



Scouts

CAMPING STANDARDS

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1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to provide minimum guidelines for Scouts and Leaders in the planning and conduct of Scout camps. The principles of this document should be applied to all Scout camping.

Camp hygiene, tidiness, safety and equipment maintenance is of prime importance at any Scout camp. Put effort into your campsite to be comfortable & safe and you'll enjoy the camp more. Show pride in your Patrol, show pride in yourself and be proud to be called a Scout!

Consider having an experienced leader or older youth member inspect and judge your campsite. This is a great means of recognizing what you've done well and finding things to improve for next time. Try to be inspected twice during the camp and see what you've improved along the way! A sample inspection form is included as .

2. SOURCE & REVISION HISTORY

This document has been developed and authorized by the Queensland Scout Section Forum. Suggestions for changes should be directed to the Queensland Branch Commissioner for Scouts (bc.scouts@scoutsqld.com.au).

Rev	Description	Date
0	Initial Issue	
1	Major Revision	7/5/2024

3. REFERENCES

- [Scout Association of Australia Policy and Rules](#)
- [Field Book for Australian Scouting](#)
- Scouts Australia [Program Handbook](#), particularly Camping OAS & Ceremonies.
- [Scouts Australia Program Resources \(online\)](#)
- [Queensland Branch Scouting Instructions](#)
- [Event Advice and Approval Form \(C5\)](#)
- [Notification of Camp Outdoor Activity \(C4\)](#) (Operoo)
- [Risk Assessment Template \(F31\)](#)
- [Scouts Queensland Campsites](#)
- Code of Conduct (Unit specific)

4. PROGRAMMING FOR CAMP

Camping must be **adventurous, fun, challenging** and **inclusive**. Just as you have a program for Unit night meeting, a program is essential for Scout camp (>Plan, >Do, >Review). A program is necessary to ensure that the purpose and goals of the camp are achieved and that the camp is conducted in a worthwhile and safe manner for the Scouts attending.

- The program should be varied and should be planned by the **Patrol Council** for Patrol camps, and by the **Unit Council** for Unit camps.
- The program should be detailed with timings, job rosters, resource requirements, equipment list and activity leaders.
- The program should be on display at camp (protected from rain), so everyone knows what's going on.
- Keep your Scouts busy and the camp will usually run smoother – no time for bored Scouts to play up!
- All Scout camps should be run on the “Patrol System” with each Patrol being self-contained and self-reliant. Each Patrol may have its own program. On Unit camps Patrols may come together for inter-Patrol and combined activities. In most cases Camp or Activity Patrols will be formed as not everyone from your Unit night patrol can attend each camp.
- Unit night programs prior to camp may provide an opportunity for training patrol members in preparing for camps, and for associated skills and activities.
- By participating, assisting and leading in camping activities, Scouts may complete Outdoor Adventure Skills.
- Scouts are encouraged to maintain their logbooks for all relevant activities undertaken on camp.

When crafting a great Scout Camp program you need to consider a number of factors including:

- Site/Locality
- Time of year/climate (and weather forecast)
- Purpose/Goals
- Length of camp
- Stage to training/ability of Patrol members
- Quantity of leaders and Youth Members
- Availability of trained leaders
- Availability of materials and other resources



Some typical elements of Scout Camp programs are described below:

4.1. Opening/Closing Activity

As for Unit night meetings, opening and closing activities are conducted at the start and finish of each day of camp. This activity will generally involve raising/lowering of the flag and a reflection and/or acknowledgment of country.

If a closing activity is not being held at the end of the day, standby should be conducted at sunset to lower the flag.

4.2. Meals

Yes, food can be an activity! Meals are prepared and eaten in Patrols and are an important time of development and sharing for Patrol members. A grace or reflection may be said (or sung) before all meals.

4.3. Campfire

Singing songs and sharing skits and yarns around a specially prepared campfire is a great way to end the day's activity in camp.

4.4. Scouts' Own

Take time out to reflect and consider our spiritual beliefs. This can be held anywhere and at any time on camp to suit the program.

4.5. Activities

A good camp program includes activities that interest the attendees. This is not a 'how to program' document, so here's just a few quick points to think about:

- Make sure you have appropriately qualified people to run any adventurous activities – book them in early as they're busy people!
- Write a list of what equipment you'll need for activities.
- Talk to your patrol about what they'd like to do on camp.

4.6. Patrol Time

This could be patrol-specific activity time during the camp, or time towards the end of camp to check off badge work completed and for all to >Review the camp.

4.7. Duty Rosters

It is very important to share the work around the patrol. Write up a duty roster before the camp and put it on display so that everyone knows what they need to do, and they can see that the work is fairly distributed.

5. MEAL PLANNING

The menu, food list and shopping should be organized by the Patrol and/or Patrol Leader and should contain meals of a nutritional value and variety of cooking methods, i.e. preferably not instant type foods. The menu should be on display along with the duty roster.

The menu must consider all food allergies and dietary requirements and take steps to minimize exposure. Food allergies can be life-threatening with even a small amount of the wrong food. Parents are a great source of information about catering for their Scout's dietary needs!

The menu should also consider available equipment and utensils, potential cooking style(s) and methods adopted at camp.

As you get more experienced in camping, challenge yourself with more complex meals.

It's a good idea to bring a copy of recipes along rather than rely on memory.

6. RULES AND APPROVALS

Campers are to be reminded that the Scout Promise and Law and Unit Code of Conduct are to be obeyed at all times in camp as well as when traveling to and from camp. Specific campsite rules should be sourced and communicated to all campers, e.g. property owner requirements, site-specific instructions or behavior expectations.

Particular attention is to be given to the following:

- Timber for structures or construction must not be cut from standing timber on site without the permission of the property owner.
- Camp raiding, interfering with food and initiations are banned on Scout Camps.
- Expectations around mobile phones are to be determined and clearly communicated. Most Units expect their Scouts to leave their phones at home, which is usually the simplest approach. If phones are brought, rules need to be established about proper usage, with a lockbox being a good security consideration. Regardless of the patrol's approach, no phones (or cameras) are to be used in tents and bathroom areas.
- All tents to be single-gender. Mixing is only to occur in open areas.
- Aerosols to be discouraged due to fire risk and potential damage to waterproofing.

The following approvals are required before the event.

- Camps must be approved using the Event Advice and Approval Form (C5) and have an accompanying Risk Assessment (F31).
- An appropriately completed Notification of Camp Outdoor Activity (C4) form must be obtained for all youth members participating. These forms are most commonly distributed and completed in Operoo.
- Property owner permission must be obtained before using private property. A certificate of currency for Scouts Queensland's insurance is available from the Branch website.
- A CSSO may need to be appointed for larger camps – refer QBSI.

7. RISK MANAGEMENT

Careful thought must be given to identifying and managing the risks that are associated with camping. An F31 (Risk Assessment) must be completed and submitted with your C5 (Event Advice and Approval Form). Your leader can assist you with this.

A Scout camp program should be **adventurous, fun, challenging, and inclusive**. This means not all risk will be “eliminated”, but with proper planning and supervision, almost all activities can be accommodated with acceptable residual risk with the risk controls in place. All controls included in your risk assessment **MUST** be implemented on camp.

7.1. First Aid

Every camp must have a sufficiently stocked first aid kit to deal with foreseeable camp emergencies. For multi-patrol camps, each patrol campsite is to have a First Aid Kit to deal with minor emergencies in addition to the main camp kit.

Each Scout should be carrying a personal first aid kit which includes their own critical medication (asthma puffers & epi-pens), with routine medication left with leaders.

All injuries and sickness, no matter how minor, are to be reported to the Leader in charge of the camp.

7.2. Medication

Medication (except critical items like epi-pens and asthma puffers) should be held by adult leaders for dispensing as required. In the case of patrol camps the PL will assume this responsibility following a full briefing on medication management. Medication should always be brought to camp in original packaging or webster packs. For large camps use of a lockbox is recommended.

7.3. Incident Reporting

Incident reports ([online](#)) must be completed for all injuries and near misses. Your leader can assist with this. Incident reports aren't to get anyone in “trouble”. They are part of our >Review process. It allows Scouts and Leaders to learn how to make the activity safer and therefore MORE FUN!

7.4. Dress Standards & Sun Safety

Minimum camp dress is a broad brimmed hat, shirt (preferably with collar), shorts (appropriately length), and enclosed shoes. Thongs, Crocs and sandals are **NOT** acceptable footwear on camp. Such footwear may be worn inside shower enclosures, but not to and from the ablution blocks. Appropriate enclosed footwear must be worn in swimming holes and when travelling to and from the swimming area.

Scout camps are not a fashion parade. Wear practical clothing that's modest &

keeps you safe. No crop tops, short shorts, etc.

Demonstrate Scouting to the public by proudly wearing your uniform to and from camp, and at least wearing your scarf for activities visible to the public. *Remember to slip, slop, slap, seek, slide, slurp; and be proud to be a Scout.*

7.5. Weather

The PL or camp leader should monitor weather forecasts ([BOM](#)) in the lead-up to and during the camp.

The risk assessment should consider what will be done should a severe weather alert be received.

8. CAMPING STANDARDS

8.1. Layout

- Patrol campsites should be situated separately but within eyesight of each other and the Leaders campsite, i.e., out of hearing but visible. Patrols (including the Leader patrol) should be self-contained and self-reliant.
- Patrol Leaders should plan the site (in consultation with their Patrol) before commencing to build the camp. Consider where best to place tents, dining, kitchen, toilets, fires, etc., etc.
- The campsite should be positioned above flood level – watch for low-lying areas that may pool water in heavy rain.
- Camp away from dangerous overhanging tree branches.
- Check prevailing wind when locating fire pits – fires need to be a safe distance away from tents & other equipment as well as from trees, grass, leaves, etc.

8.2. Tents – General

Each Patrol is to be provided with suitable tentage to accommodate the number of campers and allow for gender separation. Tents should be pitched and maintained as follows:

- Tent guys are to be adjusted to keep the tent in its proper shape as they will stretch with the weather.
- If weather permits, tent flaps should be opened during the day for ventilation.
- All personal gear is to be kept tidy in packs during the day, with the tent floor area as clear as possible.
- No food to be stored or consumed in tents.
- No candles, gas or fuel lanterns/heaters are to be used inside tents.
- No cooking in tents.

8.3. Queensland Ridge Tents (QP)

Refer to Appendix A for guidelines on erecting a Queensland Ridge Tent.

- Tents are to be adequately lashed, with pegs in line and correctly placed for safety and correct pitch.
- If weather permits, at least 50% of the floor area should be open to the air and rotated daily.
- Storm guys must be used and secured to separate pegs.
- If the tent flaps are laced shut (e.g., due to wet or windy weather) make sure all campers know how to undo the flaps if they need to get out during the night.

8.4. Dome Tents

Refer to Appendix B for guidelines on erecting Dome Tents.

- Dome tents should be opened for ventilation during the day, weather permitting.
- Guy ropes are to be used and pegged for safety and correct pitch.
- All fastenings and guy ropes must be used as intended. It is important that the tent is attached to the poles, the poles to the fly, and the fly to the ground.

8.5. Dining & Kitchen Areas

Dining & Kitchen areas are to be covered by a tarpaulin of sufficient height and area. Tarps should be set up so that they drain well in case of rain. The use of a ridge pole is preferred.

Support poles are to be straight with pegs in line and guys adjusted to give good shape.

If a pop-up marquee is being used, no more than one side should be affixed so that the area is well-ventilated and provides easy egress. All legs and guy ropes must be fixed to the ground with appropriately sized pegs.

Patrol members and leaders must have clear sight into the Dining/Kitchen area for safety.

Kitchens are not to be attached to sleeping area tents.

A dining table of sufficient size and strength to seat all Patrol members and any invited guests for a meal is to be included (constructed if suits the camp program).

The menu, camp program and duty roster are to be displayed in the dining area.

8.6. Gadgets

Building camp gadgets is a great patrol activity that can improve patrol identity, comfort, and hygiene.

For example:

- hanging line for plate bags, personal towels or clothes
- handwash station
- gateway

- dining table

8.7. Handwashing

Provision must be made for everyone to easily wash their hands regularly. This is preferably a supply of fresh water rather than dipping hands into a bucket. Soap must be provided.

Hand sanitizer is considered a secondary measure and may be provided in addition to soap.

8.8. Safety Equipment

Safety equipment must be readily accessible in case of emergency. As a minimum this includes a first aid kit and a fire blanket.

Patrol members should be trained in how to use a Fire Blanket properly.

8.9. Lighting

Suitable lighting equipment must be set up for safe cooking and clean-up after sunset.

The use of gas or kerosene lanterns are strongly discouraged. If these lanterns must be used, Scouts need to be trained in their safe use. Such lanterns must never be used inside tents.

Home-made battery lighting rigs should be checked by someone with electrical knowledge for safety (e.g. ensuring systems are suitably fused).

8.10. Toilets

Brief patrol on expectations for use of toilets, including keeping them clean, being respectful of others, reporting problems, etc.

This is particularly important at campsites without permanent toilet buildings. Portaloo's, chemical toilets, etc., all have some unique requirements for safe and hygienic use – if in doubt, ask.

Campsites without any facilities will require a latrine to be dug. The Scout Fieldbook provides some great guidance on latrine construction.

8.11. Open Fires

Fire restrictions in Queensland are published on the [QFES website](#). These must be complied with. Note that the rules are different if camping interstate!

- Fire pits are the preferred way to build cooking fires. Turf sods and soil from the pit should be stored appropriately to ensure the pit can be refilled afterward.
- Fire fighting equipment (water, dirt and shovel) is to be kept handy to the fire at all times.
- Clear at least two (2) meters of all flammable vegetation from around the site of a fire.
- Fires are to be kept to the minimum size necessary for cooking purposes.

- Fires are to be safely and completely extinguished with water when they are not being attended.
- Remember that you won't be allowed to collect firewood in many areas, so consider if you need to BYO.
- Firewood to be stacked neatly and covered against wet weather. The wood pile should be located conveniently close to the fire but at a safe distance from other activities. Grading wood by size can assist with the lighting of a fire.
- Wood chopping must only be done in a designated area, clear of all other people. Scouts inexperienced with chopping wood are to be trained and supervised.
- Adequate training in the safe use of fireplaces is to be given to inexperienced campers.

8.12. Gas Cooking

Generally in Queensland gas stoves can be used during fire restriction periods, but this still needs to be checked for your location.

Where gas equipment is used, it must be maintained in good condition. Training in how to check for leaks (using soapy water around connections) on equipment used is to take place before the camp and is to be done whenever connecting or re-connecting gas equipment.

Gas stoves should only be placed on a stable timber or metal table or a heat protective barrier (e.g., a timber board) on a plastic table. Stoves must be at a suitable height for Scouts to cook safely, including lifting hot pots off the stove. Stoves should never be operated on the ground so that Scouts can't trip over them.

Always ensure there's a clear exit path from the cooking area just in case there's a fire or injury. And speaking of fires, fire safety equipment must be in place before stoves are lit.

A minimum distance of one meter shall be maintained between cooking equipment and any overhead shelter or side wall.

8.13. Other Types of fuel

If other fuels (e.g., kerosene, methylated spirits or Shellite) are to be used for cooking, the Scouts need to have been trained to use these products safely.

Note that methylated spirit burns with little visible flame in daylight and particular care needs to be taken when refilling cookers to ensure they are completely extinguished and cooled before refilling (and before putting the lid back on the burner).

The use of hexamine stoves is discouraged, as these are generally unstable and can be a bush fire risk.

8.14. Equipment

It's very easy to forget things in the rush of packing for camp, so have a list ready in advance with someone responsible for checking that everything gets packed.

Depending on the program, emphasis should be placed on construction of camp tables, chairs, and shelters rather than use of portable equipment.

A safe and appropriate tool storage area or facility is to be provided for axes, saws, shovels, mattocks and peg hammers, etc. This may be within a Patrol box but must be clearly separated from kitchen/cooking equipment.

Damaged equipment should be kept separately so you remember to repair or replace it before the next camp.

8.15. Leaving Camp

Campsites should be left cleaner and tidier than found. Conduct an emu parade (litter sweep) to ensure you "leave only footprints".

Patrol boxes should be checked for content cleanliness before being loaded into the trailer to go home.

Surplus timber is to be left stacked against trees.

Any fire pits, trenches, etc., are to be backfilled and the turf replaced.

Gates must be left as found – open or closed, unless otherwise instructed.

8.16. Back at the Den

Scouts should all return to the Den after camp to assist in unpacking. Wet tentage needs to be hung to dry.

Food needs to be unpacked and distributed as appropriate, with eskies emptied and left open to dry before being put away.

9. HYGIENE

9.1. Personal Hygiene

- All campers must wash thoroughly, change clothing (including underwear) each day and clean teeth regularly. Not all campsites have showers, however a 'wash down' at the end of the day helps with hygiene and keeping your sleeping bag clean!
- All campers must wash their hands thoroughly after using the bathroom and before meals.
- Personal towels are to be kept clean, dried and aired after use. Towels shouldn't be shared.
- Inner bags are recommended to help keep sleeping bags clean (they are much easier to wash). They also keep you warmer.
- Personal bedding is to be aired each day, weather permitting, in accordance with manufacturers recommendations (e.g. sleeping bags should only be hung out for a short period as the sun's UV may cause them to

deteriorate).

9.2. Kitchen Hygiene

- All campers must wash their hands thoroughly before eating a meal and prior to and during meal preparation.
- Cooking utensils must be stored hygienically and kept clean & dry – e.g. in a box.
- Personal eating equipment is to be stored in separate cloth bags and hung above ground after use.
- All tables are to be cleaned before and after meals.
- It is recommended that cooking utensils, plates and cutlery be dipped in sterilization solution (Milton) prior to re-use – the “dip and flick”. Milton Anti-bacterial Tablets are the preferred sanitiser. You will use 1 tablet to about 2 litres of water. Please make sure tablets are fully dissolved prior to starting your “dip and flick”.
- Scouts must be aware of the danger of cross contamination of foods such as raw meat with cooked meat and vegetables, in particular if mixing bowls and spatulas are to be reused during preparation of meals without being adequately cleaned.
- The cooking team must be aware of any dietary requirements so they can ensure no cross-contamination occurs. Food allergies can be life threatening with even a small amount of the wrong food.

9.3. Cooking Safety

- Ensure there is a suitable water supply nearby to treat any burns.
- Always have a fire blanket accessible.
- Make sure that the first aid box is readily accessible.
- Do not ever reach over a stove or fire.
- Never attempt to carry or drain large heavy containers of hot food on your own - always get help.
- Do not allow your patrol or a group of Scouts to crowd around a lit stove or cooking fire. If something spills or flares up, they (or the person cooking) may not be able to get out of the way.
- Never, ever cook inside a tent.
- Make sure you know how to turn the gas off and can reach the valve on the gas cylinder at all times.
- For economy, as well as safety, gas cylinders should be turned off when not in use.
- Do not leave metal spoons in boiling liquids.
- Do not leave handles of cooking pans over the gas flame.

- Always cut or chop on a board, never in the hand.
- Never use a damp cloth for lifting or carrying hot utensils. Heat penetrates a damp cloth more quickly than a dry cloth.
- Pans containing hot fat, which catch fire, should be extinguished by smothering with a fire blanket. Never put water on a fat or oil fire.

9.4. Food Storage

- Adequate food storage is to be provided with lids to protect it from spoilage, insects, animals and weather.
- Food is not to be stored with personal gear or in sleeping tents on standing camps.
- Make sure all patrol members understand how to look after your food storage!
- Try to keep food boxes out of the sun. Do not allow dry foods to become moist, as this will encourage the growth of bacteria and mould.
- Once you've opened something check how to store it – you may need to move it to the esky, put into a zip-lock bag or container, etc.

Storage of Perishables

- Keep eskies in a shaded area and check ice daily.
- Water needs to be drained frequently to avoid food spoiling.
- Always keep the lid closed unless actually getting food out or putting it away.
- Ice levels should be checked regularly and replenished when required. Block ice will last longer than cubed ice. Alternatively freeze plastic bottles of water.
- Freezing foods ahead of time will extend their storage time and decrease the need for replenishing ice. This is particularly useful for meats like chicken or mince.
- Dry ice should not be used on camp, as it can be dangerous and in certain situations can contaminate the food.
- If your esky is in the sun, MOVE IT to the shade as doing so can add days to the ice that is keeping the food cold.
- If at all possible, the Esky should be stored off the ground.
- When storing food in an esky it is imperative to keep foods separate and water tight. Food must be wrapped or in sealed containers to avoid it sitting in the water in the bottom of the esky.
- Keep raw and cooked (including 'ready to eat' food like cheese, sausage rolls, sandwiches, etc...) foods strictly separate and watertight.

9.5. Washing Up

A lot of unpleasantness can be avoided if washing up is set about the right way.

The foundation of easy washing-up is plenty of hot water - the hotter the water, the better; as near to boiling water as you can stand. You cannot wash up properly in cold water. If the water is hurting your hands use a dish mop with a handle, rubber gloves or hold the sponge with some cooking tongs.

Following is the procedure you should adopt.

1. Scrape and wipe out as much of the food as possible out of the dishes before washing so that the dishwater does not become dirty too quickly.
2. Rinse off the dishes in hot water before you start to wash properly.
3. Fill the washing up bowl and add sufficient washing up liquid to remove all grease (a squirt that would cover a 20-cent piece, no more). Using excess detergent can cause pollution of rivers and lakes and will leave suds all over your dishes.
4. Fill a rinsing bowl.
5. Start by cleaning the less dirty dishes such as cups and finish with the dirtiest dishes (such as pans).
6. Rinse the clean dishes in warm water (start with hot water, it will cool down soon enough).
7. For most meals you'll need to change the pre-rinse water & washing water at least once.
8. Finally, rinse out the washing up bowls, dishcloth and brush and prop them up to dry.

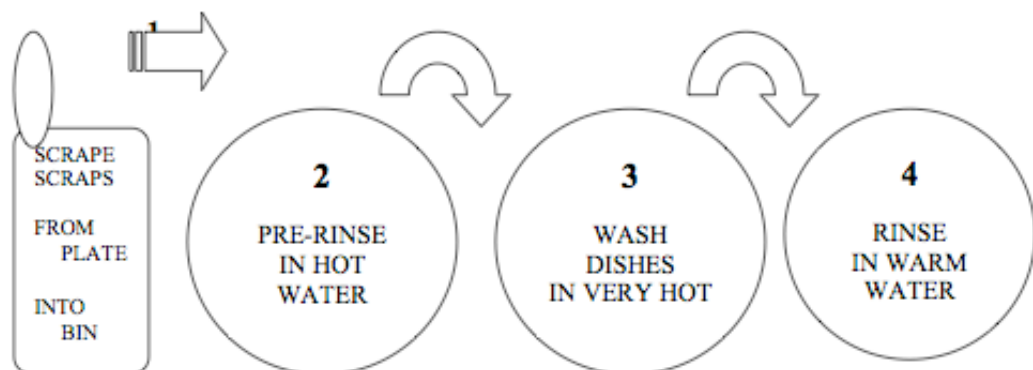


Figure 1 - Wash-up Bowl Setup

It is recommended that tea towels **NOT** be used and plates are air dried. If tea towels are used, they must be hung out after use and kept separately from clean plates and utensils.

Modern pots are often designed to fit inside each other to minimize the space occupied. Fitting the dirty outside of one pot inside another clean one will ruin

that cleanliness. Think whether you need to wash pots again before cooking.

9.6. Rubbish

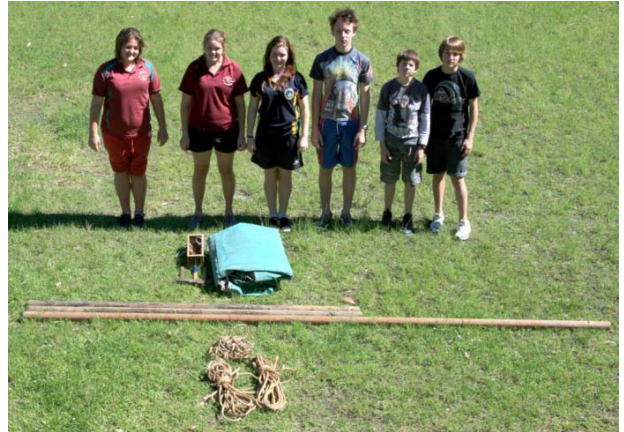
- All rubbish is to be removed from camp. You brought it in, take it out!
- Rubbish bags or bins are to be provided in the kitchen and closed against insects and animals.
- If a rubbish bag is being used without a bin, the bag should be suspended so it is harder for animals to get into it.
- Dispose of wastewater (strained if necessary) by broadcasting it in an appropriate area away from the campsite.
- “Grease pits” are not permitted.

APPENDIX 1 – How To Erect A Queensland Ridge Tent

The procedure for erecting a Ridge Tent is laid out below in a sequential manner. Under the guidance of a Patrol Leader that is familiar with the process it is possible to do many of the tasks simultaneously making these tents very quick and easy to erect.

What you need to erect a Ridge Tent:

- 1 Tent
- 1 Ridge pole
- 2 Upright poles
- 2 Lashing ropes
- 2 long storm guy ropes
- *(not Guide ropes as they usually get upset when you take their ropes)*
- 14 pegs
- 1 Mallet (2 if available)
- 1 Patrol – who know how to hammer in pegs and tie good rolling hitches!!



Step 1

Choose the location for your tent.

Check all your equipment is in good condition – especially the poles!

Lay the tent out flat on the ground with the outside facing up. Ensure that the white canvas flaps are also spread out and that all ropes attached to the tent are laid out.



Step 2

Place the ridge pole under the tent. Some tents have the door flaps sewn together at the top to form an eye; if so then the ridge pole must pass through the eye.



Step 3

Position the upright poles at right angles to the ridge pole.

The uprights should be 5-15cm away from the edge of the tent when the ridge line of the tent is taut.

Fold back the door flap so that the centre edge (*long one with eyelets*) lies along the front edge of the tent. In this position the bottom edge of door flap indicates where ground level will be when the tent is erected.

Position the bottom of the upright 2-3cm below the bottom edge of the door. Once you've got the upright measured, don't move it!



Step 4

Lash the uprights to the ridge pole. Ensure that the clove hitch starts the lashing on the bottom side of the ridge pole (i.e. to the left of the ridge pole in our photo). Propping the end of the ridge pole up on a spare pole, stick, rock or other object will help you to quickly lash the poles.

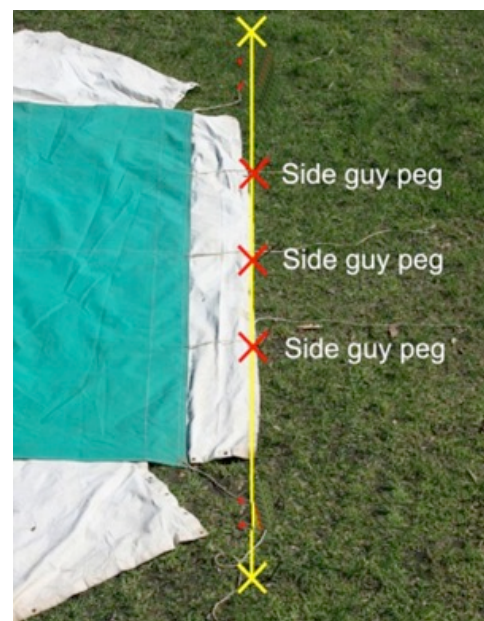
Two Scouts can be working on either end of the ridge pole at the same time.



Step 5

Position the centre three (some tents may only have two) pegs. They are located next to the eyelet on the flap as shown.

Place a spare peg next to where the upright meets the ridge pole to guide you when standing the tent up. (See picture at step 7)



Step 6

Tie off the three guy ropes on each side. Do this by passing the end of the rope through the eye of the peg and tie back onto itself with a rolling hitch.

Yes, rolling hitches are better done under tension, but doing this step now makes it much easier to set the tent up, and you can fix them up later if needed.

Tie the rolling hitch close to the end of the rope and slide it towards the peg so that the loop around the peg is small. This will help you later when standing the tent up.



Step 7

Find the centre of the storm guy rope and tie a clove hitch around the top of the upright. Leave about 15cm from the top of the square lashing to the clove hitch. Throw each end of the guy diagonally across each side of the tent towards its peg.

Do this at the other end of the tent for the second guy rope

(Note the spare peg used temporarily to show where the upright should be when the tent is stood up)



Step 8

At each end of the ridge line of the tent there is a rope attached to an eyelet. Take this rope and pass it around the upright on top side of the ridge and then down. Pull the ridge of the tent taut and tie it off with a clove hitch on the upright, just below the square lashing.



Step 9

The tent is now ready to be raised. With a Scout at each end of the ridge pole lift the ridge pole straight up. This is a good job for the taller Scouts in a Patrol.

The uprights will drop down into a vertical position.

Position the bases of the uprights adjacent to the two spare pegs. This ensures that the uprights are in line and the tent hasn't 'walked' out of position as it has been lifted.



Step 10

With the Scouts still holding the ridge pole

- a) Tighten the 3 guy ropes per side to support the tent
- b) Install the 4 corner pegs as shown, positioned to be in a straight line with the other pegs, and so that the guy ropes are at 45° to the tent. Tie the guy ropes to the pegs with rolling hitches.
- c) Install the 4 storm guy pegs as shown, positioned to be in a straight line with the other pegs. Tie the storm guys to the pegs with rolling hitches.



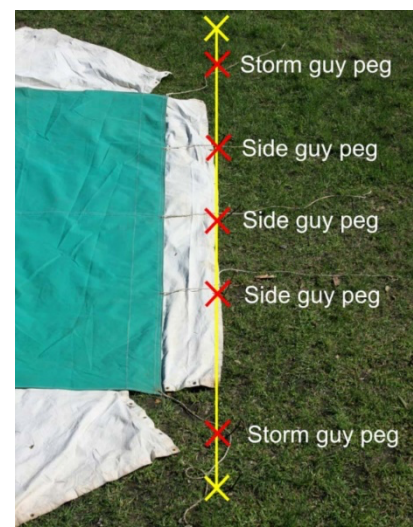
Check all ropes to make sure they are taut and that the roof of the tent is flat and even.

Step 11

Move in!

During the day the flaps should be brailed by rolling up toward the inside and tying off. By rolling from the inside you avoid the flaps trapping water should you get caught out unexpectedly. Never roll the flaps if they are wet; leave them hanging to dry.

If in camp for a number of days you should move your gear to one half of the tent during the day and cover with your ground sheet. This helps the grass by allowing access to light and carbon dioxide as well as letting any moisture dry off. On the following day move your gear to the other side of the tent.



APPENDIX 2 - Erecting a Dome Tent

Dome tents come in many shapes and sizes. They are sold with detailed instructions, but these are usually lost early on! This guide provides general advice.

1. Check the poles. If any are split or snapped they need to be repaired before erecting the tent. Handle them carefully (fiberglass splinters hurt!) and find someone who knows how to repair them.
2. Identify the best entry door (some are at either end while others have side access) and lay the tent inner out accordingly. Peg the 4 corners to prevent wind lifting the tent while you work on it.
3. Assemble the poles and work out which is which. Often there will be diagonals, geodesics and cross poles, and each need to be identified and used correctly. Take care that long poles don't injure team members, nor are walked on.
4. Cross-poles go in first and have a means to hook into the corners of the tent. Hook the cross-poles in at one end, and then carefully raise them until you can hook in at the other end. Treat the poles with respect, as these are the most common failure point.
5. Now clip the tent inner to the cross poles using the clips.
6. If there are additional geodesic/diagonal poles install these now.
7. Once the inner is fully shaped, the floor area can be pegged down fully.
8. Now spread the fly over the inner – make sure you put the doorway at the right end! Pull it over carefully so you don't put too much strain on the poles.
9. Hook the fly at each corner, so that it is neatly aligned. You want the seams to lay over the cross-poles for maximum strength and water-proofing.
10. Attach the fly to the poles with the Velcro tabs.
11. There's usually another pole at the front of the fly. Thread that through carefully.
12. Now peg out all the guy ropes. Look at the angle of the poles under these attachment points to show where the peg needs to be placed to stabilize the tent.

When dropping the tent, follow the reverse procedure – don't rush. Points to note include:

1. Sweep out the tent.
2. Allow the tent to dry - and be careful to keep it dry whilst folding.
3. Fold the poles at the middle first to reduce the load on the elastic (shock) cord.
4. Using the length of the folded poles as a guide for folding so it all fits in the bag.

APPENDIX 3 – Sample Campsite Inspection Sheet

CAMPING PENNANT CHECKSHEET - LEAP 2023

Patrol Name: _____ Site Number: _____
 Home Unit: _____ Sub Camp: _____

	1	2	3	4	5
TENTAGE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pitched Correctly					
Floor setup to stay dry					
SAFETY					
Fire Blanket location					
First Aid equipment					
Gas stove in sturdy, safe location					
Sufficient clearance around & above stove					
Gas fittings tight					
Suitable campsite lighting					
SITE LAYOUT					
Patrol Box & Tool Storage					
Trip Hazards Managed					
DINING FLY					
Adequate headroom					
Suitable size for patrol use					
Patrol eating area - table, chairs					
KITCHEN					
Table setup, clean, etc					
Nutritional Menu on Display					
Job Roster - on display & in use					

CAMPING PENNANT STANDARD REACHED?

GATEWAY PENNANT AWARDED? (awarded when the campsite has a gateway. Must include the patrol name.					
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COMMENTS:

HYGIENE PENNANT CHECKSHEET - LEAP 2023

Patrol Name: _____ Site Number: _____
 Home Unit: _____ Sub Camp: _____

	1	2	3	4	5
TENTAGE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
No food in tent					
Personal Gear Neat & Aired					
KITCHEN					
Food preparation area cleanliness					
Utensil Storage & Cleanliness					
Personal plates & cutlery storage					
Dry Food Storage					
Cold Food Storage					
CAMPSITE					
Rubbish Disposal (Bin etc.) in place and emptied					
Site Cleanliness					
HYGIENE					
Hand Washing Facilities					
Dish Washing Facilities					
Fresh Water Storage					

HYGIENE PENNANT STANDARD REACHED?

COMMENTS: