

It's all about Youth!

Fundamentals of
Good Camping



Sponsored by



Contents



3 Introduction

4 Packing your kit

5 Lifting a rucksack

6 Types of Tents

9 Choosing your pitch

10 Pitching your tent

11 Packing your tent away

12 Diet and cooking

13 Cookers

18 Map reading

20 Exposure and exhaustion

22 First Aid

23 Hygiene and sanitation

24 The Code for Campers

27 Leaving camp/Some rules for good camping

Introduction

This booklet is given to Youth members of The Camping and Caravanning Club (CCY), and provides all the information you need to pass the National Youth Camping Test, which we hope each CCY member will take.

The best way to learn is to get out there and have a go! Camp as often as you can and talk to your Youth Leader and other experienced campers, who will have great advice to offer.



Packing your kit

Before you start packing, think about what you'll need to take camping.

At the very least, you'll need:

- Tent, poles & pegs
- Clothing and sleeping equipment
- Cooking and eating equipment
- Toiletries
- Food
- First aid kit

Everything must be packed inside your bag or rucksack, not attached to the outside. If you can't get it all in, either you're carrying too much or the bag is too small.

Divide your kit into sections and pack or wrap each section in a plastic bag. This will not only help you to keep your kit dry but will also mean that you can slide your equipment into your bag more easily.

How to pack your rucksack

Loading a rucksack is an art form in its own right - here are some dos and don'ts to help you get it right:

- Pack all the heavy items as close to the spine and as high as possible – this weight distribution is the most comfortable to carry.

- Pack the sleeping bag, tent, etc. in reverse order – that way, they'll be in the right order when you pitch your tent. It will also be easier to pack the items into the space available.
- Make sure that all bedding, clothing and other items that could be damaged are properly protected against the rain and the damp.
- Try to make your pack well balanced, with the weight evenly distributed between one side and the other.

The outside pockets should be used for the following:

- Stove and other items not affected by paraffin and similar smells
- Cooking and eating equipment
- Food
- Put toiletries in a waterproof bag and pack it in wherever you can find a space. Your waterproof coat should always be readily available.

If you stick to the same way of loading the rucksack, eventually you'll be able to reach for things knowing exactly where they are.



Lifting a rucksack

For loads above 20kg, the accepted way of lifting the pack is as follows:

- 1** Stand the pack on a surface slightly higher than a crouch position and back into it.
- 2** Lean forward as the load is taken.
- 3** Secure the waist belt. This should be settled in exactly the right position and fastened down as tightly as possible with your shoulders slightly bunched. That will take the load off the belt stays for a moment while the belt is tightened.
- 4** Stand upright and pull the buckle right down over your stomach until it feels comfortable.

- 5** Ease down on the shoulder straps until your shoulders fit firmly into the shoulder pads. Make sure you're still able to move your arms and shoulders freely.

Move the pack and sway your body at the same time – this will show any looseness that could become troublesome later on. Adjust your straps until the pack stops moving. Feel carefully for anything hard in the pack that may dig into your back and move it if necessary.

Walk around a little and see if there are any annoying rattles. If there's a rattle, take the pack off and sort it out.



Types of Tents

Ridge Tent

Years ago, all tents were basically the same. They had a pole at each end and sometimes a cross pole (called a ridge) holding up a tent-shaped roof, hence the name 'ridge tent'.

Ridge tents are remarkably stable and range from tiny one-person tents right up to large marquees. They are easy to pitch and still make excellent shelters today.

Dome Tent

You'll see plenty of flexible pole tents on site today. The basic shape bends a flexible pole into a half circle, with both ends fixed to a strong tape or webbing strap running across the base of the tent, often as part of the groundsheet.

Two flexible poles crossing in the middle give a square dome, three poles a hexagon. The sides are more vertical so overall headroom is better across a wider floor area. Stability is good in smaller models but, unlike the ridge tent, domes can get less stable as they scale up in size.

Geodesic and Semi-Geodesic Tents

The term "geodesic" is a mathematical one. Originally, a "geodesic" line was the shortest route between two points on earth. Nowadays, it's used to describe a tent where the poles criss-cross over the surface, intersecting to form triangles. This distributes the stress across the structure, making it the most stable type of tent for extreme weather conditions.

Semi-geodesic tents use similar principles but generally fewer poles for

slightly less extreme conditions.

Nevertheless, they are still normally produced in small sizes for those who are likely to pitch them on mountains or in windy, exposed terrain.

Quick-Pitch/Pop-Up Tents

Quick-pitch/pop-up tents are made by a number of suppliers and are the latest in a range of tents that really do "pop up".

A long, coiled, sprung frame is permanently fitted into the fabric of the tent. By twisting the frame, the tent becomes a circular package.

Unleash the spring - in some cases you can do this dramatically by throwing the whole tent into the air - and the sprung frame turns the fabric bag into a practical shelter.

A short time ago, these tents were really only suitable for good weather conditions, but recent developments have made them much more robust – complete with inner tents and sleeping space for as many as five people.

Inflatable Tents

Most people have heard of inflatable tents, but they can be expensive and surprisingly heavy.

When you see an inflatable tent turn up on site, watch the owner simply peg out the corners, switch the compressor on and sit back to watch the tent inflate and in just a few minutes, you'll understand the attraction of inflatable tents.



Ridge tent



Dome tent



Geodesic tent



Pop-up tents

Inflatable tent



Pod tent



Tunnel tent



From left to right: Channel peg, pin peg, biodegradable peg, flat peg, luminous peg, mushroom peg, plastic peg, rock peg, groundsheet peg, hook & pin peg, v peg, peg extractor, rubber mallet

Choosing your pitch

Wind and water are the two main pitfalls of camping. Strong winds can endanger the tent and gale-force gusting winds can snap a pole or loosen tent pegs and guy runners, weakening the tent's resistance. The Club rule of 6m between each unit must be maintained.

On unknown sites, look for the highest ground, as even a centimetre or two can make a lot of difference. Carefully selecting your pitch is always a good idea, as it may save you a lot of time and energy in the long run.

Wind

- If possible, pitch in the shelter of a hedge, wall or belt of trees.
- Pitch at a safe distance from trees, rivers and streams and always look to see which way the wind is blowing.
- If the wind changes direction or gets very strong after you've pitched, consider re-pitching in another spot to avoid potential problems and damage to your tent.
- If you can't find a sheltered spot, pitch with the tent entrance facing away from the wind, tighten the guy ropes as much as possible and make sure the pegs are secure.
- Some tents will still withstand bad weather conditions when the entrance is facing the wind.

Top Tip!

Avoid pitching in hollows or under trees or overhead cables

Rain

If the soil is sandy, surface water from rain will simply drain away. If there's a lot of rain, or if the soil is clay, you need to take a few precautions:

- Avoid pitching in hollows or at the foot of a hill.
- Avoid marshy ground that will be liable to flood.
- If you're on a slope, pitch with the tent entrance facing down the hill.

Trees

- Don't pitch under or among trees, as you're likely to be damp and cold.
- Water will drip from the trees long after the rain is over and the tent will take longer to dry out.
- There is also the danger that a breaking branch could fall on the tent (you should avoid elms in particular from this point of view) and then sap would drop onto your tent and stain it.
- The exception to this is if you're camping abroad in a hot country: you may be forced under the trees to avoid the heat.

Pitching your tent

When you've reached your chosen site, report your arrival to the reception area, Youth Leader or Camp Steward before pitching.

Once you've chosen your pitch, check it's free from anything that could damage your groundsheet or tent, including pegs left by a previous occupant.

If you have to pitch on a slope, aim to keep the door of your tent facing downhill to prevent rain coming in. You may also want to consider the way you position your bedding. Would you prefer to lie along the slope or with your feet lower than your head?

In a tent with a sewn-in groundsheet, you can generally peg out the corners of the groundsheet first, making sure it's not too tight. The rest of the pegs can be put in after the tent is standing.

Take care when inserting the poles. If they don't slide in easily, check whether they're caught in the fabric before forcing the issue. On many tents, pole threading is often a two-person job. If you're using modular poles, which are held together by elastic, you will need to push them through rather than pulling them, to keep the joints tightly together.



Pegs should be driven into the ground diagonally at an angle of 45 degrees with the point towards the tent. Unless you

are using screw-in pegs, it's worth having a mallet to drive them in well.

Guy ropes should normally follow the line of the seams of the tent for greatest stability. Position the adjusting sliders so there's room for adjustment during your stay and check them regularly to make sure they're not loosening or getting too tight.



You should inspect your tent regularly, making sure that the straps for the pegs are in good order and keeping a careful watch on guy ropes, tent joining seams and the fabric itself.

It's also a good idea to carry a small tent repair kit, a piece of tent fabric and a needle and thread. Be prepared – a stitch in time saves tent!

Whichever tent you choose, make sure you read and follow the manufacturer's instructions. The best way to learn to pitch your tent is by watching someone else do it. Ask if the person who sells you the tent can show you, or check out the manufacturer's website or YouTube to see whether there's a pitching video to watch.

Packing your tent away

In fine weather, you can simply reverse the pitching order.

In wet weather:

- If you need to pack the tent away damp, ensure that it is kept away from other items in your rucksack to avoid them getting wet.
- Unpack it and start the drying process immediately when you arrive home.
- Don't put the job off - leaving a damp tent in its bag for just a few days has

probably finished off more tents than anything else.

- Hang the tent up to dry somewhere airy - outside if you can or inside if you have room.
- When you are sure the tent is bone dry, it will keep much better if you store it lightly folded in the airing cupboard, rather than tightly packed in its bag.



Diet and cooking

A healthy, balanced diet should include vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates and protein. This balance is best obtained with a combination of fresh fruit, vegetables, meat, fish and dairy products.

For the main meal of your Test, you'll be expected to demonstrate an understanding of dietary needs by cooking a meal that includes fresh ingredients. Vegetarians and others with dietary restrictions are not expected to use ingredients they can't eat.



You should plan your meal in advance, taking into consideration the following points:

- You can use the stove and the utensils you have to cook the meal.
- You should be able to cook the meal - don't plan something you haven't cooked before.
- Plan a menu that you're happy to eat – not something you think will impress the Tester.
- Your menu should reflect the time of year you're taking the test: hot food and drinks in the colder months and cooler drinks in the summer.
- The Tester will check the following:
 - Your ability to plan a balanced meal
 - The hygiene of your preparation
 - That the food is well-cooked, not burnt or raw
- A full menu of all your meals must be given to the Tester at the start of your Test (don't forget to keep a copy for yourself!).

Top Tips!

Dice your ingredients into small pieces – they'll be quicker and easier to cook.
Store your milk and meat (in a sealed bag) in your fire bucket to help keep it cool.

Cookers

Make sure your cooker is well-maintained and that you have enough fuel for your stay. You should have full knowledge of your stove and how to work it safely. You'll need to be able to explain to the Tester the safety aspects of other types of stoves.

Trangia Stove

The Trangia stove may have been invented more than half a century ago, but it's still a popular choice for campers today. It's a complete cooking system; although Trangia still makes them, you'll also find plenty of similar sets from other manufacturers today. The Trangia can be obtained with different burner units. The basic burner uses methylated spirit but gas and multi-fuel burners are available as accessories. There's a saucepan, a frying pan and a kettle in most kits. The whole kit packs into the largest component to take up little room for easy storage and transportation.

Advantages

- Compact set includes pans
- Light
- Fuel readily available
- Burner can be refilled before each meal
- All parts can be replaced
- Has a built-in windshield
- Holes to one side of the base can be turned into the wind to increase its temperature

Disadvantages

- Methylated spirit produces soot as it burns (this can be reduced by using Industrial Methylated Spirit or adding 10-15% water to the meths)

- Meths burns with an invisible flame
- Difficult to regulate

Precautions

- Wait for the burner to cool down before filling
- Always fill the burner pot away from the cooking area
- Check it is lit by placing the unburnt end of a match or a blade of grass over the burner
- Always use a suitable fuel container that will not easily split

How to Use

- Disassemble the pan set, separating the windshield from the base.
- Turn the base over and twist the windshield onto the base until it is secure.
- Carefully undo the cap on the burner, $\frac{3}{4}$ fill the burner with meths and position it into the base.



Cookers

- Depending on what pan or kettle you are using, raise or lower the pan supports so that your pan or kettle sits inside the windshield.
- Carefully light the burner and place your pan or kettle in the windshield as above.
- To regulate the heat, use the “snuffer” cap to reduce the flame and/or position the open vent side of the base to the wind. (The more wind that

goes through the base, the hotter the flame!)

- Once you have finished cooking, use the snuffer to cover the burner completely.
- If you run out of fuel while still cooking, allow the burner to cool before re-filling.
- If you are using an adaptor for your Trangia, always follow the manufacturer’s instructions.

Top Tip!

There is an age restriction of 16 for buying methylated spirit (meths).

Paraffin (Primus) and Liquid-fuelled stoves

Older Style

These come in various kinds and are often known by the generic name of Primus. A liquid fuel stove can use petrol, paraffin or methylated spirit.

Advantages

- Can be packed into a small package or tin
- Several sizes available
- One filling of the one pint stove will usually last a weekend
- The fuel is safe in its liquid state
- Will work in any temperature
- Easy to maintain while camping

Disadvantages

- Separate fuel or paste required for pre-heating



- Spilt fuel will leave a smell and could stain items it comes into contact with
- Separate windshield is recommended in adverse weather conditions

Precautions

- Make sure the stove is cold before filling
- Only fill to two-thirds full
- Take care when filling the spirit cup with methylated spirit so as not to overfill it. Don't apply pressure to the tank before the burning paste or meths has almost finished burning
- Be wary of "flare-ups"

How to use:

- Assemble the stove, making sure that you screw the burner head on tight with the windshield and flame ring in place.
- Loosen the air screw before lighting the stove.
- Fill the tank to a maximum of two-thirds full with clean paraffin.
- Fill the spirit cup with methylated spirit or burning paste.
- With the windshield in place, light the methylated spirit or burning paste.
- Just before the preheating flame burns out, close the aircscrew and apply three or four strokes of the pump. The vaporised fuel should now be coming out of the top of the burner and should be ignited by the preheating flame.
- If the fuel does not ignite, light it immediately with a match or lighter.

Troubleshooting

The stove should now be burning with a controlled blue flame. If it's burning with

a high, uncontrolled yellow flame, you have not preheated the burner enough. If that's the case, release the aircscrew to depressurise the stove and repeat the preheating process. Don't allow the paraffin to burn in the hope that it will complete the vaporising process.

Once successfully lit, you can adjust the flame by either more pumping (to increase the flame) or releasing the aircscrew for short periods (to reduce the flame). To turn the stove off, simply release the aircscrew and allow all the pressure to escape.

Allow your stove to cool completely before disassembling it for packing away. Always make sure the aircscrew and reserve lid are fully tightened before transporting these stoves. Remember, paraffin leaks can stain and leave a terrible smell in your bag and its contents.

Newer Style (petrol and other fuels)

These stoves generally run on petrol, paraffin and other liquid fuels. They are used in a similar way to the old-fashioned Primus type stoves but you should always follow the manufacturer's instructions. NEVER open the aircscrew during the lighting process or while the stove is lit.

continued overleaf



Cookers

Gas Stoves

Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) is available in various disposable containers as well as refillable bottles or cylinders. It can be butane, propane or sometimes a mixture of both. Butane is fine for summer cooking, but you'll need propane if it's colder outside. Butane simply won't produce gas to burn under 5°C.

Advantages

- Easy to light
- Clean to use
- Easy to regulate the flame

Disadvantages

- Gas burns slowly in cold weather
- Difficult to estimate the amount of gas left in a cartridge
- Cost of gas
- Some stoves are top-heavy

Precautions

- Before replacing gas canisters, make sure the burner is turned off and cold and that all rubber seals are in place and not damaged
- Always change canisters by holding the stove upright to prevent LPG entering the burner and spraying out when the gas is turned on
- Always change gas canisters or refill fuel bottles in the open air
- Use tent pegs to support top-heavy stoves
- In cold weather, keep the gas canister off the ground, even if it's only on a piece of card – it stops the gas from getting too cold and slow to burn.
- Resealable gas canisters are preferable to those that require piercing.
- Don't buy pierceable cartridges that



have a sticky label over the indent of the cartridges, as this may stop a good seal being formed between the rubber seal of the cooker and the cartridge.

- Don't use a canister that has rust around the rims or sealing areas; again, this may mean that there isn't a complete seal.
- Don't use a cartridge that has been dented or has a blown lock – pressure within the can will have been disturbed and could give way to leakages.
- Always ensure your stove is stable before lighting and never tip or shake your stove as this could cause a flare-up.

How to use:

Some gas stoves are fitted with a "Piezo" ignition. This means that the stove is lit automatically when you switch on the gas.

You must, however, make sure that the gas is lit. If not, you will need to repeat the process.

For other types of gas stove, place a lighted match or other source of ignition at the burner head before turning the gas on.

Remember, with gas it is difficult to determine how much you have left in the canister and if you run out of gas midway through cooking a meal, you will have to wait for the stove to cool before changing the cartridge. This is particularly difficult with pierceable type cartridges, as you need to be sure that the canister is completely empty before changing it.

Solid fuel burners (wax and jelly)

These can be used as emergency cookers or as a supplement to your main cooker to keep things hot while you cook the rest of the meal. This is a simple stove useful for warming a drink, not appropriate for cooking a meal. They tend to use fuel pellets sold by the manufacturer.

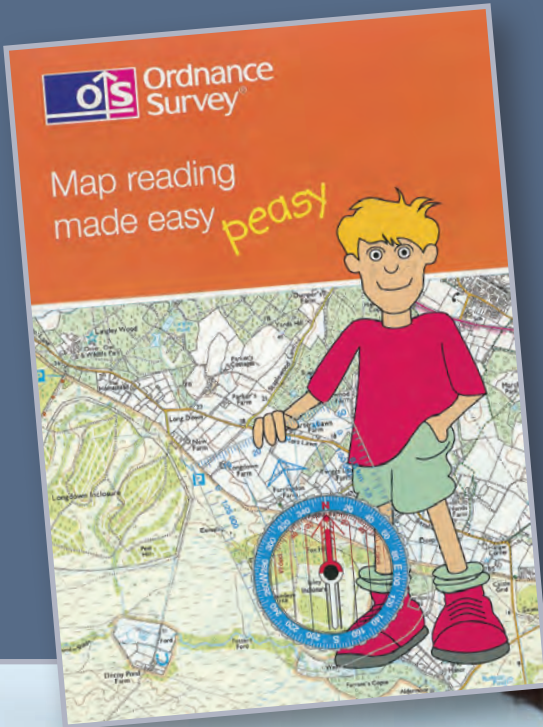
Top Tip!

Never use any type of stove inside your tent as you could suffer from carbon monoxide poisoning as well as the heightened fire hazard risk. Dispose of all types of empty canisters and fuel containers properly and safely.



Map reading

Although most people now have built in sat-navs on their phones, quite often in more remote areas you won't get a signal or have power to charge your phone. So being able to map read and use a compass is essential. Please refer to Map Reading Made Easy Peasy, which your Youth Leader will be able to provide.





Exposure and exhaustion

On the moors and mountains, exposure is the biggest concern. It's a medical condition that can strike when wind, rain and cold affect an already weakened or exhausted walker.

Prolonged exposure can cause failure of the body's automatic restriction of blood circulation, which is how it keeps up the temperature of vital organs.

The temperature of the blood supply to these organs (particularly the brain) falls, resulting in confusion and loss of co-ordination. If not treated, this can lead to unconsciousness and eventually death.

You can recognise exposure from these symptoms:

- Strange behaviour (irrational speech, giggling, etc)
- Mental tiredness (slow to understand things said)
- Deafness
- Double vision or other sight problems
- Stumbling and falling
- Sudden shivering fits (often followed by a feeling of warmth)

Dos and Don'ts

Never try to persuade the victim to carry on. This will increase the exhaustion and make things worse as the too-cold blood circulates in the brain and central nervous system. The use of hot water bottles, rubbing or alcoholic drinks will only make collapse and death happen more quickly.

Look for the best possible shelter (in the shelter of some rocks, for example).

Put the patient in a sleeping bag or wrap them in a space blanket.

Use the combined heat of the whole party to keep everyone warm.

Keep out of the wind as much as possible.

If the sleeping bag is big enough, put another member of the party in with the patient.

If possible, make hot cocoa or milk, which will give a good intake of calories.

Never drink alcohol in this situation.

Eat emergency rations to build up the internal heat of the body

If at least two people can be spared without putting the patient in danger, go and find help.

If that's not possible, try distress signals by whistle or lamp.

The above are extreme conditions; remember it's still possible to experience the same problems and symptoms even on any standard camping weekend, just by sitting outside.

Top Tip!

The distress signal is six good whistle blasts or torch flashes a minute; the acknowledgement is similar signals at half the rate.

Precautions to avoid exposure

Wear long trousers – the weather can change in minutes.

Wear or carry a fully windproof and waterproof coat or jacket.

Wear good hiking boots – not shoes or trainers.

Carry a long-sleeved fleece or woolly jumper in addition to the one you're wearing.

Always let someone know the route you are taking and when to expect you back.



Equipment to take

- A map covering the whole area of the walk.
- A compass.
- A small first aid kit.
- A space blanket (small, light and very useful in preventing exposure).
- A whistle and a torch – in an emergency, these can help a rescue party reach you. Check the batteries before leaving, even if you intend to be back before dark.
- A mobile phone.
- Emergency rations - glucose tablets, dextrosol, Kendal mint cake, oat cereal bars or special chocolate (these are for emergencies only and you shouldn't eat them at any other time).



First aid

You should carry a small first aid kit in your rucksack and be able to explain the uses of its contents.

Your first aid kit should include the following:

- Assorted sterile adhesive plasters
- Small sterile dressings
- Medium sterile dressings
- A triangular bandage
- Safety pins
- Individually wrapped baby/sterile wipes
- Disposable gloves
- A face shield

- A notebook and pen (to record important details)
- Coins to use a payphone in case your mobile has no battery or signal
- A whistle to summon help

You should also have a basic knowledge of first aid. You will be asked questions on first aid when you take your Test. Refer to the First Aid Leaflet for more information, a copy of which is available from your Youth Leader.



Hygiene and sanitation

High standards of hygiene and sanitation are essential for your own (and others') safety and health. As a member of the Club, you should set a good example and stick to all requirements. The Club's reputation relies on you always following the rules laid down on hygiene and sanitation.

Personal hygiene

Wash hands thoroughly after visiting the toilet, after activities and before handling, cooking and eating food.

Rubbish

If no rubbish bins are provided on site, you must take all rubbish home with you, or to the nearest bin.

Sanitation

Normally, individual campers are responsible for their own facilities.

Types of Toilets

Toilet tent with a chemical toilet – never empty a chemical toilet in a rabbit hole, hedge or ditch. Always dispose of it in a proper Elsan point.

Toilet tent with hole in ground – carefully remove turf and dig a shallow hole, where possible about 20cm deep. Keep enough loose earth by the hole to cover it completely. Put some in every time it's used. Then, before leaving the site, complete the filling in and replace the turf. A covering of stones is insufficient and unsanitary.

Liquid Waste (dirty washing up water etc.)

If there are no wastewater disposal points on site, dispose of it at the base of trees, in a hedgerow or at the edge of the field, as the detergent or grease contained in your waste may contaminate another camper's tent or awning. Check with the Steward.

Do not dispose of wastewater in any of the following:

- Into ditches or watercourses.
- Into trees or hedges on the banks of a watercourse.
- Into trees and hedges where there is evidence of animals nesting or burrowing.



The Code for Campers

The Code for Campers is quite simple and much of it should be common sense. A good camper will maintain a high standard of behaviour and will try to be friendly towards local people.

Remember: the reputation of your Club is at stake. The local inhabitants may be reluctant to have campers in the area again if you don't follow a few basic guidelines.

Sites

Camp only on private land or land where camping is officially permitted. Always seek permission to camp first from the landowner, site manager, Rally Steward or Youth Leader before you pitch. Make sure you know which areas are out of bounds to you.

Fires

Don't light any wood fires without permission, or break down or climb trees, hedges or fences. Take special care when using your stove and disposing of burnt matches and cigarette ends. Be very careful when close to a forest or plantation and take note of all fire regulations.

Tidiness

Tidy camping means storing food neatly and hygienically. Arrange your sleeping gear, clothes, etc. inside your tent and your stove, pots and pans, and washing facilities either inside the tent or under the flysheet. You should keep food separate and stowed neatly under the flysheet or somewhere else where it will keep cool in warm weather.

Cleanliness

When camping at an organised site, obey all the sanitary regulations. On undeveloped sites, you will need to make your own sanitary arrangements. Don't wash or clean pans or dishes under water taps unless the facilities provided are clearly marked for this purpose.

Courtesy

As you're a visitor to the countryside, you must respect the rights and livelihoods of the people who live and work there. Be polite and courteous when you meet local people. In particular, make sure that you don't cause farmers any concern. Very often, you'll be camping on their land and the opinion they form of you may well affect all camping in the area in the future.

Be very careful when walking through cultivated fields or pastureland and don't damage crops or the countryside in general. You should leave any gates that you pass through as you found them. Remember that all dogs should be kept on leads and under control, especially when close to farm livestock.

Noise

During the day, most noise will be swallowed up in many other sounds. At night, however, the countryside can be very quiet. There are few people about and, by contrast, human voices, radios, etc. are much louder and can be heard over much greater distances.

Remember the Club rule: "no noise between 11pm and 7am".

Games

Outdoor games are popular on campsites, even when the number of campers is small. Make sure that the games you play are suitable to the area. If there is limited space enclosed by tents, don't have a game of football or cricket.

Campers are generally easy-going people who like to see others, especially young people, enjoy themselves, so they are usually reluctant to interfere. That puts the responsibility on each one of us to see that we don't go beyond what is reasonable and fair to our fellow campers.



YOUR PASSPORT TO FREEDOM

Proudly supporting
Camping Club Youth



POP-UPS AND CHEEKY
IMAGE TENTS



TIME PROVEN TENT DESIGNS AND
ALL THE ACCESSORIES YOU NEED

JUST ADD
PEOPLE



FESTIVAL FUN



EASY CAMP® HELPS
YOU ENJOY THE
OUTDOORS!

Easy Camp® – the one-stop camping brand that provides Scandinavian quality at a surprisingly low price tag. Time proven tent designs ensure a safe, happy camping experience with a wide selection of great-looking practical accessories adding extra comfort and convenience.

Find dealer
easycamp.com

Proud supporters of Camping Club Youth; sharing the fun in the field and online through social media @EasyCampTents and our website easycamp.com


easy camp®

Leaving camp

When leaving a campsite, pack your gear back just as it was when you started out. That way, it'll all be ready for the next camp. The exception, of course, is a wet tent or flysheet, which you can pack under the flap of a rucksack, protected by the groundsheet or other waterproof material if possible.

Before you finally dispose of your rubbish, take a careful look at the area around your pitch and pick up any pieces of litter that you may have previously overlooked. Fill in any holes you may have made and carefully replace any disturbed turf. As far as possible, the site should look just as good as (and preferably better than) it did when you arrived.

Some rules for good camping

- Ask permission before you pitch a tent, light a fire or dig a hole
- Don't do anything to annoy local residents or visitors
- Don't offend with unnecessary noise at any time of the day or night
- Think of others
- Make proper sanitary arrangements and keep them clean
- Put all rubbish in the proper place – not in hedges or ditches
- Respect the countryside
- Be courteous to the site owner and make sure that you pay the correct fees
- When on a Club Site, all Club policies must be obeyed
- When driving or cycling on site, remember the speed limit of 5mph at all times
- Maintain a high standard in every way at all times when you are camping
- The only thing you should leave behind is a good impression and your thanks

Camping with the youth is a very memorable experience

Perth & Angus DA - Jen Watson

It is about developing lifelong friendships and together creating lasting memories that will stay with us forever

Leeds DA - Jessica Flanagan

Amazing because you meet loads of new friends

Leeds DA - Frankie Thompson

CCY is great to make heaps of new friends and without them I don't know what I would do!

North Warwickshire DA - Gemma Boyes

Good times with great people

Leeds DA - Chloe Streatfield



Join the conversation

Sponsored by



www.campingclubyouth.co.uk
024 7647 5442

The Camping and Caravanning Club
Greenfields House, Westwood Way
Coventry CV4 8JH