

VE Day 80 Bonfire Beacon

Locate the bonfire at least 60m away from buildings, roads, railways and public rights of way, and a safe distance from dangerous materials and overhead power lines. Ensure it has good access for the transportation of materials for the bonfire and sufficient space for spectators to stand upwind.

Obtain the landowner's permission and involvement.

Liaise with your local fire brigade and all emergency services in your area, presenting them with your plans, and seek their advice and support.

1 Prepare site by removing top layer of turf and stack away from fire area. Obtain seven poles, 5-6m in length. Attach four guy ropes to top of one pole and anchor as shown.

2 Erect remaining poles as shown, ensuring tops are secured in place.

3 Use either pallets or suitable lengths of timber, spreading them over ground area of beacon for a good through draught. Secure timber horizontally between poles as shown, preventing material placed over the framework from dropping through. Construct access tunnel

to the middle of the beacon. Keep middle empty until required. Always construct the bonfire so it collapses inwards as it burns.

4 Use only wood for combustible materials. Do not burn dangerous items such as foam-filled furniture, old tyres, aerosols or tins of paint. Build upwards until height of centre pole is reached. Materials around top should be loosely packed to allow air flow. Cover bonfire to keep it dry.

5 Fill centre with suitable, dry combustible materials. Check construction is stable and remove any unsuitable materials that may have been added. Look specifically for fireworks, aerosols, highly inflammable materials or containers with such materials.

6 Construct a safety barrier out of ropes and stakes or scaffold poles to ensure public is kept at a safe distance from the fire.

7 *In daylight, and for several hours, and up to lighting, check that there are no children or animals, such as hedgehogs etc playing or hiding in or round the bonfire. Arrange for at least 12 marshals to be in attendance, and undertake a sufficient safety briefing before lighting the beacon.*

8 The person looking after the fire should not wear lightweight clothing that could

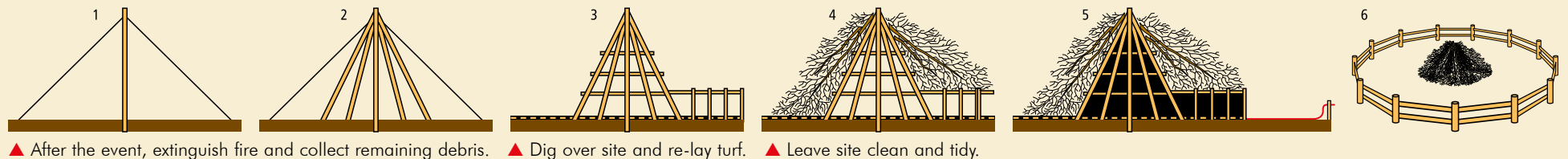
ignite easily. They should wear a substantial outer garment of wool, or other material of low flammability, and stout boots. They should know what to do in the event of a burn injury, or a person's clothing catching fire, and should have a fire blanket ready in the bonfire area along with a number of fire extinguishers.

9 Lighting: the safest and recommended approach is to use paper and solid firelighters in six places just inside the walls of the beacon to ensure an even burn. Never use flammable liquids such as paraffin or petrol to get it going as this can result in uncontrolled spread of fire or explosion.

10 To light the beacon: from poles 2m in length, prepare hand torches for lighting with paraffin-soaked rags wired around one end. Remember, paraffin is dangerous and great care should be taken. Paraffin can be used as directed, but it is still dangerous and should at all times be treated with great care - for example, always ensure all excess paraffin is drained off rags before use. If spilt on your clothes during the preparation of your beacon lighting you should replace those items of clothing before approaching any naked flames. In particular, always remember to replace the lid on any container of unused paraffin and store it in a safe place away from naked flames. Do not use an accelerant on the fire itself.



Bonfire Beacon, Shipston-on-Stour, Warwickshire, England. In memory of Fred Gardner and Sid Peachey. Photograph by Rob Hadley.



A SHARED MOMENT OF CELEBRATION

