

# Safety in school sport – policy

## Contents

<b>1. Appropriate teaching of body contact sports .....</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1. Sport in the school curriculum.....	3
1.2. Supervision .....	3
1.3. Equipment and dress .....	3
1.4. Venues.....	3
1.5. Safety considerations in school representative sport.....	4
1.6. Safety considerations for selected sports .....	4
1.7. Selection of players for Rugby League and Rugby Union.....	4
<b>2. Athletics and gymnasium teaching in schools .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3. Related policy, legislation and documents.....</b>	<b>5</b>

# 1. Appropriate teaching of body contact sports

## 1.1. Sport in the school curriculum

Physical Education is one of the required key learning areas of the curriculum. Sport is one component of a Physical Education program. The participation of children in sport must take place in an environment and under conditions which ensure maximum safety. Particular care and precautions should be exercised for the safety of students involved in body-contact sports especially Rugby League and Rugby Union.

Contact sports should be included in school sports programs under conditions which ensure safety for student participants.

## 1.2. Supervision

The following guidelines should be observed:

- Written parental consent must be obtained for students to participate in school representative sport.
- Student welfare and supervision by teachers must be maintained.
- All teams in school representative competitions should be controlled by qualified or experienced teachers, coaches and officials.
- In the case of an injury to a student which may have serious implications, appropriate action should be taken by the teacher, coach or official on duty. The student should be supervised and the parent notified.
- In the event of any injury, teachers are required to enter details in accordance with the [Recording and reporting student injuries guidelines](#) as soon as possible.

## 1.3. Equipment and dress

When observing equipment and dress wear the following should be considered:

- Students should wear the appropriate clothing for the sport in which they are participating.
- Players should be encouraged to wear correctly fitted mouth guards especially at school representative events.
- Players should be encouraged to wear approved protective equipment where appropriate, for example shoulder pads for body-contact sports like Rugby League.
- Footwear should be inspected prior to each match and players not permitted to participate if the 'sprigs' or 'studs' have sharp edges or are excessively worn.

## 1.4. Venues

When considering a venue:

- Teachers, coaches and officials should ensure that venue surfaces are suitable for play.
- The use of hydrated lime in the marking of grounds is to be avoided.
- Goalposts for school representative events should be well padded with the recommended covers.

- Corner flags and other markers should be of non-injurious material.
- Spectators should be kept well back from the sideline during play.

## 1.5. Safety considerations in school representative sport

The following guidelines should be considered:

- Each school should have a structured training and coaching program, and selection criteria for representative teams. Training should be appropriate to the player's position and physique.
- Teachers, coaches and officials should be aware of the strength and physical requirements of the activity. Students should be selected on the basis of ability and suitability for the sport/position they are to play.
- Students should only participate in vigorous activities if medically fit.
- Teachers, coaches and officials should try to identify students who may be suffering an injury. If a teacher has reason to believe that a student is injured, the student should not be allowed to continue to participate. This is to avoid aggravation of injury.
- Students should not return to playing after injury until it is clear that the injury has healed. If there is any doubt, the student is not to play until medically cleared.
- Teacher, coaches and officials should take appropriate precautions to protect students from the effects of severe climatic conditions including shade for spectators, sunscreen for players and adequate supplies of fluids.
- Teachers, coaches and officials should ensure that adequate warm-up and warm-down exercises are undertaken by players.
- Where possible, there should be a person present at each sporting venue who has current first-aid qualifications. A well-equipped medical kit must be available at each venue. Basic hygiene procedures should be observed.

## 1.6. Safety considerations for selected sports

The [Rugby League Laws for Mini Footy and Mod League](#) are to be observed for safe conduct of play.

For Rugby Union, primary schools should use the Rugby Kids Pathway Law Variations for children 6 to 12 years old and for secondary schools, the Under-19 Australian Law Variations. Information about the Law Variations is available from [Rugby Australia](#).

## 1.7. Selection of players for Rugby League and Rugby Union

- Teachers and coaches should be aware of the strength and physical requirements for front and second row forwards.
- Teachers who select, coach, manage or train teams should assess all players to determine whether they have the physique to play in the front or second row of a scrum. Students with long thin necks must not play in the front or second row of scrums. Students assessed as having an inappropriate physique must not be allowed to play in these positions.
- If a front row or second row forward is injured, the coach must ensure that the replacement player has the appropriate physique, training and experience to fill the position. If a suitable replacement is not available, the team must play one member short or forfeit the game.

## 2. Athletics and gymnasium teaching in schools

- Athletics and gymnastics comprise a number of disciplines and as a compulsory part of the physical education curriculum should be taught by all teachers.
- The teaching of those elements in which incorrect technique may create a higher risk of injury should only be taught after teachers have received appropriate training.
- It is acknowledged that there are a number of schools in the Northern Territory which do not have trained physical education teachers. Where possible, principals may wish to obtain the services of qualified coaches, that is – those accredited by the [Australian Track and Field Coaches Association](#).

## 3. Related policy, legislation and documents

Teachers taking school sport should refer to [School Sports Australia](#) for additional information.

Acronyms	Full form
NTG	Northern Territory Government
TRM	Territory Records Manager

Document title	Safety in school sport – policy
Contact details	Teaching and Learning Services, <a href="mailto:otls.doe@education.nt.gov.au">otls.doe@education.nt.gov.au</a>
Approved by	Executive Director Teaching and Learning Services
Date approved	27 October 2022
TRM number	50:D22:70082

Version	Date	Author	Changes made
1	June 2015	School Support Services	Policy adapted from the 1998 Schools Handbook
1.1	June 2022	Operational Policy Coordination	Minor review for NTG publishing requirements, readability and accessibility TRM EDOC2015/15036
2	November 2022	Quality Standards and Regulation – Operational Policy	Administrative amendments to align roles and responsibilities to the structural alignment in effect from 1 July 2022, including NTG template and minor formatting