

Université de Nantes

UFR STAPS

Année universitaire 2009/2010

2^{ème} session, 1^{er} semestre

Année d'études : *SSSATI*
Enseignant responsable : *F. Mandin*

Durée de l'épreuve : *2h00*
Documents autorisés : *Tous*

UEC 15 - Connaissances et compétences professionnelles
EC 152n - Organisations juridiques et marché des services

Dissertation

A l'occasion d'une discussion dans un « cercle d'étude économique » un employeur, ardent défenseur du libéralisme soutient que le développement économique et la création de l'emploi dans le domaine des activités physiques et sportives impose de réformer les conditions d'accès à la profession d'animateur des APS.

Il soutient que « la loi imposant une obligation de diplôme pour le personnel d'encadrement porte atteinte à la liberté du commerce et de l'industrie »

Commentez sous la forme d'une dissertation cette opinion.

Université de Nantes
UFR STAPS

Année universitaire 2009-2010

2e session

Année d'études : *M2 SSSATI*
DA et Régime ordinaire
Enseignant responsable : *Julie MORERE*

Durée de l'épreuve : 2 :00
Documents autorisés : *aucun*

UE 13
EC 131 *Anglais*

Sujet :

SUMMARIZE the following article "The policies and practices of sports governing bodies in relation to assessing the safety of sports grounds" (2007).

250 WORDS MAX.



The policies and practices of sports governing bodies in relation to assessing the safety of sports grounds

Peter Swan, Leonie Otago, Caroline F. Finch*, Warren R. Payne

School of Human Movement and Sport Sciences, University of Ballarat, Australia

Received 12 November 2007; received in revised form 10 December 2007; accepted 16 December 2007

KEYWORDS

Sports injury;
Sports grounds;
Safety guidelines;
Risk assessment

Summary Sport is an important context for physical activity and it is critical that safe environments are provided for such activity. Sports safety is influenced by the presence of sports ground environmental hazards such as ground hardness, poorly maintained playing fields, surface irregularities and the presence of debris/rubbish. To reduce injury risk, sports governing bodies need to ensure regular assessment of ground safety and the removal of identified hazards. This study describes sports ground safety guidelines and recommendations of a sample of sports governing bodies and provides recommendations for how they could be improved. Semi-structured key informant interviews were conducted with nominees of state governing bodies for Australian football, cricket, soccer and hockey. The use of matchday checklists to identify ground hazards, as mandated by insurance companies was widely promoted across all levels of play. Sports governing bodies had more direct involvement in assessing grounds used for higher level of play, than grounds used for community or junior sport. There was a general presumption that identified hazards on community grounds would be corrected by local councils or clubs before anyone played on them, but this was rarely monitored. Sports governing bodies run the risk of being negligent in their duty of care to sports participants if they do not formally monitor the implementation of their ground safety policies and guidelines. There is also further scope for sports bodies to work closely with insurers to develop ground safety assessment guidelines specific to their sport.

© 2008 Sports Medicine Australia. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Introduction

Sport is an important context for physical activity and it is critical that safe environments are provided for such activity. Questions about the

suitability of grounds for sports activities have risen to the fore, particularly with ongoing drought conditions in some regions. Concerns about the impact of drought conditions on turf playing surfaces are mainly associated with surface hardness and traction.¹ There is accumulating evidence that harder sports grounds, and some types of grass coverage associated with dry weather patterns, could

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: c.finch@ballarat.edu.au (C.F. Finch).

predispose sports participants to a higher risk of injury.^{2–5} In the light of this evidence and public concern about ground hardness during drought conditions, sports organisations (including governing bodies, regional associations and clubs) have begun to ask questions about: the suitability and safety of their grounds; how they should go about assessing them; what they should do to address identified safety concerns; and what specific safety policies they need to develop and implement in relation to grounds. As weather patterns and climate change effects occur around the world, this is likely to become even more of a global issue. From a health promotion perspective, these changes could result in the development of unsupportive environments with the potential to impact negatively upon physical activity participation rates and community well-being.⁶

Ground hardness is not the only potential hazard associated with sports grounds. Other sports ground environmental hazards cited as being associated with injury risk⁷ include: exposed sprinkler heads and uncovered cricket pitches; surface unevenness; debris; type of surface, type of soil; grass/turf coverage and type; surface hardness and traction; weather conditions; playing ground surroundings and fixtures (such as goal posts). A risk management approach to assessing the suitability of grounds for sports activity must consider all of these factors and hazard assessment before play is a critical component of good sports risk management.^{7,8} Matchday checklists have been developed to support a visual inspection of sports fields before play is undertaken and the absence or presence of hazards are ticked-off against a set of pre-determined criteria.

A review of studies describing sports clubs' policies in relation to the inspection of the safety of sports grounds in Australia found that the majority used matchday or other checklists (range 50–100% in each study).⁹ The proportion of clubs that also assessed sports grounds before training was lower (range 25–65%), even for those that regularly checked their surfaces for the presence of physical hazards before matches.

Whilst some clubs may be undertaking risk assessments of local sports grounds, there has been no published study of the role that sports governing bodies play in setting guidelines and policies to support or encourage such practices by their member organisations or clubs. This information is needed to ensure the uptake and sustainability of injury prevention programs, including those aimed at sport safety.¹⁰ It has been shown that health promotion policies and practices are more likely to be adopted, when clubs are fully informed by a lead agency.¹¹ This is also true for safety policies.^{12,13}

This study describes current grounds assessment policies and practices advocated by four major state-level sports governing bodies and provides recommendations for how they could be improved across all such bodies.

Methods

A tiered structure governs formal sports delivery in Australia and this influences the policy setting context. National sports organisations and state sports associations (SSAs) largely govern international, national and professional level sport. The SSAs also have a role in overseeing delivery of broader sport participation in the community and more recreational contexts and delegate the responsibility for actual delivery of safety initiatives for community sport to regional sports associations. Whilst SSAs have a key role in setting safety and other sport policies, regional sports associations often interact directly with local clubs and set local-level policy informed by SSA directives. The SSAs responsible for Australian football, cricket, soccer and hockey in Victoria, Australia were invited to participate in face-to-face interviews. A copy of their current policies and guidelines related to ground conditions and suitability for play was also requested.

Up to two key informants (KIs) on sports ground safety policy were identified by each SSA. The KIs were selected for their knowledge of the operation of their sport at a community level. A 30-min semi-structured interview was conducted with each KI to explore the extent to which formal checklists were used; perceptions of the value of sports ground safety policies; and differences across levels of play. Interview recordings were transcribed and content and thematic analysis undertaken.¹⁴

Results

All SSAs provided copies of their guidelines and matchday checklists that they advised all clubs and regional associations to adopt. The delineation between policies and guidelines was not clear in the material provided but there was consistency amongst the checklists provided, as they were developed by the one insurance agency. These checklists covered both field of play issues (e.g. ground surface conditions and irregularities, debris on the surface; perimeter fencing; padding of goal posts; presence of first aid staff and equipment, etc.) and change rooms and toilet safety.

Table 1 Recommendations for actions to be undertaken by sports governing bodies to ensure the safety of sports grounds

Sports governing bodies should work closely with insurers to develop and refine suitable matchday checklists for their sports.

Sports governing bodies should mandate that all registered clubs must conduct match day checklist assessments before every game and training session.

Sports governing bodies should require a central logging of all matchday checklists and regularly monitor their conduct and remedial actions adopted to address any identified hazards.

Sports governing bodies should work with insurers to link matchday checklists with injury data, to promptly identify emerging injury issues and to demonstrate that adopted risk management approaches are effective.

Sports associations, particularly at the local or club level, should clearly identify a person responsible for removing or controlling any hazards identified by the checklists, within an appropriate response timeline.

Sports associations, with support from parent governing bodies, should develop ongoing training for club staff and volunteers in the use of matchday checklists for their sports.

also be useful to groups interested in carrying out advocacy to improve the safety of sports grounds.

Practical implications

- Peak sports bodies should establish formal ground safety assessment policies and guidelines for local clubs to use.
- Sports bodies should undertake regular assessment of the safety of their sporting grounds, across all levels of play, and implement any remedial actions to remove identified hazards before play.

Acknowledgements

This study was conducted as part of a larger study commissioned by the Sport and Recreation Victoria portfolio of the Department for Victorian Communities to which Ian Chivers and John Orchard contributed. Caroline Finch was supported by a National Health and Medical Research Council Research Fellowship. Dr Alex Donaldson provided valuable comment on the draft paper.

References

1. Otago L, Swan P, Chivers I, Finch C, Payne W, Orchard J. *Ground conditions and injury risk—implications for sports grounds assessment practices in Victoria*. School of Human Movement and Sport Sciences, University of Ballarat; 2007.
2. Orchard J. Is there a relationship between ground and climatic conditions and injuries in football? *Sports Med* 2002;32(7):419–32.
3. Orchard J, Powell J. Risk of knee and ankle sprains under various weather conditions in American Football. *MSSE* 2003;35(7):1118–23.

18. Giles-Corti B, Clarkson J, Donovan R, Frizzell S, Carroll A, Pikora T, et al. Creating smoke-free environments in recreational settings. *Health Educ Behav* 2001;28:341–51.
19. Jackson V, Howes F, Gupta S, Doyle J, Waters E. Policy interventions implemented through sporting organisations for promoting healthy behaviour change. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2005;18(April (2)):CD004809.
20. Finch C. A new framework for research leading to sports injury prevention. *JSAMs* 2006;9(1/2):3–9.

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

ScienceDirect

Université de Nantes
UFR STAPS

Année universitaire 2009/2010

2^e session

Année d'études : *M2 SSSATI*
Enseignant responsable : *L. S. FOURNIER*

Durée de l'épreuve : *2 h*
Documents autorisés : *aucun*

UEC 15 – Connaissances et compétences professionnelles
EC 153n – Développement local et économies touristiques

Sujet : *dissertation*

« De quelles manières la géographie et l'anthropologie économique ont-elle contribué à modéliser le développement local ? »

Université de Nantes

UFR STAPS

Année universitaire 2008/2009

2ème session, 1^{er} semestre

Année d'études : Master 2, *SSSATT*
Enseignant responsable : *F. Mandin*

Durée de l'épreuve : *3h00*
Documents autorisés : *Aucun*

UEC 12 – Tronc commun
EC 121 - Séminaires

Dissertation

Les exposés de V. Gourdon et D. Vaillau et G. Fusil ont en commun l'opinion suivant laquelle la réussite dans l'organisation d'une activité suppose de la : légitimité, de la proximité et de la solidarité.

Commentez, en vous appuyant sur leurs interventions et vos connaissances scientifiques, culturelles, techniques et pratiques, ce point de vue

Université de Nantes
UFR STAPS

Année universitaire 2009/2010

2^{ème} session

Année d'études : *Master 2*
Enseignant responsable : *Peggy Cherré*

Durée de l'épreuve : *2h*
Documents autorisés : *aucun*

UE Master 2 SSATI
EC Espaces sportifs, populations et mobilités

Sujet : *En quoi le sport apparaît-il comme « une marchandise au service d'une sphère économique surpuissante » ? Développez ici l'approche socio-économique du sport de Christian Pociello*