**Royal Air Force (RAF)**

The RAF operated four major based in Germany, as well as the bulk of its force in the UK and various global commitments. It is a divers but somewhat dated force with improved versions of older aircraft filling front line roles to shore up the newer Tornados, which being only 10-12 years old were the newest significant platform in the force.

**Tornado GR.1**

Known as the IDS (InterDictor / Strike) in Europe and GR1 (Ground Attack/Reconnaissance) in the UK, this highly capable low level swept wing strike fighter was designed specifically to penetrate Soviet and Warsaw Pact defenses at high speed and deliver conventional or nuclear ordnance using sophisticated aircraft navigation rather than precision bomb guidance. The design, shared by West Germany and Italy, and adopted by Saudi Arabia was highly successful around 750 produced in total, the RAF receiving 230 examples. Unlike most air forces, with the notable exception of the USAF, the RAF kept a significant war reserve and in 1994 there were 82 GR.1’s available to reinforce the front line squadrons. The RAF maintained seven Squadrons on two German bases (Bruggen and Laarbruch), and five squadrons in the UK at Marham and Lossimouth, with the two squadrons at Lossimouth equipped with a modified GR1B able to use the Sea Eagle anti-ship missile. The Operational Conversion Unit (OCU) is also at Lossiemouth. Historically almost half of these squadrons disbanded between 1991 and 1995, they remain in extant in the Northern Fury world however.

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| Sqn | Nickname | Location | No. | Type | Remarks |
| 2 | Shiny Two | Marham | 12 | Tornado GR.1 |  |
| 9 | TABS | Bruggen | 12 | Tornado GR.1 |  |
| 13 | Stabbed Cats | Marham | 12 | Tornado GR.1 |  |
| 14 | Crusaders | Bruggen | 12 | Tornado GR.1 |  |
| XV | Aim Sure | Laarbruch | 12 | Tornado GR.1 |  |
| 16 | The Saints | Laarbruch | 12 | Tornado GR.1 |  |
| 17 | Black Knights | Bruggen | 12 | Tornado GR.1 |  |
| 20 | Bitter and Twisted | Laarbruch | 12 | Tornado GR.1 |  |
| 27 | The Bunsters | Marham | 12 | Tornado GR.1 |  |
| 31 | Goldstars | Bruggen | 12 | Tornado GR.1 |  |
| 45 | Flying Camels | Lossimouth | 12 | Tornado GR.1B | Plus 14 for OCU |
| 617 | Six foot Seven | Lossimouth | 12 | Tornado GR.1B |  |
| 1435 | Special Flight | Falklands | 4 | Tornado GR.1 | On rotation |

**Tornado F.3**

Another major variant of the Tornado is the F.3 (Fighter, Mark 3). Known as the ADV (Air Defence Variant) in Europe this is a specialized interceptor to counter Soviet bombers. The F.3 shares many components with the GR1 (80%), it has a longer range, better radar and faster acceleration. It should be noted that the F.3 is not an agile ‘Dog Fighter’ such as the F-15, it is meant to intercept, destroy and retire. The nine squadrons are all located in the UK on three bases. The RAF has 39 F.3’s in reserve as well as 18 F.2’s which were an interim predecessor to the F.3 with less power and older avionics.

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| Sqn | Nickname | | Location | No. | Type | Remarks |
| 5 | | Archibald | Coningsby | 12 | Tornado F.3 |  |
| 11 | | Fly united | Leeming | 12 | Tornado F.3 |  |
| 23 | | Red Eagles | Leeming | 12 | Tornado F.3 |  |
| 25 | | Gauntlet | Leeming | 12 | Tornado F.3 |  |
| 29 | | Triple XXX | Coningsby | 12 | Tornado F.3 |  |
| 43 | | Fighting Cocks | Leuchars | 12 | Tornado F.3 |  |
| 56 | | Shifty-Fix | Leuchars | 12 | Tornado F.3 | Reserve |
| 65 | | East India | Coningsby | 12 | Tornado F.3 | OCU |
| 111 | | Tremblers | Coningsby | 12 | Tornado F.3 |  |

**Harrier GR.7**

The Harrier GR.7 was designed for ground attack missions conducted from dispersed airfields in a very high threat environment. Although similar to the USMC AV-8B, there were many differences such as the defensive suite, gun and many other minor changes. The GR.7 was an improved second generation Harrier able to operate at night and all weather. Production amounted to 34 newly built GR.7’s and 54 converted GR.5’s for a total of 88. Of these 24 were in storage and 64 in four squadrons, two in Germany and two, including the OCU in the UK.

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| Sqn | Nickname | Location | No. | Type | Remarks |
| 1 | F' Troop | Wittering | 16 | Harrier GR.7 |  |
| 3 | Cock on a Rock | Gutersloh | 16 | Harrier GR.7 |  |
| 4 | Happy Four | Gutersloh | 16 | Harrier GR.7 |  |
| 223 |  | Wittering | 16 | Harrier GR.7 | OCU |

**FGR.2 Phantom II**

Through the 70’s & 80’s the RAF went through some difficult times, with second generation aircraft such as the Lightning, Hunter and Canberra coming to the end of their life and new aircraft such as the Tornado a long way off. To partially fill the gap various options were considered, one was to build modified American F-4 Phantoms. With Rolls-Royce engines, some structural changes and the ability to use a reconnaissance and FLIR pod, 118 of the FGR.2’s entered service first in the strike role but as the Tornado GR.1’s came on line they moved to the interceptor role. As the Tornado F.3 came into service, the FGR.2 was supposed to retire but in Northern Fury they were retained past their 1992 retirement date. Over the years 37 of the original airframes were written off leaving enough to equip four operational squadrons, a large OCU and holding 9 in reserve.

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| Sqn | Nickname | Location | No. | Type | Remarks |
| 19 | Dolphins | Wildenrath | 12 | FGR.2 Phantom II |  |
| 56 | Shifty-Fix | Wattisham | 12 | FGR.2 Phantom II |  |
| 74 | Ginger Toms | Leuchars | 12 | FGR.2 Phantom II |  |
| 92 | Cobras | Wildenrath | 12 | FGR.2 Phantom II |  |
| 228 |  | Leuchars | 24 | FGR.2 Phantom II | OCU |

**Jaguar GR.3**

Another 3rd generation fighter surviving in the RAF was the SEPECAT Jaguar. Due to be retied in the early 90’s, this nimble workhorse proved itself an excellent low level precision attack platform during the Gulf war. Instead of being retired, 50 of them were upgraded to the GR3 standard which improved targeting and navigation equipment as well as some other improvements. Northern Fury accelerates this upgrade by about a year. The three remaining Jaguar squadrons are all based at Coltishall in the UK.

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| Sqn | Nickname | | Location | No. | Type | Remarks |
| 6 | The Flying Canopeners | Coltishall | | 16 | Jaguar GR.3 |  |
| 41 | Kodak Kids | Coltishall | | 16 | Jaguar GR.3 |  |
| 54 | Fighting Newts | Coltishall | | 16 | Jaguar GR.3 |  |



**Buccaneer S.2**

Yet another venerable aircraft in the RAF was the Blackburn Buccaneer. The ‘Buc’ first flew for the Royal Navy (RN) in 1958, and entered RAF service in 1969. Due for retirement along with the Jaguar, the Gulf War showed that there was still a useful role in these old birds. With 206 Buccaneers built, and at its peak, about 90 serving in the RAF deployed to five squadrons, in 1994 there were about 45 left airworthy with 32 of them flying in two squadrons at Lossimouth. The final role for these versatile low level penetrators was Maritime Attack with the Sea Eagle anti-ship missile.

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| Sqn | Nickname | Location | No. | Type | Remarks |
| 12 | Flying Foxes | Lossimouth | 16 | Buccaneer S2 |  |
| 208 | Navy 8 | Lossimouth | 16 | Buccaneer S2 |  |

**T.1A Hawk**

The RAF’s primary Jet training aircraft is the BAE T.1 Hawk. This highly successful aircraft is used around the world for the training role as well as some variants for light attack and air defence. Of the 176 in use with RAF, 88 have been converted to the T.1A version, to fulfill as secondary Air Defence role with the fitting of two AIM-9L Sidewinder missiles. These are meant purely for UK airspace and not intended for deployment.

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| Sqn | Nickname | Location | No. | Type | Remarks |
| 63 |  | Brawdy | 16 | Hawk |  |
| 74 |  | Valley | 16 | Hawk |  |
| 79 |  | Brawdy | 16 | Hawk |  |
| 100 | Tatty Ton | Finningley | 16 | Hawk |  |
| 234 |  | Valley | 16 | Hawk |  |



**E-3D**

The RAF operates six E-3D Sentries in the AWACS role by No.8 Squadron at RAF Waddinton, the primary responsibility is UK airspace but routinely deploy to other locations to back up NATO, French or US aircraft. Historically these were operated by both No.8 and No.23 Sqns, but in Northern Fury No.23 Sqn retains its Tornados so all AWACS are operated by one Sqn.

**Canberra PR Mk.9**

Over 900 Canberra’s were produced in the UK in the 1950’s, the last 23 of them built were the English Electric Canberra PR Mk.9. Entering service with the RAF in 1958 in the Photo Reconnaissance role, they were still serving in 1994, and indeed only retired in 2006 after 55 years! Based at Marham, No.12 Squadron RAF ‘Harry’s Mob’ operates 12 of them. The outstanding feature of this aircraft is its ability to operate at 50,000 feet, certainly rivaled by the USAF ‘U-2’ and ‘SR-71’ but not many other airframes could operate at that altitude.

**Nimrod MR.2**

The Nimrod MR.2 was the primary Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) used to conduct Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW), mostly in the North Sea, the approaches to the English Channel and between Scotland and Iceland. The RAF received 47 aircraft originally in 1969. In 1979, 35 of these aircraft were upgraded to MR.2 which included extensive modernization, a new radar, a new acoustic processor and many other features. Over time, additional capabilities such as in flight refueling and the carrying of external defensive weapons were added. Five squadrons operate the MR.2, the disbandment of 42 Sqn in 1992 did not occur due to the increased threat in Northern Fury.

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| Sqn | Nickname | Location | No | Type | Remarks |
| 38(R) |  | St Mawgan | 7 | Nimrod MR.2 | Reserve |
| 42 |  | St Mawgan | 7 | Nimrod MR.2 |  |
| 120 | Big Badge | Kinloss | 7 | Nimrod MR.2 |  |
| 201 |  | Kinloss | 7 | Nimrod MR.2 |  |
| 206 |  | Kinloss | 7 | Nimrod MR.2 | OCU |

**Nimrod R.1**

Three of the original Nimrods were adapted to collect signals intelligence and tracking of electronic signals. If the MR.2 is similar to the American P-3C Orion, the R.1 is equivalent of the EP-3e ARIES II. All three aircraft are operated by No.51 Sqn at RAF Waddington. The most distinctive feature is the lack of a MAD (Magnetic Anomaly Detector) Boom extending from the tail of the aircraft.

**Transport and Tanker Fleet**

**VC-10 (C1K, K2, K3, K4)**

These converted Vickers VC-10 airliners came from a variety of sources and were converted into Air-to-Air refuelling tankers from the late ‘70s to the early ‘90s. There were differences but all had essentially the same capability, to move freight and conduct mid-air refuelling of RAF and allied aircraft. There were 13x C1K, 5x K2, 4x K3, and 5x K4, totaling 27; all operated by No.10 and No.101 Sqn out of Brize Norton.



**TriStar (K1, C2, KC1)**

Another air refuelling aircraft with the RAF was the Lockheed TriStar. Nine were purchased in 1984 after the Falklands war highlighted the need for this type of capability. All nine were operated from Brize Norton by No.216 ‘Two.N Six’ Sqn. Two of the nine were dedicated tankers (K1) which could carry some cargo and passengers, three were dedicated to cargo only (C2), and the other four could be used for either role (KC1).

**C-130 Hercules (C1, C3)**

This tactical transport is the workhorse of most western air forces; the RAF is no different. Of the 66 C-130E’s purchased and designated the Hercules K C1, about half (31) were converted into a stretched model (C3) adding 37% to the cargo space. Both versions have had a refueling probe added. Five Sqns operate the Hercules out of RAF Lynham.

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| Sqn | Nickname | Location | No | Type | Remarks |
| 24 |  | Lynham | 12 | C-130K C3 |  |
| 30 |  | Lynham | 12 | C-130K C3 |  |
| 47 |  | Lynham | 12 | C-130K C1/C3 |  |
| 57 |  | Lynham | 12 | C-130K C1 |  |
| 70 | Love and Kisses (LXX) | Lynham | 12 | C-130K C1 |  |

