

Broomfield Fives Rules

Laws of the game

Unless stated below, the official FIFA Laws of the Game are observed. The following changes apply to Broomfield Fives: -

LAW 1

The Pitch

Dimensions:

Length: 50 Yards

Width: 30 Yards

Pitch Markings

The pitch is divided into two halves by the halfway line.

The centre mark is indicated at the midpoint of the halfway line. A circle with a radius of 3 m is marked around it.

A penalty area is defined as the semi-circular area at each end of the field

Penalty Mark

A penalty mark is drawn by measuring the width of the goal and increasing the distance by 50%. It is located at the midpoint of the goal line.

LAW 2

Goals

Goals are six feet high and are secured to the ground.

LAW 3

The Number of Players

A match is played by two teams, each consisting of not more than five field players, one of whom is the goalkeeper.

Substitution Procedure

The number of substitutions made during a match is unlimited. A player who has been replaced may return to the pitch as a substitute for another player.

A substitution is one that is made when the ball is in or out of play for which the following conditions must be observed:

- The player entering the playing area may not do so until the player leaving the playing area has passed completely over the boundary line at the team's bench area.
- A substitution is complete when the substitute enters the playing area from which moment he becomes a player and the player he is replacing ceases to be a player
- A substitute is subject to the authority and jurisdiction of the referee whether called upon to play or not

Changing Places with the Goalkeeper

Any of the other players, or substitutes, may change places with the goalkeeper. The following conditions must be observed:

- referee must be informed before the change is made
- change may only be made during a stoppage in play
- The replacement goalkeeper must wear a jersey which distinguishes him from all other players

Infringements/Sanctions

If, while a substitution is being made, a substitute enters the pitch before the player being replaced has completely left:

- play is stopped
- the player being replaced is instructed to leave the pitch
- if the referee feels that it is necessary, the substitute is 'sin binned' for the agreed period.
- Play is restarted by an indirect free kick to be taken by the opposing team from the place where the ball was situated when the game was stopped. However, if the ball was inside the penalty area, the indirect free kick is taken on the penalty area line, at the place nearest to the position of the ball when play was stopped

Runaway Score

If a team outscores their opponent by a five goal margin, then they are required to remove one player from the field, playing 4 v 5. If the goal margin drops back below five, then the player may be returned to the field. Should the goal margin increase to eight, then the trailing team will add a player to the field, making the game 6 v 4. If the margin should reach ten goals then the leading team would remove a second player such that the teams would play 6 v 3. Regardless of the number of players on the field, either team can substitute anyone at any time, following the established substitution rules.

LAW 4

The Players' Equipment

Same as regular FIFA Laws

LAW 5

The Referee

The Authority of the Referee

Each match is controlled by a referee who has full authority to enforce the Laws of the Game in connection with the match to which he has been appointed, from the moment he or she enters the locality where the pitch is situated until he or she leaves. Players are encouraged to call their own fouls during the game. The referee will step in if they feel that this has not been handled appropriately.

Powers and Duties

The Referee:

- Enforces the Laws of the Game
- Allows play to continue when the team against which an offence has been committed will benefit from such an advantage and penalizes the original offence if the anticipated advantage does not ensue at that time
- Keeps a record of the match and provides the appropriate authorities with a match report which includes information on any disciplinary action taken against players, and/or team officials and any other incidents which occur before, during or after the match
- Acts as timekeeper
- Stops, suspends or terminates the match for any infringement of the Laws or due to any kind of outside interference
- Takes disciplinary action against players guilty of caution-able and sending-off offences
- Takes action against team officials who fail to conduct themselves in a responsible manner and may, at his discretion, expel them from the playing area and its immediate surrounds

- Ensures that no unauthorized persons enter the pitch
- Stops the match if, in his opinion, a player is seriously injured and ensures that he is removed from the pitch
- Ensures any player bleeding from a wound leaves the playing area
- Allows play to continue until the ball is out of play if a player is, in his opinion, only slightly injured
- Ensures that any ball used meets the requirements of Law 2
- Make use of timed suspensions to exclude temporarily players guilty of infringements of the laws.
- Makes sure that coaches refrain from coaching players who are on the field. Coaches can coach players off the field.

Decisions of the Referee

The decisions of the referee regarding facts connected with play are final.

LAW 7

The Duration of the Match

The duration of the game shall be divided into two equal periods of 25 minutes each period subject to the following:

1. Allowance shall be made in either period for time lost through stoppages as decided by the referee (injuries only).
2. The duration of either half shall be extended to enable a penalty kick to be taken. At half time the interval shall not exceed five minutes except by consent of the Referee.

LAW 8

Start of Play

Preliminaries

The choice of ends is decided by the toss of a coin. The team winning the toss decides which goal it wishes to attack in the first half of the match. The other team takes the kick-off to start the match.

Kick-off

A kick-off is a way of starting or restarting play:

- at the start of the match
- after a goal has been scored
- at the start of the second half of the match
- at the start of each period of extra time, where applicable

A goal may be scored directly from the kick-off.

Procedure

- all players are in their own half of the field
- the opponents of the team taking the kick-off are at least 5 yards from the ball until it is in play
- the ball is stationary on the centre mark
- the referee gives a signal
- the ball is in play when it is kicked and moves
- the kicker may not touch the ball a second time until it has touched another player

After a team scores a goal, the other team takes the kick-off.

Infringements/Sanctions

If the kicker touches the ball a second time before it has touched another player:

A free kick is awarded to the opposing team to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

For any other infringement of the kick-off procedure the kick-off is retaken.

Dropped Ball

A dropped ball is a way of restarting the match after a temporary stoppage

Procedure

The referee drops the ball at the place where it was located when play was stopped, unless it was in the goalkeeper's possession, when the goalkeeper shall, at the referee's signal, return the ball into play by throwing the ball from any point within the Penalty Area.

Play restarts when the ball leaves the goalkeeper's hand

Infringements/Sanctions

The ball is dropped again:

- if it is touched by a player before it makes contact with the ground
- if the ball leaves the pitch after it makes contact with the ground, without a player touching it

LAW 9

The Ball In and Out of Play

Ball Out of Play

The ball is out of play when:

- it has wholly crossed the goal line or touch line, whether on the ground or in the air
- play has been stopped by the referee

Ball In Play

The ball is in play at all other times including when:

- it rebounds from a goal post, the crossbar, or the referee, if he or she is on the field.

LAW 10

The Method of Scoring

Goal Scored

Except otherwise provided by these Laws, a goal is scored when the whole of the ball passes over the goal line, between the goalposts and under the crossbar, unless it has been thrown, carried or intentionally propelled by the hand or arm by a player of the attacking side, the goalkeeper included.

Winning Team

The team scoring the greater number of goals during a match is the winner. If both teams score an equal number of goals or if no goals are scored, the match is drawn.

LAW 11

Offside

There is no offside in 5 A-side soccer.

LAW 12

Fouls and Misconduct

Fouls and misconduct are penalized as follows:

Direct Free Kick

A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if a player commits any of the following six offences in a manner considered by the referee to be careless, reckless or using excessive force:

- kicks or attempts to kick an opponent
- trips or attempts to trip an opponent
- jumps at an opponent
- charges an opponent, even with the shoulder

- strikes or attempts to strike an opponent
- pushes an opponent
- plays in a dangerous manner
- deliberately impedes the progress of an opponent when the ball is not being played
- prevents the goalkeeper from releasing the ball from his hands

A direct free kick is also awarded to the opposing team if a player commits any of the following offences:

- holds an opponent
- spits at an opponent
- slides in an attempt to play the ball when it is being played or attempted to be played by an opponent (sliding tackle), except when the match is being played on a natural grass playing surface
- handles the ball deliberately, except for the goalkeeper in his own penalty area

A direct free kick is taken from the place where the infringement occurred. Opponents must retreat 5 yards from the point of the kick.

Penalty Kick

A penalty kick is awarded if a player commits any of the aforementioned offences inside his own penalty area, irrespective of the position of the ball but provided that it is in play.

A free kick is awarded to the opposing team if a goalkeeper commits one of the following offences:

- touches or controls the ball with his hands after it has been deliberately kicked to him by a team-mate
- touches or controls the ball with his hands after he has received it directly from a kick-in taken by a team-mate
- touches or controls the ball with his hands or feet, in the penalty area, for more than four seconds

An indirect free kick is also awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred, if, in the opinion of the referee, a player:

- commits any other offence, not previously mentioned in Law 12, for which play is stopped to caution or dismiss a player

The free kick is taken from the place where the infringement occurred, unless this was in the penalty area, in which case the free kick is taken from the penalty area line at the point nearest to where the infringement occurred.

Disciplinary Sanctions

The options for a match official imposing disciplinary sanctions are: -

- Player shown a yellow card for a first cautionable offense,
- Player issued with a red card and permanently excluded from play

Sending-Off Offences

A player is sent off and shown the red card if he commits any of the following offences:

1. is guilty of serious foul play
2. is guilty of violent conduct
3. spits at an opponent or any other person
4. denies the opposing team a goal or an obvious goal-scoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball (this does not apply to a goalkeeper within his own penalty area)
5. denies an obvious goal-scoring opportunity to an opponent moving towards the player's goal by an offence punishable by a free kick or a penalty kick
6. uses offensive, insulting or abusive language
7. receives a second blue card in the same match

If play is stopped because a player is sent off the pitch for offence 6 or 7, without having committed any additional infringement of the Laws, the game is restarted by a free kick, awarded to the opposing team, to be taken at the place where the infringement occurred. However, if the offence is committed in the penalty area, the free kick is taken from the penalty area line at the place nearest to where the infringement occurred.

Decisions

A player who has been sent off may not take any further part in the match nor may he sit on the substitutes' bench, where provided. The player must move to 100+ yards away from the playing area.

LAW 13

Free Kicks

Types of Free Kicks

For free kicks, the ball must be stationary when the kick is taken and the kicker may not touch the ball a second time until it has touched another player.

Position of Free Kick

- All opponents must be at least 5 yards from the ball until it is in play
- the ball is in play after it has been touched or played

Infringements/Sanctions

If, when a free kick is taken, an opponent is closer to the ball than the required 5 yard distance:

- the kick is retaken and the opponent is cautioned, if the referee feels that their infringement was intentional.

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball a second time before it has touched another player:

- a free kick is awarded to the opposing team, taken from the place where the infringement occurred. However, if this offence is committed in the penalty area, the indirect free kick is taken from the penalty area line at the place nearest to where the infringement occurred

LAW 14

The Penalty Kick

A penalty kick is awarded against a team which commits any of the offences for which a direct free kick is awarded, inside its own penalty area and while the ball is in play. A goal may be scored directly from a penalty kick. Additional time is allowed for a penalty kick to be taken at the end of each half or at the end of each period of extra time.

Position of the Ball and the Players

- The ball is placed on the penalty mark
- The player taking the penalty kick is properly identified
- The defending goalkeeper remains on his goal line, facing the kicker, between the goalposts, until the ball has been kicked
- The players other than the kicker are located:
 - inside the pitch
 - outside the penalty area
 - behind or to the side of the penalty mark
 - at least 5 yards away

Procedure

The player taking the penalty kicks the ball forward

- he may not play the ball a second time until it has touched another player
- the ball is in play when it is kicked and moves forward

When a penalty kick is taken during the normal course of play, or time has been extended at half-time or full time to allow a penalty kick to be taken or retaken, a goal is awarded if, before passing the goalposts and under the crossbar:

- the ball touches either or both of the goalposts, and/or the crossbar and/or the goalkeeper

Infringements/Sanctions

If any of the following situations occur:

A player of the defending team infringes this Law:

- the kick is retaken, only if a goal is not scored
- the kick is not retaken if a goal is scored

A team-mate of the player taking the kick infringes this Law of the Game:

- the kick is retaken if a goal is scored
- the kick is not retaken if a goal is not scored

The player taking the kick infringes this Law of the Game after the ball is in play:

- a free kick is awarded to the opposing team, the kick to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred, unless this was in the penalty area, in which case the indirect free kick is taken from the penalty area line at the place nearest to where the infringement occurred.

The Kick-In

A kick-in is a method of restarting play.

A goal cannot be scored directly from a kick-in.

A kick-in is awarded:

- When the whole of the ball passes over a touch line, either on the ground or in the air.
- From the place where it crossed the touch line or 2m into the playing area adjacent to where the ball left the playing area when barricades are in use
- to the opponents of the player who last touched the ball

Position of the Ball and the Players

The ball:

- has to be stationary on the touch line
- is kicked into play in any direction

The player taking the kick-in:

- Has part of each foot either on the touch line or on the ground outside the touch line at the moment of kicking the ball; or
- must stand between the ball and the barricade where in use

The players of the defending team:

- are at least 5 yards from the place where the kick-in is taken

Procedure

- the player taking the kick-in may not play the ball a second time until it has touched another player
- the ball is in play immediately after it is kicked or touched

Infringements/Sanctions

The kick-in is retaken by a player of the opposing team if:

- the kick-in is taken incorrectly
- the kick-in is taken from a position other than the place where the ball passed over the touch line or where indicated by the referee where barricades are in use
- any other infringement of the Law occurs

LAW 16

The Goal Clearance (from the goalkeeper's hands)

A goal clearance (Goalkeeper's hands) is a method of restarting play.

A goal may not be scored directly from a goal clearance.

The goal clearance is awarded when:

- the whole of the ball, having last touched a player of the attacking team, passes over the goal line, either on the ground or in the air, and a goal is not scored in accordance with Law 10

Procedure

- opponents remain outside the penalty area
- the goalkeeper does not play the ball a second time until it has touched another player
- the ball is in play when the ball is thrown from any point within the penalty area by the goalkeeper of the defending team

Infringements/Sanctions

If the ball is not thrown or kicked directly beyond the penalty area:

- the goal clearance is retaken

If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper touches the ball, before it has touched another player:

- a free kick is awarded to the opposing team from the penalty area line from the place nearest to where the infringement occurred

If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper picks the ball up after it has been returned from a team mate as a back pass played with the foot:

- a free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be from the penalty area line from the place nearest to where the infringement occurred

LAW 17

The Corner Kick

A corner kick is a method of restarting play.

A goal may be scored directly from a corner kick, but only against the opposing team.

A corner kick is awarded when:

- the whole of the ball, having last touched a player of the defending team, passes over the goal line, either on the ground or in the air, and a goal is not scored in accordance with Law 10

Procedure

- the ball is placed inside the corner arc at the nearest corner
- opponents remain at least 5 yards from the ball until it is in play
- the ball is kicked by a player of the attacking team
- the ball is in play when it is kicked or touched
- the kicker does not play the ball a second time until it has touched another player

Infringements/Sanctions

A free kick is taken by the opposing team if:

- The player taking the corner kick plays the ball a second time before it has touched another player. The indirect free kick is taken from the place where the infringement occurred

For any other infringement:

- the corner kick is retaken

Where the playing area is surrounded by barricades the corner kick is replaced by a kick-in at a point 2m inside the playing area at the corner nearest the point where the ball left the playing area.