FUTSAL.



FUTSAL FACILITIES

The FA recognises that facilities can act as a limitation and barrier to playing Futsal across England. However at the recreational level of the game The FA believes that with a little bit of creativity and flexibility facilities should not pose too significant an obstacle for recreational and social participation in Futsal.

This guide will demonstrate various flexible options that could be applied to a facility to enable introductory and recreational Futsal to be played. Although The FA encourages teams and participants to seek to play Futsal on a proper full-size indoor Futsal pitch that has the appropriate markings wherever possible, The FA does realise that this will not always be possible and that in the current stage of developing the game of Futsal in England that a degree of flexibility needs to be considered with regards to facility usage.

Try not to allow facilities to act as the barrier that prevents you from playing. Consider what facilities that you can gain access to (e.g. schools, colleges, universities, leisure centres) and how you can make small adaptations to them in order to play the game – just make sure it is safe. The closer you can get to a facility that meets the requirements for Futsal the more likely your players will be in gaining a better understanding of the game and benefiting from the advantages Futsal offers young players in terms of technical development.

It should be noted that this document is only a guide and it is the responsibility of the individual to ensure that the facility that they are using is a safe environment for playing Futsal.

FLOOR SURFACE

Ideally Futsal should be played indoors on a wooden or synthetic surface. However, at the recreational level, where indoor facilities are not available or accessible, the game can be played outdoors on a flat hard surface. The game should not be played on grass or 3G. Frequently in warmer climates abroad you will commonly notice Futsal markings on school playgrounds.

FIVE CORE COMPONENTS FOR FUTSAL

There are five core components that contribute towards making Futsal the game that it is; and these are the five minimum criteria for establishing a game of Futsal:

1. Futsal Pitch Markings (either permanently through tape or just by temporarily marking the pitch with flat disc markers)
2. Futsal Ball
3. Futsal Goals
4. Futsal Laws of the game
5. Hard Surface



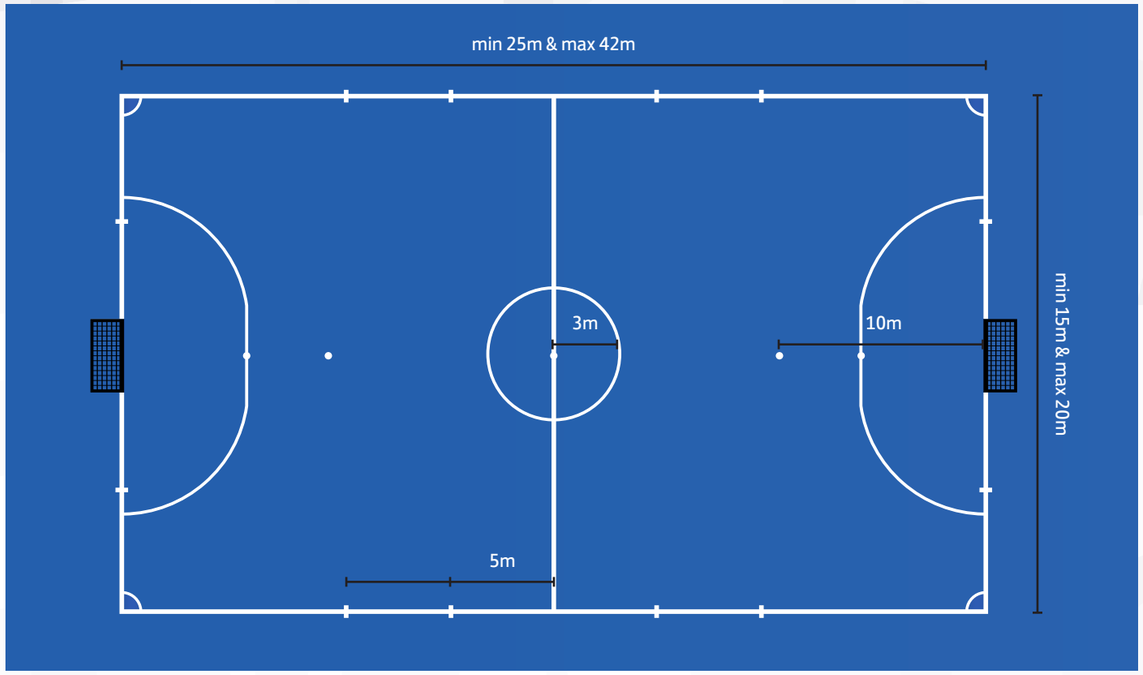
PITCH SIZES

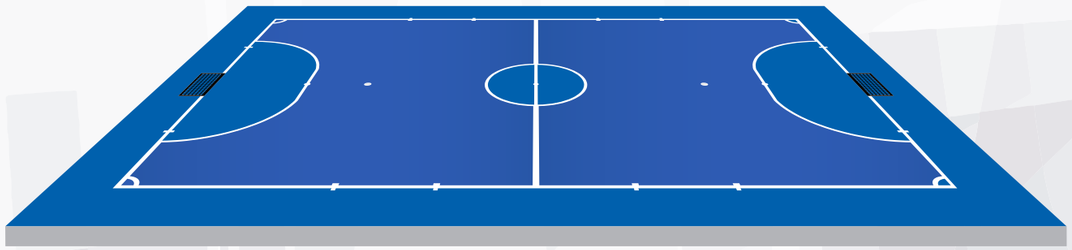
The FA recommends the following pitch sizes for the varying levels of Futsal participation:

FUTSAL PARTICIPATION TYPE	MINIMUM LENGTH	MINIMUM WIDTH
YOUTH/RECREATIONAL	25m	15m
FA NATIONAL FUTSAL LEAGUE	31m	16m
INTERNATIONAL FUTSAL	40m (minimum size 38m)	20m (minimum size 18m)

In addition The FA recommends that there should be a 2m run-off around the perimeter of the pitch.

A fully-sized marked Futsal pitch should conform to the following diagram:





ADAPTING EXISTING FACILITIES FOR FUTSAL

In many cases, such as in schools and local authority sports centres, Futsal will be one of many sports that are played at the facility. Outlined in this section are suggestions and guidance on how to potentially integrate a Futsal court into existing markings that are on the court for other sports. The FA recognises that some of these recommendations do not fully adhere to FIFAs Futsal Laws of the Game, but are only intended for informal and social Futsal to assist the games growth and development by maximising available facilities. Whilst futsal line markings are desirable they should not be a barrier to participation at youth, recreation or social level.

1. FUTSAL & NETBALL

To overlay a recreational Futsal pitch on a netball court, it would be necessary to mark the lines highlighted in the diagram below for the half way line (**1**), centre circle (**2**) and corner arcs (**3**).

Netball courts can also be used for informal Futsal with minimal changes as demonstrated by the diagram below. The netball goal circle (**4**) can be used as a Futsal penalty area for informal play with the addition of penalty marks (**5**), centre spot (**6**) and substitute marks (**7**).

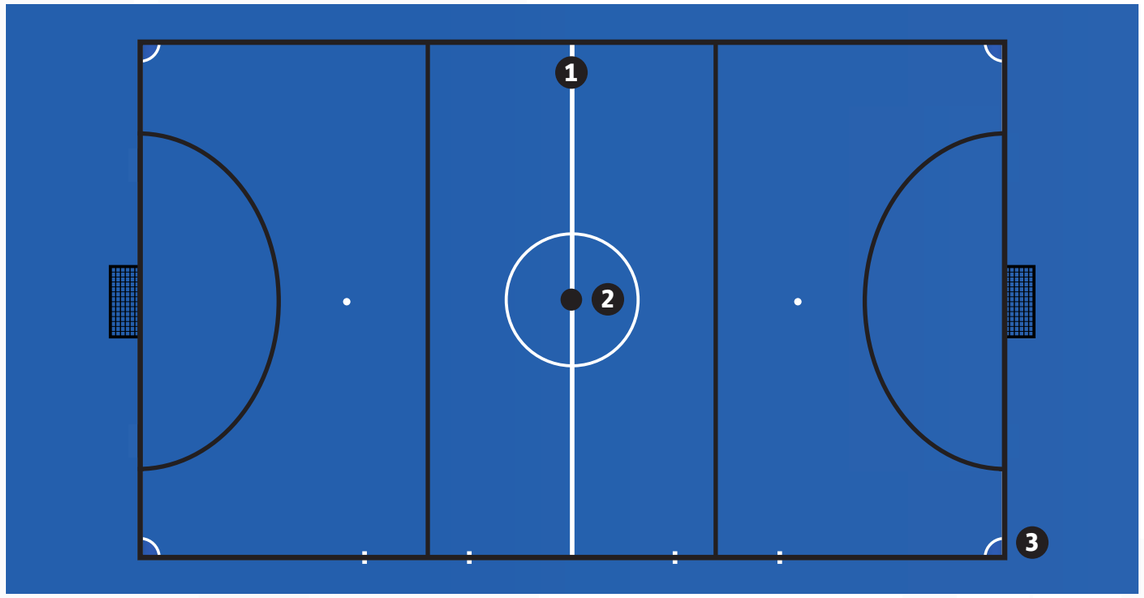


Diagram: Netball court line markings with recreational Futsal pitch overlay

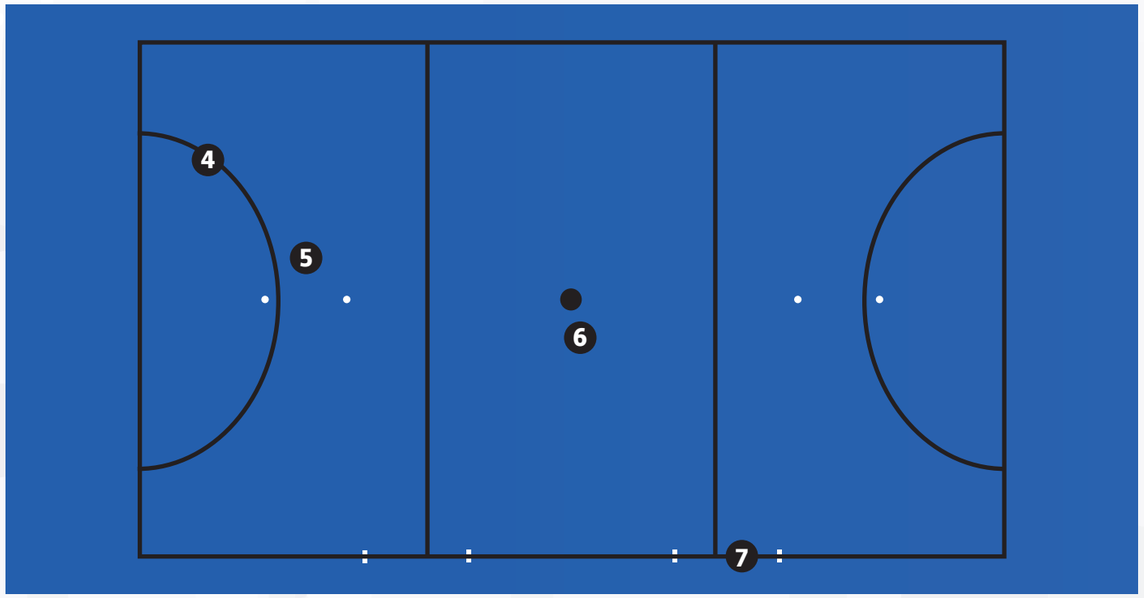


Diagram: Netball court line markings adapted for informal Futsal



2. FUTSAL & BASKETBALL

The diagram below shows that a basketball court can be adapted to accommodate a recreational Futsal pitch. For Futsal, it would be necessary to add the line markings for the half way line (**1**), centre circle (**2**) and corner arcs (**3**).

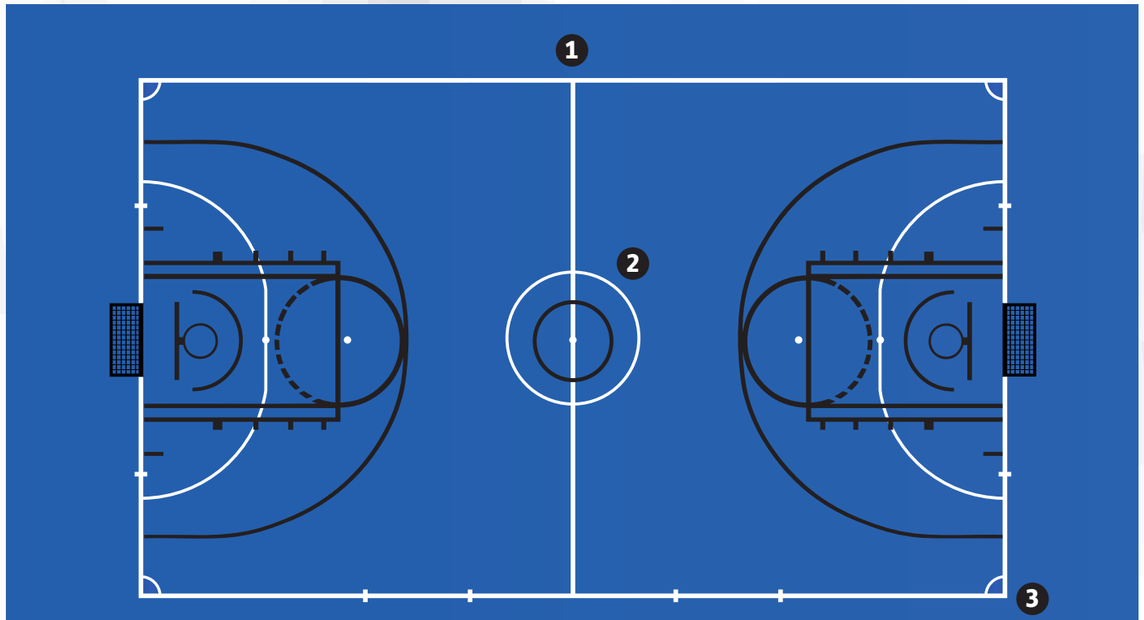


Diagram: Basketball court line markings with recreational Futsal pitch overlay

Basketball courts can also be used for informal Futsal with minimal changes. For example, the diagram above illustrates that the three point line on a basketball court could be used as an improvised (and slightly larger) Futsal penalty area (**4**). Other Futsal requirements that would need to be added to the basketball court are the penalty marks (**5**), centre spot (**6**) and substitute marks (**7**).

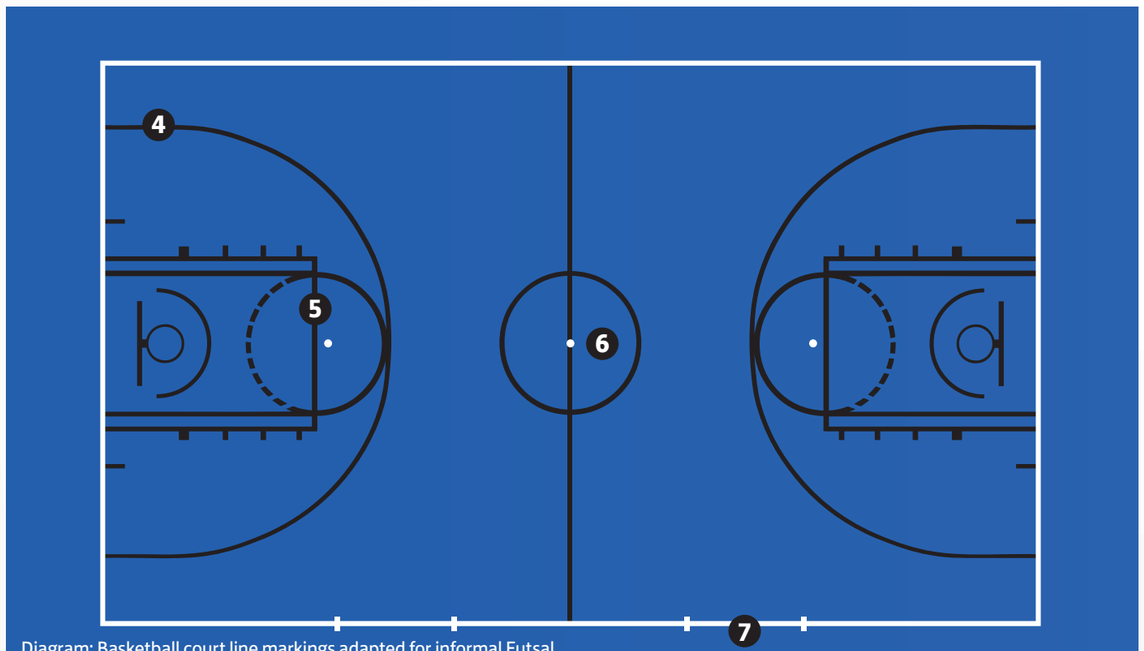


Diagram: Basketball court line markings adapted for informal Futsal

3. FUTSAL & HANDBALL

A handball court can easily be adapted to an FA National Futsal League or international size Futsal pitch. The diagram below illustrates that the only additional line markings required are the penalty marks (**1**), centre spot (**2**), centre circle (**3**), corner arcs (**4**) and substitute zones (**5**).

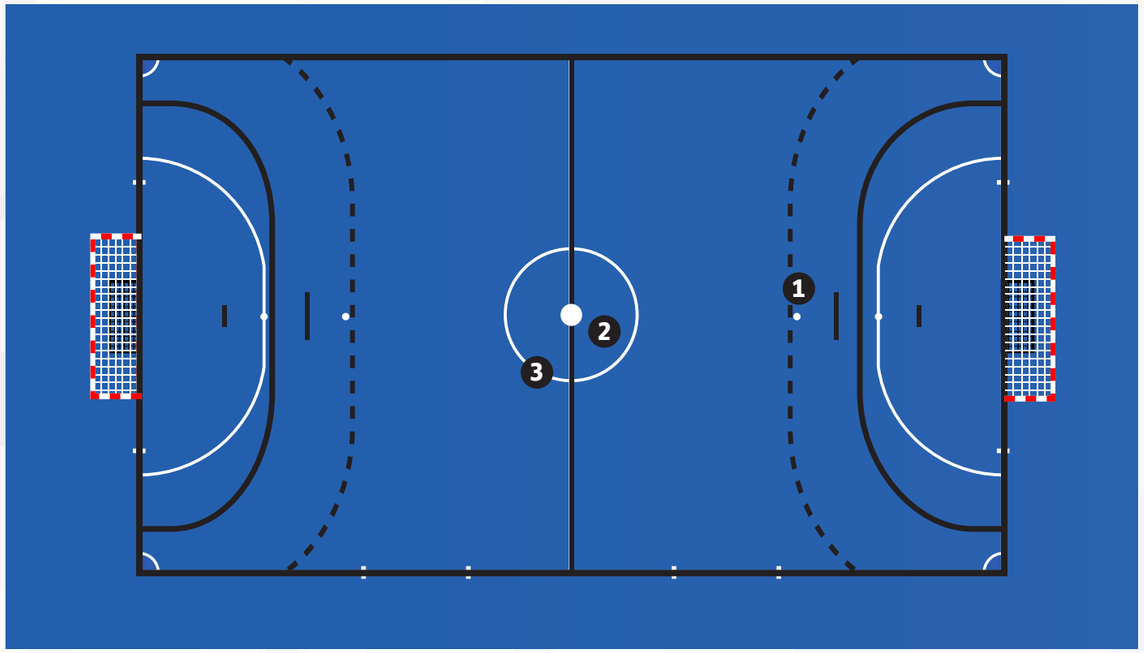


Diagram: Handball court line markings with competitive Futsal pitch overlay

