G.H.Q. Troops (1)

1st Light Armoured Reconnaissance Brigade (2)

Headquarters, 1st Light Armoured Reconnaissance Brigade & Signal Section

1st Fife and Forfar Yeomanry

1st East Riding Yeomanry

2nd Light Armoured Reconnaissance Brigade (3)

Headquarters, 2nd Light Armoured Reconnaissance Brigade & Signal Section

5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards 15th/19th The King's Royal Hussars

1st Army Tank Brigade (4)

Headquarters, 1st Army Tank Brigade & Signal Section

4th Bn. The Royal Tank Regiment

7th Bn. The Royal Tank Regiment

8th Bn. The Royal Tank Regiment

Unbrigaded Armoured Units

12th Royal Lancers (5) 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards (6) 13th/18th Royal Hussars (7)

Infantry

1st Bn. Welsh Guards (8)

Machine Gun Battalions

7th Bn. The Cheshire Regiment (9)

1st/8th Bn. The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own) (10)

4th (City of Aberdeen) Bn. The Gordon Highlanders (11)

6th (Argyllshire) Bn. The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's) (12)

Pioneer Battalions

 6^{th} Bn. The King's Own Royal Regiment (Lancaster) (13) 7^{th} Bn. The King's Own Royal Regiment (Lancaster) (14) 8^{th} Bn. The King's Own Royal Regiment (Lancaster) (15) 9^{th} Bn. The King's Own Royal Regiment (Lancaster) (16) $1^{st}/6^{th}$ Bn. The South Staffordshire Regiment

Garrison Battalion

9th Bn. The West Yorkshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's Own) (17)

1st Anti-Aircraft Brigade (18)

Headquarters, 1st Anti-Aircraft Brigade & Signal Section

1st Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery 6th Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery 85th (Tees) Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

2nd Anti-Aircraft Brigade (19)

Headquarters, 2nd Anti-Aircraft Brigade & Signal Section

60th (City of London) Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

51st (Devon) Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery 58th (Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders) Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

3rd Anti-Aircraft Brigade (20)

Headquarters, 3rd Anti-Aircraft Brigade & Signal Section

2nd Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery 8th (Belfast) Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery 79th (Hertfordshire Yeomanry) Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

4th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, Royal Artillery 174th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, Royal Artillery

37th (Tyne Electrical Engineers) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery

4th Anti-Aircraft Brigade (21)

Headquarters, 4th Anti-Aircraft Brigade & Signal Section

4th Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery 52nd (East Lancashire) Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

5th Searchlight Brigade (22)

Headquarters, 5th Searchlight Brigade & Signal Section

1st Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery

2nd Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery

3rd Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery

Unbrigaded Units

1st Medium Regiment, Royal Artillery

2nd Medium Regiment, Royal Artillery

4th Medium Regiment, Royal Artillery

58th (Suffolk) Medium Regiment, Royal Artillery

61st (Caernarvon and Denbigh Yeomanry) Medium Regiment, Royal Artillery

63rd Medium Regiment, Royal Artillery

1st Heavy Regiment, Royal Artillery

51st (Lowland) Heavy Regiment, Royal Artillery

1st Super-Heavy Regiment, Royal Artillery

2nd Super-Heavy Regiment, Royal Artillery

3rd Super-Heavy Regiment, Royal Artillery

Royal Engineers

- 100th (Monmouthshire) Army Field Company, Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers (7)
- 101st (Monmouthshire) Army Field Company, Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers (7)
- 216th (1st London) Army Field Company, Royal Engineers
- 228th (West Riding) Field Company, Royal Engineers
- 242nd (Lowland) Field Company, Royal Engineers
- 223rd (2nd London) Field Park Company, Royal Engineers
- 109th Workshop and Park Company, Royal Engineers
- No. 1 Army Troops Company, Royal Engineers
- No. 2 Army Troops Company, Royal Engineers
- 19th Army Field Survey Company, Royal Engineers
- 119th Road Construction Company, Royal Engineers
- 135th Excavator Company, Royal Engineers
- No. 1 Boring Section, Royal Engineers
- No. 2 Boring Section, Royal Engineers
- No. 1 Anti-Gas Laboratory, Royal Engineers
- 58th Chemical Warfare Company, Royal Engineers
- 61st Chemical Warfare Company, Royal Engineers
- 62nd Chemical Warfare Company, Royal Engineers

No. 1 Tunnelling Group, Royal Engineers

- 170th Tunnelling Company, Royal Engineers
- 171st Tunnelling Company, Royal Engineers
- 172nd Tunnelling Company, Royal Engineers
- 173rd Tunnelling Company, Royal Engineers
- 38 General Construction Companies
- 2 Road Construction Companies
- 1 Field Survey Depot

Royal Army Service Corps

- Headquarters, G.H.Q. Troops, Royal Army Service Corps
- No. 1 G.H.Q. Troops Company, Royal Army Service Corps
- No. 2 G.H.Q. Troops Company, Royal Army Service Corps
- No. 3 G.H.Q. Troops Company, Royal Army Service Corps
- No. 1 Lines of Communication Railhead Company, Royal Army Service Corps
- No. 2 Lines of Communication Railhead Company, Royal Army Service Corps
- No. 2 Supply Personnel Company, Royal Army Service Corps
- No. 3 Petrol Depot, Royal Army Service Corps
- No. 1 Troop Carrying Company, Royal Army Service Corps
- No. 2 Troop Carrying Company, Royal Army Service Corps
- No. 3 Troop Carrying Company, Royal Army Service Corps
- No. 4 Troop Carrying Company, Royal Army Service Corps
- No. 9 Troop Carrying Company, Royal Army Service Corps
- No. 13 Troop Carrying Company, Royal Army Service Corps
- No. 14 Troop Carrying Company, Royal Army Service Corps
- No. 1 Motor Transport Works Services Company, Royal Army Service Corps
- No. 2 Motor Transport Works Services Company, Royal Army Service Corps
- No. 3 Motor Transport Works Services Company, Royal Army Service Corps
- No. 4 Motor Transport Works Services Company, Royal Army Service Corps

Royal Army Medical Corps

- No. 2 Advanced Medical Depot, Royal Army Medical Corps
- No. 4 Advanced Medical Depot, Royal Army Medical Corps
- No. 9 Field Hygiene Section, Royal Army Medical Corps
- No. 2 Casualty Clearing Station, Royal Army Medical Corps
- No. 3 Casualty Clearing Station, Royal Army Medical Corps
- No. 9 Casualty Clearing Station, Royal Army Medical Corps
- No. 11 Casualty Clearing Station, Royal Army Medical Corps
- No. 13 Casualty Clearing Station, Royal Army Medical Corps
- No. 4 Motor Ambulance Convoy, Royal Army Medical Corps
- No. 5 Motor Ambulance Convoy, Royal Army Medical Corps
- No. 6 Motor Ambulance Convoy, Royal Army Medical Corps
- No. 8 Motor Ambulance Convoy, Royal Army Medical Corps

NOTES:

- 1. General Headquarters (G.H.Q.) Troops refer to those units retained under the overall command of G.H.Q. and not allocated to a corps or divisional formation. The intention was to provide a strategic reserve for deployment as and when required. In practice, several units were attached to corps or divisional formations during the campaign, and there was also the use of ad-hoc forces in this period. There was not an allocated commander for G.H.Q. Troops as was the case with the 21st Army Group in 1944, so the units were deployed by their head of arms or service within G.H.Q. or by the Chief of Staff.
- 2. This brigade headquarters was formed in France on 30 March 1940 comprising two Territorial Army regiments. The Fife and Forfar Yeomanry was based in Kircaldy in Fife and the East Riding Yeomanry was based in Hull. Both regiments were equipped with the Vickers Mark V1B tanks and Bren gun carriers and had been sent to France to act as divisional reconnaissance units. Brigadier (Acting) Charles Wake NORMAN, *p.s.c.*, commanded the brigade throughout the campaign; NORMAN was then aged forty-nine years and formerly an officer in the 9th Queen's Royal Lancers. The brigade initially came under command of the B.E.F., but joined I Corps on 18 May. A day later, it reverted to B.E.F. command, coming under command of 'MacForce' on 23 May, and then 48th Infantry Division on 25 May. It was evacuated from Dunkirk on 31 May 1940. On 26 November 1940, it was redesignated as the 27th Armoured Brigade, later serving in North West Europe as an independent armoured brigade. It disbanded on 30 July 1944.
- 3. This brigade was also formed in France on 30 March 1940 under the command of Brigadier A. J. CLIFTON. Both of the brigade's constituent regiments were Regular Army units. The brigade came under command of II Corps. Its regiments operated as divisional reconnaissance units for II Corps formations (the 3rd Infantry Division and 4th Infantry Division) until 16 May 1940, when the brigade took control on the units. Both regiments suffered heavy losses on 18 May 1940, and formed a composite regiment for the rest of the campaign. The brigade was evacuated from Dunkirk on 1 June 1940. On its return to the U.K., on 23 June 1940 it was redesignated as the 3rd Motor Machine Gun Brigade, such was the shortage in tanks in the British Army at the time.
- 4. A Regular Army brigade, this formation arrived in France on 30 April 1940 under the command of Brigadier (Temporary) Douglas Henry PRATT, D.S.O., M.C.. However, due to a shortage of tanks, it arrived in France with only two of its three regiments under command, the 8th R.T.R. not being deemed fit for operational deployment at this time. The 4th R.T.R. had fifty Mark I infantry tanks (Matilda Mk I), with the 7th R.T.R. equipped with twenty-seven Mark I infantry tanks and only twenty-three Infantry Tank Mark II, the better known version of the Matilda armed with the 2 pounder gun. The brigade was placed under command of the B.E.F., being used in the Arras counter attack on 21 May. The survivors were evacuated from Dunkirk on 27 May 1940, but none of the tanks were brought back to the U.K.
- 5. This cavalry regiment was equipped with Morris armoured cars and was tasked as the B.E.F. reconnaissance regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Herbert LUMSDEN commanded the regiment; LUMSDEN later becoming a Lieutenant General and General Officer Commanding X Corps at the Second Battle of El Alamein in October 1942. The regiment was used to fill gaps in the front line and to reconnoitre enemy advances, and came under command of the 3rd Infantry Division with the collapse of the Belgian Army.

- 6. A pre-war Regular Army cavalry regiment, this unit had the role of divisional reconnaissance regiment for the 2nd Infantry Division. It was under command of that formation until 31 March 1940 when it transferred to the command of G.H.Q. Troops, but in practice it remained attached to the 2nd Infantry Division for the duration of the campaign. Its establishment during this period was twenty-eight Vickers light tanks and forty-four armoured cars.
- 7. This regiment was a pre-war Regular Army cavalry regiment that was stationed at Shorncliffe in Kent at the outbreak of the war. It was allocated to the role of the divisional reconnaissance regiment for the 1st Infantry Division, and was under command of that division until 31 March 1940, when it transferred to the command of G.H.Q. Troops. In practice, it remained attached to the 1st Infantry Division throughout the campaign. The establishment of the regiment during this period was twenty-eight Vickers light tanks and forty-four armoured cars.
- 8. A Regular Army battalion, this unit was stationed at Gibraltar on the outbreak of war. It moved to France where it formed the garrison at Arras.
- 9. This unit was a First Line, pre-war Territorial Army battalion based at Macclesfield in Cheshire. Allocated to the 42nd (East Lancashire) Infantry Division as the divisional machine gun battalion, the regiment travelled with the division to France in April 1940. It transferred to the command of G.H.Q. Troops on arrival in France, but in practice remained under command of the 42nd Infantry Division throughout the campaign.
- 10. A First Line Territorial Army battalion, based at the Drill Hall, Hanworth Road, Hounslow, Middlesex. It was converted into a machine gun battalion in 1938 and at first allocated to the 1st London Division. It deployed to France as the machine gun battalion of the 44th (Home Counties) Infantry Division, although it came under command of G.H.Q. Troops on arrival in France. In practice, the battalion remained attached to the 44th Infantry Division for the duration of the campaign.
- 11. The 4th Bn. The Gordon Highlanders was a First Line pre-war Territorial Army unit, with its headquarters based in the City of Aberdeen as its title suggests. It deployed to France to come under command of G.H.Q. Troops. The battalion was attached to the 1st Infantry Division when it deployed along the Escaut Line.
- 12. This was a Second Line Territorial Army unit raised in 1939 by the splitting of the 5th/6th Battalion of the regiment. It was based at 76, High Street, Paisley near Glasgow and equipped as a machine gun battalion. In early 1940, the battalion was ordered to France where it came under command of G.H.Q. Troops.
- 13. In early 1940, G.H.Q. B.E.F. requested the deployment of pioneer battalions to France to assist with preparing defensive positions in anticipation of a forthcoming German attack. The 6th Battalion was raised at Citadel Barracks, Dover in February 1940 under the command of Lieutenant Colonel F. L. NORRIS, M.C.. It arrived in France in April 1940 and was attached to I Corps although under command of G.H.Q. Troops.
- 14. In early 1940, G.H.Q. B.E.F. requested the deployment of pioneer battalions to France to assist with preparing defensive positions in anticipation of a forthcoming German attack. The 7th Battalion was raised at Grand Shaft Barracks, Ripon in Yorkshire in February 1940 under the command of Lieutenant Colonel D. E. PRIDEAUX-BRUNE, D.S.O., of the Rifle Brigade. The Adjutant was Captain W. P. A. SHUTTLEWORTH of the Royal Norfolk Regiment who assumed his duties on the 14th February. The first draft of two-hundred men commanded by a Second Lieutenant came from Royal Engineer searchlight units. It moved to France in April 1940, now under the command of Lieutenant Colonel E. G. PULLEN of the Lancashire Fusiliers as Lieutenant Colonel PRIDEAUX-BRUNE was unfit to command having fallen from his horse. Although under command of G.H.Q. Troops it was attached to I Corps.

- 15. In early 1940, G.H.Q. B.E.F. requested the deployment of pioneer battalions to France to assist with preparing defensive positions in anticipation of a forthcoming German attack. The 8th Battalion was raised in February 1940 under the command of Lieutenant Colonel L. M. H. WESTROPP of the Devonshire Regiment. It arrived in France in April 1940 and came under command of G.H.Q. Troops, but was attached to II Corps throughout the campaign.
- 16. In early 1940, G.H.Q. B.E.F. requested the deployment of pioneer battalions to France to assist with preparing defensive positions in anticipation of a forthcoming German attack. The 9th Battalion was raised in February 1940, and by April comprised some eight-hundred and fifty men from eighty-four different regiments or corps. It travelled to France in April and although under command of G.H.Q. Troops, it was attached to II Corps for the duration of the campaign.
- 17. The 9th (Overseas Defence) Bn. The West Yorkshire Regiment was raised at Ripon in Yorkshire on 9 November 1939 under the command of Lieutenant Colonel R. E. C. LUXMOORE-BALL, who had fought in two previous wars (South African War and the Great War). Most of the men were reservists from Leeds, Bradford, Wakefield, Halifax, Doncaster and Hull, and were aged between thirty-five and fifty years' of age. The battalion arrived in France on 16 February 1940 to be deployed on lines of communication and garrison duties. The battalion evacuated from Dunkirk and reassembled in York, but disbanded on 17 June 1940.
- 18. This brigade was formed from two Regular Army regiments, the 1st and 6th Anti-Aircraft Regiments; and one Territorial Army regiment, the 85th (Tees) Anti-Aircraft Regiment. The brigade arrived in France in November 1939, under the command of Brigadier (Acting) Eric David MILLIGAN, *g.* Its task was to provide anti-aircraft defences for the corps assembly areas and routes forward. The brigade was evacuated from Dunkirk around 31 May 1940. The units were not entitled as heavy anti-aircraft regiments until June 1940.
- 19. There was one Territorial Army heavy anti-aircraft regiment and two Territorial Army light anti-aircraft regiments under command of this brigade, which was a pre-war Regular Army formation. Brigadier (Temporary) Edward William CHADWICK, M.C. g. commanded the brigade throughout the campaign. He retired on 1 October 1939, but was retained in his appointment in the Reserve of Officers. The responsibility of this brigade was to provide anti-aircraft defences for Boulogne and B.E.F. airfields.
- 20. This brigade was formed on 1 October 1939 under the command of Brigadier (Acting) Walter Richard SHILSTONE, M.B.E.. It comprised one Regular Army, one from the Supplementary Reserve (the 8th) and one Territorial Army unit (the 79th). In addition, there were two light anti-aircraft batteries and one searchlight regiment under command. Its task was to cover the ports, main Base, railway yards and lines of communication.
- 21. This brigade was raised on 2 June 1939 under the command of Brigadier (Temporary) John Nuttall SLATER. It moved to France in early 1940 and was given the task of providing anti-aircraft defences for supply points and airfields and other tasks as directed by G.H.Q.
- 22. This searchlight brigade was commanded by Brigadier (Temporary) Edmund RAIT-KERR, M.C.*, an officer of the Royal Engineers. The brigade comprised three searchlight regiments and was dispersed covering ports, airfields and forward gun zones. Elements of the brigade fought as infantry at both Boulogne and in particular in the Defence of Calais in May 1940.
- 23. This unit was a Territorial Army regiment formed in 1939 by the duplication of the 51st Medium Regiment. The headquarters of the regiment were based in Stoke on Trent, where the 216th Battery was also located. The 214th Battery was based in Huddersfield. The regiment was sent to France in October 1939, joining G.H.Q. Troops.

24. The Monmouthshire Militia date back to 1539 and is the oldest volunteer regiment in the British Army. During this period, it has been infantry, only converting to engineers in 1877. In 1924, the two companies were reformed in the Supplementary Reserve. Both units were based in Monmouth.

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