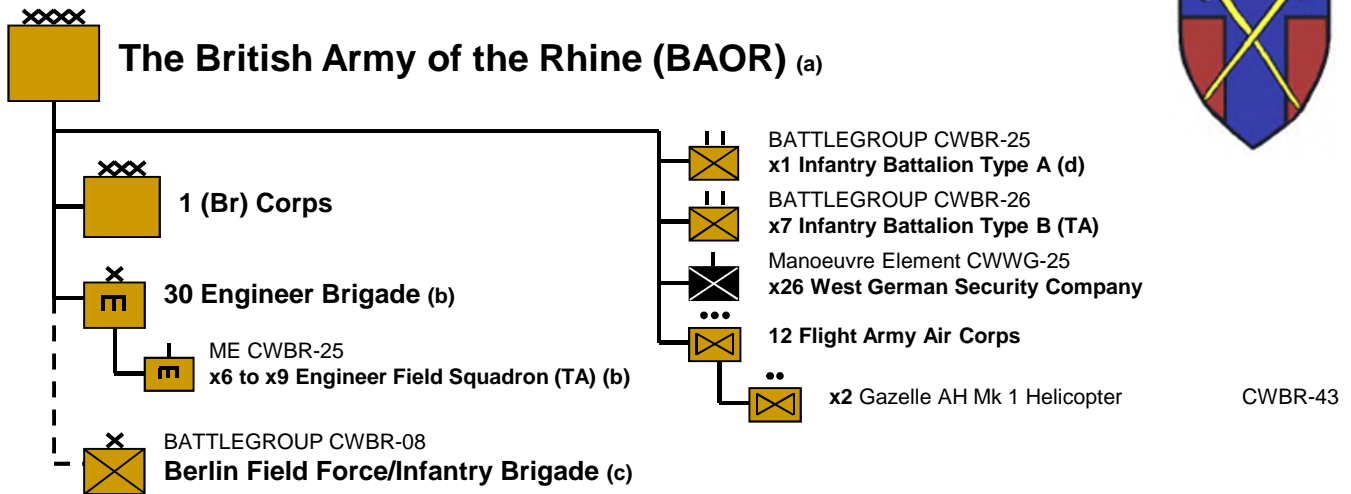


# British Orders of Battle & TO&Es 1980-1989 v4.5

By R Mark Davies for *Battlefront: First Echelon*



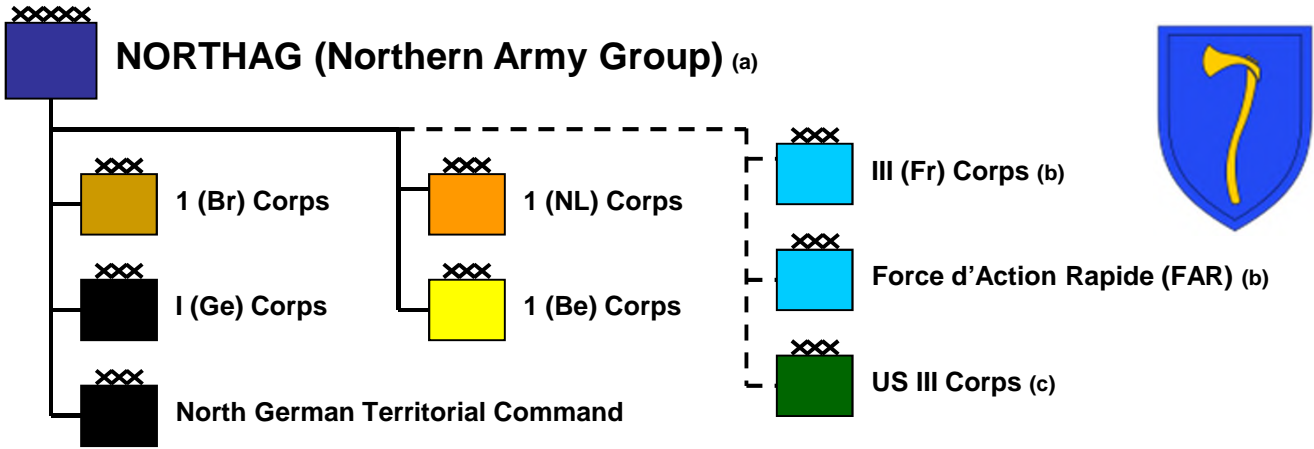
**(a)** The British Army of the Rhine (BAOR) was the primary British military formation committed to countering the Soviet threat to NATO. It was stationed in the 'tank country' of the North German Plain. As such, it had almost all of the British Army's armoured regiments, mechanised infantry battalions and self-propelled artillery regiments, all of whom were grouped into 1 (Br) Corps, which was BAOR's primary fighting formation. There were also a few Army-level combat units (shown above), which were primarily responsible for rear-area security against the threat of raids by 'Spetznaz', Soviet Airborne troops and pro-Soviet terrorism. There was also of course, a bewildering array of rear-support elements not shown here.

**(b)** 30 Engineer Brigade contained three UK-based Territorial Army (TA) Engineer Regiments, each with x3 Field Squadrons (ME CWBR-25). One regiment was initially attached to 1 Infantry Brigade (UK Mobile Force), though by the late 1980s it was assigned to accompany its parent brigade in the BAOR reinforcement role.

**(c)** While the British Berlin HQ reported administratively to BAOR in peacetime, in wartime they would come under command of the joint NATO Berlin Command.

**(d)** Mid 1980s: This battalion was mechanised with Saxon APCs (see BG CWBR-25).



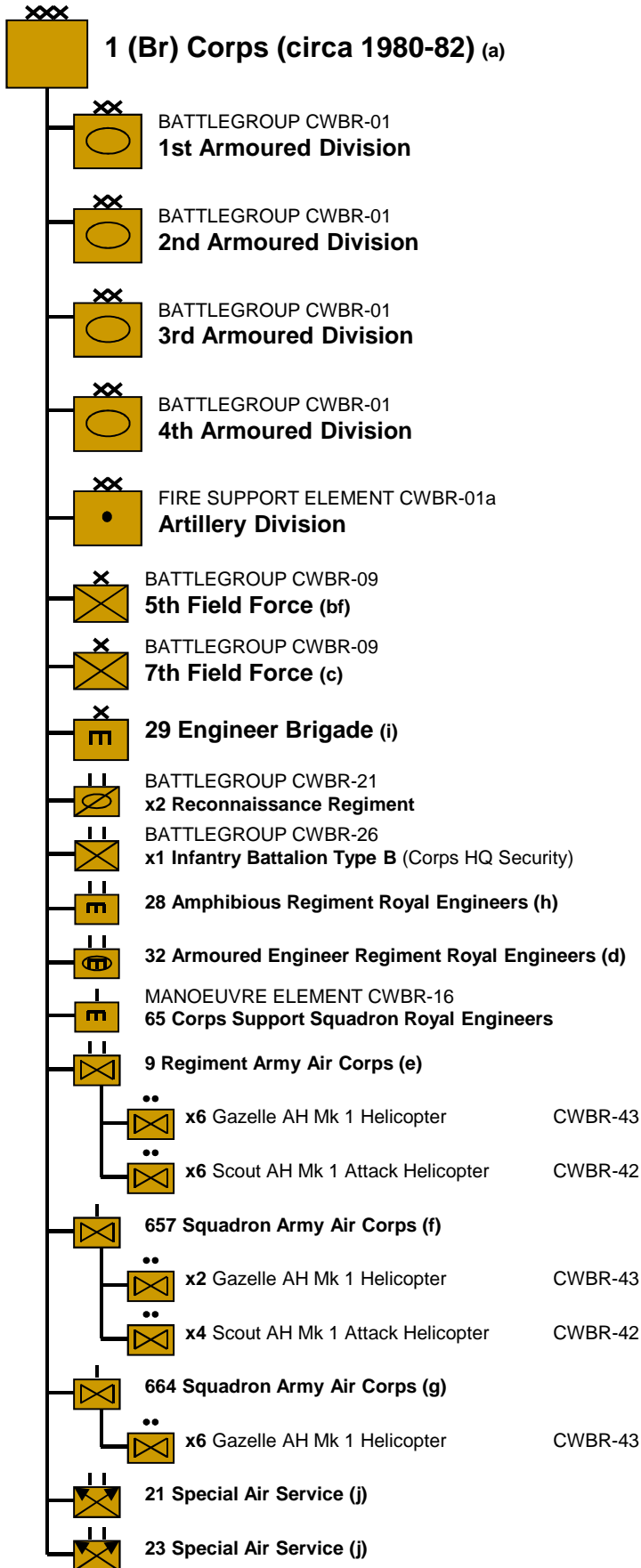


(a) NATO's Central Command (AFCENT), which covered most of West Germany and the Low Countries, was organised into two Army Groups – the US-led Central Army Group (CENTAG) and the British-led Northern Army Group (NORTHAG). The General Officer Commanding BAOR 'wore two hats', in that he was also General Officer Commanding NORTHAG. HQ BAOR would therefore become the larger part of HQ NORTHAG in wartime.

(b) While there were no permanent command structures in place, there was an understanding that the French III Corps would come under NORTHAG command in wartime. There was also the additional possibility of support from the corps-sized *Force d'Action Rapide* (FAR). Given enough preparation time and French willingness to support NATO, the remaining two French Corps would probably have formed a new SOUTHAG in conjunction with German forces in southern Germany.

(c) The US III Corps was the main REFORGER reinforcement formation that would come under NORTHAG command in wartime. To aid this deployment, a single brigade of the 2nd Armored Division was pre-positioned within the NORTHAG area, along with depots containing large quantities of heavy equipment that could be made operational simply by flying in the personnel to man it. There was also the slim possibility that the US XVIII Airborne Corps might come under NORTHAG command, though it was more likely that they would be deployed to AFNORTH (i.e. Denmark & Norway), AFSOUTH (i.e. Mediterranean & Black Sea) or elsewhere in the world.





**(a)** This organisation lasted from 1976 until the end of 1982. After this date the organisation is shown overleaf. The chief reason for the change was that maintaining four armoured divisions in West Germany was unaffordable. In the new organisation, 2nd Armoured Division would become 2nd Infantry Division and would be based in the UK. Elements of the other formations would also be based in the UK and would deploy to West Germany during the build-up to war.

**(b)** In 1983, the 5th Field Force reverted to being the 19th Infantry Brigade and was re-located to the UK.

**(c)** In 1983, the 7th Field Force reverted to being the 24th Infantry Brigade and was re-located to the UK.

**(d)** 32 Armoured Engineer Regiment was formed in 1980 with only **x2** Squadrons (ME CWBR-31). It was expanded to **x3** Squadrons between 1981 & 1982.

**(e)** 9 Regiment AAC was disbanded in December 1982. Its composition until then was:

659 (Anti-Tank) Sqn AAC with **x4** Scout & **x2** Gazelle

669 (Recce) Sqn AAC with **x2** Scout & **x4** Gazelle

9 Regiment AAC was reformed again in 1988.

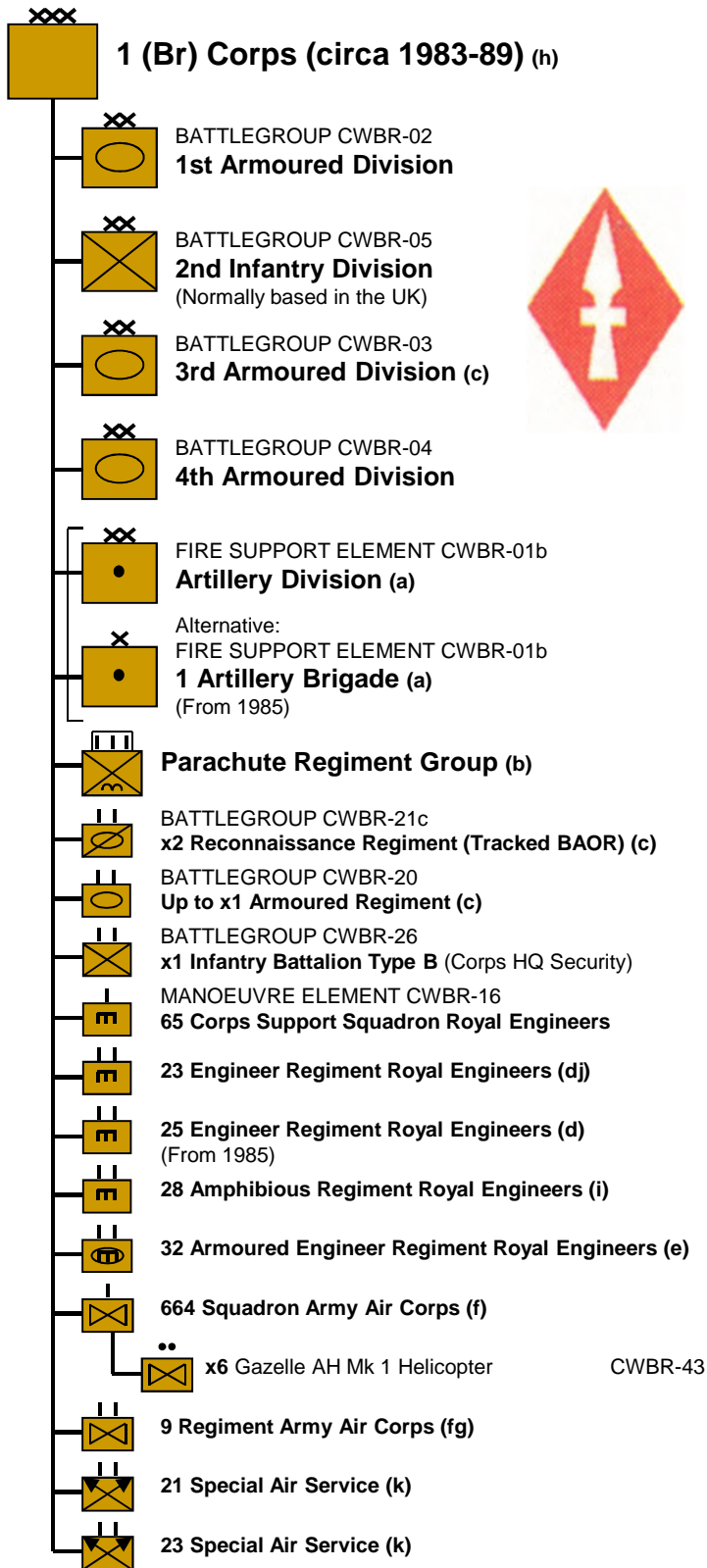
**(f)** 657 Squadron AAC was an independent squadron, normally assigned to 5th Field Force.

**(g)** 664 Squadron AAC was an independent squadron, chiefly tasked with supporting the four divisional Reconnaissance Regiments. It was uniquely equipped with only Gazelle helicopters and no Scout or Lynx anti-tank helicopters..

**(h)** 28 Amphibious Regiment RE had three squadrons of M2 Amphibians, which could function either as ferries or could be linked together to form a bridge capable of taking the heaviest AFVs.

**(i)** 29 Engineer Brigade was formed of three TA Engineer Regiments, each with **x3** TA Engineer Field Squadrons (ME CWBR-25) that would deploy from the UK with the reinforcement wave.

**(j)** The two TA Regiments of the SAS (21 & 23 SAS) were both BAOR-rolled. One regiment would primarily be engaged on long-range reconnaissance, raiding and sabotage duties, while the other would be primarily engaged in the rescue of downed NATO aircrew. Each of the TA SAS Regiments had **x5** Squadrons (ME CWBR-35).



(a) 1 (Br) Corps' corps-level Royal Artillery assets were initially grouped as the Artillery Division. The Division Headquarters was downsized in 1985 and the formation was re-designated as 1st Artillery Brigade. Nevertheless, the basic grouping of assets remained the same.

(b) With the success of the 'airmobile anti-tank barrier' concept that had been demonstrated by 6 & 24 Airmobile Brigades, a temporary group was formed from the three TA Battalions of the Parachute Regiment in 1989. These three battalions were similarly given a double-helping of Milan ATGMs and a forward-deployed role. This organisation was never given a formal brigade structure as it was very short-lived, being scrapped soon afterwards with the end of the Cold War.

(c) From 1983-1988: 6 Armoured Brigade (3rd Armoured Division) was reformed as an experimental Airmobile Brigade. During this time, the brigade's single Armoured Regiment was detached and placed under Corps command. It was intended that this regiment would support the Recce Regiments of the Corps 'Covering Force'.

(d) 23 Engineer Regiment had the typical organisation of x3 Field Squadrons (ME CWBR-16). 25 Engineer Regiment was added in 1985, though it only had x2 Field Squadrons.

(e) 32 Armoured Engineer Regiment had x3 Armoured Engineer Squadrons (ME CWBR-31).

(f) 664 Sqn AAC was chiefly tasked with supporting the Recce Regiments of the Corps 'Covering Force' and was uniquely equipped with only Gazelle helicopters. In 1989 it was meant to become part of the newly-reformed 9 Regiment AAC, though this move did not take place until the 1990s.

(g) The UK-based 9 Regiment AAC was re-formed in 1988 and was intended to directly support the newly-formed 24th Airmobile Brigade. It was meant to comprise the following aviation assets, though was only partly-formed by the end of 1989:

657 (Anti-Tank) Sqn AAC with:	
x4 Lynx AH Mk 7 HELARM	CWBR-77
x2 Gazelle AH Mk 1	CWBR-43
672 (Light Battlefield Helicopter) Sqn AAC with:	
x6 Lynx AH Mk 7 LBH	CWBR-76

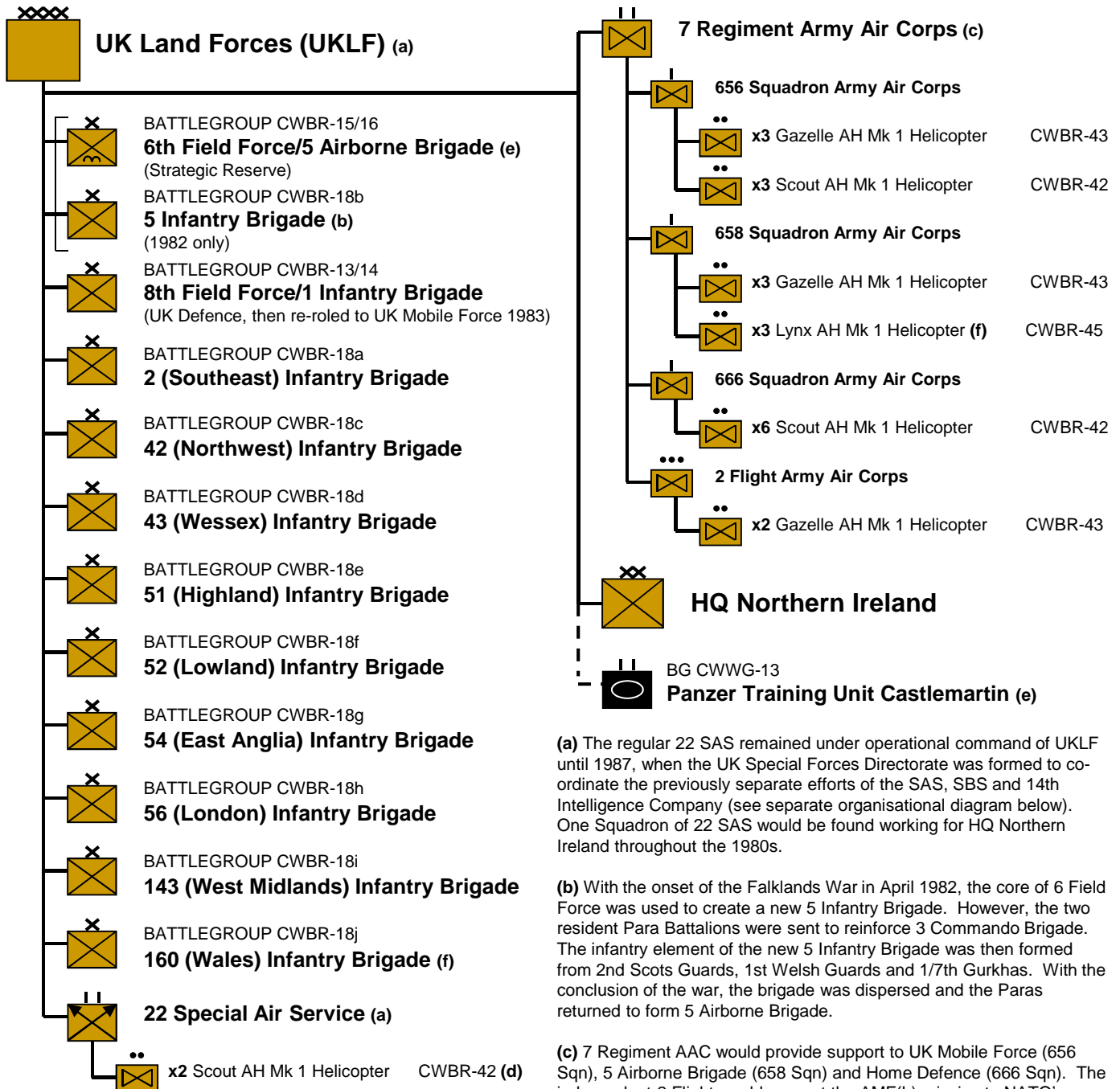
(h) Throughout the 1980s there was wild talk of forming a 2 (Br) Corps during the build-up to war. This would primarily be responsible for 2nd Infantry Division and other units and formations reinforcing from the UK, plus one of the three Armoured Divisions (3rd Armoured Division being the most likely). However, no new corps troops were formed for this hypothetical formation and no permanent headquarters was established.

(i) 28 Amphibious Regiment RE had three squadrons of M2 Amphibians, which could function either as ferries or could be linked together to form a bridge capable of taking the heaviest AFVs.

(j) In 1988, 23 Engineer Regiment was reinforced by:

x3 Chieftain AVLB	CWBR-05
x3 Chieftain AVRE	CWBR-73

(k) The two TA Regiments of the SAS (21 & 23 SAS) were both BAOR-rolled. One regiment would primarily be engaged on long-range reconnaissance, raiding and sabotage duties, while the other would be primarily engaged in the rescue of downed NATO aircrew. Each of the TA SAS Regiments had x5 Squadrons (ME CWBR-35). In 1987 they came under the operational command of the new UK Special Forces Directorate, though remained assigned to their BAOR role.



(a) The regular 22 SAS remained under operational command of UKLF until 1987, when the UK Special Forces Directorate was formed to co-ordinate the previously separate efforts of the SAS, SBS and 14th Intelligence Company (see separate organisational diagram below). One Squadron of 22 SAS would be found working for HQ Northern Ireland throughout the 1980s.

(b) With the onset of the Falklands War in April 1982, the core of 6 Field Force was used to create a new 5 Infantry Brigade. However, the two resident Para Battalions were sent to reinforce 3 Commando Brigade. The infantry element of the new 5 Infantry Brigade was then formed from 2nd Scots Guards, 1st Welsh Guards and 1/7th Gurkhas. With the conclusion of the war, the brigade was dispersed and the Paras returned to form 5 Airborne Brigade.

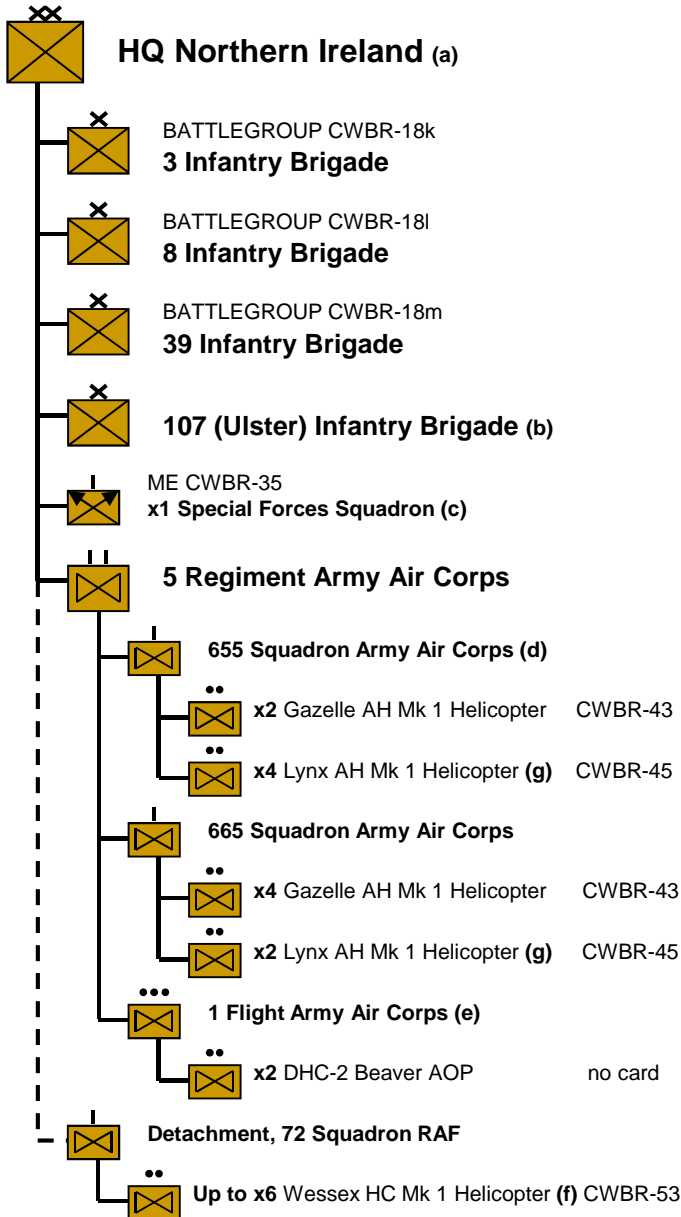
(c) 7 Regiment AAC would provide support to UK Mobile Force (656 Sqn), 5 Airborne Brigade (658 Sqn) and Home Defence (666 Sqn). The independent 2 Flight would support the AMF(L) mission to NATO's Northern or Southern Flank.

(d) 8 Flight AAC were assigned for counter-terrorism duties within the UK. From 1982 they were replaced with Agusta 109A (half of the Flight were captured Argentine aircraft). May therefore replace with:  
Agusta 109A Hirundo Utility Helicopter CWBR-75

(e) The Bundeswehr had a battalion-sized panzer training unit based in West Wales (within 160 (Wales) Brigade's geographical area). The tanks (Leopard 1) were based permanently in Wales and units' personnel would rotate through for gunnery/manoeuvre training. The unit would probably have been sent to Germany during the build-up for war, but it's a fun 'what-if' addition to UKLF for defence of the UK.

(f) Late 1980s: May upgrade Lynx's TOW ATGMs to Improved TOW (see card) and/or may replace Lynx AH Mk 1 HELARM with:  
Lynx AH Mk 7 HELARM CWBR-77





(a) The festering sore of the 'Troubles' in Northern Ireland meant that a divisional-sized force was perpetually stationed in Northern Ireland to counter terrorism and support the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) in maintaining civil order. The Province also provided TA and other reinforcement units to BAOR. HQ Northern Ireland was known as 5th Infantry Division until the 1970s and is sometimes referred to as such in sources, though this divisional designation was obsolete by the 1980s.

(b) 107 (Ulster) Brigade was formed in 1988 as an administrative HQ to coordinate the TA units in Northern Ireland. It did not become a field formation until the 1990s.

(c) One Squadron of 22 SAS was deployed on rotation in Northern Ireland on counter-terrorism duties. These worked closely with a secret intelligence-gathering unit called 14 Intelligence Company.

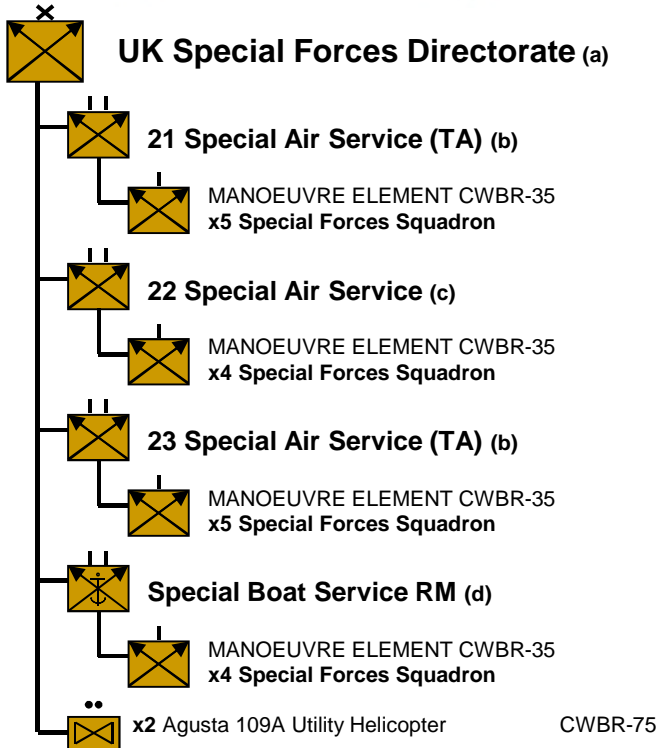
(d) From 1983: 655 Sqn AAC was assigned the war role of supporting 2nd Infantry Division in BAOR.

(e) The Beavers of 1 Flt AAC were tasked with internal security duties, providing airborne surveillance during counter-terrorism operations. These aircraft were VERY quiet and when orbiting overhead at altitude and were extremely difficult for terrorists on the ground to detect.

(f) The strength of 72 Squadron in Northern Ireland varied through the decade, depending on the security situation and the requirements of the Army and RUC.

(g) Late 1980s: May upgrade Lynx's TOW ATGMs to Improved TOW (see card) and/or may replace Lynx AH Mk 1 HELARM with:  
Lynx AH Mk 7 HELARM CWBR-77



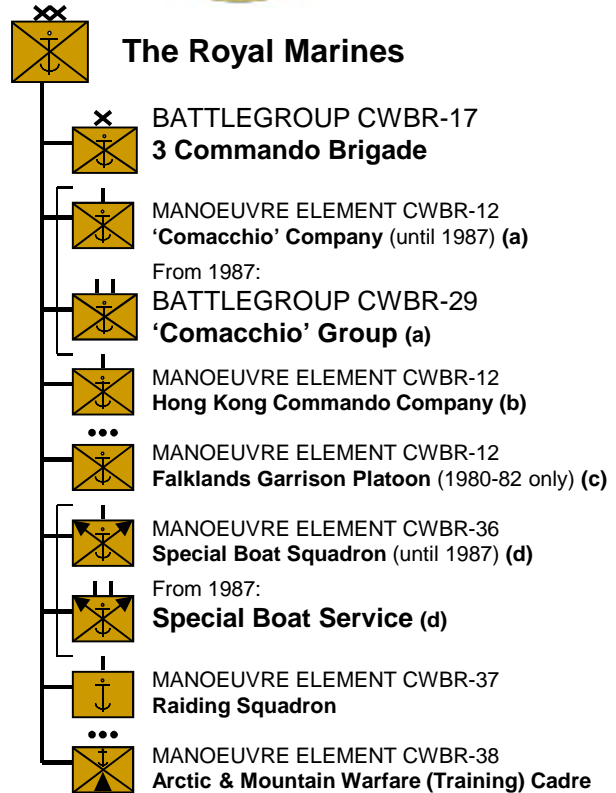


(a) The UK Special Forces Directorate was formed in 1987 to establish joint operational control of the previously separate efforts of the SAS, SBS and 14 Intelligence Company.

(b) 21 and 23 SAS were both formed from TA volunteer reservists rather than the élite of the regular Army. Their selection process and training was exactly the same as for the regulars and they repeatedly proved themselves to be the equal of 22 SAS, as operations in Iraq and Afghanistan subsequently proved. 21 & 23 SAS were both stronger in terms of organisation, with x5 Squadrons apiece and were BAOR-rolled (see 1 (Br) Corps orbat).

(c) While 21 & 23 SAS were tasked to join BAOR during wartime, 22 SAS were to be kept in hand by Director Special Forces. One Squadron was perpetually on standby for 'Counter-Revolutionary Warfare' (CRW) duties in the UK and another was normally to be found fighting terrorism in Northern Ireland. The remaining two squadrons would therefore be training and/or on operations overseas.

(d) The Royal Marines' Special Boat Squadron was expanded to form the Special Boat Service in 1987. It was brought under the operational command of the Director of Special Forces at this time and also took the maritime counter-terrorism role from 'Comacchio' Group, Royal Marines. Like 22 SAS, one SBS Squadron was perpetually on standby for counter-terrorism duties and would take the lead from 22 SAS in the event of the terrorism being at sea (e.g. on board a ship or North Sea oil rig). At a small-unit level, the reorganised SBS mirrored the SAS Squadron and Troop organisation and there was a considerable degree of interoperability and role-overlap between the two services.



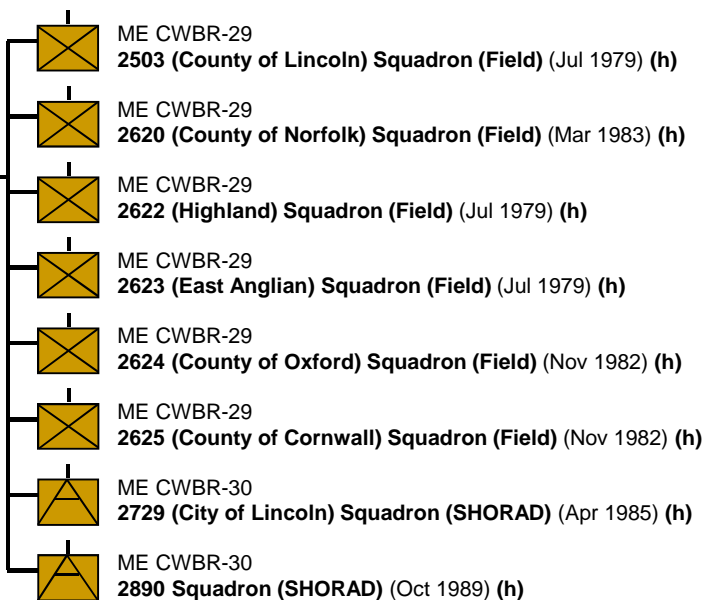
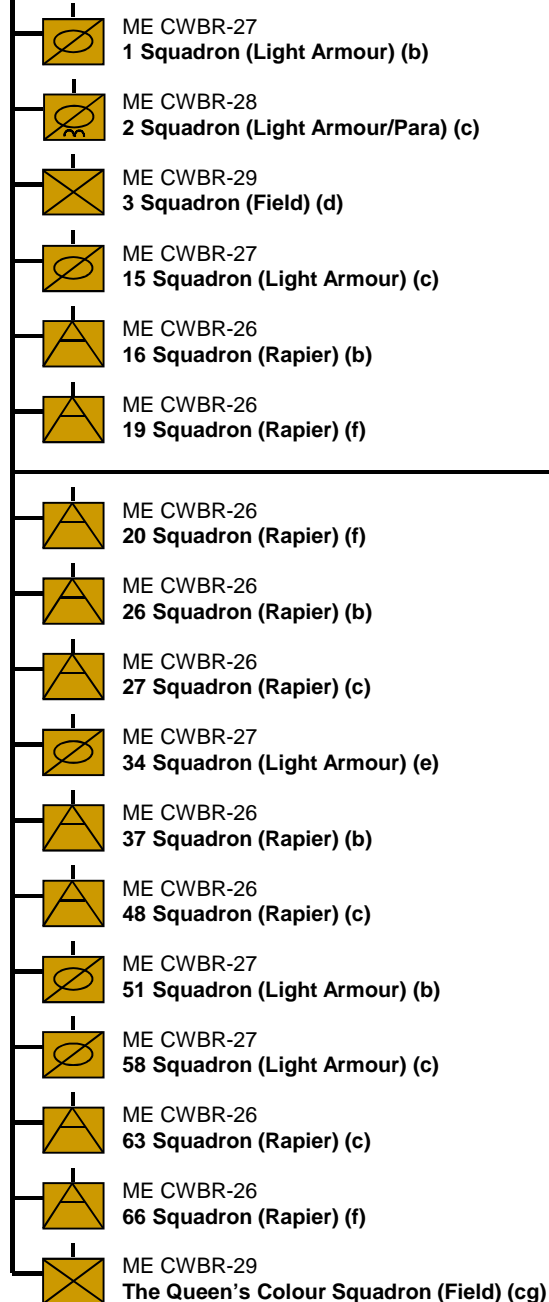
(a) 'Comacchio' Company (also known as 43 RM Commando) was formed in 1980 to be an independent, over-strength Commando Company Group tasked with the protection of the Royal Navy's nuclear weapons, the UK's offshore oil industry and with countering maritime terrorism in the UK's area of interest. The Company had 300 men and was therefore approximately double the strength of a normal Commando Company. In 1983 it was expanded to 400 men and became the Comacchio Group. I don't have organisational details, though it seems to have comprised multiple 'Squadrons'. 'Comacchio' Group's counter-terrorism role passed to the expanded SBS in 1987.

(b) I have very little information on the Royal Marines Commando Company in Hong Kong, so more research is required. One source describes it as 'Salerno' Company, but this is definitely incorrect, as 'Salerno' Company was disbanded in Malta during the 1970s.

(c) The Falkland Islands garrison (designated Naval Party 8901) comprised an over-strength Commando platoon (approx x4 Commando Infantry). In 1982 it happened to be double its normal strength when Argentina invaded, as it was in the middle of its handover cycle. Following the war, Falklands garrison duties were passed to the Army and RAF.

(d) The Special Boat Squadron was expanded to become the Special Boat Service in 1987 and passed to the operational control of the UK Special Forces Directorate.

**RAF The Royal Air Force Regiment (ai)**



(e) This unit was permanently deployed in Cyprus.

(f) These units were assigned to defend USAF assets in the UK.

(g) The Queen's Colour Squadron is the RAF's ceremonial unit. In peacetime during the 1980s it was significantly weaker than a normal Field Squadron and was purely responsible for ceremonial duties. However, all members of the QCS were fully-trained infantrymen and in wartime the Squadron would be expanded to a full Field Squadron by the inclusion of Ground Defence Training teams and called-up reservists.

(h) These Squadrons were volunteer reservists belonging to the Royal Auxiliary Air Force (RAuxAF); the RAF equivalent of the TA. The date of formation is shown in brackets. Note that most were formed during the 1980s. They would mostly have been deployed to defend RAF assets in the UK. Additional Field Squadrons may well have been formed in wartime from called-up reservists.

(i) Most Squadrons operated independently of each other, though on occasion, two or more Squadrons may be grouped together as a Wing Battlegroup. There were five such permanently-established Wing HQs as shown below:

- 3 Wing – Controls UK-based Sqns not otherwise listed below
- 4 Wing – Controls RAF Germany Rapier Sqns (based in FRG)
- 5 Wing – Supports Harrier Force (based in UK)
- 6 Wing – Controls Rapier Sqns supporting USAF (based in UK)
- 33 Wing – Controls other RAF Germany Sqns (based in FRG)

In 1989, the expansion of the RAuxAF necessitated the formation of two RAuxAF Wing HQs in the UK, numbered 1310 and 1339. While some of these Wing HQs controlled specific Sqn types in peacetime (e.g. Rapier), this was mainly due to peacetime administrative necessity. In wartime they would have mixed Sqn types.

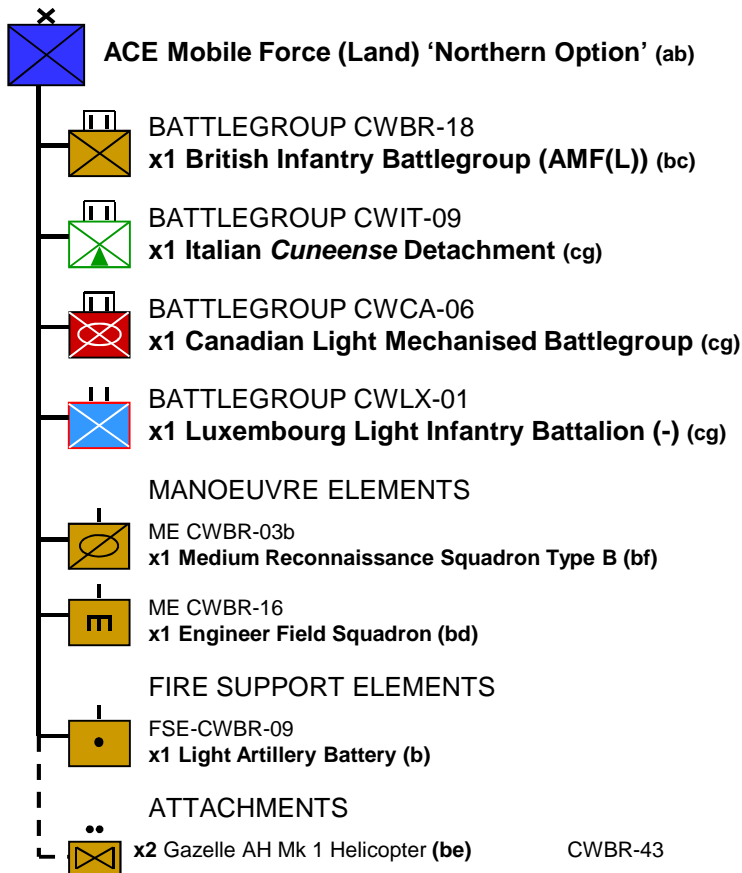
(a) The RAF Regiment was the RAF's own 'army', providing 'Force Protection' for RAF assets, as well as USAF assets in the UK. Field Squadrons provided close ground defence, Rapier & SHORAD Squadrons provided close air defence and Light Armoured Squadrons provided 'defence in depth'. There was also a specialist, para-trained airfield assault Squadron equipped with a mix of light vehicles and armour. The RAF Regiment also provided Ground Defence Training teams on all RAF stations to train RAF personnel in NBC defence, smallarms and tactics. They could also occasionally support the Army or Royal Marines, such as in 1982, when a Rapier Squadron was sent to the Falklands with 5 Brigade.

(b) These units were deployed in West Germany.

(c) These units were based in mainland UK. While some would have been deployed to defend RAF assets in the UK, most would have been deployed overseas to RAF Germany or other locations.

(d) This unit was deployed in Northern Ireland.





(a) The Allied Command Europe (ACE) Mobile Force (Land) (or AMF(L) for short) was a multi-national rapid-reaction brigade that could in theory be deployed within a matter of days to reinforce a threatened state within the NATO area of interest. There were also Sea and Air components. In all, fourteen NATO member states supplied forces to AMF, though the main contributors of ground combat units to AMF(L) were the UK, Canada, USA, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Spain and Luxembourg. Logistical limitations meant that only part of this force could be brought to bear in one spot, so each nation was given areas of responsibility. The most likely operational areas for AMF(L) were the 'Southern Flank' (most likely Italy, Greece or Turkey) and the 'Northern Flank' (most likely Norway). The most likely orbat for each flank is shown here. Note that there was considerable overlap in the command and logistical structure for each flank, as well as the supporting Air and Sea components, so it would be very difficult for both 'options' to be fully deployed simultaneously.

(b) Command for AMF(L) was exercised by the UK, who supplied the major part of the headquarters element, as well as the combat support arms shown here.

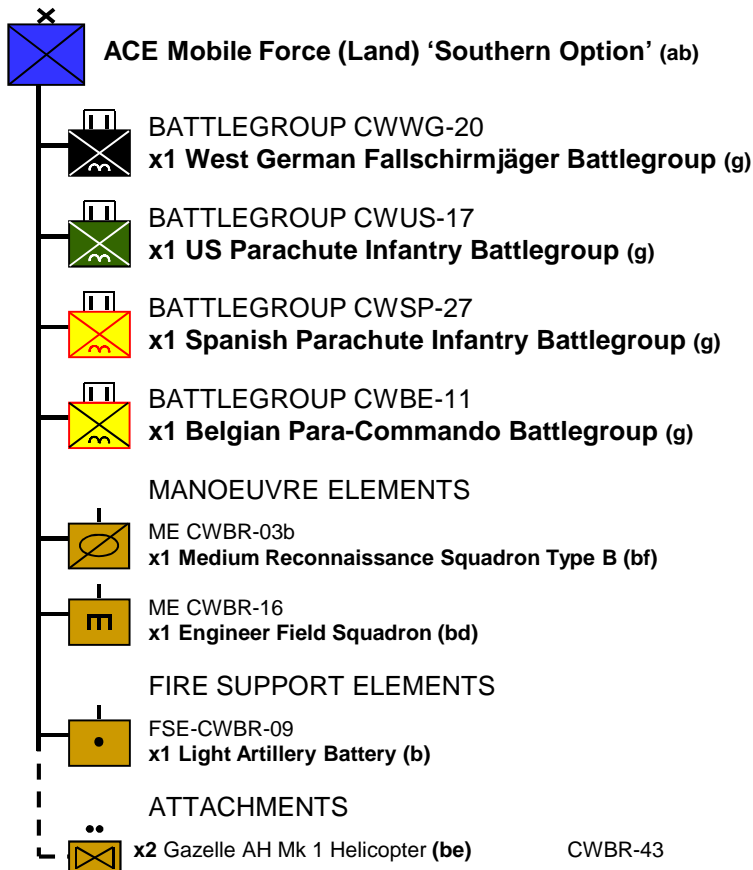
(c) The 'Northern Option' forces all had considerable quantities of Arctic warfare equipment and vehicles stored in Norwegian depots.

(d) This Engineer Field Squadron had softskin transport in lieu of APCs.

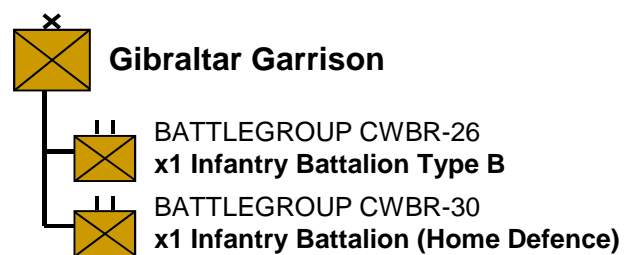
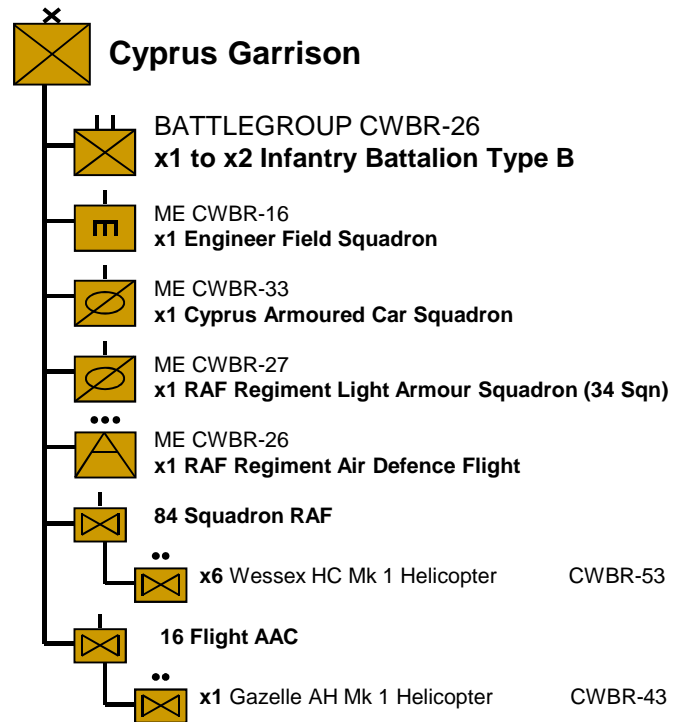
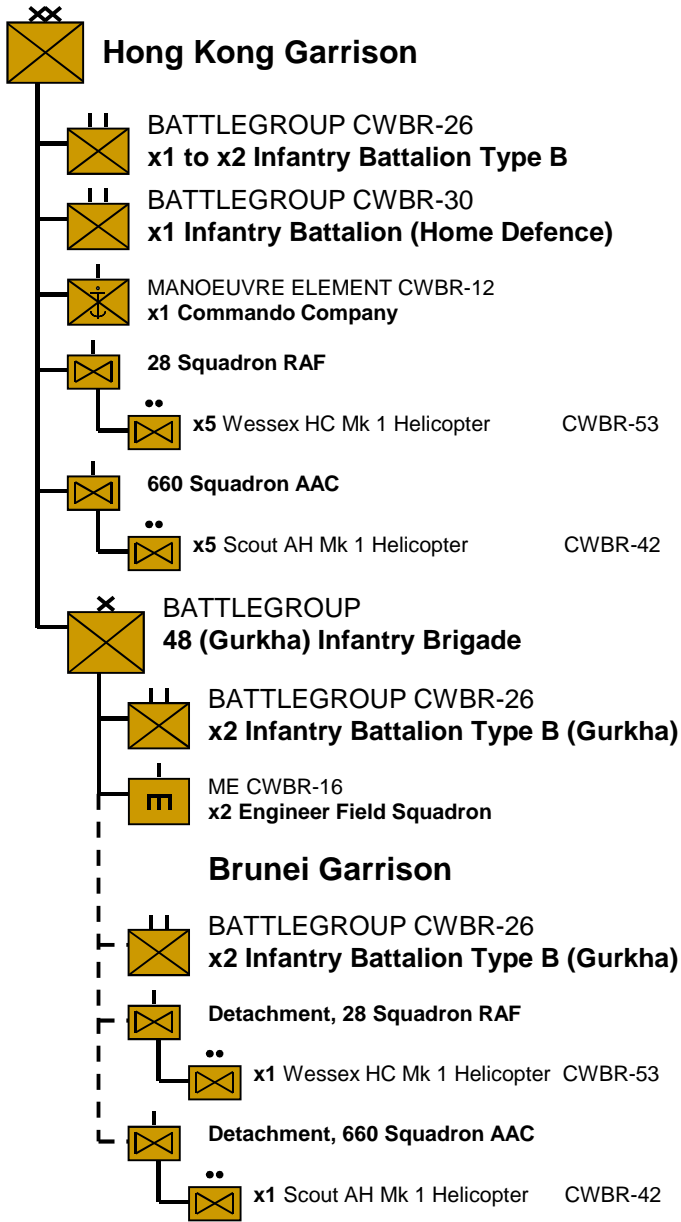
(e) The independent 2 Flight from 7 Regiment AAC was permanently assigned.

(f) Prior to the 1982 reorganisations, the Recce Squadron was drawn from 6th Field Force's Recce Regiment. From 1983 it was drawn instead from 1 Brigade's Recce Regiment. From 1983: Replace with Medium Recce Squadron (Tracked UK) (ME CWBR-03d).

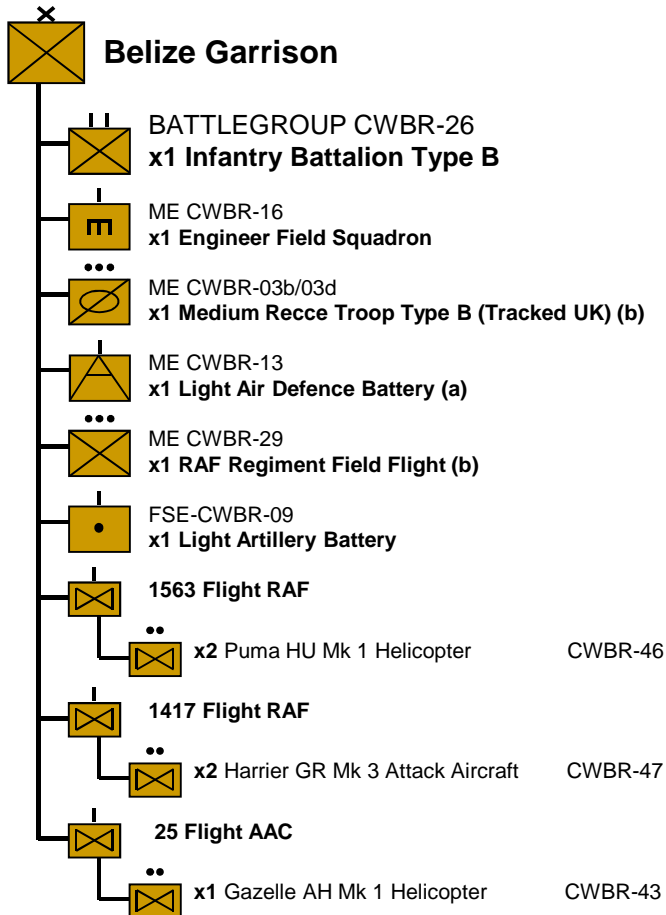
(g) While I have good orbat information for the British, Canadian, West German, Italian and Luxembourg contingents, it is not clear what supporting arms the other national contingents would have brought with them. The US and West German contingents certainly included airborne artillery and these would probably become brigade-level assets, alongside the British artillery.



# Overseas Garrisons

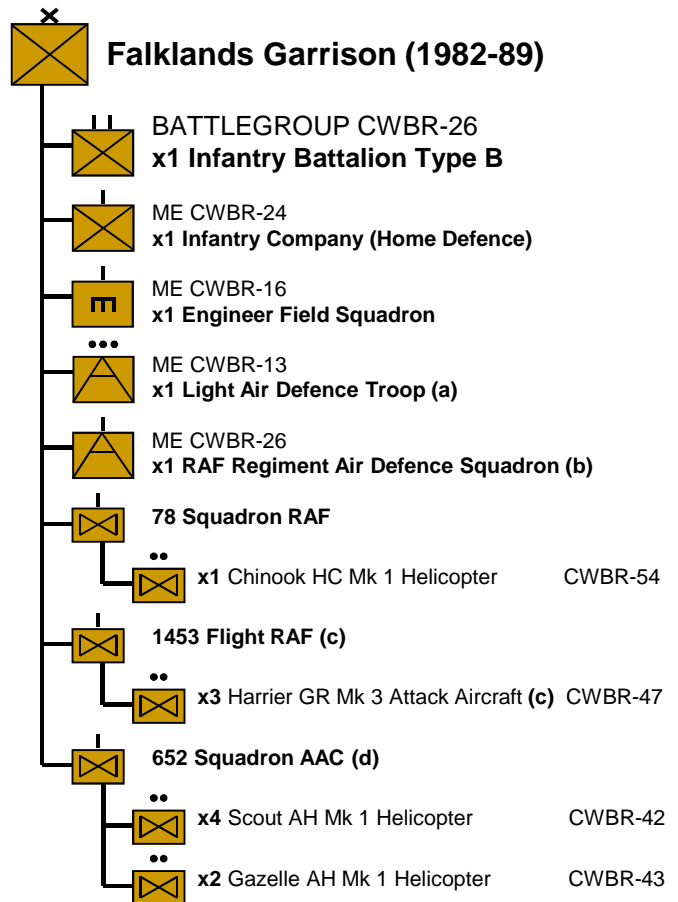
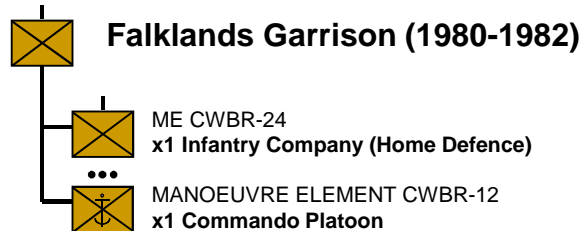


## Overseas Garrisons (Continued)



(a) The Light AD Battery would use Land Rovers for transport, not CVR(T). One Troop would be allocated to the post-1982 Falklands Garrison.

(b) These elements were detached from UK or Germany-based units listed elsewhere.



(a) The Light Air Defence Troop was provided by 43 Battery RA, which was mainly stationed in Belize.

(b) The RAF Regiment Squadron was provided by one of the UK-based squadrons on rotation.

(c) In 1985, the Harriers of 1453 Flt were replaced by the Phantoms of 1435 Flight. Therefore replace with:  
x2 Phantom FGA Mk 2 Fighter-Bomber CWBR-60

(d) 652 Squadron AAC was on detachment from 1 Regiment AAC (BAOR) and was withdrawn back to Germany in the late 1980s.



XX
○
**BATTLEGROUP CWBR-01**  
**British Armoured Division 1980-82 (a)**  
 (1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Armoured Divisions)

**BATTLEGROUPS**

X
○
**BG CWBR-06**  
**x2 Armoured Task Force (ab)**

II
○
**BG CWBR-21a**  
**x1 Recce Regiment Type A**

**MANOEUVRE ELEMENTS**

△
**ME CWBR-13**  
**x1 Light Air Defence Battery (c)**

T
**ME CWBR-16**  
**x3 Engineer Field Squadron**

△
**ME CWBR-22**  
**x1 Anti-Tank Guided Weapons Battery (d)**

**FIRE SUPPORT ELEMENTS**

II
○
**FSE CWBR-02a**  
**x1 SP Field Artillery Regiment (c)**

II
○
**FSE CWBR-04**  
**x1 SP Light Field Artillery Regiment (c)**

**ORGANIC DIVISIONAL AVIATION ASSETS**

✉
**x6 Scout AH Mk 1 Helicopter (ef)**      CWBR-42

✉
**x6 Gazelle AH Mk 1 Helicopter (ef)**      CWBR-43



**(a)** In 1976 the British Army Of the Rhine was completely reorganised as four Armoured Divisions. The old 'Brigade' organisation was removed and in its place was the 'Task Force' concept, which was designed to be heavy on 'teeth' arms and light on organic logistical 'tail' elements, which would be massed at the divisional level and allocated where needed. In addition, there were independent 'Field Forces' which contained their own organic logistical support elements. Both Task Forces and Field Forces would be extensively reinforced by regular Army and Territorial Army Infantry Battalions in wartime.

**(b)** 1st Armoured Division comprised Task Force (TF) 'Alpha' & TF 'Bravo'. 2nd Armoured Division had TFs 'Charlie' & 'Delta'. 3rd Armoured Division had TFs 'Echo' & 'Foxtrot'. 4th Armoured Division had TFs 'Golf' & 'Hotel'.

**(c)** The Light Air Defence Battery belonged administratively to one of the two SP artillery regiments in the division. However, it operated tactically as an independent unit.


**(d)** Prior to the 1976 reorganisations, the Swingfire ATGM vehicles (both FV-438 and CVR(T) Striker) were operated as ATGW Troops organic to the Armoured and Recce Regiments. They were then massed under the command of the Royal Horse Artillery as a Corps Guided Weapons Regiment. In practice, the regiment was divided up into batteries, with each battery being allocated to a division, as shown here. This organisation was scrapped following the 1982 reorganisation and all Swingfire ATGM vehicles were returned to the Armoured and Recce Regiments.

**(e)** Each Division would have an Army Air Corps Regiment at its disposal (numbered the same as the division, 1 to 4). During this period, each BAOR division's AAC Regiment had one squadron each of Anti-Tank and Recce helicopters. Squadrons numbered 65- were Anti-Tank and typically had 4x Scout or Lynx and x2 Gazelle. Squadrons numbered 66- were Recce and typically had x4 Gazelle and x2 Scout or Lynx. Most squadrons in BAOR replaced their Scout helicopters with Lynx AH Mk1 during the period 1978-1983. These were initially unarmed Light Battlefield Helicopters (LBH) (CWBR-44), but were soon fitted with TOW missiles and designated as Lynx 'HELARM' (CWBR-45). Note that it was a quick and simple process to convert LBH to HELARM and vice versa. However, some squadrons (such as 651) persisted with Scout throughout the 80s. May therefore replace Scout with:


Lynx AH Mk1 LBH	CWBR-44
Lynx AH Mk 1 HELARM	CWBR-45

**(f)** 1 Regiment AAC comprised 651 & 661 Sqns. 2 Regiment AAC comprised 652 & 662 Sqns. 3 Regiment AAC comprised 653 & 663 Sqns. 4 Regiment AAC comprised 654 & 664 Sqns.




**BATTLEGROUP CWBR-02**  
**British Armoured Division 1983-89 (a)**  
 (1st Armoured Division)


**BATTLEGROUPS**


**BG CWBR-07**  
**x3 Armoured Brigades (b)**

**MANOEUVRE ELEMENTS**


**ME CWBR-13**  
**x1 Light Air Defence Battery**


**ME CWBR-22**  
**Up to x1 Anti-Tank Guided Weapons Battery (c)**


**ME CWBR-16**  
**x3 Engineer Field Squadron**

**FIRE SUPPORT ELEMENTS**


**FSE CWBR-02b**  
**x2 SP Field Artillery Regt**


**FSE CWBR-04**  
**x1 SP Light Field Artillery Regt**

**ORGANIC DIVISIONAL AVIATION ASSETS**


**x8 Scout AH Mk 1 Helicopter (de)** CWBR-42


**x8 Gazelle AH Mk 1 Helicopter (d)** CWBR-43


**x2 Lynx AH Mk 1 Helicopter (TOW) (dfg)** CWBR-45



(a) Following the 1982 reorganisations, BAOR normally had two Armoured Divisions permanently deployed in Germany, with a third Armoured Division split between Germany and the UK and an Infantry Division wholly deployed in the UK. The 1st Armoured Division was fully deployed in Germany throughout this period and was the heaviest of all UK divisions.

(b) 7, 12 & 22 Armoured Brigades served with 1st Armoured Division. 7 & 22 Armoured Brigades were both 'heavy', with **x2** Armoured Regiments and **x1** Mechanised Infantry Battalion. The ratio was reversed in 12 Armoured Brigade, so the division had a total of **x5** Armoured Regiments and **x4** Mechanised Infantry Battalions.

(c) The divisional Guided Weapons Batteries were scrapped in 1983 and all Swingfire ATGM vehicles were returned to the Armoured and Recce Regiments.

(d) The division had 1 Regiment Army Air Corps at its disposal, which had been expanded to **x3** Squadrons with the 1982 reorganisations. Two squadrons, 651 and 652 were Anti-Tank, each equipped with **x2** Gazelle and **x4** Scout. The third squadron, 661, was Recce and had **x4** Gazelle and **x2** TOW-armed Lynx. Note that 651 & 652 Sqns persisted with Scout in lieu of Lynx. 652 Sqn also spent a few years during the mid-1980s posted to the Falklands in the wake of the 1982 war.

(e) I don't have an exact date for when 651 and/or 652 Sqns converted to Lynx, but in the late 1980s, may replace **x4** or **x8** Scout helicopters with:

Lynx AH Mk 1 HELARM (fg) CWBR-45

(f) Late 1980s: May upgrade Lynx's TOW ATGMs to Improved TOW (see card) and/or may replace Lynx AH Mk 1 HELARM with:

Lynx AH Mk 7 HELARM CWBR-77

(g) It was a very quick and simple process to convert Lynx HELARM to Light Battlefield Helicopters (LBH) and vice versa. In which case, replace Lynx HELARM variants with Lynx LBH variants (CWBR-44 or CWBR-76).





**BATTLEGROUP CWBR-03**  
**British Armoured Division 1983-89 (a)**  
 (3rd Armoured Division)

**BATTLEGROUPS**

- BG CWBR-07**  
**x1 to x3 Armoured Brigades (b)**
- BG CWBR-10**  
**Up to x1 Infantry Brigade (c)**
- BG CWBR-12**  
**Up to x1 Airmobile Infantry Brigade (di)**
- BG CWBR-21d**  
**x1 Recce Regiment (Tracked UK) (e)**

**MANOEUVRE ELEMENTS**

- ME CWBR-13**  
**x1 Light Air Defence Battery**
- ME CWBR-22**  
**Up to x1 Anti-Tank Guided Weapons Battery (f)**
- ME CWBR-16**  
**x3 Engineer Field Squadron**

**FIRE SUPPORT ELEMENTS**

- FSE CWBR-02b**  
**x1 SP Field Artillery Regt**
- FSE CWBR-04**  
**x1 SP Light Field Artillery Regt**
- FSE CWBR-06**  
**x1 Field Artillery Regiment (j)**

**ORGANIC DIVISIONAL AVIATION ASSETS**

- x10 Gazelle AH Mk 1 Helicopter (h)** CWBR-43
- x8 Lynx AH Mk 1 HELARM (hkl)** CWBR-45



**(a)** Following the 1982 reorganisations, BAOR normally had two Armoured Divisions permanently deployed in Germany, with a third Armoured Division split between Germany and the UK and an Infantry Division wholly deployed in the UK. The 3rd Armoured Division was BAOR's reserve division. It was mainly deployed in Germany throughout this period, though elements were stationed in the UK and would deploy to Germany during the build-up to war.

**(b)** 4, 6 & 33 Armoured Brigades served with 3rd Armoured Division at various points during the 1980s. 4 Armoured Brigade spent the entire decade with the division and was a 'heavy' brigade of **x2** Armoured Regiments and **x1** Mechanised Infantry Battalion. 6 Armoured Brigade was converted to an Airmobile Brigade in 1983, though was reorganised back to an Armoured Brigade in 1988, with **x1** Armoured Regiment and **x2** Mech Infantry Battalions. 33 Armoured Brigade arrived in 1986 from 4th Armoured Division, having been exchanged for 19 Infantry Brigade. This brigade was organised with **x1** Armoured Regiment and **x2** Mechanised Infantry Battalions. 33 Armoured Brigade had an additional role during this period, as it was planned to attach it to 1 (Be) Corps, to beef up the Belgian armoured strength.

**(c)** 19 Infantry Brigade would reinforce from the UK during mobilisation for war. However, it was transferred to 4th Armoured Division in 1986, in exchange for 33 Armoured Brigade.

**(d)** 6 Airmobile Infantry Brigade was created from 6 Armoured Brigade in 1983. This experimental brigade had only **x2** Infantry Battalions and was intended to be a Milan-heavy, heli-borne, forward-deployed anti-tank barrier. It was converted back to an Armoured Brigade in 1988 and the Airmobile role went to 24 Infantry Brigade in 2nd Infantry Division.

**(e)** The 3rd Armoured Division's Recce Regiment was normally stationed in the UK and conformed to the TO&E for a UK-based Recce Regiment (BG CWBR-21d).

**(f)** The divisional Guided Weapons Batteries were scrapped in 1983 and all Swingfire ATGM vehicles were returned to the Armoured and Recce Regiments.

**(g)** Even though 19 Infantry Brigade transferred to 4th Armoured Division in 1986, the UK-based towed Field Artillery Regiment remained with 3rd Armoured Division.


**(h)** The division had 3 Regiment Army Air Corps at its disposal, which had been expanded to **x3** Squadrons with the 1982 reorganisations. One squadron, 653 was Anti-Tank, equipped with **x2** Gazelle and **x4** Lynx HELARM. 662 and 663 Squadrons, were Recce and had the reverse ratio of **x4** Gazelle and **x2** Lynx.

**(i)** 6 Airmobile Brigade would normally utilise RAF Chinook and Puma helicopters for transport, though it also had the services of an AAC squadron for a time.

**(j)** In practice, this Field Artillery Regiment would normally be assigned to the Corps Artillery Division.


**(k)** Late 1980s: May upgrade Lynx's TOW ATGMs to Improved TOW (see card) and/or may replace Lynx AH Mk 1 HELARM with:  
 Lynx AH Mk 7 HELARM CWBR-77

**(l)** It was a very quick process to convert Lynx HELARM to Light Battlefield Helicopters (LBH) and vice versa. In which case, replace Lynx HELARM with Lynx LBH variants (CWBR-44 or CWBR-76).


**BATTLEGROUP CWBR-04**  
**British Armoured Division 1983-89 (ai)**  
 (4th Armoured Division)



**BATTLEGROUPS**



**BG CWBR-07**  
**x2 or x3 Armoured Brigades (b)**


**BG CWBR-10**  
**Up to x1 Infantry Brigade (c)**

**MANOEUVRE ELEMENTS**


**ME CWBR-13**  
**x1 Light Air Defence Battery**


**ME CWBR-22**  
**Up to x1 Anti-Tank Guided Weapons Battery (d)**


**ME CWBR-16**  
**x3 Engineer Field Squadron**

**FIRE SUPPORT ELEMENTS**



**FSE CWBR-02b**  
**x1 Self-Propelled Field Artillery Regt**


**FSE CWBR-04**  
**x2 Self-Propelled Light Field Artillery Regt**

**ORGANIC DIVISIONAL AVIATION ASSETS**


**x8 Gazelle AH Mk 1 Helicopter (e)**

CWBR-43


**x10 Lynx AH Mk 1 HELARM (efg)**

CWBR-45



(a) Following the 1982 reorganisations, BAOR normally had two Armoured Divisions permanently deployed in Germany, with a third Armoured Division split between Germany and the UK and an Infantry Division wholly deployed in the UK. The 4th Armoured Division was mainly deployed in Germany throughout this period, though the 19th Infantry Brigade (which joined the division in 1986) was stationed in the UK and would deploy to Germany during the build-up to war.

(b) 4th Armoured Division initially had 11, 20 and 33 Armoured Brigades under command. 20 Armoured Brigade was the heavier of the three, with x2 Armoured Regiments and x1 Mechanised Infantry Battalion. The ratio was reversed in the 11 and 33 Armoured Brigades. However, 33 Armoured Brigade was transferred to 3rd Armoured Division in 1986.

(c) 19 Infantry Brigade was created from 5th Field Force during the 1982 reorganisation. It remained part of 3rd Armoured Division until 1986, when it was transferred to 4th Armoured Division in exchange for 33 Armoured Brigade. It would reinforce from the UK during mobilisation for war.

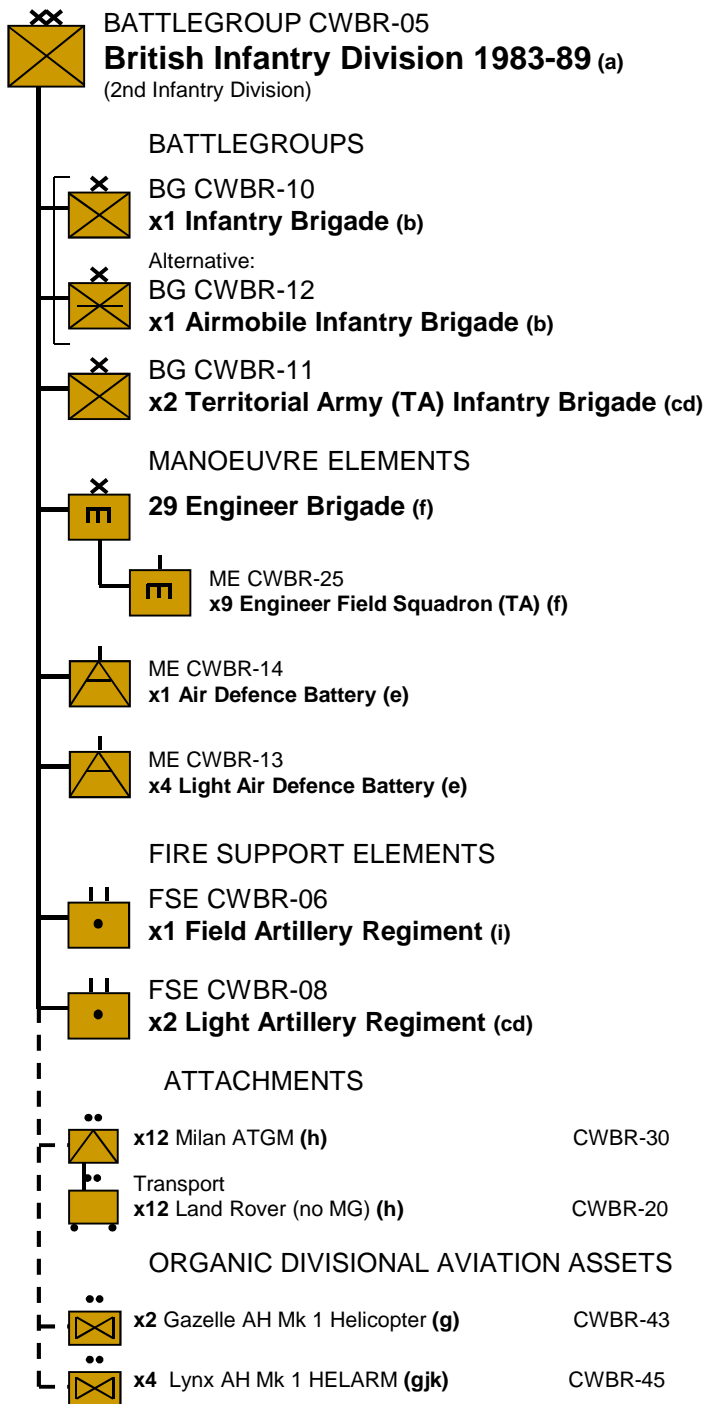
(d) The divisional Guided Weapons Batteries were scrapped in 1983 and all Swingfire ATGM vehicles were returned to the Armoured and Recce Regiments.

(e) The division had 4 Regiment Army Air Corps at its disposal, which had been expanded to x3 Squadrons with the 1982 reorganisations. Two squadrons, 654 and 659 were Anti-Tank, each equipped with x2 Gazelle and x4 TOW-armed Lynx. The third squadron, 669, was Recce and had the reverse ratio of x4 Gazelle and x2 TOW-armed Lynx.

(f) Late 1980s: May upgrade Lynx's TOW ATGMs to Improved TOW (see card) and/or may replace Lynx AH Mk 1 HELARM with:  
 Lynx AH Mk 7 HELARM CWBR-77

(g) It was a very quick and simple process to convert Lynx HELARM to Light Battlefield Helicopters (LBH) and vice versa. In which case, replace Lynx HELARM variants with Lynx LBH variants (CWBR-44 or CWBR-76).





(a) 2nd Infantry Division was created in January 1983, replacing 2nd Armoured Division. The division was based in the UK and was assigned to reinforce 1 (Br) Corps during mobilisation for war. Many of its headquarters, logistic and support elements came from the Territorial Army (TA: i.e. Volunteer Reserves), as did two of its three Infantry Brigades.

(b) 24 Infantry Brigade was created from the 7th Field Force during the 1982 reorganisation. In 1988 it was re-roled to become 24 Airmobile Brigade.

(c) The Territorial Army (TA) volunteer reserves provided 15 Infantry Brigade, 49 Infantry Brigade, two Light Artillery Regiments, a Light Air Defence Regiment and a considerable amount of the supporting arms to 2nd Infantry Division.

(d) The two Light Artillery Regiments were attached administratively to the two TA Brigades. However, upon arrival in Germany they would come under the direct control of the divisional commander.

(e) The 2nd Division had an unusually high quota of Air Defence units, due to the fact that it had the entire 103rd Light Air Defence Regiment (TA) assigned to it, as well as the HQ and x1 Battery of the sole UK-based Rapier Air Defence Regiment (12th or 16th). Note that the TA Light AD Batteries had a smaller organisation than their Regular cousins (see ME CWBR-13).

(f) 29 Engineer Brigade, comprising three TA Engineer Regiments, would come under command of 2nd Infantry Division in wartime. Their primary task was to hold the Weser crossings (and demolish them if necessary). 24 Airmobile Brigade also had its own organic Airmobile Engineer Company when formed in 1988.

(g) The division had 655 Squadron Army Air Corps assigned from 5 Regiment AAC in Northern Ireland. I have been unable to exactly pinpoint its scale of equipment, though as a 65- series squadron, it was designated as an Anti-Tank squadron, so probably had mainly Lynx or Scout helicopters.

(h) These two additional Milan Platoons were attached to 2nd Division from TA Infantry Battalions remaining in the UK. Late 1980s: may upgrade to Milan 2 (see card).

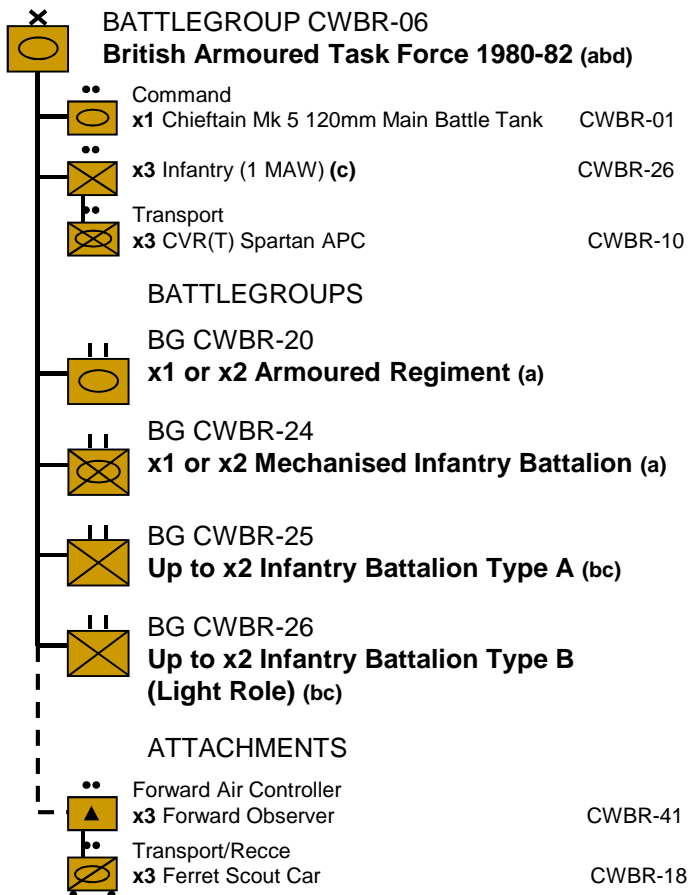
(i) In practice, this Field Artillery Regiment (belonging administratively to 24 Brigade) was usually assigned to the Corps Artillery Division. See FSE CWBR-01b.

(j) Late 1980s: May upgrade Lynx's TOW ATGMs to Improved TOW (see card) and/or may replace Lynx AH Mk 1 HELARM with:  
 Lynx AH Mk 7 HELARM CWBR-77

(k) It was a very quick and simple process to convert Lynx HELARM to Light Battlefield Helicopters (LBH) and vice versa. In which case, replace Lynx HELARM variants with Lynx LBH variants (CWBR-44 or CWBR-76).







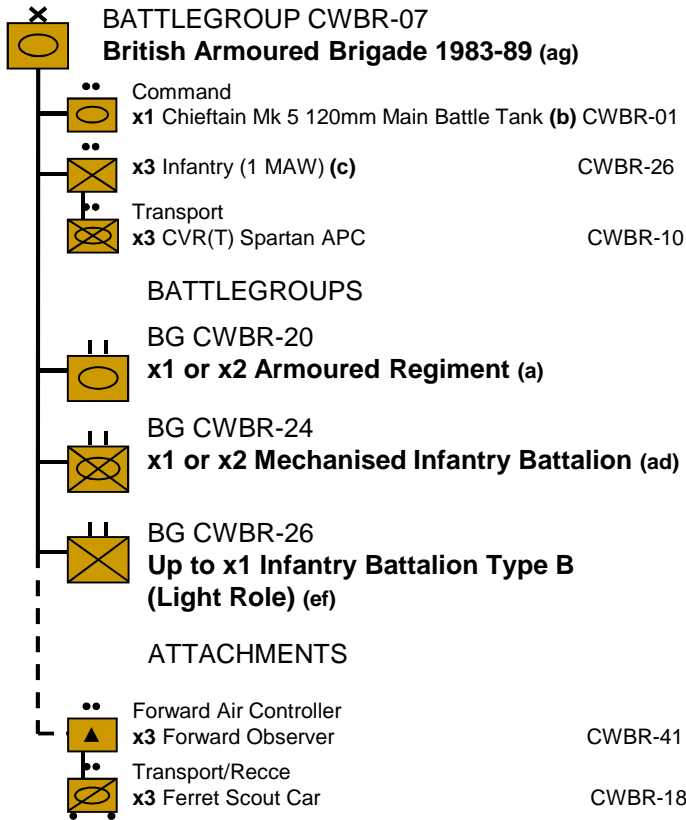
(a) The TFs each had a minimum of **x1** Armoured Regiment and **x1** Mechanised Infantry Battalion permanently assigned, with additional Infantry Battalions being allocated from the UK in wartime. TFA was the heaviest, with **x2** Armoured and **x2** Mech permanently assigned. TFB & TFC each had **x2** Armoured and **1x** Mech. TFD, TFE & TFG each had **x1** Armoured & **x2** Mech. TFF & TFH each had **x1** Armoured and **x1** Mech.

(b) A pool of **x12** regular Army Infantry Battalions and **x19** Territorial Army (TA – volunteer reserves) Infantry Battalions were allocated to reinforce BAOR in wartime. These would be split between the eight TFs and the two FFs in I (Br) Corps, as well as providing security for rear echelons. **x3** battalions seems to have been the usual allocation per TF or FF.

(c) Most of the regular battalions would be of Type A organisation, though some might have been Type B. All TA battalions were Type B.

(d) The Task Force/Field Force concept was eventually abandoned after six years in 1982, as it was found to be too unwieldy in the field. The additional wartime reinforcements made the formation too large for a small headquarters to control, despite the promises in 1976 that advances in communications technology would allow more than the traditional 3 or 4 battlegroups per brigade. The integration of non-mechanised battlegroups with mechanised battlegroups under the same command also proved problematic and reduced the 'punch' of the armoured formations. It was also found that the lack of organic logistical elements led to severe logistic problems. The reversion to Brigades occurred very quickly, with some reverting before the end of 1982.





(a) Following the 1982 reorganisation, Armoured Brigades would normally either have **x2** Armoured Regiments and **x1** Mechanised Infantry Battalion, or they would have **x1** Armoured Regiment and **x2** Mechanised Infantry Battalions. 4, 7 and 20 Armoured Brigades all used the heavier organisation, while 6, 11, 12 & 33 Armoured Brigades used the lighter 'mechanised' organisation. 22 Armoured Brigade had a unique organisation of **x2** Armoured Regiments and **x2** Mech Infantry Battalions.

(b) From 1985: May upgrade Chieftain Mk 5 to:  
 Chieftain Mk 10 120mm Main Battle Tank CWBR-02  
 Alternative:  
 Challenger 120mm Main Battle Tank CWBR-03  
 Armoured Brigades were upgraded to Challenger at the following rate:

- 4 Armoured Brigade – 1986
- 6 Armoured Brigade – 1988
- 7 Armoured Brigade – 1985
- 22 Armoured Brigade – 1989 (**x1** Squadron by mid-1989)
- 33 Armoured Brigade – 1988 (regiment had only **x3** Squadrons)

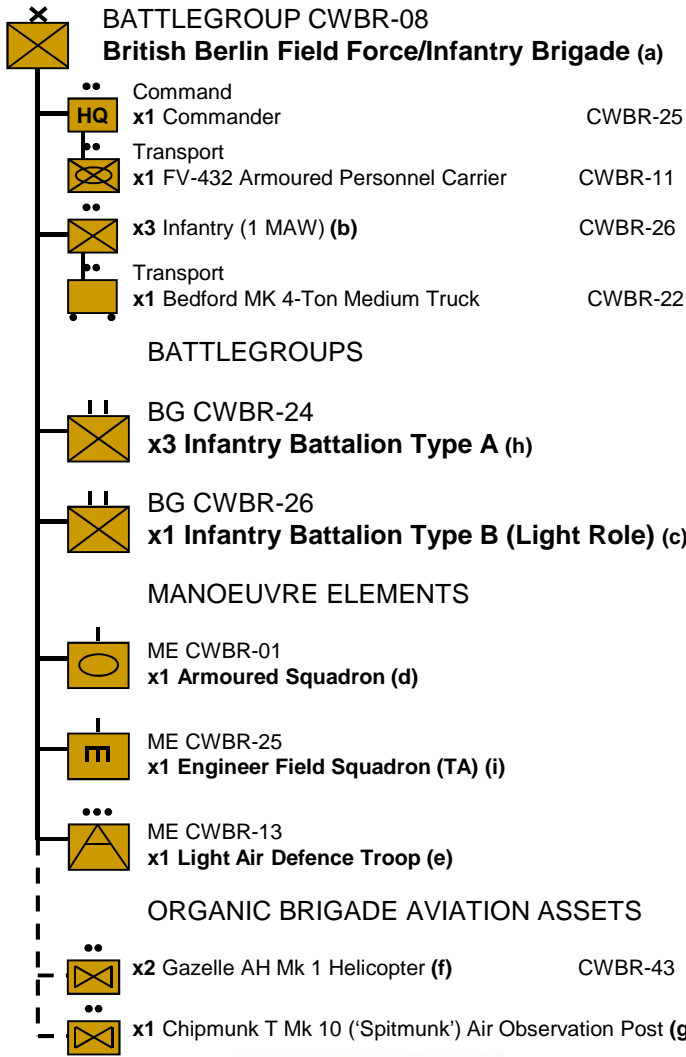
(c) From 1986: May upgrade Infantry with L85/L86 small-arms:  
**x3** Infantry (1 MAW) CWBR-27  
 From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).

(d) With the introduction of the Warrior MICV, Mechanised Infantry Battalions that re-equipped with Warrior were re-designated as Armoured Infantry Battalions. However, battalion organisation remained essentially the same despite the change of primary APC, so I have not differentiated them here. There had also been a Warrior demonstrator unit (probably only a company) in the UK since 1984; it was briefly deployed to West Germany for Exercise Lionheart '84 and again in 1986, though no complete BAOR battalions were converted until 1988. Only three BAOR battalions managed to re-equip with Warrior before the end of 1989:  
 4 Armoured Brigade – **x1** Battalion in Jan 1988 (1st to convert)  
 6 Armoured Brigade – **x1** Battalion in 1988  
 7 Armoured Brigade – **x1** Battalion in Oct 1988

(e) Some Armoured Brigades would in wartime receive a Light Role Infantry Battalion from the TA. This seems to have been the case in 11, 12, 20 and 22 Armoured Brigades. (f)

(f) In some cases, these TA Battalions would be further reinforced by an additional **x2** Milan Platoons from other, non-deployed TA Battalions, so triple the allocation of Milan in these units. This seems to have been the case in 11 & 20 Armoured Brigades.





(a) The Berlin Infantry Brigade was known as the Berlin Field Force from 1976 to 1982.

(b) From 1986: May upgrade Infantry with L85/L86 small-arms:  
**x3** Infantry (1 MAW) CWBR-27  
 From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).

(c) The fourth infantry battalion would be raised from RAF personnel at RAF Gatow. It probably would not have many (if any!) heavy weapons.

(d) The Berlin Armoured Squadron was organised somewhat differently to other British Armoured Squadrons and was significantly stronger. It did not upgrade its Chieftain MBTs to Challengers. It did however, upgrade them to Chieftain Mk 10 standard in 1988. The Berlin Brigade also did not upgrade its few FV-432 APCs to Warriors and the brigade never received any CVR(T) variants. It did however, receive twelve of the thirteen FV-432/30 Fire Support Vehicles in existence. This of course, is all very non-standard.

(e) Some sources list the Light Air Defence Troop as only being available from 1986 onwards (equipped with Javelin SAMs). However, one source does list a troop of Blowpipe SAMs present in 1982. These would have used Land Rovers, not CVR(T).

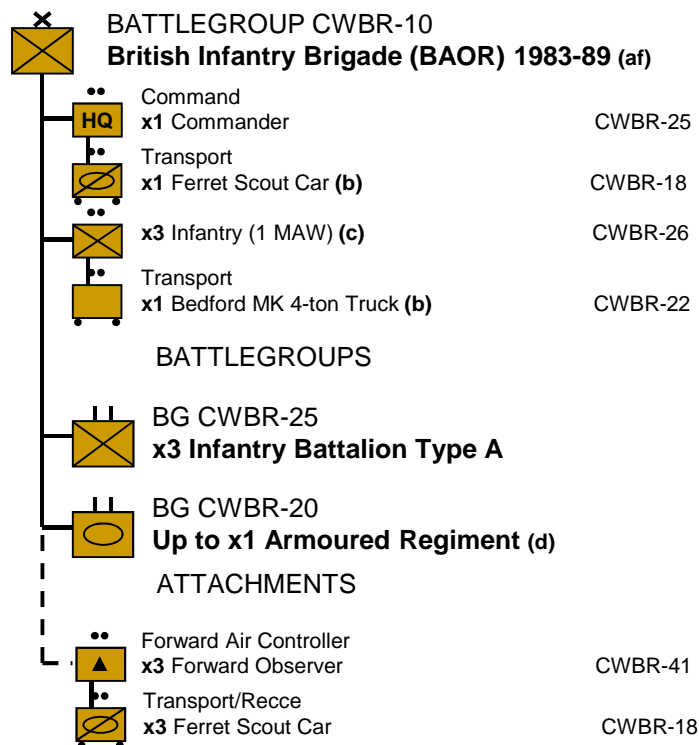
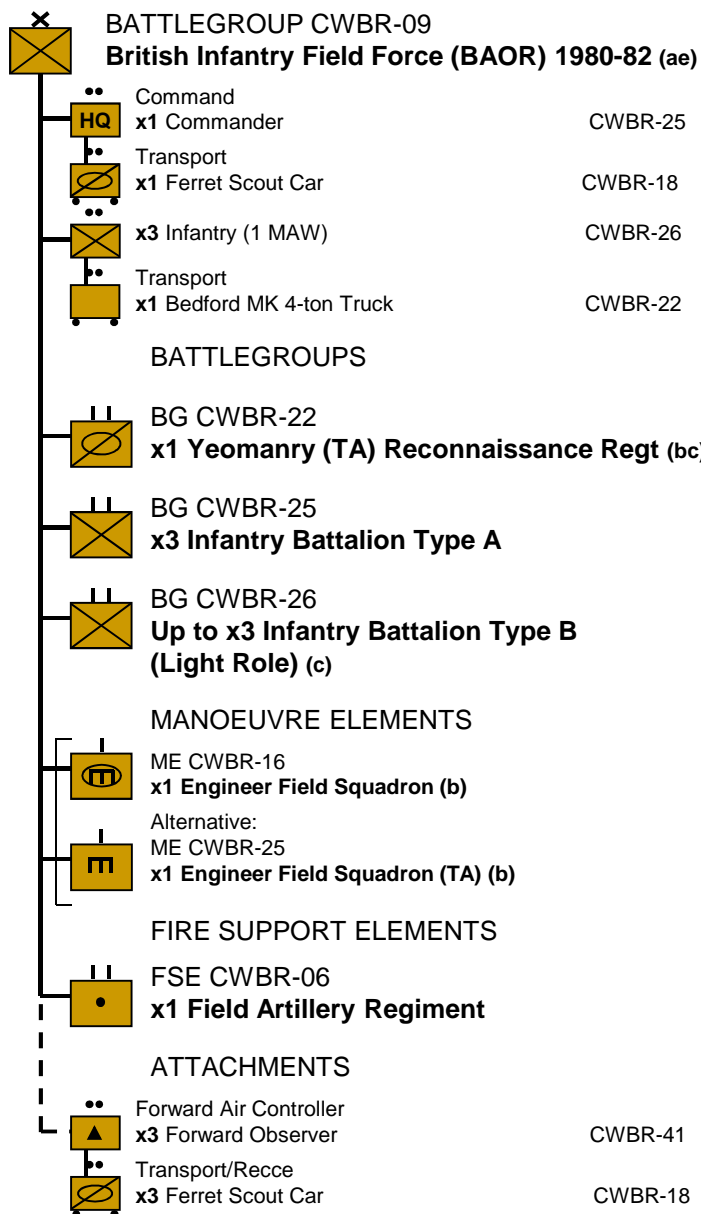
(f) Some sources also show Scout helicopters for the Berlin Brigade and as many as **x3** machines in total.

(g) Be afraid, Ivan... Be very afraid...

(h) These battalions operated under a unique organisation. They never received Saxon APCs, but they did receive a small number of FV-432 variants, including all of the FV-432/30s in service.

(i) Most unusually, the Berlin Engineer Squadron (TA) was formed from British ex-pats living in Berlin.





**(a)** The regular 19 Infantry Brigade was allocated to reinforce 3rd Armoured Division (4th Armoured Division from 1986) using this organisation. Another Infantry Brigade (the 24th) was allocated to 2nd Infantry Division. In 1988, 24 Brigade was converted to the Airmobile role (see BG CWBR-12).

**(b)** From 1985: May replace all transport with:  
 Saxon APC CWBR-14

**(c)** From 1986: May upgrade Infantry with L85/L86 small-arms:  
**x3 Infantry (1 MAW)** CWBR-27  
 From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).

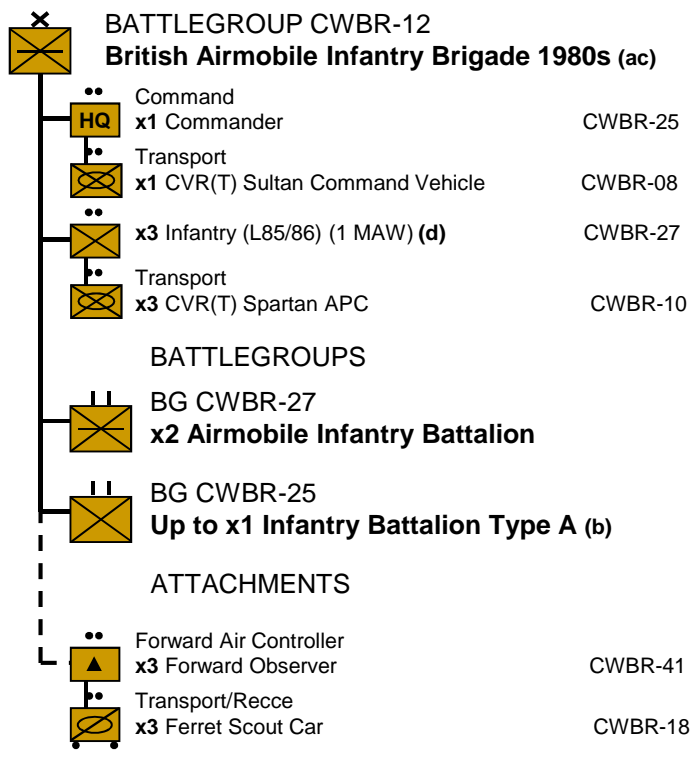
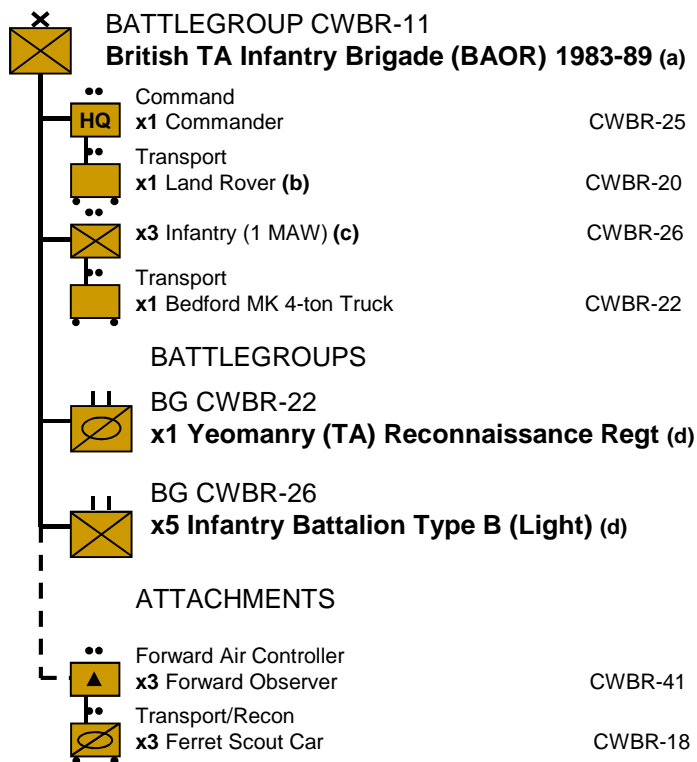
**(d)** An Armoured Regiment was not normally part of the organisation, though in the late 1980s, 19 Infantry Brigade (by then with 4th Armoured Division) received the Armoured Regiment that had previously been allocated to 1 Infantry Brigade (UK Mobile Force). However, **x1** Armoured Squadron remained with 1 Brigade and the regiment only had **x3** Squadrons in total, so the Armoured Regiment here would have only **x2** Armoured Squadrons.

**(a)** 5th Field Force was permanently deployed in West Germany, while 7th Field Force was based in the UK and would be deployed to West Germany in wartime. The Task Force/Field Force concept was developed in 1976, when it was assumed that advances in communications technology would allow more than just the traditional 3-4 battlegroups to be controlled by a single Brigade headquarters. However, in practice it was discovered that the advances in technology did not increase speed of decision-making on the part of the Brigadier and as a consequence, the Field Forces were converted back into Infantry Brigades in Dec 82 – 5th Field Force became 19 Infantry Brigade (3rd Armoured Division), while 7th Field Force became 24 Infantry Brigade (2nd Infantry Division).

**(b)** The Germany-based 5th Field Force had a regular Engineer Sqn and 657 Sqn AAC (see I (Br) Corps orbat), while the UK-based 7th Field Force had a TA Engineer Squadron.

**(c)** In wartime the Field Forces would be reinforced by these additional infantry battalions and Yeomanry Regiments, the majority (possibly all) of whom would be drawn from the TA.





(a) Following the 1982 reorganisation, two Territorial Army Brigades (15 & 49 Brigades) were assigned to reinforce the newly-created 2nd Infantry Division. Note that each of these brigades had an integral Light Artillery Regiment administratively under command, though in Germany these were normally placed directly at the disposal of the divisional commander.

(b) May replace Land Rover with:  
 Ferret Scout Car CWBR-18

(c) May not upgrade Infantry – the L85/L86 did not replace the SLR/SMG/LMG combination in the TA (and supporting arms) until the 1990s. They also did not receive the LAW 80.

(d) 15 Brigade for a time included one of the three TA Battalions of the Parachute Regiment. May therefore swap one Infantry Battalion for a Parachute Infantry Battalion (BG CWBR-28).

(a) 6 Infantry Brigade of 3rd Armoured Division initially held this role from 1983, though converted back to an Armoured Brigade in 1988. 24 Infantry Brigade of 2nd Infantry Division was then re-roled to become 24 Airmobile Brigade. These brigades were primarily a rapidly-deployed anti-tank screen, with very high quantities of Milan ATGMs.





(b) 6 Brigade lacked the 3rd (Type A) Infantry Battalion. In 24 Brigade, this battalion was a regular infantry battalion mounted in Saxon APCs and was not therefore airmobile.

(c) The 6 Airmobile Brigade would typically be moved by RAF Puma, Wessex and Chinook helicopters. 9 Regiment AAC was also re-established in 1988 to support 24 Airmobile Brigade.





(d) From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).






**BATTLEGROUP CWBR-13**  
**British Field Force (Home Defence) 1980-1982 (ad)**

-  Command  
**x1 Commander** CWBR-25
-  Transport  
**x1 Ferret Scout Car** CWBR-18
-  **x3 Infantry (1 MAW)** CWBR-26
-  Transport  
**x1 Bedford MK 4-Ton Truck (b)** CWBR-14

**BATTLEGROUPS**

-  BG CWBR-20  
**x1 Armoured Regiment (f)**
-  BG CWBR-21b  
**x1 Reconnaissance Regiment Type B**
-  BG CWBR-25  
**x3 Infantry Battalion Type A**
-  BG CWBR-26  
**Up to x3 Infantry Battalion Type B (Light Role) (c)**




**MANOEUVRE ELEMENTS**

-  ME CWBR-13  
**x1 Light Air Defence Battery (d)**
-  ME CWBR-22  
**x1 Anti-Tank Guided Weapons Battery (d)**
-  ME CWBR-25  
**x3 Engineer Field Squadron (TA)**

**FIRE SUPPORT ELEMENTS**

-  FSE CWBR-06  
**x1 Field Artillery Regiment**

**ATTACHMENTS**

-  Forward Air Controller  
**x3 Forward Observer** CWBR-41
-  Transport/Recon  
**x3 Ferret Scout Car** CWBR-18
-  **x6 Scout AH Mk 1 Helicopter (e)** CWBR-42

(a) Until the reorganisation of 1982, the 8th Field Force formed the nucleus of Britain's home defences, with a combined-arms force of armour and infantry. Following the 1982 reorganisation it was re-designated as 1 Infantry Brigade and was re-roled as the UK Mobile Force (UKMF), with the primary wartime mission of reinforcing Denmark.

(b) The British Army held sufficient stocks of Saracen APCs and Humber Pig APCs to equip roughly two infantry brigades (however, the majority of these were in Northern Ireland). May therefore replace transport with:  
 Saracen APC CWBR-63  
 Humber Pig APC CWBR-64

(c) The Light Role Infantry Battalions would be provided by the TA.

(d) The Light Air Defence Battery and ATGW Battery both came from 32 (Guided Weapons) Regiment RA. The regiment's remaining two ATGW Batteries were assigned as BAOR reinforcements.

(e) 666 (V) Squadron AAC (from 7 Regiment AAC) was the AAC's sole Territorial Army helicopter squadron and was dedicated to Home Defence. It remained equipped with Scout helicopters throughout the 1980s and into the 90s.

(f) The Armoured Regiment was one of the rare Type 43 regiments, with only x3 Squadrons.





**BATTLEGROUP CWBR-14**  
**British Infantry Brigade Group (UK Mobile Force) 1983-89 (ad)**



- Command  
**HQ** x1 Commander CWBR-25
- Transport  
 x1 Ferret Scout Car (b) CWBR-18
- x3 Infantry (1 MAW) (c) CWBR-26
- Transport  
 x1 Bedford MK 4-Ton Truck (b) CWBR-14

**BATTLEGROUPS**

- BG CWBR-25  
**x3 Infantry Battalion Type A**
- BG CWBR-26  
**x1 Infantry Battalion Type B (Light Role) (g)**
- BG CWBR-20  
**Up to x1 Armoured Regiment (e)**
- BG CWBR-21d  
**x1 Reconnaissance Regt (Tracked UK) (f)**

**MANOEUVRE ELEMENTS**

- ME CWBR-13  
**x1 Air Defence Battery**
- ME CWBR-13  
**x1 Light Air Defence Battery**
- ME CWBR-25  
**x3 Engineer Field Squadron (i)**
- ME CWBR-25  
**Up to x3 Engineer Field Squadron (TA) (i)**

**FIRE SUPPORT ELEMENTS**

- FSE CWBR-06  
**x1 Field Artillery Regiment**

**ATTACHMENTS**

- Forward Air Controller  
 x3 Forward Observer CWBR-41
- Transport/Recon  
 x3 Ferret Scout Car CWBR-18
- x3 Gazelle AH Mk 1 Helicopter (h) CWBR-43
- x3 Scout AH Mk 1 Helicopter (h) CWBR-45
- Up to x8 Puma HU Mk 1 Utility Helicopter (j) CWBR-45
- Up to x4 UH-1D Utility Helicopter (k) CWWG-39

(a) Following the 1982 reorganisation, one regular Infantry Brigade (1 Infantry Brigade) became the UK Mobile Force (UKMF), with the primary mission of reinforcing NATO's 'Northern Flank' in Denmark.

(b) From 1984: May replace transport with:  
 Saxon APC CWBR-14

(c) From 1986: May upgrade Infantry with L85/L86 small-arms:  
 x3 Infantry (1 MAW) CWBR-27  
 From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).

(d) RAF and most probably Royal Navy (as well as other Allied) aviation assets would be allocated according to the mission.

(e) The Armoured Regiment was one of the rare Type 43 regiments, with only x3 Squadrons. However, during the late 1980s, this regiment was re-allocated to 19 Infantry Brigade, leaving only a single squadron to support UKMF. Therefore, during the late 1980s: Replace the Armoured Regiment with a single Armoured Squadron (ME CWBR-01).

(f) This regiment was also tasked with providing a squadron to the AMF(L) Battlegroup (BG CWBR-19), so would only have x2 Medium Recce Squadrons and might also be missing a Striker Troop from the Anti-Tank Squadron (which would probably be assigned to the detached Squadron).

(g) The Light Role Infantry Battalion would probably be provided by the TA.

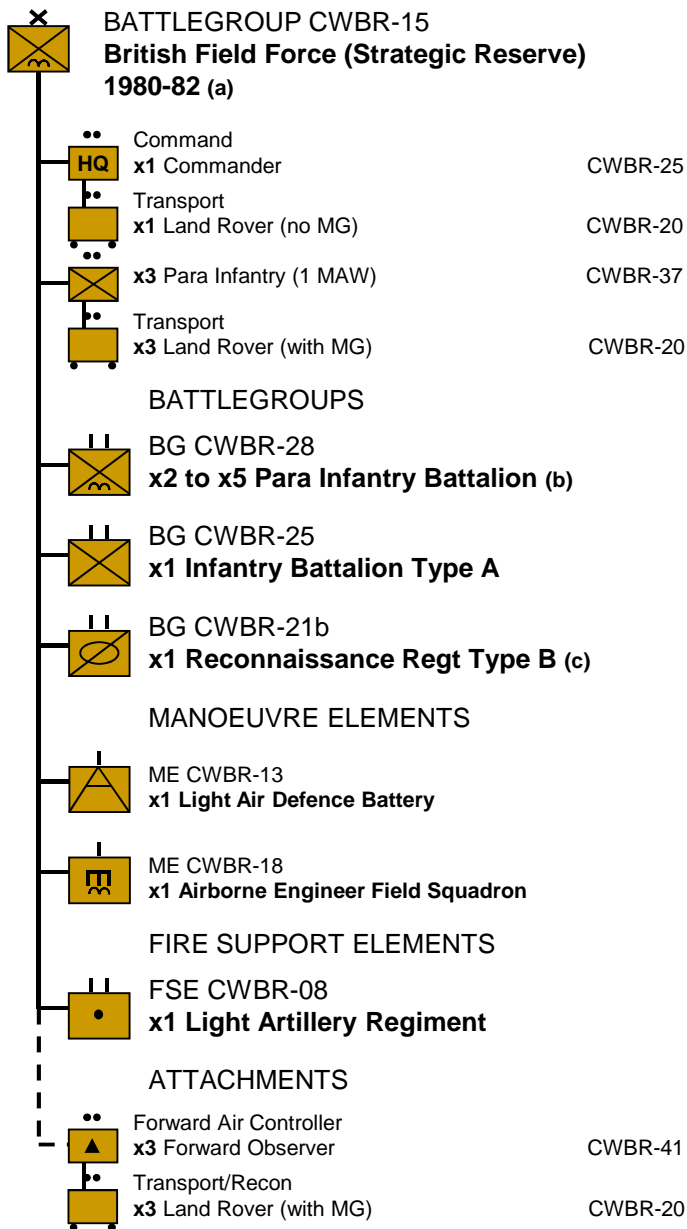
(h) 656 Squadron AAC (from 7 Regiment AAC) was permanently assigned to UKMF. While roled as an anti-tank squadron, it had an unusual, equal mix of Gazelle and Scout helicopters.

(i) 1 Infantry Brigade initially had two Engineer Regiments allocated to it – one Regular and one TA. However, the TA regiment was re-allocated to BAOR in the late 1980s, leaving 1 Infantry Brigade with the single regular Engineer Regiment.

(j) The Pumas were allocated from 33 Sqn RAF (see RAF orbat).

(k) In the brigade's most likely tasking to Denmark, a unit of West Germany UH-1D helicopters was to be permanently assigned.



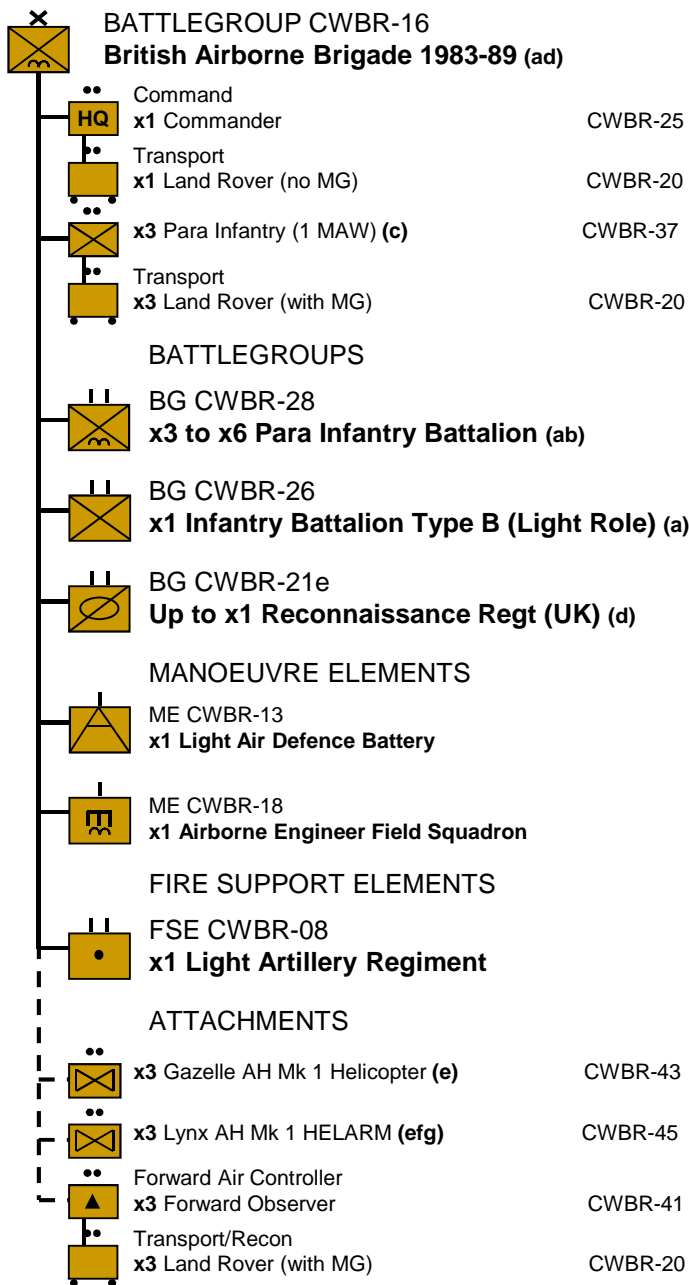


**(a)** Prior to the 1982 reorganisation, the 6th Field Force was the UK's Strategic Reserve, ready to deploy anywhere around the world. It briefly became 5 Infantry Brigade for the Falklands War with a very ad hoc organisation (see BG CWBR-18b), before being re-designated as 5 Airborne Brigade in 1983 (see BG CWBR-16).

**(b)** The British Army had **x3** regular Para Battalions and **x3** TA Para Battalions, both organised identically. However one of the regular battalions was always allocated to one of the Northern Ireland garrison brigades (3, 8 or 39 Bdes) on rotation, which left only **x2** regular Para battalions permanently assigned to 6 FF. The three TA battalions were not permanently assigned to 6 FF, though it seems likely that they would have been allocated in wartime.

**(c)** One squadron from this Reconnaissance Regiment would have been detached to the infantry battlegroup assigned to AMF(L) (see BG CWBR-19).





**(a)** 5 Airborne Brigade was the UK's only Airborne formation and could be assigned to reinforce any NATO command or act independently, as the situation required. The Brigade had two regular battalions of the Parachute Regiment (with a third battalion on rotation in Northern Ireland), plus three TA Para Battalions (all organised identically) and a parachute-trained Gurkha Battalion (organised as a Type B (Light Role) Battalion).

**(b)** From the mid-1980s the three TA Para Battalions were tasked with an independent BAOR-oriented mission in the event of war with Warpac: They were to be assigned to 1st Armoured Division and were to have considerably more than the normal complement of Milan ATGMs. Their mission was to be rapidly deployed forward by air as soon as war started and there to act as a 'forlorn hope' antitank screen. In 1989 this organisation was formalised as a special brigade with the title 'Parachute Regiment Group'.

**(c)** From 1986: May upgrade Infantry with L85/L86 small-arms:  
**x3 Para Infantry (1 MAW)** CWBR-38  
 From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).

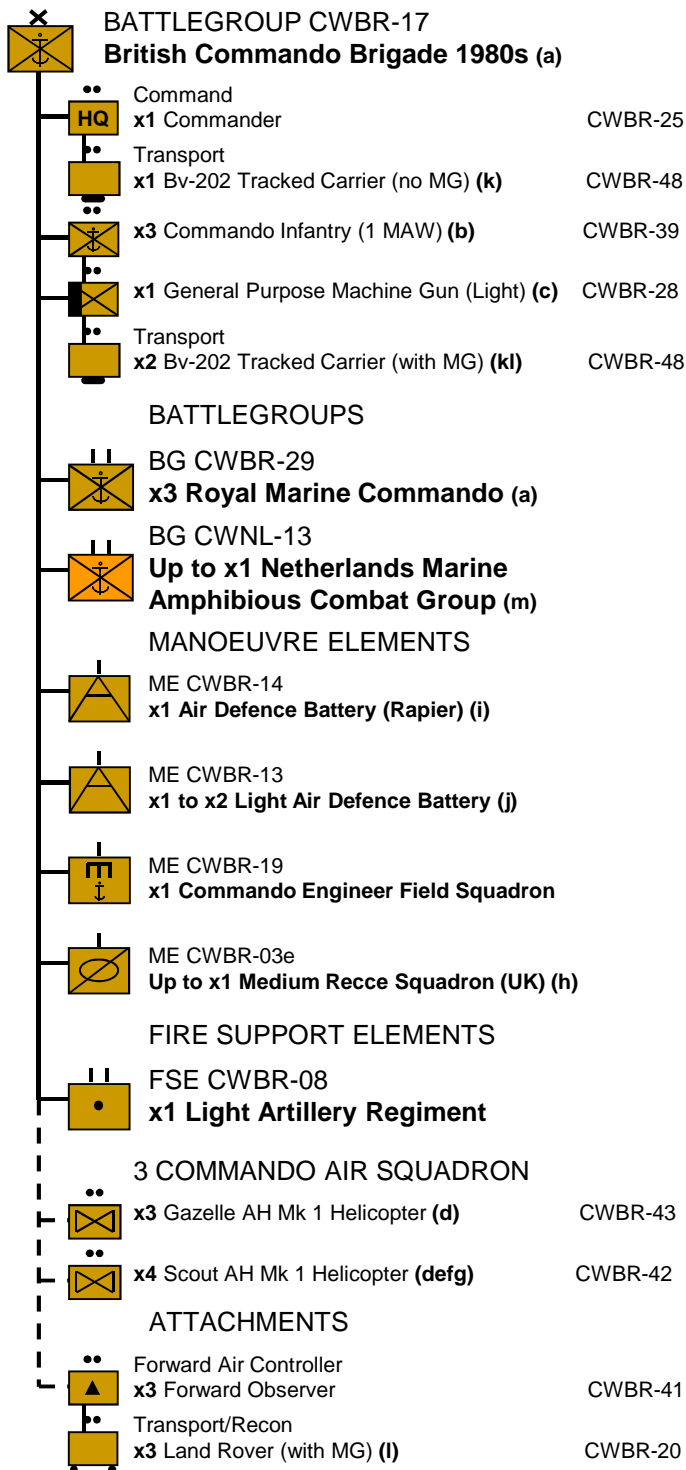
**(d)** The HQ and a single squadron of the Blues & Royals were assigned to 5 Airborne Brigade. One other squadron would be assigned to 3 Commando Brigade (BG CWBR-17) and another squadron (equipped with Fox armoured cars) would be assigned to protect key Government members and the Royal Family.

**(e)** 658 Squadron AAC was permanently assigned from 7 Regiment AAC to support 5 Airborne Brigade.

**(f)** Late 1980s: May upgrade Lynx's TOW ATGMs to Improved TOW (see card) and/or may replace Lynx AH Mk 1 HELARM with:  
 Lynx AH Mk 7 HELARM CWBR-77

**(g)** It was a very quick and simple process to convert Lynx HELARM to Light Battlefield Helicopters (LBH) and vice versa. In which case, replace Lynx HELARM variants with Lynx LBH variants (CWBR-44 or CWBR-76).





(a) 3 Commando Brigade retained the designation 'Brigade' throughout the era of Field Forces and Task Forces. It also did not suffer the major reorganisations that took place in the Army between 1976 & 1982. The Brigade's most likely role in the event of a war with the Warsaw Pact, was reinforcing NATO's Northern Flank in Norway. As a result, the Brigade trained intensively for Arctic warfare and had large numbers of Bv-202 Carriers and other equipment pre-positioned in Norway.

(b) From 1986: Upgrade Commando Infantry (SLR/LMG) to:  
 x3 Commando Infantry (L85/86) (1 MAW) CWBR-40  
 From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).

(c) In wartime the Commandos would have their firepower beefed up by as many GPMGs as they could carry.

(d) The Royal Marines could normally rely upon the RN to provide additional troop-carrying helicopters, with the RAF providing additional heavy lift and close air support.

(e) Late 1982: Replace Scout helicopters with:  
 Lynx AH Mk 1 HELARM (fg) CWBR-45

(f) Late 1980s: May upgrade Lynx's TOW ATGMs to Improved TOW (see card) and/or may replace Lynx AH Mk 1 HELARM with:  
 Lynx AH Mk 7 HELARM CWBR-77

(g) It was a very quick and simple process to convert Lynx HELARM to Light Battlefield Helicopters (LBH) and vice versa. In which case, replace Lynx HELARM variants with Lynx LBH variants (CWBR-44 or CWBR-76).

(h) 3 Commando Brigade only had a Reconnaissance Squadron allocated following the 1982 reorganisation. This was taken from the Blues & Royals (otherwise assigned to 5th Airborne Brigade).

(i) One battery from the single UK-based Royal Artillery Air Defence Regiment (12 or 16 Regiment on rotation) was Commando-rolled.

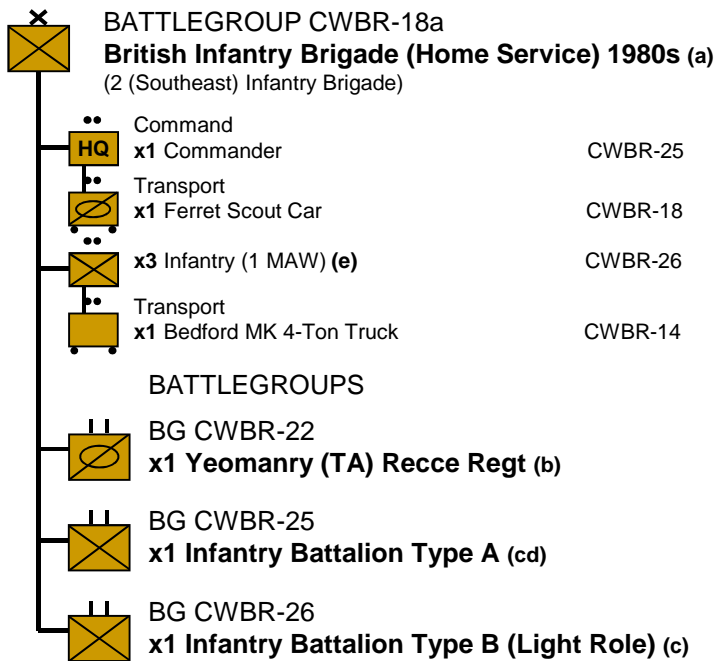
(j) The RM Air Defence Troop was organised like a TA Light Air Defence Battery and would normally be boosted by an additional RA Light Air Defence Troop (as was the case in the Falklands).

(k) Late 1980s: May replace Bv-202 with:  
 Bv-206 All-Terrain Tracked Carrier CWBR-72

(l) In the Falklands, almost all transport was deleted from the order of battle, bar some supply vehicles, some Bv-202s for Brigade HQ and some prime-movers for Rapier SAMs and 105mm Light Guns. The vast majority of units moved on foot or by helicopter.

(m) The Netherlands Marine Corps would provide an Amphibious Combat Group in any NATO mission (see Netherlands TO&Es). Netherlands Marines therefore trained intensively with 3 Cdo Bde and were very highly regarded. The combined force was known as the 'UK-NL Landing Force'. There was also the Netherlands 'Whiskey Company', which served as a Dutch Arctic Warfare Cadre and was semi-permanently attached to 45 RM Commando.





(a) 2 Infantry Brigade's primary role was that of mobile defence of the UK, with a priority on defending the ports of Southeast England ports. It was stationed primarily in Kent (Southeast England).

(b) This Yeomanry Regiment was the third and last of its type to be formed and was stationed during peacetime in the North of England. It initially had only **x3** Squadrons, though a fourth Squadron was raised in the late 1980s.

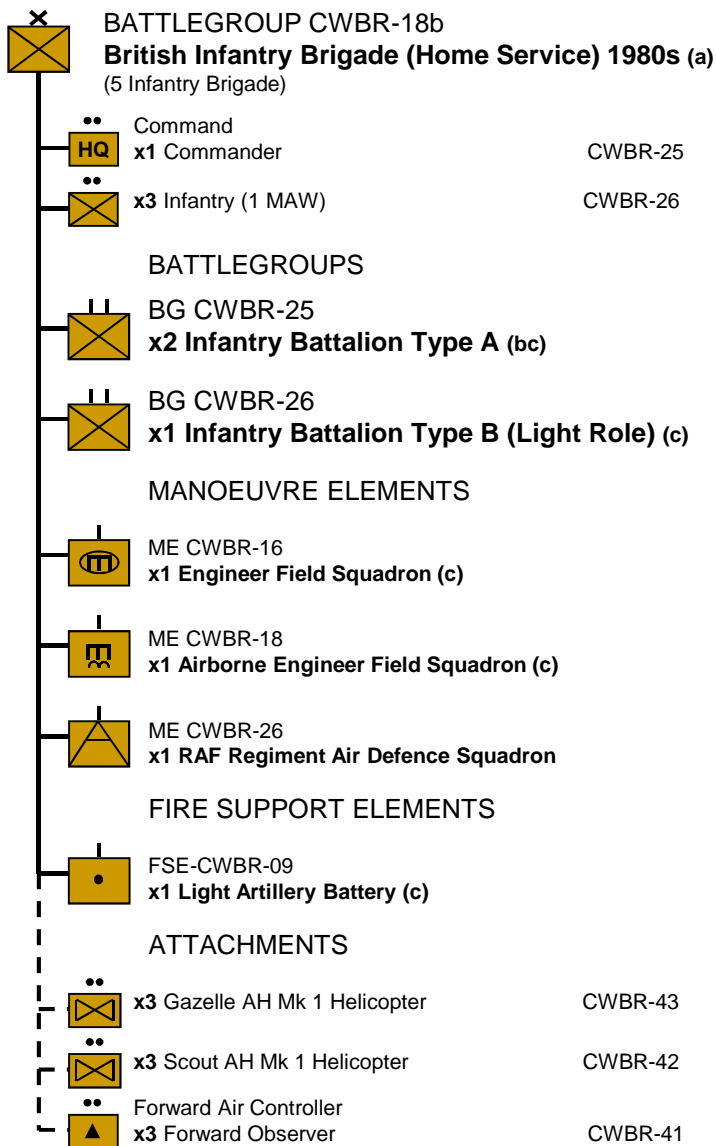
(c) These were Regular Army battalions.

(d) Some sources list this battalion as a Mechanised Infantry Battalion with FV-432 APCs. However, this is almost certainly a confusion in terminology, as Type A battalions equipped with Saxon APCs were designated as 'Mech (Wh)'.

(e) From 1986: May upgrade infantry with L85/L86 small-arms:

CWBR-27

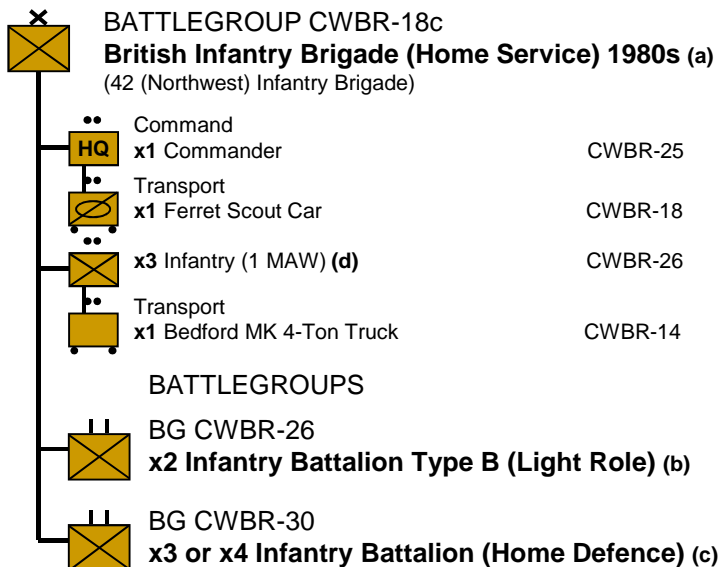
x3 Infantry (1 MAW)  
 From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).



(a) 5 Infantry Brigade was a very short-lived formation. It was created at very short notice in April 1982 for the Falklands Crisis, from the HQ and other elements of 6th Field Force (BG CWBR-15), with other elements drawn in from a variety of sources. This is the outline orbat used in the Falklands War. The Brigade was disbanded immediately following the Falklands War and was reformed as 5 Airborne Brigade (BG CWBR-16). It clearly demonstrates the ability of the British Army to create a powerful, deployable fighting formation at very short notice from fairly disparate elements.

(b) The two resident Para Battalions and most of the 'teeth' elements of 6th Field Force had already embarked with 3 Commando Brigade, so the 'fighting core' of 5 Infantry Brigade was formed from the resident Light Role Gurkha Battalion reinforced by two Guards battalions from 56 (London) Brigade, plus Royal Engineers and RAF Regiment elements from elsewhere.

(c) Aside from the RAF Regiment, these were all Regular Army units, with no TA present.



**(a)** 42 Infantry Brigade's primary role was that of mobile defence of the UK. It was stationed primarily in Northwest England.

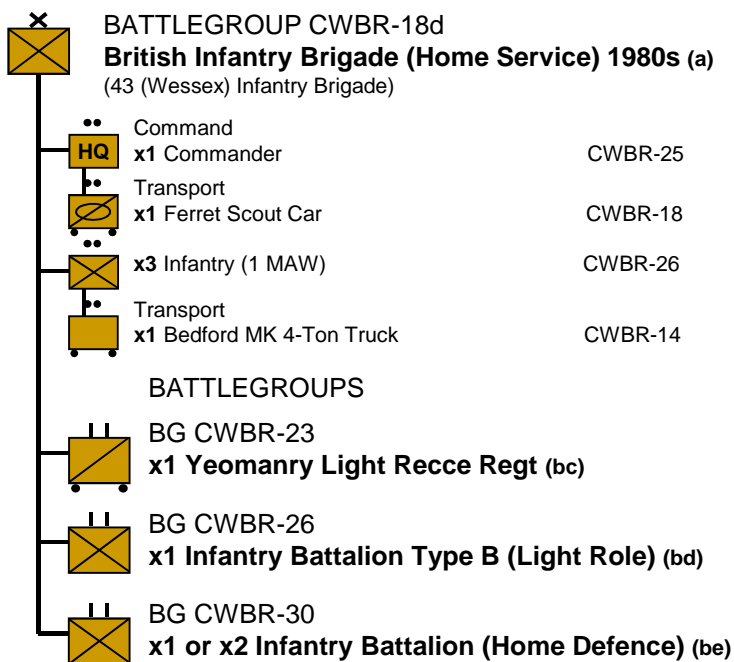
**(b)** These were Regular Army battalions.

**(c)** These were all drawn from the TA. There were **x3** battalions until 1988, when a fourth battalion was added. One battalion had **x5** Infantry Companies, while the others had **x4** Companies. Most added **x1** or **x2** Home Service Force (HSF) Companies during the period 1984-85.

**(d)** From 1986: May upgrade infantry with L85/L86 small-arms:

**x3** Infantry (1 MAW) CWBR-27

From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).



**(a)** 43 Infantry Brigade's primary role was that of mobile defence of the UK. It was stationed primarily in Southwest England.

**(b)** These were all TA units.

**(c)** This Yeomanry Regiment included **x1** HSF Squadron.

**(d)** This Light Role Battalion included **x2** HSF Companies.

**(e)** There was initially only **x1** Home Defence Battalion, which is recorded as having **x4** Infantry Companies and **x1** HSF Company. A second battalion was formed in 1988, though only **x2** Infantry Companies and **x1** HSF Company had been raised by the end of the decade.





(a) 51 Infantry Brigade's primary role was that of mobile defence of the UK, with a particular emphasis on defending the military infrastructure at the UK end of the Greenland-Iceland-UK (G-I-UK) Gap alongside 52 Brigade. It was stationed primarily in the Scottish Highlands, though included some 'Scottish' elements from elsewhere in the UK, particularly London and Liverpool. This Brigade also included elements dedicated to reinforcing BAOR, which aren't listed here, as they are already listed elsewhere.

(b) These were all TA units.

(c) These Light Role Battalions each included x4 Infantry Companies and x1 or x2 HSF Companies.

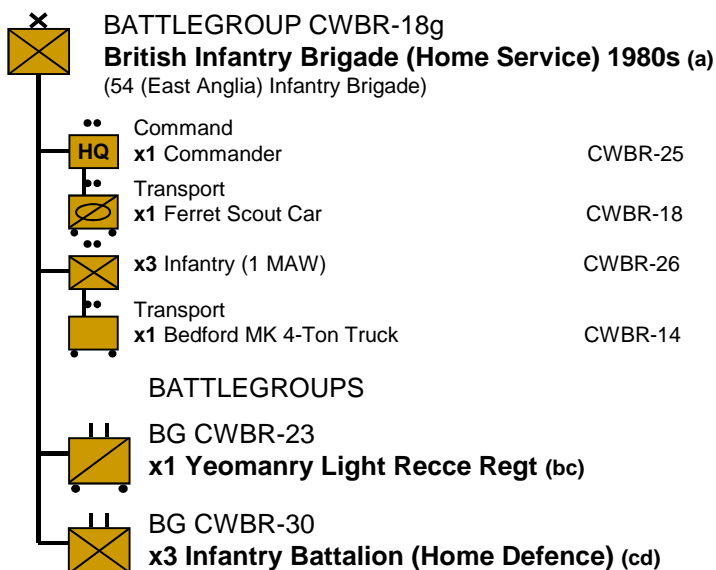
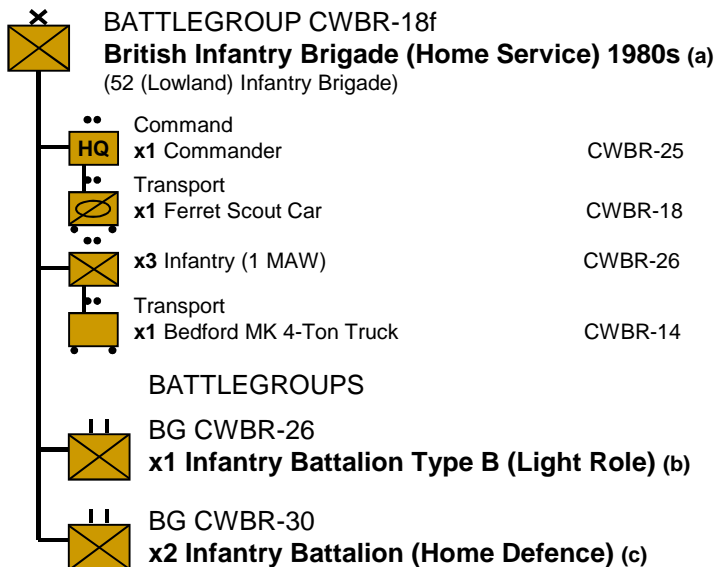


(a) 52 Infantry Brigade's primary role was that of mobile defence of the UK, with a particular emphasis on defending the military infrastructure at the UK end of the Greenland-Iceland-UK (G-I-UK) Gap, alongside 51 Brigade. It was stationed primarily in Southern Scotland.

(b) This Light Role Battalion was Regular Army.

(c) These Home Defence Battalions were all TA units.

(c) These Light Role Battalions each included x4 or x5 Infantry Companies and x1 or x2 HSF Companies.

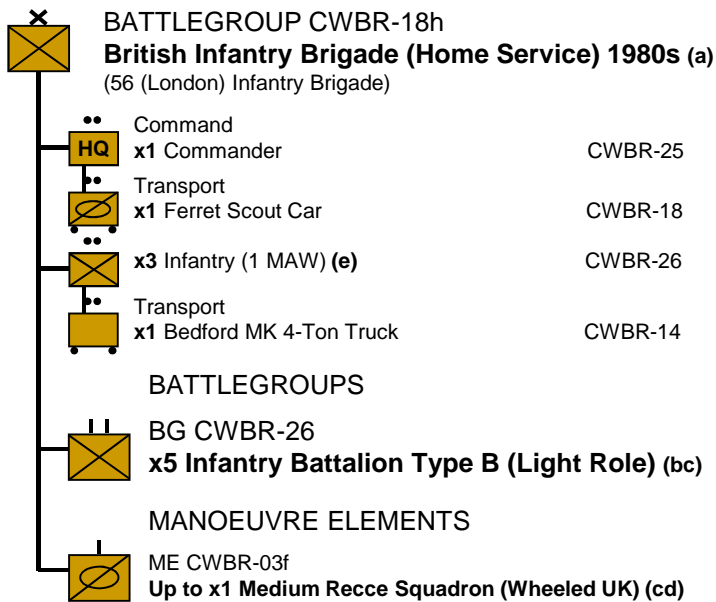


(a) 54 Infantry Brigade's primary role was that of mobile defence of the UK, with a priority on defending the east coast. It was stationed primarily in Central and Eastern England. This Brigade also included elements dedicated to reinforcing BAOR, which aren't listed here, as they are already listed elsewhere.

(b) This Yeomanry Regiment had only x3 Squadrons, though added an HSF Squadron during the 1980s.

(c) These were all TA units.

(d) These battalions each had x4 Infantry Companies, with up to x2 HSF Companies.



(a) 56 Infantry Brigade's primary role was to defend key locations and personnel within Greater London and the immediate surrounding area. Its battalions were drawn primarily from the five Foot Guards regiments (though Guards battalions were also serving in other brigades and roles on rotation). This Brigade also included elements dedicated to reinforcing BAOR, which aren't listed here, as they are already listed elsewhere. Note that during the Falklands Crisis of 1982, x2 Battalions were removed to form part of the new 5 Infantry Brigade. They were later returned to 56 Brigade.

(b) Information is scant, but some of these battalions were actually organised as Type A Infantry Battalions. In which case replace with BG CWBR-25.

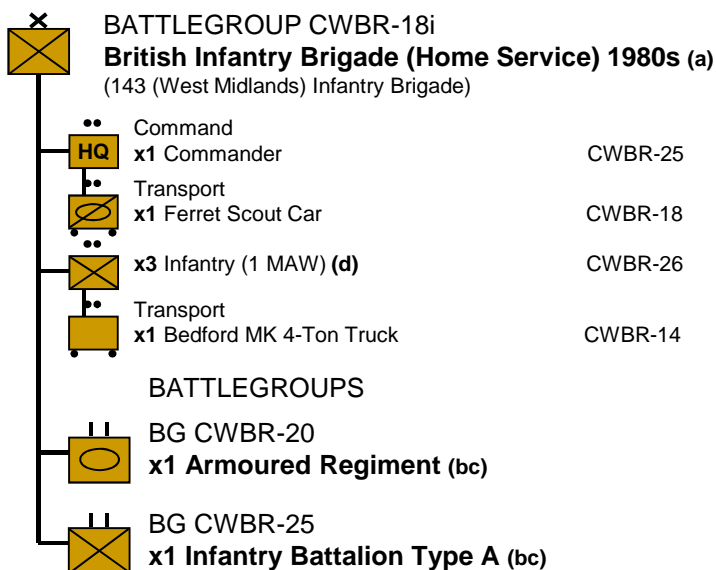
(c) These were all Regular Army units.

(d) Although not assigned to 56 Brigade in peacetime, in wartime a single (Wheeled) Squadron of the Blues & Royals (5 Airborne Brigade) would be assigned to 56 Brigade, with the primary aim of securing key members of the Government and the Royal Family and escorting them to a secure location outside the capital.

(e) From 1986: May upgrade infantry with L85/L86 small-arms:

x3 Infantry (1 MAW) CWBR-27

From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).



(a) 143 Brigade's primary role was Home Defence, though also seems to have been mainly a holding formation for training units and units dedicated to reinforcing BAOR (which are listed elsewhere and so are not listed here). The brigade was stationed primarily in Western England and the Royal Armoured Corps Training Centre at Bovington Camp.

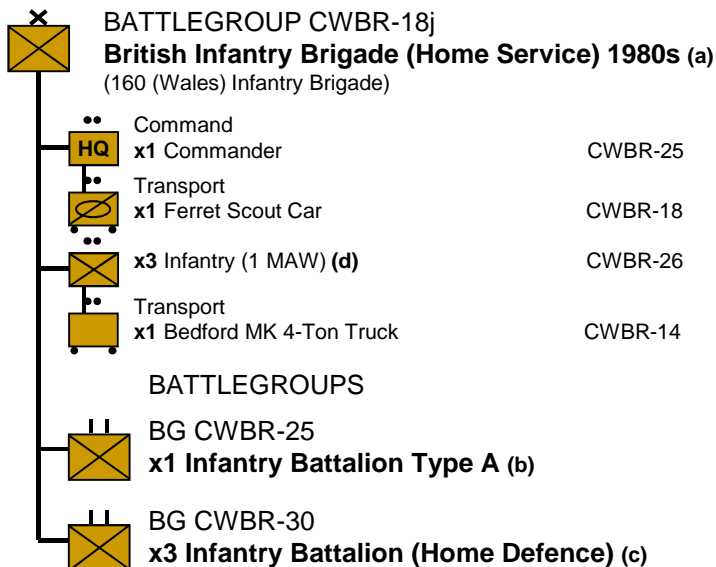
(b) This regiment seems to have been one of the relatively rare Type 43 Regiments with x3 Squadrons.

(c) These were Regular Army units.

(d) From 1986: May upgrade infantry with L85/L86 small-arms:

x3 Infantry (1 MAW) CWBR-27

From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).



(a) 160 Brigade's primary role was Home Defence and was mainly stationed in Wales.

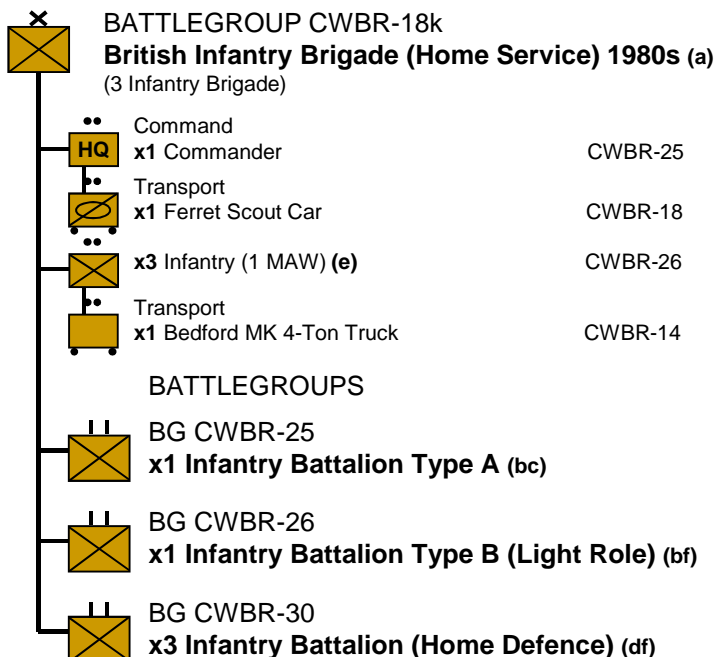
(b) This battalion was the brigade's only Regular Army unit and during the late 1980s was the Army's Infantry Demonstration Battalion. Elements of the battalion might therefore be periodically equipped with new or experimental equipment, such as Warrior MICV.

(c) These were TA units. One North Wales battalion was **x4** Infantry Companies strong and added an HSF Company in the mid-1980s. The two South Wales battalions were weaker, with **x3** Infantry Companies apiece, though both added a fourth Company in the mid-1980s and one also added an HSF Company at this time.

(d) From 1986: May upgrade infantry with L85/L86 small-arms:

**x3 Infantry (1 MAW)** CWBR-27

From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).



(a) 3 Brigade's primary role was Home Defence and was permanently stationed in Northern Ireland, with a particular emphasis on combating domestic terrorism.

(b) These battalions were drawn from the Regular Army.

(c) This battalion was primarily equipped with Saracen APCs, though may have received Saxon during the 1980s.

(d) The Home Defence Battalions belonged to the Ulster Defence Regiment. Each UDR Battalion had a mixture of full-time regulars and part-time volunteers.

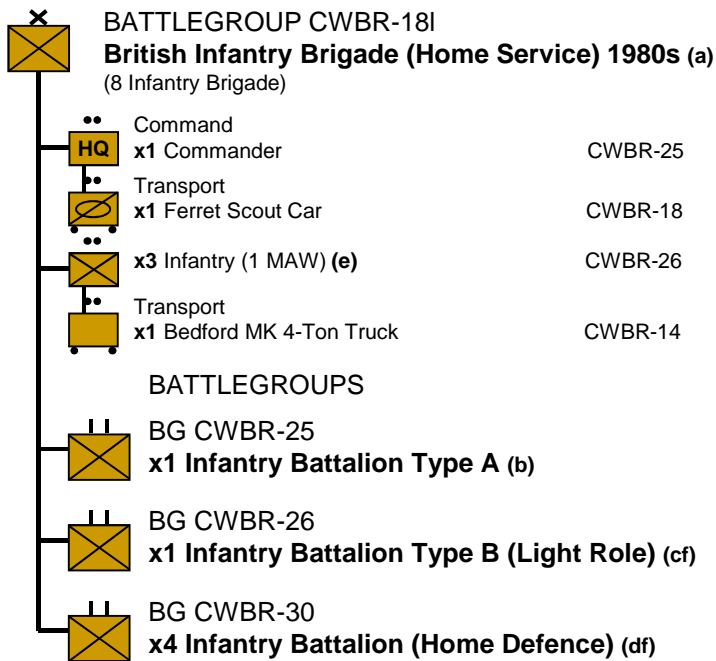
(e) From 1986: May upgrade infantry with L85/L86 small-arms:

**x3 Infantry (1 MAW)** CWBR-27

From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).

(f) The British Army held sufficient stocks of Saracen APCs and Humber Pig APCs to equip roughly two infantry brigades (the majority of these were with 3, 8 & 39 Brigades in Northern Ireland). May therefore replace some transport within battalions with:

Saracen APC CWBR-63  
 Humber Pig APC CWBR-64



(a) 8 Brigade's primary role was Home Defence and was permanently stationed in Northern Ireland, with a particular emphasis on combating domestic terrorism.

(b) This battalion was Regular Army and was primarily equipped with Saracen APCs, though may have received Saxon during the 1980s.

(c) These were TA units. The Home Defence Battalions were all provided by the Ulster Defence Regiment.

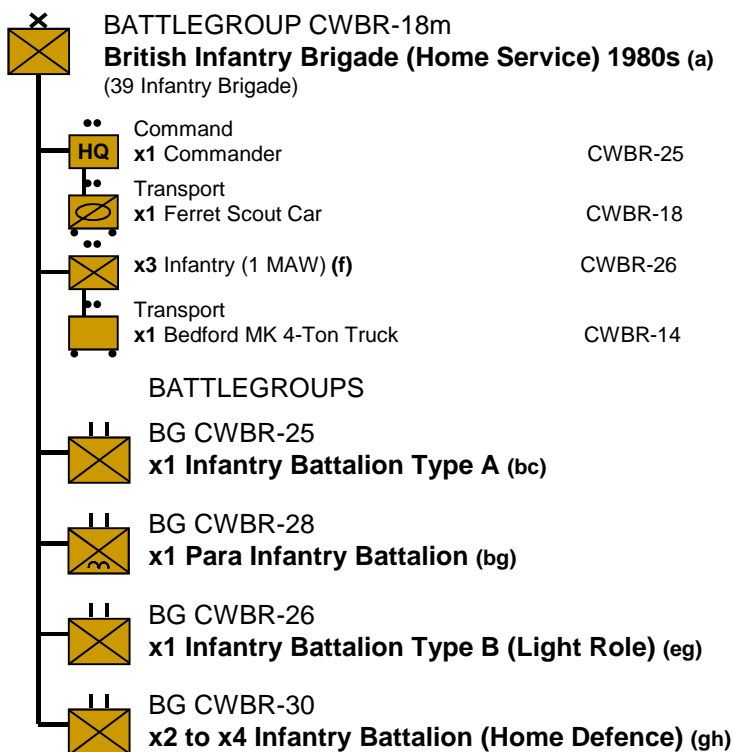
(d) The Home Defence Battalions belonged to the Ulster Defence Regiment (UDR). Each UDR Battalion had a mixture of full-time regulars and part-time volunteers.

(e) From 1986: May upgrade infantry with L85/L86 small-arms:

**x3 Infantry (1 MAW)** CWBR-27  
 From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).

(f) The British Army held sufficient stocks of Saracen APCs and Humber Pig APCs to equip roughly two infantry brigades (the majority of these were with 3, 8 & 39 Brigades in Northern Ireland). May therefore replace some transport within battalions with:

Saracen APC CWBR-63  
 Humber Pig APC CWBR-64



(a) 39 Brigade's primary role was Home Defence and was permanently stationed in Northern Ireland, with a particular emphasis on combating domestic terrorism.

(b) These battalions were drawn from the Regular Army.

(c) This battalion was primarily equipped with Saracen APCs, though may have received Saxon during the 1980s.

(d) A Para Battalion was almost always stationed in Northern Ireland on rotation from 6th Field Force/5 Airborne Brigade.

(e) These were TA units.

(f) From 1986: May upgrade infantry with L85/L86 small-arms:

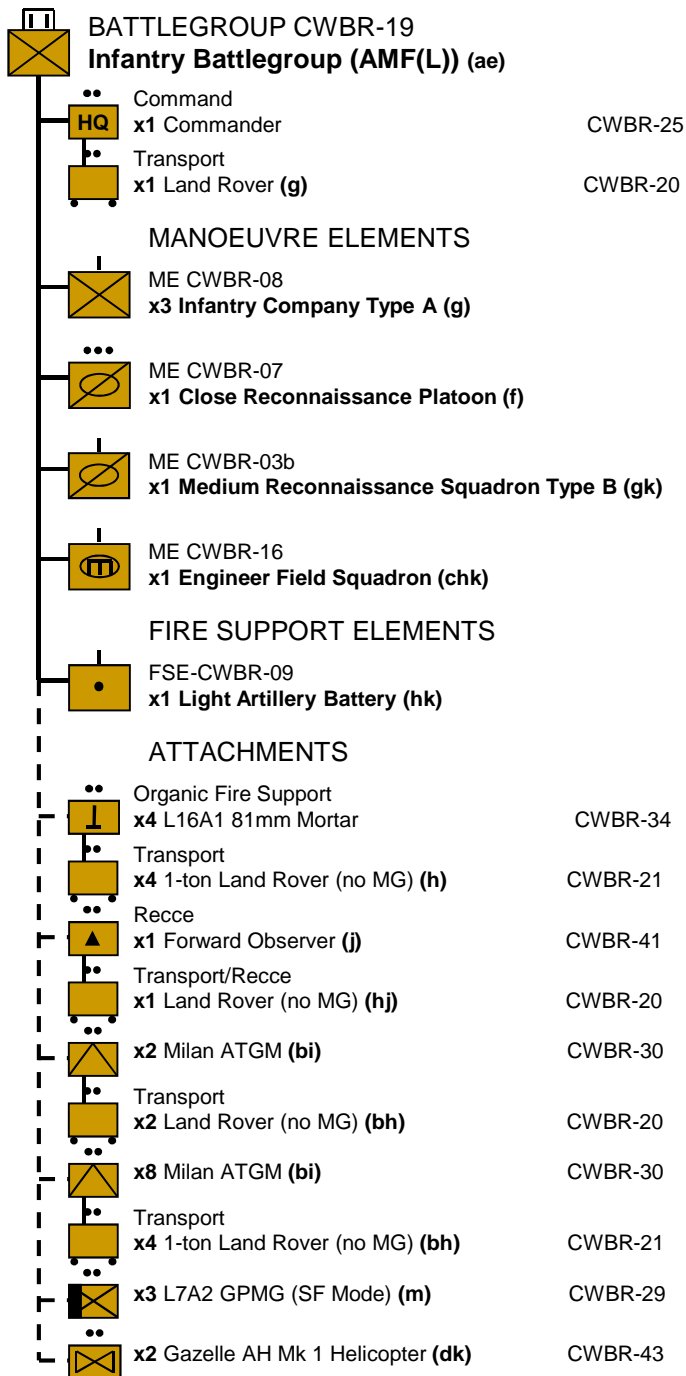
**x3 Infantry (1 MAW)** CWBR-27  
 From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).

(g) The British Army held sufficient stocks of Saracen APCs and Humber Pig APCs to equip roughly two infantry brigades (the majority of these were with 3, 8 & 39 Brigades in Northern Ireland). May therefore replace some transport within battalions with:

Saracen APC CWBR-63  
 Humber Pig APC CWBR-64

(h) The Home Defence Battalions belonged to the Ulster Defence Regiment (UDR). Each UDR Battalion had a mixture of full-time regulars and part-time TA. The brigade's **x4** Home Defence Battalions was reduced to **x2** Battalions in 1984.





**(a)** A single infantry battalion battlegroup was allocated to the ACE Mobile Force (Land) Northern Option. Alternatively, the artillery, engineer, recce and helicopter elements of the battlegroup (minus the Infantry Battalion) could have been assigned to the Southern Option.

**(b)** The Milan ATGMs may be fired from Land Rovers or BV-202/206, but not 1-ton Land Rovers.

**(c)** This Engineer Field Squadron had softskin transport in lieu of APCs. **(g)**

**(d)** An independent Flight from 7 Regiment AAC was permanently assigned. I've been unable to establish exactly which helicopter types were used, so the Gazelles may be replaced wholly or in part with:

Scout AH Mk 1 Helicopter	CWBR-42
Lynx AH Mk 1 HELARM <b>(l)</b>	CWBR-44
Late 1980s: May upgrade Lynx's TOW ATGMs to Improved TOW (see card) and/or may replace Lynx AH Mk 1 HELARM with:	
Lynx AH Mk 7 HELARM	CWBR-77

**(e)** The British Army would often provide a Brigade Headquarters to command the entire AMF(L) Brigade.

**(f)** There was no Close Recce Platoon until after the January 1983 reorganisation.

**(g)** The Medium Recce Squadron would become the Brigade-level recce element of AMF(L), while the Close Recce Platoon would remain with the Infantry Battalion. From 1983: Replace the Medium Recce Squadron Type B with Medium Recce Squadron (Tracked UK) (ME CWBR-03d).

**(h)** In the Northern Option, replace all transport with:  
 Bv-202 Arctic Warfare Vehicle CWBR-48  
 Or in the late 1980s with:  
 Bv-206 Arctic Warfare Vehicle CWBR-71

**(i)** Late 1980s: May upgrade Milan to Milan 2 (see card).

**(j)** This Forward Observer is the Battalion Mortar Observation Party.

**(k)** The Recce Squadron, Light Artillery Battery, Engineer Squadron and Helicopter Flight would all become AMF(L) Brigade Assets upon deployment.

**(l)** It was a very quick and simple process to convert Lynx HELARM to Light Battlefield Helicopters (LBH) and vice versa. In which case, replace Lynx HELARM variants with Lynx LBH variants (CWBR-44 or CWBR-76).

**(m)** The SFMGs were traditionally operated by the Battalion Corps of Drums. However, they had no organic transport and would normally therefore be assigned as detachments to the Infantry Companies, or to beef up the Milan Platoon. The MGs would therefore ride in the transport of those units.





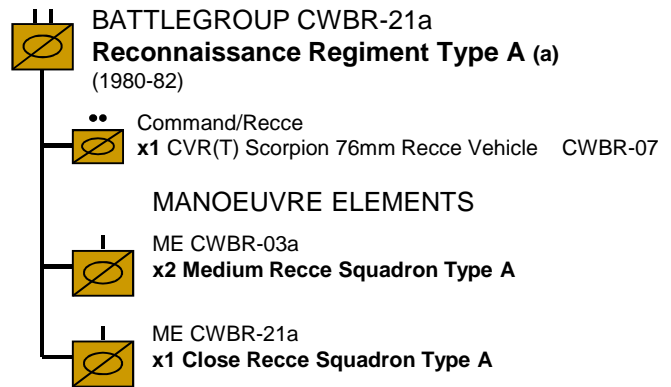
(a) From 1985: May upgrade Chieftain tank to:  
 Chieftain Mk 10 120mm Main Battle Tank CWBR-02  
 Alternative:

Challenger 120mm Main Battle Tank CWBR-03  
 Armoured Brigades were upgraded to Challenger at the following rate:

- 4 Armoured Brigade – 1986
- 6 Armoured Brigade – 1988
- 7 Armoured Brigade – 1985
- 22 Armoured Brigade – 1989 (only x1 Squadron by late 1989)
- 33 Armoured Brigade – 1988 (regiment had only x3 Squadrons)

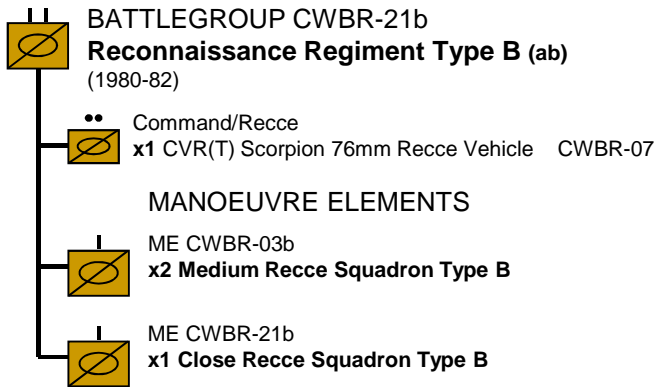
(b) Regimental Close Recce Troops were disbanded during the 1976 reorganisation, with all recce elements being retained by the Recce Regiments. This was reversed during the 1982 reorganisations, with Close Recce Troops then being returned to the Armoured Regiments from January 1983.

(c) The Guided Weapons Troops of Armoured Regiments were massed in the Corps Anti-Tank Regiment (operated by the Royal Horse Artillery) from 1978 to 1983. The Guided Weapons Troops then returned to the Armoured Regiments before being disbanded in 1986. They did however remain in war-reserve storage until 1990.



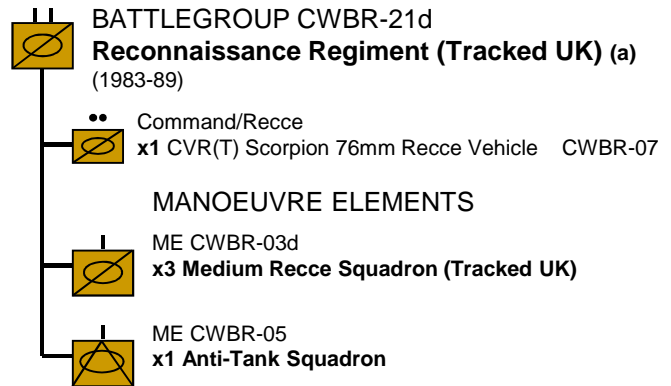
(a) This was the organisation used by the four BAOR Recce Regiments during the late 1970s and early 1980s, when all recce functions of BAOR were to be carried out by the Recce Regiments. The Medium Recce Squadrons would provide formation recce tasks for Division and Task Force HQs, while the Close Recce Squadrons would normally be split up to provide Close Recce Troops to individual Armour or Infantry Battlegroups. This was found to be unworkable and the regimental Close Recce Troops/Platoon were returned to Armoured Regiments and Mech Infantry Battalions in the 1982 reorganisation.



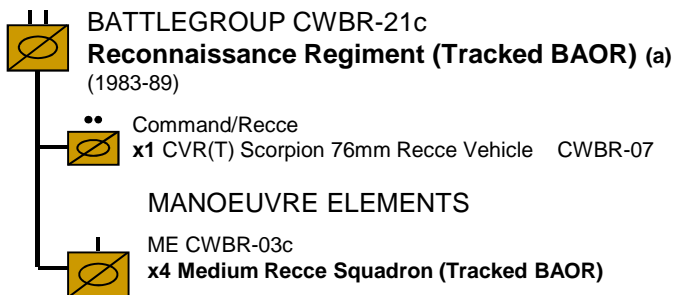


(a) This was the organisation used by the two UK-based Recce Regiments during the late 1970s and early 1980s, when all recce functions were to be carried out by the Recce Regiments. The Medium Recce Squadrons would provide formation recce tasks for Division and Task Force HQs, while the Close Recce Squadrons would normally be split up to provide Close Recce Troops to individual Armour or Infantry Battlegroups. This was found to be unworkable and the regimental Close Recce Troops/Platoon were returned to Armoured Regiments and Mech Infantry Battalions in the 1982 reorganisation.

(b) Sources disagree on exactly what the tasking of these two regiments was. Some say that they were un-brigaded regiments, to be sent to reinforce BAOR. Others say that one regiment was to accompany 7th Field Force to Germany, while the other was to stay in the UK, providing support to 6th Field Force (Airborne) and AMF(L). Yet another source says that one regiment was assigned to 8th Field Force for home defence. It's possible that this all might have been true at various times!

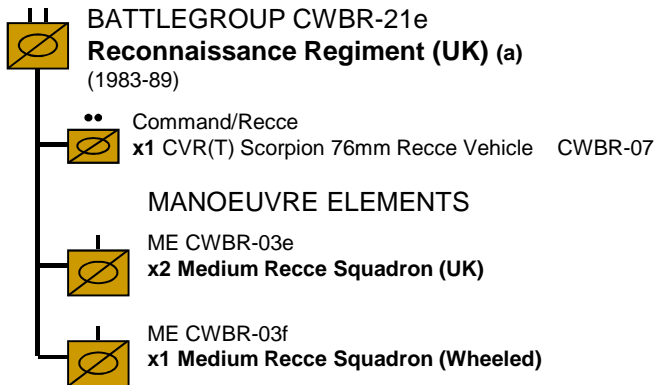


(a) From 1983, the number of Recce Regiments permanently based in the UK was increased to three, though only two conformed to this organisation – the third regiment conformed to the organisation shown below at BG CWBR-21e. One of these regiments was assigned as reinforcement for BAOR with 3rd Armoured Division, while the other was assigned to 1 Infantry Brigade (UK Mobile Force).

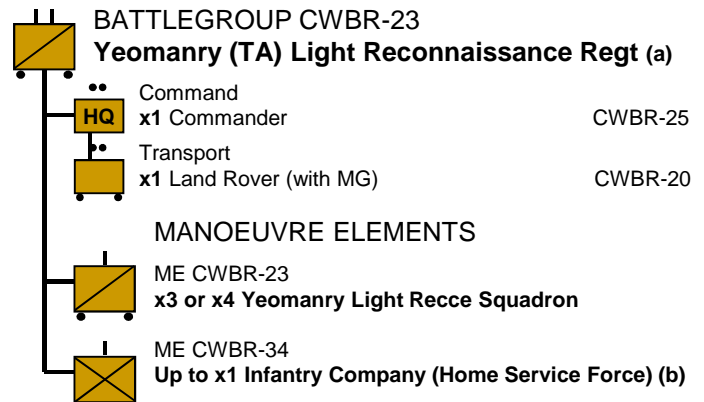


(a) From 1983, the number of Recce Regiments permanently based in Germany was reduced to two, which were now assigned to the Corps-level 'Covering Force'. Close Recce Troops and Platoons were also returned to Armoured Regiments and Infantry Battalions at this time.



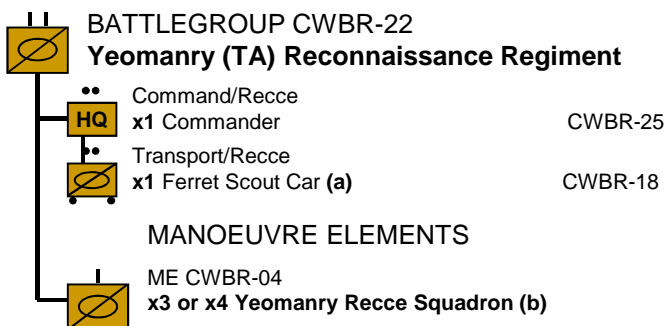


(a) From 1983, the number of Recce Regiments permanently based in the UK was increased to three, though only one conformed to this organisation. This regiment (which was The Blues & Royals throughout the 1980s) was mainly tasked to 5 Airborne Brigade, though also supplied a Squadron to 3 Commando Brigade and a Wheeled Squadron to provide close protection for key personnel (Royal Family and Government).



(a) These regiments were created from two Yeomanry Infantry Battalions in 1983 to provide formation reconnaissance capability to UK Home Defence formations. Prior to this date, they were organised as Type B Infantry Battalions (BG CWBR-26).

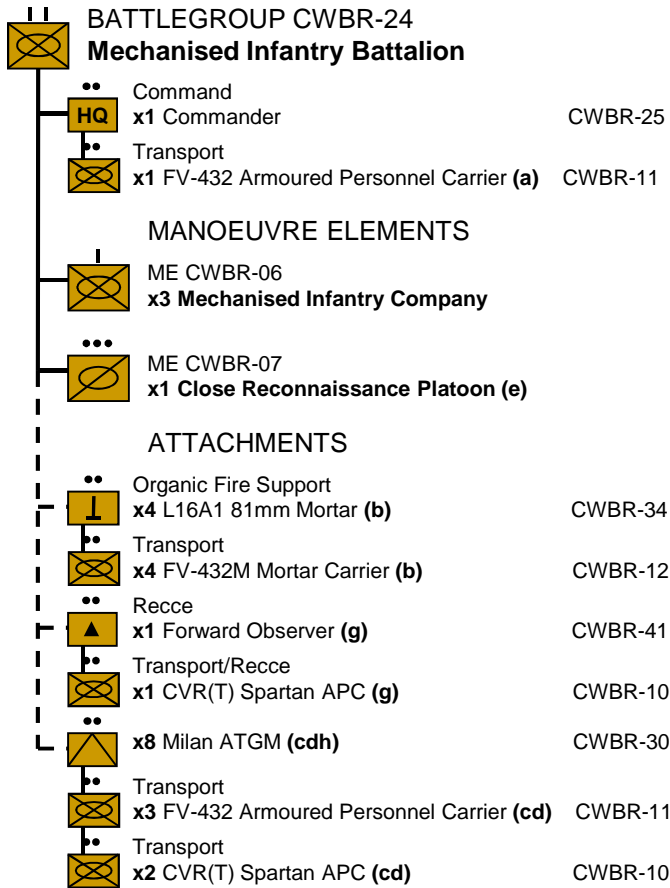
(b) In common with the TA Home Defence Battalions, the Yeomanry Light Recce Regiments each raised an additional Squadron (which reality was a light infantry company) which was designated as 'Home Service Force' (HSF). The HSF Squadrons/Companies were tasked to defend rear areas, provide security, provide 'Aid to the Civil Power' and assist with civil defence, thus freeing up the 'sabre' squadrons for combat. HSF were armed only with smallarms, no heavy weapons and minimal transport.



(a) May replace Ferret Scout Car with:  
 CVR(T) Sultan Command Vehicle CWBR-08

(b) The two Yeomanry regiments assigned to the BAOR reinforcement role each had x4 Squadrons. A third such regiment was created from a Yeomanry Infantry Battalion in 1983, assigned to Home Defence role with 2 Brigade in Southeast England. This new regiment initially had only x3 Squadrons. However, this discrepancy was rectified when the regiment added a fourth Squadron in the late 1980s.





(a) The Warrior MICV was produced during the 1980s as the replacement for FV-432. However, Warrior entered service very slowly while technical problems and tactical doctrine were ironed out. A Warrior-equipped demonstrator unit was formed in 1984 and briefly went on Exercise 'Lionheart 84' in West Germany during that year, returning to West Germany again in 1986. However, it wasn't until 1988 that Warrior began replacing FV-432 in the Mechanised Infantry Battalions of BAOR, with only three battalions being converted in BAOR by the end of 1989:

- 4 Armoured Brigade – x1 Battalion in Jan 1988 (1st to do so)
- 6 Armoured Brigade – x1 Battalion in 1988
- 7 Armoured Brigade – x1 Battalion in Oct 1988

Battalions re-equipped with Warrior were re-designated as 'Armoured Infantry Battalions' rather than 'Mechanised', though there were no significant organisational changes beyond the upgrade to Warrior. Therefore, may replace the FV-432 of the Battalion HQ with:

Warrior MICV CWBR-15

(b) The 81mm Mortars may be fired from their FV-432M Carriers.

(c) Mid-1980s: Increase strength of Milan Platoon to x12 Milan ATGM, x5 FV-432 and x2 CVR(T) Spartan. (d)

(d) Two Milan Teams functioned as the 'Mobile Milan Section', with each team riding in one of the CVR(T) Spartans. In 1989 (but not in a Warrior-equipped battalion): Replace the Spartans with:

x2 CVR(T) Spartan MCT (Milan Compact Turret) (f) CWBR-51

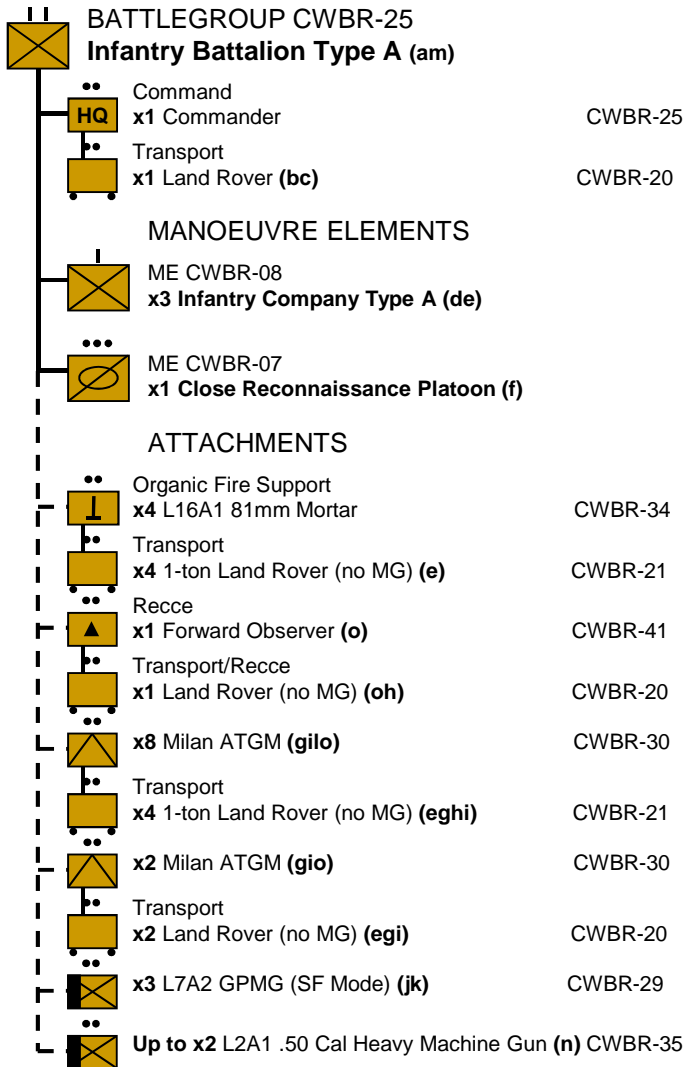
(e) There was no Close Recce Platoon until after the 1982 reorganisations.

(f) Spartan MCT may not fire Milan if the Milan team is dismounted.

(g) This Forward Observe is the Battalion Mortar Observation Party.

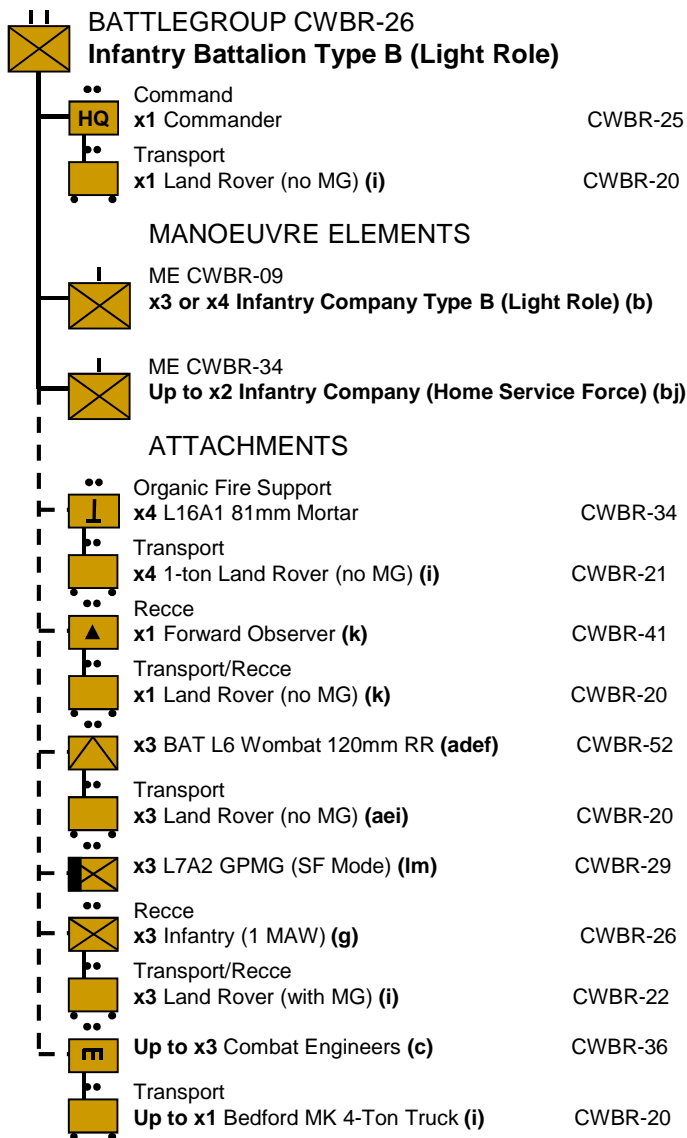
(h) Late 1980s: May upgrade Milan to Milan 2 (see card).





- (a) Type A Infantry Battalions could also be known as 'Mech (Wh)' when equipped with Saxon APCs in 1985.
- (b) In the Berlin Brigade, replace Battalion Commander's transport with:  
 Ferret Scout Car CWBR-18
- (c) From 1985 but not in the Berlin Brigade: Replace the Battalion Commander's transport with:  
 Saxon APC CWBR-14
- (d) From 1985, but not in Berlin, these Infantry Companies were mechanised through replacing their 4-ton trucks with Saxon APCs.
- (e) In the two Guards Battalions sent to the Falklands: Remove all transport. The Close Recce Platoon also operates dismounted, as for a Light-Role Infantry Battalion.
- (f) There was no Close Recce Platoon until after the 1982 reorganisations.
- (g) Milan ATGMs and Wombats may be fired from Land Rovers, but not from 1-ton Land Rovers or Saxon APCs.
- (h) In 1987: a second tranche of Saxon APCs was issued, enabling the Milan Platoon's 1-ton Land Rovers and the Mortar OP's Land Rovers to be replaced (the Mobile Milan Section retained its light Land Rovers). May therefore replace these vehicles with:  
 Saxon APC CWBR-14
- (i) In the Berlin Brigade: Battalion Antitank Platoons adhered to an older organisation that was probably better suited to the close engagement ranges expected in the city. This consisted of:  
 x3 Milan ATGM (go) CWBR-30  
 x3 BAT L6 Wombat 120mm Recoilless Rifle (g) CWBR-52  
 x6 Land Rover (no MG) (g) CWBR-20
- (j) May convert GPMGs from Sustained Fire to Light mode:  
 L7A2 General Purpose Machine Gun (LMG Mode) CWBR-28
- (k) The SFMGs were traditionally operated by the Battalion Corps of Drums. However, they had no organic transport and would normally therefore be assigned as detachments to the Infantry Companies, or to beef up the Milan Platoon. The MGs would therefore ride in the transport of those units.
- (l) The Milans and GPMGs may alternatively be attached to Infantry Companies, in which case they may be transported by their Saxons.
- (m) In the Berlin Brigade, add the following general-purpose APCs to the Battlegroup. These may be attached to the Infantry Companies to provide armoured transport or for fire support:  
 x1 FV-432 Armoured Personnel Carrier CWBR-11  
 x2 FV-432/30 30mm Fire Support Vehicle CWBR-50
- (n) The two Guards battalions involved in the Falklands War were each issued a platoon of x2 L2A1 .50 Cals on AA mounts. These were withdrawn immediately following the war.
- (o) Late 1980s: May upgrade Milan to Milan 2 (see card).





(c) The Assault Pioneer Platoon was removed from Infantry Battalions of all types during the reorganisations of the 1970s. However, during the mid-1980s the Assault Pioneer Platoon was re-established in Type B Infantry Battalions, as it was thought that these battalions might have minimal access to Divisional/Corps Engineer assets.

(d) Regular Army battalions dedicated to BAOR and other NATO roles had replaced their Wombats with Milan ATGMs before the end of the 1970s. However, TA battalions designated to reinforce BAOR were not equipped with Milan until 1984. The regular Army and TA battalions assigned to Defence of the UK and in far-flung garrisons probably received theirs later still. May therefore replace Wombat 120mm Recoilless Rifles in these battalions with:  
 Milan ATGM Team (a) CWBR-30

(e) Mid-1980s: Increase strength of Antitank Platoon in battalions assigned to BAOR to x6 Milan ATGM and x6 Land Rover. (h)

(f) In battalions stationed in Hong Kong and Brunei, add a Milan AT Platoon alongside the Wombat-equipped AT platoon:  
 x3 Milan ATGM Team (an) CWBR-30  
 x3 Land Rover (no MG) (a) CWBR-22

(g) In regular Army battalions from 1986: May replace Infantry with:  
 Infantry (L85/L86) (1 MAW) CWBR-27

(h) Some TA Battalions assigned to BAOR Armoured Brigades during the late 1980s were allocated an additional two Milan Platoons from TA Battalions that remained in the UK. May therefore increase the anti-tank strength to x18 Milan ATGM Teams, plus transport.

(i) In 1/7th Gurkhas in the Falklands: Remove all transport.

(j) The HSF companies were tasked to defend rear areas, provide security, provide 'Aid to the Civil Power' and assist with civil defence, thus freeing up the 'core' companies for combat. HSF companies were armed only with smallarms, no heavy weapons and minimal transport.

(k) This Forward Observer is the Battalion Mortar Observation Party.

(l) May convert GPMGs from Sustained Fire to Light mode:  
 L7A2 General Purpose Machine Gun (LMG Mode) CWBR-28

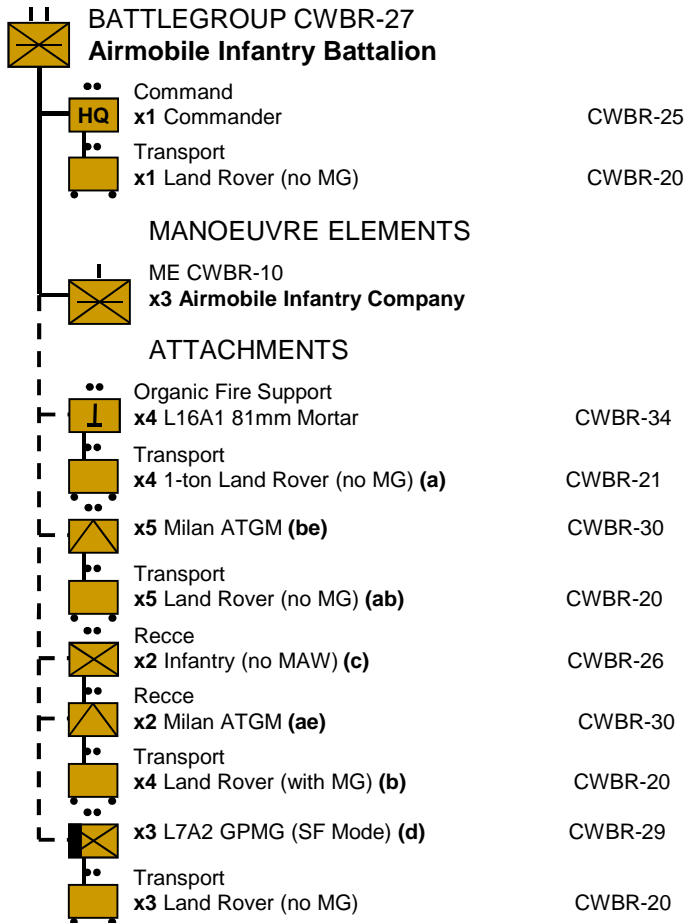
(m) The SFMGs were traditionally operated by the Battalion Corps of Drums. However, they had no organic transport and would normally therefore be assigned as detachments to the Infantry Companies, or to beef up the Milan Platoon. The MGs would therefore ride in the transport of those units.

(h) Late 1980s: May upgrade Milan to Milan 2 (see card).

(a) Milan ATGMs and Wombats may be fired from their transport.

(b) Gurkha Battalions and some TA Battalions had x4 Companies. The rest had x3 Companies. TA Battalions might also have Home Service Force (HSF) Companies. (j)





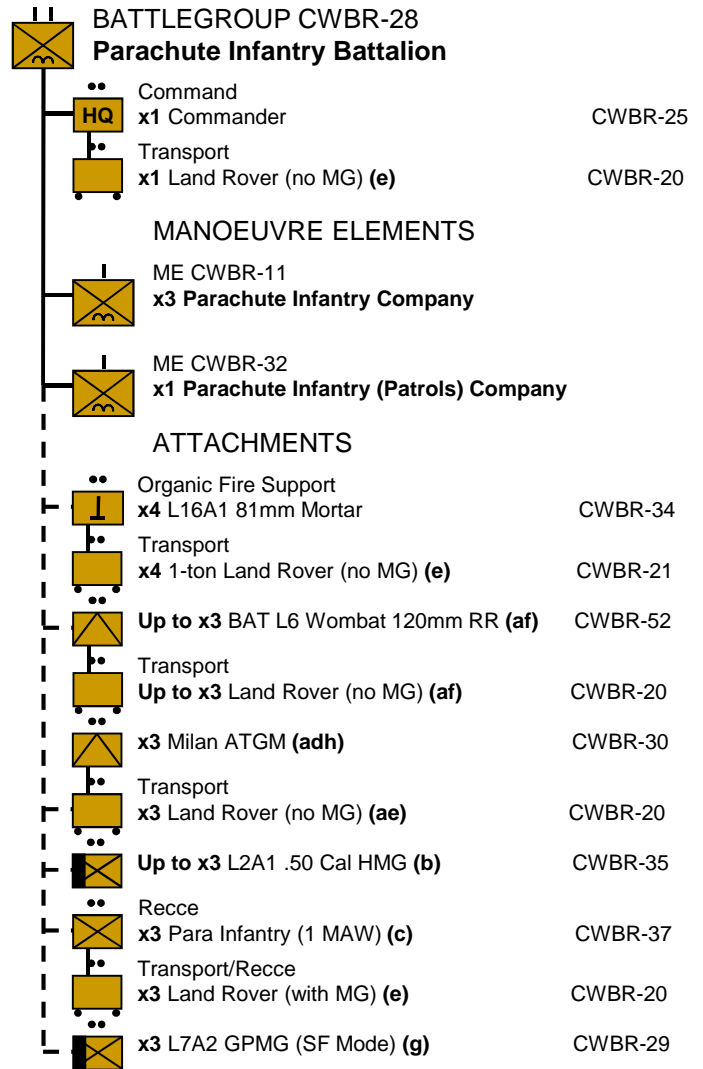
(a) From 1988: Replace the Land Rovers of the Mortar and Anti-Tank Platoons with:  
Supacat All-Terrain Mobility Platform (MG) (b) CWBR-74

(b) Milan ATGMs may be fired from their transport.

(c) From 1986: Replace Infantry with:  
Infantry (L85/L86) (no MAW) CWBR-27  
From 1987: Replace all M72 66mm LAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).

(d) May convert GPMGs from Sustained Fire to Light mode:  
General Purpose Machine Gun (Light) CWBR-28

(e) Late 1980s: May upgrade Milan to Milan 2 (see card).



(a) The Milan ATGMs and Wombats may be fired from their transport.

(b) The Para Battalions in the Falklands were each issued with x3 L2A1 .50 Cal HMGs on AA mounts. These were then withdrawn following that war.

(c) From 1986: May upgrade Para Infantry with L85/L86 small-arms: Parachute Infantry CWBR-38  
From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).

(d) Late 1980s: In TA Para Battalions operating under BAOR command, increase Antitank Platoon to x10 Milan ATGMs. Note that there is also a conversion of Infantry sections to Milan Teams in the Para Companies at this time, for a total of x22 Milan in the battalion. However, note that there is no increase in motor transport.

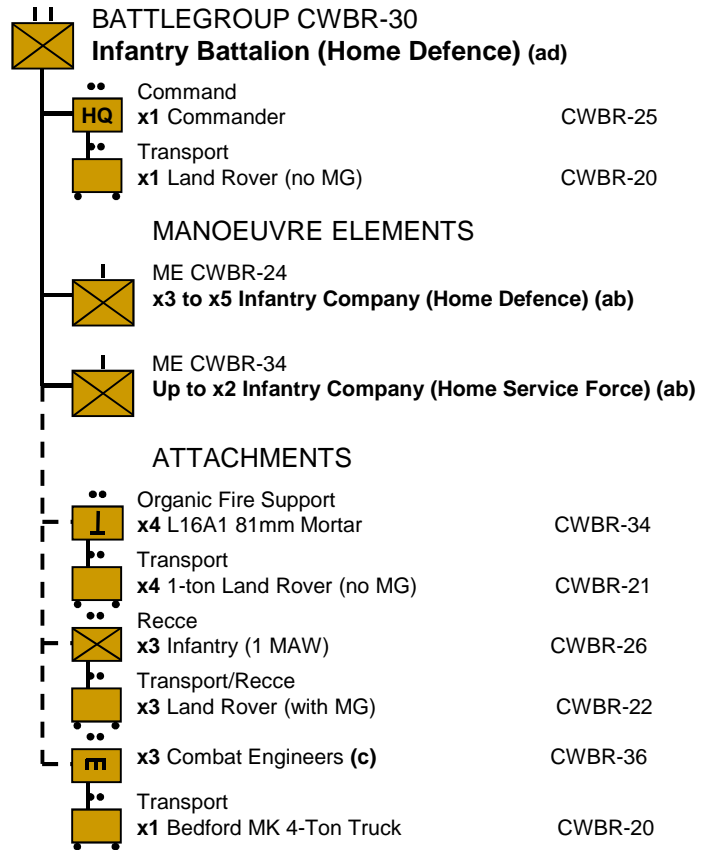
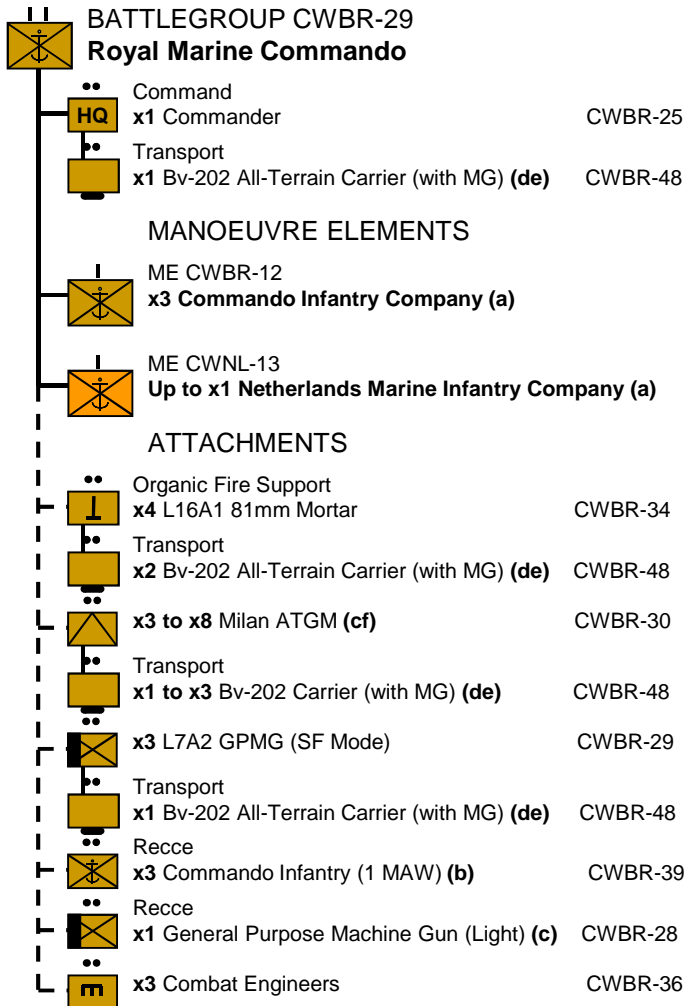
(e) In the Falklands: Remove all transport.

(f) The Wombats were certainly on the orbat, alongside the Milans, until 1982 and there is some evidence to suggest that the Wombats were embarked for the Falklands but not used (perhaps this platoon provided the personnel to man the .50 Cal HMGs in the Falklands?). They seem to have disappeared from the orbat after 1982.

(g) May convert GPMGs from Sustained Fire to Light mode:  
General Purpose Machine Gun (Light) CWBR-28

(h) Late 1980s: May upgrade Milan to Milan 2 (see card).





**(a)** 45 RM Commando had the welcome addition of the Netherlands Marine Corps' 'Whiskey Company'. These were the very highly-regarded Dutch equivalent of the RM Arctic Warfare Cadre and trained for most of every year with the RM. In theory, there should also have been a company of Royal Marine Reserves in each RM Commando, but in practice these men were distributed among the regular Sections, Troops and Companies. Our resident ex-RM Commando rates both the Dutch Commandos and Royal Marine Reserves very highly. From the late 1980s a new doctrine was adopted for fighting the Soviets in Norway – instead of being rapid-deployment assault infantry, the Commandos would revert to their roots and would fight as individual Troop (i.e. Platoon) stay-behind teams, raiding and causing havoc behind enemy lines once the main Soviet force had passed by.

**(b)** From 1986: Upgrade Commando Infantry (SLR/LMG) to:  
Commando Infantry (L85/86) (1 MAW) CWBR-40  
From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).

**(c)** In the Falklands, the Commandos' firepower was beefed up by the addition of as many GPMGs and Milans as they could carry. It is highly likely that this pattern would have been repeated in the event of a war with the Warsaw Pact. The call-up of Royal Marine Reserves provided the extra manpower required.

**(d)** Late 1980s: May replace Bv-202 with:  
Bv-206 All-Terrain Tracked Carrier CWBR-72

**(e)** In the Falklands: No more than x3 Bv-202 for the whole BG.

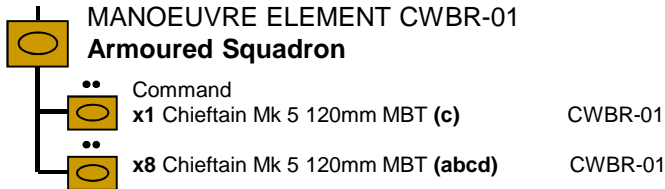
**(f)** Late 1980s: May upgrade Milan to Milan 2 (see card).

**(a)** Home Defence battalions were mainly formed from the TA, though in wartime they would be approximately one-third manned by regular reservists called up to war. One exception to this rule was the Ulster Defence Regiment, which was raised for home defence in Northern Ireland and had some full-time regular battalions in addition to volunteer reservists. The Hong Kong, Gibraltar and Bermuda Regiments also had a mix of full-time regular and volunteer reservist troops.

**(b)** Most Home Defence Battalions, Yeomanry Regiments and some TA Light Role Battalions had at least one additional company (some had x2 companies) which were designated 'Home Service Force' (HSF). The HSF companies were tasked to defend rear areas, provide security, provide 'Aid to the Civil Power' and assist with civil defence, thus freeing up the 'core' companies for combat. HSF companies were armed only with smallarms, no heavy weapons and minimal transport.

**(c)** As Home Defence battalions were likely to be operating far from the support of the Royal Engineers, they retained an integral Assault Pioneer Platoon.

**(d)** Home Defence battalions do not appear to have possessed Anti-Tank Platoons. However, large quantities of L6 Wombat 120mm Recoilless Rifles and ammunition remained in war reserve storage following the regular Army's recent upgrade to Milan ATGMs, so it's not inconceivable that some battalions may have received Wombat in the run-up to war.

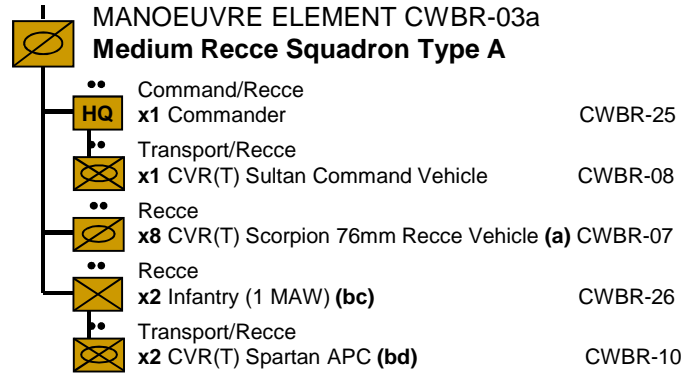
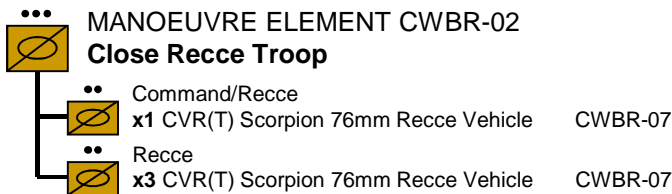


(a) As an economy measure, the peacetime strength was actually **x1** Command tank and **x6** tanks (two Troops in the Squadron had **x2** tanks and two had **x1** tank). Of course, it is a moot point as to whether or not the full 'wartime' strength would be achieved.

(b) From 1983: Organisational changes meant that each Troop within the Squadron was reduced in strength. Therefore, reduce to **x4** MBTs plus **x1** command MBT in all units except the Berlin Brigade Armoured Squadron.

(c) From 1986 (1988 in Berlin): Upgrade all Chieftain MBTs to:  
 Chieftain Mk 10 120mm Main Battle Tank CWBR-02  
 Or in some regiments from 1984: Replace all tanks with:  
 Challenger 120mm Main Battle Tank CWBR-03  
 Regiments might sometimes have mixed types, though all tanks in the same squadron would be of the same type.

(d) The Berlin Brigade Armoured Squadron was not reduced in strength along with the rest of the armour in 1982 and therefore retained its full 'wartime' strength of **x9** Chieftain throughout the 80s. This squadron upgraded to Chieftain Mk 10, but did not upgrade to Challenger.

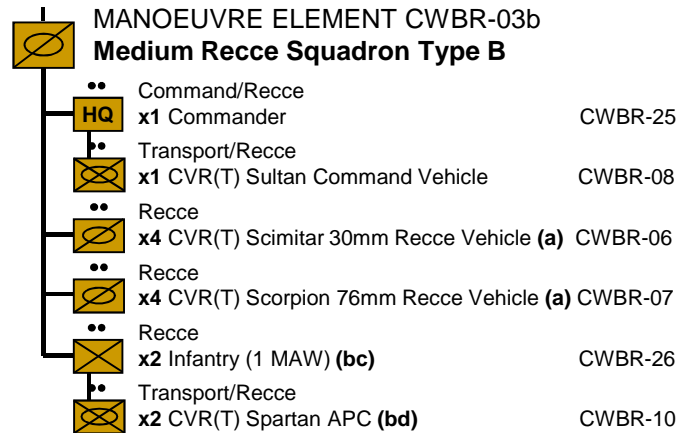


(a) May alternatively be deployed as **x4** Troop-sized MEs, each of **x2** Scorpion. Designate one Scorpion as the Troop Commander.

(b) The Infantry and Spartans may alternatively be deployed as a Troop-sized ME. Designate one Infantry unit as the Troop Commander.

(c) The infantry of the Surveillance Troop may conduct engineering tasks.

(d) **x1** Spartan would normally be fitted with Ground Surveillance Radar.

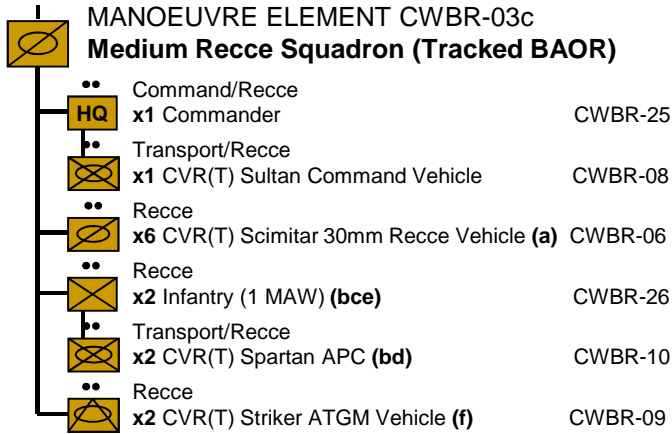


(a) May alternatively be deployed as **x4** Troop-sized MEs, each of **x1** Scorpion and **x1** Scimitar. Designate the Scorpion in each Troop as the Troop Commander.

(b) The Infantry and Spartans may alternatively be deployed as a Troop-sized ME. Designate one Infantry unit as the Troop Commander.

(c) The infantry of the Surveillance Troop may conduct engineering tasks.

(d) **x1** Spartan would normally be fitted with Ground Surveillance Radar.



**(a)** May alternatively be deployed as **x3** Troop-sized MEs, each of **x2** Scimitar. Designate one Scimitar in each Troop as the Troop Commander.

**(b)** The Infantry and Spartans may alternatively be deployed as a Troop-sized ME. Designate one Infantry unit as the Troop Commander.

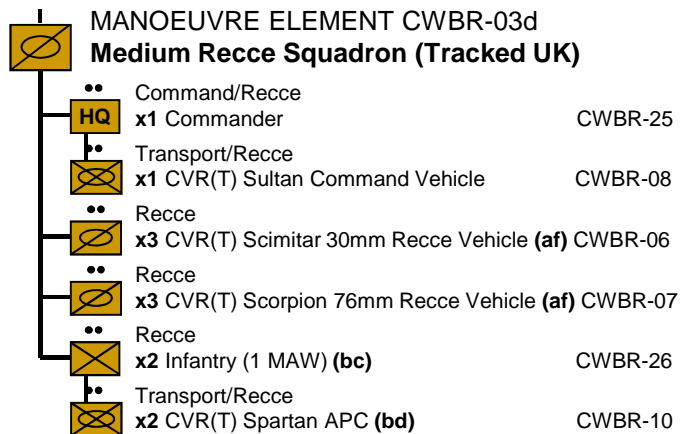
**(c)** The infantry of the Surveillance Troop may conduct engineering tasks.

**(d)** **x1** Spartan would normally be fitted with Ground Surveillance Radar.

**(e)** From 1986: May upgrade Infantry with L85/L86 small-arms:  
**x2** Infantry (1 MAW) CWBR-27

From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).

**(f)** May alternatively deploy the Strikers as a Troop-sized ME. Designate one Striker as the Troop Commander.



**(a)** May alternatively be deployed as **x3** Troop-sized MEs, each of **x1** Scorpion and **x1** Scimitar. Designate the Scorpion in each Troop as the Troop Commander.

**(b)** The Infantry and Spartans may alternatively be deployed as a Troop-sized ME. Designate one Infantry unit as the Troop Commander.

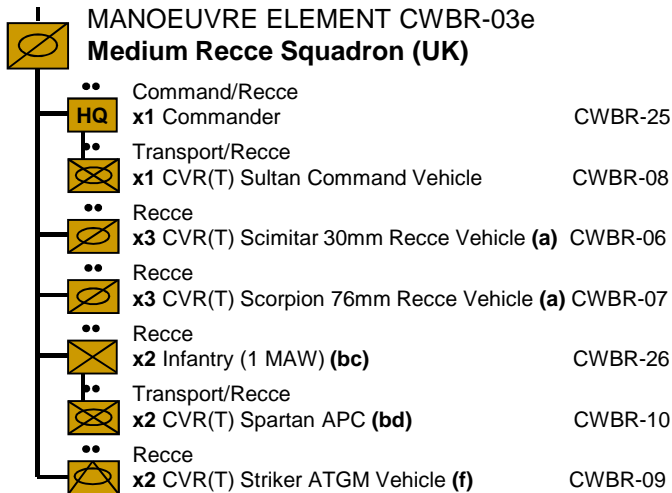
**(c)** The infantry of the Surveillance Troop may conduct engineering tasks.

**(d)** **x1** Spartan would normally be fitted with Ground Surveillance Radar.

**(e)** From 1986: May upgrade Infantry with L85/L86 small-arms:  
**x2** Infantry (1 MAW) CWBR-27  
 From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).

**(f)** Note that at least one regiment (The Queen's Dragoon Guards) still had the odd Troop of CVR(W) Fox Armoured Cars present until the reorganisation was complete (around 1984/85). May therefore replace one Troop of Scorpion/Scimitar with:  
**x2** CVR(W) Fox 30mm Armoured Car CWBR-17





(a) May alternatively be deployed as **x3** Troop-sized MEs, each of **x1** Scorpion and **x1** Scimitar. Designate the Scorpion in each Troop as the Troop Commander.

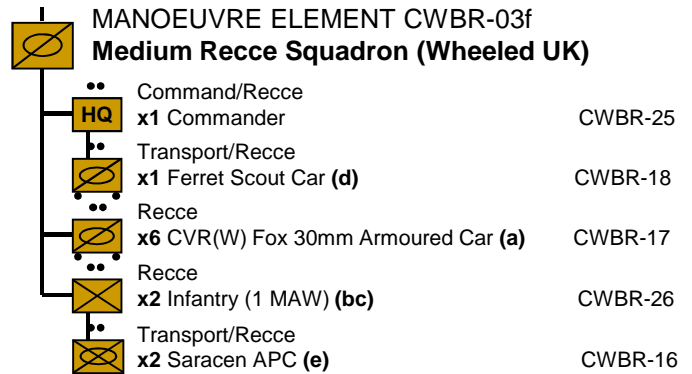
(b) The Infantry and Spartans may alternatively be deployed as a Troop-sized ME. Designate one Infantry unit as the Troop Commander.

(c) The infantry of the Surveillance Troop may conduct engineering tasks.

(d) **x1** Spartan would normally be fitted with Ground Surveillance Radar.

(e) From 1986: May upgrade Infantry with L85/L86 small-arms:  
**x2** Infantry (1 MAW) CWBR-27  
 From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).

(f) May alternatively deploy the Strikers as a Troop-sized ME. Designate one Striker as the Troop Commander.



(a) May alternatively be deployed as **x3** Troop-sized MEs, each of **x2** Fox. Designate one Fox in each Troop as the Troop Commander.

(b) The Infantry and Saracens may alternatively be deployed as a Troop-sized ME. Designate one Infantry unit as the Troop Commander.

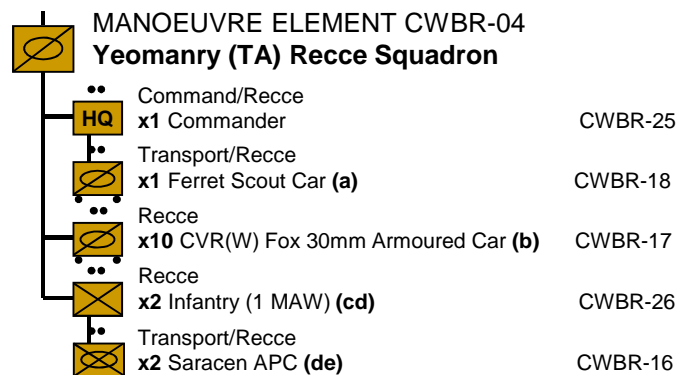
(c) The infantry of the Support Troop may conduct engineering tasks.

(d) I have been unable to determine exactly what AFVs were used by the Squadron HQ. May therefore replace the Ferret Scout Car with:

**x1** CVR(T) Sultan Command Vehicle CWBR-08

(e) I have been unable to determine exactly what AFVs were used by the Surveillance Troop. May therefore replace the Saracen APCs with:

**x2** CVR(T) Spartan APC CWBR-10



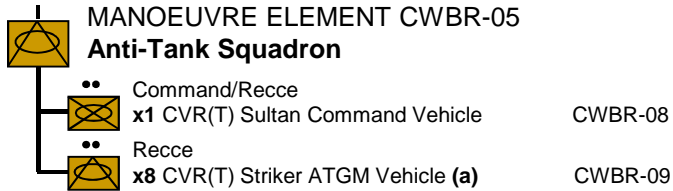
(a) Early 1980s: replace Ferret Scout Car with:  
**x1** CVR(T) Sultan Command Vehicle CWBR-08

(b) May alternatively be deployed as **x5** Troop-sized MEs, each of **x2** Fox. Designate one Fox in each Troop as the Troop Commander.

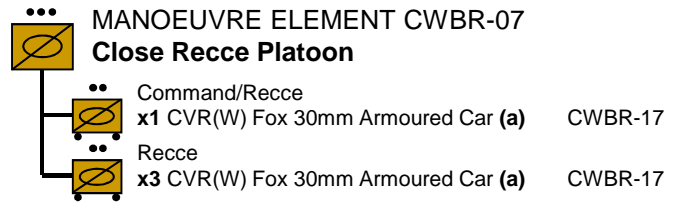
(c) The infantry of the Support Troop may conduct engineering tasks.

(d) The Infantry and Saracens may alternatively be deployed as a Troop-sized ME. Designate one Infantry unit as the Troop Commander.

(e) Early/Mid 1980s: Replace the Saracen APCs with:  
**x2** CVR(T) Spartan APC CWBR-10

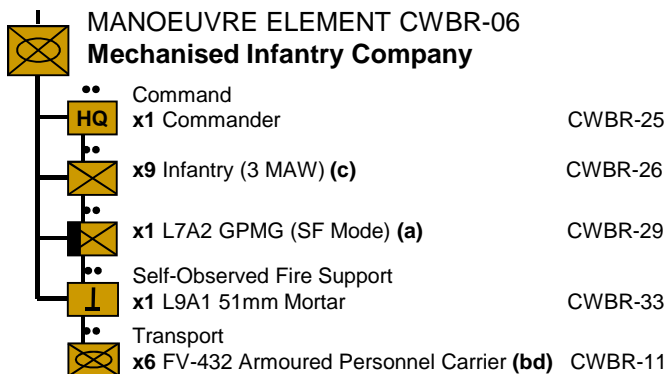


(f) May alternatively deploy the Strikers as **x4** Troop-sized MEs, each of **x2** Striker. Designate one Striker in each Troop as the Troop Commander.



(a) In all Mechanised and Armoured Infantry Battalions (BG CWBR-12) and the AMF(L) Battlegroup (BG CWBR-19): Replace Fox armoured cars with:

CVR(T) Scimitar 30mm Recce Vehicle CWBR-06

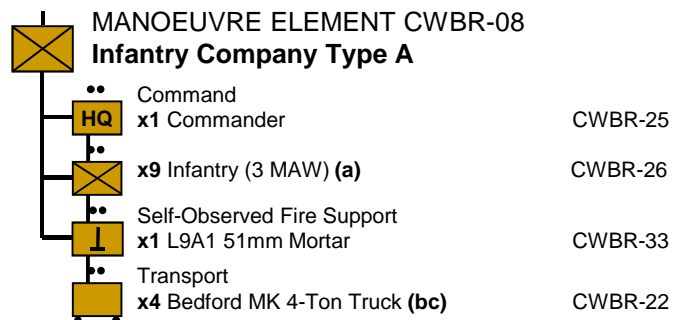


(a) May replace L7A2 GPMG (SF) with:  
 L7A2 General Purpose Machine Gun (Light) CWBR-28

(b) In Armoured Infantry Battalions, replace all FV-432 APCs with:  
 Warrior MICV CWBR-15

(c) From 1986: May upgrade Infantry with L85/L86 small-arms:  
**x9 Infantry (3 MAW)** CWBR-27  
 From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).

(d) Modelling note: **x2 to x3** of the FV-432s in the company were usually fitted with a small MG turret (QRF produce this model in 15mm). This makes no difference in game terms, but is useful to know if you're modelling a unit.



(a) From 1986: May upgrade Infantry with L85/L86 small-arms:  
**x9 Infantry (3 MAW)** CWBR-27  
 From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).

(b) From 1985 but not in the Berlin Brigade: Replace transport with:  
 Saxon APC CWBR-14

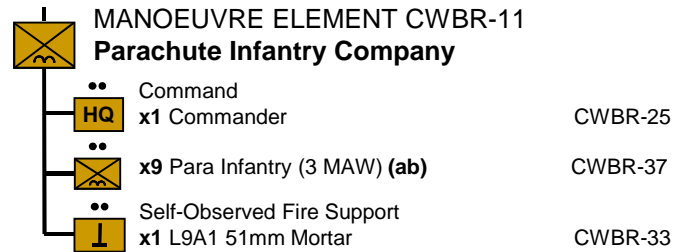
(c) In Guards companies sent to the Falklands and some other overseas deployments: Remove all transport.



(a) From 1986: May upgrade Infantry in regular Army battalions with L85/L86 small-arms. The TA did not receive these until the 1990s:

x9 Infantry (3 MAW) CWBR-27

(b) In Gurkha companies sent to the Falklands and some other overseas deployments: Remove all transport.



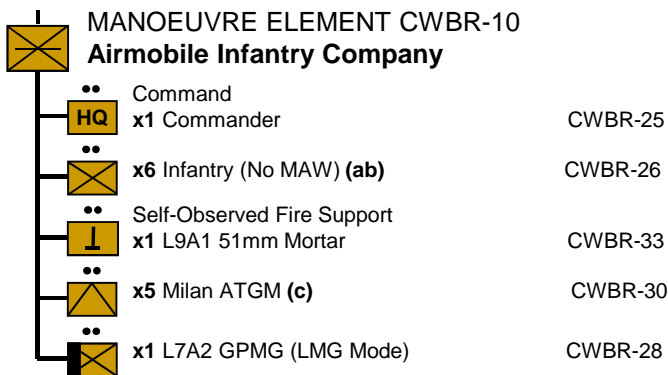
(a) From 1986: May upgrade Infantry with L85/L86 small-arms:

x9 Para Infantry (3 MAW) CWBR-38

From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).

(b) Late 1980s: In TA Para Battalions operating under BAOR command, replace x3 Para Infantry (MAW) with:

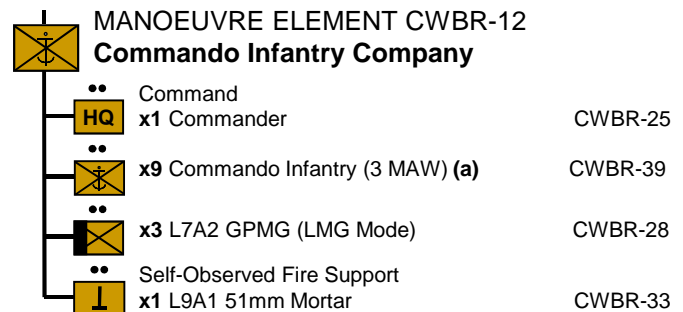
Milan ATGM Team CWBR-30



(a) From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).

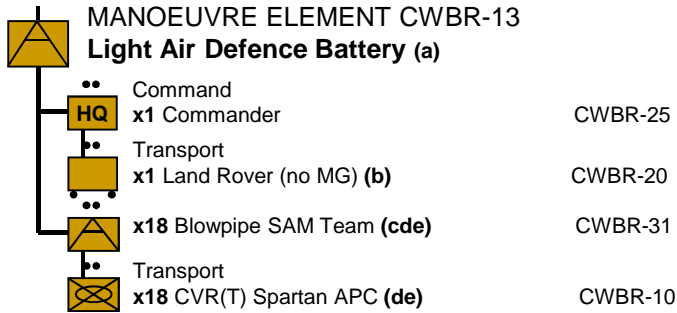
(b) From 1986: May replace Infantry with: Infantry (L85/L86) (no MAW) (a) CWBR-27

(c) Late 1980s: May upgrade Milan to Milan 2 (see card).



(a) From 1986: May upgrade Commando Infantry (SLR/LMG) to: x9 Commando Infantry (L85/86) (3 MAW) CWBR-40

From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).



(a) May deploy as individual unit attachments to other units in the BG, or alternatively as **x3** Troop-sized MEs, each of **x6** SAM teams. Designate one SAM unit as the Troop Commander.

(b) In regular Army units from 1984, replace Commander's transport with:

Saxon Armoured Personnel Carrier CWBR-14

(c) From late 1984 in Regular units or 1988 in TA units: Upgrade Blowpipe SAMs to:

Javelin SAM CWBR-32

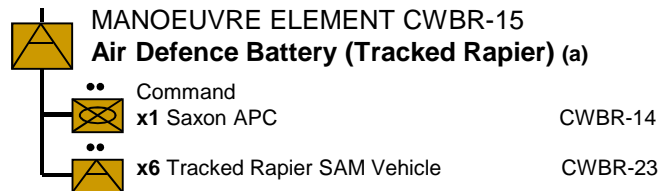
(d) In TA units and Royal Marines, change unit strength to:

**x8** Blowpipe SAM Team (ce) CWBR-31

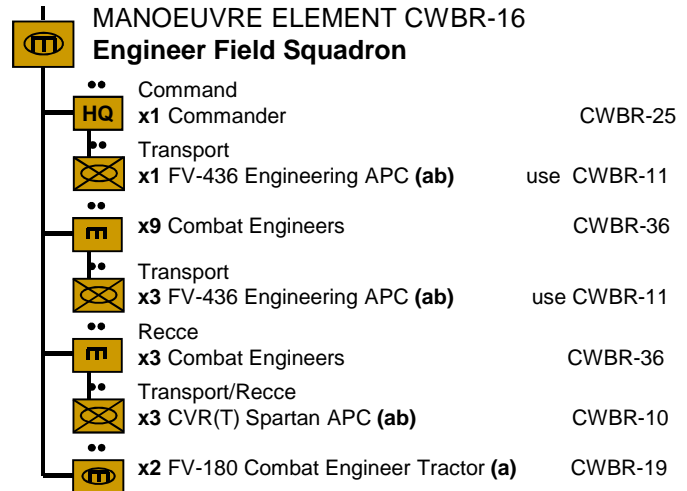
**x8** Land Rover (no MG) (e) CWBR-20

(organised as two Troops of **x4** SAM teams).

(e) SAMs may NOT be fired while mounted in their carrier vehicles.



(a) May alternatively deploy as **x3** Troop-sized MEs, each of **x2** SAMs. Designate one SAM unit as the Troop Commander.

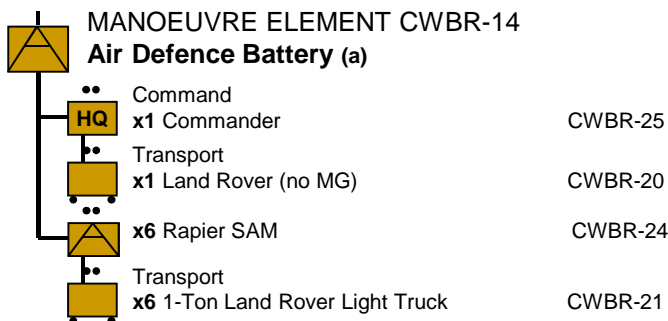


(a) The Squadron may be split into separate Troop-sized MEs, each consisting of **x4** Combat Engineers (one of them Recce), **x1** FV-436 & **x1** Spartan. Designate the Recce Engineers as the Troop Commander. The FV-180 CETs may form a dedicated CET Troop (designate one CET as the Troop Commander), or may be attached to other Troops as individual unit attachments.

(b) Replace transport in UK-based Engineer Squadrons with:

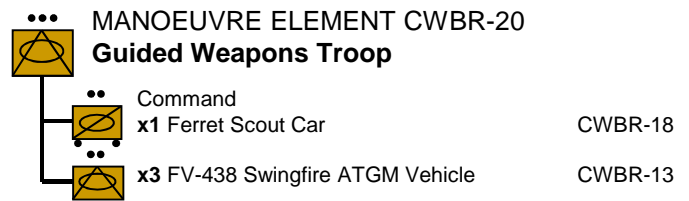
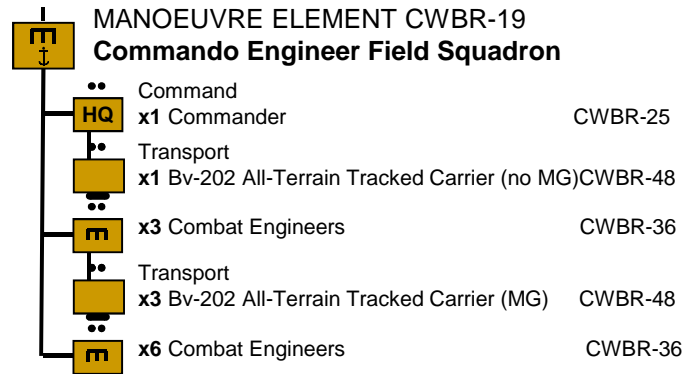
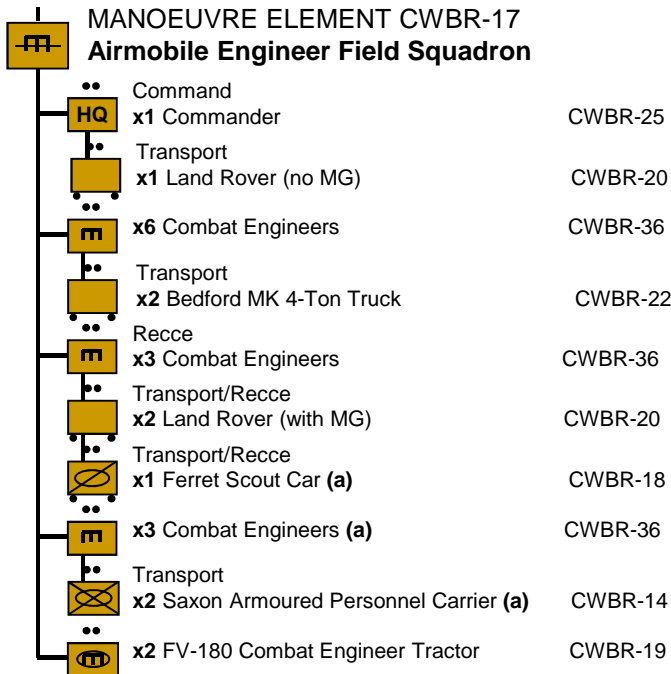
**x4** Ferret Scout Car CWBR-18

**x3** Bedford MK Medium Truck CWBR-22



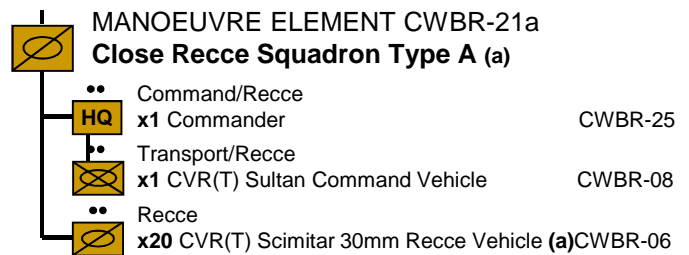
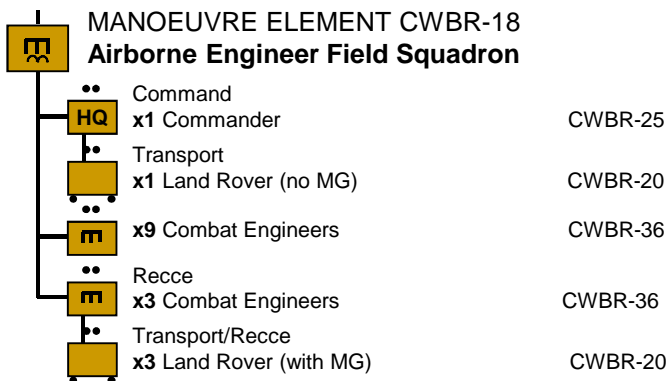
(a) May alternatively deploy as **x3** Troop-sized MEs, each of **x2** SAMs. Designate one SAM unit as the Troop Commander.





(a) The Squadron may be split into separate Troop-sized MEs, each consisting of **x4** Combat Engineers (one of them Recce), **x1** Truck (or Saxon) & **x1** Land Rover (or Ferret). Designate the Recce Engineers as the Troop Commander. The FV-180 CETs may form a dedicated CET Troop (designate one CET as the Troop Commander), or may be attached to other Troops as individual unit attachments.

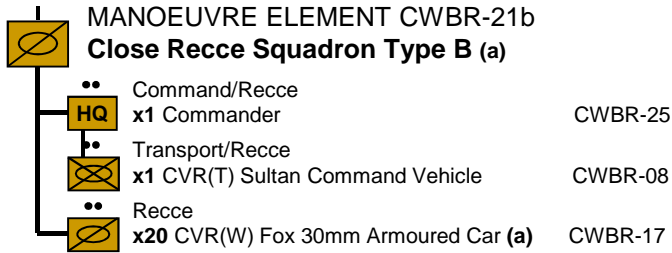
(a) One troop in the squadron is mounted in Saxon APCs and is not airmobile.



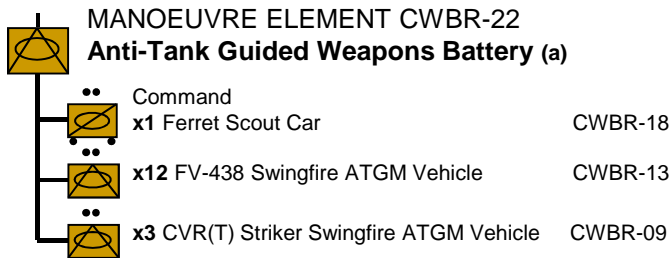
(a) In wartime the Close Recce Squadron would normally be split into **x5** Close Recce Troop MEs, each of **x4** Scimitar. Each Troop would then be attached to a battlegroup in the formation to which the squadron was attached. Designate one Scimitar in each Troop as the Troop Commander.

(a) The Squadron may be split into separate Troop-sized MEs, each consisting of **x4** Combat Engineers (one of them Recce) & **x1** Land Rover. Designate the Recce Engineers as the Troop Commander.

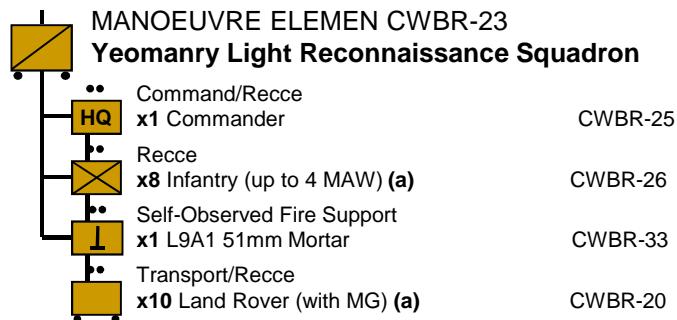




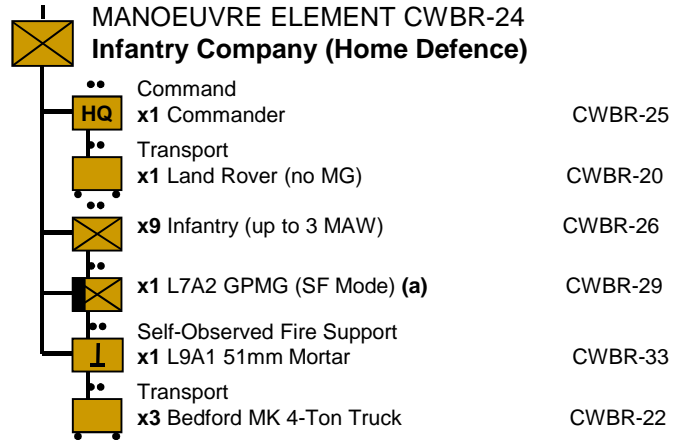
(a) In wartime the Close Recce Squadron would normally be split into **x5** Close Recce Troop MEs, each of **x4** Fox. Each Troop would then be attached to a battlegroup in the formation to which the squadron was attached. Designate one Fox in each Troop as the Troop Commander.



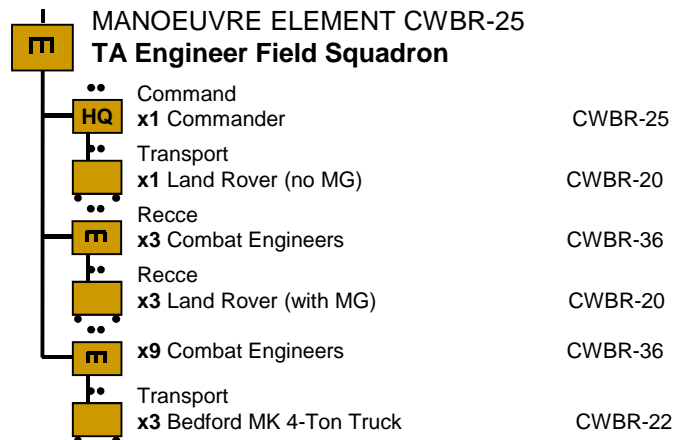
(a) The battery may alternatively be deployed as troop-sized MEs, each of **x3** FV-438 or **x3** CVR(T) Striker. Designate one vehicle in each Troop as the Troop Commander.



(a) The Squadron may alternatively be deployed as **x4** Troop-sized MEs, each of **x2** Infantry (1 MAW) and **x2** Land Rover. Designate one Infantry unit in each Troop as the Troop Commander.



(a) May convert GPMGs from Sustained Fire to Light mode:  
 General Purpose Machine Gun (Light) CWBR-28

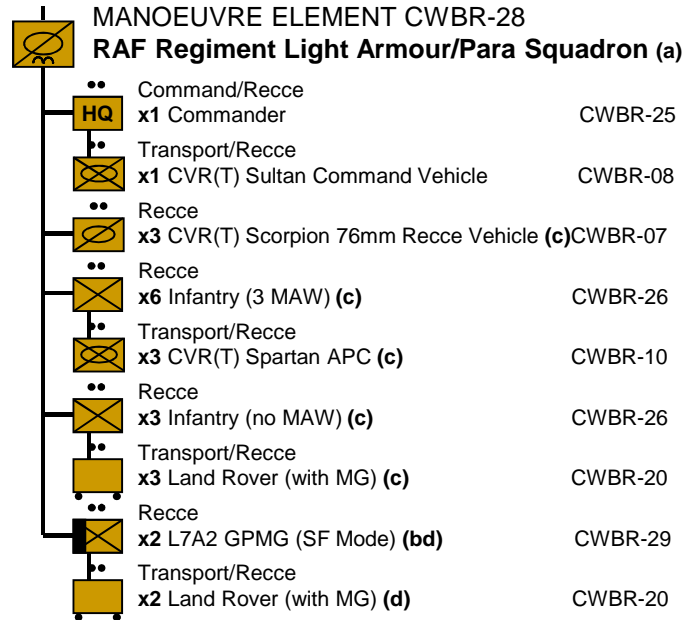


(a) The Squadron may alternatively be deployed as **x3** Troop-sized MEs, each of **x3** Combat Engineers, **x1** Recce Combat Engineers, **x1** Bedford MK and **x1** Recce Land Rover. Designate the Recce Combat Engineer unit in each Troop as the Troop Commander.



(a) There were **x9** such Squadrons dedicated to defending RAF installations in the UK, Germany and worldwide, as well as USAF bases in the UK from air attack.

(b) May alternatively be deployed as **x2** Flight-sized MEs, each of **x2** Rapier SAM. Designate **x1** Rapier as the Flight Commander.

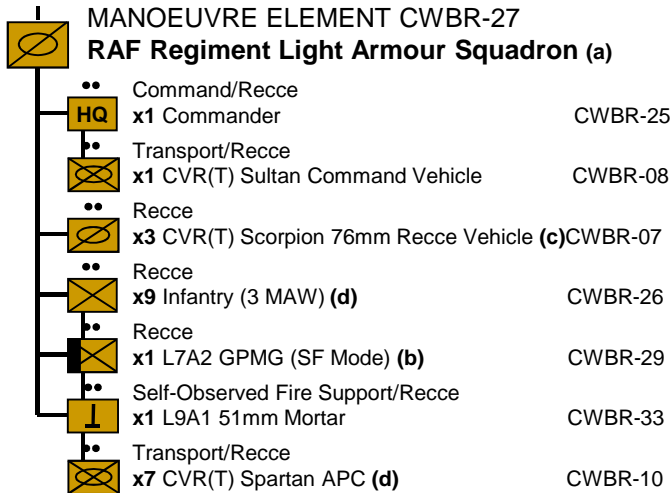


(a) A single RAF Regiment Squadron had a specialist coup de main Airfield Assault role. The concept was that mixed teams of CVR(T) and Land Rovers would be landed by C-130 Hercules directly onto an objective airfield, using their mobility to rapidly secure key locations on the objective airfield. All members of the squadron were also para-qualified, so the squadron could also function as traditional paratroops.

(b) May convert GPMGs from Sustained Fire to Light mode:  
 General Purpose Machine Gun (Light) CWBR-28

(c) May alternatively be deployed as x3 Flight-sized MEs, each of x1 CVR(T) Scorpion, x2 Infantry (1 MAW), x1 CVR(T) Spartan, x1 Recce Infantry and x1 Land Rover. Designate one Infantry unit as the Flight Commander.

(d) The GPMGs may deploy as a separate Machine Gun Flight. Designate one GPMG unit as the Flight Commander.



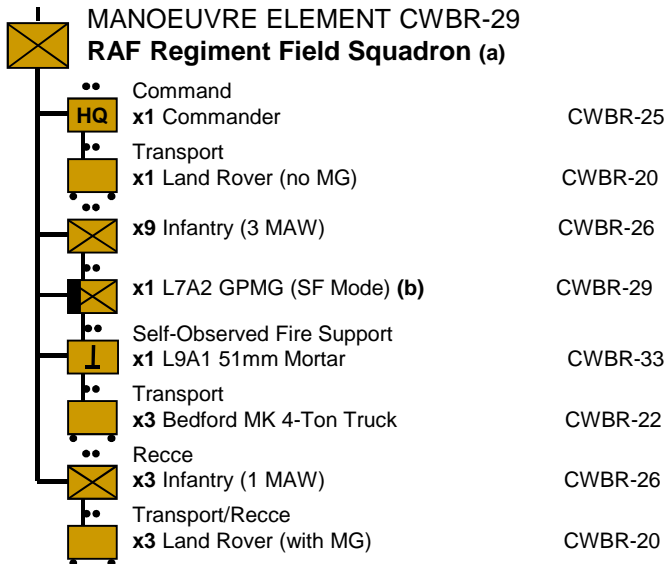
(a) There were x5 RAF Regiment Light Armour Squadrons: x2 in Germany, x1 in Cyprus and x2 in the UK. Their role was to provide 'defence in depth' for air-bases by patrolling out into the surrounding countryside, as well as to act as a rapid-reaction force against enemy airborne landings and special forces attacks.

(b) May convert GPMGs from Sustained Fire to Light mode:  
 General Purpose Machine Gun (Light) CWBR-28

(c) May alternatively be deployed as an Armoured Flight ME, of x3 Scorpion. Designate one Scorpion as the Flight Commander.

(d) May alternatively be deployed as x3 Flight-sized MEs, each of x3 Infantry (1 MAW) and x2 CVR(T) Spartan. Designate one Infantry unit as the Flight Commander.





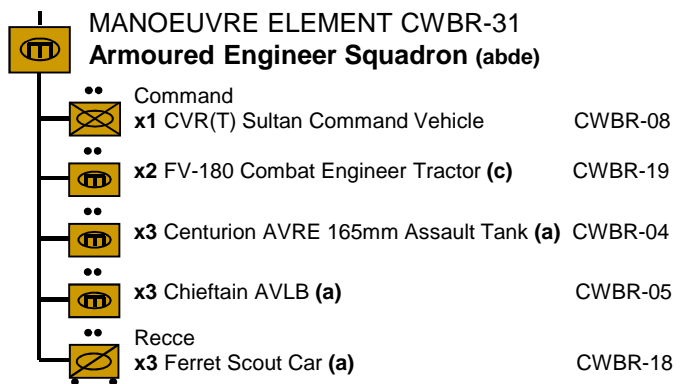
(a) The RAF Regiment had **x1** regular Field Squadron based in Northern Ireland and **x3** Royal Auxiliary Air Force (i.e. volunteer reserve – equivalent of the TA) Field Squadrons, increasing to **x6** during the 1980s. The Queen's Colour Squadron ceremonial unit would also form a Field Squadron during the build-up to war. In wartime, the RAuxAF Field Squadrons would mainly be deployed to key sites in the UK (such as RAF Stations, HQs, radar sites, SAM sites, Harrier hides and helicopter landing sites), to defend them chiefly against enemy airborne, fifth columnist and special forces attack.

(b) May convert GPMGs from Sustained Fire to Light mode:  
General Purpose Machine Gun (Light) CWBR-28



(a) In 1985, a Short-Range Air Defence (SHORAD) Squadron was formed utilising captured Argentine Oerlikon guns. A second such squadron was formed in 1989.

(b) The Squadron may alternatively be deployed as **x3** separate Flight-sized MEs, each of **x2** Oerlikon gun units. Designate one Oerlikon gun unit as the Flight Commander.



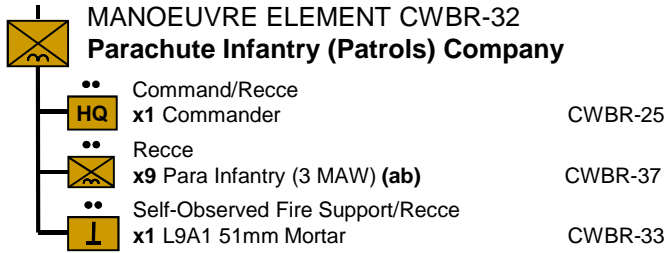
(a) Mid-1980s: A fourth troop was added to the Armoured Engineering Squadron organisation. Add **x1** Centurion AVRE 165, **x1** Chieftain AVLB & **x1** Ferret Scout Car.

(b) The squadron may be split up into Troops, which may act as independent MEs, or as direct attachments to other units. The two FV-180 CETs form a CET Troop – designate one CET as the Troop Commander. The remaining vehicles form mixed troops of **x1** AVRE, **x1** AVLB and **x1** Ferret. Designate the AVREs as Troop Commanders. (d)

(c) Instead of forming a distinct CET Troop, the CETs may alternatively be attached as individual unit attachments to other Armoured Engineer Troop MEs or to other Engineer MEs (e.g. Para, TA or Commando Engineers).

(d) From 1985: A few redundant Centurion Mk V 105mm tanks, which had been retired as Royal Artillery OP tanks, were converted into AVREs. They retained the original 105mm gun, but were equipped exclusively with HESH ammunition. Note that these AVRE 105s were normally fitted with mine-ploughs, whereas AVRE 165s normally had dozer-blades fitted. A troop of these was added to two Squadrons of 32 Armoured Engineer Regiment. May therefore add:  
**x1** Centurion AVRE 105mm Engineering Assault Tank CWBR-57

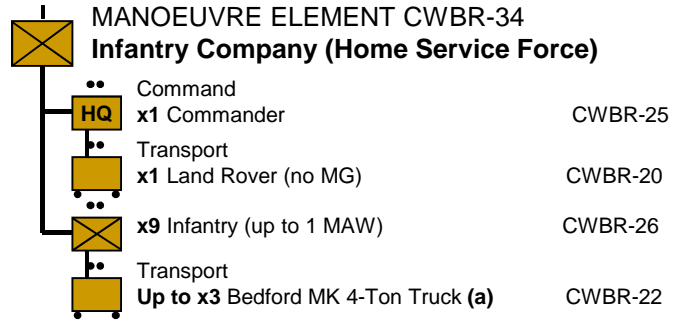
(e) In 1988: The squadron that didn't receive Centurion AVRE 105s instead received the following:  
**x2** Chieftain AVRE CWBR-73



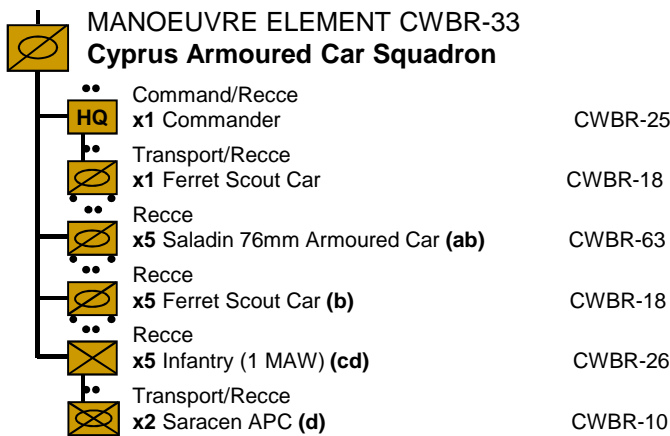
(a) From 1986: May upgrade Infantry with L85/L86 small-arms:  
 x9 Para Infantry (3 MAW) CWBR-38

From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav  
 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).

(b) Late 1980s: In TA Para Battalions operating under BAOR  
 command, replace x3 Para Infantry (MAW) with:  
 Milan ATGM Team CWBR-30



(a) Motor Transport might be non-existent, might be borrowed from the  
 parent unit, might be obsolete types such as the Bedford RL, or in  
 extremis, might be commandeered civilian transport.

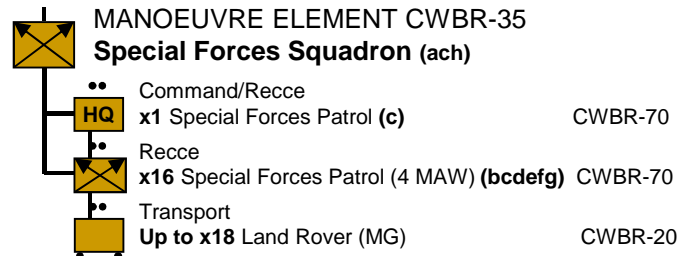


(a) In 1987: replace all Saladin Armoured Cars with:  
 Ferret Scout Car CWBR-18

(b) The armoured cars may alternatively be deployed as x5 Troop-  
 sized MEs, each consisting of x1 Ferret and x1 Saladin. Designate  
 the Ferret in each Troop as the Troop Commander.

(c) The infantry of the Support Troop may conduct engineering tasks.

(d) The Infantry and APCs may alternatively be deployed separately  
 as a Troop-sized ME. Designate one Infantry unit as the Troop  
 Commander.



(a) The Squadron would normally operate as separate Troop-sized  
 MEs, each of x4 Special Forces Patrol units. Designate one SF  
 Infantry or Patrol unit as the Section Commander.

(b) x2 Special Forces Patrols may be combined into:  
 x1 Special Forces Infantry CWBR-69

(c) Every SF Infantry or SF Patrol unit in the Squadron may act as a  
 Forward Observer or Forward Air Controller.

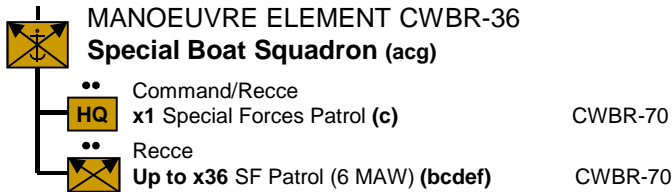
(d) x1 SF Patrol unit may be replaced with:  
 L9A1 51mm Mortar CWBR-33

(e) x1 SF Patrol unit may be replaced with:  
 Stinger SAM Team CWBR-71

(f) Up to x3 SF Patrol units (MAW) may be replaced with:  
 Milan ATGM Team CWBR-30

(g) x2 SF Patrol units (combined) or x1 SF Infantry unit may be  
 replaced with:  
 L16A1 81mm Mortar CWBR-34

(h) From 1987: This organisation was also adopted by the  
 Squadrons of the expanded SBS.



(a) The Squadron would normally operate as separate Section-sized MEs, each of **x4 to x6** SF Patrol units. Designate one SF Infantry or Patrol unit as the Section Commander. These Sections would not normally all be in the same location or even the same operational theatre. For example, The SBS deployed three Sections to the Falklands, numbered 2, 3 and 6. Other sections were deployed in the UK, on submarines, etc.

(b) **x2** Special Forces Patrols may be combined into:  
**x1** Special Forces Infantry CWBR-69

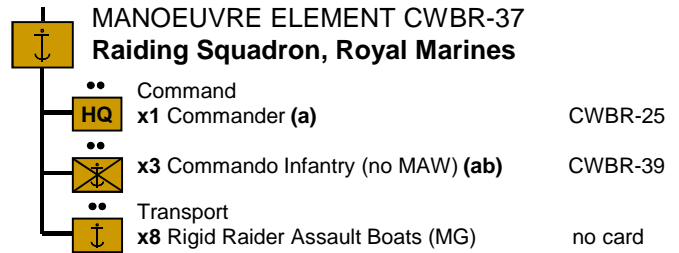
(c) Each SF Infantry or SF Patrol unit in the Squadron may act as a Forward Observer or Forward Air Controller.

(d) **x1** SF Patrol unit may be replaced with:  
 L9A1 51mm Mortar CWBR-33

(e) Up to **x3** SF Patrol units (MAW) may be replaced with:  
 Milan ATGM Team CWBR-30

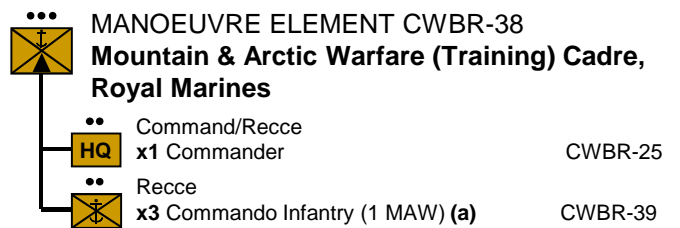
(f) **x2** SF Patrol units (combined) or **x1** SF Infantry unit may be replaced with:  
 L16A1 81mm Mortar CWBR-34

(g) From 1987, the SBS was expanded to battalion strength and the constituent Squadrons adopted the same organisation as the SAS (ME CWBR-35), with an emphasis on amphibious warfare (though both organisations overlapped roles quite extensively).



(a) These personnel are the crews for the Rigid Raider assault boats, who may be disembarked when the boats are not in use. They do not fill transport slots on the boats.

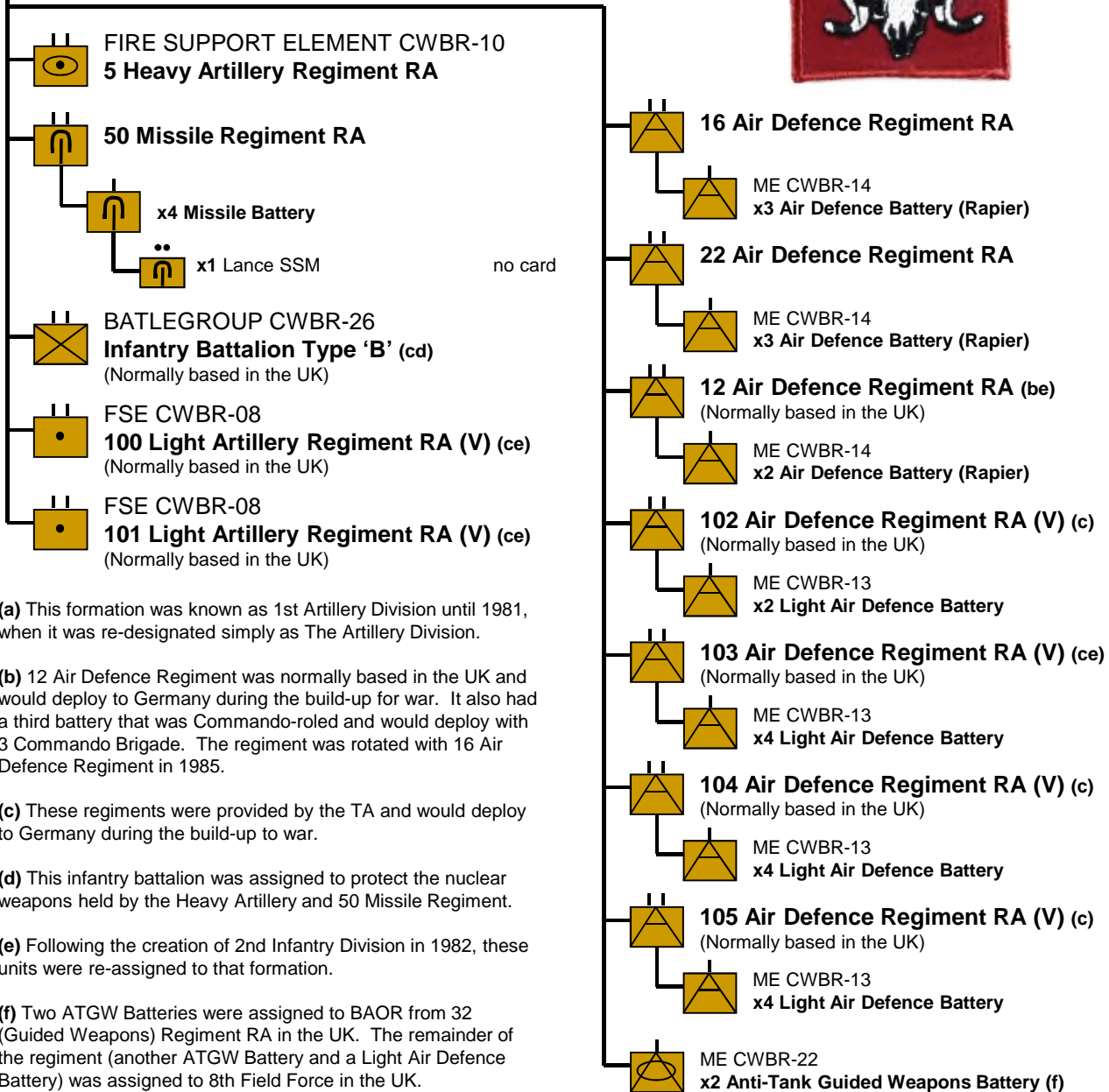
(b) From 1986: Upgrade Commando Infantry (SLR/LMG) to:  
 Commando Infantry (L85/86) (1 MAW) CWBR-40  
 From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).



(a) From 1986: Upgrade Commando Infantry (SLR/LMG) to:  
 Commando Infantry (L85/86) (1 MAW) CWBR-40  
 From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).



xx  
 FIRE SUPPORT ELEMENT CWBR-01a  
**Artillery Division (1980-82) (a)**



(a) This formation was known as 1st Artillery Division until 1981, when it was re-designated simply as The Artillery Division.

(b) 12 Air Defence Regiment was normally based in the UK and would deploy to Germany during the build-up for war. It also had a third battery that was Commando-rolled and would deploy with 3 Commando Brigade. The regiment was rotated with 16 Air Defence Regiment in 1985.

(c) These regiments were provided by the TA and would deploy to Germany during the build-up to war.

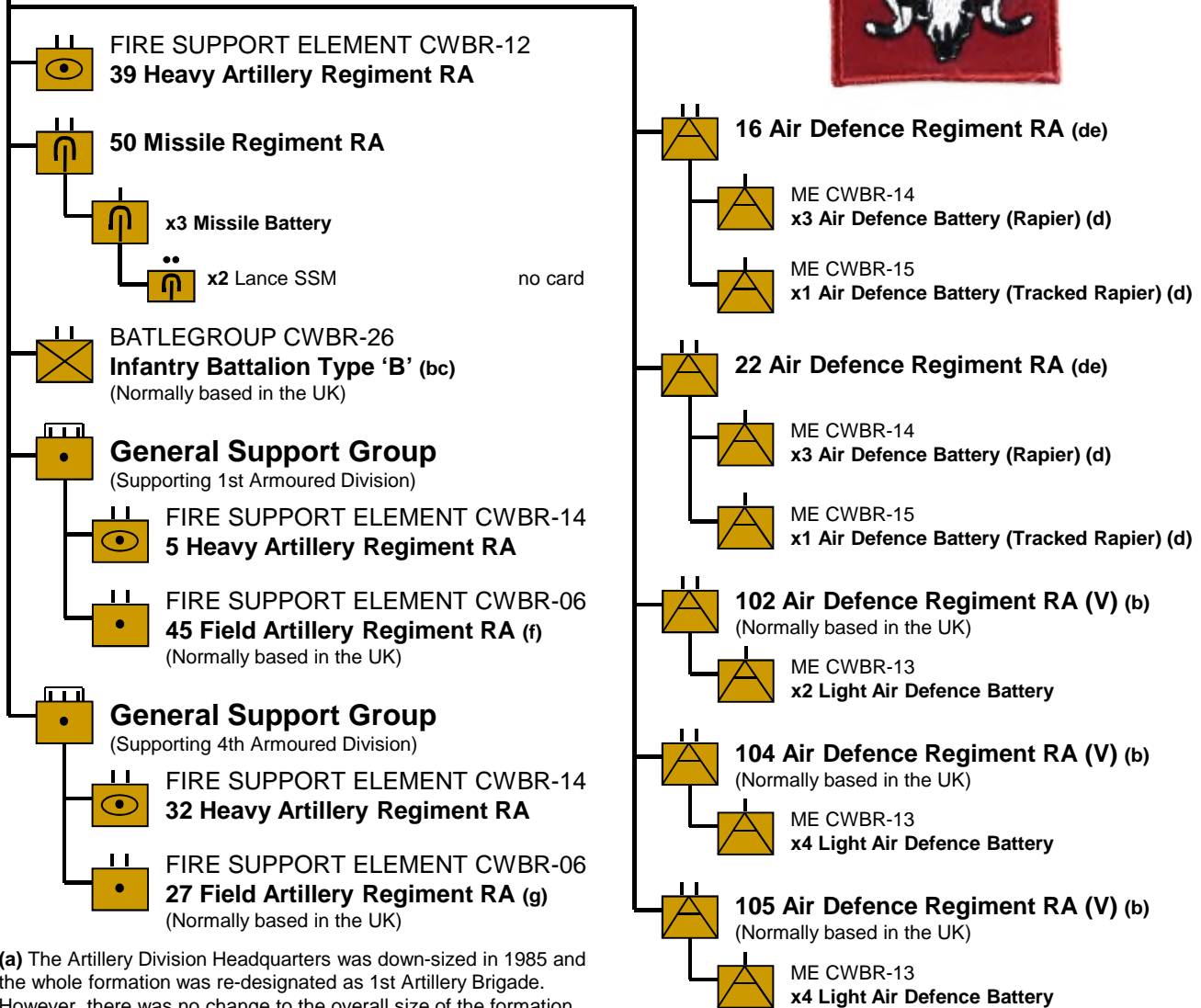
(d) This infantry battalion was assigned to protect the nuclear weapons held by the Heavy Artillery and 50 Missile Regiment.

(e) Following the creation of 2nd Infantry Division in 1982, these units were re-assigned to that formation.

(f) Two ATGW Batteries were assigned to BAOR from 32 (Guided Weapons) Regiment RA in the UK. The remainder of the regiment (another ATGW Battery and a Light Air Defence Battery) was assigned to 8th Field Force in the UK.



xx  
 FIRE SUPPORT ELEMENT CWBR-01b  
**Artillery Division (1983-89) (a)**



(a) The Artillery Division Headquarters was down-sized in 1985 and the whole formation was re-designated as 1st Artillery Brigade. However, there was no change to the overall size of the formation.

(b) These units were provided by the TA and would deploy to Germany during the build-up to war.

(c) This infantry battalion was assigned to protect the nuclear weapons held by 39 Heavy Regiment and 50 Missile Regiment.

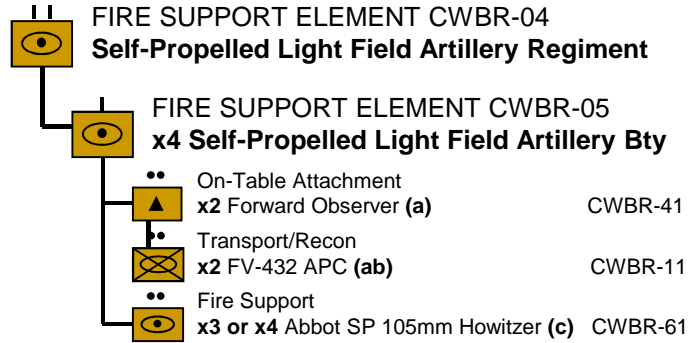
(d) The fourth (Tracked Rapier) Battery was added to each of the Germany-based Air Defence Regiments in 1983. In 1985, one of the towed batteries was also converted to Tracked Rapier, so each regiment had two batteries each of towed and tracked Rapier. The single UK-based Air Defence Regiment remained equipped with three batteries of towed Rapier.

(e) In 1985: The UK-based 12 Air Defence Regiment was swapped with the Germany-based 16 Air Defence Regiment. They also swapped roles and equipment. The UK-based regiment (12 or 16 Regt) would deploy to Germany with 2nd Infantry Division, though would supply one of its three batteries to UKMF (1 Brigade) and another battery to 3 Commando Brigade. It would only therefore deploy to Germany with its headquarters and one battery.

(f) 45 Field Regiment would deploy to Germany with 19 Infantry Brigade, but would then under command of the Artillery Division.

(g) 27 Field Regiment would deploy to Germany with 24 Infantry Brigade, but would then under command of the Artillery Division.

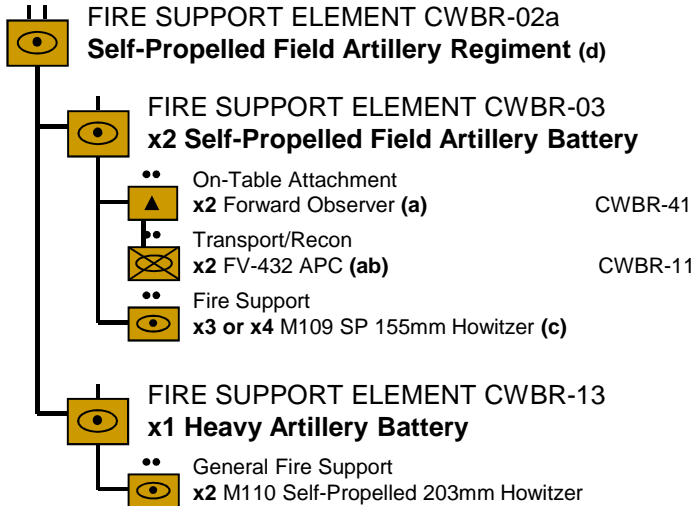




(a) The Territorial Army was tasked with providing a third Forward Observation party for each Field Battery in BAOR. May therefore increase to **x3** Forward Observer and associated transport.

(b) Until 1982: One or two BAOR regiments were still using Centurion OP tanks. These were then withdrawn, converted to AVRE 105s and replaced in the OP role by FV-432.

(c) In peacetime, Field Batteries were generally **x3** guns strong. However, an additional **x1** gun was held in reserve for wartime. Called-up reservists would provide the additional manpower. May therefore increase battery strength to **x4** Abbot.

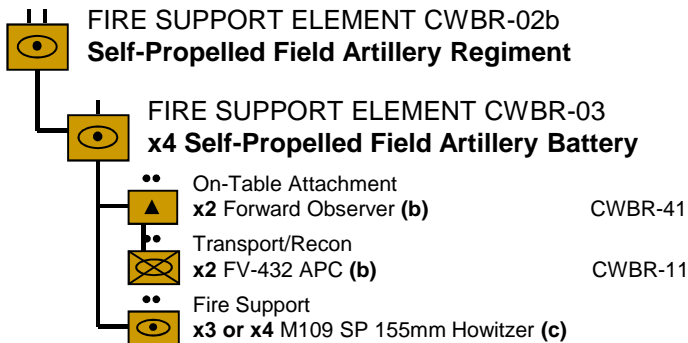


(a) The Territorial Army was tasked with providing a third Forward Observation party for each Field Battery in BAOR. May therefore increase to **x3** Forward Observer and associated transport.

(b) Until 1982: One or two BAOR regiments were still using Centurion OP tanks. These were then withdrawn, converted to AVRE 105s and replaced in the OP role by FV-432.

(c) In peacetime, Field Batteries were generally **x3** guns strong. However, an additional **x1** gun was held in reserve for wartime. Called-up reservists would provide the additional manpower. May therefore increase battery strength to **x4** M109.

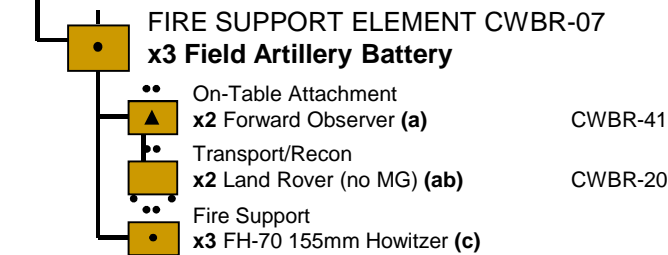
(d) Following the 1982 reorganisations, the Heavy Batteries were all grouped within the Corps Heavy Regiments and the M109 element was expanded to **x4** Batteries as shown below.







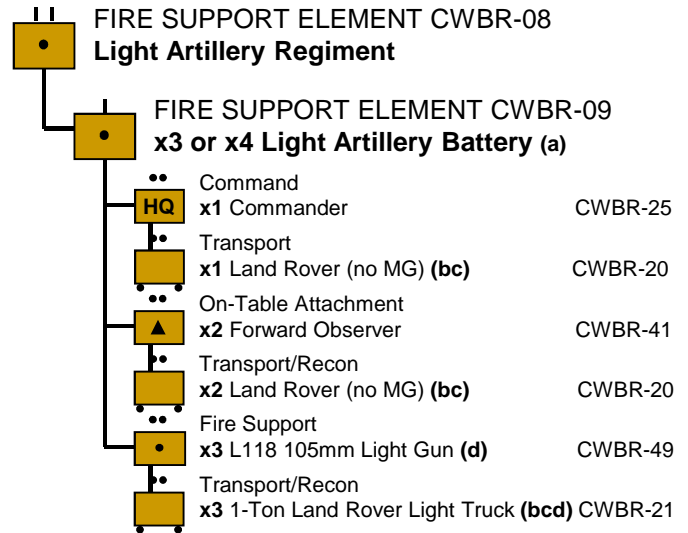
**FIRE SUPPORT ELEMENT CWBR-06  
Field Artillery Regiment**



(a) The Territorial Army was tasked with providing a third Forward Observation party for each Field Battery in BAOR. May therefore increase to **x3** Forward Observer and associated transport.

(b) May replace Land Rover with:  
Ferret Scout Car CWBR-18

(c) In peacetime, Field Batteries were generally **x3** guns strong. However, an additional **x1** gun was held in reserve for wartime. Called-up reservists would provide the additional manpower. May therefore increase battery strength to **x4** FH-70.



(a) The Commando Light Regiment had a fourth (reservist) battery. The other Light Regiments (including the Airborne Light Regiment) each had three batteries. However, there were **x2** Independent TA Airmobile Light Batteries, one of both of which would presumably come under the command of the Airborne Light Regiment in wartime.

(b) May replace Land Rover in Arctic warfare conditions with:  
Bv-202 All-Terrain Tracked Carrier CWBR-49

(c) In the Falklands virtually all transport was deleted. Guns and ammunition were moved by helicopter, while FOs had to move on foot or by scout helicopter.

(d) From 1985: The batteries belonging to the two TA Light Regiments assigned to BAOR (100th & 101st Field Regiments) were increased in strength to **x4** guns. I don't know if this was also the case in other Light Regiments.





(a) There was initially one such regiment in BAOR (5 Heavy Regiment), which organised with **x3** M107 Batteries and **x1** M110 Battery. The M109 Field Regiments at this time each included a heavy battery of M110. In 1983, the M110s were removed from 5 Heavy Regiment and the Field Regiments. Two new Heavy Regiments were formed at this time; 5 & 32 Heavy Regiments were equipped with M107, as shown in FSE CWBR-14, while 39 Heavy Regiment was equipped with M110 as shown in FSE CWBR-12.



# Army Air Corps Squadrons & Independent Flights



## Independent Flights

<b>1 Flt</b>	- 5 Regiment AAC	- <b>x2</b> DHC-2 Beaver AOP	
<b>2 Flt</b>	- 7 Regiment AAC	- <b>x2</b> Gazelle	(Roled to AMF(L))
<b>7 Flt</b>	- Berlin Brigade	- <b>x1 to x3</b> Gazelle or Scout (?)	
<b>8 Flt</b>	- Special Forces (22 SAS)	- <b>x2</b> Scout until 1982	
		- <b>x2</b> A109A from 1982	
<b>12 Flt</b>	- HQ BAOR Liaison	- <b>x1</b> Gazelle	
<b>16 Flt</b>	- Cyprus Garrison	- <b>x1</b> Gazelle	
<b>25 Flt</b>	- Belize Garrison	- <b>x1</b> Gazelle	

## Anti-Tank Helicopter Squadrons

<b>651 Sqn</b>	- 1 Regiment AAC	- <b>x2</b> Gazelle & <b>x4</b> Scout	
<b>652 Sqn</b>	- 2 Regiment AAC	- <b>x2</b> Gazelle & <b>x4</b> Scout	(Det to Falklands mid-late 80s)
	- 1 Regiment AAC (from 1983)	- <b>x2</b> Gazelle & <b>x4</b> Scout	
<b>653 Sqn</b>	- 3 Regiment AAC	- <b>x2</b> Gazelle & <b>x4</b> Scout or Lynx	
<b>654 Sqn</b>	- 4 Regiment AAC	- <b>x2</b> Gazelle & <b>x4</b> Scout or Lynx	
<b>655 Sqn</b>	- 5 Regiment AAC	- <b>x2</b> Gazelle & <b>x4</b> Scout or Lynx	
	- 2 Infantry Division (from 1983)	- <b>x2</b> Gazelle & <b>x4</b> Scout or Lynx	
<b>656 Sqn</b>	- 7 Regiment AAC	- <b>x3</b> Gazelle & <b>x3</b> Scout	(Roled to UKMF (1 Bde) 1983)
<b>657 Sqn</b>	- 5 Field Force	- <b>x2</b> Gazelle & <b>x4</b> Scout or Lynx	
	- 19 Brigade (from 1983)	- <b>x2</b> Gazelle & <b>x4</b> Lynx	
	- 9 Regiment AAC (from 1988)	- <b>x3</b> Gazelle & <b>x3</b> Lynx	
<b>658 Sqn</b>	- 7 Regiment AAC	- <b>x3</b> Gazelle & <b>x3</b> Scout or Lynx	(Roled to 5 Abn Bde 1983)
<b>659 Sqn</b>	- 9 Regiment AAC	- <b>x2</b> Gazelle & <b>x4</b> Scout	
	- 4 Regiment AAC (from 1983)	- <b>x2</b> Gazelle & <b>x4</b> Lynx	

## Recce Helicopter Squadrons

<b>660 Sqn</b>	- 48 (Gurkha) Bde (Hong Kong)	- <b>x6</b> Scout	
<b>661 Sqn</b>	- 1 Regiment AAC	- <b>x4</b> Gazelle & <b>x2</b> Lynx	
<b>662 Sqn</b>	- 2 Regiment AAC	- <b>x4</b> Gazelle & <b>x2</b> Scout or Lynx	
	- 3 Regiment AAC (from 1983)	- <b>x4</b> Gazelle & <b>x2</b> Scout or Lynx	
<b>663 Sqn</b>	- 3 Regiment AAC	- <b>x4</b> Gazelle & <b>x2</b> Scout or Lynx	
<b>664 Sqn</b>	- 4 Regiment AAC	- <b>x6</b> Gazelle	
	- 1 (Br) Corps (from 1983)	- <b>x6</b> Gazelle	(Covering Force support)
<b>665 Sqn</b>	- 5 Regiment AAC	- <b>x4</b> Gazelle & <b>x2</b> Scout or Lynx	
<b>666 (V) Sqn</b>	- 7 Regiment AAC	- <b>x6</b> Scout	(TA - Roled to Home Defence)
<b>667 Sqn</b>	- Development & Trials Squadron (from 1987)		
<b>669 Sqn</b>	- 9 Regiment AAC	- <b>x2</b> Gazelle & <b>x4</b> Scout	
	- 4 Regiment AAC (from 1983)	- <b>x2</b> Gazelle & <b>x4</b> Scout or Lynx	

## Other Squadrons

<b>670 Sqn</b>	- Training Squadron (from 1989)	
<b>671 Sqn</b>	- Training Squadron (from 1986)	
<b>672 Sqn</b>	- 9 Regiment AAC (from 1989)	- <b>x6</b> Lynx

(a) Note that the Scout, which could be armed with SS-11 ATGMs, was mostly replaced by Lynx during the period 1978-1983. 651 & 652 Sqns are noted as persisting with Scout for longer than most, though I don't have a date for their conversion to Lynx. 666 (Volunteer) Sqn was the last to operate Scout and still had them well into the 1990s. Note that the new Lynx helicopters often went unarmed for a time before finally receiving TOW (which was delivered to the AAC in 1982 or thereabouts). Even when fitted with TOW, they could be easily disarmed and used as Light Battlefield Helicopters.

(b) Late 1980s: May upgrade Lynx's TOW ATGMs to Improved TOW (see card) and/or may replace Lynx AH Mk 1 HELARM with:  
Lynx AH Mk 7 HELARM CWBR-77

(c) It was a very quick and simple process to convert Lynx HELARM to Light Battlefield Helicopters (LBH) and vice versa. In which case, replace Lynx HELARM variants with Lynx LBH variants (CWBR-44 or CWBR-76).



# RAF Tactical Air Support & Helicopter Assets in Royal Air Force Germany

## RAF Brüggen

IX(B) Squadron, with **x6** Tornado GR Mk 1 (CWBR-58) (moved to Germany in 1986)  
14 Squadron, with **x6** Jaguar GR Mk 1 (CWBR-56) (1985) (a)  
17 Squadron, with **x6** Jaguar GR Mk 1 (CWBR-56) (1985) (a)  
31 Squadron, with **x6** Jaguar GR Mk 1 (CWBR-56) (1984) (a)



## RAF Wildenrath

19 Squadron, with **x6** Phantom FGR Mk 2 (CWBR-60) (e)  
92 Squadron, with **x6** Phantom FGR Mk 2 (CWBR-60) (e)  
20 Squadron, with **x6** Jaguar GR Mk 1 (CWBR-56) (1984) (a)

## RAF Laarbruch

II(AC) Squadron, with **x6** Jaguar GR Mk 1 (CWBR-56) (1989) (ad)  
XV Squadron, with **x6** Buccaneer S Mk 2 (CWBR-59) (1983) (ac)  
16(R) Squadron, with **x6** Buccaneer S Mk 2 (CWBR-59) (1984) (ac)



## RAF Gütersloh

3 Squadron, with **x8** Harrier GR Mk 3 (CWBR-47) (1989) (b)  
4 Squadron, with **x8** Harrier GR Mk 3 (CWBR-47)  
18 Squadron, with **x8** Chinook HC Mk 1 (CWBR-54) (formed 1981)  
230 Squadron, with **x8** Puma HC Mk 1 (CWBR-46)

(a) These squadrons converted during the 1980s to Tornado GR Mk 1 (CWBR-58) during the year indicated in parentheses.

(b) These squadrons converted during the 1980s to Harrier GR Mk 5 (CWBR-66) during the year indicated in parentheses.

(c) These squadrons were prioritised for the Nuclear Strike role, but could also perform standard ground-attack sorties.

(d) Tactical recce squadron, with ground-attack as a secondary role.

(e) While Phantoms had been extensively used as ground-attack aircraft during the early 1970s, they were found to be unsuitable in the role and were replaced by Jaguars. By the 1980s, all Phantom squadrons were pure Air Defence Fighters.



# RAF Tactical Air Support & Helicopter Assets in the UK (de)

## RAF Wittering

1(F) Squadron, with **x8** Harrier GR Mk 3 (CWBR-47) (1987) (ah)  
233 OCU, with **x6** Harrier T Mk 2 & GR Mk 3 (CWBR-47) (1989) (ag)

## RAF Odiham

7 Squadron, with **x6** Chinook HC Mk 1 (CWBR-54) (formed 1982)  
72 Squadron, with **x8** Wessex HC Mk 2 (CWBR-53) (detachment at RAF Aldergrove in Northern Ireland)  
240 OCU, with **x2** Chinook HC Mk 1 (CWBR-54) and **x6** Puma HC Mk 1 (CWBR-46)

## RAF Marham

IX(B) Squadron, with **x6** Tornado GR Mk 1 (CWBR-58) (converted from Vulcan to Tornado in 1984 and moved to Germany in 1986)  
27 Squadron, with **x6** Tornado GR Mk 1 (CWBR-58) (converted from Vulcan to Tornado in 1983)  
617 Squadron, with **x6** Tornado GR Mk 1 (CWBR-58) (converted from Vulcan to Tornado in 1983) (c)

## RAF Honington

45 Squadron, with **x6** Tornado GR Mk 1 (CWBR-58) (Tornado Weapons Conversion Unit formed in 1980) (g)  
12 Squadron, with **x6** Buccaneer S Mk 2 (CWBR-59) (transferred to RAF Lossiemouth 1984) (c)  
208 Squadron, with **x6** Buccaneer S Mk 2 (CWBR-59) (transferred to RAF Lossiemouth 1984) (b then c)  
237 Squadron, with **x6** Buccaneer S Mk 2 (CWBR-59) (transferred to RAF Lossiemouth 1984 and became Laser Designation Support Squadron for RAF Germany) (cg)

## RAF Lossiemouth

226 Squadron, with **x6** Jaguar GR Mk 1 (CWBR-56) (cg)

## RAF Benson

33 Squadron, with **x8** Puma HC Mk 1 (CWBR-46) (i)

## RAF Coltishall

6 Squadron, with **x6** Jaguar GR Mk 1 (CWBR-56) (i)  
41(R) Squadron, with **x6** Jaguar GR Mk 1 (CWBR-56) (fi)  
54(R) Squadron, with **x6** Jaguar GR Mk 1 (CWBR-56) (i)

## RAF Cottesmore

Tri-National Tornado Training Establishment (TTTE), with **x24** Tornado GR Mk1 (CWBR-58) (UK-German-Italian Tornado training wing formed 1981)

(a) These squadrons converted during the 1980s to Harrier GR Mk 5 (CWBR-66) during the year indicated in parentheses. There would also be a smattering of two-seat T Mk 4, especially in 233 OCU. Use the same stats.

(b) These squadrons were prioritised for the Nuclear Strike role, but could also perform standard ground-attack sorties.

(c) These squadrons were prioritised for the Maritime Strike role, but could also perform standard ground-attack sorties.

(d) There were also seven Phantom Squadrons (23, 29, 43, 56, 64, 74 & 111 Sqns) and two Lightning Squadrons (5 & 11 Sqns) in the UK, though these were purely for Air Defence. All the Lightnings and most of the Phantoms converted to Tornado F Mk 3 Air Defence Fighters in the late 1980s.

(e) There were four squadrons (63(R), 79, 151 and 234 Sqns), each equipped with **x8** Hawk T Mk 1 (CWBR-67) in the two Tactical Weapons Units (i.e. the last phase of fast jet pilot training), who in war would provide local air defence and close support in the UK. There was also the equivalent of another three squadrons at 4 Flying Training School and another squadron in the form of the RAF Aerobatics Team ('The Red Arrows'), all of whom would be allocated to point air defence of key UK sites.

(f) Tactical recce squadron, with ground-attack as a secondary role.

(g) Operational Conversion Unit with emergency war role.

(h) The Harriers of 1(F) Squadron would most likely be deployed to support 3 Commando Brigade and/or AMF(L) in Norway.

(i) From 1983, these Jaguars and Pumas were roled to UKMF and would therefore support 1 Infantry Brigade; most likely in Denmark. There were also occasional exercise deployments with 3 Commando Brigade and/or AMF(L) to Norway.





## Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm Air Support & 'Jungly' Assault Helicopter Assets (e)

707 Naval Air Squadron, with **x8** Wessex HU Mk 5 (CWBR-68) (c)  
771 Naval Air Squadron, with **x8** Wessex HU Mk 5 (CWBR-68) (converted to other duties 1983)  
772 Naval Air Squadron, with **x8** Wessex HU Mk 5 (CWBR-68) (c)  
800 Naval Air Squadron, with **x6** Sea Harrier FRS Mk 1 (CWBR-62) (a)  
801 Naval Air Squadron, with **x6** Sea Harrier FRS Mk 1 (CWBR-62) (a)  
809 Naval Air Squadron, with **x5** Sea Harrier FRS Mk 1 (CWBR-62) (ab)  
845 Naval Air Squadron, with **x8** Wessex HU Mk 5 (CWBR-68) (1983) (c)  
846 Naval Air Squadron, with **x8** Sea King 'Commando' HC Mk 4 (CWBR-55)  
847 Naval Air Squadron, with **x8** Wessex HU Mk 5 (CWBR-68) (Disbanded late 1982)  
848 Naval Air Squadron, with **x8** Wessex HU Mk 5 (CWBR-68) (cd)  
3 Commando Air Squadron is already detailed under 3 Commando Brigade TO&E (BG CWBR-16).

(a) In peacetime, these squadrons were understrength, with only **x2** or **x3** Sea Harrier. However, in wartime these squadrons were brought up to strength by the allocation of aircraft and crew from the Fleet Air Arm's Harrier training unit (899 Naval Air Squadron).

(b) 809 Naval Air Squadron was formed at very short notice during the 1982 Falklands War from spare aircraft and crew, but was then disbanded again immediately upon conclusion of the war. This does demonstrate the ability of the UK to form war emergency units at very short notice from reserve equipment and personnel.

(c) These squadrons converted to the Sea King 'Commando' during the 1980s. Where known, the conversion date is indicated in parentheses. Replace Wessex HU Mk 5 with:  
Sea King HC Mk 4 'Commando' Assault Transport Helicopter (CWBR-55)

(d) 848 Naval Air Squadron was the 'Jungly' assault helicopter training unit and in wartime would be used to beef up front-line squadrons. For example, during the 1982 Falklands War, half of the squadron deployed with 847 NAS to bring that squadron up to a strength of **x12** Wessex.

(e) Note that the Fleet Air Arm also had large numbers of Wessex, Sea King, Lynx and Wasp helicopters operating in various shipboard roles such as Anti-Submarine, Airborne Early Warning, Air-Sea Rescue, Anti-Surface, etc, some of which could (at a push) be used as troop transports. Use the RAF/Army equivalent helicopters, though without armament.



## **British Card List & Model Availability**

(Annotations 'QRF' = QRF Models, 'SOG' = Skytrex/Old Glory, 'OG' = Old Glory, 'PP' = Peter Pig, 'MJ' = MJ Figures, 'PSC' = Plastic Soldier Company, 'FoW' = Flames of War, 'AiM' = Armaments in Miniature, 'BPM' = Butler's Printed Models)

<b>CWBR-01</b> – Chieftain Mk 5 120mm Main Battle Tank	QRF, PSC, FoW, BPM
<b>CWBR-02</b> – Chieftain Mk 10 120mm Main Battle Tank	QRF, FoW, BPM
<b>CWBR-03</b> – Challenger 120mm Main Battle Tank	QRF, SOG, PSC
<b>CWBR-04</b> – Centurion AVRE 165mm Engineering Tank	QRF, BPM
<b>CWBR-05</b> – Chieftain AVLB	QRF
<b>CWBR-06</b> – CVR(T) Scimitar 30mm Reconnaissance Vehicle	QRF, MJ, PSC, FoW, BPM, OG
<b>CWBR-07</b> – CVR(T) Scorpion 76mm Reconnaissance Vehicle	QRF, MJ, PSC, FoW, BPM, OG
<b>CWBR-08</b> – CVR(T) Sultan Command Vehicle	QRF
<b>CWBR-09</b> – CVR(T) Striker Swingfire ATGM Vehicle	QRF, FoW, BPM
<b>CWBR-10</b> – CVR(T) Spartan Armoured Personnel Carrier	QRF, FoW, PSC, BPM
<b>CWBR-11</b> – FV-432 Armoured Personnel Carrier	QRF, SOG, PSC, FoW, BPM
<b>CWBR-12</b> – FV-432M 81mm Mortar Carrier	QRF, SOG, PSC, FoW, BPM
<b>CWBR-13</b> – FV-438 Swingfire ATGM Vehicle	QRF, PSC, FoW, BPM
<b>CWBR-14</b> – Saxon Armoured Personnel Carrier	QRF, SOG, BPM
<b>CWBR-15</b> – Warrior 30mm Infantry Combat Vehicle	QRF, SOG
<b>CWBR-16</b> – Saracen Armoured Personnel Carrier	QRF
<b>CWBR-17</b> – CVR(W) Fox 30mm Armoured Car	QRF, BPM
<b>CWBR-18</b> – Ferret Scout Car	QRF, PSC, BPM
<b>CWBR-19</b> – FV-180 Combat Engineer Tractor	QRF
<b>CWBR-20</b> – Land Rover Light Utility (MG Option)	QRF, PP, PSC, BPM
<b>CWBR-21</b> – 1-Ton Land Rover Light Truck	QRF
<b>CWBR-22</b> – Bedford MK 4-Ton Medium Truck	QRF
<b>CWBR-23</b> – Tracked Rapier SAM Vehicle	QRF, FoW, BPM
<b>CWBR-24</b> – Rapier SAM	QRF, MJ
<b>CWBR-25</b> – Commander	QRF, MJ, PSC, FoW
<b>CWBR-26</b> – Infantry SLR/LMG (84mm MAW & 66mm LAW)	QRF, MJ, PSC, FoW
<b>CWBR-27</b> – Infantry L85/L86 (84mm MAW & 66mm LAW or 94mm LAW-80)	QRF, OG
<b>CWBR-28</b> – General Purpose Machine Gun (LMG Option)	QRF, MJ, PSC, FoW
<b>CWBR-29</b> – General Purpose Machine Gun (SFMG Option)	QRF, PSC, FoW
<b>CWBR-30</b> – Milan ATGM Team	QRF, PSC, FoW
<b>CWBR-31</b> – Blowpipe SAM Team	QRF, PSC, FoW
<b>CWBR-32</b> – Javelin SAM Team	QRF, PSC, FoW
<b>CWBR-33</b> – L9A1 51mm Mortar	QRF, PSC, FoW
<b>CWBR-34</b> – L16A1 81mm Mortar	QRF, PSC
<b>CWBR-35</b> – L2A1 .50 Calibre Heavy Machine Gun	QRF
<b>CWBR-36</b> – Combat Engineers SLR/LMG (M72 66mm LAW)	QRF, PSC, FoW
<b>CWBR-37</b> – Para Infantry SLR/LMG (84mm Carl-Gustav MAW & M72 66mm LAW)	QRF, MJ
<b>CWBR-38</b> – Para Infantry L85/L86 (84mm Carl-Gustav MAW & M72 66mm LAW or 94mm LAW-80)	QRF, OG
<b>CWBR-39</b> – Commando Infantry SLR/LMG (84mm Carl-Gustav MAW & M72 66mm LAW)	QRF, MJ, PSC, FoW
<b>CWBR-40</b> – Commando Infantry L85/L86 (84mm CG MAW & M72 66mm LAW or 94mm LAW-80)	QRF, OG
<b>CWBR-41</b> – Forward Observer	QRF, PSC, FoW
<b>CWBR-42</b> – Scout AH Mk 1 Observation/Anti-Tank Helicopter (MG or SS-11 ATGM)	
<b>CWBR-43</b> – Gazelle AH Mk 1 Observation Helicopter (MG)	QRF, Heller, FoW



## British Card List & Model Availability (Continued)

(Annotations 'QRF' = QRF Models, 'SOG' = Skytrex/Old Glory, 'OG' = Old Glory, 'PP' = Peter Pig, 'MJ' = MJ Figures, 'PSC' = Plastic Soldier Company, 'FoW' = Flames of War, 'BPM' = Butler's Printed Models)

<b>CWBR-44</b> – Lynx AH Mk 1 Light Battlefield Helicopter (MG)	QRF, FoW, BPM
<b>CWBR-45</b> – Lynx AH Mk 1 Anti-Tank Helicopter (TOW or ITOW ATGM)	QRF, FoW, BPM
<b>CWBR-46</b> – Puma HU Mk 1 Utility Helicopter (MG)	QRF, Heller, Revell
<b>CWBR-47</b> – Harrier GR Mk 3 Close Support Aircraft	Takara, Revell
<b>CWBR-48</b> – Bv-202 All-Terrain Tracked Carrier (MG Option)	QRF
<b>CWBR-49</b> – L118 105mm Light Gun	QRF, OG
<b>CWBR-50</b> – FV-432/30 30mm Fire Support Vehicle	QRF, BPM
<b>CWBR-51</b> – CVR(T) Spartan MCT (Milan Compact Turret) ATGM Vehicle	QRF, FoW, PSC, BPM
<b>CWBR-52</b> – BAT L6 Wombat 120mm Recoilless Rifle	QRF, BPM
<b>CWBR-53</b> – Wessex HC Mk 2 Transport Helicopter	Italeri
<b>CWBR-54</b> – Chinook HC Mk 1 Heavy Transport Helicopter	QRF, OG, AiM
<b>CWBR-55</b> – Sea King HC Mk 4 'Commando' Transport Helicopter	Italeri
<b>CWBR-56</b> – Jaguar GR Mk 1 Ground-Attack Aircraft	QRF, Italeri
<b>CWBR-57</b> – Centurion AVRE 105mm Engineering Tank	
<b>CWBR-58</b> – Tornado GR Mk 1 Ground-Attack Aircraft	Italeri, Revell
<b>CWBR-59</b> – Buccaneer S Mk 2 Ground-Attack Aircraft	Tamiya
<b>CWBR-60</b> – Phantom FGA Mk 2 Fighter-Bomber	QRF, Tamiya, Italeri
<b>CWBR-61</b> – Abbot Self-Propelled 105mm Howitzer	QRF, PSC, FoW, BPM
<b>CWBR-62</b> – Sea Harrier FRS Mk 1 Fighter-Bomber	Italeri, Corgi
<b>CWBR-63</b> – Saracen 76mm Armoured Car	QRF
<b>CWBR-64</b> – Humber Pig Internal Security Armoured Personnel Carrier	QRF
<b>CWBR-65</b> – Oerlikon GDF-002 Twin 35mm Anti-Aircraft Gun	
<b>CWBR-66</b> – Harrier GR Mk 5 Close Support Aircraft	QRF, Italeri, Revell
<b>CWBR-67</b> – Hawk T Mk 1 Advanced Training Aircraft	Italeri
<b>CWBR-68</b> – Wessex HU Mk 5 Assault Helicopter (MG & AS-12 ASM option)	Italeri
<b>CWBR-69</b> – Special Forces Infantry	QRF, PP, MJ, PSC
<b>CWBR-70</b> – Special Forces Patrol	QRF, PP, MJ, PSC
<b>CWBR-71</b> – Stinger SAM Team (Special Forces)	
<b>CWBR-72</b> – Bv-206 All-Terrain Tracked Carrier (MG Option)	QRF (coming soon)
<b>CWBR-73</b> – Chieftain AVRE Engineering Tank	QRF
<b>CWBR-74</b> – Supacat All-Terrain Mobility Platform (ATMP)	
<b>CWBR-75</b> – Agusta 109A Utility Helicopter	Italeri
<b>CWBR-76</b> – Lynx AH Mk 7 Light Battlefield Helicopter (MG)	QRF, FoW, BPM
<b>CWBR-77</b> – Lynx AH Mk 7 Anti-Tank Helicopter (TOW or ITOW ATGM)	QRF, FoW, BPM

