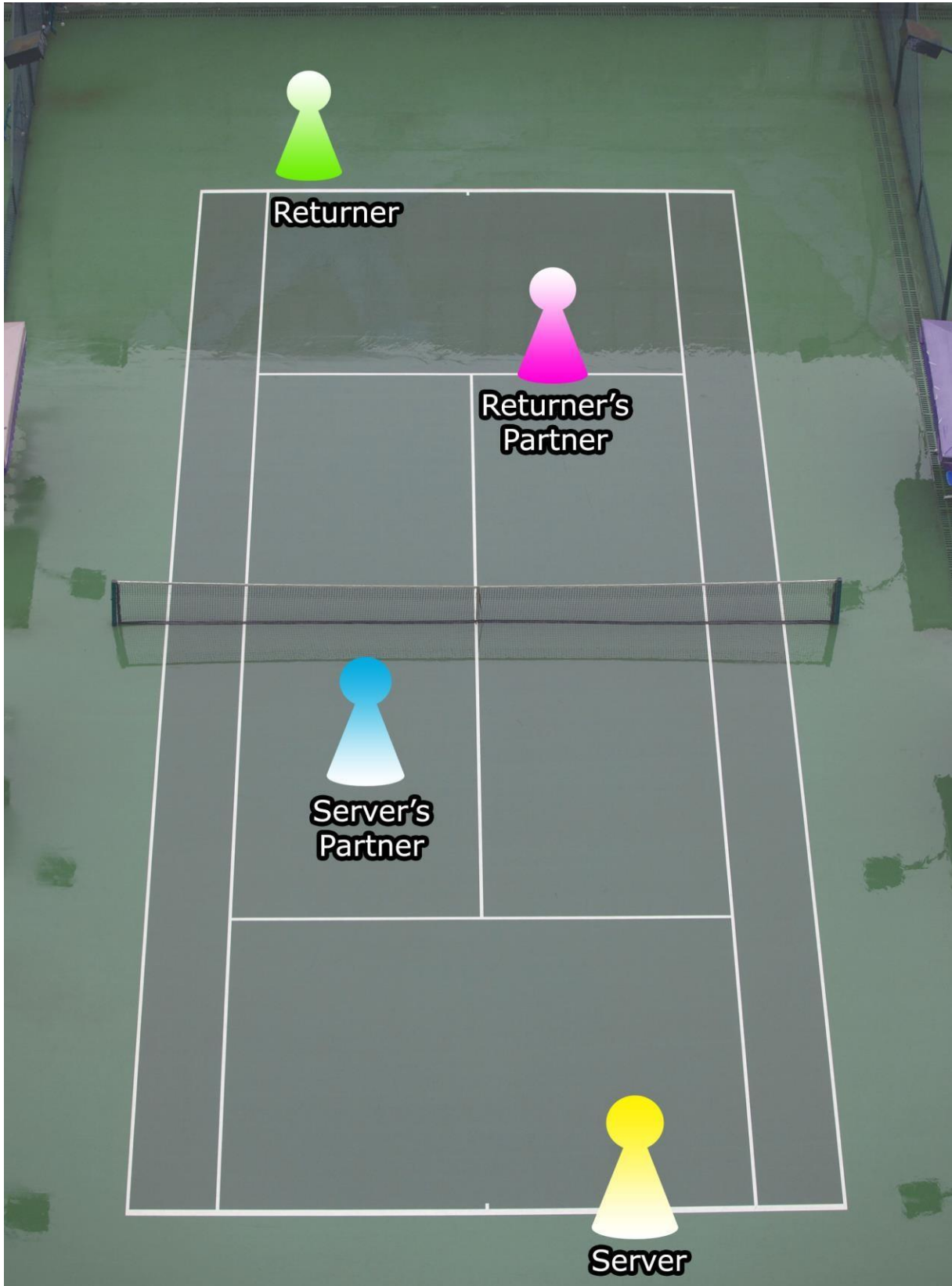


# 8 DOUBLES FORMATIONS

## 5 SERVE FORMATIONS FOLLOWED BY 3 RETURNING FORMATIONS

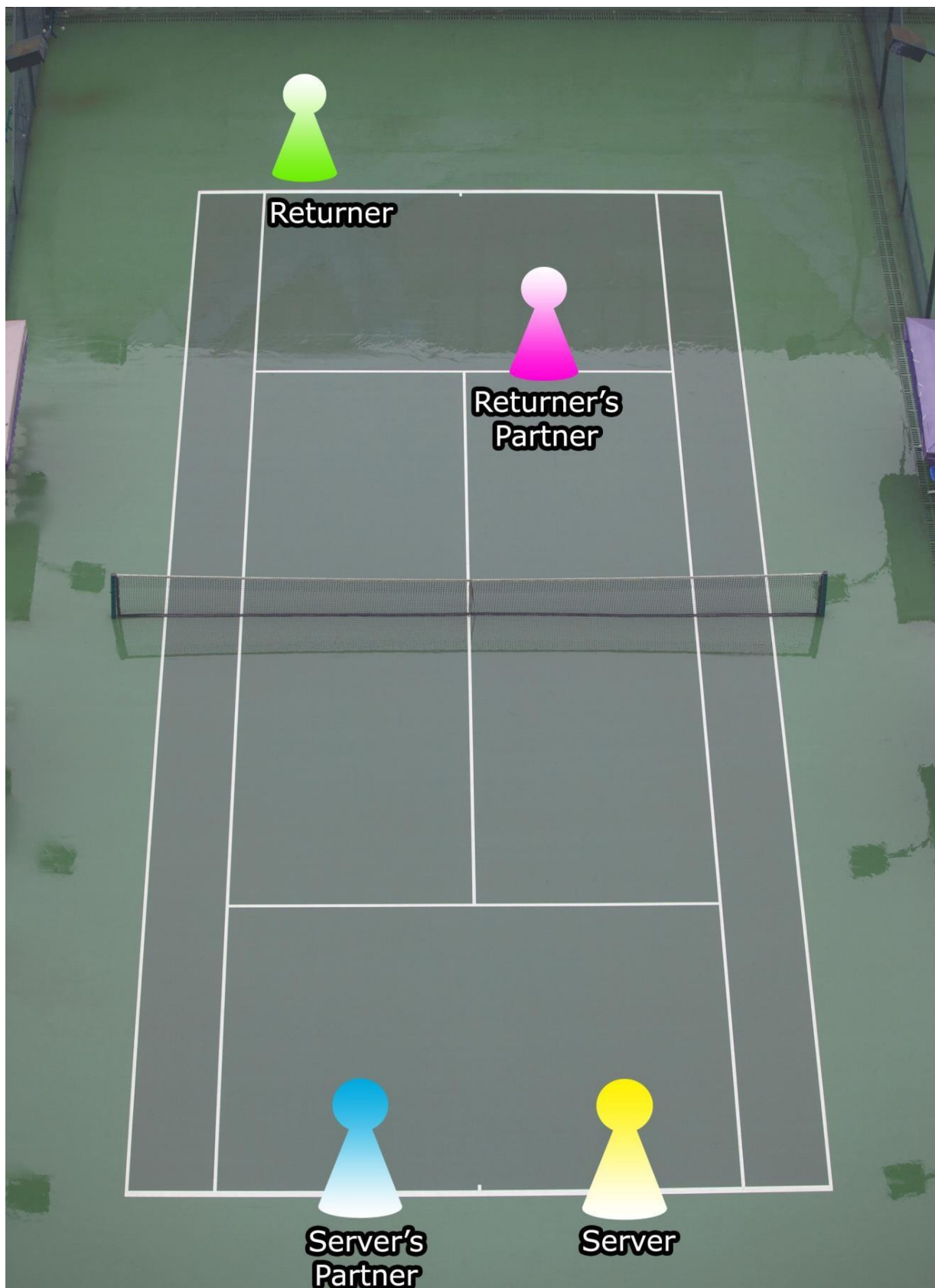
### 1. THE “NEUTRAL” SERVE FORMATION

*Puts pressure on the returner to keep the ball away from the person at the net*



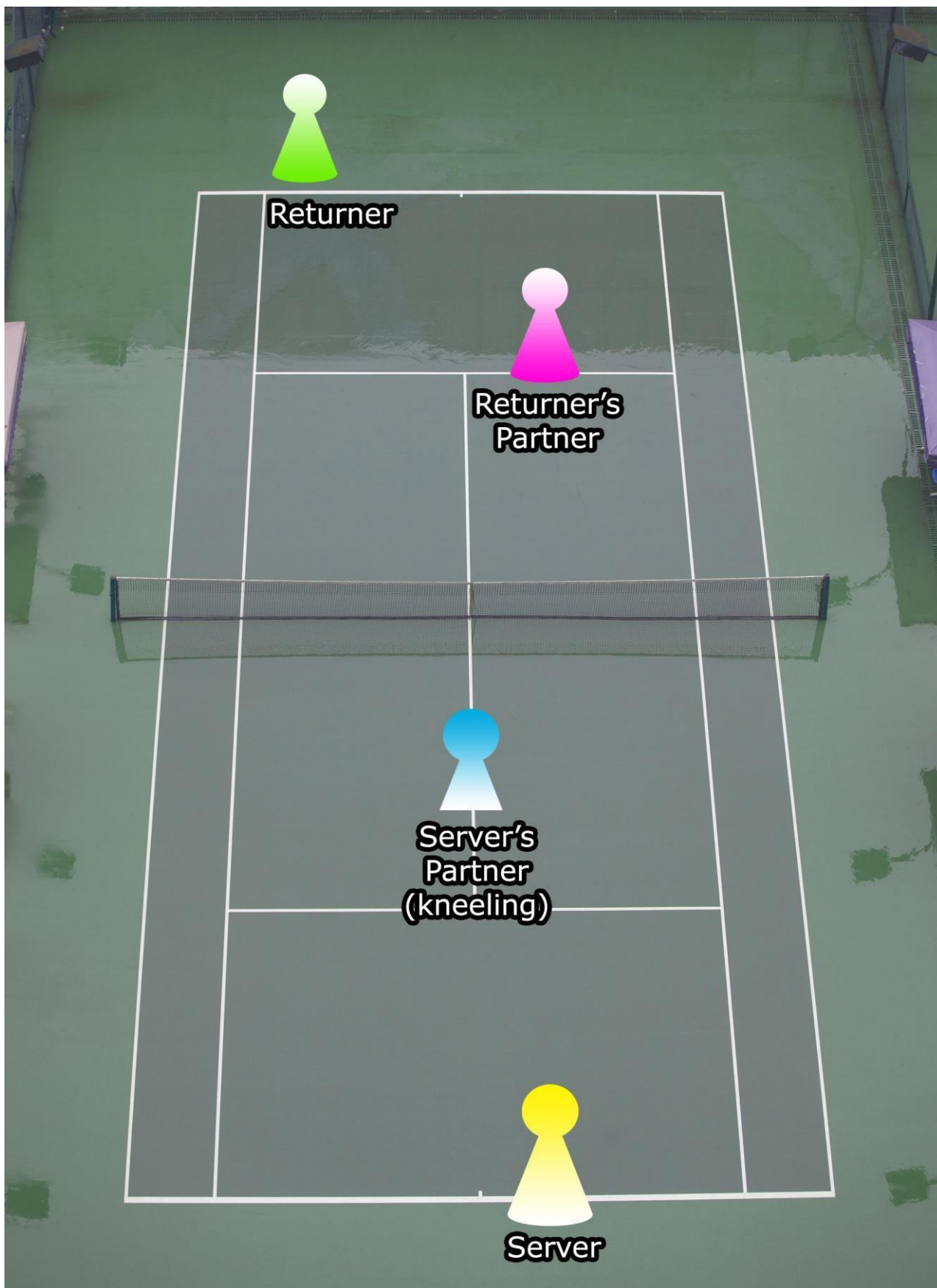
## 2. THE “DEFENSIVE” SERVE FORMATION

*The server's partner may be under pressure at the net and prefers to start the point at the baseline*



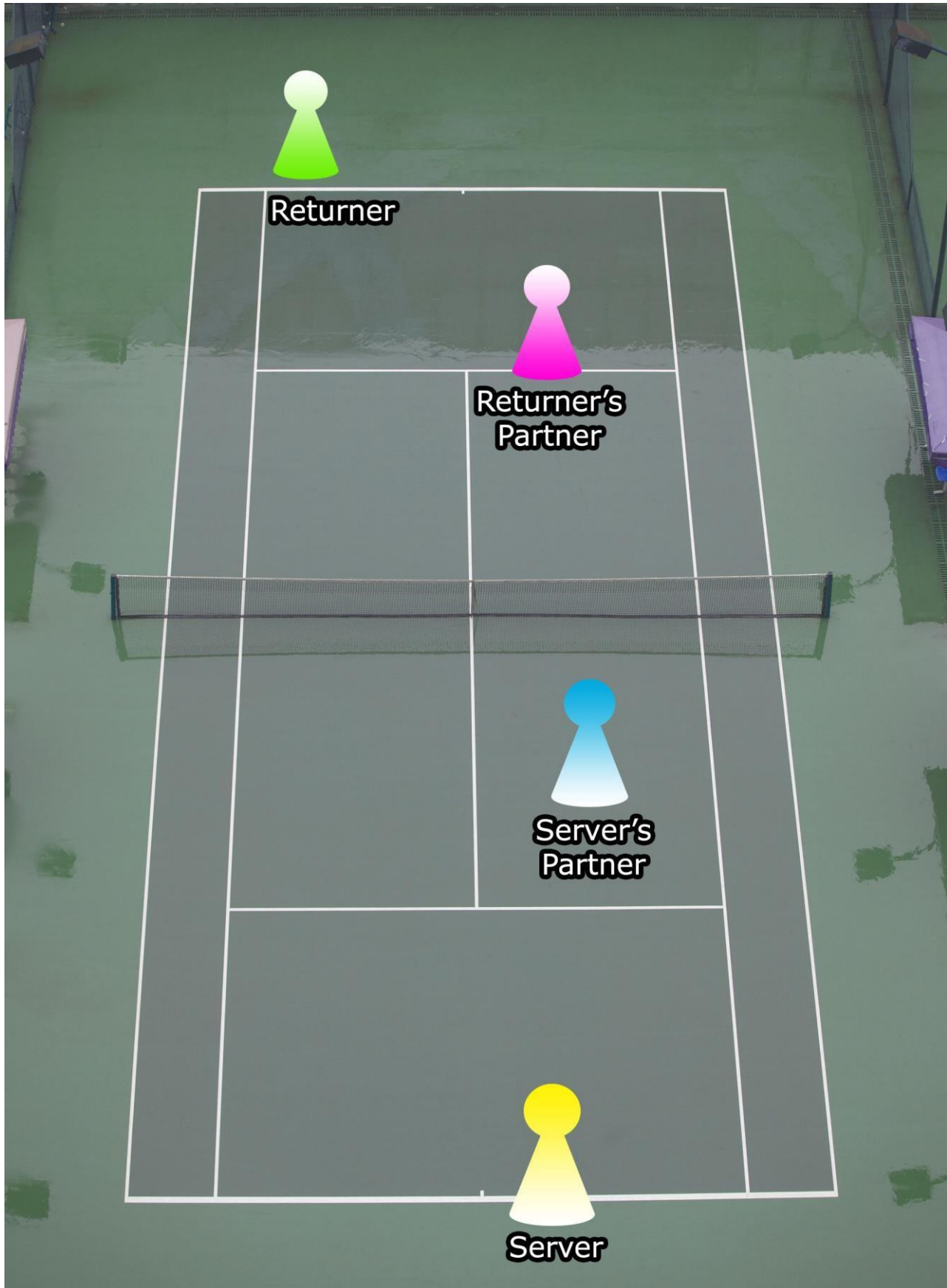
### 3. THE "I" SERVE FORMATION

*Surprise the returner so they don't know which way the server's partner will move after the serve*



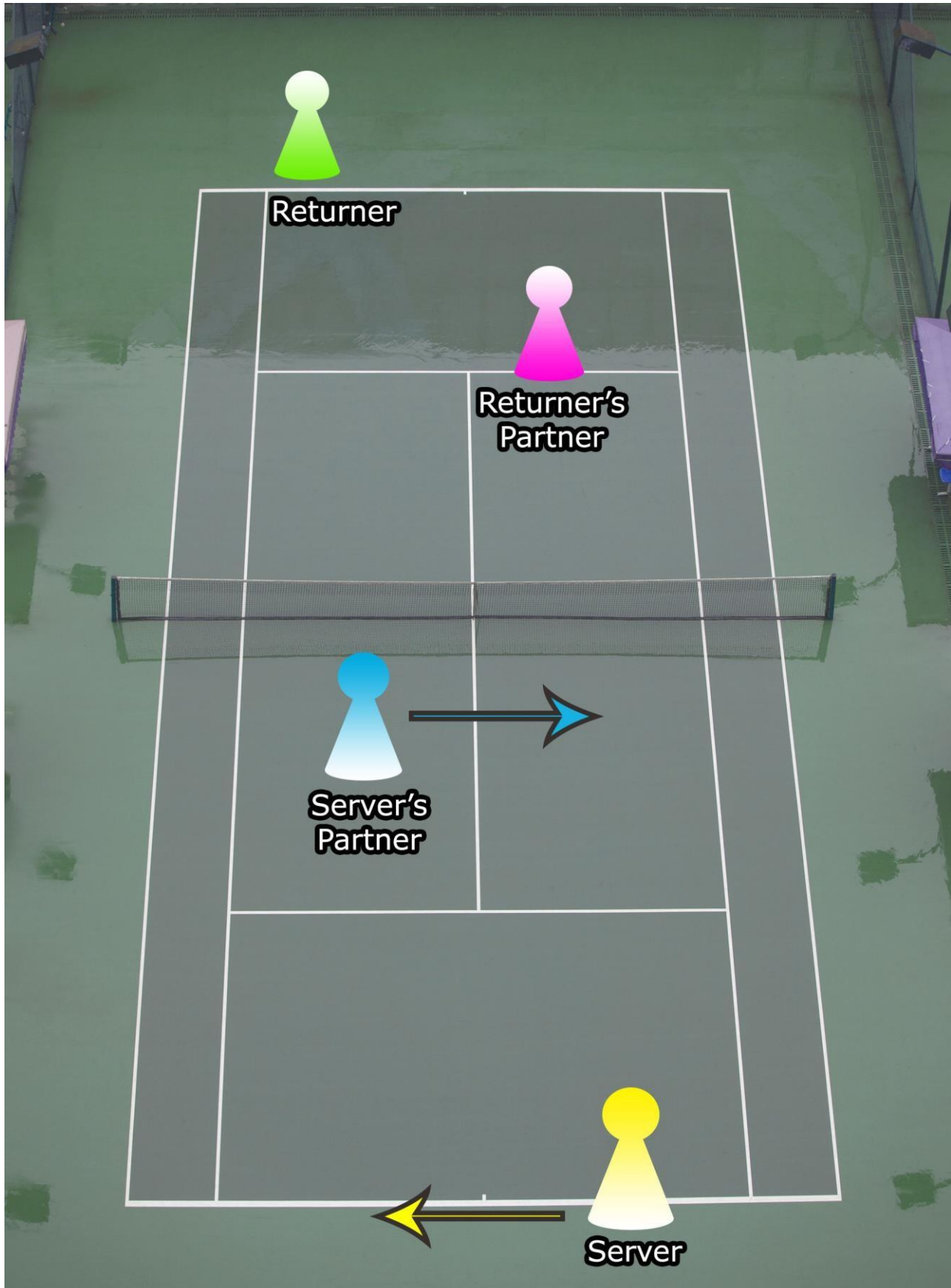
## 4. THE "AUSTRALIAN" SERVE FORMATION

*Prevent the return going crosscourt as the servers' partner is covering the crosscourt return*



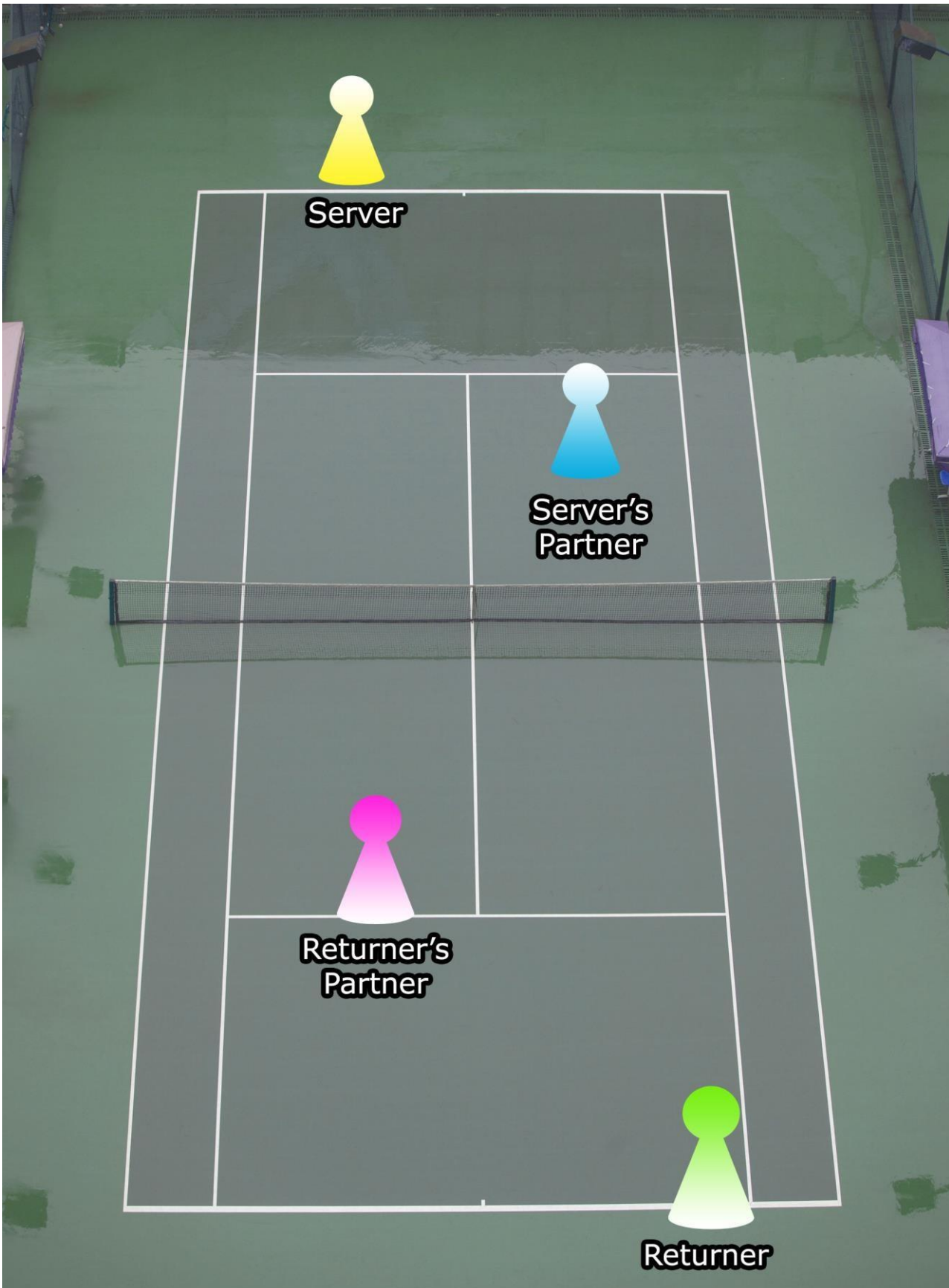
## 5. THE "SWITCH" SERVE FORMATION

*Surprise the returner by moving across, and also cover the crosscourt return*



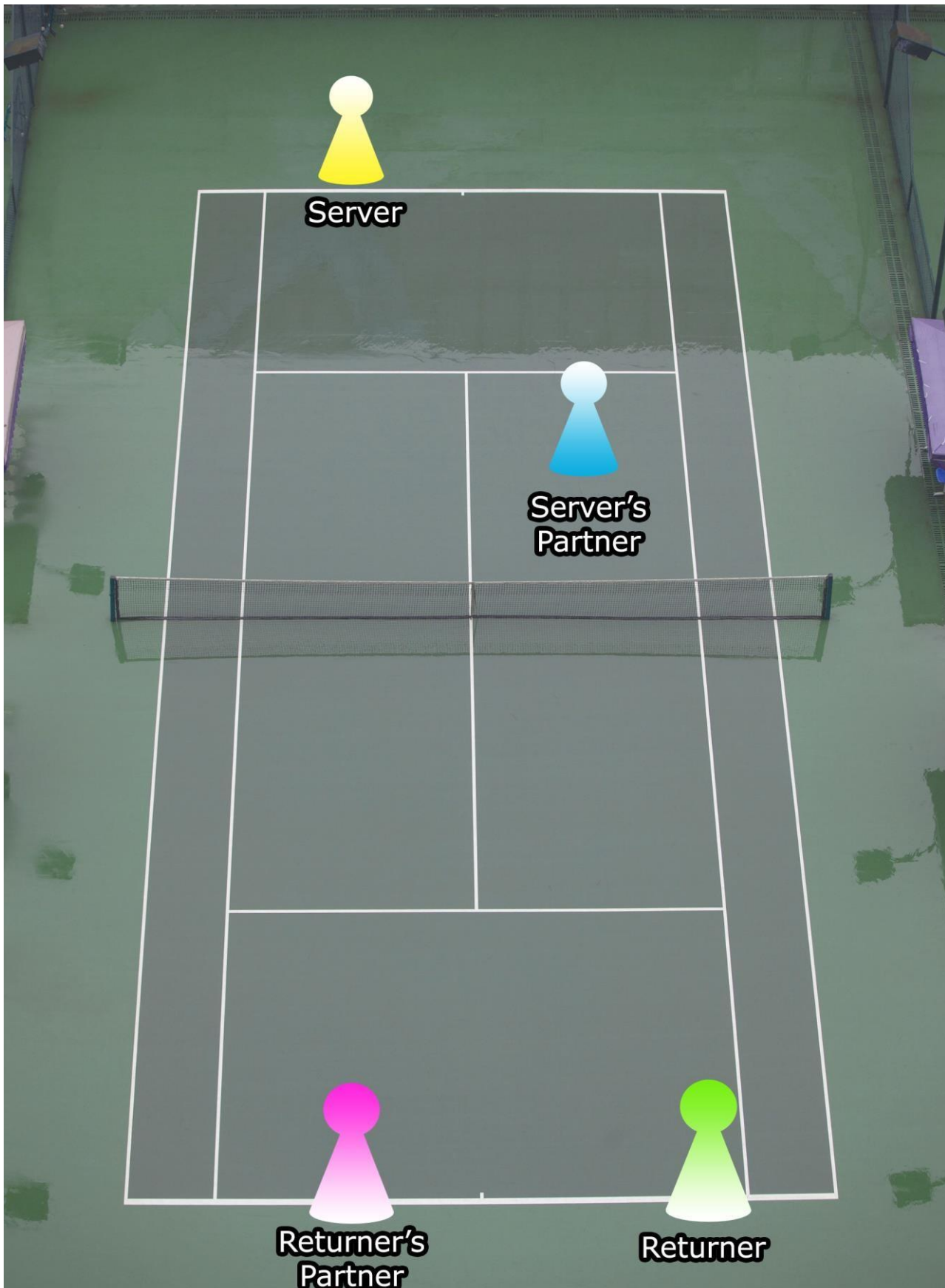
# 1. THE “NEUTRAL” RETURN FORMATION

*Allows the returner’s partner to move forward if it’s a good return or move back if not. This could be when the server is hitting a first serve as it can be more difficult to return.*



## 2. THE “DEFENSIVE” RETURN FORMATION

*Gives the returner's partner more of a chance to get into the point if their partner finds it difficult to hit a good return*



### 3. THE “ATTACKING” RETURN FORMATION

*The returner’s partner can move further up the court if the returner is confident of hitting the return away from the player at the net e.g. when returning a 2<sup>nd</sup> serve which may be slower*

