



The Bunker

Ultra* secure

Greenham Common Bunker Secure through the years.

A Brief History: 1944-2008



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From a World War II airbase to a nuclear missile holding site and now an Ultra Secure Data Centre, Greenham Common and more specifically the bunker situated there is synonymous with security. The site is steeped in

history, culminating in the acquisition of the nuclear command and control facilities by The Bunker Secure Hosting Limited to provide Ultra* data centre solutions.

World War II

The War Ministry acquired Greenham Common during World War II for military use and transformed it into an airbase. Dwight D. Eisenhower made his famous 'Eyes of the world' speech in advance of D-Day at Greenham.

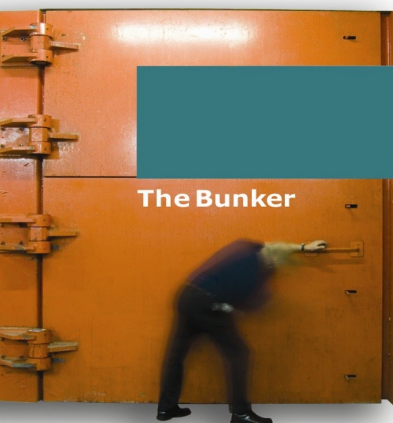
After the War the military left the common only to return again during the Cold War.



1950—1970 The Cold War Years

During 1950 an agreement was reached between the US and British governments for the US Air Force to redevelop and reactivate four airfields, including Greenham Common.

In the late 1950s the runways were extended by 2,000 feet. This was to provide aircrews an increased safety margin in addition to 12,000 feet of runway, making the runways the longest in Europe.



Greenham goes Nuclear

At the end of the 1970's, NATO approved plans to deploy nearly 600 nuclear cruise missiles in Western Europe. Greenham Common Airbase was one of the first airbases chosen to have Ground Launched Cruise Missiles (GLCM) installed. The plan was to have

Greenham as an operational cruise missile base by December 1983.

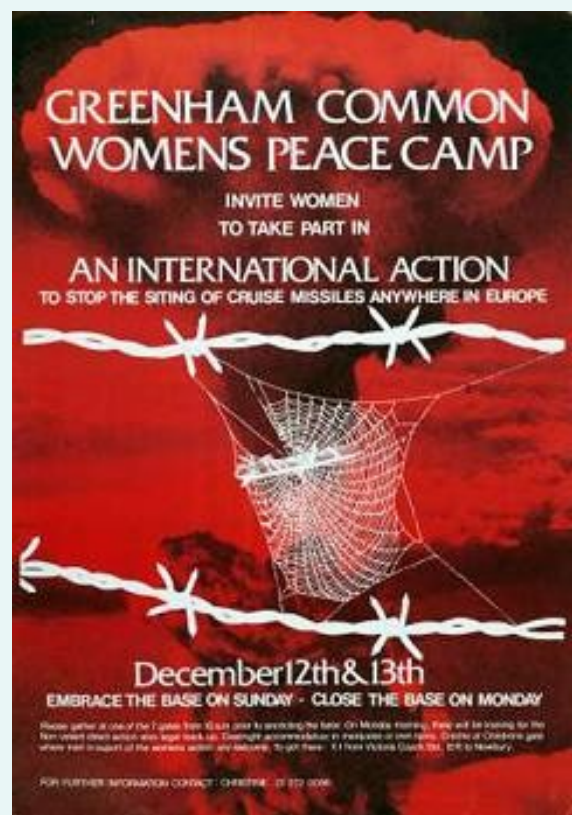
Work began in 1981 to prepare the airbase to receive 96 Tomahawk Cruise nuclear missiles.

Peaceful Protests

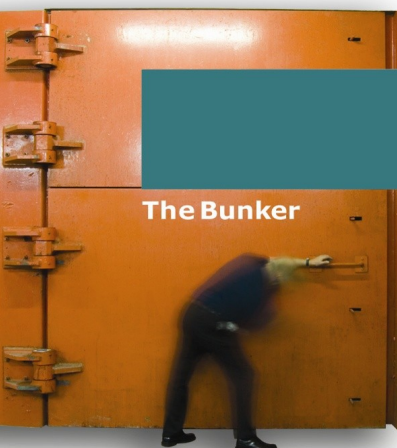
In protest to this a peace group called "**Women for Life on Earth**" marched from Cardiff to Greenham in protest and on arrival, many chained themselves to the perimeter fence. Within a few days they established the first peace camp.



In early 1982 the camp became entirely for women and children only. In December around 30000 women gathered to join hands around the base in what was as known as the 'Embrace the Base' event. A 14 mile human chain linked Greenham with other nuclear sites.



The site became a world famous icon for protests against nuclear weapons



Works continue

Despite the protests work continued, with the construction of the high security areas that eventually housed and controlled the Nuclear Cruise Missiles.

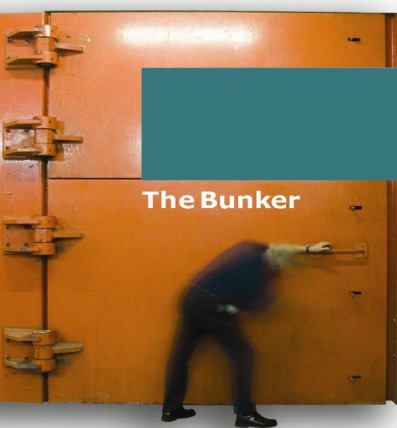


Each of the hardened shelters were constructed to protect the missiles from nuclear and conventional attack. Each shelter was designed to withstand a thermonuclear airburst explosion above Greenham Common and Newbury or a direct hit from a 500lb conventional bomb.

The 10 meter high shelters, were built with a reinforced concrete ceiling, below a steel plate, around 3 metres of sand a further reinforced concrete slab, all cov-

ered with tonnes of soil. Each shelter had 6 bombproof steel doors, 3 at either end.

The area, known as the GAMA site (GLCM Alert and Maintenance Area) can still be seen on Greenham Common. GAMA remains a very visible reminder of Greenham Common's past and the history of international conflict during the late twentieth century.



Command & Control Centre

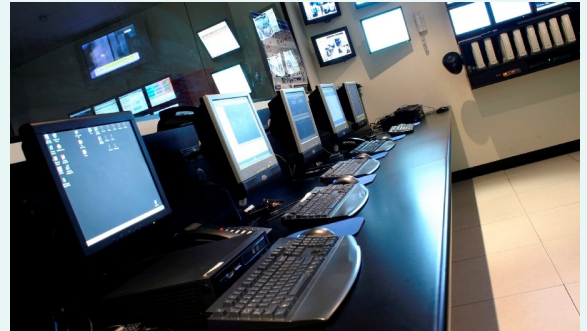
There is still much secrecy surrounding the function of the bunker and its data centres at Greenham although it is clear that it was a nuclear control and command centre for the US Air Force. Designed to withstand both nuclear and conventional attacks.



As a Strategic Air Command (SAC) base, Greenham Common was part of the operational establishment in charge of America's land-based bomber aircraft and land-based ballistic missile strategic nuclear arsenal.

The command & control housed vast quantities of electronic equipment and data, all of which needed to be protected from potential electromagnetic pulses (EMP). The bunker was equipped with Faraday Cages ensuring all equipment is protected and unaf-

ected in the event of a EMP blast. These Faraday cages still protect equipment in the bunker today.



The command centre within the bunkers sole purpose was to get the final launch codes to the missile trailers once received from the US command.

The US installed their own telecom equipment with a direct link back to the Whitehouse should the direct order to launch ever occur. The system also had direct links to other military bases occupied by the US in Britain and other British and NATO command bunkers.



The end of the Cold War

Just a few years after works were completed, the INF Treaty, signed by presidents Reagan and Gorbachev in 1987, meant that by 1991 Greenham's role as a nuclear weapons base was over. By 1990 the cruise missiles had gone from the base. By 1997 the military had left Greenham Common Airbase altogether.

Following this point The Greenham Common Trust was formed and purchased the former airbase. Around 750 acres of the site was transferred to the local authority and restored as common land. The remaining 150-acres was transferred to Greenham Common Trust to be regenerated as 'New Greenham Park', business campus.

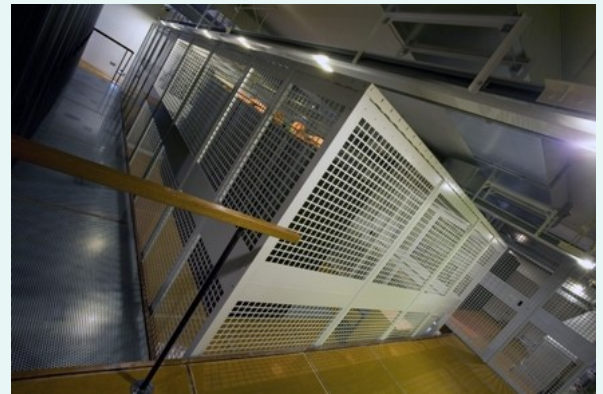
The Bunker Secure Hosting

In 2004, The Bunker acquired the Command and Control Centre along with its data centre facilities and began to provide Ultra Secure Services from within.

As a company that prides itself on security The Bunker's decision to acquire the Greenham bunker made perfect business sense. Located outside of the M25 yet within the M4/M3 catchment area the bunker is out of the potential terrorist danger zone yet within easy access of the UK's Silicon Valley.

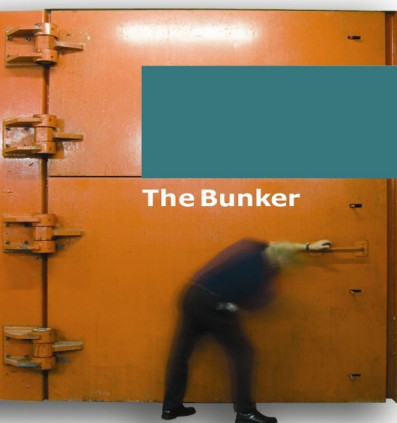
As an ex-military site the bunker ticked The Bunker's security and redundancy requirements. Purpose built to protect data and people in the event of a nuclear attack the bunker now protects data from every potential threat that could compromise the availability of a business' critical applications.

The Bunker has heavily invested in the



Command and control bunker and major upgrades have been made to the power, cooling and connectivity to cope with state of the art high Security, high Density Data Centre services.

Modern Data needs to be protected from the combined physical, human and digital factors that can compromise the availability of your business-critical applications. By colocating your equipment in The Bunker Newbury you minimise these risks.

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Timeline

1941	Common requisitioned for airfield. An unfenced airstrip and associated buildings put up.
1943	RAF Greenham Common officially becomes USAAF base Station No. 486.
1944	D-Day preparations, General Eisenhower makes his famous speech
1945	Greenham Common reverts to RAF control
1947	Land de-requisitioned, reverting to Newbury Borough Council control.
1951	Announcement that RAF Greenham Common would be needed again as a US airfield
1958-64	Airbase part of Reflex Alert Scheme, bombers standing-by for immediate take-off with nuclear weapons.
1960	Newbury Corporation sells Greenham Common to Air Ministry
1964	Strategic Wing de-activated, Americans leave Greenham, and its buildings are used for personnel from RAF Welford.
1967	Air base then up-graded to stand-by base.
1972	Ugandan Asians, expelled by Idi Amin, pass through Greenham Common seeking shelter in Britain.
1978	Rumours of re-activation of Greenham prove true . Huge public outcry leads MoD to reject this.
1979	NATO takes decision to site cruise nuclear missiles in Britain
1980	Defence Secretary announces Greenham Common will house 96 missiles.
1981	Group called Women for Life on Earth march from Cardiff to Greenham. Peace camp starts a week later.
1982	Peace camp becomes exclusively for women and children at night.
1983	Peace women break into base to dance on unfinished missile silos. 14 mile human chain links Berkshire's nuclear sites. Conservatives win General Election.
1984	RAGE (Ratepayers Against Greenham Encampments) formed. First cruise convoy testing
1986	GAMA completed with 6 flights of Ground Launched Cruise Missiles. Dwindling numbers at peace camps
1987	Split between Yellow Gate and Blue Gate peace women. Presidents Reagan and Gorbachev sign INF treaty to rid Europe of missiles
1988	Revelation that commoners' rights may make building on the base illegal. Russians come to inspect Greenham's missiles. MoD attempts to pay commoners for the extinguishment of some rights.
1989	First cruise missiles leave to be destroyed. A peace woman is killed in a traffic accident.
1990	House of Lords rules MOD by-laws prohibiting trespass on base are illegal.
1991	Final cruise missiles leave Greenham Common for destruction.
1995	Runway begins to be removed.
1996	Radiation scare over 1958 accident leads to scientific survey of land – no evidence of raised radioactivity at Greenham.
1997	MoD sell airbase to Greenham Common Trust for £7 m and common land for £1 to District Council. First piece of perimeter fence removed.
1999	Greenham Commons Bill promoted in Houses of Parliament to restore as common land open to public.
2000	Commons open to the public except for areas covered by INF treaty. Last surviving peace camp at Yellow Gate disbands on 19th anniversary of first protest.
2001	Commoners' livestock once again graze the heaths and grasslands.
2002	Greenham Act passed to restore land open to the public
2004	The Bunker acquires lease and begins to provide Ultra Secure hosting and data centre services.
2006	Exmoor ponies graze commons.
2008	West Berkshire Living Landscape Project agreement signed



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The Bunker Protocol™

All Bunker-based applications are protected by The Bunker Protocol™, our proprietary, Ultra* Secure process framework that includes:

- **Military-Grade Data Centres** – in our underground bunker outside the M25 in Kent and our mirror facility in Newbury, both protected by integrated processes for physical, digital and human security
- **Hardened Source™** – Our unique combination of state-of-the-art, best of breed mechanical and electrical infrastructure technologies. Security is bolted on; its built in at source.
- **Tierless Support™** – no 'first tier helpdesk'; tierless support – direct 24/7 access to qualified hands-on support teams.

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