4th Anti-Aircraft Division (1)

Headquarters, 4th Anti-Aircraft Division

<u>33rd Anti-Aircraft Brigade</u> (2)

Headquarters, 33rd Anti-Aircraft Brigade & Signal Section

103rd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (3) 106th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (4)

33rd Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (5) 41st Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (6)

65th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (7)

44th Anti-Aircraft Brigade (8)

Headquarters, 44th Anti-Aircraft Brigade & Signal Section

98th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (9) 115th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (10)

54th (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (11) 76th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (12)

53rd Anti-Aircraft Brigade (13)

Headquarters, 53rd Anti-Aircraft Brigade & Signal Section

39th (The Lancashire Fusiliers) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (14) 62nd (The Loyal Regiment) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (15) 71st (East Lancashire) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (16) 92nd Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (17)

Divisional Troops

4th Anti-Aircraft Divisional Signals, Royal Corps of Signals

NOTES:

- 1. This division was raised on 1 September 1938 in Western Command, with its headquarters also in Chester. The General Officer Commanding was Major General C. A. E. CADELL, until he was promoted to the command of I Anti-Aircraft Corps.
- 2. This brigade was raised on 1 November 1936 at Liverpool. It remained with this division post the November 1940 reorganisation, with responsibility for the air defences of the city of Liverpool and the Mersey estuary.
- 3. This regiment was formed in May 1940 under command of this brigade. It remained serving with Anti-Aircraft Command until February 1945, when it moved to North West Europe to come under command of the 2nd Army, with which it served through to at least August 1945.
- 4. The 106th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment was formed in August 1940. It served with Anti-Aircraft Command until being transferred to the 1st Army in Tunisia in June 1943. It saw active service in the early stages of the campaign in Italy, but returned to the U.K. in April 1944, to be disbanded in the September of that year.
- 5. Just two months after the 25th L.A.A. Regiment was formed in Liverpool, a second L.A.A. Regiment was formed in Liverpool. The 33rd Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment only comprised one battery at this time, covering industrial sites in the Liverpool area. In March 1942 (now comprising the 67th and 68th L.A.A. Batteries from the 21st L.A.A. Regiment, plus the original 132nd L.A.A. Battery), it sailed for India, where on arrival at Bombay on 20th May 1942, it joined the 13th Anti-Aircraft Brigade at Madras. On 6 August 1943, it was reorganised into a Light Anti-Aircraft/Anti-Tank Regiment. On 1 September 1944, it reorganised again into an anti-tank regiment with the 78th, 274th and 275th Anti-Tank Batteries. It then joined the 19th Indian Infantry Division, equipped with thirty-six, 6 pounder anti-tank guns and thirty-six, 3" mortars. It served with the 19th Indian Division during the campaign in Burma. On 5 October 1945, the regiment left India to return to the United Kingdom to disband.
- 6. The 41st Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment was raised in November 1939, with a battery from the 21st L.A.A. Regiment. Having served with this brigade since formation, it sailed from the U.K. in August 1942 bound for Egypt. On arrival in October, it served in Egypt until joining the 31st Indian Armoured Division in Palestine in February 1944. It served with the division until October 1944, when it revered to command of Middle East Command, to be disbanded a month later in November 1944.
- 7. This regiment was raised in November 1940 under command of this brigade. It served with Anti-Aircraft Command until ordered overseas in August 1942. It was posted to the island of Malta, arriving in September. It left Malta in November of that year to move to Egypt, only to return to the island in June 1944. It was disbanded there in November 1944.
- 8. This brigade was raised on 29 September 1938 in Manchester. It was responsible for the air defences of the city of Manchester and surrounding area. The first commanding officer of the brigade was Temporary Brigadier Gerald Arthur RICKARDS, D.S.O., M.C., who was appointed on 22 October 1938. He remained in command until 14 November 1940 when he was promoted to command of the 12th Anti-Aircraft Division. Brigadier (Acting) Erroll Arthur Edwin TREMLETT, (Major retired pay) (Reserve of Officers), *g.* replaced RICKARDS with effect from 15 November 1940 with his promotion from command of the 21st Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment.

- 9. This regiment was formed in April 1939. Its headquarters and the 300th Battery were based in Cheltenham, with the 301st Battery based at Moreton-in-Marsh in the Cotswolds. The regiment undertook a significant move in early 1940, transferring to the command of the 44th Anti-Aircraft Brigade covering the City of Manchester. This was to replace the 65th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, which had been sent to the Orkney and Shetland Defences. The regiment remained in the U.K. until June 1944, when it moved to France as part of the 2nd Army. It served in North West Europe with the 75th Anti-Aircraft Brigade and then 76th Anti-Aircraft Brigade until the end of the war.
- 10. This regiment was formed in November 1940, coming under command of this brigade on formation. It remained under command of Anti-Aircraft Command until March 1944, when it transferred to 2nd Army being one of the several regiments listed for service in North West Europe following the invasion of France. It served in North West Europe from June 1944 until the end of the war.
- 11. Formed in November 1938 by the conversion of the 9th Bn. The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, this regiment was under Scottish Command at the outbreak of the Second World War. It was sent to France with the British Expeditionary Force, being evacuated in May 1940. On its return to the U.K., it was sent to the Manchester area to come under command of this brigade while it rested and refitted. It joined the 9th Support Group in the 9th Armoured Division in March 1941, coming under direct command of the division in June 1942. In March 1944, it came under command of the 2nd Army for the forthcoming invasion of France. It served with various anti-aircraft brigades in France and Belgium until the end of the war.
- 12. This regiment was formed in February 1941. It served with this brigade until March 1942, when it sailed for the Far East. It arrived in Ceylon in May 1942, serving with three different anti-aircraft brigades on the island until it disbanded in January 1945.
- 13. This brigade was raised on 24 August 1939 at Chester.
- 14. In 1936, the 7th Bn. The Lancashire Fusiliers was converted into a searchlight battalion of the Royal Engineers. The headquarters and all four companies were based in Salford. In August 1940, it became the 39th Searchlight Regiment. In May 1943, it was converted back to an infantry battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers.
- 15. In 1938, the 4th Bn. The Loyal Regiment was converted into a searchlight regiment. The headquarters and the three batteries were all based in Preston. The regiment became part of the Royal Artillery in August 1940 and remained with Home Forces. In May 1943, it was converted into the 150th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery. It then came under command of the 9th Armoured Division and then the 55th Infantry Division, moving to join the 2nd Army in N.W. Europe in March 1945.
- 16. This regiment was raised in 1938. The H.Q. and three batteries were all based in Manchester. It served in the U.K. until being disbanded in March 1944.
- 17. Formed in May 1941, this regiment was under command of this brigade until it disbanded in May 1943.

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