## Counter-attacking 2

## Practice organisation

- Area $40 \times 30 y d s$, using penalty area divided into 2 zones ( $30 \times 30$ \& 10x30), appropriate size goals at each end, as illustrated.
- 14 players (incl. 2GK's), arranged 5 Attackers v 7 Defenders, as shown in the diagram.
- Off-side lines may be drawn, or practice can operate with (or without) normal off-side rules applying
- Practice starts with: GK rolls out to A's who play out from the back.
- D's leave 1 striker in advanced zone who can try to win the ball early.
- Remaining D's drop into deep zone \& can only win ball back there.
- If D's win ball: they counter-attack, playing initially through lone striker.
- If A's regain possession whilst defending the counter-attack: D's retreat back to deep zone to defend \& practice continues with A's in possession.
- When ball goes dead: practice recommences with initial set-up arrangements.


## Detail

- Size of area can be adjusted according to age \& ability of players.
- This practice can be developed for counter-attacking or for play against a compact defensive block
- Simple progressions for this practice are:

Reduce numerical advantage of D's in deep zone.
Reverse overload, so that A's have numerical advantage


## Key coaching points

- D's need to be patient, slide, cover \& communicate.
- D's looking for interceptions \& being aware of possibility to act fast \& counter-attack, should the opportunity arise
- D's require defensive security to safeguard against the possible threat of a counter of the counter-attack from A's.
- A's looking for quality of passing, movement \& support play to break down the defensive block.
- D's looking for opportunity to pass forward quickly with quality \& precision to lone striker.
- Supporting runs, distances \& angles by breaking players combining with lone striker.

