

3rd Anti-Aircraft Division ⁽¹⁾

36th Anti-Aircraft Brigade ⁽²⁾

Headquarters, 36th Anti-Aircraft Brigade & Signal Section

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

114th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽⁴⁾

31st Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽⁵⁾

32nd Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽⁶⁾

51st Light Anti-Aircraft Brigade ⁽⁷⁾

Headquarters, 51st Anti-Aircraft Brigade & Signal Section

108th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽⁸⁾

40th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽⁹⁾

67th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽¹⁰⁾

52nd Anti-Aircraft Brigade ⁽¹¹⁾

Headquarters, 52nd Anti-Aircraft Brigade & Signal Section

51st (Highland) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽¹²⁾

52nd (The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment)) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽¹³⁾

56th (The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽¹⁴⁾

Divisional Troops

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

NOTES:

1. This division was raised on 1 September 1938 within Scottish Command. The Headquarters was based in Edinburgh. The first General Officer Commanding (GOC) was Major General Lancelot Daryl HICKES. He was replaced on 24 September 1939 by Major General L. R. HILL. In turn, on 14 August 1940, Major General H. G. MARTIN assumed the appointment. 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 GOC 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. With the reorganisation of Anti-Aircraft Command in November 1940, this brigade remained with the 3rd Anti-Aircraft Division, being responsible for the air defence of Edinburgh and the Forth estuary.
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. Raised in November 1940, this regiment was allocated to this brigade on being formed. It remained with Home Forces until May 1943, when it was reorganised as the 151st Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery. It remained in Home Force until it was disbanded in March 1945 with the run-down of Anti-Aircraft Command.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. This brigade was raised on 25 August 1939 in Edinburgh. It remained under command of the 3rd Anti-Aircraft Division until the division disbanded in September 1942. It was responsible for the air defences of North-East Scotland.
8. Formed in August 1940, this regiment served with this brigade until March 1944, when it came under command of the 2nd Army and moved south. It moved to France to serve with in the campaign in North west Europe until the end of the war.
9. Raised in September 1939, this regiment came under command of this brigade until May 1942, when it transferred to the 51st (Highland) Infantry Division. Being raised in Scotland, it was appropriate that it served for the rest of the war with the Highland Division, in Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Sicily, and then in North West Europe.

10. Raised in December 1940, this regiment spent its entire time in existence serving in the U.K. It was still active at the end of the Second World War.
11. This brigade was raised in August 1939, with its headquarters at Stirling. With the reorganisation of the anti-aircraft divisions in November 1940, this brigade remained under command of the 3rd Anti-Aircraft Division. Comprising three searchlight regiments, it was responsible for the searchlight provision across the sectors in the divisional area.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. 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.

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