

3rd Anti-Aircraft Division ⁽¹⁾

Headquarters, 3rd Anti-Aircraft Division

36th (Scottish) Anti-Aircraft Brigade ⁽²⁾

Headquarters, 36th (Scottish) Anti-Aircraft Brigade & Signal Section

71st (Forth) Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽³⁾

(H.Q., 227th & 229th (Fife) Anti-Aircraft Batteries, Royal Artillery)

94th Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽⁴⁾

(H.Q., 228th (Edinburgh), 291st & 292nd Anti-Aircraft Batteries, Royal Artillery)

101st Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽⁵⁾

(H.Q., 226th & 297th Anti-Aircraft Batteries, Royal Artillery)

36th Anti-Aircraft Brigade Company, Royal Army Service Corps

42nd Anti-Aircraft Brigade ⁽⁶⁾

Headquarters, 42nd Anti-Aircraft Brigade & Signal Section

74th (City of Glasgow) Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽⁷⁾

(H.Q., 230th, 231st & 232nd Anti-Aircraft Batteries, Royal Artillery)

83rd (Blythswood) Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽⁸⁾

(H.Q., 257th, 258th & 259th Anti-Aircraft Batteries, Royal Artillery)

100th Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽⁹⁾

(H.Q., 304th & 305th Anti-Aircraft Batteries, Royal Artillery)

42nd Anti-Aircraft Brigade Company, Royal Army Service Corps

51st Light Anti-Aircraft Brigade (10)

Headquarters, 51st Light Anti-Aircraft Brigade & Signal Section

- 14th (West Lothian Royal Scots) Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (11)
(H.Q., 39th (Linlithgow), 40th (Bathgate), 57th & 58th Light Anti-Aircraft Batteries, Royal Artillery)
- 18th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (12)
(H.Q., 54th, 56th, 99th & 139th Light Anti-Aircraft Batteries, Royal Artillery)
- 19th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (13)
(H.Q., 59th & 60th Light Anti-Aircraft Batteries, Royal Artillery)
- 31st Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (14)
(H.Q., 61st & 101st Light Anti-Aircraft Batteries, Royal Artillery)
- 32nd Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (15)
(H.Q., 55th, 98th & 103rd Light Anti-Aircraft Batteries, Royal Artillery)

51st Anti-Aircraft Brigade Company, Royal Army Service Corps

52nd Light Anti-Aircraft Brigade (16)

Headquarters, 52nd Light Anti-Aircraft Brigade & Signal Section

- 51st (Highland) Anti-Aircraft Battalion, Royal Engineers (17)
(H.Q., 319th (City of Aberdeen), 320th (City of Dundee) & 404th Anti-Aircraft Companies, Royal Artillery)
- 4th/5th Bn. The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment) (52nd Searchlight Regiment) (18)
(H.Q., 405th, 406th & 407th Companies)
- 5th/8th Bn. The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) (56th Searchlight Regiment) (19)
(H.Q., 417th, 418th & 419th Batteries, Royal Artillery)
- 5th/8th Bn. The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) (57th (Glasgow) Searchlight Regiment) (20)
(H.Q., 420th, 421st, 422nd & 423rd Batteries, Royal Artillery)

52nd Anti-Aircraft Brigade Company, Royal Army Service Corps

3rd Anti-Aircraft Brigade (21)

Headquarters, 3rd Anti-Aircraft Brigade & Signal Section

3rd (Ulster) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (22)

(H.Q., 9th, 10th, 11th & 12th Searchlight Batteries, Royal Artillery)

8th (Belfast) Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (23)

(H.Q., 21st, 22nd & 23rd Anti-Aircraft Batteries and 5th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, Royal Artillery)

9th (Londonderry) Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (24)

(H.Q., 24th, 25th & 26th Anti-Aircraft Batteries and 6th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, Royal Artillery)

102nd Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (25)

(H.Q., 314th, 315th & 316th Anti-Aircraft Batteries and 175th & 176th Light Anti-Aircraft Batteries, Royal Artillery)

3rd Anti-Aircraft Brigade Company, Royal Army Service Corps

Divisional Troops

3rd Anti-Aircraft Divisional Signals, Royal Corps of Signals

3rd Anti-Aircraft Divisional Workshops, Royal Army Ordnance Corps

NOTES:

1. This division was raised on 1 September 1938 within Scottish Command, with its Headquarters based in Edinburgh. The first General Officer Commanding (G.O.C.) was Major General Lancelot Daryl HICKES. He was replaced on 24 September 1939 by Major General Leslie Rowley HILL, O.B.E., *p.s.c.*, who came from Edinburgh, and who had been Director of Training and Organisation (Coast Defence and Anti-Aircraft) at the War Office prior to assuming command of the division. In turn, on 14 August 1940, Major General H. G. MARTIN assumed the appointment, with Major General HILL retiring on 1 October 1940. When Anti-Aircraft Command reorganised in November 1940, Major General MARTIN was promoted to command of III Anti-Aircraft Corps, so he was replaced as G.O.C. by Major General (Acting) John Edward Talbot YOUNGER, *g.* In January 1942, YOUNGER was posted to Washington, so he was replaced on 7 January by Major General William Wyndham GREEN, D.S.O., M.C.*, *g.* In September 1942, the anti-aircraft divisions were disbanded, to be replaced by anti-aircraft groups. The 6th Anti-Aircraft Group assumed responsibility for Scotland, coterminous with 14 Group, R.A.F.
2. This brigade was raised on 1 May 1938 at Edinburgh. It was responsible for the air defences for Edinburgh and the Forth estuary. Temporary Brigadier G. C. KEMP commanded the brigade from the date of its formation.
3. This regiment was formed in 1938 from independent batteries. The Headquarters of the Regiment was located in Dunfermline, together with 227th and 229th Batteries. The Regiment left the U.K. in November 1942 to serve in North Africa. In September 1943, it joined the 8th Army in Italy, returning to the U.K. in February 1945.
4. This unit was formed in April 1939. The Headquarters and 291st Battery were based in Turnhouse. The 228th Battery was based in Edinburgh and 292nd Battery in Musselburgh. The Regiment left the U.K. in January 1942 bound for Egypt. It served with 8th Army in North Africa until June 1943. It remained in North Africa until disbanded in July 1944, when it was placed in suspended animation.
5. This unit was formed in August 1939 as a Territorial Army regiment. The Headquarters and 297th Batteries were based in Inverness, with the 226th Battery based at Kirkwall. The Regiment stayed with Home Forces until May 1943, when it moved to India. There it joined the 3rd Indian Anti-Aircraft Brigade, transferring to the 1st R.M. Anti-Aircraft Brigade, and then in January 1944, 14th Army. The Regiment joined XXXIII Indian Corps in September 1944 and served in Burma. In June 1945, it moved to the 24th Anti-Aircraft Brigade in Burma, where it was stationed at the end of the war.
6. This brigade was raised on 1 October 1938 in Glasgow. It was responsible for the city of Glasgow and the Clyde estuary. In November 1940, this brigade transferred to the newly formed 12th Anti-Aircraft Division. Brigadier (Temporary) William Miles Moss O'Donnell WELSH, D.S.O., M.C. commanded the brigade from 1 October 1938.
7. Formed in 1938 as a Territorial Army unit, this Regiment was based Glasgow, where all four batteries were located. It left the U.K. in November 1940 to move to Egypt, serving there until moving to join 9th Army in Palestine in October 1942. It returned to North Africa in July 1943, being disbanded there in July 1944.
8. The 7th (Blythswood) Bn. The Highland Light Infantry (City of Glasgow Regiment) was converted to become an anti-aircraft regiment in 1938. The Headquarters and three batteries were all based in Bridgeton, in South East Glasgow. The Regiment left the U.K. in April 1942 to move to Iraq, where it joined the 10th Army and then PaiForce. In April 1943, it moved to Palestine, where it came under command of 9th Army. It was placed in suspended animation in

September 1944 in North Africa.

9. The 100th Anti-Aircraft Regiment was formed only in April 1939. All three batteries were based at Motherwell in Lanarkshire. The regiment left the United Kingdom in March 1943 to travel to the Middle East. It then served with the 8th Army in North Africa and Italy before being placed in suspended animation in August 1944.
10. This brigade was raised on 25 August 1939 in Edinburgh. It was formed originally to command the light anti-aircraft units in the division, but later assumed responsibility for North-East Scotland. It remained with this division following the November 1940 reorganisation.
11. Formed in August 1938, this regiment was raised with two batteries converted from the 4th/5th Bn. The Royal Scots. The Headquarters, 39th, 40th and 58th Batteries were all based in Edinburgh, with the 57th Battery being based in South Queensferry. In May 1941, this regiment left the United Kingdom to be sent to the Tobruk Fortress in Libya. The regiment served in Tobruk until it was relieved, when it came under command of the 8th Army. It remained in North Africa until September 1943, when it joined the 12th Anti-Aircraft Brigade in Italy. The regiment left Italy in April 1945 to return to the United Kingdom, where it was based at the end of the war.
12. This regiment was formed in December 1938. The Headquarters, 54th, 99th and 139th Batteries were all based in Glasgow. The 56th Battery was based in Ardeer. The regiment left the United Kingdom in March 1942 to move to Persia and Iraq. It arrived in June 1942 to come under command of 10th Army. In February 1943, it came under command of the 5th Infantry Division, with which it was to serve for the rest of the war. As such, it travelled to Sicily, Italy, Palestine and North West Europe.
13. Formed in January 1939, this regiment had its headquarters and 59th Battery based in Edinburgh. The 60th Battery was based in Falkirk. Originally part of the 51st Anti-Aircraft Brigade, by November 1940 it had moved to the Orkney and Shetland Islands as part of OSDEF (Orkney and Shetland Defences), primarily to guard the Royal Navy anchorages of the Home Fleet at Scapa Flow. The regiment served with Home Forces for the duration of the Second World War, apart from a period between April and September 1942 when it was under command of the 54th Infantry Division in the U.K.
14. Only formed in August 1939, the headquarters of this regiment were based in Perth. The 61st Battery was stationed in Grangemouth with the 101st Battery being stationed at Leuchars and Donibristle providing anti-aircraft cover for airfields. The regiment remained in Scotland until it left the United Kingdom in June 1943. It landed on Sicily to join 8th Army, with which it went on to serve throughout the Italian campaign.
15. This regiment was also raised in August 1939. The Headquarters and 98th Batteries were based in Falkirk, with the 55th Battery guarding the naval dockyard at Rosyth. The 103rd Battery was deployed to guard the Royal Ordnance Factory at Bishopton and Kilmarnock. This regiment went overseas arriving in Malta in January 1942. It was on the island for three months, moving to North Africa in March 1942. It returned to the U.K. in January 1944, being allocated to join the 2nd Army. The regiment served throughout the campaign in North West Europe.
16. This brigade was raised in August 1939, with its headquarters at Stirling. It was responsible for the searchlight provision for the sectors in the divisional area. It remained with this division post November 1940.

17. Raised in 1938, this battalion had its headquarters and the 320th Company based in Dundee. The 319th Company was based in Aberdeen, with the 404th Company based in Cowdenbeath. In January 1940, this unit was redesignated as the 51st (Highland) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery. In February 1942, this regiment was converted into the 124th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery. It remained in the U.K. but came under the command of the 2nd Army in March 1944. It moved to France in June 1944, serving in North West Europe for the rest of the war.
18. In 1938, a Territorial Army battalion of The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment) was converted into a searchlight unit. It did not become part of either the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers at this time, in effect remaining part of its parent regiment. The headquarters and all three companies were based in central Edinburgh. In August 1940, the unit was absorbed by the Royal Artillery and retitled as the 52nd (Queen's Edinburgh, Royal Scots) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery. In March 1942, it was converted into the 130th (Queen's Edinburgh, Royal Scots) Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery. As such, it served in Home Forces for the rest of the war.
19. This unit was formed in 1938 by the conversion of the 5th/8th Bn. The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), a Territorial Army battalion of the regiment. It did not become part of either the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers at this time, in effect remaining part of its parent regiment. The headquarters and three companies were based at 261 West Prince's Street, Glasgow. In August 1940, the regiment was absorbed into the Royal Artillery as the 56th (Cameronians) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery. In February 1942, it was converted into the 125th (Cameronians) Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery. It came under command of 2nd Army in March 1944, and went on to serve in North West Europe for the rest of the war.
20. This sister unit of the 56th Searchlight Regiment, this unit was formed on the 1st November 1938 by the duplication of the 5th/8th Bn. The Cameronians when it converted into a searchlight unit. The headquarters and three companies were based in South Glasgow. In August 1940, it was absorbed into the Royal Artillery as the 57th (Cameronians) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery. In November 1940, the regiment transferred to the 63rd Anti-Aircraft Brigade based in West Scotland under command of the 12th Anti-Aircraft Division. In March 1943, it was converted into the 147th (Cameronians) Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery. This regiment served with Home Forces in the U.K. for the duration of the war.
21. Northern Ireland had no Territorial Army units prior to the Second World War. There was the Supplementary Reserve cavalry unit, the North Irish Horse, but with the Munich Crisis, it was decided to raise additional anti-aircraft units in the Province. These were made part of the Supplementary Reserve, but were similar in all respects to Territorial Army units. This brigade was formed on 1 December 1938, with its headquarters based at Belfast. In November 1939, the Brigade headquarters and the 8th Anti-Aircraft Regiment (see below) were posted to France. Brigadier (Acting) Walter Richard SHILSTONE, M.B.E., assumed command of the brigade on 1 October 1939, and led it throughout the campaign in France and Belgium. In November 1940, following its return to the U.K., the brigade came under command of the newly formed 12th Anti-Aircraft Division. It appears that Brigadier SHILSTONE remained in command until he retired in May 1942.

22. Formed in September 1939, this unit had its headquarters based in Belfast. The 10th and 11th Batteries were also based in Belfast, with the 9th Battery based at Clonaver in Strandtown in Belfast, (now the home of 69th Signal Squadron Troop, T.A.), with the 12th Battery based in Lurgan. The unit mobilised with the outbreak of the Second World War, being sent to France with the B.E.F. in November 1939. It returned to the U.K. in May 1940. In January 1942, the regiment reorganised as the 4th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery. It continued to serve with Home Forces until joining 2nd Army in March 1944. As such, it served throughout the campaign in North West Europe.
23. This regiment was formed in January 1939 within the Supplementary Reserve. The headquarters, 21st, 22nd and 23rd Batteries were all based in Belfast. The 5th L.A.A. Battery was based at Newtonards. This last battery left the regiment shortly after the outbreak of the war. Mobilised in August 1939, it served in France between November 1939 and May 1940. After resting and refitting, the regiment was sent to India in May 1942. It served for the rest of the war in India and Burma, mainly with the XV Indian Corps in the Arakan.
24. The sister of the 8th Anti-Aircraft Regiment, this unit was also raised in January 1939. The Headquarters, 24th and 25th Batteries were all based in the city of Londonderry. The 26th Battery was based in Ballymena, with the 6th L.A.A. Battery being based in Coleraine. It mobilised in August 1939, and minus the 6th L.A.A. Battery, the regiment sailed for Egypt in December 1939. The regiment served in the Middle East from January 1940 until September 1943 when it moved to Italy. The regiment came home from Italy in July 1944, but was disbanded in September 1944 in the U.K.
25. Formed in August 1939, this regiment was still equipping and training when war broke out. The headquarters and all five batteries were based in Antrim. It remained with this brigade through 1940, but in March 1943, it was sent overseas. It served with 9th Army from June to December 1943 in Palestine, continuing to serve in the Middle East until January 1944 when it was placed in suspended animation.

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