

Prior learning

- Understand different methods used to make a fire.
- Demonstrate safe use of a Kelly Kettle.
- Name the components needed to make a fire.

Key knowledge I will understand

- Know different fire lays and what they are used for.
- Consider advantages and disadvantages for different fire lays.
- Demonstrate the correct kneeling position in front of a fire.
- Demonstrate Kelly Kettle safety when making hot chocolate (refer to Y3 sheet).

Tepee fire



This is called a tepee fire because the sticks are placed upwards in a tepee position. Make your fire circle, ensuring you have a safe area that is not damp. Place your tinder in the middle of your fire area and stack very little kindling in a tepee position around it. Continue to place larger pieces of wood, still in a tepee position, around your kindling, making sure that you can reach your tinder to ignite it. When you have built your tepee to your required height, light the tinder in the centre. The fire will then spread to the kindling and gradually burn through the main fuel source. This is not effective for cooking, as it doesn't create a substantial bed of coals and is not flat, but is effective in creating heat for a group to sit around.

Log cabin



A log cabin fire is built on top of a fire that is already lit. Once you have your fire already lit with good flames, lay sticks roughly the same size across each other two on each side, stacking them up higher as you go along. This technique allows plenty of air to get to the fire, giving it ample oxygen.

Lean-to



A lean-to fire structure gets its name from the core concept in building the fire: multiple sticks are leant against something, often a larger foundation log but sometimes a medium sized stick that has been angled.

A star fire is formed by making a small fire and arranging logs

### Star fire



around the outside facing inwards to form the point of a star. The logs are fed in lengthways and then drawn apart to leave glowing embers and ash (for cooking) in the centre. This type of fire is very useful for conserving fuel. It produces little flame or smoke when required and can be easily stoked by pushing one of the logs inwards occasionally.

### Criss-cross/upside-down fire



This fire breaks the rule of using thin-to-thick materials that start from the bottom. A criss-cross, or upside-down, fire is constructed with the bigger logs at the bottom with kindling and tinder placed above. When the tinder is lit, gravity takes hold and the fire and embers fall onto the fuel below, igniting each consecutive layer as it grows.

### Correct kneeling position in front of a fire

Children should be taught to kneel in front of the fire on one knee only. This way they will be more stable and having a foot on the ground will mean they are able to move quickly if something unexpected happens with the fire.



#### SWEDISH FIREWOOD



#### TEEPEE FIRE



#### STAR FIRE



#### LEAN-TO FIRE



#### PLATFORM FIRE



#### LOG CABIN FIRE

