

11th Anti-Aircraft Division ⁽¹⁾

Headquarters, 11th Anti-Aircraft Division

1st Anti-Aircraft Brigade ⁽²⁾

Headquarters, 1st Anti-Aircraft Brigade & Signal Section

1st Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽³⁾

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

45th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽⁵⁾

63rd Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽⁶⁾

61st (South Lancashire) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽⁷⁾

78th Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽⁸⁾

83rd Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽⁹⁾

34th Anti-Aircraft Brigade ⁽¹⁰⁾

Headquarters, 34th Anti-Aircraft Brigade & Signal Section

6th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽¹¹⁾

60th (City of London) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽¹²⁾

95th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽¹³⁾

110th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽¹⁴⁾

112th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽¹⁵⁾

22nd Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽¹⁶⁾

54th Anti-Aircraft Brigade ⁽¹⁷⁾

Headquarters, 54th Anti-Aircraft Brigade & Signal Section

45th (Royal Warwickshire Regiment) Searchlight Regiment, Artillery ⁽¹⁸⁾

80th Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽¹⁹⁾

Divisional Troops

11th Anti-Aircraft Divisional Signals, Royal Corps of Signals

NOTES:

1. This division was raised on 11 November 1940. The General Officer Commanding of the division was Major General S. M. C. ARCHIBALD, who remained in command until the division disbanded on 30 September 1942.
2. This brigade was a pre-war Regular Army formation, stationed in Aldershot Command. It was mobilised and sent to France to join the B.E.F. in November 1939. It was evacuated in May 1940, moving to Crewe to reform. It was still based in Crewe in November 1940, assuming responsibility for the air defence of Staffordshire and provision of air defences for airfields and vulnerable points.
3. As its title suggests, this was the first Regular Army anti-aircraft regiment, and was formed in 1920. It had served in France under command of this brigade from November 1939 until May 1940. It then moved to Staffordshire to rest and refit, then assuming an air defence role within the brigade area.
4. This regiment was formed in August 1940. It served in this brigade until May 1943, when it prepared for service overseas. It then served in Tunisia and then Italy. In April 1944, it was sent back to the United Kingdom, where it disbanded in September 1944.
5. Formed in July 1940, this regiment was under command of this brigade until November 1942, when it left the U.K. bound for Tunisia. It served under command of 1st Army from January until July 1943. It then went on to serve in Italy until December 1943, when it returned to the U.K.. In November 1944, it converted into an infantry role as the 45th Garrison Regiment, Royal Artillery. In February 1945, it was redesignated as the 603rd Infantry Regiment, Royal Artillery, and ironically, it returned to Italy where it served from April 1945 onwards.
6. This regiment was formed in October 1940 under command of this brigade. It served in the U.K. until November 1942, when together with the 45th L.A.A. Regiment, it sailed for Tunisia. It served in Italy with the 8th Army from September 1943 until November 1944. In that month, it returned to the U.K. and was reorganised as the 63rd Garrison Regiment, Royal Artillery. Redesignated as the 604th Infantry Regiment, Royal Artillery in February 1945, the regiment went back to Italy, to serve there until the end of the war.
7. This regiment was formed by the conversion of the 5th Bn. The South Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Volunteers) in 1938. The headquarters and three batteries were all based in St. Helens, Lancashire. This regiment transferred to the 1st Anti-Aircraft Brigade by November 1940 when that brigade assumed responsibility for Staffordshire, Cheshire and South Lancashire. It remained in the U.K. through to November 1944, when it converted into the 61st Garrison Regiment. It was redesignated as the 612th (South Lancashire Regiment) Infantry Regiment, Royal Artillery in February 1945. As such, it served in North West Europe from March to May 1945, then it joined the 306th Infantry Brigade.
8. Only raised in August 1940, this regiment came under command of this brigade upon its formation. It remained serving with Anti-Aircraft Command until September 1943 when it disbanded.
9. In January 1941, the 83rd Searchlight Regiment was raised in the U.K.. It served with Anti-Aircraft Command until December 1944 when it disbanded.
10. This brigade was formed on 1 April 1938 at Coventry. It was responsible for the air defences of Coventry and Birmingham.

11. The men of this regiment were to face severe deprivations from 1942 onwards, yet at the time of formation, this all lay ahead. Raised in 1935 as the 6th Anti-Aircraft Brigade, Royal Artillery, a Regular Army regiment, it was sent to France as part of the British Expeditionary Force in November 1939. On its return, it was based on Penn Common in southern Staffordshire. In November 1941, the regiment was ordered to proceed to the Far East under command of the 16th Anti-Aircraft Brigade. As they arrived in the Far East, Japan attacked South-East Asia. The regiment found its way to Java, where it was captured in March 1942.
12. This regiment was formed in 1932 by the conversion of the 4th Bn. The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers). All four batteries were based at Catford, London SE6. The regiment was deployed to France with the B.E.F. in November 1939. On its return to the U.K. in May 1940, it moved to Staffordshire as part of the 1st Anti-Aircraft Brigade. This brigade came under command of the 11th Anti-Aircraft Division. The regiment remained in the U.K. until moving to Normandy in June 1944 with 2nd Army. It served throughout the campaign in N.W. Europe. It was reformed on 1 April 1947 at Catford as the 460th H.A.A. Regiment, merging in 1955 with the 454th H.A.A. Regiment (see above), eventually disbanding in February 1961.
13. This regiment was raised in April 1939. The H.Q. and 293rd Battery were located at Washwood Heath, Birmingham, with the 204th Battery based at Saltley, Birmingham. The regiment left the U.K. in January 1942 to travel to India. There it came under command of the 1st Indian Anti-Aircraft Brigade, being disbanded in March 1944.
14. Raised in October 1940, this regiment came under command of this brigade on formation. It remained serving with Anti-Aircraft Command until March 1944, being one of the several anti-aircraft units designated for service with 21st Army Group in the forthcoming invasion of France. The regiment served in North-West Europe from June 1944 until the end of the war.
15. Also raised in October 1940, the 112th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment had a very similar existence to its sister regiment, the 110th Heavy-Anti-Aircraft Regiment. Both later served in North-West Europe until the end of the Second World War.
16. The 22nd Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment was formed on 1 December 1938. Its headquarters were located at Birmingham (and/or Coventry). At the outbreak of the Second World War, it had under command the 70th L.A.A. Battery, based at Dudley Port, and the 72nd L.A.A. Battery based at Hams Hall. Hams Hall is located just to the north of the city of Birmingham, and in 1940 was the site of three large power stations that provided power to Birmingham and the Black Country. In September 1939, the regiment was independent, but came under command of this brigade by November 1940. In November 1942, the regiment left the U.K. to sail for North Africa, where it served in Tunisia. Moving to Italy in September 1943, it then served for the rest of the war in Italy.
17. This brigade was raised on 1 September 1939, with its headquarters based at Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire. In November 1940, the brigade assumed responsibility for the searchlight provision for the Gun Defence Areas of the West Midlands, covered by the 11th Anti-Aircraft Division.

18. At the same time that the 5th Bn. The North Staffordshire Regiment was converted into a searchlight unit, the 5th Bn. The Royal Warwickshire Regiment suffered the same fate. The headquarters were based at the Drill Hall, Thorp Street, in central Birmingham. All four companies were also based in Birmingham. In January 1940, the regiment was redesignated as the 45th (Royal Warwickshire Regiment) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery. It served with this brigade until February 1942, when it converted into the 122nd Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery, with the 400th, 401st and 402nd L.A.A. Batteries under command. Posted overseas, it arrived at Bombay on the 10th June 1943. There it reorganised as the 122nd Light Anti-Aircraft/Anti-Tank Regiment, retaining the 400th and 402nd Batteries, and gaining the 168th and 321st Anti-Tank Batteries from the 100th (Gordon Highlanders) Anti-Tank Regiment. It came under command of the 36th Indian Infantry Division, deploying with that division to the Arakan in March 1944. In May 1944, it reorganised again as an anti-tank regiment, with thirty-six, 6 pounders anti-tank guns and thirty-six, 3" mortars. It continued to serve with the 36th Infantry Division (as it was now designated) in Burma and India until the end of the war.
19. This regiment was formed in October 1940. It came under command of this brigade on formation. It served with Anti-Aircraft Command until disbanded in September 1944.

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