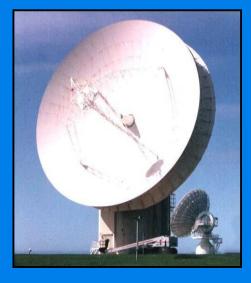
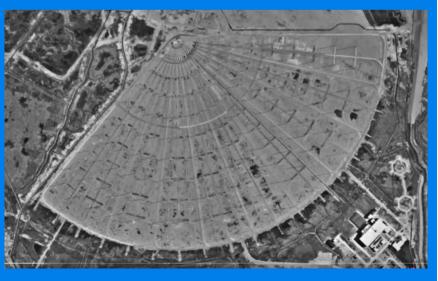
# Planning for Nuclear War

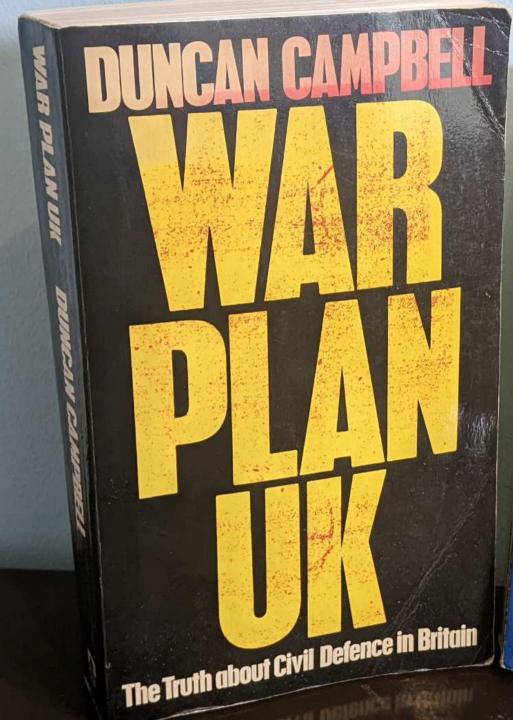
Long range intelligence

**Duncan Campbell** 







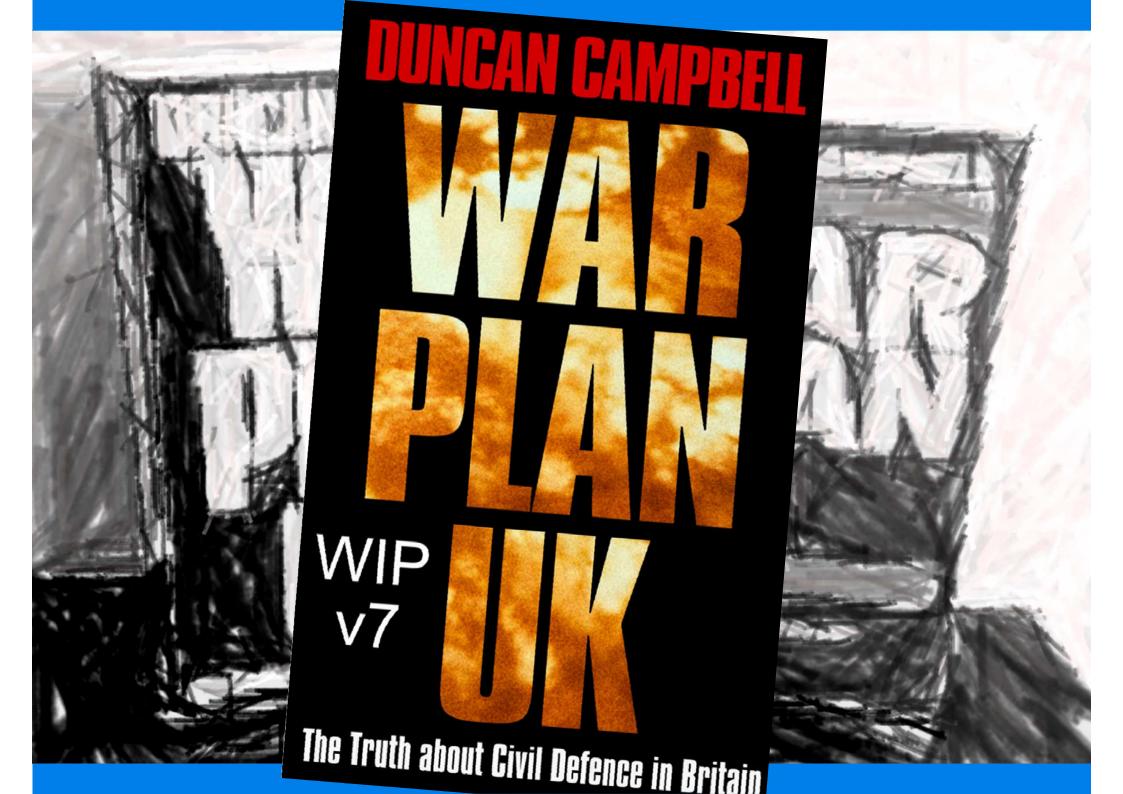


**DUNCAN CAMPBELL** 

The secret truth about Britain's "Civil Defence"



War Plan UK - 1982 & 1984





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#### You are in

- → 2110 London South Bank University Archives Centre
  - → This record (browse from here by <u>hierarchy</u>)

#### Catalogue description

#### Greater London Area War Risk Study (GLAWARS)

Reference:	GLAWARS
Title:	Greater London Area War Risk Study (GLAWARS)
Description:	Contains the records of the Greater London Area War Risk Study arranged into the following sections: GLAWARS/1 Home Office GLAWARS/2 Greater London Council (GLC) GLAWARS/3 Research Materials GLAWARS/4 Background, Terms of Reference and Research Task Outlines GLAWARS/5 Newsletters, Progress Reports, Home Office and Consultants' Meetings GLAWARS/6 Commissioners GLAWARS/7 Presscuttings GLAWARS/8 'London Under Attack'
Date:	1967-1987
Held by:	<u>London South Bank University Archives Centre</u> , not available at The National Archives
Creator:	Greater London Council (GLC)



Home > Discovery > GLAWARS

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  - This record (browse from here by hierarchy)

#### Catalogue description

#### Greater London Area War Ri

Reference:	GLAWARS
Title:	Greater London Area War
Description:	Contains the records of the

COS 1311/2/5/72

Copy No . . . . of 90 copies

Ministry of Defence

Chief of the Defence Staff Chief of the Naval Staff Chief of the General Staff Chief of the Air Staff

Copy to:

Cabinet Office (Cdr N A B Anson RN)
COS Restricted List

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PROBABLE NUCLEAR TARGETS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM ASSUMPTIONS FOR PLANNING

1. You will be aware (1) that the list of probable nuclear targets in the United Kingdom is reviewed annually by the Machinery of Government in War Sub-Committee. This year's review has now been completed and I attach at Annex A a revised list of probable nuclear targets that incorporates amendments proposed by the Ministry of Defence.

#### Annex:

Creator:

A. Probable Nuclear Targets in the United Kingdom B. Weapon Yield to Target. (3 pages)

(6 pages)

Date:	1967-1987 <u>London South Bank Univer</u> Archives		
Held by:			

Greater London Council (G

which are

4. Since 1967 it has been necessary for you to endorse list before it can be used for military planning purposes (3)(4). Accordingly, I request that you take note of Annexes A and B

## Probable **UK targets JIC 1967**

COS 1311/2/5/72

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llenged the

Ministry of Defence

Chief of the Defence Staff Chief of the Naval Staff Chief of the General Staff Chief of the Air Staff

Copy to: UKCICC Cabinet Office (Cdr N A B Anson RN) ACDS(S) COS Restricted List

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#### Annex:

Probable Nuclear Targets in the United Kingdom -A .

Assumptions for Planning. (3 pages) B. Weapon Yield to Target. (6 pages)

which are almost certain to

Since 1967 it has been necessary for you to endorse the list before it can be used for military planning purposes (3)(4). Accordingly, I request that you take note of Annexes A and B

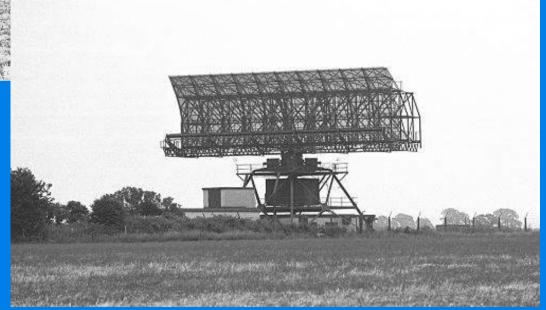
## In the beginning CHAIN HOME



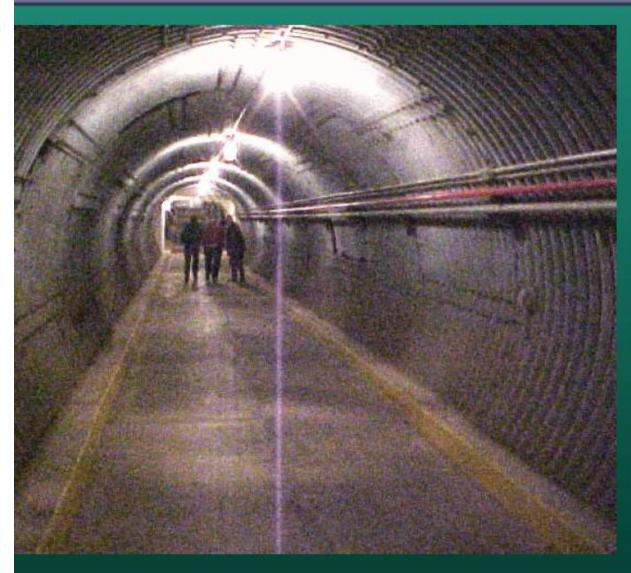
## **CHAIN HOME**



**TYPE 80** 



## UNDERGROUND







**ROTOR** 

The magazine that tells you what's on and where to go in London. March 21-27 1980 No.518 35p

## 





Sub Regional Headquarters 21, York



Sub Regional Military Headquarters, Brentwood, Essex.



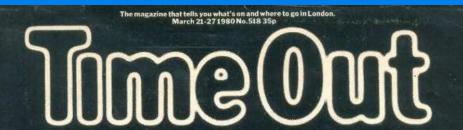
Home Office Radio Station, Brighton, Sussex.





In the nuclear age civil defence is obsolete, survival of government is everything. Some of these innocent-looking bungalows hide the entrances to Britain's Regional Seats of Government.

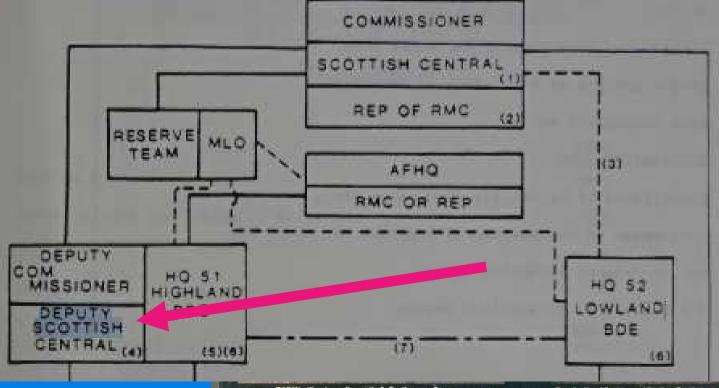
#### **Deputy Scottish Central Control**



RESTRICTED

UKCICC 1252 DATED 3 SEP 84

#### REGIONAL MILITARY COMMAND STRUCTURE SCOTLAND



bungalows hide the entrances to Britain's Regional Seats of Government.

**ROTOR** 



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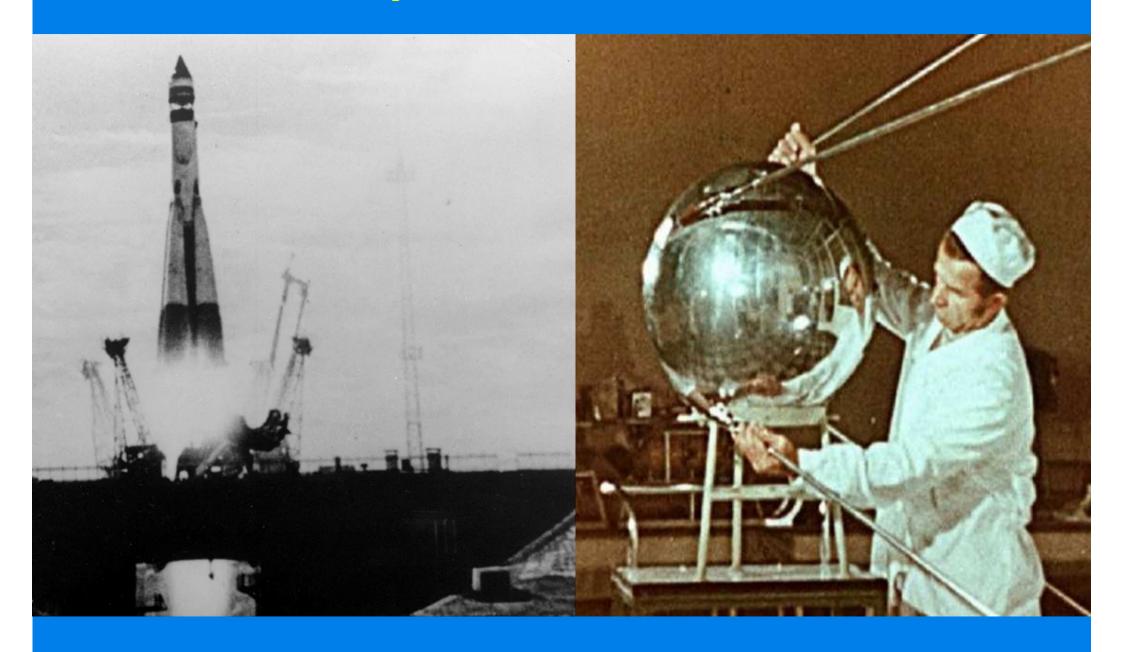
UKCICC 1252 DATED 3 SEP 84

#### REGIONAL MILITARY COMMAND STRUCTURE SCOTLAND



bungalows hide the entrances to Britain's Regional Seats of Government.

## Sputnik 1957





## Over The Horizon (OTH) 1960



TOP SECRET

TOPSECRET

- I agree with dhistings

2. Mr. McKean

c.c. Mr. Wyatt

#### SANDRA

This is an equipment for gaining intelligence about missile firings in the U.S.S.R. which the Air Ministry wish to deploy in Cyprus in 1963. In his letter of 25th November, 1960, Mr. Trend approved the preliminary work and gave approval in principle to the whole scheme at an estimated cost of up to £680,000.

2. We have now been asked (Knighton's letter of 8th September and Thorp's letter of 15th September) to approve the full R. and D., production and (in principle) works programmes at an estimated total cost of £612,500. Since this is within the original estimate we should normally go ahead without further ado. But there is to be

and one subsidiary, problem to consider.

## MIDAS / SANDRA 1963/64?



#### SANDRA

MIDAS

#### Function of System

To detect missiles fired from the Soviet test area on low or high trajectories and high speed aircraft at all heights flying in the beam and thus provide intelligence on Soviet research and development in these fields.

To detect missiles as they emerge from the atmosphere during their booster phase and thus provide early warning of attack.

#### Time Scale

Cyprus installation of SANDRA expected to be operating in Spring 1963.

The MIDAS station at Kirkbride is expected to be operational in mid-1964.

#### Target Sensitivity

Targets whether high speed aircraft or missiles down to the order of 1 sq. metre may be expected, e.g. Polaris type missiles. To be detectable, targets must have a velocity component of about 300 knots along the direction of propagation of the signal. It is not necessary for the missile to be in boost.

It is necessary for missiles to be in boost. Initial capability of detecting I.C.B.Ms only. Eventually it is hoped to extend the sensitivity to Polaris and possibly Skybolt type of weapons. Aircraft will not be detected at any altitude.

#### Coverage

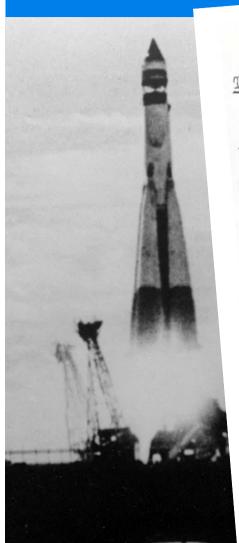
The coverage of SANDRA is bound in the first place by beam width of the aerial system which, for the Cyprus installation, is 6° at the top end of the frequency band and 11° at the bottom. The range attainable is a complicated function of the ionospheric conditions, but ranges out to 2,000 miles can be expected on small targets.

The total coverage provided by MIDAS is dependent on the distribution of read out stations and the number of satellites employed. With read out stations only in the northern hemisphere as initially planned, there will be scant coverage in the southern hemisphere. With eight satellites as presently planned there will be redundant coverage over the North Pole which becomes erratic as the Equator is approached, that is, while most areas of interest will be seen some time, they will not be under observation continuously.

#### Height Limitations

In general, it is possible

The MIDAS system is specifically designed



2. Mr. McKes

c.c. Mi

This i firings in Cyprus in approved th the whole We ha and Thorp' production total cos

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NDRA to

### **MIDAS**



#### SANDRA

MIDAS

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#### SECRET

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### DRAFT TECHNICAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE ROYAL AIR FORCE AND THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF A MISSILE DEPENCE ALARM SYSTEM (MIDAS) STATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

#### General

(a) This Technical Agreement is pursuant to the MIDAS agreement between the governments of the United Kingdom and the United States signed on and sets out the responsibilities of each service.

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(b) Changes in this Technical Agreement may be made by agreement between the Royal Air Force and the United States

s of y will y.

(c) Detailed particulars for implementation of this Technical Agreement shall be jointly developed by the Down Air



- 3. TARGETS RELATING TO AIR DEFENCE (15)
- a. CONTROL CENTRES (1)
- b. FIGHTER BASES (4)
- c. BMEWS (1)
- d. RADAR STATIONS (9

West Drayton (Southern Joint Control Centre)

Leuchars \*
Wattisham p
Binbrook
Coltishall \*

#### Fylingdales

Boulmer (Master)
Patrington (Master)
Bawdsay (Master)
Neatished (Master, being rebuilt)
Buchan (Master)
Saxavord (Satellite)
Staxton Wold (Radar site for Patrington)
Feltwell (Over-the-horizon radar)
Orfordness (Over-the-horizon radar)





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## FROSTING / ECHELON

## 1966

TOP SECRET//COMINTY/REL TO USA, FVEY

## THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE

VOLUME 2, ESUE 1

JANUARY 2013

## (U) BLAST FROM THE PAST: YRS IN THE BEGINNING

(U//FOVO) YRS has recently unearthest mountains of historical records; everything from photos to fascinating 40-year old briefings. To celebrate the amazing work the YRS Chief of Staff has accomplished. through sorting and archiving these valuable documents, The Morthwest Passage will begin a series of through sevents and areasying these variable accuming, and represent resease who begin a series is the the beginning with a brief history of the Vakinta Research throughly historical hidbits. We will start at the beginning with a brief history of the Vakinta Research

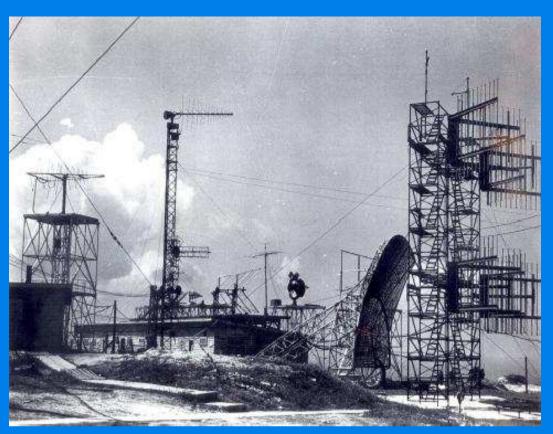
(C//REL) Almost 10 years passed between the launch of the first Soviet (MOLNIYa-I) and INTELSAT communications satellites (EARLY FIRD) in 1965 and the time Yakima Research Station (YRS) – built to respond to this emerging technology— reached full operational capability in 1974. As we men closer to our respond to this emerging reconstruct — resolved that operational capability in 1914, its we then exist to est 40% antispersary in 2014, VRS is pleased to share some of its unique history with our newsletter audience in at series of articles that highlight various aspects of our operations, activities, and environment.

(S//SI//REi) in 1986, NSA established the FROSTING program, an umbrella program for the collection and processing of all communications emanating from construction satellites, FROSTING's two sub-programs

were TRANSIENT, for all efforts against Soviet satellite targets, and ECHELON, for the collection and processing of INTELSAT communications. Two years later, approval was given for FROSTING's West Coast project (JACKKNITE) to begin initial site surveys and Mr. Jack G. Daniels thater to become the second VRS Chief of Station) was designated JACKKNIFE Project Manager.

(S//SI//REL) Several locations were considered in addition to the site eventually selected on the Vakima Firing Center (later renamed Mashington. Alternate ration Machineten, rejected because

\$27/FOUGHERS Construction Site, July 1971.



TURKEY - 1971 ("TUSLOG")

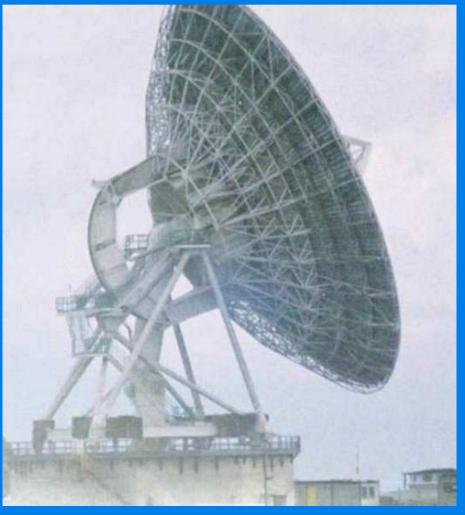
Trabzon

**Sinop** 

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## >>> Menwith Hill FROSTING MOONPENNY

- Molniya tracks



## **ORFORDNESS** 1966 / 1973



**ORFORDNESS** 1966 / 1973 System 441L

		nu n. 13	ities Increasin	g Costs In US I	Collars
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Berial	Hoading	Aug 68	(0)	(d)	2,956,800
Number	(a)	2,061,600	2,440,800	2,698,800	1,629,120
1	Sito Preparation	1,053,920	1,662,720	1,566,700	7,464,000
2	Access and Perry	6,111,600	7,052,800	6,666,000	3,814,800
3	I.T.S. Building	926,000	1,180,000	1,366,800	1,488,000
14	Antenna Foundations	612,000	2,269,200	1,488,000	528,000
15	Roads	91,200	271,200	513,600	260,400
6	Utilities	165,600	165,600	26,400	562,800
7	Domestic Facilities	442,800	586,800	562,800	86,400
8	Switch Vault	78,000	78,000	78,000	216,000
9	Fenoing	213,600	213,600	240,000	1,536,00
10	Elect. Dist.		3,288,000	2,858,935	
11	Contingencies	2,057,280			
-	Cost of Contracts		19,208,720	18,066,035	20,308,32
1	Contractor by MPBW (Serials 1 to 11)	13,813,600		1,749,600	1,749,6
12	Loss Fixed UK	1,749,600	1,749,600	- 003 73	1 - 101
13	Contribution	915,300	9 711.704	2,200	
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-	13)		1,025,000	1,025,00	-
3	1 let by USAF	1,025,00		18.565,3	20,975

## 1973 Fishermen – and pacemakers

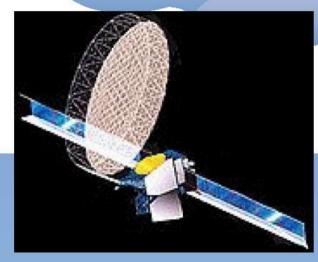
SUCCESTED FORM OF SPATSURED FOR ROAT FROM

or after
Beginning on/15 February 1971 experimental radio transmissions will
be made from Royal Air Force Station Orforeness, which is located in
position 52° 06" 21 sec.N. 01° 35" 02 sec.E. The transmissions will
take place on certain assigned frequencies in the band 6 to 40 imz.

2. There is a very remote possibility that these transmissions may
occasionally give rise to certain side-effects to secured of the

- occasionally give rise to certain side-effects to sesward of the station. These effects, if they occurred at all, would be intermitted and of short duration and they would resemble the effects of mild static electricity. They would be likely to be of significance mainly to the operators of commercial shipping, to whose attention they are being brought by the Ministry of Defence in the attached Notice to Mariners. Nevertheless, you are advised to take note of the remote possibility of their occurrence if you are considering calling in the area within a radius of three nautical miles to sesward of the locatic given, north of latitude 520 05' N.
- 3. The electric shock effect mentioned in the Notice would, if it occurred, resemble the brief discharge which is sometimes encountered on touching metal handrails in certain kinds of building. It would be entirely harmless in itself. The remote possibility of its occurre can be eliminated altogether by insulating any metal riggings or structures which you are likely to touch, og by binding them with insulating or by using protective gloves.

## Space platforms



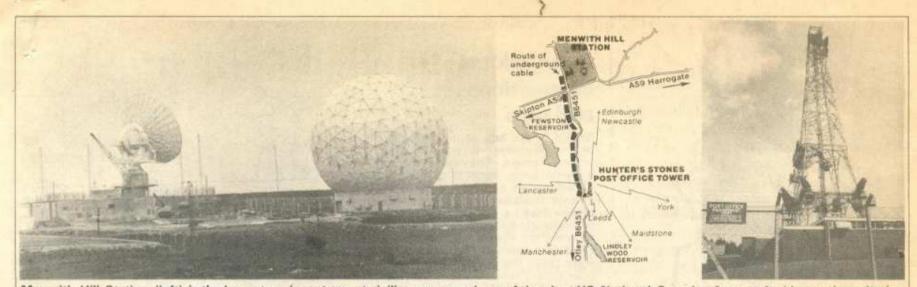
SIGINT and ELINT satellites



### **Menwith Hill Station - 1980**



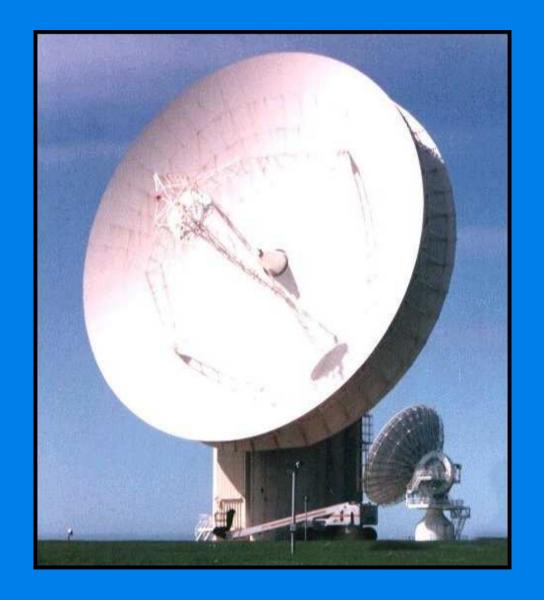
## **CHALET / VORTEX** Data feed



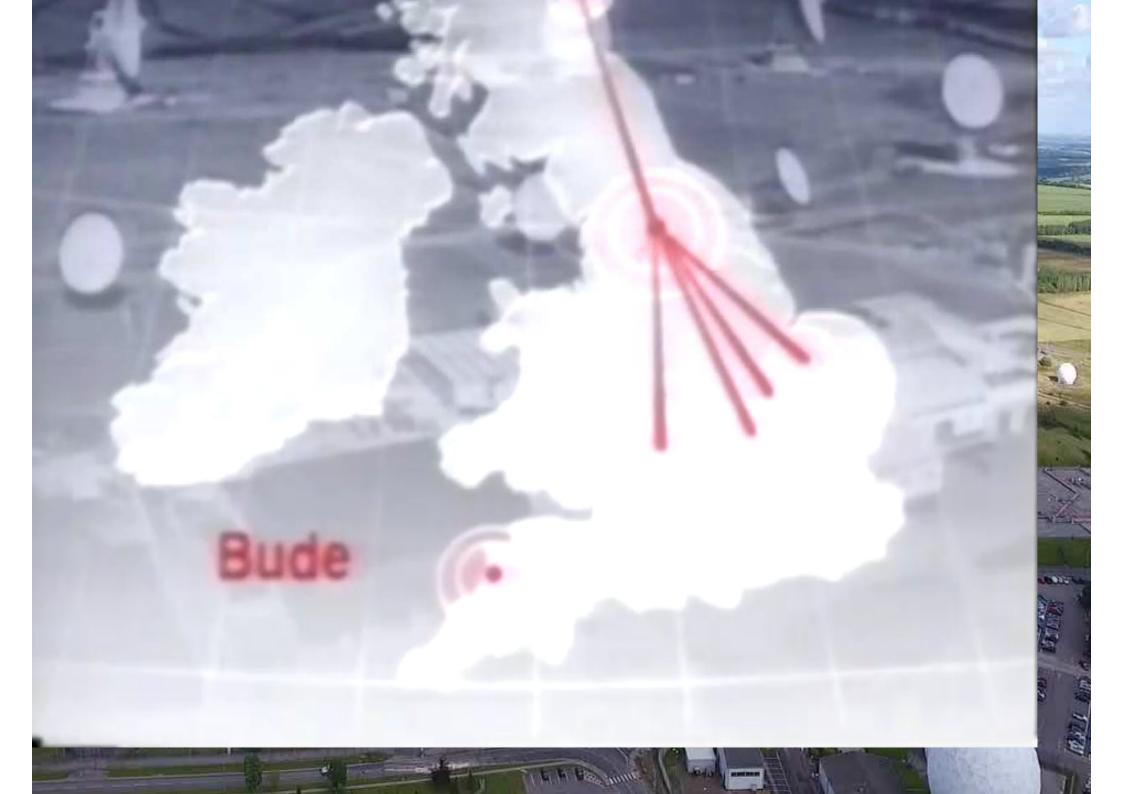
Menwith Hill Station (left) is the largest and most secret civilian overseas base of the giant US National Security Agency. Its 'dragnet' monitoring of international telephone and telex lines depends on a special Post Office network of microwave radio connections, which coverage on the tower at Hunters Stones (right), west of Harrogate, Yorks. From here, a high capacity underground cable (map, centre) runs along the B6451 road, and crosses the Skipton-Harrogate road into the base.



### **ECHELON starts- 1968**

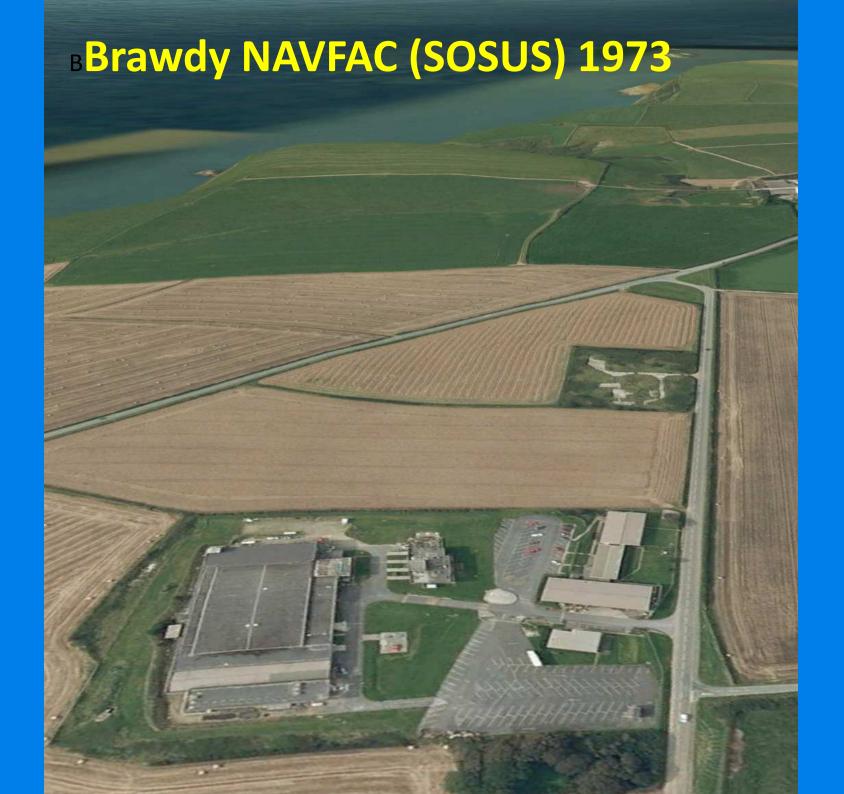






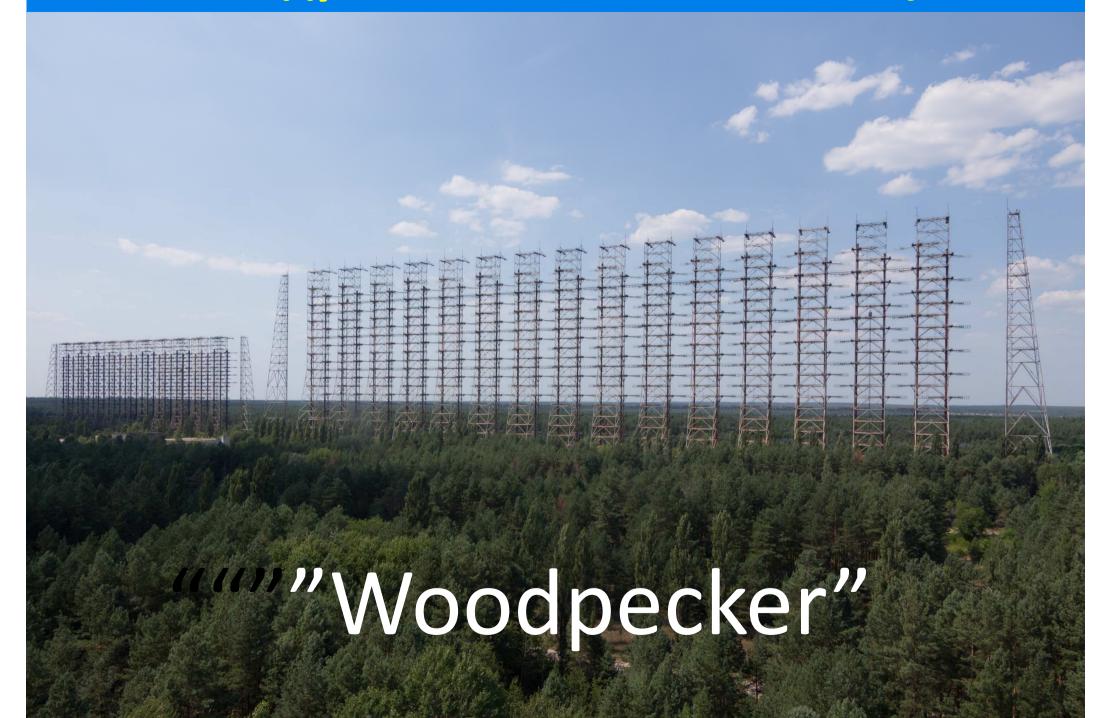
### **EHCELON site "CARBOY"**





DUBYA дуга "ARC" 1976 Chernobyl

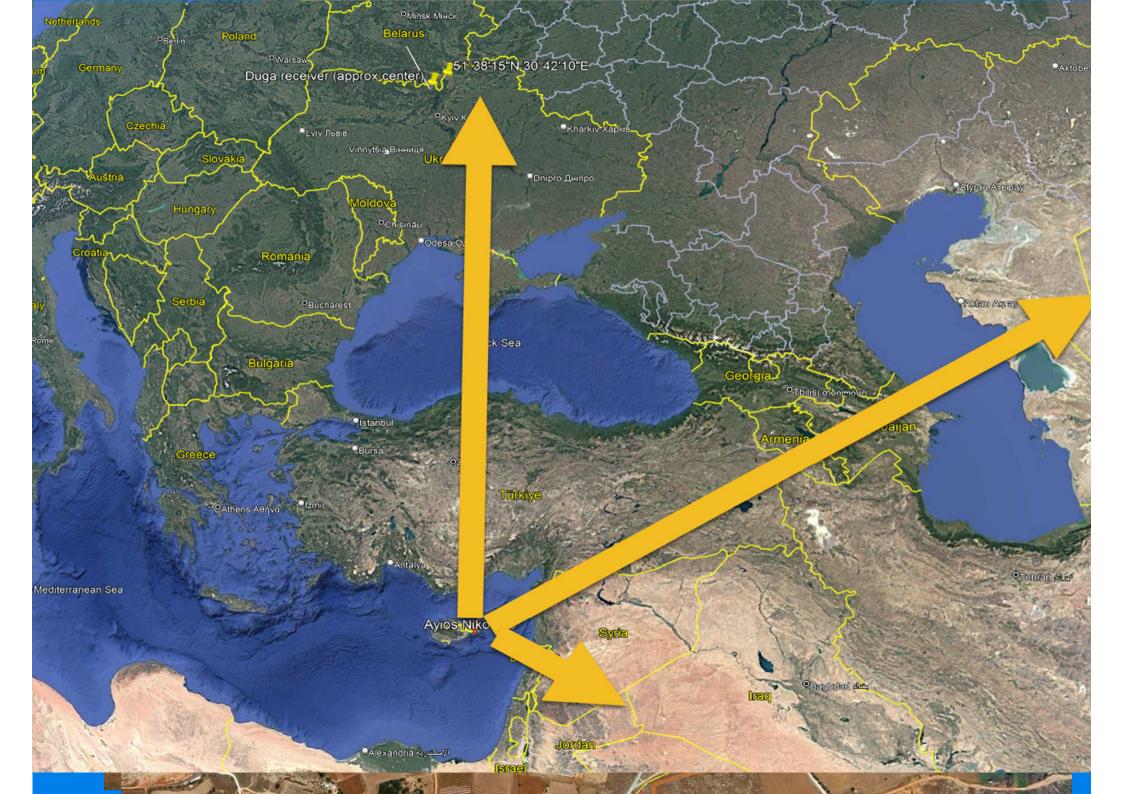








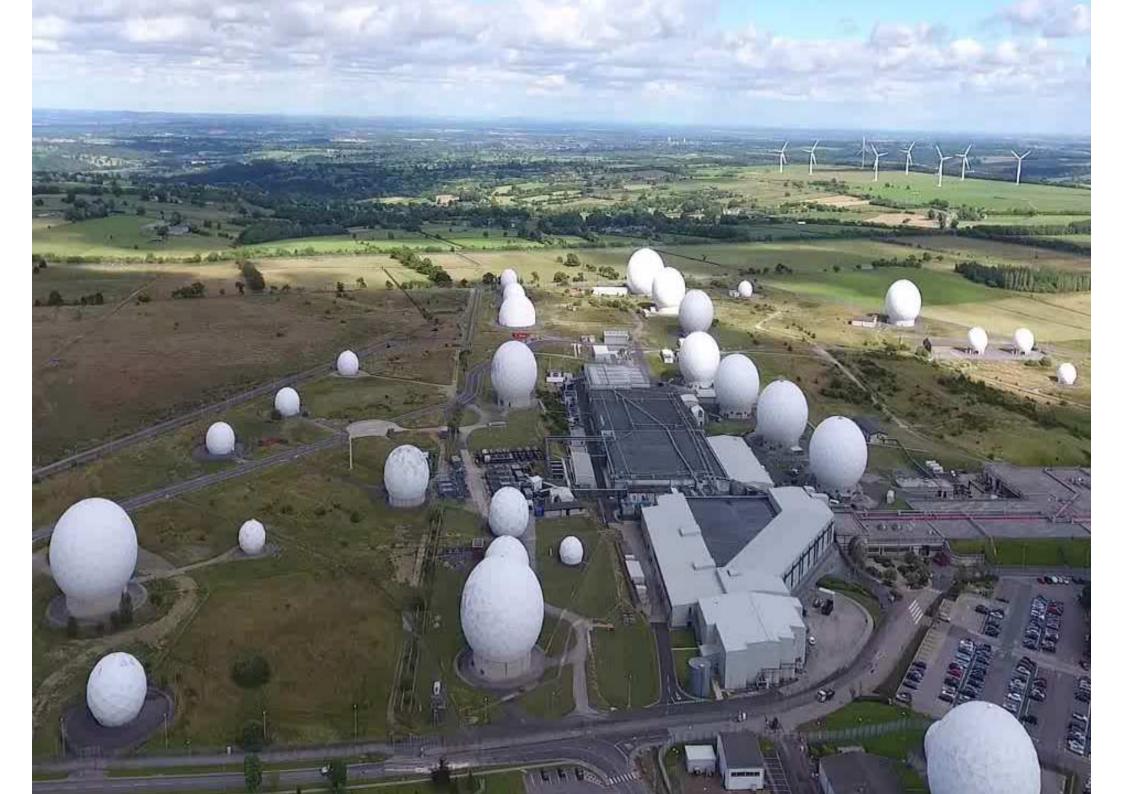




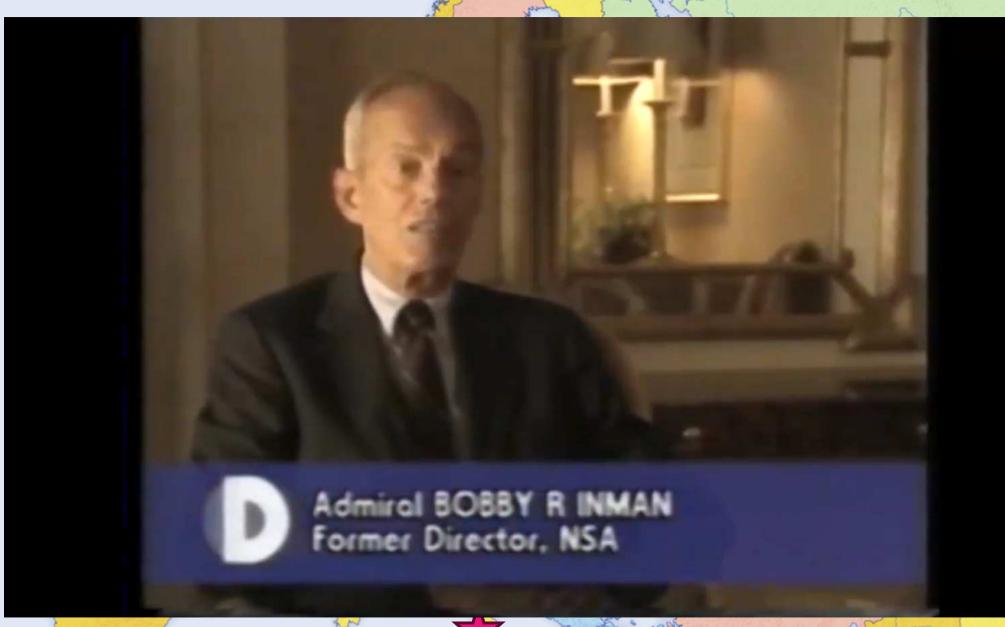


## Field station F83 Menwith Hill









# Planning for Nuclear War

Long range intelligence

**Duncan Campbell** 



