



Collection

Lacrosse Clubs, Teams and Representative Squads should develop and publicise policies regarding the collection of young people from sports activities. The policies should reflect the age, location, time and nature of the activity.

The organisation should provide a timetable of activities at the beginning of a season and notify parents of any changes to this timetable in writing.

Responsibility for transporting children and young people to training, competitions or other events is the primarily responsibility of parents. In the event of this not being possible or where it is appropriate for the club to arrange group transport parental consent should be sought and full information on the itinerary and contact numbers made available.

Late collection

These can present clubs/coaches with difficult situations and guidelines should be developed for dealing with this and issue these to parents. This should cover the policy for dealing with late collections and a contact number for parents during an activity that can be used to inform of any late collection. Parents should also be asked to provide an alternative contact name/number.

Parents should be informed it is not the responsibility of the club/organisation to transport young people in the event of them being detained.

All lacrosse staff/ volunteers should be informed they should:

- attempt to contact the parent in the event of late collection
- check the organisations own contact number for any information regarding the young person
- contact the alternative contact name/number
- wait with the young person at the sport facility with wherever possible other staff/volunteers or parents
- remind parents of the policy relating to late collection

Staff/volunteers should not:

- take the child to their own home or to any other location
- ask the child to wait in a vehicle or sport facility with you alone
- send the child home with another person without parental permission.

This Section is not exhaustive and English lacrosse recognise that in extreme

circumstances it may be necessary to take exceptional action. This action is defensible if it can be established that not taking any action would be of a greater detrimental effect to the welfare of the child.