

PUBLIC INFORMATION LEAFLET



DEFENCE ESTATES

Delivering Estate Solutions to Defence Needs



DTE South West

FACILITATING TRAINING AND PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT



Defence Training Estate South West (DTE SW) has training sites located from Wyke Regis in the east, to Penhale in the west. The total training land area is some 18,220 hectares comprising a mixture of small arms and field firing ranges, dry training (i.e. not involving live firing) areas, ranging from moorland to sand dunes and coastline, and training camps for accommodation. The training facilities are ideal for 'dismounted' training (i.e. on foot) in the light infantry role. Demanding terrain, along with the severe weather patterns in some parts of the region, produce the ideal environment for training the Armed Forces to operate under pressure, in order to maintain the highest standards – for which they are renowned both at home and abroad. Our training areas in the South West also provide the ideal environment for cadet and recruit training. Currently some 500,000 man training days are achieved annually throughout DTE SW.

Public Access

Access to training areas in DTE SW is possible, and is described for each of the training areas in this leaflet. As with all Defence Training Estate training regions, it is necessarily restricted because of its primary purpose. Where public access restrictions have been imposed, wildlife has found sanctuary: many rare or uncommon species of plants, insects and birds manage to co-exist with the 'bangs and flashes' associated with military training activity.

Training areas in the South West are also of considerable landscape and archaeological value, which the Defence Estates stewardship over many years has helped to conserve, and even enhance. Therefore where, and when, public access is permitted, care should be exercised. When on a public footpath that crosses a training area:

Follow the Countryside Code 2004

- Be safe, plan ahead and follow any signs
- Leave gates and property as you find them
- Protect plants and animals and take your litter home
- Keep dogs under close control
- Consider other people

Great care is taken to ensure the safety of these walks, although areas used by the Armed Forces for training can obviously be dangerous – and this applies throughout the DTE SW. Anyone walking on MoD land must obey all signs and byelaws relevant to the area being visited.

Always comply with the following:

Safety

Do not enter areas where there is an obvious military presence.

- Do not approach, touch, or pick up any objects lying on the ground. Note the location, mark the area and inform the Commandant or Police
- Keep to the footpaths and do not deviate from them
- The use of metal detectors is prohibited
- Keep away from all buildings, bunkers and military installations except where it is clearly shown that public access is permitted
- No camping or fires are permitted

Part of our local communities

Each of the major training areas is run by a Commandant, based on-site, with a small clerical and administrative staff for support. Every effort is made by DTE SW to minimise the impact of military training on people's lives. Commandants regularly attend local council meetings, and are the point of contact should a dispute arise.

A brief description of each training area, together with its typical usage, follows.

Training Areas

DARTMOOR TRAINING AREA

History

The military has trained on Dartmoor for some 200 years, since both the Napoleonic and Crimean Wars. Okehampton Camp, just to the south of the town itself, was built during 1892-4, and moorland was rented from the Duchy of Cornwall, for the training of artillery. This principal use continued until the Second World War, when virtually the whole of the moor was used in preparation for the invasion of Europe. The Armed Services now make use of around 13,000 hectares, which remain open to the public unless firing is taking place.

Training facilities and activities

Dartmoor is used for dry tactical training with blank ammunition and pyrotechnics representing the noise and friction of battle. It is also ideal for other military activities including the development of military skills such as fitness, navigation and communications, and for adventurous training to develop resource, initiative and leadership. There are three field firing areas, where the user can train in fire, and movement, mutual support and tactics using live ammunition practicing progressively from pairs up to battalion level. Individuals learn and practice the basics of shooting accurately on Willsworthy's three fixed firing ranges. The training area is supported by two camps with accommodation; Okehampton which can house a battalion of 720 and Willsworthy, which can hold 120, a company.

Dartmoor provides a wide scope for rigorous and challenging military training. In modern warfare, where flexibility and mobility are paramount; a brigade might use Dartmoor as one of its training areas within a larger exercise setting using other DTE SW sites and wider with other DTE regions. At a smaller scale, a battalion could mount an attack with, say, three companies attacking on different axes. The main training activity is low-level 'dismounted' infantry training, individual shooting, section and platoon fire drills and platoon and company dry tactical training. The principal users are regular servicemen and women from all three services, members of the reserve forces and cadet units. When live firing is not programmed, the moor is open to the public, though dry low-level tactical training may be taking place.

Conservation

The Dartmoor Military Conservation Group, consisting of local conservation experts, advise MOD on caring for Dartmoor. An Integrated Land Management Plan provides objectives and direction for the management of all military responsibilities on Dartmoor. The aim is to protect, other statutory bodies - while still making the moors available to the public for recreation and enjoyment. There is regular liaison between DTE SW, the Dartmoor National Park Authority, and landowners including the Duchy of Cornwall - all of whom work on the Dartmoor Steering Group - a statutory body.

Access

Unless live firing is taking place, Dartmoor Training Area is open for public access. Guaranteed public access periods are publicised on www.dartmoor.ranges.co.uk in *A Guide to Walkers and Riders* available from DTE SW, local Information Centres, and other news publications. The detailed firing programme is published on the web, places where people gather, on Freephone 0800 4584868, in local newspapers and is announced daily by Radio Devon. When there is no live firing, MOD supports the National Park Authority's purpose of encouraging the public to enjoy Dartmoor.

Training Areas

FREMINGTON TRAINING AREA

Location

Fremington Training Camp is located on the Taw Estuary five miles to the west of the North Devon town of Barnstaple.

History

The Camp was built in 1943 to accommodate American wounded evacuated from France after D-Day. In 1944 it became the School of Combined Operations when 1000 All Ranks were then accommodated in the Camp. In the early 1970s it became a Training Camp. Braunton Burrows, the local training area of which the Commandant is the Range Officer, was used during the last war by the United States Army 4th and 29th Divisions. Many of the 'funnies' tried out prior to D-Day, or actually used for the landings, were developed here.

Training facilities and activities

Fremington Training Camp is within 45 minutes' driving time of Dartmoor, with its ranges and training areas. Exmoor National Park is also easily accessible from Fremington and offers challenging map reading exercises and endurance marching. Three orienteering courses and normal right-of-way marching can be used without special clearance. The camp offers hutted and heated accommodation for 501 all ranks. There is a surge capacity to 621 all ranks. A site for pitching tents is also available.

The Camp has the following facilities:

- Assault course
- Gymnasium
- Sports field
- Climbing tower (inside and outside)
- Aerial ropeway
- Miniature range
- Drill square
- Cook houses
- Officers Mess
- WOs/Sgts Mess
- Medical centre
- Tented area
- Two armouries
- Magazine
- Laundrette
- NAAFI
- Clay shooting
- Bike hire

Adventurous Training:

Adventurous training available includes a number of unusual options, horse riding and sea fishing (as well as fly fishing in local reservoirs), but the main emphasis here is on sailing, canoeing, swimming and coaststeering. Sailing can be taken between Barnstaple Bridge, Crow Point and Bideford Bridge. Canoeing is done in the same area, after initial training the more advanced - or more adventurous practitioners can opt for the long haul to Lundy and back or for the exhilarating surf canoeing at Saunton,

Putsborough and Westward Ho!. Surf boards and wet suits can be hired at Instow, Westward Ho and Saunton. Other activities include:

- Pot-holing
- Surfing
- Cliff and quarry climbing
- Equitation
- Hill walking – Exmoor
- Quad-biking and go-karting
- Sailing
- Power and Surf Kiting

EBO Adventure Centre has an office on the Camp

BRAUNTON BURROWS TRAINING AREA (BBTA)

Location

The Training Area is 2 miles west of Braunton, 3 miles from RMB Chivenor and 7 miles from Barnstaple, across on the south side of the River Taw is Fremington Training Camp (FTC) and at Instow, 11 Amphibious Trials and Training Sqn Royal Marines (11 ATT Sqn RM).

Terrain

The Training Area is approximately 360 hectares of variable terrain. The eastern area is a large flat grassy plain with patches of scrub, to the west are undulating sand dunes some high and steep. These are mostly covered with Marram grass. Within the dune system there are large flat and level areas (slacks). The dunes continue on to a large sandy beach (Saunton Sands). The Training Area is ideal for various types of training up to company level, Navigation training/exercises and off road driving at all levels. The use of pyrotechnics and blank are permitted.

Access

The BBTA is owned by the Christie Estate, who are responsible for determining access.

Training Areas

PENHALE CAMP AND BODMIN MOOR TRAINING AREA

Location

Penhale Camp is located on the cliffs of the north coast of Cornwall, 8 miles south from Newquay. The camp sits on the cliff tops within its own micro climate; meeting the full force of Atlantic gales in the winter but often benefiting from an extended summer season that can last from April into October. Approximately 40 miles to the North East lies Bodmin Moor: the MOD licences over 1600 hectares of this for dry training, including Millpool Range, a 600m 10 lane gallery firing range.

History of the Area

Penhale dunes have been inhabited from earliest times. There are Bronze Age Barrows on Ligger Point and evidence of an Iron Age Cliff Castle on Penhale Point. In the 18th and 19th centuries the land was mined for copper, tin and some silver and lead. The mines produced small quantities which became insufficient to make the operation economically viable and the last mine closed in 1874.

History of Penhale Camp

The Camp was established as a World War 2 emergency measure in 1939 to train Anti Aircraft gunners. There still remains evidence of the gun sites, searchlight batteries and defensive positions such as 'Pill-boxes' and trenches. On 7th June 1940 the camp was bombed by a single German aircraft, probably looking for the nearby St Eval airfield; sadly, 23 British soldiers were killed in the raid. In 1943 the camp was occupied by the American Army Combat Engineer Corps as part of the build up to Operation Overlord, the D Day landings. The engineers built the 14 Nissan Huts on the Camp; still used today as accommodation for training units. In 1955 3 Royal Artillerymen drowned while swimming in the sea at Perran Corner. Those highly dangerous waters, with treacherous rip tides, have also claimed the lives of at least 2 civilians.

Training activities

Penhale Camp and associated training area are available to all Arms and Services wishing to carry out low level infantry skills training, cadre courses, communications and CPX training. The surrounding area provides outstanding opportunities for all recognised adventurous training activities and the newer Extreme Sports such as Power Kiting and Coasteering. Now established in penhale Camp is EBO Adventure Centre which provides a diverse range of training activities including Military Resettlement.

Conservation

The training area of 380 hectares contains the most extensive system of dunes in Cornwall, with dunes up to 300 feet high, amongst the highest in Europe and the highest in Britain. Perran Sands is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and, more recently has been classified as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) under the European Habitats Directive, meaning it is an area of European importance. The main reason for this is the variety of dune habitats in which there are 4 very rare plant species, plus several others which are locally rare, as well as recordings of protected insects and molluscs. It is one of the richest moss and lichen sites in Cornwall, with 19 rare species, plus 27 butterfly and 107 moth species recorded. In July 2003 a Ranger was appointed to help manage the SAC as an entire unit and to build links with the local communities through education and interpretation. The Penhale Conservation Group is extremely active and exemplifies some best practices in its activities.

Training Areas

Access

Penhale Camp is accessed by road from the A3075, through Cubert and Holywell Bay. **It is an inherently dangerous area** due to the nature of military training, the old mine workings and the presence of old, unexploded WW2 munitions (2 items found in 2003): access to the Camp and Training Area is only with permission from the Commandant, Penhale Training Camp, Holywell Bay, Newquay, TR8 5PF - Tel 01637832001. The public is free to walk around the area, keeping to the South West Coastal Path or the new MOD Permissive Path but must:

- Keep to the seaward side of all MOD warning signs and red and white marker posts
- Do not approach any area marked by red flags (live firing ranges)
- Do not trespass on roads and tracks or attempt to take a 'short cut' across the training area
- Be aware that the path is arduous and deceptive in length
- Observe the 'Sand Dune Code' as shown on the Interpretation boards in public access areas

Caution

The path borders high and steep cliffs, the edges of which are disguised by rounded slopes. **Do not approach the cliff edges too closely.**

LANGPORT RIFLE RANGE AND DRY TRAINING AREA

History

The history of the Langport Rifle Range is very sketchy; however, it is understood that the pre-1900 Range dated back to around the 1600's and that the gallery and powder room were only recently (in the last 60 years) covered over with soil. It is also understood that the 'Somerton Royalist Troops' were encamped in Breech Wood prior to the Battle of Langport. During the First and Second World Wars and WWII troops training on the range scratched their names etc on the walls of the red brick sentry post by the flagpole to the right of the butts (target) area. During WWII there was a mortar range to the NW of the bullet catcher. Breech Wood was on lease from the MOND (the then War Dept) to the Forestry Commission from 1945 until 1987 when it reverted back into MOD management. During and just after the war there was, inside the woodland, a timber processing plant which included 'pickling tanks'.

Size and nature of Range and The Training Area

Located in Paradise Valley to the north of the town of Langport in Somerset the range area runs SE to NW and includes tenanted farmland and part of the ancient Sedgemoor Forest.

The range complex is approximately 4 hectares including the Millennium/Trafalgar 200 woodland 'HEART OF OAK WOOD'

The tenanted farmland comprises approximately 240 hectares.

Breech Wood, the larger portion of Sedgemoor Forest, is approximately 100 hectares of Ancient Semi Natural Woodland and Forestry Commission Plantations.

Types of training

- Dry training
- Helicopter training
- Bivouac site for up to 50 personnel
- Driver Training Circuit

Training Areas

Firing Range

- 600 yrd 8 Lane gallery Range

Adventurous training

- Caving
- Water Activities
- A base for the Mendip Hills (TOPL)

Environment

- The Range Complex and Breechwood are all designated Country Wildlife Sites of Significant Importance.

Restrictions

- Half of Breech Wood is restricted foot patrolling only.
- No use of pyrotechnics in wooded areas.
- No trench digging, except in designated areas.
- No cutting of trees or shrubs in any Dry Training Areas.
- No off road driving except in the designated area.

TREGANTLE FORT AND THE ANTONY TRAINING AREA

History

Reacting to populations fear of the French naval build-up under Napoleon Bonaparte's cousin Louis in the 1850s, the Prime Minister of the day, Lord Palmerston, decided the area of the Devonport naval dockyards – among other potential targets along the English southern coast – needed significant defences, and commissioned the Royal Engineers to construct a series of 30 forts, gun batteries and earthworks around Plymouth to achieve this.

Two of these were Tregantle and Scraesdon Forts, on the Cornish side of the River Tamar, and construction began in 1858. They took over six years to build and, by the time of their completion, not just events in Europe, but also the advance of technology, made these fortifications obsolete – as a result of which the whole series of structures became known as 'Palmerston's Follies'.

A generation or so later, the firing ranges next to Tregantle Fort were commissioned, and have been in use since 1903.

Training facilities and activities

Tregantle and Scraesdon Forts are within DTE SW's Antony Training Area on the Rame Peninsula in south-east Cornwall, consisting of approximately 346 hectares.

Tregantle is used by all three armed services and their respective cadet organisations as a base from which to carry out military or adventurous training. The Fort itself can accommodate up to 360 personnel, and the backdrop of sandy beaches and rolling surf mark out the Tregantle ranges themselves as a unique experience for visiting troops. Tregantle Beach is also occasionally used for amphibious landings and parachute drops.

Scraesdon Fort, on the outskirts of the village of Antony, is a demanding objective for troops to 'attack' as part of their training programme. It is also used as a camp site and abseiling facility.

Training Areas

Conservation

The Peninsula is a spectacular combination of coast, estuary and countryside environments. The Antony Training Area Conservation Group was formed in 1995 to advise on the conservation of Tregantle Fort and Ranges, and the Antony Training Area. The group is made up mostly of local volunteers who are members of the Caradon Field and Natural History Club. Both Tregantle and Scraesdon Forts are scheduled as Ancient Monuments. English Heritage is fully consulted in the conservation and maintenance of these historic buildings.

The Rame Peninsula is recognised to be of national importance for its coastline in terms of landscape, geological and ecological interest. The landscape has distinctive areas, from rolling farmland interspersed with small settlements, to the traditional fishing villages of Kingsand, Cawsand and Portwrinkle.

Rame Head and Whitsand Bay are important sites for wildlife, and are recognised as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). The site extends for approximately five miles (8 km) along the south Cornwall coast from the east side of Rame Head to Oldhouse Cove, near Portwrinkle in the west. The coastal cliff habitats are of particular importance for one

of the largest colonies of the nationally-rare shore dock (*rumex rupestris*) in mainland Britain. This feature has led to part of the SSSI being selected for inclusion in the Plymouth Sound and Estuaries as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) under the EC Habitats Directive (1992).

In addition to the shore dock, the short maritime turf of the cliff tops supports two other Red Data Book plant species: Britain's second-largest population of slender bird's-foot-trefoil, and early meadowgrass. Three other rare British plants, musk stork's bill, golden-samphire and rock sea-lavender, also occur in these more open, short-sward and rocky cliff-ledge habitats, together with the maritime variety of the common broomrape.

Wacker Quay, which is situated within the Lyhner Estuary, owned by the MoD and leased to Caradon Council, is also listed as a SSSI. The SSSI is of international importance for wildlife, notably for the frequent visits by the little egret and avocet. The mouth of Wacker Lake is a favoured area for a regular small winter flock of the rare spotted redshank; the lake is also favoured by the rare green sandpiper.

Access

The public has access to Tregantle Beach via a permissive footpath when the firing ranges are not in use. Firing dates are published in the local press and distributed to local libraries and post offices. The public does not have access to either of the forts, but bi-annual open days have been planned for Tregantle. There is a designated picnic area at Wacker Quay, provided by Caradon Council, to which there is year-round access.



Bee Orchid

Training Areas

WYKE REGIS TRAINING AREA

History

Following regular losses of equipment through storms at annual bridging camps up to 1927 at Mudeford, near Christchurch, the Royal Engineers (RE) established a bridging camp at the Fleet narrows at Chesil Beach, Wyke Regis, on 1 May 1928. In succeeding

years the camp was erected by the first unit in and struck by the last unit out. Used by the Militia in 1938, it continued as a training area during the Second World War – including a period by the RAF as a base for some of their ‘Dambusters’ trials for the bouncing bomb.

9 Trg Bn RE which were based at the Verne used Wyke from 1945 to 1949, then Barrow Rise Camp became the HQ while POWs redeveloped the site. TA units used the site in 1947 and then each summer from 1950 onwards. The first permanent Commandant took over Southern Command Bridging Camp RE in 1954 which was one of four such units in the UK. From 1960 to 1963 the facilities were much improved with more permanent buildings being added.

The mid-1960s saw more use by ‘swimming’ amphibious vehicles, and a reduction in floating bridges. Soon the RE Bridging Camp, Wyke Regis was the only such facility left in the UK. In 1973 Chickerell Camp and Range were taken over, thus providing extra hatted accommodation for use throughout the year. On the Camp’s 50th Anniversary in 1978, to celebrate the broadening of the training facilities to include other Combat Engineer subjects besides bridging, the unit was renamed The RE Training Camp.

In 1983 the Freedom of the Borough of Weymouth and Portland was granted to the Corps of Royal Engineers to mark its 55 years of association with the Corps. The event was marked with a parade with bayonets fixed and drums beating which has reoccurred every ten years since that date.

In 1999 Wyke Regis Training Area came under command of Army Training Estates as part of ATE SW and in April 2006 command transferred to Defence Training Estates as part of the Defence Training Review.

Training Facilities and Activities

Wyke Regis Training Area meets the All Arms requirement for a flexible training environment that can provide essential mobility, counter-mobility and sustainability training for all engineer units and other arms (both Regular and TA); it also offers unique facilities for cadets. The many facilities nearby lend themselves to all-arms training in a variety of forms and regimental cadres base themselves on the site for their training periods. Hatted accommodation at Chickerell allows all year round training and is located immediately adjacent to an 8-lane electronic small-arms range. This range area is also used for basic fieldcraft and patrolling exercises, particularly



A landmine awareness training session

Training Areas

for cadets. 'Dry' (i.e., without explosives) bridge demolition training takes place and The Fleet, a tidal lagoon, is an ideal safe location for water points, basic watermanship, improvised raft construction, and training on assault boats.

Being a purpose-built facility for specific engineer-training, Wyke Regis bridging hard is used for training on all in service bridge types.

Conservation

Chesil Bank is part of the Jurassic Coast and is a designated World Heritage Site, which is a classic example of a shingle beach and lagoon landform and is very important for wildlife. It is a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) due to its varied habitat types and rare or endangered species. Its main rarity is as a lagoon with coastal shingle vegetation outside of the reach of waves which is considered to be amongst the UK's, as well as Europe's finest. The third habitat under the SAC is the annual vegetation of drift lines for which this area is one of only four such outstanding localities in the UK.

Chesil Bank, largest of Britain's three major shingle structures, is of exceptional interest due to its size, its history of well-recorded changes and the varied composition of its pebbles, with their size steadily increasing west-to-east. The Bank extends to join with the Isle of Portland and thus encloses the Fleet. The SSSI also has important exposures of a range of rocks and clays on the landward side of the lagoon, some of which provide excellent fossils. It has populations of a number of rare or scarce plants on the shingle, and is also very important for insects, being the only known site in Britain for two species of beetle and one of cricket. It is the south-west of England's only site with breeding little terns, and is considered the best site for breeding ringed plovers.

The Fleet lagoon is the largest in Britain (the next-largest being only one tenth of the size), and of international importance as Europe's largest lagoon. With its relative lack of pollution compared to other British lagoons, it also has varying salinity and tidal flow along its huge length. The resultant diversity of conditions has produced outstanding communities of aquatic plants and organisms – for example, the Fleet has at least 150 species of algae, including several rarities: red and brown algae dominate the aquatic vegetation between the Narrows and Smallmouth. There are also extensive underwater meadows of tassel-weeds and eel-grasses, including three scarce species. Invertebrates include a number of species rare enough to be in the British Red Data Book. The area is also important for fish: a goby found here is known from only one other area of Britain. It provides a spawning area for open-sea fish, and is a designated nursery for bass; and finally, the area around the Fleet is so important for birds that it has been designated as a Special Protection Area under the European Community's Birds Directive.

The SSSI also has a diversity of surrounding habitats: important areas of saltmarsh and reed bed are found around the edge of the Fleet; scrub and woodland on its fringes are used by insects and birds; and it also includes grasslands which are rich in plants, including scarce species. A wide range, and some rare and scarce species, of land-dwelling insects is found on Chesil Beach; it also has two very unusual communities of semi-aquatic molluscs – one group, occurring in the shingle about 15–30 cm deep around the high water mark, includes the rare looping snail; another group, also including uncommon species, is found within the shingle bank – but only where water issues through the shingle into the Fleet.

The area of the Fleet which is the responsibility of the DTE includes the Narrows, the area around Tidmoor Point and some of the areas between the Narrows and Smallmouth, where the Fleet has its outlet to Portland Harbour and the sea. The tidal range at Smallmouth is around two metres, and there is significant tidal flow over the rest of this area – the scouring action encouraging an interesting marine community, the water being at marine or near-marine salinity in contrast to the Fleet's less saline western part.

Training Areas

YOXTER TRAINING CAMP AND AREA

History

Purchased in 1933, Yoxter is used extensively by the Armed Forces. After the Second World War it reverted to the TA. In 1964 the Royal Anglian Regiment renovated the whole camp, and it has been in continuous use by the Royal Marines, Regular Army, TA and Cadets ever since.

Training facility and activities

The Camp is contained within 334 hectares of training area and is principally used for live firing on an 8-lane gallery range. But it is also used for platoon and section dry training when firing is not in progress and has bivouac accommodation for 100. In addition, the training area can be used for helicopter exercises, Forward Operating Base exercises, as well as limited use as a 'harbour' area for logistic exercises, and driver training for non-tracked vehicles.

Conservation







The Camp follows the MoD conservation policies, and works together with the North Somerset Wildlife Trust to enhance the area. There is also a good relationship with the Mendip Warden (National Trust).

Access

There is no public access to the camp or range, although farmers with leaseholds may have access when there is no live firing. The range and training area are situated in the Mendip Hills, Somerset, between the villages of Charterhouse and Priddy, about five miles (8 km) north-east of Cheddar Gorge on the B3371, and marked by a perimeter of red and white poles. Contact may be made through Yoxter Training Camp and Range, Near Priddy, Wells, Somerset, BA5 3BS, 01749 870254.



Defence Training Estates South West

-  Ranges
-  Training Areas
-  Adventurous Training
-  Training Camp
-  Training Shelter
-  HQ DTE SW



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In addition to this Public Information Leaflet for the South West, DTE, and, Defence Estates (DE), produce other literature. The *DTE Annual Report* summarises yearly progress by the DTE organisation; DE's *Walks on MoD Land* details a number of walks on 10 DTE estates including Salisbury Plain, Castlemartin, Catterick, Dartmoor and Otterburn. DTE also produces *In the Field* magazine, published each autumn, which contains news from some of the smaller training areas around the country, as well as updates on developments in management techniques. Finally, DE's annual publication *Sanctuary* contains articles about the Defence Estate across the whole country. All these publications are free and can be obtained from the respective addresses below.

USEFUL ADDRESSES

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