



Drum Corps United Kingdom

SOME GUIDELINES ON THE WELFARE OF YOUNG PEOPLE

**Registered Charity No
328541**

*"The welfare of the child is paramount and all reasonable
steps must be taken to protect them from harm."*

The Children Act 1989

SOME GUIDELINES ON THE WELFARE OF YOUNG PEOPLE

INTRODUCTION

The ***Children Act*** of 1989 laid out the legal requirement for adults dealing with children and young people in all circumstances. A subsequent Green Paper of 2003 "***Every Child Matters***" instigated a widespread consultation process that will lead to further legislation in the near future (2005). Whilst not wishing to go into all the complex details of either document (*they're easily available on the Internet if you need to refer*) it would be wise for all those adults dealing with young people in the drum corps activity to be aware of certain basic rights and precautions that should be observed in their relationships with the young people in their care.

It is quite probable that the Charity Commissioners will (*from 2005*) require all registered charities dealing with young people to have recognised child protection policies in place as a condition of the granting / retention of charitable status (*see later*).

Perhaps the first point to be acknowledged is that young people (*i.e. those aged under 18 years*) ***are*** in our care whilst engaged upon drum corps activities, be it rehearsals, shows or social events. It may seem obvious that the younger members of the group need special protection, but it can often be the older ones who are more at risk from thoughtless treatment or attitudes. Remember the definition of the Act includes those up to the age of **18** years. There are certain legal requirements and some guidelines that should be observed by Corps Directors, instructors, support staff and any adults involved in the activity. This document will attempt to offer suggestions for how your corps should address these requirements.

This is a major area of concern for all youth organisations and much has been written on the subject by all manner of experts from Government and various organisations with an interest in the welfare of young people. This document can only be an introduction and should serve as a starting point and basis for each individual corps to discuss at management level and to formulate policies and procedures that best suit their own particular circumstances.

Drum Corps is an activity that regularly places adults in close contact with young people at various levels of intensity. The welfare of these young people must always be at the forefront of our considerations and must supersede any other aims and aspirations of the corps and its staff.

CHILD PROTECTION

One of the first items on your agenda should be the adoption of a **Child Protection Policy**. A sample copy is attached – this does not claim to be the definitive solution – it is an assembly of ideas from other organisations and seems to generally reflect the kind of document that is acceptable. Feel free to adopt this to suit your particular organisation and to ask other groups for advice. It should be “formally” adopted by your management committee, who should also review it annually. Every adult involved in relationships with young people within the corps should be made aware of this document – possibly you could ask each adult to sign an acknowledgement that they are aware of and agree to abide by its contents (*see attached sample*).

The corps should also appoint a **Child Protection Officer** (*sometimes called a Welfare Officer*). This needs to be someone who is well acquainted with the contents of the Child Protection Policy and should, if possible, have received some training in Child Protection. Most local authorities have a facility for providing this training to voluntary youth organisations and it is usually free of charge. All members of the corps should be made aware of this appointment. One of the duties of this person should be to make all other adults aware of their responsibilities by regular reminders and advice. Wherever possible other members of the corps staff should be encouraged to take advantage of any locally-provided training.

C.R.B. DISCLOSURE CHECKS

Whilst the value of “disclosure” checks by the **Criminal Records Bureau** may provide some doubt (*they only indicate people who have been found out !*) they are a form of reassurance to parents that the corps has taken the trouble to try to ensure that those adults appointed to be in charge of their young people are likely to be a minimum risk. Some local authorities (*and other funders*) may require the carrying out of such checks as a qualification for the awarding of grant aid.

The C.R.B. has experienced many problems since its formation in carrying out the vast number of requests for disclosures that it receives and it can take some time to get clearance. It is also an expensive business for individual corps to register themselves as a Registered Organisation (*the cost is currently £300, although individual checks for volunteers are free*). The D.C.U.K. Board of Trustees has taken the decision not to become a Registered Organisation. Corps may find that their local authority has the facility to handle checks on their behalf (*although many do impose a small charge per person for this service*).

Even if adults have been “cleared” by CRB checks, it would be prudent for all corps managements to remain constantly vigilant about those who come into contact with their members. A CRB check only reveals convictions at that particular time and should not be taken as any form of “guarantee” that the person checked is forever safe. There is no place for complacency when dealing with the welfare of young people – there are far too many traps that can be fallen into in the current atmosphere of fear and suspicion amongst parents created by a series of high-profile national cases. Allegations, whether later proven or not, can cause a great deal of unrest and could be extremely damaging to the reputation of the corps and its adults.

Please note that it is recommended that **ALL** adults involved in your organisation are subject to such checks. This includes members of the management committee and support volunteers. At present there is no legal requirement for these checks to be carried out. This may, of course, change once further legislation comes into force in 2005.

No apologies are made for repeating the fact that children are considered to be under the protection of the law in all respects **up to the age of 18**. Fortunately, the DCUK registration system enables corps to verify the age of their members – even if their mode of dress and behaviour may sometimes belie their true ages.

Corps directors should remind all staff and support teams of their responsibilities at regular intervals. Adults must be made aware of the needs, limitations and dangers relating to young people in order that they can help them to derive all the many benefits that membership of a drum corps can bring. Any young person leaving the activity because of the manner in which they have been improperly treated by adults in whatever way, will take away a negative impression of drum corps that will stay with them a long time and which they will tend to pass to others.

In many instances, instructional staff may create instances of mis-treatment in a purely innocent way without any malicious intentions. Examples of this might include : constantly drawing attention to someone’s mistakes; the use of sarcasm or misdirected humour; asking for constant repetition of an exercise without explaining why; refusing to listen to members’ suggestions or complaints; persisting with rehearsals through seriously inclement weather conditions or the use of repetitive bad language. Staff sitting down, smoking or drinking coffee whilst expecting members to “*put out*” in rehearsal does not provide good examples or encourage team spirit. It helps if the corps director, or other responsible adult, can oversee rehearsals from a non-operational point of view in order to identify any such unintentional behaviour and to draw it to the attention of the adults concerned at an appropriate moment.

The overriding message is that stated on the cover of this document – that the welfare of our young people is paramount over all other considerations. If this entails a certain amount of extra effort, care and vigilance, then it is well worth it to ensure that no young person is damaged and that the reputation of our fine activity remains untouched.

Child Protection Hints

ALWAYS

- : put the interests, welfare and safety of the child first
- : make parents aware of your plans for regular rehearsals or special events – regular newsletters help to make parents feel a part of the group and in touch with the corps management.
- : include a one-page summary of your Child Protection Policy as part of a new members “*joining pack*”.
- : make all adults involved with the corps aware of the Child Protection Policy and procedures for reporting any suspected incidents. Arrange training opportunities for corps adults.
- : make members aware of their contact person within the corps should they have any concerns

NEVER

- : publish or distribute any personal details of young people without specific parental consent
- : put yourself in a position where you might be open to allegations of inappropriate behaviour with young people (*big one that !*)

APPLICATION / CONSENT FORMS

Your corps application / membership / parents consent document, in whatever form you choose to produce it, should incorporate some form of parents agreement to the taking and publishing of photographs or images which may be used in publicity for the corps or DCUK. This should include the information that any such images may be used in this way and may be published on the Internet (*see attached sample form*).

You might like to consider producing a separate, more specific consent form for any special events (*e.g. the recent World Showband Championships where corps were to spend several days away from home and in the care of corps adults*). A sample copy of both the above-mentioned forms is attached. Again, feel free to adapt to your own particular circumstances.

PLEASE TREAT ALL PERSONAL INFORMATION GIVEN ON SUCH FORMS AS TOTALLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Ideally, any such forms should be carried by the corps when on drum corps activities. Each corps must decide (*via its management committee*) which adults should have access to this information.

Rehearsal Hints

ALWAYS

- : stick to planned rehearsal times (*e.g. agree that you will always finish within, say, 10 minutes of the stated time*).
- : plan in plenty of rest and water breaks (*adjust to suit weather conditions*). Work periods of 45 – 60 minutes maximum are a good guideline – younger members will need to have these times reduced. Allow a minimum of 30 - 45 minutes for a midday lunch break to allow satisfactory digestion of food. Think about lengths of rehearsal – are you *really* achieving more in a 12-hour day than a well-planned 6-hour session ?
- : If you have a wide age range in your performing membership, always work to the requirements of the youngest member.
- : make sure your members are suitably dressed for the weather conditions – hats, especially, should be a requirement in hot sun. Shirtless young men and girls wearing items more suitable for the beach are putting themselves in danger from sunburn and are also distracting to the opposite sex – a hazard in itself !
- : provide a supply of clean drinking water and disposable cups – adequate to last your planned rehearsal time and easily accessible from the rehearsal field.
- : provide a supply of high-factor sun barrier cream for those without their own.
- : stress the need for members to have eaten sensibly before taking part in rehearsals (*this also applies to show days*). Provide “tuck” facilities with high energy food and drinks (**NOT** fizzy) available.
- : consider a pre-rehearsal (*and pre-performance*) limit on members smoking – it can remove up to 40% of the oxygen in the bloodstream and lead to a lack of oxygen supply to brain and lungs resulting in subsequent collapse. It helps (*as an example*) if staff also abide by this restriction !
- : have a member of your staff or support team available to assist any members who may become ill or injured during a performance. Such personnel should be situated within easy reach of the performance area and should be available to assist / advise nominated first aid personnel. Never “over-crowd” casualties.

NEVER

- : allow members who are obviously ill, injured or unwell to take part in rehearsals or performances. In addition to their own welfare they have the potential to be a danger to others. Better they miss one session than risk long-term damage.
- : face corps members into the sun when rehearsing or warming-up.
- : continue to rehearse or perform if there is a danger of lightning in the area.

Special Hints for Contest Organisers

Whilst it is ultimately the responsibility of each corps to look after the welfare of its members, contest organisers can help by

- : providing full details of the day to corps in plenty of time (*to include a detailed timetable, plan of the venue and details of first aid and welfare provisions*).
- : advising corps in advance of the availability of food and drink (*including drinking water*) on the contest site or its immediate vicinity.
- : ensuring that properly-trained and easily-recognisable first aid personnel are present and have access to a specifically-designated area for the treatment of casualties. It is preferable to have representatives of the uniformed first aid organisations to those provided by the venue as the latter may have other duties that prevent them from being exclusively available throughout the event.
- : providing a supply of drinking water at pre-arena reporting points or some other convenient location prior to entering the arena. A similar facility on exit from the arena is also helpful.
- : providing access to toilets when corps arrive on site and, if possible, in the vicinity of the pre-arena area.
- : considering a restricted Retreat Ceremony (*in conjunction with the DCUK Referee*) should weather conditions threaten the safety of corps members.
- : in liaison with the DCUK Referee, be prepared to postpone, delay or cancel any part of a show that will create a danger to young people through extreme weather conditions. A difficult decision, but a vital one.

General Hints

ALWAYS

- : ensure that your members are aware in advance of the need to provide themselves with sufficient suitable food and/or drinks for a planned rehearsal or show day. It is better to assume there will be nothing available on site than to expect supplies to be made available. Consider providing a “tuck” facility at rehearsals or on show excursions.
- : be aware of any special medical conditions and their treatment relating to individual members (*via parents’ consent forms*).

NEVER

- : give out painkillers or other medications to young people without specific parental consent. If young people are required to take regular medication they should bring it, clearly labelled with name and dosage, to be handed to a responsible adult who should supervise its issue as instructed by parents.

Child Protection Policy

**Anytown Drum and Bugle Corps
Anytown, Any County**

Established 19..

Registered Charity Number



Member of Drum Corps United Kingdom

CHILD PROTECTION MISSION STATEMENT

Anytown Drum and Bugle Corps Is committed to creating and maintaining the safest possible environment for children and young people.

We do this by :

- Recognising that any child / young person under the age of 18 years is entitled to the protection afforded by the contents of this document.
- Acknowledging that the welfare of the child / young person is paramount.
- Recognising that all children / young people, whatever their age, culture, disability, gender, racial origin, sexual orientation, language, or religious belief, have the right to protection from physical, mental, sexual or emotional abuse.
- Ensuring that our volunteers and staff are carefully selected and that they accept responsibility for helping to prevent the abuse of children / young people in their care.
- Responding swiftly and appropriately to all suspicions or allegations of abuse, and providing parents and children / young people with the opportunity to voice any concerns they may have. Any suspicions or allegations of abuse will not be ignored.
- Appointing a Child Protection Officer who will take specific responsibility for child protection matters and who will act as the main point of contact for children / young people, parents and outside agencies.
- Ensuring access to confidential information is restricted to the Child Protection Officer or the appropriate external authorities.
- Reviewing annually the effectiveness of our Child Protection Policy and this document.

**Our Child Protection Officer is :
Fred H Bloggs (Corps Director)
Tel No :**

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

Legislation

There is a considerable body of legislation designed to ensure that children and young people are protected and it is important to understand that everyone is responsible for the safety of children and young people. The main acts include: -

Children Act 1989

The intention of the Children Act is to protect children and ensure that their welfare and development is paramount and promoted. The Act gives a local authorities responsibility for ensuring that this happens by working together with all the relevant agencies. The Act says that only the Police, Social Services, and the NSPCC have the legal right and responsibility to investigate concerns about child abuse.

The Children (Protection from Offenders) (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 1997

These regulations came into force in October 1997. They are mainly concerned with preventing the approval of people as foster carers or adoptive parents where either they or any member of their household over the age of 18 is known to have been convicted of, or cautioned for, relevant offences. These are regulations also apply to child minding, private fostering and residential care.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

The United Nations Convention sets out of the rights of all children, including their right to be protected from harm.

Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974

This Act allows people not to declare convictions to employers. People who are involved in situations where they have sustained or prolonged access to children are exempt from the Rehabilitation of Offenders legislation. This means that prospective employers, self-employed workers and volunteers must declare all criminal convictions relating to children, however long ago; and that these will be taken into account when deciding on their suitability for working with children.

Health and Safety at Work Act 1974

The Health and Safety at Work Act gives all organisations a legal responsibility to prevent injuries and ill-health to employees and others, including members of the public. Much of this responsibility is delegated to managers who have control of work activities but the legislation also provides employees with an obligation to take reasonable care of themselves and others.

The welfare of the child is paramount and all reasonable steps must be taken to prevent them from harm.

GUIDELINES FOR SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN'S WELFARE

Please read the following guidelines carefully – they will help you to understand child abuse.

Forms of child abuse

What to look for

Sexual abuse

Both boys and girls can be sexually abused in the following ways: -

- full sexual intercourse, masturbation, oral sex and fondling
- showing children pornographic books and videos
- asking children to take part in making videos or taking pornographic photographs.

- pain, itching, bruising or bleeding in the genital area
- stomach pains
- discomfort when walking
- unexplained sources of money
- inappropriate drawings, language or behaviour
- aggressive, withdrawn behaviour or fear of one person.

Physical abuse

Physical abuse can be in the form of injuries sustained through hitting, shaking, squeezing, biting, or burning. ***In certain situations, abuse may occur when the nature and intensity of training exceeds that capacity of the child's body.***

- unexplained or untreated injuries
- injuries on unlikely parts of the body
- cigarette burns, bite or belt marks, scalds
- fear of parents being contacted, going home or receiving medical advice
- flinching when touched
- refusal to discuss injury
- covering arms and legs.

Neglect

Where adults: -

- fail to meet a child's basic physical needs e.g. for food, warmth and clothing
- constantly leaves children alone or unsupervised
- fails or refuses to give children love, affection or attention.

- poor personal hygiene
- constantly hungry
- inappropriate clothing or dress
- constantly tired
- lonely, no friends
- underweight
- no parental support or interest
- dishevelled appearance.

Neglect might also occur during organised activities if young people are placed in an unsafe environment, are exposed to extreme weather conditions, or where they are at risk of being injured.

Emotional abuse

This form of abuse includes: -

- persistent lack of love or affection
- frequently shouting at children
- taunting children
- over protection which can lead to poor social skills.

- over-reaction to mistakes
- sudden speech disorders
- extremes of emotions
- self-mutilation.

Emotional abuse may include situations where parents, coaches or organisers subject children to constant criticism, bullying or unrealistic pressure to perform to high expectations.

PLEASE NOTE THESE PARTICULAR REFERENCES WHICH CAN APPLY TO OUR OWN ACTIVITY

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

What to do if the child or young person tells about abuse

- Most importantly, you should listen attentively and let him/her know it was right to tell someone about their worries.
- Stay calm and make sure that the child feels safe and knows that he/she is not to blame for what has happened.
- Explain that you will have to tell someone else about the abuse if it is to stop.
- Try to establish the basic facts but leave detailed questioning to the professionals.
- Make a note of what the child said and the date and time of your conversation.
- Don't act without seeking help from the corps Child Protection Officer, or from Social Services or the Police, who must be informed about all suspected cases of child abuse.
- Seek advice before telling parents or carers about the conversation or let any person suspected of abuse know what's happened - you could be putting the child in greater jeopardy by doing so.
- Don't worry that you may be making things worse by reporting your concerns - few things are worse than allowing child abuse to continue. Many children are devastated by the experience of abuse and, in the most severe cases, may be seriously harmed.

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

Responding to signs of abuse advice sheet

It is not the responsibility of everyone working with children to decide if child abuse is taking place. It is, however, their responsibility to act on any concerns and to safeguard children in order to allow the appropriate agencies to take any necessary action.

Social Services and the Police have a legal responsibility to safeguard the welfare of a child and have a duty to investigate any potential case of child abuse.

When concerns about the safety of a child arise the following action should be taken :

If a volunteer has concerns that a child is being abuse they must report their concerns to the Child Protection Officer.

The Child Protection Officer will decide whether to involve Social Services. If the signs are insufficient to warrant reporting the incident a note should be made in an incident book held by the person in charge; recording date, times, nature of injury or behaviour and child's explanation of what had happened. The notes should be based on fact only and should not refer to child abuse.

It is the responsibility of the Child Protection Officer to inform Social Services. In their absence, the volunteer who was first concerned should contact Social Services. If the Child Protection Officer decides not report the incident but the volunteer continues to be seriously concerned they may decide to contact Social Services in their own right.

Out of office hours it may be difficult to contact Social Services, in these circumstances where it is necessary to avoid delay contact the Police.

Parents are the most important people in a child's life and should be involved in decisions relating to their child. Where Social Services are to be involved, decide with them how parents or carers are to be informed.

All concerns regarding child abuse should be treated as a priority and acted upon immediately.

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

Recording information

The Child Protection Officer should maintain a confidential record book in which staff or volunteers can log details of any incidents and circumstances that have caused them concern. It is important that all concerns should be recorded whether Social Services are to be involved or not.

The following information should be recorded: -

Name and address of child

Age and date of birth

Name and address of adults involved if known

Date and time of alleged incident

Nature of injury or behaviour

If the child arrived with an injury, child's explanation of what happened in their own words

Adult's explanation of what happened

Date and time of the record

Any questions that were asked

Signature of person recording the incident

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

Local Professional Contacts List

The **Anytown Police** unit with responsibility for child protection is: -

Address: -

Telephone: - contact via main Police switchboard on. . . .

The nearest **Anytown Police** stations with responsibility for general enquiries are:

Headquarters Building :

Rehearsal site :

Telephone: - contact via main Police switchboard on

Anytown Social Services Duty Social Worker who will provide general advice and support can be contacted on Out of Hours contact can be made via

Our Child Protection Officer is :
Fred H Bloggs (Corps Director)
Tel No :

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

The child safety code for staff and volunteers

Do:

Treat all young people with respect and take notice of their reactions to your tone of voice and manner.

Always seek the parents and child's consent if he/she is very young or disabled and needs help to go to the toilet.

Remember that it is okay to touch children in a way which is not intrusive or disturbing or threatening.

Make sure that any allegations or suspicions are recorded and acted upon.

Do not:

Engage in rough physical games including horseplay.

Touch a child in an intrusive or sexual manner.

Make sexually suggestive comments to a child, even as a joke.

Do things of a personal nature that a child can do for themselves, such as a going to the toilet or changing clothes.

Try to avoid:

Spending too much time alone with the child.

Giving a child a lift in your car.

Taking a child to your home.

If some of these situations are unavoidable, try to get parental permission first. If this isn't possible make sure you let the parents know what happened as soon as you can.

Remember : The welfare of the child is paramount and all reasonable steps must be taken to prevent them from harm.

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

Volunteers and staff declaration

I understand the nature of my role and responsibilities at :

ANYTOWN DRUM & BUGLE CORPS

I confirm that I have received a copy of the club's child protection policy including the "*Volunteers and Staff Support Sheet*" and the "*Guidelines For Safeguarding Children's Welfare*" and am committed to the child protection policy of this Corps.

I have read and understood the "*Guidelines For Safeguarding Children's Welfare*" and I accept my responsibility to care for the children and young people with whom I come into contact. I can confirm that there is no reason why I should not have unsupervised access or otherwise to children or young people whilst working within the Corps.

I have declared all my previous convictions (subject to the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974) to the Corps. There are no criminal convictions, civil findings, or injunctions relevant to this declaration, and I am willing for a criminal conviction check to be carried out. I understand that failure to disclose, or purposely withhold such information will lead to my instant dismissal from the Corps and in some circumstances may lead to criminal prosecution being taken against me.

Signature

Name (print)

Date

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

Surname

Forenames

Address

. Postcode

Home Telephone Number

Other Tel Nos

Email Address

Date of Birth

Next of Kin

(Name and address)

Relationship

School attended

Medical Conditions (optional)

Emergency Contact Tel No

Parents or Guardians Consent

1. I wish to enrol my child/children as above into the Anytown Drum & Bugle Corps
2. They are not already registered with any other member corps/guard of DCUK or WGUK
3. I accept that they will be subject to the rules and standing orders of Anytown Drum and Bugle Corps
4. I agree that they will pay all reasonable demands for membership fees and travel costs as set and published by the Corps and that they will be paid on time.
5. I undertake to allow them to attend all possible scheduled rehearsals and to advise the Corps of any unavoidable absences.
6. I agree to advise the Corps if at any time they wish to discontinue membership.

* SIGNED PRINT NAME

. . .

DATE

* may be signed by applicant if aged over 18 years

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY & AUDIO / VISUAL IMAGES (full copy of Policy available on request)
A child is defined as under 18 (Children Act 1989) and, as parent/guardian, I agree / do not agree *(delete as appropriate) to allow photos / images to be used on official websites, videos, yearbooks and other audio/visual media as authorised by Anytown Drum & Bugle Corps.

If there are any exceptions, please note them here or write "No Exceptions"

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SIGNED DATE

PARENTS CONSENT & INFORMATION FORM

To be returned to Corps Director by 18th July

CHILD'S DETAILS	Forenames		
	Surname		
	Home Address		
	Home Telephone Number		
	Date of Birth		
	N.H.S. Number		
HOME CONTACT DETAILS	Forename		
	Surname		
	Relationship to Child		
	Home Address		
	Home Telephone Number		
	Work Telephone Number		
	Mobile Telephone Number		
	Alternative Contact Name		
	Telephone number		
	Relationship		
MEDICAL DETAILS	Doctor's Name		Date of Last Tetanus Injection
	Doctor's Address		Any Special Needs
	Doctor's Telephone Number		
	In the space below, please give details of the following :		
	1. Any known infectious diseases with which your child has been in contact within the last three weeks (e.g. Chicken Pox, Diphtheria, Measles, Mumps, Rubella, Whooping Cough, etc)		
	2. Any known allergies / sensitivities / disabilities and details of any known precautions or remedies (e.g. Penicillin, Food Colourings, Nuts, Travel Sickness, Asthma, etc)		
	3. Details of any Medicines / Diets / Treatment currently being taken / followed (including dosage details) and the Specialist and/or Hospital concerned if appropriate (please include any non-prescription preparations, such as cough sweets, herbal medicines).		
	NB : If he / she has to take any medicines, the bottle(s), jar(s) and any other items should be CLEARLY labelled with their name, frequencies and the exact dosages and should be handed to the Corps Director who will appoint a member of staff to be responsible for their safekeeping. (if none, please write NONE)		
Any other known medical conditions (if none, please write NONE)			
<u>FORM CONTINUES OVERLEAF</u>			

MEDICAL CONTINUED	We, the parent(s), of the child named above, agree that the Corps Director or his nominated representative may administer appropriate minor first aid treatment / precautions (as listed below) if required during the visit. PLEASE NOTE : If nothing is entered, the Corps Director will have to ask your permission on each occasion or seek local professional advice.		
	Headache	Cuts & Grazes	Other specific ailments
	Stomach upset	Colds, etc	
NON-MEDICAL	He / she can / cannot swim 50 metres and tread water		<i>Please delete sections of these statements as appropriate</i>
	He . she may / may not swim under supervision		
	Is there anything else that you think the Corps Director and / or staff should know about your child ?		
	PLEASE CONTINUE ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER IF REQUIRED BUT ENSURE CHILD'S NAME AND PARENTS SIGNATURE IS CLEARLY SHOWN ON EACH SHEET.		
PARENTS CONSENT	<u>PLEASE READ CAREFULLY AND SIGN THE FOLLOWING DECLARATIONS</u>		
	(A) MUST be signed by parent / guardian		
	(B) To be signed at parents / guardians discretion		
	(A)		
	I give my permission for my child to attend the visit and have noted any conditions concerning my child which I feel the Corps director should be aware of for this event. I understand that the Corps Director reserves the right to send any participant home by an appropriate means if necessary. I understand that NO responsibility for personal equipment or possessions, clothing and effects can be accepted by the organisers and that neither Anytown Drum & Bugle Corps nor the World Showband Championships will provide automatic insurance cover in respect of such items. All activities will be run within the constitutional aims of the Corps and under the conditions set out in the Child Protection Policy (copies available on request).		
	SIGNED		DATE
	PRINT NAME		
	RELATIONSHIP		
	(B)		
	I also give my permission for the Corps Director or his representative to act on my behalf in an emergency and in the event of urgent hospital treatment being necessary, if I could not be contacted or it was not practicable to do so.		
SIGNED		DATE	
PRINT NAME			
RELATIONSHIP			

**Anytown Drum and Bugle Corps is a Registered Charity No
and a member of Drum Corps United Kingdom**