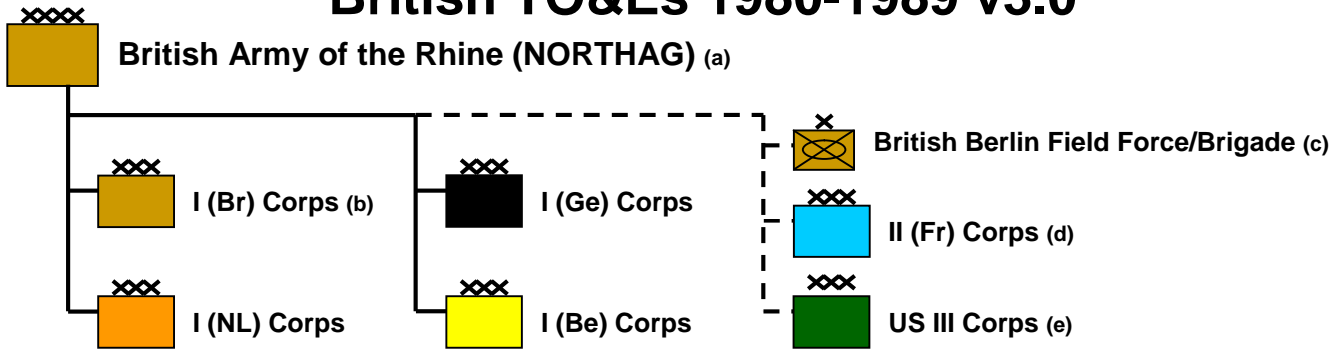


British TO&Es 1980-1989 v3.0



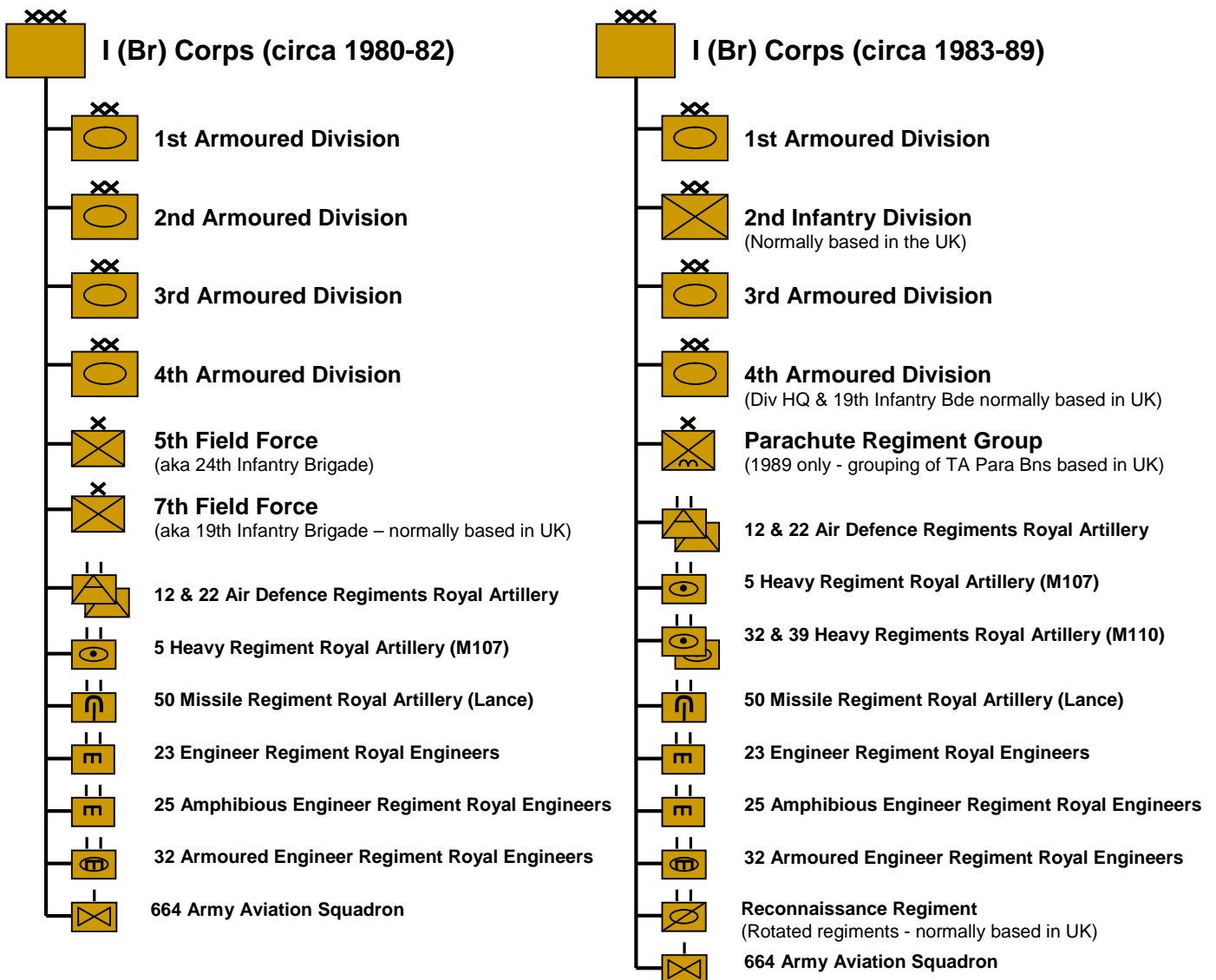
(a) The General Officer Commanding the British Army Of the Rhine (BAOR) was also commander of NATO's Northern Army Group (NORTHAG), comprising British, Netherlands, West German and Belgian corps, as well as multi-national Army Group support troops.

(b) During the late 1980s there was the intention to create a II (Br) Corps. However, no new combat formations were to be created; the four divisions, plus the Corps Troops of the large I (Br) Corps were simply to be split in half.

(c) The Berlin Field Force (re-designated a 'Brigade' from 1983) was administratively attached to BAOR, though in wartime it would come under the joint US-UK-French Berlin Command.

(d) While there were no permanent command structures in place, there was an understanding that the French II Corps would come under NORTHAG command in wartime.

(e) The US III Corps was the main REFORGER reinforcement formation that would probably come under NORTHAG command in wartime.





(a) In 1976 the British Army Of the Rhine was completely re-organised 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 in the 1982 reorganisation and all Swingfire ATGM vehicles were returned to the Armoured and Recce Regiments.

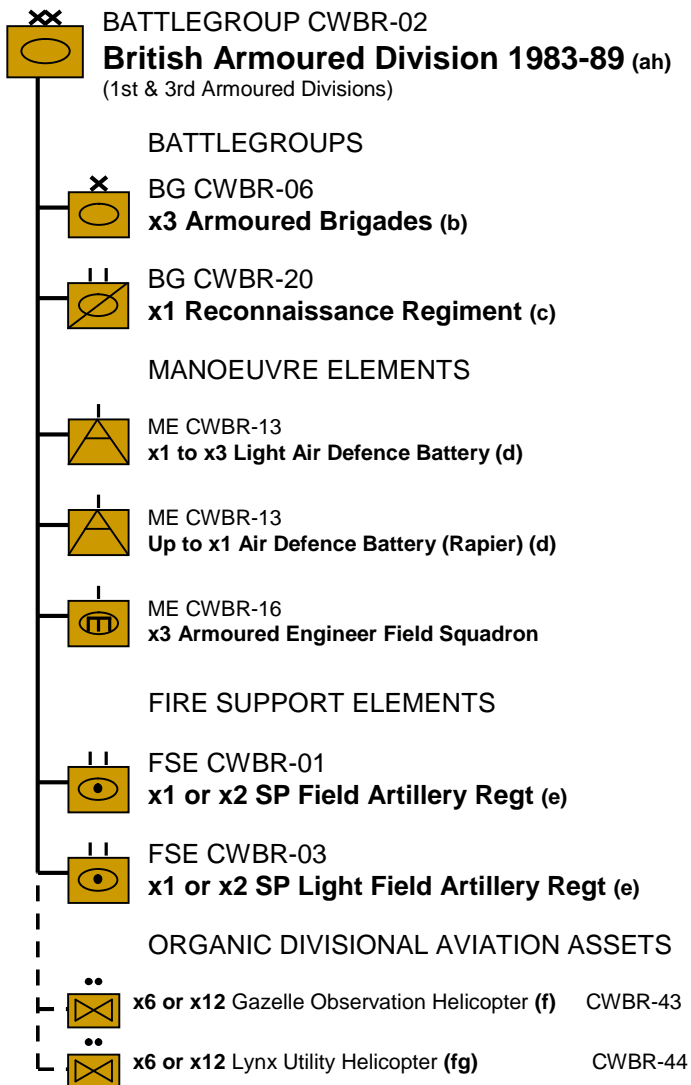
(e) The M109 upgrade programme began in 1980. May therefore convert **x1** Self-Propelled Light Field Artillery Regiment to a Self-Propelled Field Artillery Regiment (FSE CWBR-01).

(f) When M109s were introduced, the M110 203mm Heavy Battery was grouped with the M109 Regiment.

(g) The Division would have an Army Air Corps Regiment at its disposal, equipped with three squadrons, each of **x6** aircraft: Regiments would either have **x2** Lynx Squadrons and **x1** Gazelle Squadron or **x2** Gazelle Squadrons and **x1** Lynx Squadron.

(h) The Lynx Helicopters may alternatively be equipped as attack helicopters. May therefore replace with:
 Lynx AH Mk 1 (TOW) Attack Helicopter CWBR-45

(g) I (Br) Corps assets in West Germany comprised **x2** Infantry Field Forces (BG CWBR-08), **x1** Heavy Artillery Regiment equipped with M110 SP 203mm howitzers (FSE CWBR-11), **x6** Air Defence Batteries (Rapier) (ME CWBR-14) and additional engineering and aviation assets, including RAF Wessex, Puma and Chinook transport helicopters. More such assets would deploy as reinforcements from the UK. There was also a Missile Regiment equipped with Lance Tactical Missiles.



(a) Following the 1982 reorganisations, BAOR had two Armoured Divisions (1st & 3rd) permanently deployed in Germany, with a third Armoured Division (4th) partially deployed in Germany. In the event of war, several reinforcement formations and units (including 2nd Infantry Division) could be deployed at relatively short notice from the UK. During the late 1980s a II (Br) Corps was also proposed, with the four British divisions being split between it. However, although a headquarters was formed, this plan does not seem to have come to fruition before the end of the Cold War and no additional assets seem to have been allocated as Corps troops.

(b) The three Armoured Brigades in each division had a total of **x5** Mechanised Infantry Battalions and **x4** Armoured Regiments between them. One of the three Armoured Brigades would therefore be 'heavy', having **x2** Armoured Regiments and **x1** Mechanised Infantry Battalion, while the other two brigades would have **x1** Armoured Regiment and **x2** Mechanised Infantry Battalions. 7th, 12th & 22nd Armoured Brigades served with 1st Armoured Division, while 4th, 6th & 33rd Armoured Brigades served with 3rd Armoured Division.

(c) The 1st Armoured Division's Recce Regiment was normally deployed in the UK and would receive it upon mobilisation for war. There were some slight organisational differences in UK-based Recce Regiments following the 1982 reorganisation (see BG CWBR-13). 3rd Armoured Division's Recce Regiment was permanently deployed in West Germany.

(d) The divisional Light Air Defence element was increased between 1983 & 1985 from just **x1** Light Air Defence Battery to a full regiment of **x3** Light Air Defence Batteries and **x1** Air Defence Battery (Rapier). These Rapiers had become available following the introduction of Tracked Rapier at Corps level during this period.

(e) Following the 1982 reorganisations, the divisions each had **x1** SP Field Regiment (M109 155mm) and **x2** SP Light Field Regiments (Abbott 105mm). However, the M109 upgrade programme was ongoing and each division had **x2** SP Field Regiments (M109) and **x1** SP Light Field Regiment (Abbott) by the mid-1980s.

(f) The Division would have an Army Air Corps Regiment at its disposal, equipped with three squadrons, each of **x6** aircraft: Regiments would either have **x2** Lynx Squadrons and **x1** Gazelle Squadron or **x2** Gazelle Squadrons and **x1** Lynx Squadron.

(g) The Lynx Helicopters may alternatively be equipped as attack helicopters. May therefore replace with:
 Lynx AH Mk 1 (TOW) Attack Helicopter CWBR-45

(h) Following the 1982 reorganisation, I (Br) Corps assets in Germany comprised **x2** Heavy Artillery Regiments equipped with M107 SP 175mm howitzers (FSE CWBR-09), **x1** Heavy Artillery Regiment equipped with M110 SP 203mm howitzers (FSE CWBR-11), **x4** Air Defence Batteries (Tracked Rapier) (ME CWBR-15), **x4** Air Defence Batteries (Rapier) (ME CWBR-14), **x1** Reconnaissance Regiment (BG CWBR-20 (UK-based)) and additional engineering and aviation assets, including RAF Wessex, Puma and Chinook transport helicopters. More such assets would deploy as reinforcements from the UK. There was also a Missile Regiment equipped with Lance Tactical Missiles.

BATTLEGROUP CWBR-03
British Armoured Division 1983-89 (ah)
 (4th Armoured Division)

BATTLEGROUPS



BG CWBR-06
x2 Armoured Brigades (b)



BG CWBR-09
x1 Infantry Brigade (c)



BG CWBR-20
x1 Reconnaissance Regiment (d)

MANOEUVRE ELEMENTS



ME CWBR-13
x1 Light Air Defence Battery (e)



ME CWBR-13
Up to x1 Air Defence Battery (Rapier) (e)



ME CWBR-16
x3 Armoured Engineer Field Squadron

FIRE SUPPORT ELEMENTS



FSE CWBR-01
x1 Self-Propelled Field Artillery Regiment



FSE CWBR-03
x1 Self-Propelled Light Field Artillery Regt



FSE CWBR-05
x1 Field Artillery Regiment (c)

ORGANIC DIVISIONAL AVIATION ASSETS



x6 or x12 Gazelle Observation Helicopter (f) CWBR-43



x6 or x12 Lynx Utility Helicopter (fg) CWBR-44

(a) As can be seen, 4th Armoured Division was organised slightly differently from 1st & 3rd Armoured Divisions following the 1982 reorganisations, with **x2** Armoured Brigades and **x1** Infantry Brigade.

(b) The two Armoured Brigades in 4th Armoured Division (11th & 20th Armoured Brigades) had a total of **x3** Mechanised Infantry Battalions and **x3** Armoured Regiments between them. One of the three Armoured Brigades would therefore be 'heavy', having **x2** Armoured Regiments and **x1** Mechanised Infantry Battalion, while the other brigade had **x1** Armoured Regiment and **x2** Mechanised Infantry Battalions.

(c) The 19th Infantry Brigade was created from 7th Field Force during the 1982 reorganisation. It would reinforce from the UK during mobilisation for war. Some divisional assets would also deploy from the UK, including the division's single towed Field Artillery Regiment.

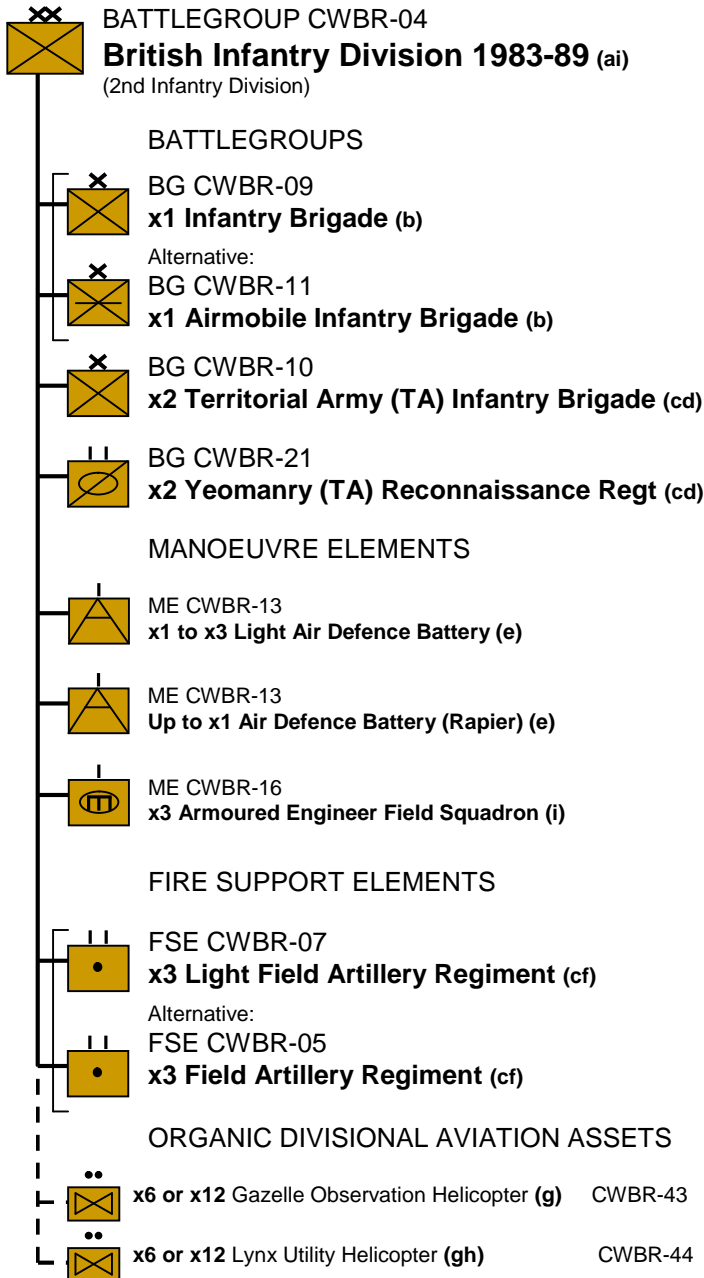
(d) The 4th Armoured Division's Recce Regiment was permanently deployed in West Germany.

(e) The divisional Light Air Defence element was increased between 1983 & 1985 from just **x1** Light Air Defence Battery to a full regiment of **x3** Light Air Defence Batteries and **x1** Air Defence Battery (Rapier). These Rapiers had become available following the introduction of Tracked Rapier at Corps level during this period.

(f) The Division would have an Army Air Corps Regiment at its disposal, equipped with three squadrons, each of **x6** aircraft: Regiments would either have **x2** Lynx Squadrons and **x1** Gazelle Squadron or **x2** Gazelle Squadrons and **x1** Lynx Squadron.

(g) The Lynx Helicopters may alternatively be equipped as attack helicopters. May therefore replace with:
 Lynx AH Mk 1 (TOW) Attack Helicopter CWBR-45

(h) Following the 1982 reorganisation, I (Br) Corps assets in Germany comprised **x2** Heavy Artillery Regiments equipped with M107 SP 175mm howitzers (FSE CWBR-09), **x1** Heavy Artillery Regiment equipped with M110 SP 203mm howitzers (FSE CWBR-11), **x4** Air Defence Batteries (Tracked Rapier) (ME CWBR-15), **x4** Air Defence Batteries (Rapier) (ME CWBR-14), **x1** Reconnaissance Regiment (BG CWBR-20 (UK-based)) and additional engineering and aviation assets, including RAF Wessex, Puma and Chinook transport helicopters. More such assets would deploy as reinforcements from the UK. There was also a Missile Regiment equipped with Lance Tactical Missiles.



(a) 2nd Infantry Division was created during the 1982 reorganisation, replacing 2nd Armoured Division. The division was based in the UK and was assigned to reinforce I (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 Infantry Brigades.

(b) The 24th Infantry Brigade was created from the 5th Field Force during the 1982 reorganisation. It was permanently deployed forward in West Germany during the early 1980s, but was eventually withdrawn back to the UK. In 1988 it was re-roled to become 24th Airmobile Brigade.

(c) The Territorial Army provided the 15th & 49th Infantry Brigades, two Yeomanry Recce Regiments, two Artillery Regiments and a considerable amount of the supporting arms to 2nd Infantry Division. It also provided the bulk of the forces defending the UK itself.

(d) The two TA Yeomanry 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 divisional Light Air Defence element was increased between 1983 & 1985 from just x1 Light Air Defence Battery to a full regiment of x3 Light Air Defence Batteries and x1 Air Defence Battery (Rapier). These Rapiers had become available following the introduction of Tracked Rapier at Corps level during this period.

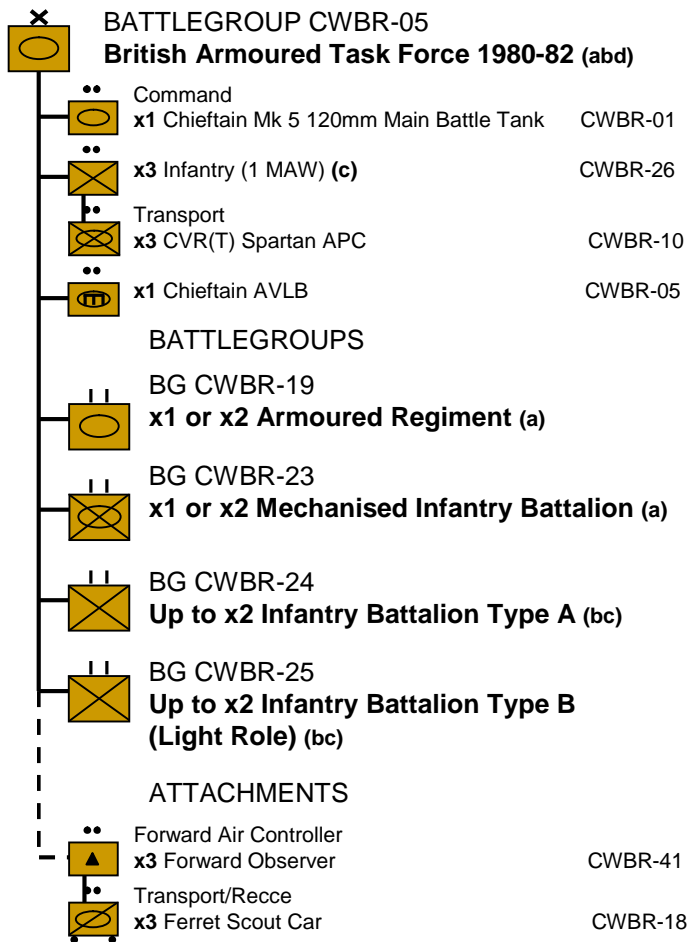
(f) The division's artillery element was steadily upgraded during the early & mid-1980s from the L118 105mm Light Gun to the FH-70 155mm Howitzer. It's likely that the regular Army regiment was converted first, followed by the two TA regiments.

(f) The Division would have an Army Air Corps Regiment at its disposal, equipped with three squadrons, each of x6 aircraft: Regiments would normally have either x2 Lynx Squadrons and x1 Gazelle Squadron or x2 Gazelle Squadrons and x1 Lynx Squadron. However, one of the squadrons assigned to 2nd Infantry Division was supplied by the TA, in which case replace x6 Lynx with:
 Scout AH Mk 1 Attack Helicopter CWBR-42

(g) The Lynx Helicopters may alternatively be equipped as attack helicopters. May therefore replace with:
 Lynx AH Mk 1 (TOW) Attack Helicopter CWBR-45

(h) Following the 1982 reorganisation, I (Br) Corps assets in Germany comprised x2 Heavy Artillery Regiments equipped with M107 SP 175mm howitzers (FSE CWBR-09), x1 Heavy Artillery Regiment equipped with M110 SP 203mm howitzers (FSE CWBR-11), x4 Air Defence Batteries (Tracked Rapier) (ME CWBR-15), x4 Air Defence Batteries (Rapier) (ME CWBR-14), x1 Reconnaissance Regiment (BG CWBR-20 (UK-based)) and additional engineering and aviation assets, including RAF Wessex, Puma and Chinook transport helicopters. More such assets would deploy as reinforcements from the UK. There was also a Missile Regiment equipped with Lance Tactical Missiles.

(i) From 1988 replace x1 Armoured Engineer Field Squadron with an Airmobile Engineer Field Squadron (ME CWBR-17).

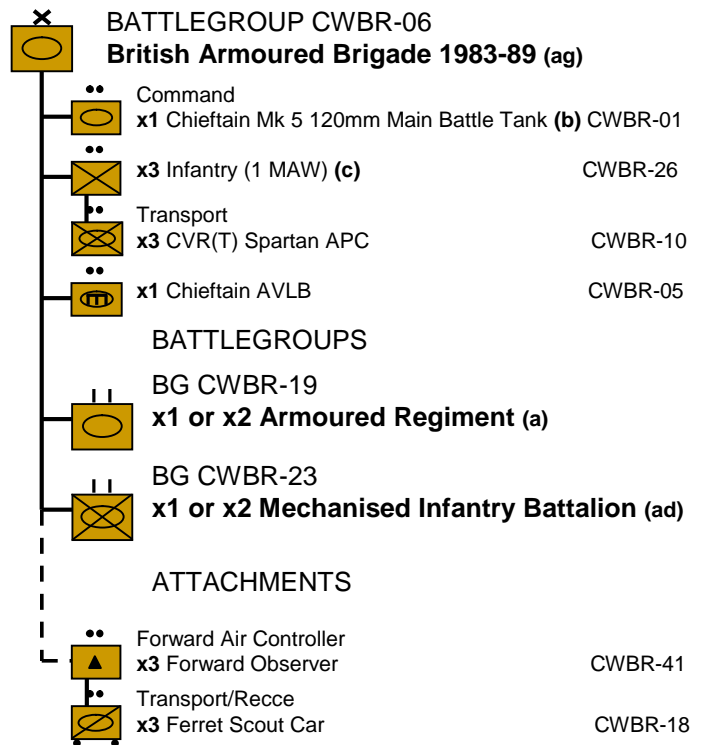


(a) The TFs each had a minimum of **x1** Armoured Regiment and **x1** Mechanised Infantry Battalion permanently assigned, with additional Infantry Battalions being allocated from the UK in wartime. TFA was the heaviest, with **x2** Armoured and **x2** Mech permanently assigned. TFB & TFC each had **x2** 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. As far as I can discover, there were no Mechanised battalions allocated to reinforce BAOR.

(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.

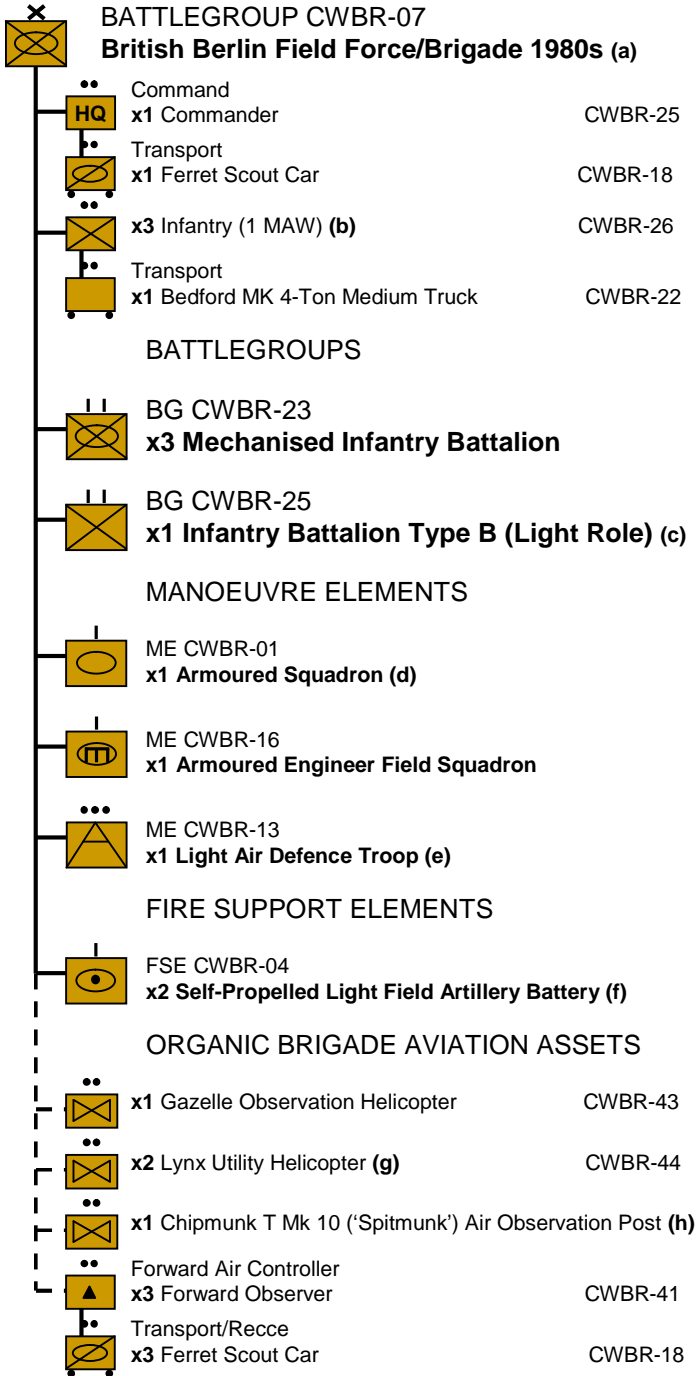


(a) Following the 1982 reorganisation, the three Armoured Brigades in each Armoured Division had a total of **x5** Mechanised Infantry Battalions and **x4** Armoured Regiments between them. One of the three Armoured Brigades would therefore be 'heavy', having **x2** Armoured Regiments and **x1** Mechanised Infantry Battalion, while the other two brigades would have **x1** Armoured Regiment and **x2** Mechanised Infantry Battalions. However, 4th Armoured Division, having only two Armoured Brigades, had a total of **x3** Armoured Regiments and **x3** Mechanised Infantry Battalions.

(b) From mid-1980s: May upgrade Chieftain Mk 5 to:
 Chieftain Mk 10 120mm Main Battle Tank CWBR-02

(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 during the late 1980s, Mechanised Infantry Battalions that re-equipped with Warrior were re-designated as Armoured Infantry Battalions. However, battalion organisation remained the same, so I have not differentiated them here. Only three BAOR battalions managed to re-equip with Warrior before the end of 1989 – one in 1st Armoured Division and two in 3rd Armoured Division.



(a) The Berlin 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).

(d) The fourth infantry battalion seems to have been a late addition. It doesn't appear in the orbats I have for the Berlin Field Force circa 1980.

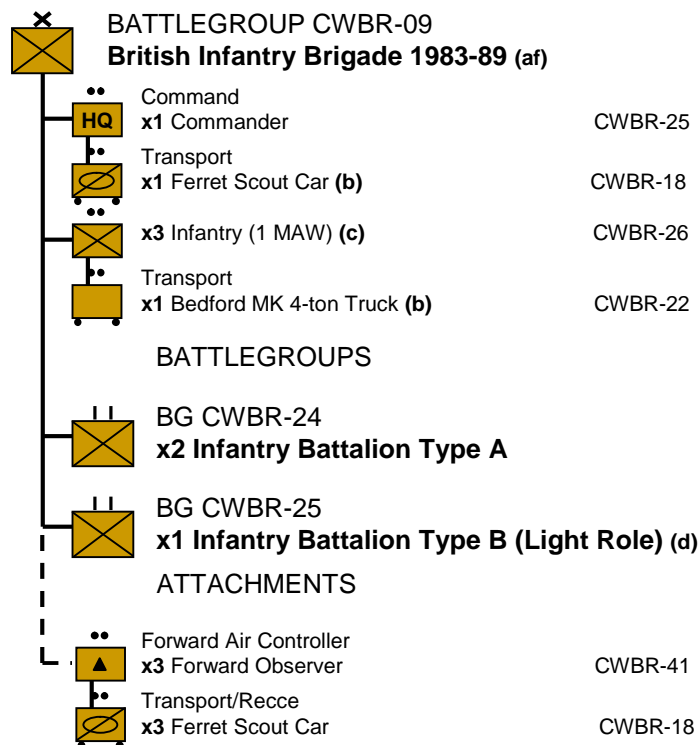
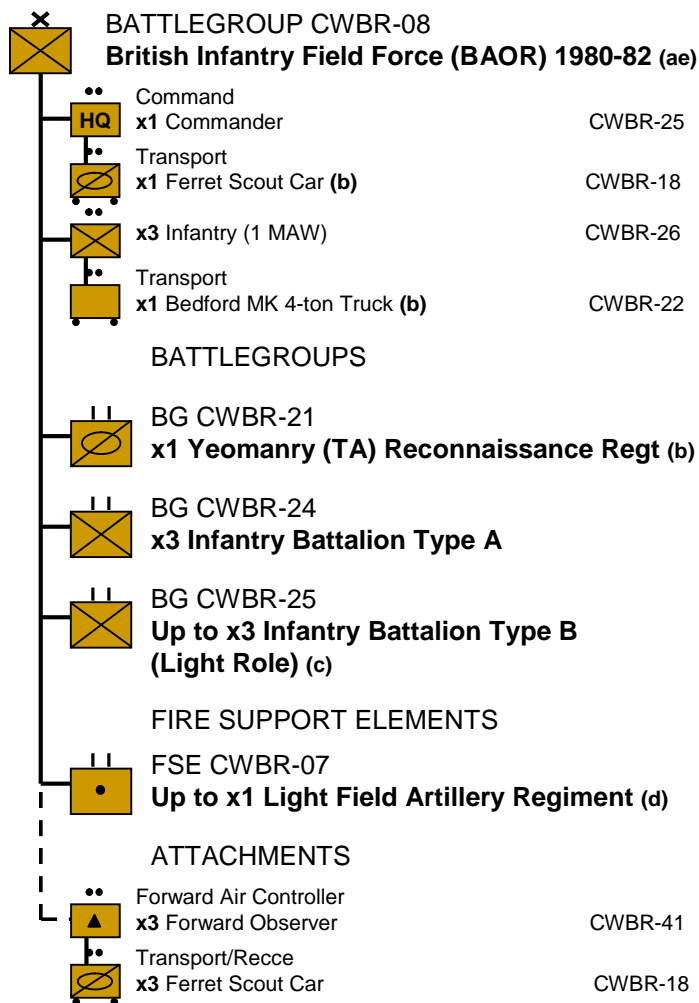
(d) The Berlin Armoured Squadron was organised somewhat differently to other British Armoured Squadrons and was significantly stronger. It did not upgrade its Chieftain MBTs to Challengers. It did however, upgrade them to Chieftain Mk 10 standard. The Berlin Brigade also did not upgrade its FV-432 APCs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

(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.

(f) Two batteries of Abbot SP 105mm howitzers are listed in 1982, but these seem to have been withdrawn soon after. The Berlin Brigade had no artillery element in the late 1980s.

(f) The Lynx Helicopters may alternatively be equipped as attack helicopters. May therefore replace with:
 Lynx AH Mk1 (TOW) Attack Helicopter CWBR-45

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



(a) One regular Infantry Brigade was allocated to reinforce 4th Armoured Division using this organisation. Another Infantry Brigade was allocated to 2nd British Infantry Division until 1988, when it was converted to the Airmobile role (see BG CWBR-08). The British Army was also maintaining divisional-sized presence in Northern Ireland with similar brigade organisations throughout the 1980s. The regular Army core of the Home Defence forces in the UK used a similar organisation.

(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).

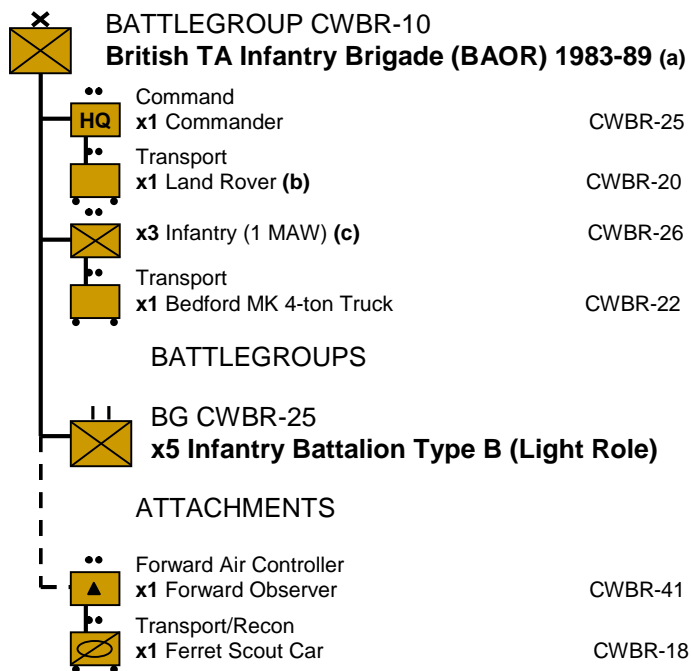
(d) The Type B (Light-Role) Infantry Battalion would be provided by the TA.

(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 1982 – 5th Field Force became 24th Infantry Brigade (2nd Infantry Division), while 7th Field Force became 19th Infantry Brigade (4th Armoured Division).

(b) In wartime the 5th & 7th Field Forces were each to be allocated a Yeomanry (TA) Reconnaissance Regiment, which would be deployed with the reinforcement wave from the UK. These two Yeomanry Regiments were equipped with modern CVR(W) Fox armoured cars and CVR(T) variants.

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

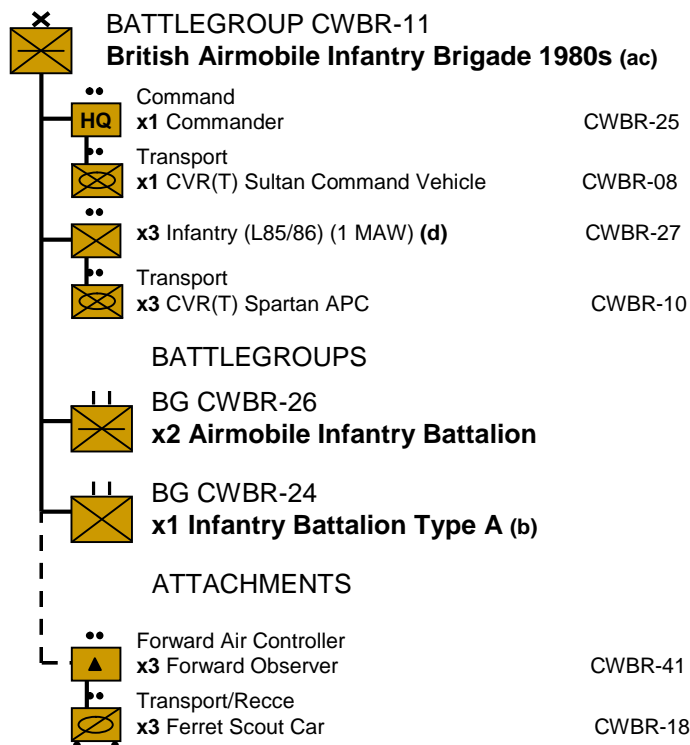
(d) Although I've not seen any specific mention of artillery assets, it does seem likely that the Field Forces would have been allocated artillery regiments – probably from the TA.



(a) Following the 1982 reorganisation, two Territorial Army Brigades (15th & 49th Infantry Brigades) were assigned to reinforce the newly-created 2nd Infantry Division. Note that each of these brigades had an integral Yeomanry Recce 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.

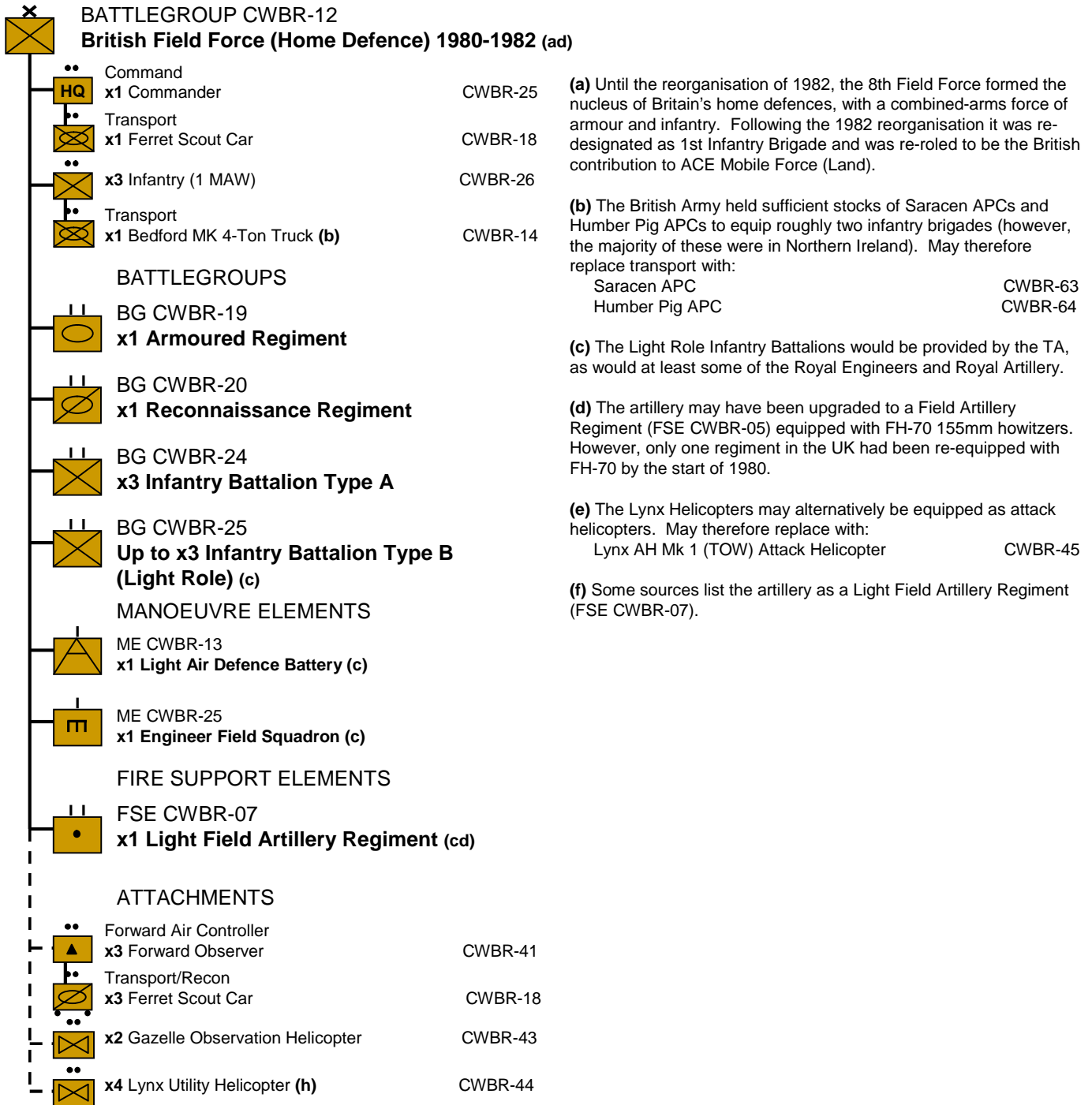


(a) The 24th Infantry Brigade was re-roled in 1988 to become 24th Airmobile Brigade. Eventually the brigade became primarily a rapidly-deployed ATGM screen, with very high quantities of Milan ATGMs. However, this reorganisation does not seem to have taken place until the 1990s, so falls outside the scope of these TO&Es.

(b) This infantry battalion was a regular infantry battalion mounted in Saxon APCs and was not therefore airmobile.

(c) The Brigade had an entire Army Air Corps Regiment at its disposal, equipped with three squadrons. RAF Puma and Chinook helicopters were also allocated to lift its heavier equipment as necessary.

(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 Infantry Brigade Group (ACE Mobile Force (Land)) 1983-89 (ad)

- Command
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-24
x3 Infantry Battalion Type A
- BG CWBR-25
x1 Infantry Battalion Type B (Light Role) (g)
- BG CWBR-19
x1 Armoured Regiment (e)
- BG CWBR-20
x1 Reconnaissance Regiment (f)

MANOEUVRE ELEMENTS

- ME CWBR-13
x1 Light Air Defence Battery (g)
- ME CWBR-14
Up to x1 Light Air Defence Troop (Rapier)
- ME CWBR-16
x1 Armoured Engineer Field Squadron (gj)

FIRE SUPPORT ELEMENTS

- FSE CWBR-05
x1 Field Artillery Regiment (gi)

ATTACHMENTS

- Forward Air Controller
x3 Forward Observer CWBR-41
- Transport/Recon
x3 Ferret Scout Car CWBR-18
- x2 Gazelle Observation Helicopter CWBR-43
- x4 Lynx Utility Helicopter (h) CWBR-44

(a) Following the 1982 reorganisation, one regular Infantry Brigade Group (1st Infantry Brigade) was allocated to AMF(L) – ready to be deployed anywhere at minimum notice. However, in a war with the Warsaw Pact, the most likely deployment for this brigade would be to reinforce NATO's 'Northern Flank' in Denmark. Prior to this, the UK's contribution to AMF(L) was a single infantry battalion battlegroup (see BG CWBR-18)

(b) From 1985: 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 attached Armoured Regiment had Chieftain tanks and was not upgraded to Challenger. Some sources state that only a single squadron was allocated to ACE Mobile Force.

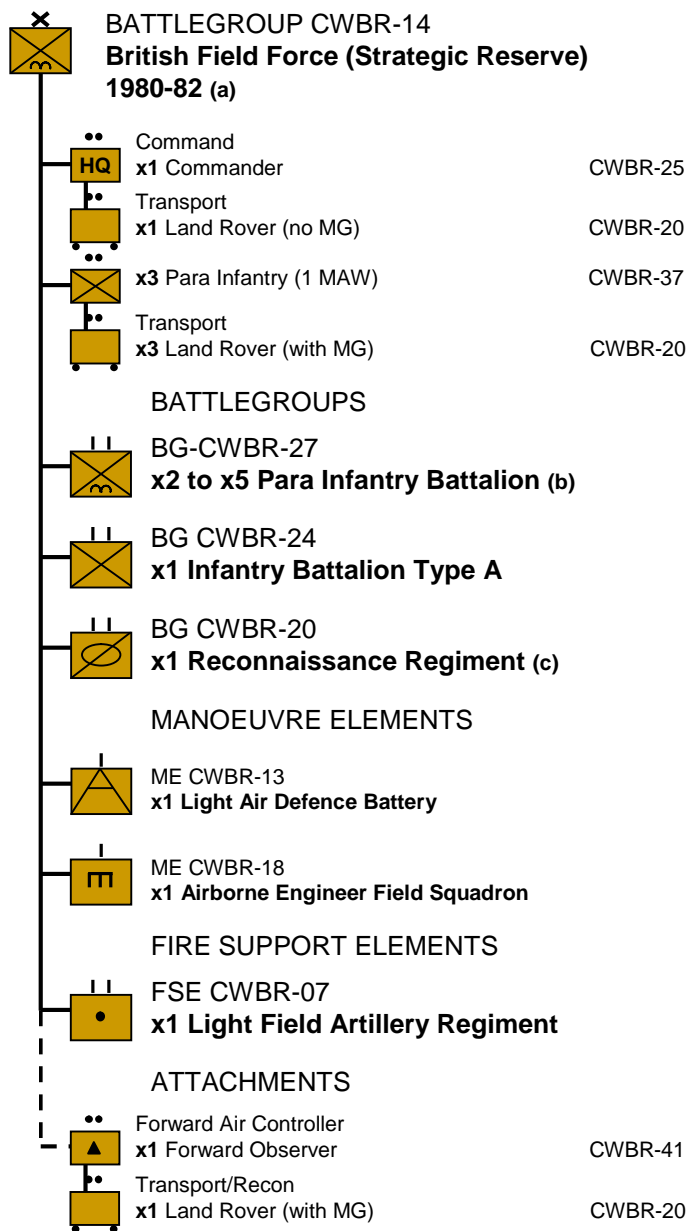
(f) The Reconnaissance Regiment was organised according to UK scales, with mixed troops of CVR(T) Scimitar and CVR(T) Scorpion (see BG CWBR-13 and ME CWBR-03).

(g) The Light Role Infantry Battalion and some Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery would probably be provided by the TA.

(h) The Lynx Helicopters may alternatively be equipped as attack helicopters. May therefore replace with:
Lynx AH Mk 1 (TOW) Attack Helicopter CWBR-45

(i) Some sources list the artillery as a Light Field Artillery Regiment (FSE CWBR-07).

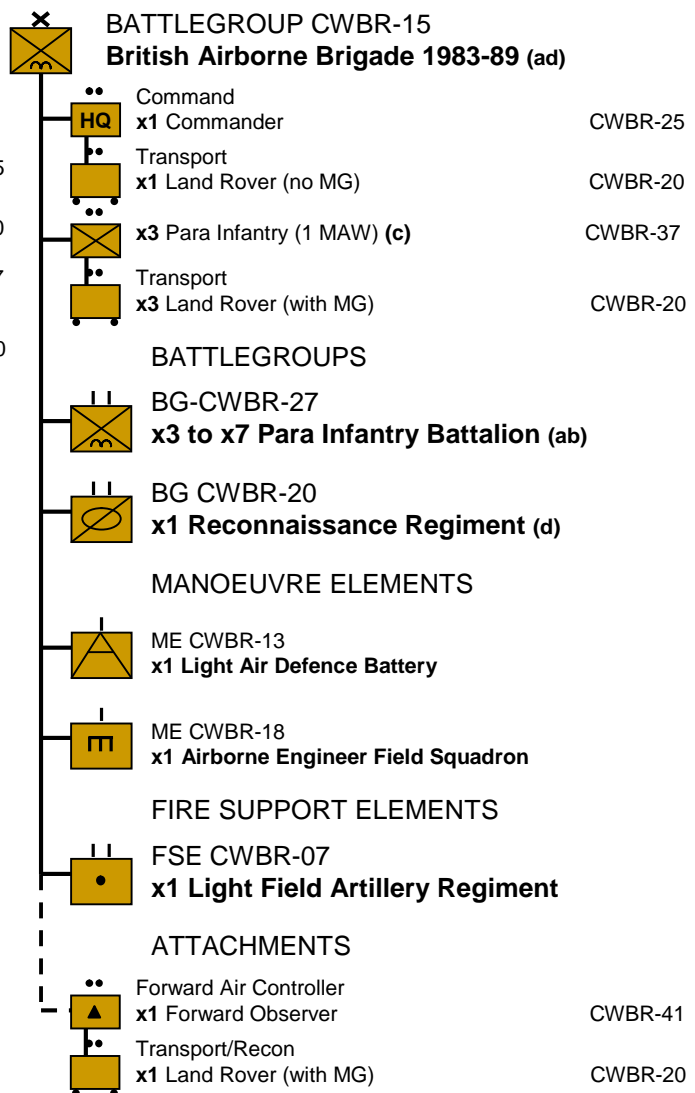
(j) These engineers may have been un-armoured, in which case replace with an Engineer Field Squadron (ME CWBR-25)



(a) Prior to the 1982 reorganisation, the 6th Field Force was the UK's Strategic Reserve, ready to deploy anywhere around the world. Following the 1982 reorganisation, 6th Field Force was re-designated 5th Airborne Brigade and was re-rolled.

(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-).

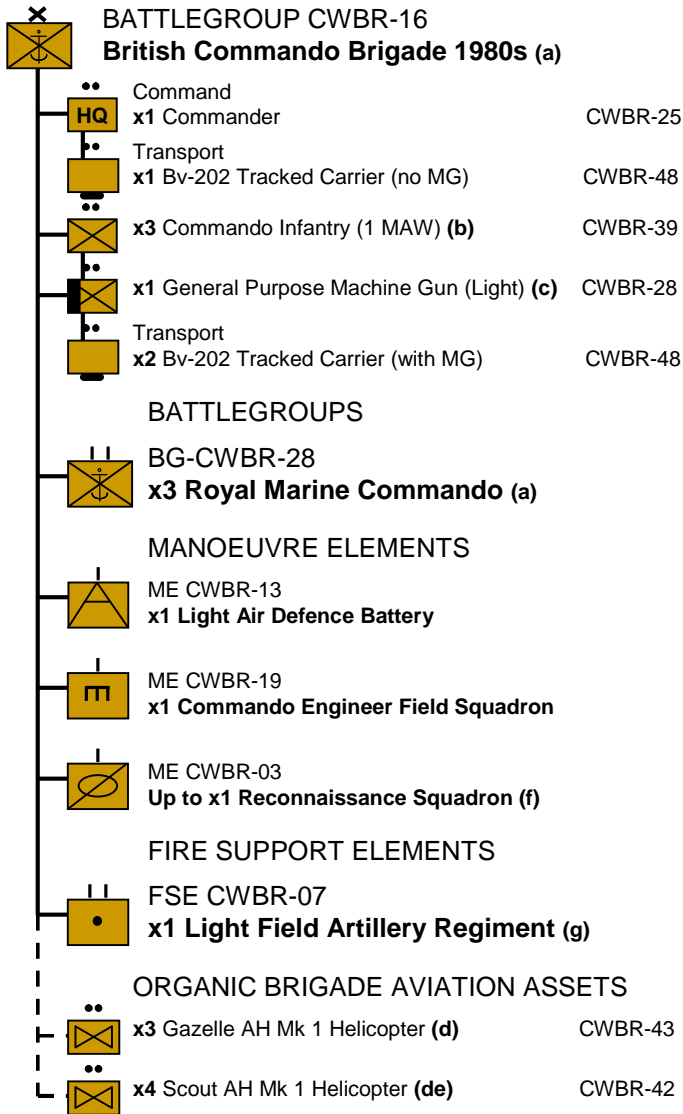


(a) 5 Airborne Brigade was the UK's only Airborne formation and could be assigned to reinforce any NATO command or act independently, as the situation required. The Brigade had two regular battalions of the Parachute Regiment (with a third battalion on rotation in Northern Ireland), plus three TA Para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

(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) One Reconnaissance Regiment would be allocated to support 5 Airborne Brigade in the event of a war with Warpac (using UK scales of equipment – see BG CWBR-13), though one squadron of this regiment would be detached to support 3 Commando Brigade in Norway.



(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. For this mission, the Royal Dutch Marines were also an integral part of the Brigade and were organised very similarly, as well as being trained, uniformed and equipped very similarly (with longer hair!). Consequently, a Commando Battalion on the 'Northern Flank' will normally have a Royal Dutch Marine Company attached (see Netherlands TO&Es).

(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 had their own small air arm, equipped very much like the Army Air Corps, with Gazelle and Scout (replaced by Lynx in 1982) helicopters. 3 Commando Brigade had one dedicated Royal Marines Squadron and could normally rely upon the Royal Navy to provide additional troop-carrying Sea King helicopters, with the RAF providing additional heavy lift (though it didn't really work out that way in the Falklands!).

(e) Late 1982: Replace Scout helicopters with:
 Lynx AH Mk 1 Utility Helicopter CWBR-44
 The Lynx Helicopters may alternatively be equipped as attack helicopters. May therefore replace with:
 Lynx AH Mk 1 (TOW) Attack Helicopter CWBR-45

(f) 3 Commando Brigade only had a Reconnaissance Squadron following the 1982 reorganisation, when it received the squadron that had previously been allocated to the AMF(L) Battlegroup. The squadron was equipped according to UK scales of equipment, with mixed troops of Scimitar and Scorpion.









(g) Early 1980s: Only a single battery was Commando-rolled. This was expanded to a full regiment following the 1982 reorganisations.

BATTLEGROUP CWBR-17
British Infantry Brigade (Home Service) 1980s (ad)
 (2, 3, 5, 8, 39, 42, 43, 51, 52, 54, 56, 143 & 160 Infantry Brigades)



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

BATTLEGROUPS

A Brigade may have up to x6 Battlegroups taken from the following:

-  **BG CWBR-19**
Up to x1 Armoured Regiment (d)
-  **BG CWBR-21**
Up to x1 Yeomanry Recce Regiment (e)
 Alternative:
 **BG CWBR-22**
Up to x1 Yeomanry Light Recce Regiment (f)
-  **BG CWBR-23**
Up to x1 Mechanised Infantry Battalion (g)
-  **BG CWBR-24**
Up to x3 Infantry Battalion Type A (h)
-  **BG CWBR-25**
Up to x4 Infantry Battalion Type B (i)
(Light Role) (c)
-  **BG CWBR-29**
Up to x4 Infantry Battalion
(Home Defence) (j)
-  **BG-CWBR-27**
Up to x1 Para Infantry Battalion (k)





MANOEUVRE ELEMENTS

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

FIRE SUPPORT ELEMENTS

-  **FSE CWBR-07**
Up to x1 Light Field Artillery Regiment (l)

ATTACHMENTS

-  **Forward Air Controller**
x3 Forward Observer CWBR-41
-  **Transport/Recon**
x3 Ferret Scout Car CWBR-18
-  **Up to x2 Gazelle Observation Helicopter** CWBR-43
-  **Up to x4 Lynx Utility Helicopter (m)** CWBR-44

(a) At the peak in 1989, there were 13 Infantry Brigades in the UK that were not otherwise assigned to BAOR or AMF(L) roles. These brigades were spread fairly evenly around the country and contained a bewildering array of different organisations, with regular Army and TA often being mixed within the same brigades. These brigades also varied enormously in strength, having anywhere between **x2** and **x7** battlegroups under command. However, it is likely that in wartime these variances might have been evened out to around **x4** battlegroups per brigade.

(b) 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 transport with:

- Saracen APC CWBR-63
- Humber Pig APC CWBR-64

(c) From 1986: May upgrade regular Army Infantry (not TA) 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) There was normally a single un-brigaded Armoured Regiment stationed in the UK, which could be assigned to an Infantry Brigade in wartime.

(e) There was **x1** Yeomanry (TA) Recce Regiment assigned to Home Defence. This regiment was assigned to 2 Bde in SE England and was equipped with obsolete Saladin, Ferret and Saracen AFVs until 1984, when it was re-equipped with CVR(W) Fox and CVR(T).

(f) There were **x2** Yeomanry (TA) Light Recce Regiments. These were assigned to 43 Bde in W England and to 54 Bde in the Midlands.

(g) There were roughly **x3** or **x4** regular Army Mechanised Battalions assigned to Home Service. These were generally stationed in the southern half of England – in 1989 they were with 2, 54 & 56 Bdes, with one more being un-brigaded. In the late 1980s one battalion (56 Bde) became Armoured Infantry, equipped with Warrior.

(h) Most Brigades had a single regular Army Type A Infantry Battalion, though the three Northern Ireland brigades (3, 8 & 39) usually had more (on rotation from other brigades), while 5 Bde had three Type A battalions from the Guards normally assigned. Most Type A battalions eventually converted to Saxon APCs.

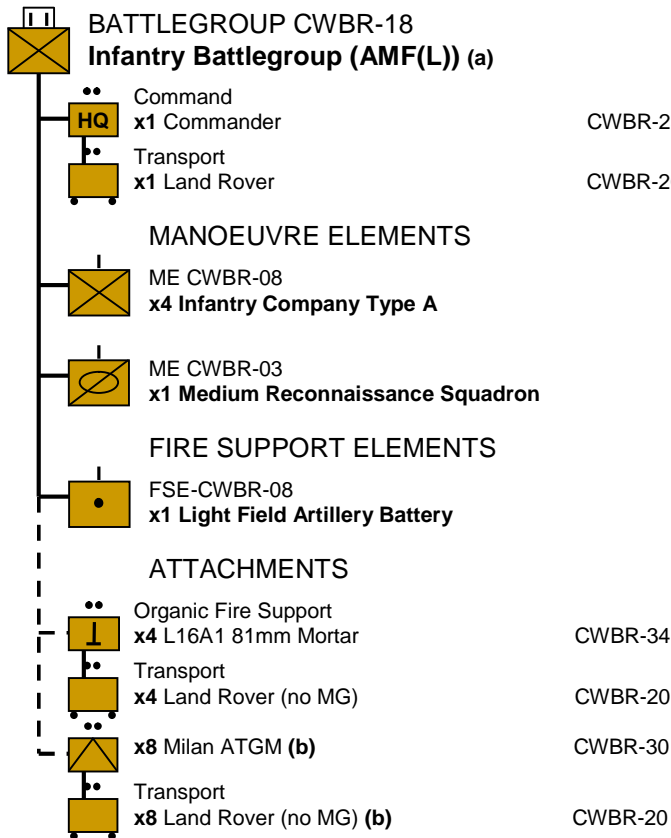
(i) Most brigades had at least one Type B battalion present. These could be either regular Army or TA.

(j) The TA Home Defence element was expanded through the 1980s until it reached a peak in 1989 of **x22** Home Defence Battalions, spread across eight brigades (8, 42, 43, 51, 52, 54, 56 & 160 Bdes).

(k) One Para Battalion was permanently assigned on rotation to one of the Northern Ireland Brigades. One of the three TA Para Battalions might also be assigned to Home Service.

(l) The vast majority of Royal Artillery units were assigned to BAOR or AMF(L) roles. However, some of the Home Service Brigades would have been able to scrape up artillery or air defence support (probably from TA units).

(m) The Lynx Helicopters may alternatively be equipped as attack helicopters. May therefore replace with:
 Lynx AH Mk 1 (TOW) Attack Helicopter CWBR-45
 They may alternatively be replaced with obsolete types:
 Scout AH Mk 1 Attack Helicopter CWBR-42



(a) Prior to the 1982 reorganisations, a single infantry battalion battlegroup was allocated to the ACE Mobile Force (Land). The most likely wartime task for this force would have been to reinforce NATO's 'Northern Flank' in Norway or Denmark, in concert with other NATO elements. 3 Commando Brigade was also dedicated to the reinforcement of Norway. The battlegroup was reinforced by elements drawn from other regiments, including recce and artillery. Sometime after the 1982 reorganisation, the AMF(L) role was filled by the reinforced 19th Brigade.

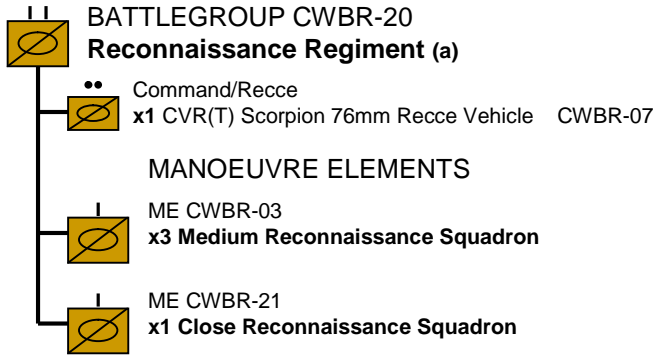
(b) The Milan ATGMs may be fired from their Land Rovers.



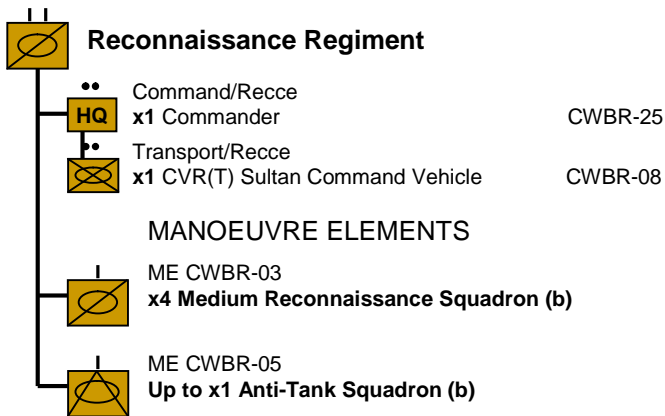
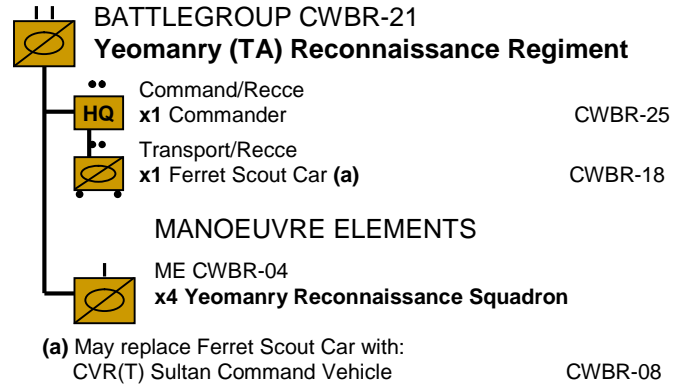
(a) From mid-1980s: Upgrade all Chieftain tanks in the regiment to: Chieftain Mk 10 120mm Main Battle Tank CWBR-02
 Or in one in three regiments, replace all Chieftain tanks with: Challenger 120mm Main Battle Tank CWBR-03

(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 reorganisations of 1982, with Close Recce Troops then being returned to the Armoured Regiments.

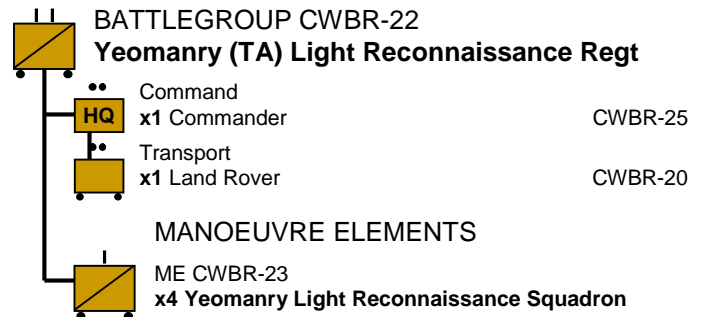
(c) The Guided Weapons Troops of Armoured Regiments were massed in the Corps Antitank Regiment (operated by the Royal Horse Artillery) from 1978 to 1983 (see BG CWBR-21). The Guided Weapons Troops then briefly returned to the Armoured Regiments before being disbanded in 1986.

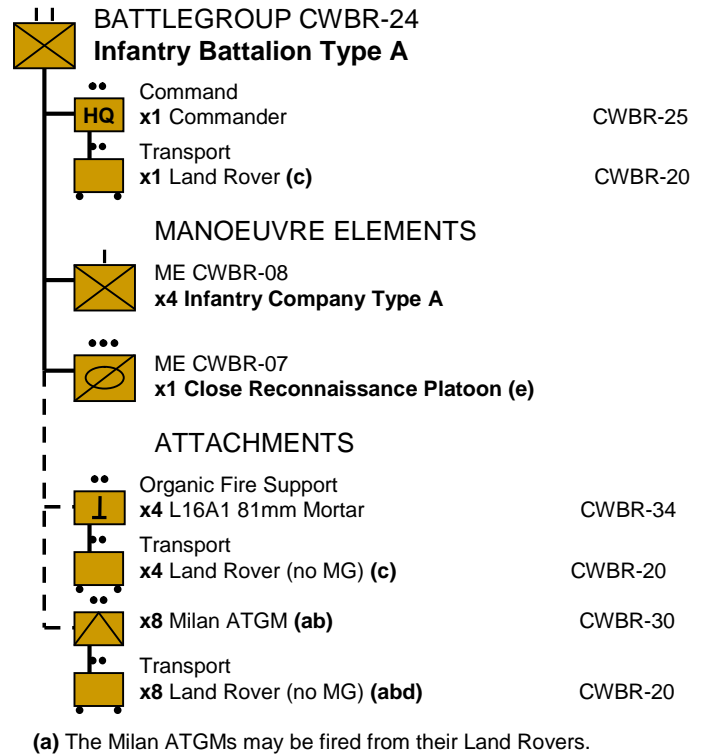
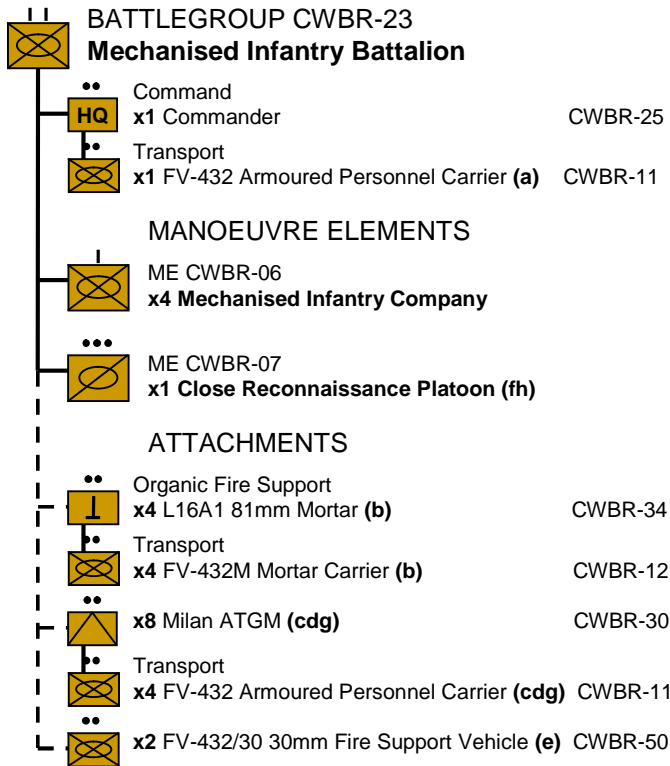


(a) This was the organisation used by BAOR Reconnaissance Regiments during the late 1970s and early 1980s, when all Close Recce functions of BAOR were to be carried out by the Recce Regiments. This was found to be unworkable and the regimental Close Recce Troops/Platoon were returned to Armoured Regiments and Mech Infantry Battalions in the 1982 reorganisation. Recce Regiments were then reorganised with the following orbat:



(b) Two Recce Regiments in the UK were allocated as reinforcements for BAOR, plus one to ACE Mobile Force and another to support 5 Airborne & 3 Commando Brigades. These UK-based regiments had two organisational differences: First; the Medium Recce Squadrons had mixed troops of Scimitar and Scorpion, whereas the two regiments permanently based in Germany had no Scorpions. Second; their Striker ATGM vehicles were massed into an Anti-Tank Squadron, whereas the 'German' regiments had their Strikers dispersed among the Medium Recce Squadrons.





(a) From 1988: The Warrior MICV began replacing FV-432 in the Mechanised Infantry Battalions. By the end of 1989 three battalions had been converted in BAOR and one in the UK. In BAOR the Warriors were issued initially to those brigades that already contained Armoured Regiments equipped with Challenger. Therefore, may replace the FV-432 of the Battalion HQ with:
 Warrior MICV CWBR-15
 Note that Warrior-equipped infantry battalions were re-designated as 'Armoured' infantry rather than 'Mechanised', though for simplicity I use 'Mechanised' here to describe both types of unit.

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

(c) Mid-1980s but not in Berlin: Increase strength of Antitank Platoon to **x12** Milan ATGM and **x6** FV-432.

(d) In 1989, but not in Berlin and not in a Warrior-equipped battalion: May replace two Milan ATGM sections with self-propelled Milan ATGMs. Delete **x2** Milan ATGM Teams and **x1** FV-432 and replace with:
x2 CVR(T) Spartan MCT (Milan Compact Turret) CWBR-51

(e) The FV-432/30 30mm Fire Support Vehicles are available to the Berlin Brigade only: The FV-432/30 was a failed experiment to create an interim MICV by grafting redundant Fox armoured car turrets onto the FV-432 chassis. The few vehicles produced were only used by the three Mechanised Infantry Battalions of the Berlin Brigade, to provide additional close-in firepower during street-fighting operations.

(f) The Berlin Brigade did not use CVR(T) vehicles. Consequently their Close Recce Platoons retained their CVR(W) Fox vehicles and never received CVR(T) Scimitar.

(g) In the Berlin Brigade: Battalion Antitank Platoons consisted of:
x3 Milan ATGM CWBR-30
x2 FV-432 Armoured Personnel Carrier CWBR-11
x3 BAT L6 Wombat 120mm Recoilless Rifle CWBR-52
x3 FV-432 Armoured Personnel Carrier CWBR-11

(The Wombats may have been mounted on their FV-432s)

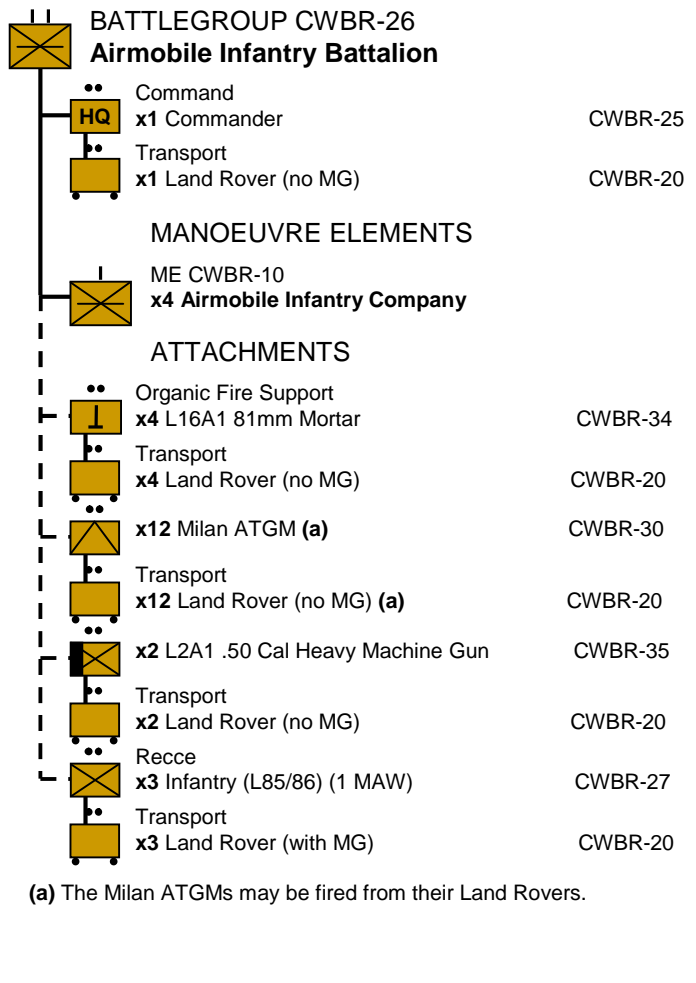
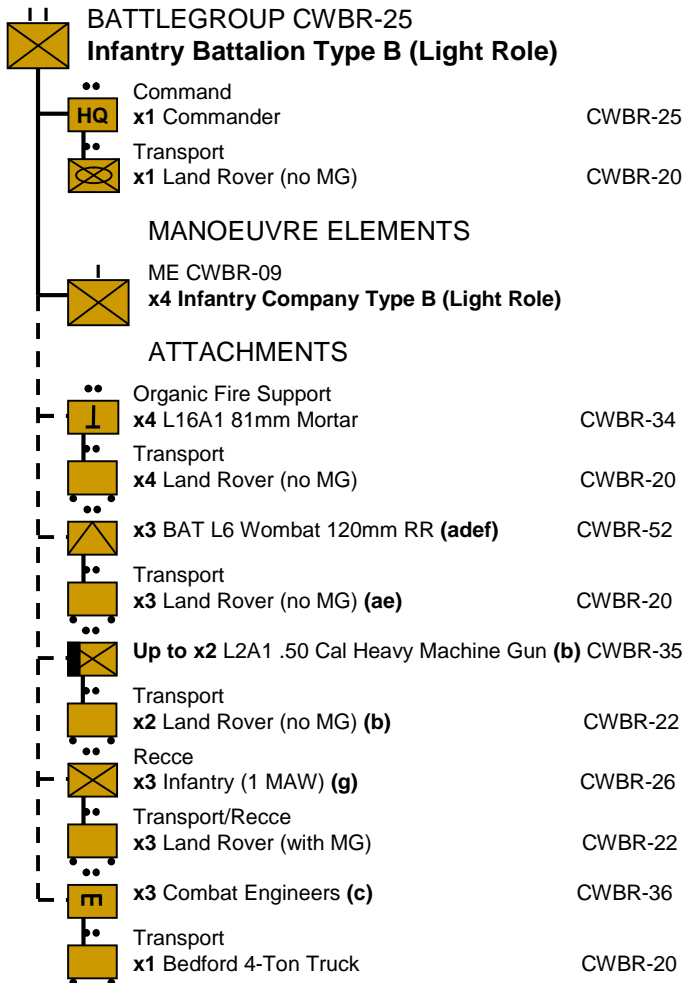
(h) There was no Close Recce Platoon until after the 1982 reorganisations.

(b) Mid-1980s in BAOR: Increase strength of Antitank Platoon to **x12** Milan ATGM and **x12** Land Rovers.

(c) From 1985: Replace all transport, except for the Land Rovers of the Antitank Platoon, with:
 Saxon APC CWBR-14

(d) Late 1980s: May replace all the Land Rover transports for Milan ATGMs in some battalions with:
x6 Saxon APC CWBR-14

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



(a) The Milan ATGMs may be fired from their Land Rovers.

(a) Wombat 120mm Recoilless Rifles and Milan ATGMs may be fired from their Land Rovers.

(b) .50 Cal HMGs were introduced to some Regular Army battalion during the mid to late 1980s, though not all sources agree on .50s being issued at all. Some were also used in the Falklands on AA mounts.

(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:

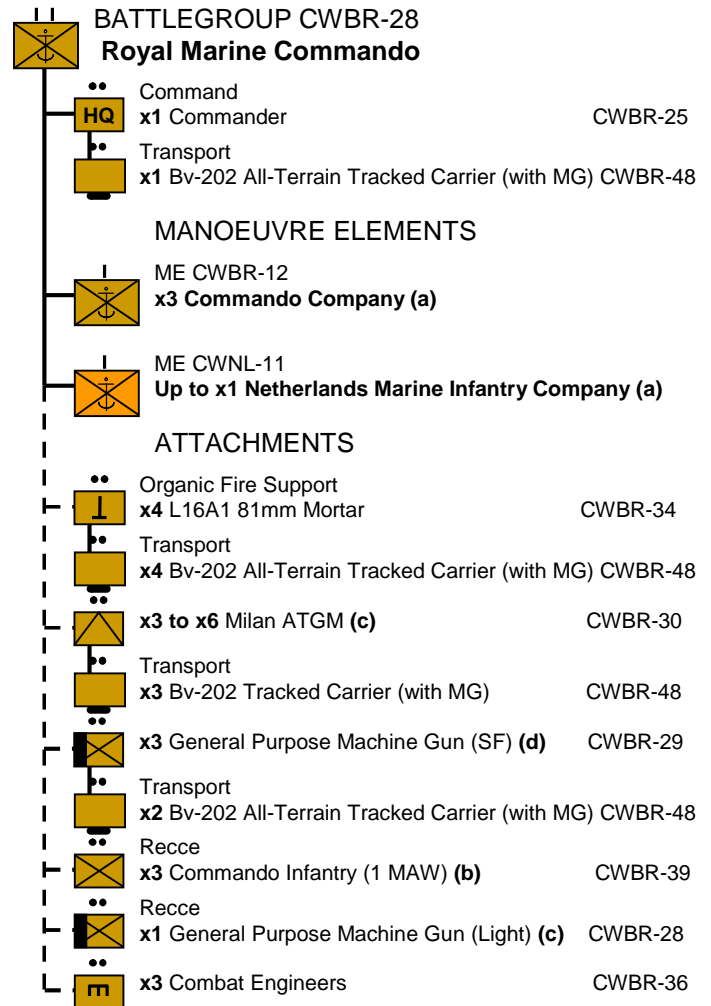
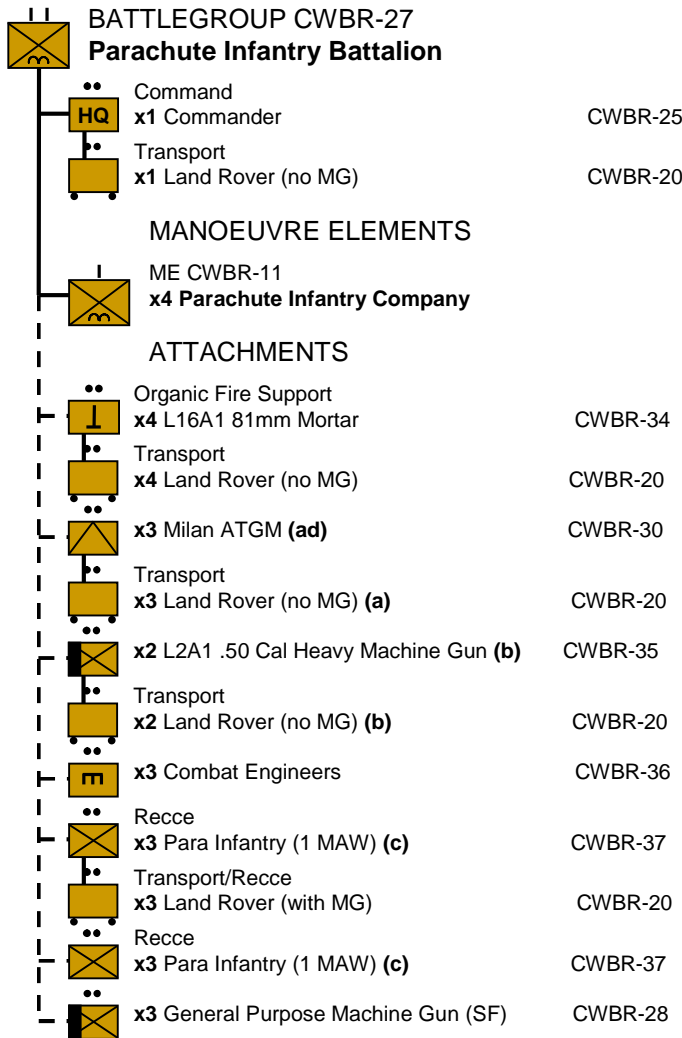
Milan ATGM Team (a) CWBR-30

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

(f) The battalions stationed in Hong Kong and Brunei retained their Wombats well into the 1990s, but retained them after Milan ATGMs arrived in 1989. Therefore, in these battalions add the following:

x3 Milan ATGM Team (a) 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



(a) The Milan ATGMs may be fired from their Land Rovers.

(b) .50 Cal HMGs were introduced during the mid to late 1980s.

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

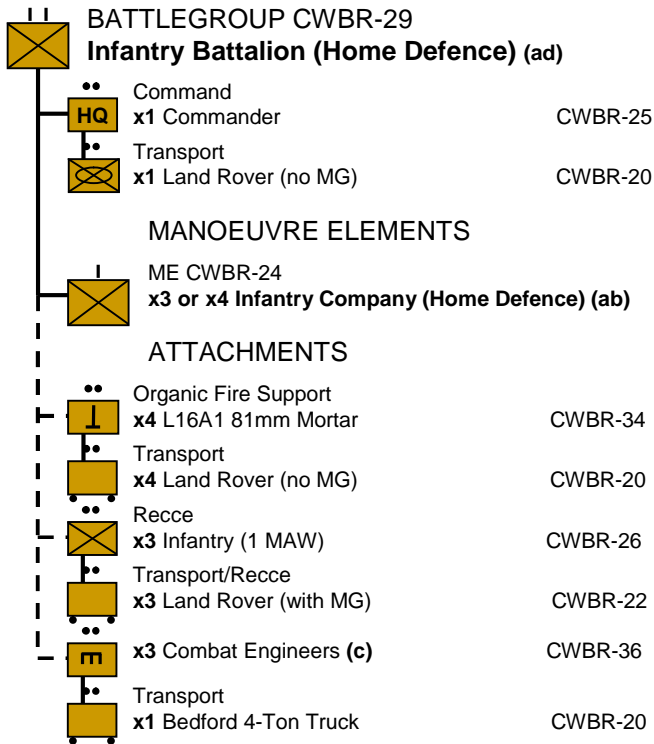
(d) Late 1980s: In TA Para Battalions operating under BAOR command, increase Antitank Platoon to x10 Milan ATGMs. Note that there is also a conversion of Infantry sections to Milan Teams in the Para Companies at this time, for a total of x22 Milan in the battalion. However, note that there is no increase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

(a) In an ACE Mobile Force mission, at least one Dutch Commando Group (BG CWNL-13) was a permanent fixture of 3 Commando Brigade. They worked extremely closely and well with British Commandos. Tactically, one Dutch Marine Company was usually allocated to each RM Commando. 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. There was only one Main Supply Route (MSR) down the spine of Norway and the Commandos' mission was to disrupt that MSR as much as possible.

(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 wartime, the Commandos' firepower would be beefed up by the addition of as many GPMGs as they could carry. In the Falklands, additional Milan ATGM units were also allocated and 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 would provide the extra manpower to enable these extra weapons to be used effectively.

(d) Late 1980s: replace GPMGs with:
x4 L2A1 .50 Cal Heavy Machine Gun CWBR-35

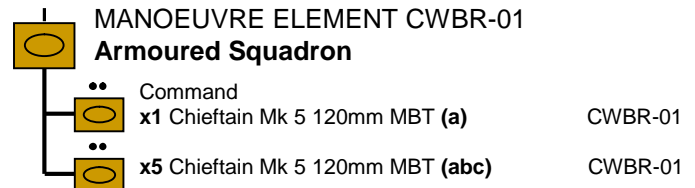


(a) Home Defence battalions were mainly formed from the TA, though in wartime they would be approximately one-third manned by regular reservists called up to war. The sole exception to this rule was the Ulster Defence Regiment, which was raised for home defence in Northern Ireland and had some full-time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

(b) Most Home Defence battalions had at least one additional company (some had as many as three more companies) which were designated 'Home Service Force' (HSF). The HSF companies were to defend rear areas, provide security and assist with civil defence. HSF companies were armed only with smallarms and no heavy weapons. HSF fall outside the scope of these TO&Es.

(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.

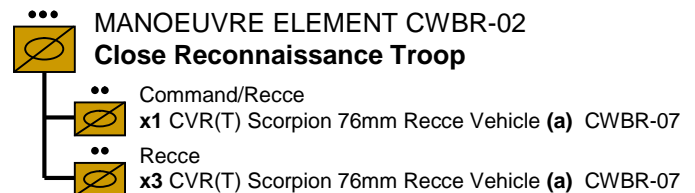
(d) Home Defence battalions do not appear to have possessed Anti-Tank Platoons.



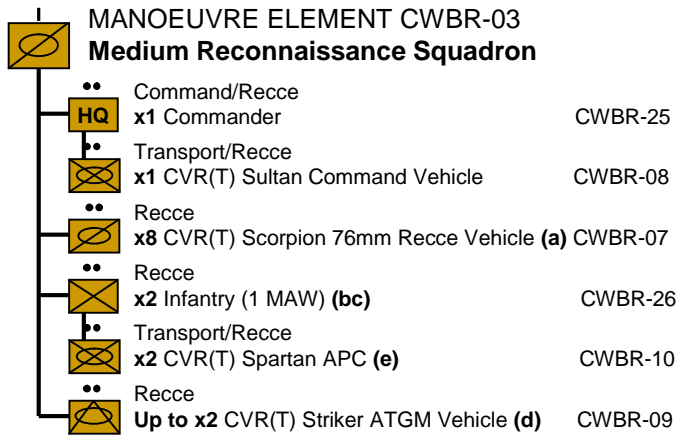
(a) Mid-1980s: Upgrade all Chieftain MBTs to:
 Chieftain Mk 10 120mm Main Battle Tank CWBR-02
 Or in one in three regiments, replace all Chieftain tanks with:
 Challenger 120mm Main Battle Tank CWBR-03

(b) From 1982: Organisational changes meant that each Squadron was reduced from five Troops to four Troops. Therefore, reduce to **x4** MBTs plus **x1** command tank in all units except the Berlin Brigade Armoured Squadron.

(c) The Berlin Brigade Armoured Squadron had a unique and very strong organisation, reflecting its independent role. Therefore, in the Berlin Brigade, increase to **x8** Chieftain MBTs plus **x1** command tank. This squadron did not upgrade to Challenger.



(a) Late 1980s: May replace **x2** or all CVR(T) Scorpion with:
 CVR(T) Scimitar 30mm Recce Vehicle CWBR-06



(a) In the 1982 reorganisation: Replace CVR(T) Scorpion vehicles with:
x6 CVR(T) Scimitar 30mm Recce Vehicle CWBR-06
 However, the two BAOR reinforcement Reconnaissance Regiments based in the UK retained a different organisation from 1982 onwards, with mixed Scorpion and Scimitar:

x3 CVR(T) Scimitar 30mm Recce Vehicle CWBR-06
x3 CVR(T) Scorpion 76mm Recce Vehicle CWBR-07

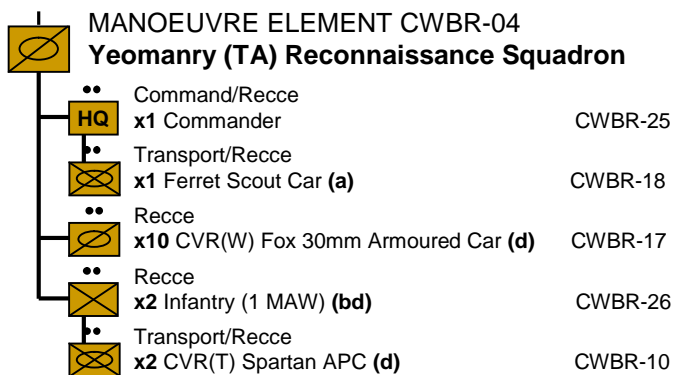
(b) The infantry of the Support Troop may conduct engineering tasks.

(c) 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).

(d) CVR(T) Striker ATGM Vehicles were added to Recce Regts in 1984, when the independent RHA Anti-Tank Batteries were disbanded. However, note that some Recce Regts massed all their Strikers into a single Anti-Tank Squadron.

(e) Late 1980s: **x1** Spartan might be fitted with Ground Surveillance Radar.



(a) May replace Ferret Scout Car with:
x1 CVR(T) Sultan Command Vehicle CWBR-08

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

(c) **x1** Spartan is fitted with Ground Surveillance Radar.

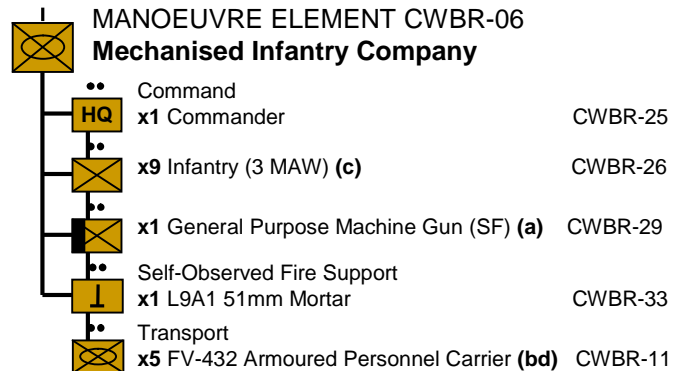
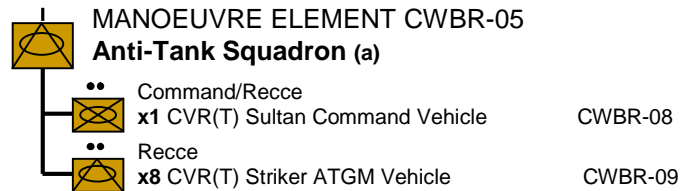
(d) The single Yeomanry Recce Regiment allocated to home defence used obsolete equipment until 1984. May therefore replace all CVR(W) Fox in that regiment with:

x5 Ferret Scout Car CWBR-18
x5 Saladin 76mm Armoured Car CWBR-63

Increase to **x4** Infantry (1 MAW) and replace Spartan APCs with:

x2 Saracen Armoured Personnel Carrier CWBR-16

Note that a garrison squadron in Cyprus also used this organisation, though in 1987 it replaced its Saladins with additional Ferrets.

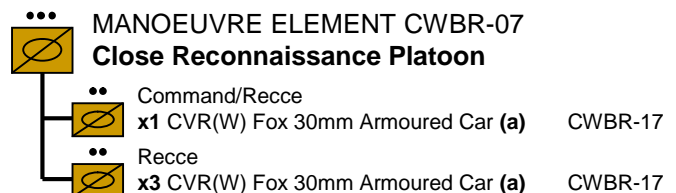


(a) May convert GPMGs from Sustained Fire to Light mode:
 General Purpose Machine Gun (Light) CWBR-28

(b) From 1988: In Armoured Infantry Bns, replace FV-432 APCs with:
 Warrior MICV CWBR-15

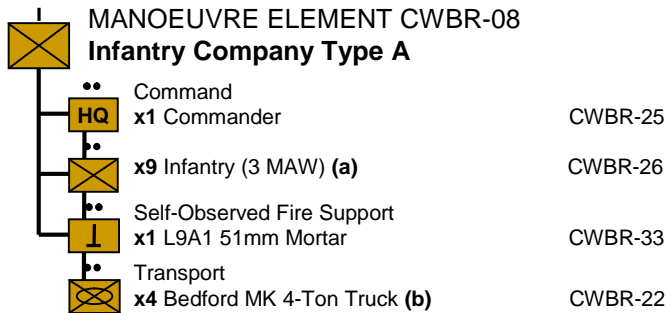
(c) From 1986: May upgrade Infantry with L85/L86 small-arms:
x9 Infantry (3 MAW) CWBR-27
 From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).

(d) Modelling note: **x3** of the FV-432s in the company were 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.



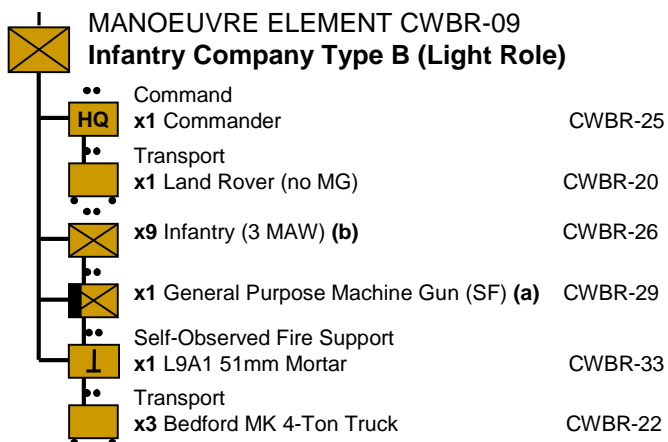
(a) In all Mechanised Infantry Battalions (BG CWBR-12), except for those of the Berlin Brigade (which did not use CVR(T) vehicles):
 Replace with:

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



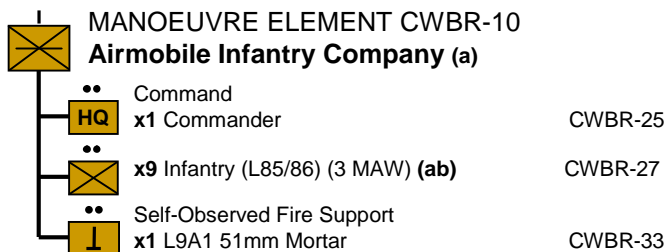
(a) From 1986: May upgrade Infantry with L85/L86 small-arms:
x9 Infantry (3 MAW) CWBR-27
From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).

(b) From 1985: Replace transport with:
Saxon APC CWBR-14



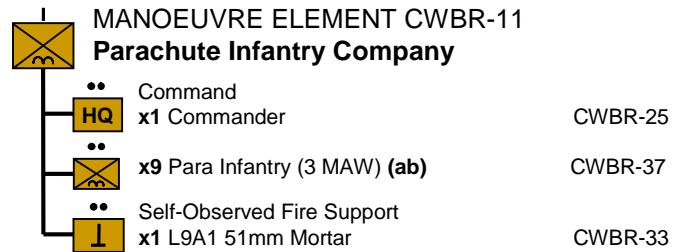
(a) May convert GPMGs from Sustained Fire to Light mode:
General Purpose Machine Gun (Light) CWBR-28

(b) 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



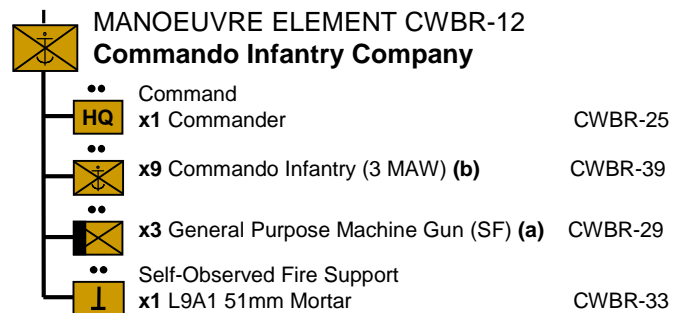
(a) The intended concept for the Airmobile Brigade was one of a rapidly-deployable antitank barrier. However, this concept does not seem to have been realised until the early 1990s. Nevertheless, if you wish to try this concept, exchange x2 Infantry for:
Milan ATGM Team CWBR-30

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



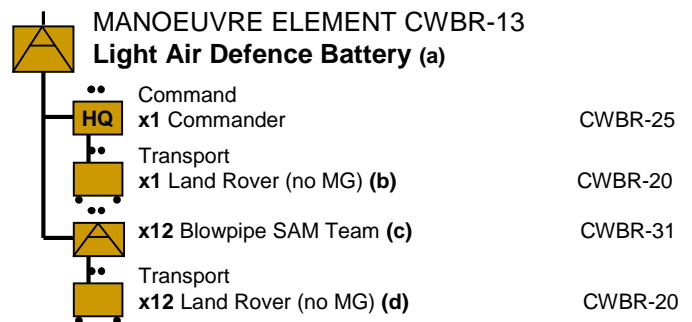
(a) From 1986: May upgrade Infantry with L85/L86 small-arms:
x9 Para Infantry (3 MAW) CWBR-38
From 1987: May replace all M72 66mm LAW and Carl-Gustav 84mm MAW with the 94mm LAW-80 (see card).

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



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

(b) 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).

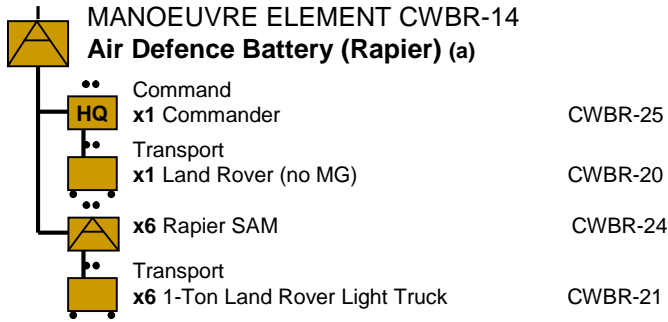


(a) May deploy as individual unit attachments to other units in the brigade, or alternatively as x4 Troop MEs, each of x3 SAMs. Designate one SAM unit as the Troop Commander.

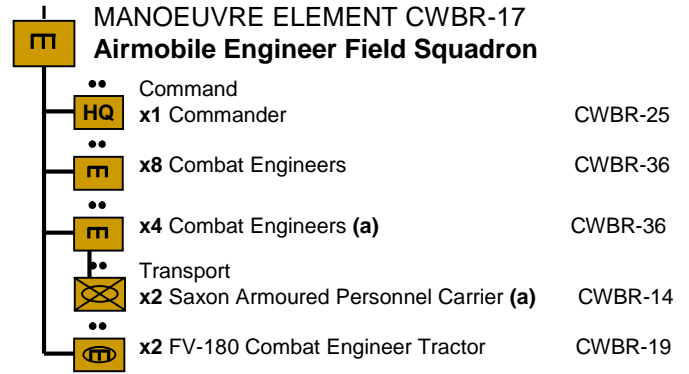
(b) In Armoured Divisions, replace Commander's transport with:
CVR(T) Sultan Command Vehicle CWBR-08

(c) From 1985: Upgrade Blowpipe SAMs to:
Javelin SAM CWBR-32

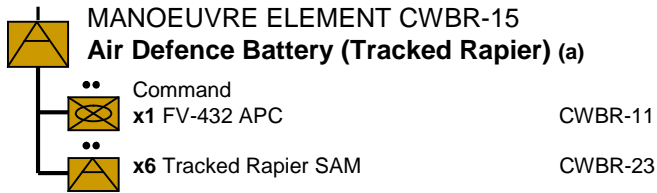
(d) In Armoured Divisions, replace transport with:
x12 CVR(T) Spartan APC CWBR-10



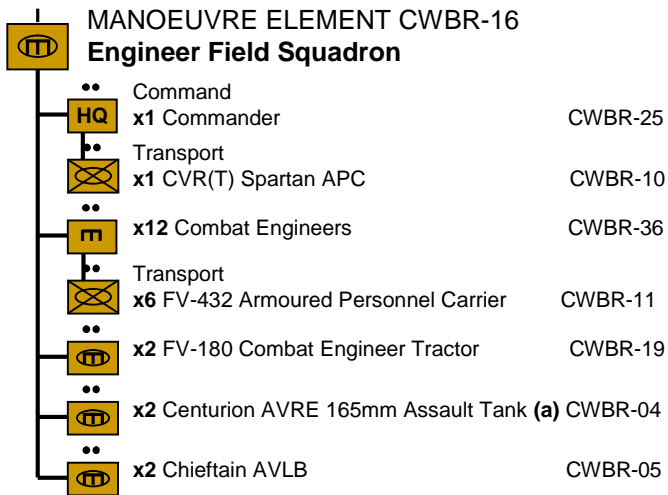
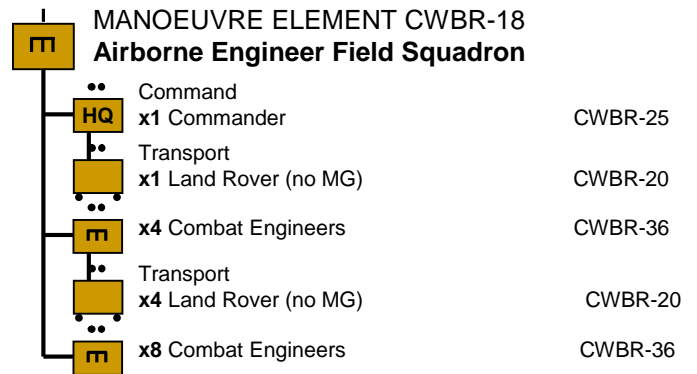
(a) May deploy as individual unit attachments to other units in the brigade, or alternatively as **x3** Troop MEs, each of **x2** SAMs. Designate one SAM unit as the Troop Commander.



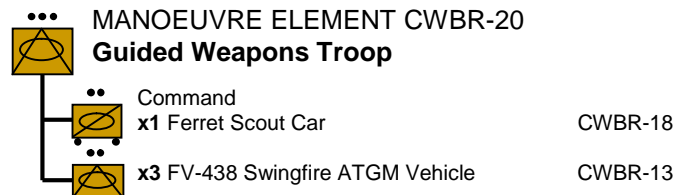
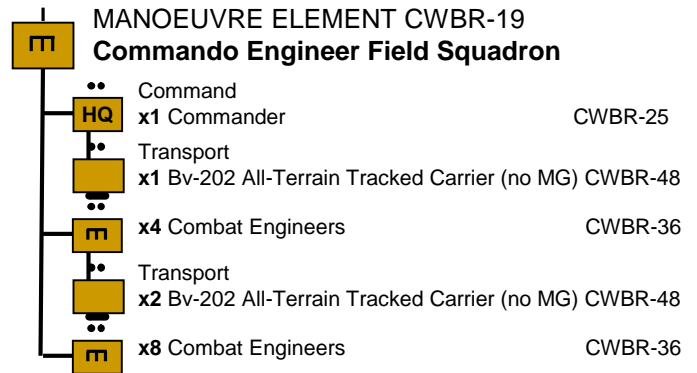
(a) One troop in the squadron is mounted in Saxon APCs and is not airmobile.

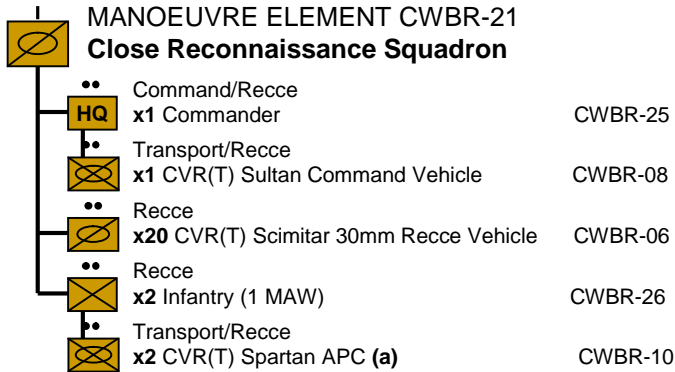


(a) May deploy as individual unit attachments to other units in the brigade, or alternatively as **x3** Troop MEs, each of **x2** SAMs. Designate one SAM unit as the Troop Commander.

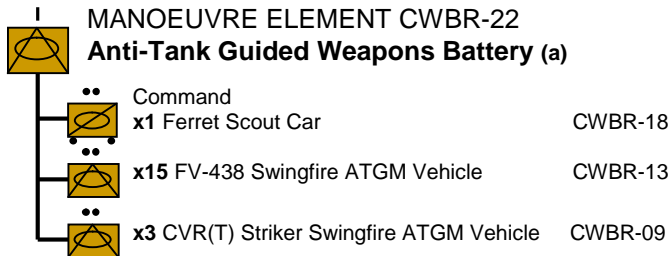


(a) From 1985: May replace **x1** Centurion AVRE with: Centurion AVRE 105mm Engineering Assault Tank CWBR-57

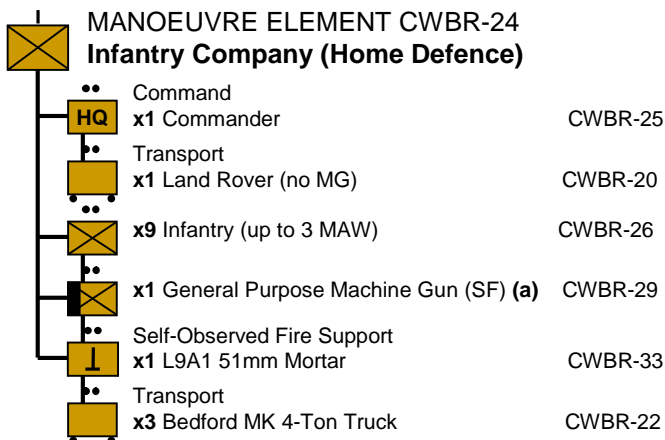
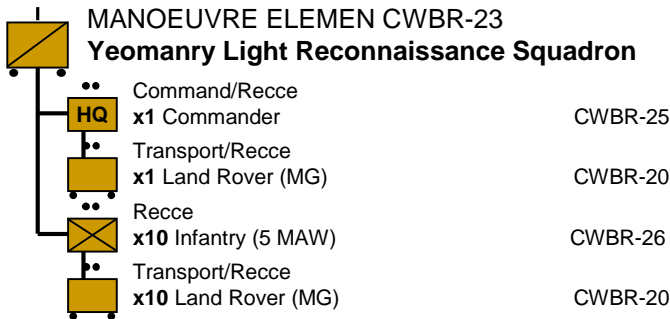




(a) **x1** Spartan is fitted with Ground Surveillance Radar.



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

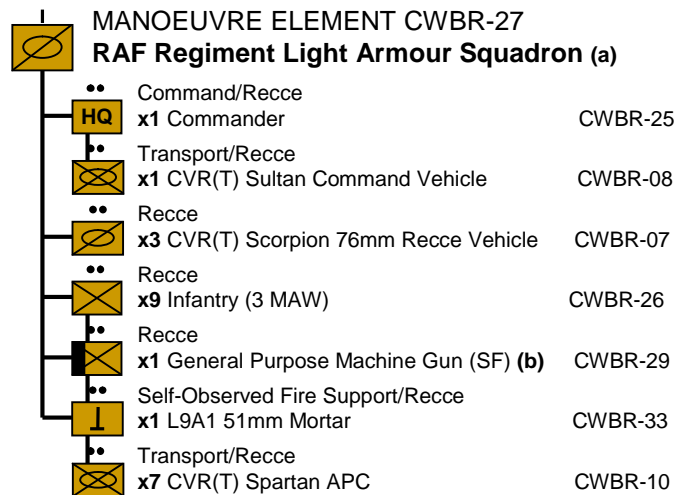


(a) May replace Commander's Land Rover with:
Ferret Scout Car CWBR-18

(b) In some regular Army units from 1985: may replace Bedford MK 4-Tonners with:
Saxon Armoured Personnel Carrier CWBR-14

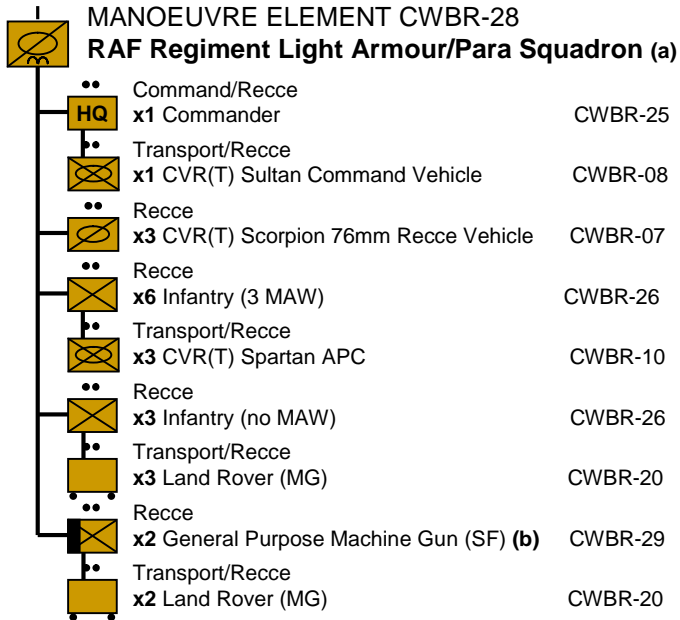


(a) The RAF Regiment had **x9** Air Defence Squadrons; **x4** of which were based in West Germany. One of the UK-based Squadrons would provide a Flight (half-Squadron) to the Cyprus garrison on rotation. After the 1982 Falklands War, one of the UK-based Squadrons was on constant rotation to the Falkland Islands. Other detachments also deployed to Belize at various times of tension with Guatemala.



(a) There were **x5** RAF Regiment Light Armour Squadrons: **x3** in Germany, **x1** in Cyprus and **x1** 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.

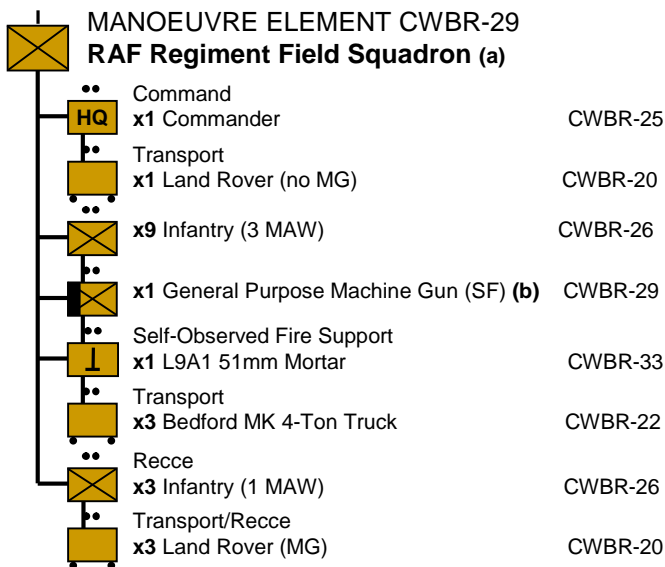
(b) May convert GPMGs from Sustained Fire to Light mode:
General Purpose Machine Gun (Light) CWBR-28



(a) Following the Falklands War of 1982, a single RAF Regiment Field Squadron of the RAuxAF (i.e. volunteer reserves) was converted to a Light Anti-Aircraft Squadron, using captured Argentinian Oerlikon guns.

(a) No.1 Squadron RAF Regiment 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



(a) The RAF Regiment had **x1** regular Field Squadron based in Northern Ireland and **x7** Royal Auxiliary Air Force (i.e. volunteer reserve – equivalent of the TA) Field Squadrons. In wartime, the RAuxAF Field Squadrons would be deployed to West Germany and key sites in the UK – chiefly to defend them against enemy airborne and special forces attack. Following the 1982 Falklands War, one of the RAuxAF Field Squadrons was converted to Light AA (see ME CWBR-30).

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

Overseas Garrisons

There were a number of garrisons worldwide that I will briefly outline here:

Hong Kong – 48 (Gurkha) Infantry Brigade

- x2 Infantry Battalion (Type B) (Gurkha) – BG CWBR-25**
- x1 or x2 Infantry Battalion (Type B) (British) – BG CWBR-25**
- x1 Infantry Battalion (Home Defence) (Hong Kong Regt) – BG CWBR-29**
- x1 Commando Company – ME CWBR-12**
- x2 Engineer Field Squadron – ME CWBR-25**
- x1 Light Field Artillery Battery – ME CWBR-08**
- x5 Wessex HC Mk 2 Transport Helicopter (CWBR-53)**
- x5 Scout AH Mk 1 Light Attack/Observation Helicopter (CWBR-42)**

Brunei

- x2 Infantry Battalions (Type B) (Gurkha) – BG CWBR-25**
- x1 Wessex HC Mk 2 Transport Helicopter (CWBR-53)**

Cyprus

- x2 Infantry Battalion (Type B) – BG CWBR-25**
- x1 Engineer Field Squadron – ME CWBR-25**
- x1 Reconnaissance Squadron – Organised as Yeomanry Recce Squadron (ME CWBR-04) with obsolete equipment (Ferret, Saladin & Saracen)**
- x1 RAF Regiment Air Defence Squadron – ME CWBR- 26**
- x1 RAF Regiment Light Armour Squadron – ME CWBR-27**
- x1 Gazelle AH Mk 1 Light Observation Helicopter (CWBR-43)**
- x2 Wessex HC Mk 2 Transport Helicopter (CWBR-53)**
- x2 Harrier GR Mk 3 Close Support Aircraft (CWBR-47)**

Gibraltar

- x1 Infantry Battalion (Type B) – BG CWBR-25**
- x1 Infantry Battalion (Home Defence) (Gibraltar Regt) – BG CWBR-29**

Bermuda

- x1 Infantry Battalion (Home Defence) (Bermuda Regt) – BG CWBR-29**

Belize

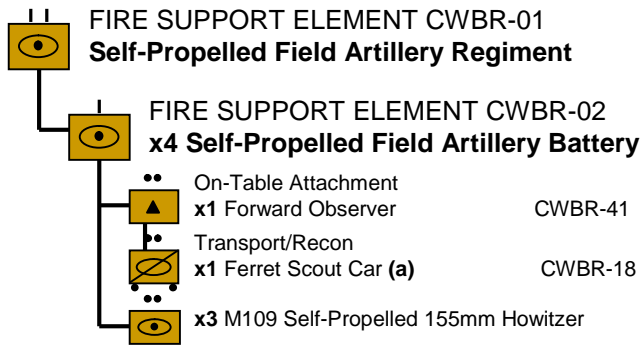
- x1 Infantry Battalion (Type B) – BG CWBR-25**
- x1 Engineer Field Squadron – ME CWBR-25**
- x1 Medium Reconnaissance Troop – ME CWBR- (x1 Scorpion, x1 Scimitar, x1 Infantry & x1 Spartan)**
- x1 Light Field Artillery Battery – FSE CWBR-08**
- x1 Gazelle AH Mk 1 Light Observation Helicopter (CWBR-43)**
- x2 Harrier GR Mk 3 Close Support Aircraft (CWBR-47)**

Falkland Islands (Pre-1982 War)

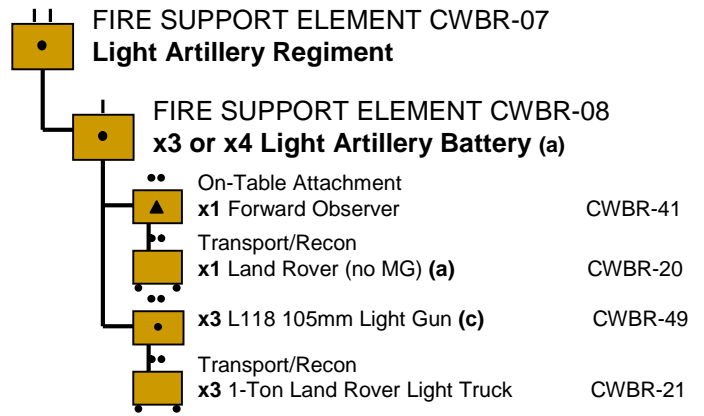
- x1 Infantry Company (Home Defence) – ME CWBR-24**
- Up to x1 Commando Company (part) – ME CWBR-12**

Falkland Islands (Post-1982 War)

- x1 Infantry Battalion (Type B) – BG CWBR-25**
- x1 Engineer Field Squadron - ME CWBR-25**
- x1 RAF Regiment Air Defence Squadron – ME CWBR-26**
- x1 Infantry Company (Home Defence) – ME CWBR-24**
- x1 Chinook HHC Mk 1 Heavy Transport Helicopter (CWBR-54)**
- x2 Phantom FGA Mk 2 Fighter-Bomber (CWBR-60)**

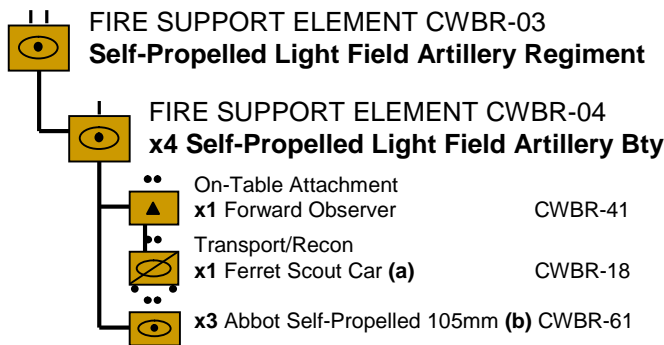


(a) May replace Ferret Scout Car with:
CVR(T) Spartan Armoured Personnel Carrier CWBR-10



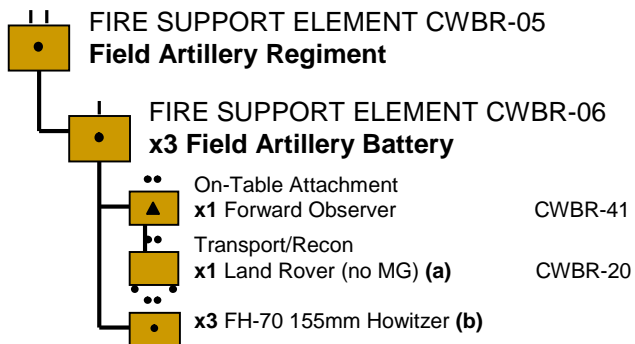
(a) The Commando Light Regiment had a fourth (reservist) battery. The other Light Regiments (including the Airborne Light Regiment) each had three batteries.

(b) May replace Land Rover with:
Ferret Scout Car CWBR-18
CVR(T) Spartan Armoured Personnel Carrier CWBR-10
Bv-202 All-Terrain Tracked Carrier CWBR-49



(a) May replace Ferret Scout Car with:
CVR(T) Spartan Armoured Personnel Carrier CWBR-10

(b) Early to Mid-1980s: The M109 upgrade programme resulted in large numbers of Abbots going spare. As a result, some regiments increased the battery strength to x4 Abbots for a time.



(a) May replace Land Rover with:
Ferret Scout Car CWBR-18
CVR(T) Spartan Armoured Personnel Carrier CWBR-10

(b) Early to Mid-1980s: Some regiments had an increased strength of x4 FH-70.

British Special Forces

UK Special Forces comprised three regiments of the Special Air Service (SAS) – 21 SAS, 22 SAS & 23 SAS, plus the Royal Marines' Special Boat Squadron, all of whom reported to Director of Special Forces.

21 SAS and 23 SAS were part of the Territorial Army (volunteer reserves), but were selected and trained to the same standards as the regular 22 SAS and SBS and were no less 'special' (as subsequent operations in Iraq and Afghanistan later proved).

22 SAS had **x4** Squadrons (company-equivalent), while 21 SAS & 23 SAS each had **x5** Squadrons.

There is little point in drawing up a Squadron orbat, as SAS/SBS patrols would vary enormously in terms of size, composition, equipment and mobility from one mission to the next. They would also generally be operating well away from the main area of operations, so would normally fall outside the scope of a BF: Cold War wargame. However, one exception to this rule might be the planned raid on Rio Grande Airbase in Argentina: a whole SAS Squadron was to be flown onto the airfield on board two C-130 Hercules, with the mission of destroying every aircraft they could find and killing all the pilots they could find. This might produce a very interesting small BF scenario.

Royal Air Force and Royal Navy Air Support

RAF Tactical Air Support/Aviation Assets in RAF Germany

x8 Squadrons, each with **x6** Tornado GR Mk 1 (CWBR-58) – These replaced Buccaneer and Jaguar aircraft 1983-85.

x1 Squadron with **x6** Jaguar GR Mk 1 (CWBR-56) – These were in the tactical recce role, with ground-attack as a secondary role.

x2 Squadrons, each with **x6** Phantom FGA Mk 2 (CWBR-60) – These were air defence fighters with ground-attack as a secondary role.

x2 Squadrons, each with **x8** Harrier GR Mk 3 – These would be dispersed into field 'hides' in wartime.

x1 Squadron with **x9** Chinook HHC Mk 1 (CWBR-54)

x1 Squadron with **x8** Puma HC Mk 1 (CWBR-46)

RAF Air Support/Aviation Assets in the UK

(Note that I have not included aircraft such as interceptors, patrol aircraft, training aircraft and transport aircraft that are unlikely to feature in a BF game)

x3 Squadrons, each with **x8** Buccaneer S Mk 2 (CWBR-59) – These were in the maritime strike role, with ground-attack as a secondary role.

x4 Squadrons, each with **x8** Jaguar GR Mk 1 (CWBR-56) – One of these squadrons was in the tactical recce role.

x3 Squadrons, each with **x6** Tornado GR Mk 1 (CWBR-58) – These squadrons were formed during the mid-1980s.

x1 Squadron with **x8** Harrier GR Mk 5 (CWBR-66) – These replaced Harrier GR Mk 3 aircraft 1987-89.

x1 Squadron with **x9** Chinook HHC Mk 1 (CWBR-54)

x1 Squadron with **x8** Puma HC Mk 1 (CWBR-46)

x1 Squadron with **x6** Wessex HC Mk 2 (CWBR-53)

Royal Navy Air Support/Aviation Assets

x3 Squadrons, each with **x6** Sea Harrier FRS Mk 1 (CWBR-62)

x3 Squadrons, each with **x6** Sea King 'Commando' HC Mk 4 (55)

British Card List & Model Availability

(Annotations 'QRF' = QRF Models/LKM Direct, 'SOG' = Skytrex/Old Glory, 'PP' = Peter Pig)

CWBR-01 – Chieftain Mk 5 120mm Main Battle Tank	QRF
CWBR-02 – Chieftain Mk 10 120mm Main Battle Tank	QRF
CWBR-03 – Challenger 120mm Main Battle Tank	QRF, SOG
CWBR-04 – Centurion Mk 5 AVRE 165mm Engineering Assault Tank	QRF
CWBR-05 – Chieftain AVLB	
CWBR-06 – CVR(T) Scimitar 30mm Reconnaissance Vehicle	QRF
CWBR-07 – CVR(T) Scorpion 76mm Reconnaissance Vehicle	QRF
CWBR-08 – CVR(T) Sultan Command Vehicle	QRF
CWBR-09 – CVR(T) Striker Swingfire ATGM Vehicle	QRF
CWBR-10 – CVR(T) Spartan Armoured Personnel Carrier	QRF
CWBR-11 – FV-432 Armoured Personnel Carrier	QRF, SOG
CWBR-12 – FV-432M 81mm Mortar Carrier	QRF, SOG
CWBR-13 – FV-438 Swingfire ATGM Vehicle	QRF
CWBR-14 – Saxon Armoured Personnel Carrier	QRF, SOG
CWBR-15 – Warrior 30mm Infantry Combat Vehicle	QRF, SOG
CWBR-16 – Saracen Armoured Personnel Carrier	QRF
CWBR-17 – CVR(W) Fox 30mm Armoured Car	QRF
CWBR-18 – Ferret Scout Car	QRF
CWBR-19 – FV-180 Combat Engineer Tractor	QRF
CWBR-20 – Land Rover Light Utility (MG Option)	QRF, PP
CWBR-21 – 1-Ton Land Rover Light Truck	QRF
CWBR-22 – Bedford MK 4-Ton Medium Truck	QRF
CWBR-23 – Tracked Rapier SAM Vehicle	QRF
CWBR-24 – Rapier SAM	QRF
CWBR-25 – Commander	QRF
CWBR-26 – Infantry SLR/LMG (84mm MAW & 66mm LAW)	QRF
CWBR-27 – Infantry L85/L86 (84mm MAW & 66mm LAW or 94mm LAW-80)	QRF, SOG
CWBR-28 – General Purpose Machine Gun (LMG Option)	QRF
CWBR-29 – General Purpose Machine Gun (SFMG Option)	
CWBR-30 – Milan ATGM Team	QRF
CWBR-31 – Blowpipe SAM Team	
CWBR-32 – Javelin SAM Team	
CWBR-33 – L9A1 51mm Mortar	QRF
CWBR-34 – L16A1 81mm Mortar	QRF
CWBR-35 – L2A1 .50 Calibre Heavy Machine Gun	
CWBR-36 – Combat Engineers SLR/LMG (M72 66mm LAW)	
CWBR-37 – Para Infantry SLR/LMG (84mm Carl-Gustav MAW & M72 66mm LAW)	
CWBR-38 – Para Infantry L85/L86 (84mm Carl-Gustav MAW & M72 66mm LAW or 94mm LAW-80)	QRF
CWBR-39 – Commando Infantry SLR/LMG (84mm Carl-Gustav MAW & M72 66mm LAW)	QRF
CWBR-40 – Commando Infantry L85/L86 (84mm CG MAW & M72 66mm LAW or 94mm LAW-80)	QRF
CWBR-41 – Forward Observer	
CWBR-42 – Scout AH Mk 1 Attack Helicopter (SS-11 ATGM)	
CWBR-43 – Gazelle AH Mk 1 Observation Helicopter (MG)	QRF, Heller
CWBR-44 – Lynx AH Mk 1 Utility Helicopter (MG)	QRF
CWBR-45 – Lynx AH Mk 1 Attack Helicopter (TOW ATGM)	QRF
CWBR-46 – Puma HU Mk 1 Utility Helicopter (MG)	QRF, Heller, Revell
CWBR-47 – Harrier GR Mk 3 Close Support Aircraft	Revell
CWBR-48 – Bv-202 All-Terrain Tracked Carrier (MG Option)	QRF
CWBR-49 – L118 105mm Light Gun	QRF
CWBR-50 – FV-432/30 30mm Fire Support Vehicle	QRF
CWBR-51 – CVR(T) Spartan MCT (Milan Compact Turret) ATGM Vehicle	QRF
CWBR-52 – BAT L6 Wombat 120mm Recoilless Rifle	QRF
CWBR-53 – Wessex HC Mk 2 Transport Helicopter	Italeri
CWBR-54 – Chinook HHC Mk 1 Heavy Transport Helicopter	
CWBR-55 – Sea King HC Mk 4 'Commando' Transport Helicopter	Italeri
CWBR-56 – Jaguar GR Mk 1 Ground-Attack Aircraft	Italeri
CWBR-57 – Centurion Mk 5 AVRE 105mm Engineering Assault Tank	QRF
CWBR-58 – Tornado GR Mk 1 Ground-Attack Aircraft	Italeri, Revell
CWBR-59 – Buccaneer S Mk 2 Ground-Attack Aircraft	Tamiya
CWBR-60 – Phantom FGA Mk 2 Fighter-Bomber	Tamiya, Italeri
CWBR-61 – Abbot Self-Propelled 105mm Howitzer	QRF
CWBR-62 – Sea Harrier FRS Mk 1 Fighter-Bomber	Italeri
CWBR-63 – Sultan 76mm Armoured Car	QRF
CWBR-64 – Humber Pig Internal Security Armoured Personnel Carrier	QRF (early, open-backed version only)