Again, for many amateurs, the big problem is that the urge to move forward sees the weight move to the toe of the left foot, which makes it impossible to rotate and clear the hips correctly. We like to see the right foot work gently inside as the momentum now travels from heel towards the toe, where it will ultimately finish at the conclusion of the swing.

HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR GROUNDING

– Simple drills to enhance balance, traction, rotation & stability

In previous articles I have talked about my time working alongside David Leadbetter, and the invaluable insights that experience gave me when looking at the mechanics of the swing and applying my own study in biomechanics to golf. Time and again his lessons would come back to the fundamental role of the feet, the ankles, calf muscles and thighs as he impressed upon a player the chain of musculature that determines the quality of the body motion – and its repeatability.

With David's help we have devised a number of simple drills and exercises that can help golfers of all ages and abilities change the timing and synchronisation of their swing simply by working on their grounding – and, specifically, on that discipline of hanging back at the top of the swing, resisting the temptation to throw yourself into the downswing, and waiting for your moment. Where the accomplished



Holding that planted right foot position for a split-second as you negotiate the transition rewards you with the time to effectively prepare to release the club through the hitting area – a point I'm impressing here on Morgan. Creating a resistance to the left shoulder has the effect of allowing the weight shift in the lower body to be activated before the bigger muscles in the torso unwind. Remember, the key to a powerful and sequenced downswing is that you unwind from the ground up...

player gives himself all the time in the world to negotiate the transition, the amateur is generally way too fast – and in a flash he loses his timing.

The single most important lesson you can take away from this article is that, having drawn energy from the ground, coiling your body effectively, holding on your right side for a split-second as you shift into the downswing helps you to synchronise arms and body in the change of direction, and thus keeps the club in balance with the rotation of the body as you 'slingshot' and let it all go in the release of the club through the ball. This is precisely the lesson I am giving to Morgan (left), holding his left shoulder so as to create a resistance to the upper body that encourages the transition to work from the ground up, thus maximising the recoil effect. Think of the racing driver building up momentum through a fast bend, waiting for the moment to press the accelerator and slingshot on exit – this is exactly what happens in a good golf swing. It's the secret to effortless speed.

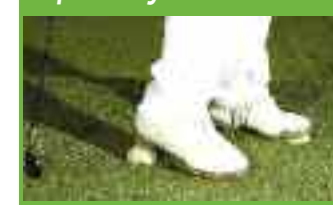
* In good posture, if you look at the way the feet are positioned, you will see the weight is directly over the middle of the talus (a bone in the middle of the ankle of the foot). That is the point of strength – you build posture upon it. When the weight is centred in the right way, the muscles in the calf and thighs can be engaged correctly. If the centre of gravity is too much in the front of the foot, the ankle is denied the opportunity to work correctly. Too much tension will be felt in the back of the legs, not enough on the quads, which in the swing prevents the hips rotating and clearing as they should through impact.

The quickest and easiest way to appreciate the sensation of staying grounded and balancing weight along the Hendricks bar is to set up on an alignment cane, running from second toe to the middle of the heel, as you see Morgan doing in the accompanying photos. Rehearsing your swing with your feet centred and balanced on top of the canes will very quickly tell you just how far off it you have been(!), and as you learn to maintain the feet in good posture – which in turn keeps the ankles centred over the foot – so you will eliminate the problem of having your weight fall or roll to the inside or outside of the stick.

Remember, in the backswing, the sensation you want to feel is that of your weight travelling along the Hendricks bar from the middle to the front of the left foot while simultaneously moving on that same axis toward the right heel. On the way down, the direction is reversed; the weight works back along the Hendricks bar toward the left heel, allowing the left hip to clear at speed as the body unwinds for impact. Morgan is working on those very sensations, all the time conscious of staying 'grounded' on the cane.

Another drill that has proved particularly beneficial for many of the players I coach – Morgan included – is to use a heavy-duty training band, one end looped around the left shoulder, the other around the right heel. When you alternate rehearsal swings using the canes and this band, you will really feel the benefit of maintaining right foot grounding as you start the downswing, rotating the left shoulder against the resistance of the right foot for as long as comfortably possible before catapulting to a finish. You want to feel your weight flow into your right heel as you coil the backswing, then hold that position momentarily as you begin to unwind, before releasing the right side through the shot to the finish.

Ideas that will help you to improve dynamic balance



For a simple drill you can rehearse both at home and hitting balls on the range, take two halves of a tennis ball and place them under your feet as shown (right). Once in posture, the idea is to exert downward pressure as your weight flows simultaneously towards the left toe and right heel as you work on your backswing. After a few minutes you will appreciate the dynamics of correct weight shift and set up a chain reaction in the swing



Alignment canes provide a useful prop to test just how grounded you are as you work through the stages of your swing. The key is that you maintain that sense of stability with your weight running along the central axis of your feet – the Hendricks bar. Here I am stressing to Morgan the importance of keeping the left foot grounded as the left leg 'posts' through the impact area (what you may have heard referred to as hitting against a 'firm left side')



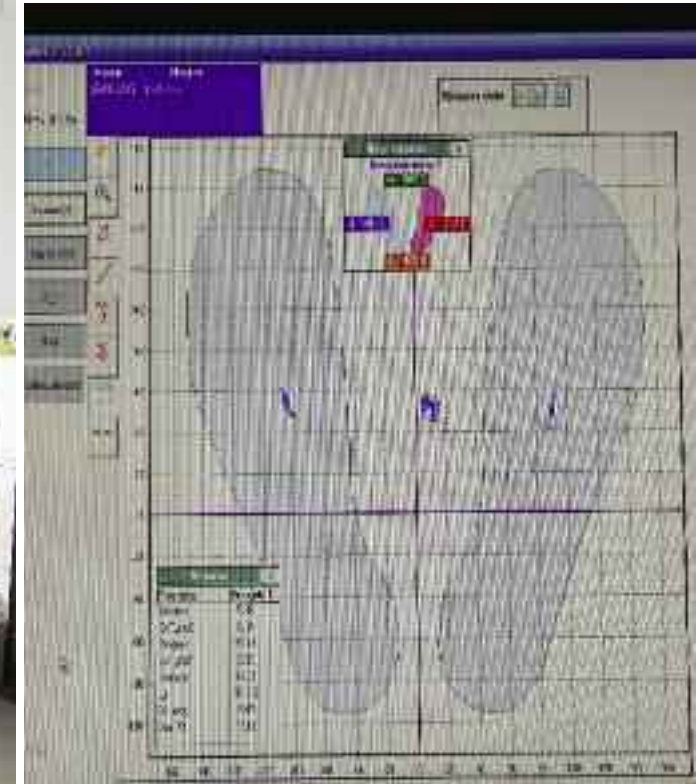
With the help of a strong rubber training band, the drill you see below is one of my favourites when it comes to impressing on a student the importance of holding that grounded right foot position during the critical change of direction. Loop one end around the left shoulder, the other under your right heel, and make a series of swings with the focus on maintaining that right foot position as you start down – the difference will amaze you...



For those of you with access to a gym, this exercise is a great all-rounder for developing not only the strength of your rotary motion in the upper body but the sensation of remaining 'grounded', planting the feet and creating resistance in the hips (while at the same time staying in balance!). A great work-out and great for the golf swing



Screening process involves asking a student to stand up as straight as possible, weight evenly distributed – and the results would surprise you!



Caption to run here..... caption

Use your noodle! Your lower body is a suspension unit in the golf swing – and the better your balance and stability, the better your swing will be...

Stand in such a way that you get the centre of each foot pressing down on the noodle so that you engage the muscles in your ankles, thighs and hips

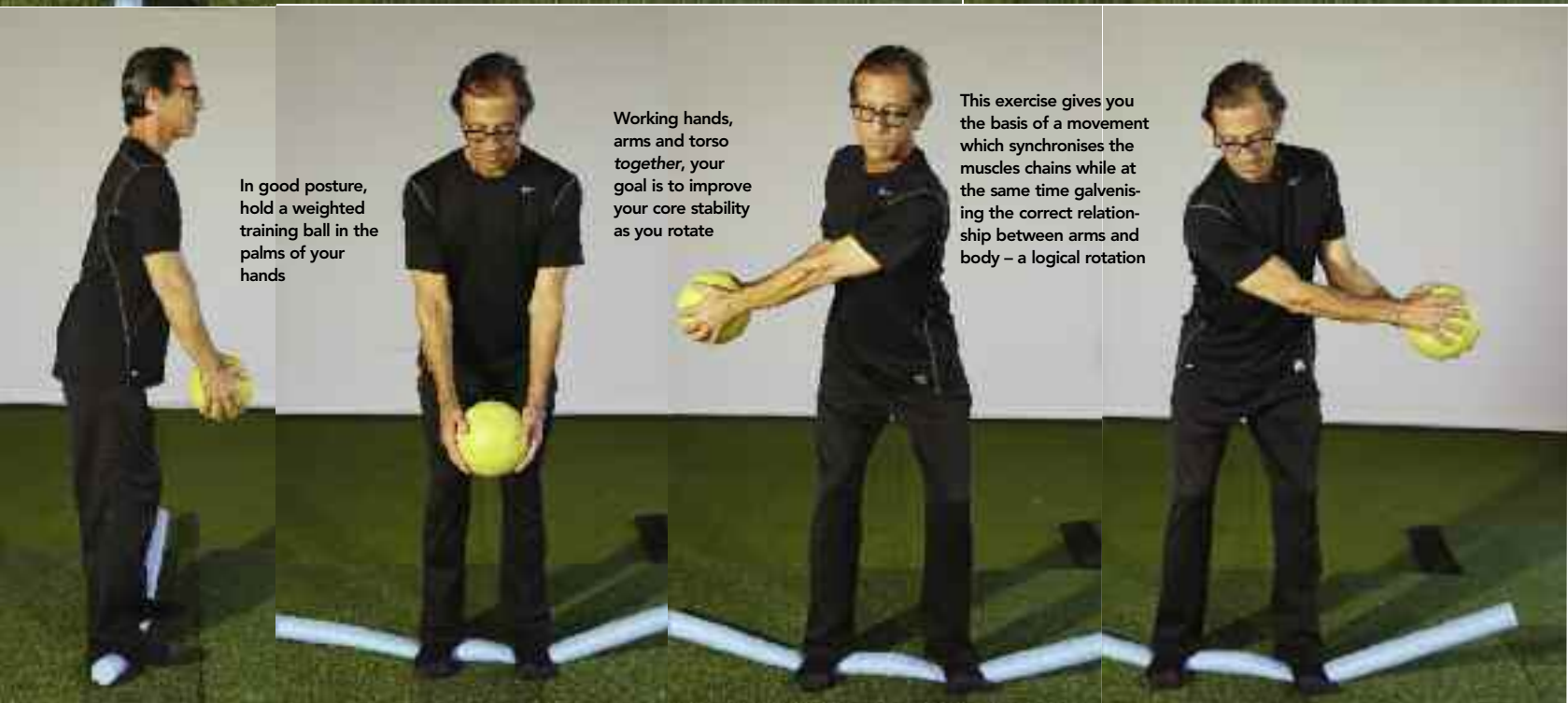
Brace yourself! Dynamic balance in the lower body enables you to resist the tension in the band – neither toes nor heels should touch the floor!



In good posture, hold a weighted training ball in the palms of your hands

Working hands, arms and torso together, your goal is to improve your core stability as you rotate

This exercise gives you the basis of a movement which synchronises the muscles chains while at the same time galvanising the correct relationship between arms and body – a logical rotation



THE INSIDE STORY... ...insoles align the feet for better posture & stability

The importance of our interaction with the ground is reflected in the widespread use of insoles in the many different sportsmen and women I work with. From football and rugby to cricket and, yes, golf, a properly fitted insole provides a 'glove' that aligns and positions the foot in the optimal position for good posture, engaging the tibialis anterior – the sensation you experience if you try to curl your toes up inside your shoes. That's the muscle you engage. (In fact another good practice exercise is to make swings barefoot, with your toes curled up as far as you can get them – as you see Morgan doing above. That engages the muscles you need to provide optimum support in the ankle and thigh.)

easily accommodate insoles, which would provide the ideal combination of comfort and practicality. My advice to amateur golfers is to combine the use of insoles with the various exercises outlined here to train and develop the key muscles that determine the quality of balance and posture. Four players spend hours on the range honing these elements of technique, and they have the athletic ability to repeat it, whether training in bare feet or wearing the soft shoes popular today. A higher handicap golfer does not have this athletic ability, there is less support built in to the shoe, and so wearing them is not necessarily good for your golf. So while they may feel comfortable they do not always have benefits.

Most of the golfers I work with use insoles. Justin Rose has used them extensively in his career. And as a result his feet and ankles are strong and have been well trained in terms of the position they need to achieve to establish and maintain posture (the benefit of so-called 'muscle memory'). These days Justin is one of a growing number of tour players who prefers the look and feel of softer 'street'-style shoes, and a number of the top players are pushing the main manufacturers to develop models that can

The key when it comes to golf shoes is that when lacing them you are able to feel the pressure between the mid foot and the ground – maintaining that relationship is the key to controlling your weight shift along the Hendricks bar. In my business, the key word is 'athletic': the more your feet are athletic, the more engaged they will be, the better the muscles are able to work, the better your dynamic balance and control of weight shift in the golf swing.

CASE STUDY – Matteo Manessero (Behold the elasticity of youth!)

Here's a great sequence for all you young players out there looking to emulate the best in the world. Matteo Manessero, the 2013 BMW PGA Champion, encapsulates the exuberance of youth – a truly athletic golf swing that is rooted over a wonderful foot and leg action (reminiscent of a young Severiano Ballesteros).

Manessero, 21, has been a regular visitor to my Albatros Academy at Terre Blanche and, along with his coach Alberta Binaghi, is keen to learn about the biomechanical principles that underpin athletic motion in golf. We work extensively on the forceplate with a view to optimise the centre of gravity and have it working in harmony with the direction of his swing.



Chain reaction: a good posture provides the basis for a swing that features, at its heart, a repeating body action – the rotation generating cen-





