

NEC DRILL TEAM

PRESENTS:



BASIC DRILLING & MARCHING WORKBOOK



This workbook aims to:

"Prepare you for the theory examination that accompanies the basic drill and march honour. It will help you to become more familiar with drill and march terminology. Develop your understanding of why we do certain movements whilst drilling and marching.

The North England Conference Drill and March Instructor Team hopes you find this useful in your preparation."

Aaron Stewart - NEC Drill and March Coordinator

Hot Tips 🔥

Look out for "Hot Tips" from the NEC instructor team throughout the workbook written in blue ink!

What's all this for?

In this section we will look at some of the objectives of Drill.

Objective simply means the **reason** or **purpose** for doing something. There are a number of objectives for taking part in drill and march activity but we would like to focus on 9 in particular.

Glorify God - 1 Corinthians 10:13 States we should do everything to God's Glory. we aim to Glorify him as we do drill and march activity.

Teamwork - Drill and March is best done as a group and brings Pathfinders or all ages together. A spirit of cooperation is needed to achieve the team goals

Obedience - Develops a respect for authority in carrying out instructions given by those in charge of the Pathfinder

Instil High Standards - If regular practice occurs the standard of Drill and March will be raised within the body of Pathfinders

🔥 "Try to practice for at least 15 mins each time your club meets for best results!"

Order/Discipline - instils values within the pathfinder's conduct that he/she will carry on into their church and community life once the pathfinder grows to become an adult.

Self Control - Pathfinders will learn how to act and respond appropriately in different contexts

Morale - Helps to create group unity!

Leadership - Helps one to learn to give orders and build confidence

Enjoyment/ Fun - Drilling and Marching is a Fun activity! promotes the use of imagination

🔥 "Play drill and march games with your group, 'Drill Down' is always a favourite!"

Requirement 1

"Explain five or more objectives of drill"



Requirement 2

"Explain these drill terms"

Formation

Arrangement of the elements of a Pathfinder drill formation in any prescribed manner

Cadence

The uniform rhythm or time in which a movement is executed

Element

An individual Pathfinder or a body of pathfinders forming part of a larger group

Rank

A line of Pathfinders side by side only one element in depth

File

Pathfinders one behind the other

Column

formation of elements one behind the other, as part of a larger group

🔥 "Try learning these definitions as a group by using these in practical sessions"

Terms & Definitions

In this section we will explore some of the terminology or meaning do words used or linked with Drilling and Marching.

It's important that you understand what these terms mean as some of these words will be used within your practical sessions

Ie "We will reform three ranks at the halt quick march!"

There are 12 essential terms you will need to know for the basic drill and march honour, of course there are many more that you will pick up as you progress with your drill and march skill

Dressing - The Act of aligning oneself with and covering others within a body of Pathfinders

Covering - Aligning oneself directly behind the Pathfinder immediately in front while maintaining the correct distance

Distance - The space between elements, Pathfinders and bodies of Pathfinders from front to rear

Line Pathfinders formed on the same alignment. In a club line the pathfinders in each unit are standing side by side

Interval - The Lateral (or Horizontal) space between elements of the same alignment measured from flank to flank (Side to side) Intervals are measured from elbow to elbow or normal interval spacing: In 3 ranks is at arm length with the fist clenched

Flank - Either side of a body of pathfinders (space between them, side to side)

Requirement 3

"EXPLAIN THESE TERMS AS THEY RELATE TO PART OF A COMMAND"



INTRODUCTORY

TELLS THE PATHFINDERS WHAT MOVEMENT THEY ARE ABOUT TO CARRY OUT
 ie "Pathfinders we will reform three ranks at the halt"



CAUTIONARY

THE DRAWN OUT LOUDER MID SECTION OF A COMMAND
 ie "Quickk"



EXECUTIVE

THE HIGH PITCHED SHARP COMMAND
 ie "March"

COMMANDS

Regulation Pause -

refers to the short pause between two movements of drill which equates to 2 marching paces in quick time (i.e. "Turn ...2..3..Halt)

"As you were"

The command given when it is desired to stop an incomplete movement, cancel an incorrect order or return to the last position held.



MOVEMENTS

Requirement 4: Movements performed at the halt

This section covers drill movements that once completed leaves the pathfinder in the position of attention (at the halt)

le after a right turn is performed the pathfinder would be left standing at the attention position.

This section will cover these movements, explaining the specific body positioning at the various points.

"...the best way to perform these movements well is by actually practising them"

- NEC DRILL TEAM

It's important to note that as well as knowing the theory behind each movement the

best way to perform these movements well is by actually practising them whether individually or as part of a larger

group. The aim should be to learn each movement to perfection. Each individual within a larger the body of pathfinders carries the responsibility of ensuring that individually they are sharp. Listening to each command and performing it well, thus making the group look good collectively. As we now cover these movements you will notice that each one will require the person doing it to adopt correct body positioning and posture and have relatively good balance coupled with an adequate range of movement.



MOVEMENTS

Movements performed at the halt: Attention



Position of readiness, Exactness in this position is key.

Heels together, Toes pointed out at 30-45 degrees,

Head lifted pointing forward. Eyes straight ahead, Shoulders square, arms close at side (with no gap between them)

Hands closed with thumbs over the front of the fist pointing down towards the floor. No bending at the knees

🔥 Common Faults

"exaggerated/
strained position.
Unsteady due to
not being balanced
correctly on feet..
The key is to be
sharp but relaxed!"

MOVEMENTS

Movements performed at the halt: Stand at Ease



Right foot Stays still, left foot is moved so that it finishes shoulder width apart. (25-30cm) ensure as this is done that the left leg is lifted off the ground, bending at the knee. Feet should be position at the same angle as attention position, with body weight evenly distributed over feet.

At the same time bring arms behind to your back, back of right hand into left palm with thumbs crossed and fingers pointing down towards the floor. Should be no gaps between the arms and body.

🔥 Common Faults

"left foot not moved out far enough with feet at incorrect angles. Right foot moving resulting in loss of correct dressing"



Right & Left Turns

This is a very important movement in drill and march. Individuals should aim to execute these turns as sharply as possible.

- (Right turn) Keeping both knees straight turn through 90 degrees using heel of right foot and ball of the left foot
- Raise the left heel and right toes when doing this
- To complete the movement the right foot is kept on the ground while the left leg to the rear (currently straight) is raised up off the ground and lifted up to a 90 degree angle, coming sharply to the ground finishing in the attention position.

When performing a left or right turn it's important to remember to complete a FULL 90 degree turn ensuring that the shoulders are kept square throughout. Also both arms should be kept still by the sides too.

Movements at the halt

Stand Easy

Head, body and limbs are now relaxed. Clothing and equipment can be adjusted at this time. Individuals should keep feet and legs in the same position.

This command is only given when it is the instructor's wish for the group to relax, the command. Can only be given when the group is standing at ease.

Note that the group should not be talking during this period.

About Turn

About turn should be performed in the same way as a right turn, the only exception being that the turn should be through 180 degrees.

It's important that the knees are kept straight and arms are locked tightly to the sides as this will assist with balance.

Salute to the front

Right arm is kept straight, and raised sideways away from the body

Palm open and fingers extended and together

Quickly bring arm to horizontal position bending at the elbow, steadily bring hand to head so that tip of forefinger is 13mm above right eye

Upper arm should be horizontal and at right angles to the body

To return back to attention the right arm is cut quickly to the side by bringing elbow to the side and straightening the arm. As this is done the fingers are curled once again into the position of attention.

Mark Time (from the halt)

This allows a body of pathfinders to remain static whilst preparing to march.

Left...Right...

The Left leg should come up first initiating the mark time movement. The knee should come right up so that the thigh is horizontal.

The foot should also hang naturally, with the toe just below the knee.

P'finders...Halt!

When halt is called it should be on the left foot and the pathfinder should always halt on the right foot.

🔥 Hot Tip:

To halt on the right foot, make sure it's the RIGHT foot!



Dismiss

The Pathfinder performs a right turn, salutes to the front (looking over to the left where they have just turned away from)

Takes three paces away in quick time, then continues to March off the parade square / training area.

Prayer Attention

From the position of attention, once prayer is announced the pathfinder bows his/her head. Both hands are brought to the front and clasped together (right hand over left)


Legs do not move but stay at the position of attention. Once Amen is said head is raised once again and arms return to side.

REQUIREMENT 5

"Demonstrate the ability to properly execute the following basic drill movements at the halt"

REQUIREMENT 5

ATTENTION
STAND AT EASE /
STAND EASY
RIGHT TURN/ LEFT
TURN
ABOUT TURN
SALUTE TO THE
FRONT
DISMISS

 **Practicing**
movements at the
halt can be done as
part of a group of
individually. Practice
in pairs is always
helpful aiming to
have through the
exact same timing
as each other

AS WELL AS KNOWING THE THEORY BEHIND EACH MOVEMENT AT THE HALT, YOU NEED TO BE ABLE TO EXECUTE THEM CORRECTLY TOO. YOU WILL BE ASSESSED ON THIS PRACTICALLY. THE AREAS YOU WILL BE TESTED ON ARE LISTED ON THIS PAGE AND FORM REQUIREMENT 5 OF THE BASIC DRILL AND MARCH HONOUR.



"DEMONSTRATE THE ABILITY TO EXECUTE THE FOLLOWING BASIC DRILLS ON THE MARCH"

QUICK MARCH
HALT
ABOUT TURN
RIGHT/LEFT
WHEEL

 **For best results with movements on the march practice with a group of at least 4 people. Your aim should be in keep in step with each other as you are performing the movements**

REQUIREMENT 6

Flags/ Banners/ Colours | Care | Protocol

Flag dont's 🙅

- signing a flag
- Pinning/Sewing on
- Table Cover
- Wrapping/covering
- Allow to drag on floors
- Covering a monument/statue/plaque
- Treat disrespectfully

Flag do's 👍

- Adding a border
- Store in a secure box
- Regularly cleaned
- Folded after use



"Explain and Demonstrate how to use, display, fold & care for the national flag."

WHEN DEALING WITH FLAGS/ COLOURS/ BANNERS THAT ARE REPRESENTATIVE OF A NATION OR ORGANISATION, MUCH CONSIDERATION MUST BE GIVEN TOWARDS ITS CARE AND APPROPRIATE USE. IT'S IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER THAT THE FLAG WILL REPRESENT THE HIGHEST IDEALS, STANDARDS & GENERAL ETHOS OF THAT COUNTRY OR ORGANISATION. WHEN WE THINK OF SOME OF THE IDEALS REPRESENTED WITHIN THE PATHFINDER LOGO SUCH AS LOYALTY AND EXCELLENCE, WE SHOULD WANT TO CARE FOR OUR FLAGS IN THE BEST WAY POSSIBLE.

"Respect... should really govern our whole approach"

- A STEWART

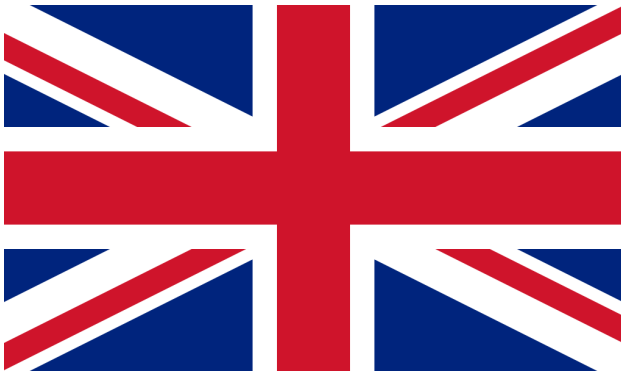
MUCH OF FLAG PROTOCOL IS DERIVED FROM A POSITION OF RESPECT WHICH SHOULD REALLY GOVERN OUR WHOLE APPROACH TOWARDS HANDLING THE FLAG. IN THIS SECTION WE WILL LOOK AT SOME POINTS REGARDING FLAG PROTOCOL AND GENERAL USAGE IN DIFFERENT SITUATIONS/ SETTINGS.

REQUIREMENT 6

Flags/ Banners/ Colours | Care | Protocol

FLYING FLAGS: FLAGS ARE NORMALLY FLOWN FROM SUNRISE TO SUNSET BUT THEY MAY ALSO BE FLOWN AT NIGHT, WHEN THEY SHOULD BE ILLUMINATED.

NO PERMISSION IS NEEDED TO FLY THE NATIONAL FLAGS AS THEY ARE EXCLUDED FROM MOST PLANNING AND ADVERTISING REGULATIONS.



THIS FLAG IS THE CORRECT WAY UP!



THIS FLAG IS UPSIDE DOWN!

NATIONAL FLAGS SHOULD NEVER BE FLOWN IN A WORN OR DAMAGED CONDITION, OR WHEN SOILED. TO DO SO IS TO SHOW DISRESPECT FOR THE NATIONS THEY REPRESENT.

IMPORTANT: THE UNION FLAG HAS A CORRECT WAY UP!

IN THE HALF OF THE FLAG NEAREST THE FLAGPOLE, THE WIDER DIAGONAL WHITE STRIPE MUST BE ABOVE THE RED DIAGONAL STRIPE, AS SCOTLAND'S ST ANDREW'S CROSS TAKES PRECEDENCE OVER IRELAND'S ST. PATRICK'S CROSS. IT IS MOST IMPROPER TO FLY THE FLAG UPSIDE DOWN.

IF A PURELY DECORATIVE EFFECT IS DESIRED IT IS BETTER TO CONFINE THE DISPLAY TO FLAGS OF LESSER STATUS; FOR EXAMPLE, HOUSE FLAGS, PENNANTS OR COLOURED BUNTING.

REQUIREMENT 6

Flags/ Banners/ Colours | Care | Protocol

POSITIONS OF HONOUR -

An order of precedence should always be observed when displaying or carrying the national flag. Where the national flag should be is dependant on the particular situation. Below are some examples of situations or various settings with an explanation of where the national flag should be.

When displayed on Flagpoles in a straight line, The most senior flag of the country (ie union flag) should be displayed as a lead on the far left followed by the flags of other nations in alphabetical order.



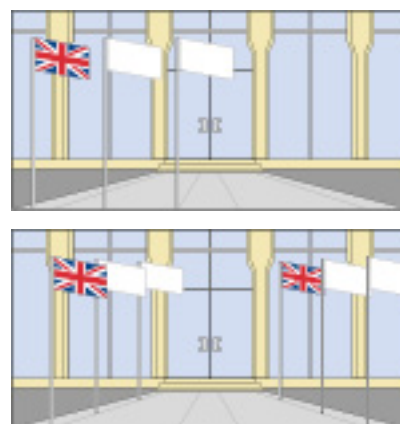
🔥 "When British national flags are flown they should always be flown with other flags that are the same size. They should also fly from flagpoles of the same height."

OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS -

Where there are two or more flagpoles parallel to the building line, the senior national flag should be the first flag on the left of an observer facing the main entrance of the building. The remaining flags then appear in order of precedence from left to right.

Where there are two or more flagpoles on the forecourt of a building angled to the main entrance, the senior national flag should be flown on the outermost pole when the flagpoles are to the left of the main entrance and on the innermost pole when the flagpoles are to the right of the main entrance, as shown in the diagram.

If only one flag is to be flown and there are two flagpoles, it should be flown on the flagpole to the observer's left. If there are more than two flag-poles, it should be flown as near as possible to the centre. This only applies when the other flagpoles remain empty. It is permissible to fly the same national flag on more than one flagpole by repeating the order of precedence.



If one flagpole is higher than the rest, then the senior national flag can fly from that flagpole; however no non-UK national flags can be flown on the other flagpoles. These can be used for more junior flags such as county and house flags. Alternatively the higher flagpole can be left empty and the remaining flagpoles used. In general when siting flagpoles it is preferable to keep them at the same level to avoid protocol restrictions.

The appropriate size of flag for any flagpole is a matter of aesthetics but, as a guide, a ground-level flagpole should have a flag whose length (its longer dimension) is no more than 1/3 of the pole's height. A flagpole on top of a building may need a larger flag because of the added height of the building

WITHIN A CIRCLE OF FLAGS -

In a semi-circle of flags representing a number of nations, the senior national flag should be in the centre. The remaining flags should be placed with the next most senior flag (or first in alphabetical order if all the flags are of equal seniority) on the left of the central flag, the next on the right of the central flag, the next on the 2nd left from the central flag, and continuing to alternate left and right.



International protocol prohibits the flying of any nations flag higher than another (apart from at medal ceremonies during sporting events)

In an enclosed circle of flags representing a number of nations the senior national flag should be flown on the flagpole immediately opposite the main entrance to the venue, or above the Royal Box if there is no main entrance. The remaining flags should be arranged as for the semi-circle of flags described above. Alternatively they can be arranged alphabetically, going clockwise.



PROCESSIONS

The senior national flag should always lead in a single file of flags.

When two or more flags are carried side-by-side, the senior national flag takes the position of honour at the right-hand side of the line facing the direction of movement (the left of an observer watching the line approach).

When passing the person taking the salute the flag should be lowered so that the staff is horizontal. This can be done by simply lowering the staff straight ahead, or by lowering the staff towards the person taking the salute and then swinging it round to straight ahead. All the movements should be slow and dignified. After the salute, the flag should be raised again.

CROSSED FLAGS

Whenever crossed with the flag of another nation or organisation, the senior national flag should be on the left of the observer facing the flag. Its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

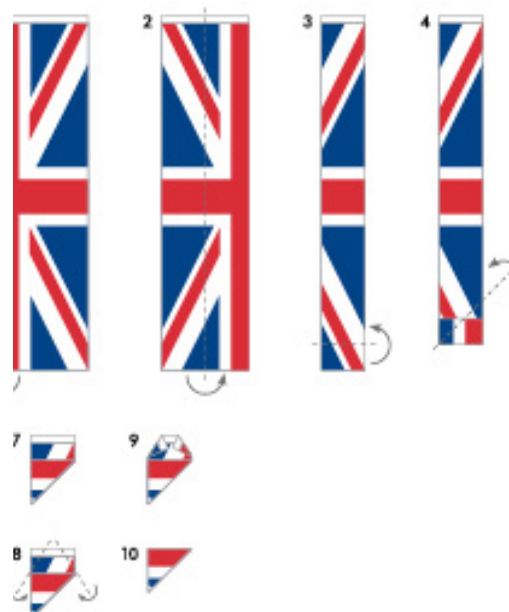


FOLDING

This should be done with two people working together holding either end of the flag.

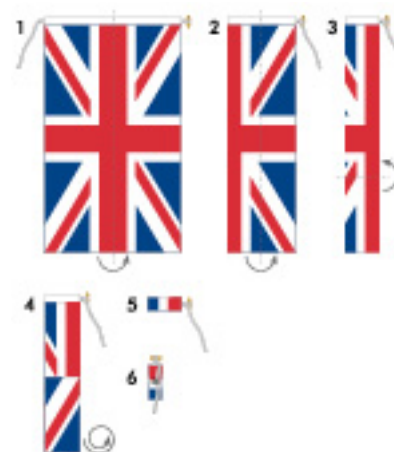
The flag should be folded in half twice lengthways and then into subsequent triangles.

Once complete the flag(s) should be stored away in a secure box until the time of next use.



BREAKING THE FLAG

The senior British national flag (eg. the Union Flag or the flag of England, Scotland or Wales) should be raised first and lowered last, unless all the flags can be raised and lowered simultaneously. Flags should be raised and lowered in a dignified manner. An alternative British tradition for flag raising is to hoist the flag while rolled up and secured with a thin piece of cotton or a slip knot. A sharp tug of the halyard will break the cotton and release the flag to fly free. This is known as 'breaking' the flag, and is sometimes used to signal the beginning of an event, or the arrival of a VIP.



NATIONAL FLAG ON PLATFORMS

When displayed from a staff, on a speaker's platform, the senior national flag should be placed on the right-hand side of the speaker, and therefore to the audience's left.

For interior or parade use a 'dress flag' may be used. This is sometimes made of silk or satin with a fringe around three sides. The fringe can be gold or red/white/blue for the Union Flag, red/white for St. George's Cross



For more information on British Flag Protocol visit www.flaginstitute.org where you will find info on how to use national flags correctly with uniforms, vehicles etc.

As a pathfinder club to ensure that you are doing your best to comply with flag protocol designate a person within your club to be responsible for the care of the flags and also ensure that there is an appropriate area to store them.

NOTES

basic drill and march | questions? | email: necdrillteam@gmail.com

NOTES

basic drill and march | questions? | email: necdrillteam@gmail.com
