

Questions about historic (text on the panel at the entry).

What is the name of the commune where we stand ?

 How has this bunker complex been nicknamed by the British Forces ?

 How big is this site ?(in meter long or ha)

 How many bunkers were built here ?____.
 Who commanded this fortified complex ?____.
 How many German soldiers were there ?____.
 Note four elements showing the buidings could resist sever bombing or heavy fighting.
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THE SITE

Why was the bunker complex strategically placed ?

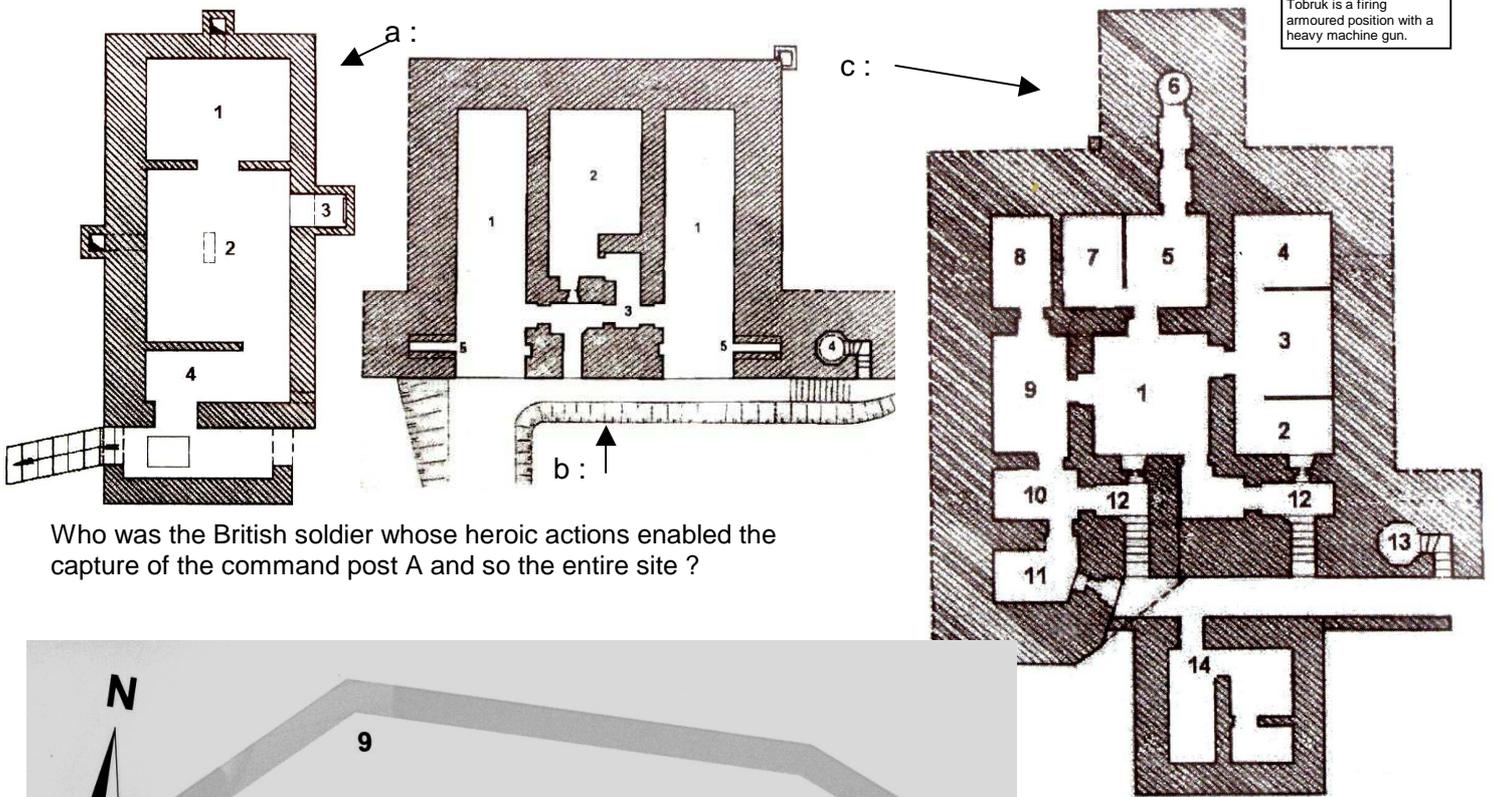
Was it easy to approach and to attack ?

What portion of the text reveals that this site has been a problem for British soldiers ?

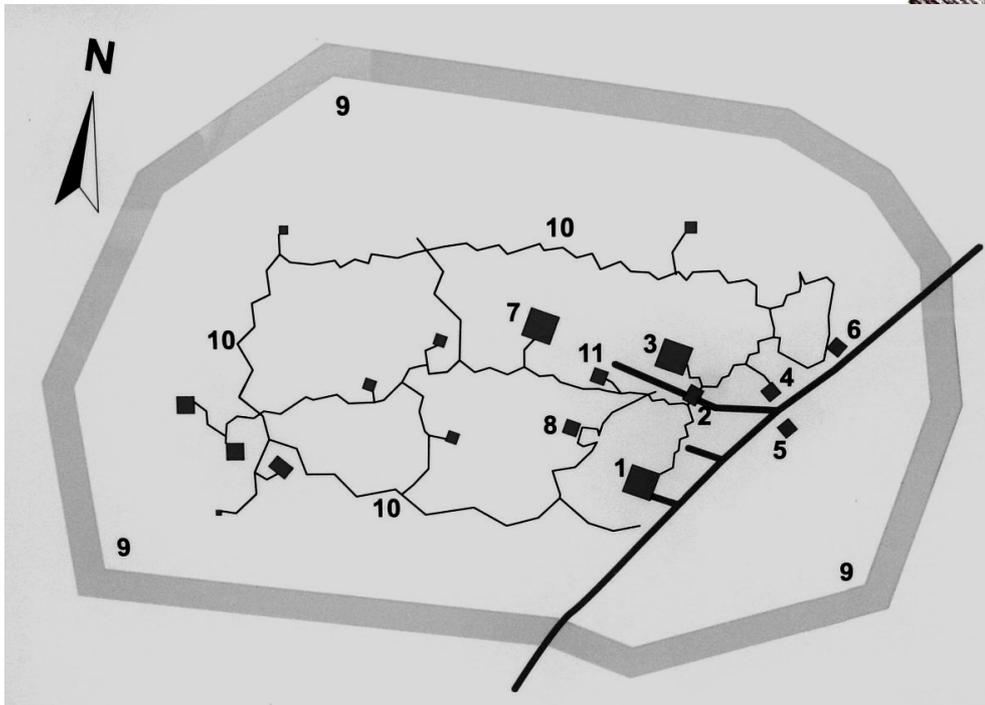
FIGHTING

Which British unit was given the mission to take this site? _____
 When did the assault start ? _____
 How long did the British need to get the German forces to surrender ? _____
 How many British were killed during fighting ? _____
 Why did a quick taking of the bunker complex did matter so much for the next battle of Normandy ? _____

Find the role of those three bunkers with the stone panels:



Who was the British soldier whose heroic actions enabled the capture of the command post A and so the entire site ?



Find the three numbers in the plan. Those three bunkers correspond to:

- A :
- B :
- C :

Legend :

- 1 Memorial
- 2 platform
- 3 command post A
- 4 cookhouse
- 5 eastern guard post
- 6 northern guard post
- 7 command post B
- 8 well
- 9 belt of wire and minefield
- 10 trenches system



Here is the side of a Tobruk . What did the Germans paint on the concrete and why ?

What can you see north ?

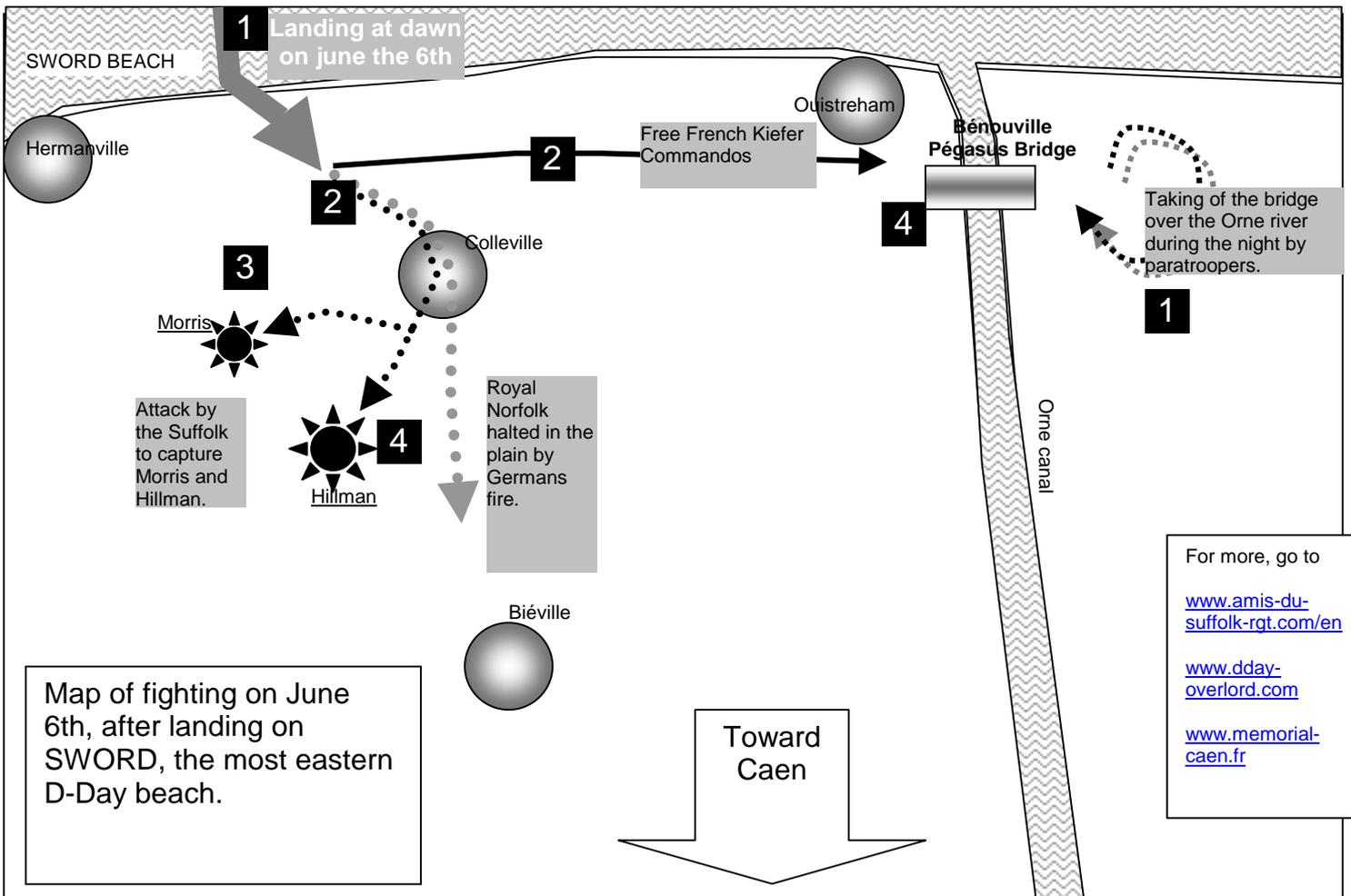
Explain what difficulties had the British soldiers to mont an assault over the Germans' positions. Get help from panels and documents.



Text of the stone panel.

From this post, the defenders had a commanding view towards the East. Their task was to defend the site's main entrance. Their raking fire crossed with fire from the Northern Guard Post. On 6 June 1944, the 1st Battalion of the Royal Norfolk Regiment's task was to capture strongpoint ROVER (near Saint Aubin) and exploit to Biéville. Their route took them close to HILLMAN – still active. Shell and mortar fire directed by this post halted the advance, causing some 40 casualties. (This Battalion lost 23 men dead on D Day).

If there is enough time, (if not, have a look on the text on the left side), cross the road with a teacher, (beware of cars!!...) and tell why the Eastern Guard Post inflicted so many casualties to the British Forces. (Two answers expected)



Map of fighting on June 6th, after landing on SWORD, the most eastern D-Day beach.

For more, go to
www.amis-du-suffolk-rqt.com/en
www.dday-overlord.com
www.memorial-caen.fr