

Foundation Refereeing **Certificate in Shinty**



**CAMANACHD
ASSOCIATION**
COMANN NA CAMANACHD

**THE GOVERNING
BODY FOR SHINTY**

Course Resource

*Shinty – **more** than a game!™*

Introduction to Refereeing

The game of shinty requires referees to take control of matches every week and allows players to participate in a game in which they enjoy.

The referee's role can be difficult but despite some criticism which comes their way during their refereeing career a large amount of enjoyment can be obtained throughout a season.

A thorough knowledge of the rules of play and how to apply them throughout a match are key factors in becoming a first class referee.

The referee must be able to manage players and officials under his/her control. There are no rules on how to do this. Every match is different and each referee has his/her own style and personality. As more matches are refereed one will become more aware of how best to use their skills and techniques.

Referees are under pressure during a match and a good referee will have the skill and ability to handle difficult situations in a calm and controlled manner.

A higher level of physical fitness is required to enable the referee to cover the large playing area of a shinty pitch. She/he must be firm in his/her handling of matches and be prepared to make unpopular decisions. Players respond best when the referee is strong, fair and uses common sense when controlling a match.

The referee has an important part to play in the game of shinty from school pupils to senior levels. For the new referee joining the Camanachd Association there are opportunities to progress through the grading structure to the top level. Throughout the season independent assessors carry out assessments of the referee's performance. At the start of each season referee grading is reviewed by the Camanachd Association and registered referees will be graded 1, 2 or 3. On completion of a full Foundation training course a new referee will qualify as a grade 3 referee.

Match Preparation

The referee on receiving an appointment to officiate at a match should confirm with the CA that s/he is available to carry out the appointment. If appropriate the home club should contact the Referee. This should be done in all matches up to semi-final stage by the fixture secretary of the home club. Contacting the referee, no later than the Wednesday prior to the match taking place, to inform him/her of the match instructions and for confirmation that s/he can referee the match,

For semi-finals and finals the referee will receive written match instructions from the Camanachd Association. In the event of the referee not being able to take up the appointment you should contact the CA to inform them of this. This should be done as early as possible to allow time for a replacement to be appointed.

Normally you should plan to arrive at the ground at least an hour prior to the throw-up time. For major finals all match officials may be required to arrive earlier.

Always give yourself plenty of time to travel to the ground, the referee who is late, for what ever reason, traffic, ferry, breakdown etc. puts added pressure on her/himself when s/he should be preparing mentally for a match.

Pre-match Inspection

On arrival at the ground the referee's first task is to carry out an inspection of the following:-

1. The playing surface
2. Corner flags in position
3. Field markings are correct
4. Goal nets are securely fixed to the goalposts

The Playing Surface

This inspection should be carried out by the referee without any assistance from any officials from the competing teams.

When there is a doubt about whether the pitch is playable or not the referee should only make a decision after s/he has given the pitch a thorough inspection. In coming to his decision the referee should always consider the following:-

1. Is the playing surface dangerous for the players (never take any chances, always err on the safe side in the interest of the players)

When you have come to your decision inform the competing teams.

If your decision is that the pitch is unplayable under no circumstances should any team official attempt to change your mind. Leave the ground and report your decision to the Camanachd Association on the match report form.

Never ignore any faults found during your inspection of the corner flags, field markings, goalposts and nets. Inform a home team official or a groundskeeper whichever is appropriate and have the fault rectified to your satisfaction before commencing with the game.

Briefing Match Officials

The referee should always brief the other match officials and give them precise instructions as to what s/he wishes them to do.

It is within the referee's right to ask goal judges to bring to his/her attention any instant that he might not have seen. Remember the referee cannot see everything that is going on if s/he is following play. It is often the player who retaliates that is caught committing an offence and an initial offender goes unpunished. In nearly every case this is not the referee's fault because the incident occurred behind their back.

It is in instances like this that the assistance of the other match officials is invaluable. Where goal judges and linesmen are appointed by the Association the referee must recognise their appointment and enlist their assistance.

Where other officials are appointed by the clubs the referee should use his/her own discretion as to what degree he wishes to enlist their help.

When a goal judge or a linesperson witnesses an instant s/he should attract the attention of the referee by holding his/her flag high above his/her head. In instances where the referee has also seen the incident s/he may or may not consult the other official. You should however acknowledge that s/he has seen the signal and instruct the official to lower their flag. In cases of off the ball instances not seen by the referee, the referee should never ignore a signal from a match official. Always stop the game and consult the official.

It is vitally important that the match officials operate as a team and that the goal judges and lines people are fully aware of what the referee expects from them.

Pre-match Instructions to Teams and Officials

The final part of the match preparation is the pre-match instructions to the teams and club officials. It is considered desirable to carry out any inspection of the players' equipment and give the pre-match instructions in the centre of the field prior to the start of the game.

The referee should always be courteous to the club officials and players and ask them for their attention. Tell the players if you wish to inspect their equipment, if you find a fault tell the player how you wish the fault rectified and ask him/her to report back to you when this has been done. Never ignore a fault found with a player's equipment, always have faults rectified; always re-inspect the suspect equipment after rectification.

Having inspected the equipment the referee should give the teams and officials pre-match instructions. The match instructions should be brief and precise, long lectures about rules and the punishments that will be handed out are not taken in by the players who are much more interested in getting onto the pitch and playing the match.

It is more beneficial to tell the players to play the game to the rules, accept your decision at all times and to enjoy the game, which is all that is required. It is in the pre-match preparation that a referee can make or break his/her day before the game starts.

The referee who ignores an infringement of the rules of play covering pitch preparation, pitch equipment, players' equipment or team lines will give the impression that s/he does not know the rules. This in turn will not instil confidence in the players, or of his/her ability to control the match.

If the referee has a bad start s/he may find it very difficult to regain the respect of the players in controlling the game.

Match Control

The first ten minutes of a match are vitally important because it is in this period that the players will test the referee by trying to establish what s/he'll be prepared to let them away with.

During this period of time the referee should not allow any infringement of the rules of play to go unpunished. If it is necessary to caution or even order off a player in the first minute of the game do it. Do not take a lenient view of the incident if you give an offender the benefit of the doubt early on in the game it may be seen as a weakness which will be exploited for the rest of the game. The referee will more than likely find it difficult to control the players thereafter.

Communication with Players, Officials and Spectators

In match control the referee must be able to communicate his/her decision to players, club officials and spectators. This is done in the following ways:-

1. The referee should have a whistle which is loud and sharp. When it is blown it should be heard clearly above any loud noise. This is important, how often do we see play continuing after the referee has blown his/her whistle because the players have not heard it.
2. The referee after blowing his/her whistle should make it clear to players, officials and spectators why s/he has stopped the game. This is done by using clear hand signals. In the case of hit-ins, corners or bye-hits a directional signal should be given. If an infringement has taken place a signal should be given indicating the type of infringement and the direction of the free hit. It is therefore important that a standard set of signals should be used by all referees and that those signals are understood by everyone.
3. Verbal communication should also be used to confirm decisions and players should be encouraged to restart play.
4. Once a decision has been communicated fully the referee should move to the next appropriate position as this will signal a clear decision has been made, which will not be changed, and encourage players to continue with the game.

Camanachd Association Child Protection Guidelines for Match Officials

When refereeing young players match officials should;

- Recognise the importance of fun and enjoyment when officiating young players
- Provide verbal feedback in a positive way during games
- Appreciate the needs of the players
- Be a positive role model
- Recognise that safety is paramount
- Explain decisions – most young players are still learning
- Do not tolerate verbal abuse

Officials should not

- Change in the same area as young players
- Shower with young players – agree with the coaches a timetable
- Be alone with young players at any time – if a young player comes into the dressing room ensure another adult is present
- Check equipment without the coach being present
- Administer first aid
- Allow a young player to continue playing if you have doubts about their fitness
- Tolerate bad language from young players
- Engage in any inappropriate contact with young players
- Give a lift to a player unless there are other young people or adults in the car and the parents are aware
- Take a young player to your home
- Overtly criticise young players or use language, which may cause the player to lose confidence or self esteem
- Make sexually explicit remarks to young players even in fun

Officials must always

Report, in writing, to the Club or CP Welfare Officer and/or Society Secretary, behaviour by adults which you feel contravenes Camanachd Association Child Protection Policy

- Verbal bullying by coaches/parents/spectators
- Physical Abuse by coaches/parents/spectators
- Inappropriate or aggressive contact by an adult to a young person
- Verbal abuse directed at you by young people or adults

REMEMBER:

“The welfare of all young people is paramount”

Officiating for the first time – Checklist

Officiating for the first time can be a daunting experience, especially when you have been thrust into the role with little preparation or experience. However, there are a number of things that you can do to ensure that you are ready to take on the role, and do the best job that you can. The following checklist will help you:

Appearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look the part by wearing the uniform or clothing in the appropriate colour for an official if there is a clash. Have a neat general appearance. 	?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure you have appropriate footwear 	?
Attitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Try to appear confident (even if you're not!). Participants are more likely to respond positively if you make calls in a strong clear voice, and blow your whistle loudly. 	?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep everything in perspective. Everyone on and off the pitch makes mistakes and can learn from each experience. 	?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be pleasant but firm in your approach to the participants. Officials need to find a happy medium. Experience will help grow your understanding. 	?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officials need to display integrity, honesty, and trustworthiness when performing their role. 	?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be professional and responsible when dealing with participants, coaches, administrators and others involved with the sport 	?
Timeliness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be punctual, arriving at the competition with enough time to prepare for the officiating role 	?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Try to ensure that the competition begins on time 	?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you haven't officiated before, try to gather as much information as possible on the requirements of your role. This may include reading through the rulebook or other relevant information. Don't be afraid to ask for help from other officials and the Camanachd Association 	?
Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officials need to check equipment, the playing surface and other environmental aspects before the start of play 	?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce yourself to the Club officials and the team captains prior to the competition 	?

Referee Equipment

- Referees Uniform
- Two whistles (Acme Thunderers are recommended).
- Two – Goal Judge flags & Clear tops
- Two – Linespeople's Flags
- Two watches (preferably with stop-watch and/or count-down facility).
- Two sharpened, short pencils.
- Yellow and red cards.
- Score-cards (with a waterproof holder so that they don't get sodden in the rain).
- Coin for the toss.
- Spare laces.
- The Bye-Laws.
- 6.3cm ring for measuring Camans
- Correct Footwear for surface

Basic Rules of Shinty

Stopping the Ball

- When stopping the ball with your feet, Foot/feet should be on the ground
- Only the goalkeeper can handle the ball and then only using the flat palm of their hand
- Heading the ball is not permitted.

Player Contact

- Players are allowed to have shoulder-to-shoulder contact.
- Players may not push another on the back.

Hitting the Ball

- The ball may be struck at any height providing that this does not endanger another player.
- A player may play the ball using one hand on the caman providing it is not being swung in a dangerous or reckless manner.
- A player may play the ball while lying on the ground providing they do not endanger themselves or another player.

Tackling with the Caman

- A player may use their caman to prevent another from striking the ball by placing their caman over the ball. (Blocking) or by deflecting the downward travel of a player's caman. (clicking/ hooking)
- No tripping or impeding an opponent.

Shies/Hit-ins

- The ball must be struck directly above the takers head, with the taker ensuring that both feet are perpendicular to the line and not moving.

Offside

- An attacking player cannot enter the semi circle goal area before the ball has entered the area.

Fouls

- Unless the foul is committed in the semi circle goal area, all fouls are non scoring free hits i.e. you cannot shoot direct from a free hit.
- If a foul is given then **all** players apart from the taker must be at least five yards away from the ball
- If a foul is committed on the attacking team in the semi circle goal area then a penalty shall be awarded

Player Safety

- Players may not participate in the game without their caman.
- All players under the age of 17 must wear an appropriate helmet & faceguard when participating in a game

1

THE CAMANACHD ASSOCIATION

In Gaelic *Comunn na Camanachd* - is the ruling body of the ancient and unique stick sport of shinty in its modern dynamic form.

It is played particularly in the areas of Scotland related to the Gaelic population as well as in the cities and the universities of the nation.

The object of the Association is to foster and develop the national game sustaining the recreational traditions of skill, courage and stamina dating back over countless generations to the earliest roots of the Celtic race.

Shinty – more than a game!™

Camanachd Association

Alton House
4 Ballifeary Road
Inverness
IV3 5PJ

Phone: 01463 715931

Fax: 01463 715931

Email: admin@shinty.com



**CAMANACHD
ASSOCIATION**
COMANN NA CAMANACHD

**THE GOVERNING
BODY FOR SHINTY**

**Code of Conduct
for Officials**

Code of Conduct For Shinty Officials

The Camanachd Association, in line with the recommendations of national organisations such as sportscoachUK and sportscotland, encourages officials to deliver the highest standards of officiating at all times.

The Association is committed to providing a safe, fun and healthy environment for all to play shinty in.

Positive experiences can ensure each person has an opportunity to reach their desired level of achievement.

By you the official following this code of conduct you will provide the best possible environment for players to play shinty

Code of Conduct for Shinty Officials

Maintain involvement in Camanachd Association Officials Development Programme.

Make a personal commitment to keep abreast of refereeing principles

Keep up to date on the rules of the game and apply them in a manner that discourages violent play and promotes sportsmanship and fair play.

Be fully aware of the context of the game you are officiating, e.g age group

Create an enjoyable environment in which the game can be played.

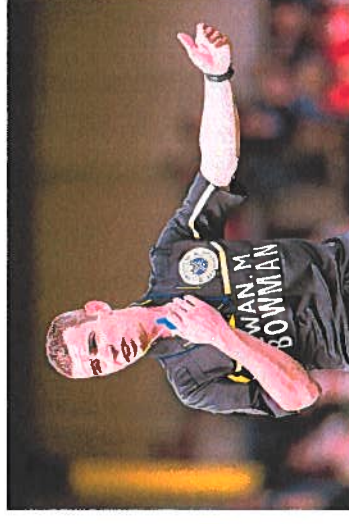
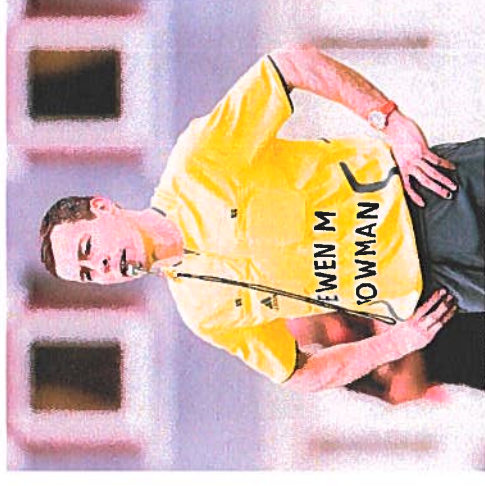
Be organised and on time for all games.

Seek proper medical advice on any injury that may occur.

Adhere to the Camanachd Association Child & Vulnerable Adult Protection Policy.

When refereeing young players, constructive coaching can be as useful as good refereeing

Help clubs ensure that all Codes of Conduct are being applied.



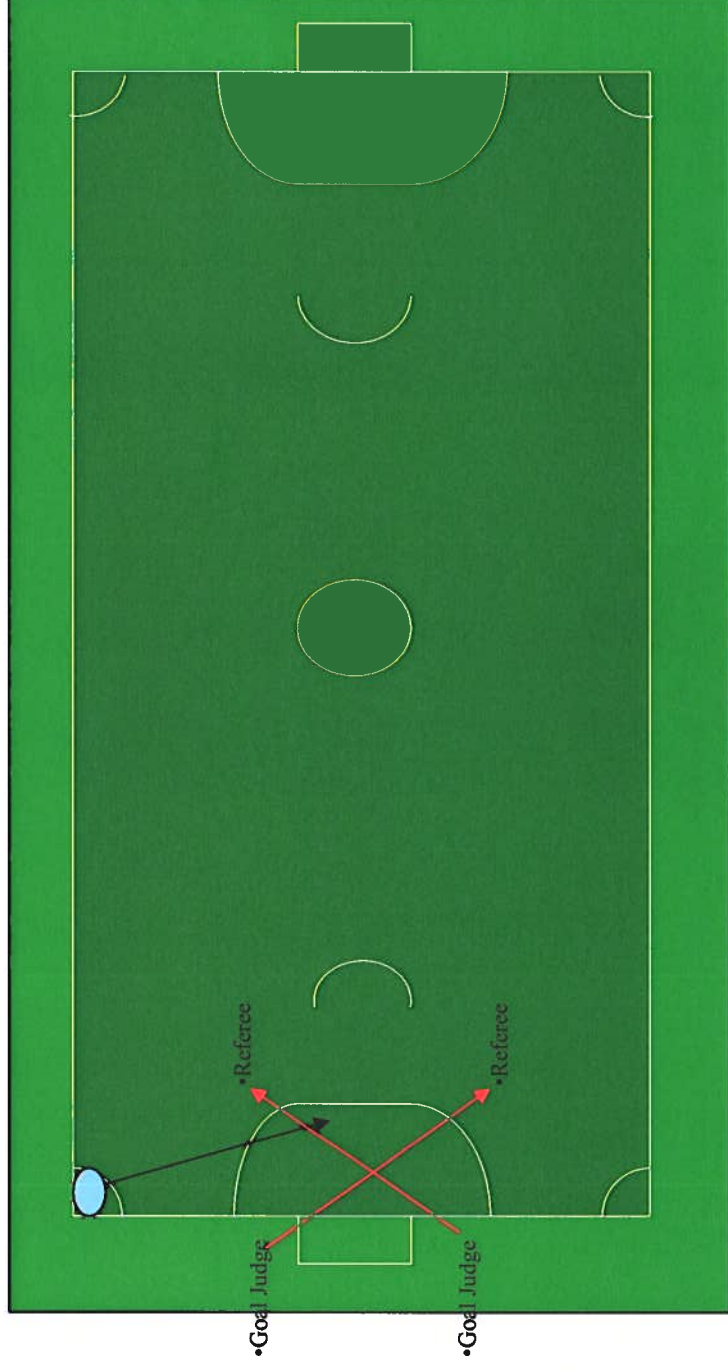


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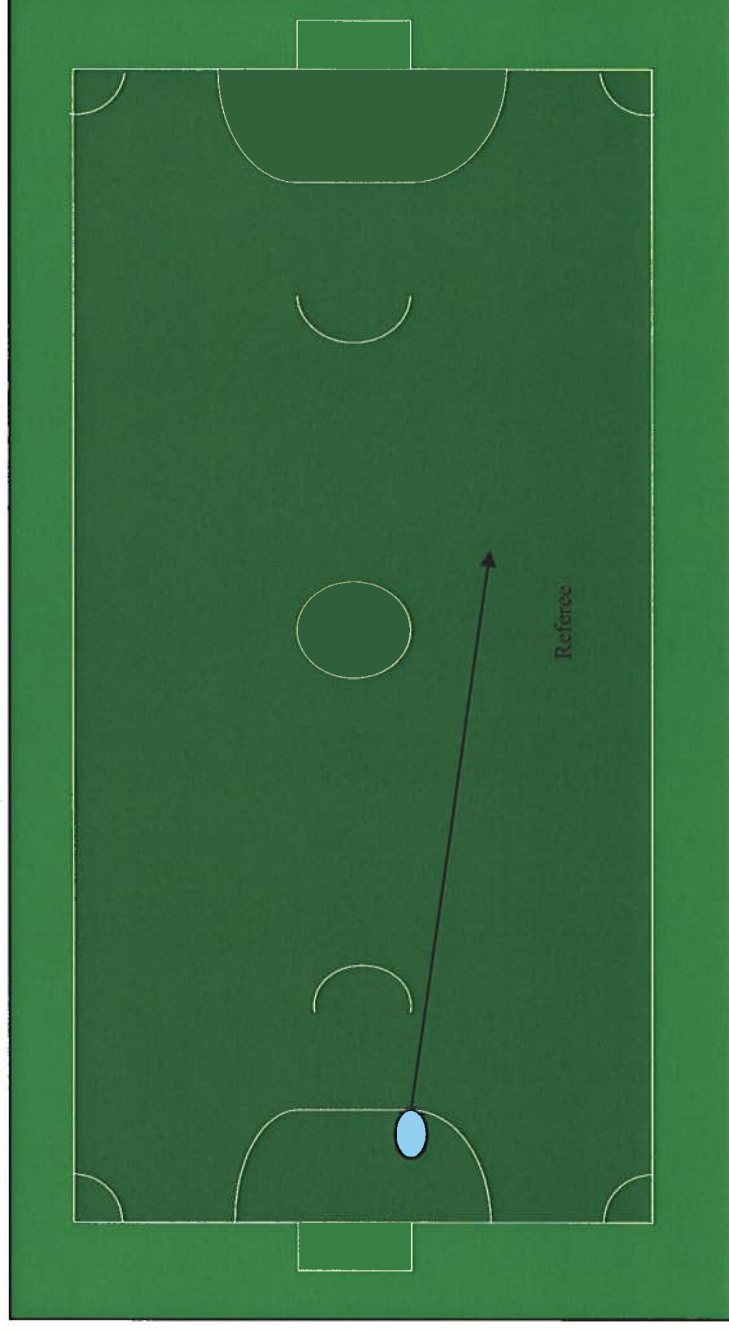
Referee Positioning in Shinty

Corners



- At a corner the referee should position himself at the opposite side of the penalty area to that which the Goal Judge stands.
- In either of the position shown above, the fullest cover is available and allows the Referee and Goal Judge to witness any infringement which may occur in the penalty area when a corner has been taken. The referee should instruct his goal judges on what position he wishes them to take up at corners at his pre-match briefing.

Hit outs

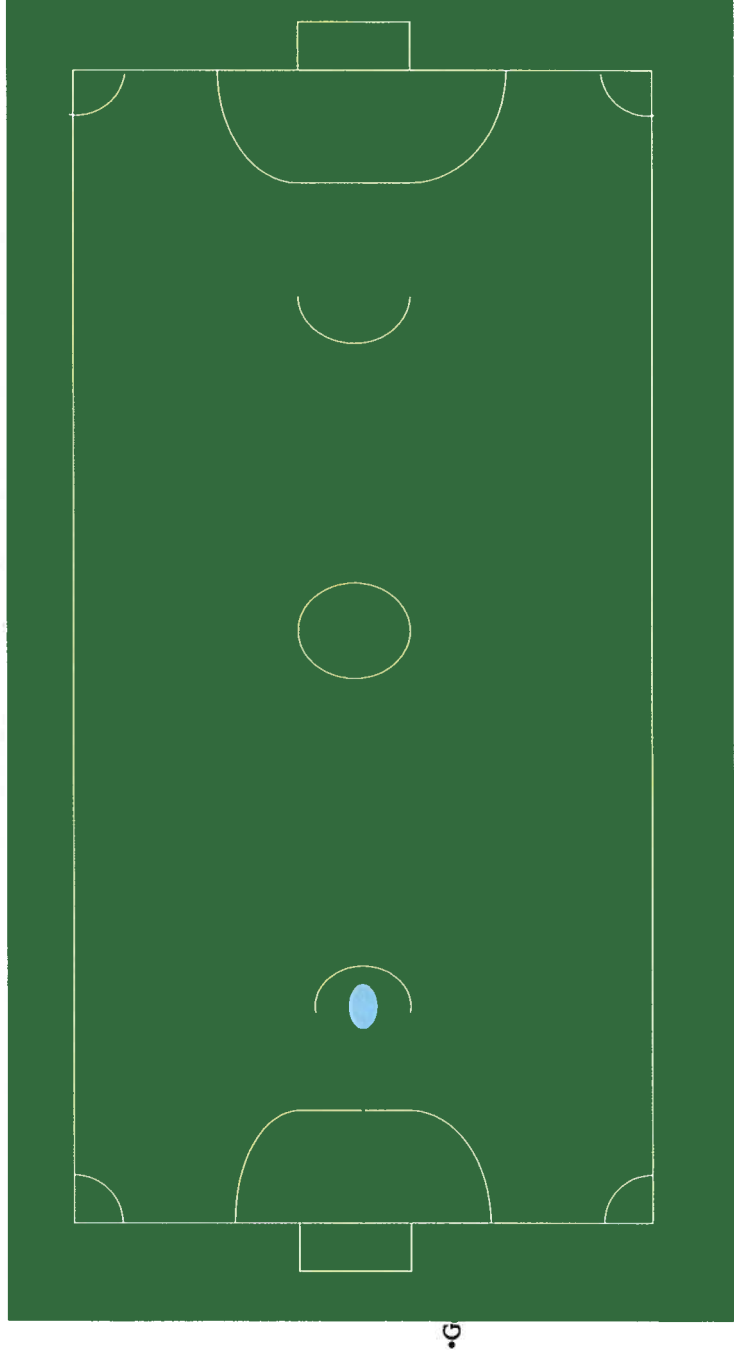


- The referee should take up a position towards the touchline in line with the centre circle.
- The referee should take into consideration the weather conditions and try to anticipate where the ball will land.

Free Hits

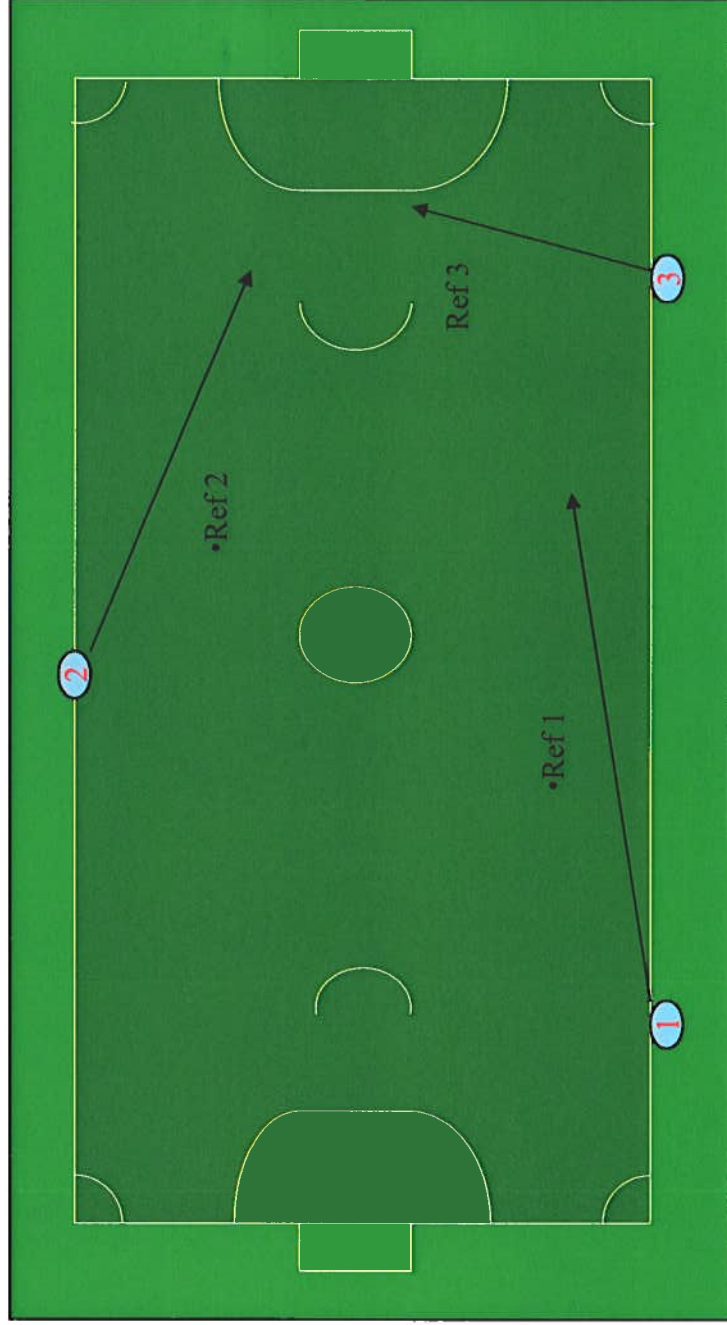


Penalties



- At the taking of a penalty hit the referee should stand close to the five yard semi circle and facing the player taking the hit.
- This position allows the referee to see that there is no encroachment when the hit is being taken and that the ball is on the penalty spot when struck.

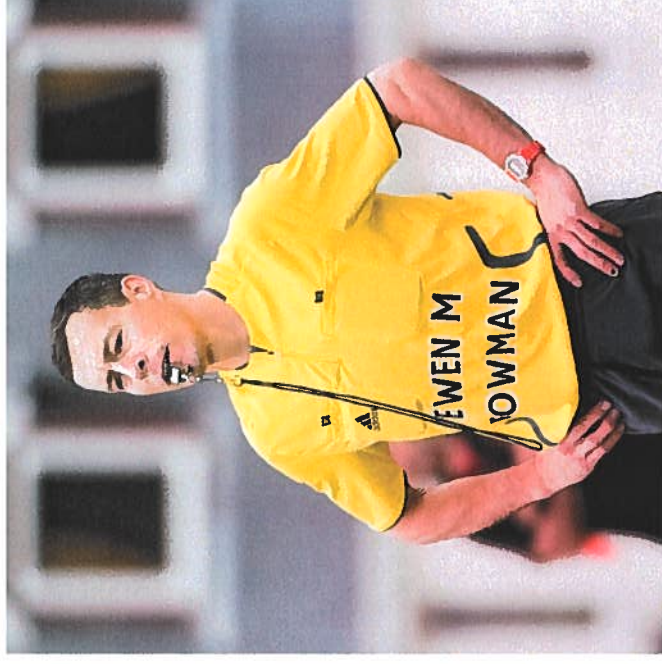
Shies





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Signals for Shinty Officials

Direction Of Free Hit

The referee stands with his arm outstretched in the direction the hit has to be taken while pointing at the spot where the free hit is to be taken from.



Hit-in / Shie

The referee stands with his arm outstretched in the direction the hit has to be taken while pointing at the spot where the Hit-in is to be taken from.



Goal Hit

The referee points to the edge of the penalty area and then signals the direction of the hit in.



Corner

The referee points to which side the corner has to be taken from with an outstretched arm.



Penalty

The referee points to the penalty spot with an outstretched arm to signal the award of a penalty.



Advantage

The referee should hold his two hands out in front of himself. Indicating that play should continue.



Caution – Yellow Card

The referee indicates a caution by raising the Yellow card above his head so that all players and Spectators can see.



Caution – Red Card

The referee indicates a dismissal from the field of play by raising the Red card above his head so that all players and Spectators can see.



Push in the Back

The referee should indicate by using either one or both hands with a backward / forward motion of the hands indicating a push or charge has taken place.



Kick

The referee should raise his foot in a kicking motion while pointing to his foot to indicate illegal use of the foot to play the ball.



Dangerous Swinging

The referee demonstrates with an upward / downward Swing of his arm across his body.



Hacking

The referee demonstrates by the hand moving in a downward manner from chest to waist height.



Jersey Pulling

The referee makes a fist and performs a pulling action back towards his body to indicate that the player has pulled his opponents jersey.



Handling the Ball

The referee points to his hand or his arm to indicate the area which played the ball.



Heading the Ball

The referee points to his forehead to indicate that the player played the ball with his head.



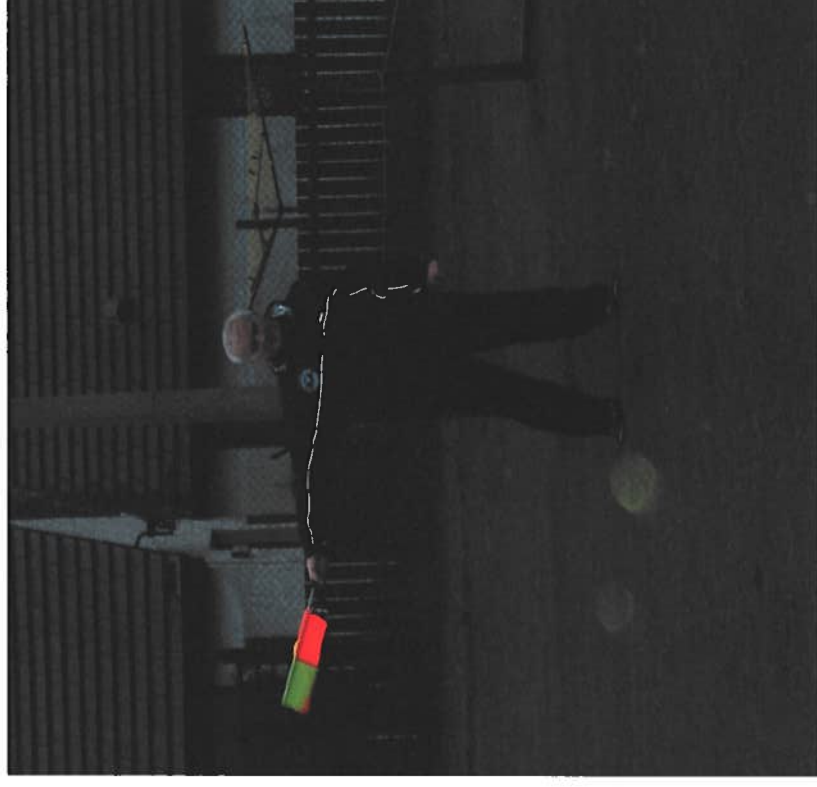
Goal Judge Signals: Goal

When a Goal is Scored the Goal-judge shall raise their flag at a 45 degree angle in front of their body.



Corner

The goal-judge raise his flag to shoulder level and indicates which side the corner should be taken from.



Bye Hit

The goal-judge raise his flag to shoulder level and points to the edge of the “D” to indicate a Goal Hit.



Offside / Infringement

The Goal-judge raise their flag directly overhead to indicate offside or an infringement of the rules.



Linesman

The linesman shall raise his flag above his head to signal that the ball has gone out of play. They then should raise the flag to shoulder level to indicate the direction of the award.



Camanachd Association

Referee Match Report Form

Match: _____

Competition: _____

Venue: _____

Date of Match: _____ Result: _____ v _____

Name of Referee: _____ Expenses Claim No. _____

Substitutes used - please give full names as per Team Lines:

Home Team:

On

1. No. _____

2. No. _____

3. No. _____

Off

No. _____

No. _____

No. _____

Away Team:

On

1. No. _____

2. No. _____

3. No. _____

Off

No. _____

No. _____

No. _____

Is there a Special Report with this Form? YES / NO

Players or Club Officials Cautioned or Sent Off:

Other Remarks:

Pitch Condition, Markings and Flags: _____

Other Observations: _____

Signed by Match Referee: _____ Date: _____

The top copy should be in the hands of the Chief Executive Officer no later than the fifth day following the match.

The second copy should be retained by the referee.

Official Use Only

Received: _____ Processed: _____ Follow up: _____

Camanachd Association

Misconduct Report Form

Match: _____

Competition: _____

Player Reported: _____ Membership No: _____

Club: _____ Shirt No: _____

Time of Offence: _____ Date of Match: _____ Offence Code: _____

Sending Off Offences - Bye-Law 1.14:

A player shall be sent off the field of play if he/she is guilty of:

- | | |
|--|----------|
| A. Violent conduct; | _____ 15 |
| B. Abusive or offensive language; | _____ 15 |
| C. Spitting at an opponent or an official; | _____ 15 |
| D. Being guilty of a second cautionable offence after receiving a caution:
(Please indicate below as to which two cautionable offences the player is guilty of) | _____ 15 |

Cautionable Offences - Bye-Law 1.13:

A player shall be cautioned if he/she is guilty of:

- | | |
|--|---------|
| A. Reckless or dangerous swinging of the caman; | _____ 5 |
| B. Obstruction or charging an opponent in a violent manner involving dangerous bodily contact; | _____ 5 |
| C. Adopting a threatening attitude; | _____ 5 |
| D. Feigning Injury; | _____ 5 |
| E. Deliberately tripping; | _____ 5 |
| F. Deliberate handball; | _____ 5 |
| G. Undermining the authority of the Referee through dissension by word or action; | _____ 5 |
| H. Persistent infringement of the rules of play after a verbal warning to include any of the following: Fouls as defined in byelaw 1.12 (Fouls and Misconduct) and to include shirt pulling, time wasting and encroaching; | _____ 5 |
| I. Swearing and foul language (including self-frustration directed at oneself) after a verbal warning; | _____ 5 |
| J. Deliberately preventing a clear goal scoring opportunity through foul play. | _____ 5 |

Signed by Referee: Print name:

.....

The top two copies should be in the hands of the Chief Executive Officer no later than the fifth day following the match.
The third copy should be retained by the referee.

Official Use Only

Received: _____ Computer Updated: _____ Posted to Club: _____

Camanachd Association Misconduct Special Report Form

Competition:

Home Team:

Away Team:

Date of Match : Time of Incident:

Code of Conduct or Byelaw Violated:

Please provide as much detail & background as possible to the incident to enable a full investigation to be made.

[illegible]

Signed by Referee: **Print Name:**

Date:

Please forward completed form to The Discipline Administrator, Camanachd Association, Alton House 4 Ballifeary Road, Inverness, IV3 5PJ a copy will be returned along with acknowledgement of form.

Form must be received no later than the fifth day following the match.

Please use reverse side if necessary.

Camanachd Association Misconduct Special Report Form

Continued

MATCH OFFICIAL EXPENSE & MATCH FEE CLAIM FORM

COMPETITION _____
VENUE _____
DATE _____
HOME CLUB _____

21039

EXPENSES INCURRED

1. Private Car miles @ per mile	£	:
2. Public Transport (tickets attached)	£	:
3. Other Expenses (receipts <u>must be attached</u>)	£	:

SUB TOTAL	£	:

4. Match Fee (PAID BY CLUB)	£	:

TOTAL		: =====

MATCH OFFICIAL DETAILS

Name: _____
Address: _____

Postcode: _____

Signature of Match Official _____
Signature of Home Club Official _____

NOTES

**All claims must be signed by both the match and home club official.
Lack of both signatures will nullify the claim.**

Please detail the mileage covered, failure to do so will nullify the claim.

**Clubs must be satisfied that the details on the claim form are correct
before signing.**

Top Copy - (Club Copy) 2nd Copy - (CA Copy) 3rd Copy - (Match Officials Copy)



Referee: Club Report Form



Date Match was played:/...../..... Competition

Teams (score): () V's ()

Referee returning Report Form: Level: 1st/2nd Team (circle)

Name of Goal Judges: Home Away

1. PRE - MATCH

Welcome by Club Official: 1 hour prior to match
Assistance with Pre-Match Inspection of Venue
Assistance with provision of Goal Judges: Home Team
Assistance with provision of Goal Judges: Away Team
Officials changing facilities

2. MATCH - TIME

Home Team Officials
Home Team Players
Home Team Supporters
Away Team Officials
Away Team Players
Away Team Supporters

3. POST - MATCH

Home Team Officials
Home Team Players
Home Team Supporters
Away Team Officials
Away Team Players
Away Team Supporters

Signed:

--

1 – Poor Standard

Unacceptable levels of interaction with the Referee

2 – Below Average Standard

Interaction was poor and very inconsistent.

3 – Average Standard

Interaction was generally good but showed some inconsistency.

4 – Good Standard

Referee was dealt with in an acceptable manner

5 – Exceptional Standard

Interaction was consistently of the highest standards other clubs should aspire to.

Please complete and return a report form for all matches to: Astie Cameron, Operations Manager, Alton House, 4 Ballifeary Road, Inverness, IV3 5PJ

Please add any additional comments on the reverse side of this form



Club: Referee Report Form



Date Match played:/...../..... Competition

Teams (score): () V's ()

Name of Referee:

Name of Club Goal Judge: (If provided)

Club Returning Report Form: 1st /2nd Team (circle)

Pitch and Weather Conditions:

1. PREPARATION

Punctuality of Arrival: 1 hour prior to game

Pre-Match Inspection of Venue

Pre-Match Briefings of Goal Judges

2. COMMUNICATION

Audibility of Whistle

Verbal Tone & Audibility

Clarity of Signals

Dealing with Officials & Spectators

3. PRESENTATION

Smartness of Appearance

In Open Play/Fitness

4. CORRECTNESS OF DECISIONS

Penalise Dangerous Swinging/Play

Penalise Kicking / Handling the Ball

Penalise Charging from Behind

Penalise Obstruction

Penalise Off-Side

Penalise Encroachment

Penalise Inflammatory/Retaliatory

Penalise Dissent by Word of Mouth

Penalise Foul & abusive language

Signed:

1 – Poor Performance

Demonstrated no understanding of the requirements of a referee.

2 – Below Average Performance

The Referee makes many mistakes. They show real inconsistency in their decisions.

3 – Average Performance

The Referee knows what they are meant to do but shows some inconsistency.

4 – Good performance

Referee competently manages all areas of the game

5 – Exceptional performance

A performance other referees should aspire to.

Please complete and return a report form for all matches to: Astie Cameron, Operations Manager, Alton House, 4 Ballifeary Road, Inverness, IV3 5PJ

Please add any additional comments on the reverse side of this form



Match Assessor Report Form



Date Match was Played:/...../..... Competition

Teams (score): () V's ()

Name of Referee: Match Assessor:

1. HOME CLUB

Score and Comments:

Interaction with Match Officials

Interaction with Away Team

Areas of High Standard

Areas for Development

2. VISITING CLUB

Interaction with Match Officials

Interaction with Home Team

Areas of High Standard

Areas for Development

3. REFEREE

Interaction with Home Team

Interaction with Away Team

Preparation

Communication

Presentation

Correctness of Decisions

Dangerous Swinging/Play

Kicking/Handling

Charging

Obstruction

Off-Side

Encroachment

Inflammatory/Retaliatory

Dissent by Word of Mouth

Foul & abusive language

Areas of High Standard

Areas for Development

Names:

Home Team:

Away Team:

4. Goal Judges/Linesmen

Interaction with Home Team

Interaction with Away Team

5. Additional Comments

Signed:

1 – Poor Standard

2 – Below Average Standard

3 – Average Standard

4 – Good Standard

5 – Exceptional performance

Demonstrates no understanding of responsibilities

Inconsistency in standards

No concerning issues

Above average standard on occasions

A standard others should aspire to.

Please complete an Assessor report form for all matches. Return to: **Astie Cameron, Operations Manager, Alton House, 4 Ballifeary Road, Inverness, IV3 5PJ**



CAMANACHD
ASSOCIATION
COMANN NA CAMANACHD
THE GOVERNING
BODY FOR SHINTY

Questions on the Rules of Play

Name.....

Date.....

1. When a player is taking a hit-in should they stand
A: on the Sideline
B: inside the sideline
C: outside the sideline
2. In an effort to baffle the opposition, a team have decided to play on a square pitch. Would the Referee allow it? Explain your answer.
3. Can you score Direct from
A: a corner
B: a free hit
C: a goal hit
D: a throw up
4. Because of the overcast conditions both teams suggest that the first half be of 45 minutes, but if conditions deteriorate, the second half be of only 35 minutes. Would the Referee allow it? Explain your answer.
5. A player shoots for goal, but, whilst the shot is well off target, the ball hits the Referee and lands at the feet of the full forward who hits it into the net. Would the Referee give
A: a goal
B: a goal-hit
C: a throw up where the ball hit you
Explain your answer.
6. When taking a free hit, an attacking player miss-times his hit and just skiffs the top of the ball, which does not move. Another teammate who was 8 metres away then runs in and hits the ball into the net. What is the Referee's decision? Explain your answer.
7. When a free hit is being taken an opposing player comes within five metres of the ball. Despite this, the attacking team score. Would the Referee allow a goal? Explain your answer.
8. Should the size of the goals be
A: 12 feet (3.66m) wide and 10 feet high
B: 10 feet (3.05) wide and 12 feet high
C: 10 feet wide and 10 feet high
9. What is the maximum length of a shinty pitch?

10. The Referee receives a complaint that an opponent's caman is too big. What are the regulations?
11. May the corner flag post be moved to enable a player to take a corner hit more easily?
12. What is the radius of a corner circle?
13. In taking a penalty the player miss-hits the ball and it only travels a couple of feet before stopping. Another attacking player then runs in and hits the ball into the net. What is the Referee's decision?
14. When a penalty is being taken the defending goalkeeper is standing on the goal line but clearly not in the centre of the goals. Would the Referee allow this?
15. A defender trips the attacker in a violent manner but the Referee allows play to continue as the ball has broken to another attacker. This second attacker then slips and another defender clears the ball. What should the Referee do?
16. In a throw-up, what is the minimum height that the ball should be thrown up?
17. How far apart should the players be at the throw-up?
18. The ball is clearly going to enter the net but at the last moment a spectator runs on and stops it. What action would the Referee take?
19. A goalkeeper loses his caman but manages to dive across and stop the ball with his open hand and then slaps it over the by-line again with his open hand. What is the Referee decision? Explain why.
20. The Referee awards a free hit to the opposition for a foul by a defender just outside the ten-yard (9 metre) circle. The attacker takes it quickly who passes it to another attacker who scores. Just at this time the Referee notices that the neutral goal judge is signalling for an infringement. On consultation, he tells the Referee that his original decision was wrong, as it was the attacker who clearly committed the first foul and that he had missed his signal. What action does the Referee take?
21. When may a player stop the ball with one foot?

22. Apart from when a player is in the ten-yard (9 metre) area in front of goal, where else can he be offside?
23. The Referee arrives at a park to find the goal posts have been painted blue, as there is a considerable white background. Is this permissible?
24. A team turns up with only eight players but are quite prepared to play. Would the Referee allow the game to start?
25. At a throw-up one of the players jumps up and flicks the ball to his side and then hits the ball up field without another player touching the ball. Is this legal? Explain your answer.
26. The referee spots a substitute waiting to come on at the corner flag and as play continues he/she signals for the substitution to take place. The two players swap over and this proves a highly effective move because just as the substitute comes on the ball lands at his feet and he promptly scores. The goal is awarded and proves to be the winner. The referee has failed in his duty in three accounts. What are they?
27. The ninety minutes are up but the Referee allows time for a penalty to be taken. The penalty is hit well over the bar. When does the Referee blow the whistle to end the game? And why?
28. In taking a free hit the player scoops the ball. What action does the Referee take?
29. How far away must all players be from the player taking a free hit?
30. The Referee awards a penalty retake and a different player steps up to take it. Would the Referee allow this?
31. Name five items, which a Referee should have in his/her possession when they prepare to start a match.
32. When is it allowable to "block" or "hook" an opponent's caman?
33. A defender strikes an attacker inside the penalty area. Where must the ball be to allow the Referee to award a penalty?

34. The Referee has awarded a penalty for a trip by a defender. The neutral goal judge, however, informs him/her that the attacker was offside before he was fouled. What decision should the Referee make?
35. A player taking a hit-in plays the ball for a second time before another player has touched it. What decision should the Referee make?
36. At a throw-up when can the two players involved shift their stance?
37. When should a referee refrain from awarding a free hit?
38. A defender taking bye-hit hits the ball for a second time before another player has played it. This happens inside the ten-yard (9 metre) area. Would the Referee give?
A: a retake
B: a penalty
C: a free hit on the edge of the circle
39. In what situation can a bye-hit be awarded, even when the ball has not crossed over the bye-line?
40. The two centre players are one left-handed and the other right-handed. In the event of a dispute what do the rules provide for?