

9th Anti-Aircraft Division ⁽¹⁾

Headquarters, 9th Anti-Aircraft Division

5th Anti-Aircraft Brigade ⁽²⁾

Headquarters, 5th Anti-Aircraft Brigade & Signal Section

85th (Tees) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽³⁾

88th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽⁴⁾

47th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽⁵⁾

37th (Tyne) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽⁶⁾

45th Anti-Aircraft Brigade ⁽⁷⁾

Headquarters, 45th Anti-Aircraft Brigade & Signal Section

77th (Welsh) Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽⁸⁾

85th (Tees) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽⁹⁾

88th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽¹⁰⁾

34th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽¹¹⁾

1st Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽¹²⁾

67th (Glamorgan) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽¹³⁾

64th Anti-Aircraft Brigade ⁽¹⁴⁾

Headquarters, 64th Anti-Aircraft Brigade & Signal Section

79th (Hertfordshire Yeomanry) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽¹⁵⁾

34th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽¹⁶⁾

1st Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽¹⁷⁾

Divisional Troops

9th Anti-Aircraft Divisional Signals, Royal Corps of Signals

NOTES:

1. The division was raised on 16 November 1940, with its headquarters located at Cardiff. The division was responsible for the air defences of South Wales and Gloucestershire and Herefordshire areas of England. The divisional commander throughout the existence of the formation was Major General (Acting) Douglas PAIGE, M.C., *g.*. The division disbanded on 30 September 1942.
2. This brigade was raised in 1939 in anticipation of deployment to France. The fall of France and evacuation of the B.E.F. meant this brigade was posted to the Westcountry to assume responsibility for the air defences of the city of Gloucester (together with its docks) and the city of Hereford.
3. This regiment was formed in 1938, with batteries from the 63rd and 64th Anti-Aircraft Brigades. The Regimental Headquarters was formed at Middlesbrough, where the 174th and 175th Batteries were based, having transferred from the 64th Anti-Aircraft Brigade. The 220th Battery, which transferred from the 63rd Anti-Aircraft Brigade, was based at West Hartlepool. This regiment was sent to join the British Expeditionary Force in France in November 1939. Having been evacuated in May 1940, it served with the 5th Anti-Aircraft Brigade until leaving for North Africa in June 1943. It then served in Italy from September 1943 until disbanded in October 1944.
4. This regiment was formed in April 1939 as a T.A. unit. The headquarters and three batteries were based at White City, London. It transferred to the 9th Anti-Aircraft Division on that formation's creation in November 1940. It moved to Egypt in August 1941. It joined 8th Army in October 1941, serving in North Africa and Italy until disbanded in September 1944.
5. Raised in July 1940, this regiment was formed with a battery from the 20th L.A.A. Regiment. It served with Anti-Aircraft Command until November 1942, when it left the U.K. bound for Tunisia. The regiment went on to serve in Italy with 8th Army until December 1944, when it converted into the 47th Garrison Regiment. It returned to the U.K. to train and re-equip as an infantry unit, being redesignated as the 615th Infantry Regiment Royal Artillery in February 1945. The following month, the regiment returned to Italy, where it served until the end of the war and just beyond.
6. The 37th Searchlight Regiment was formed in August 1940 by the redesignation of the 37th (Tyne) Anti-Aircraft Battalion, Royal Engineers. This in turn had been formed in 1936 by the expansion of the 37th (Tyne) Anti-Aircraft Company. The Headquarters, 307th and 308th Companies were based in Tynemouth, with 348th and 349th Companies being based in Heaton. In January 1940, it was redesignated as the 37th Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery. The regiment served in the U.K. throughout the war. By November 1940, part of this regiment had been sent to Gloucester to provide searchlight provision for the area.
7. This brigade was formed on 29 September 1938 at Newport. The Headquarters later moved to Cardiff. It was responsible for the air defences of Cardiff and Newport in South Wales.
8. In 1938, the 82nd (Welsh) Field Brigade was converted to an anti-aircraft role. The Headquarters, 239th & 240th Batteries were based in Cardiff, and the 241st and 242nd Batteries were based in the Rhondda. The Regiment left the United Kingdom in December 1941, travelling to Java to join the 16th Anti-Aircraft Brigade. It was captured there in March 1942.
9. Part of this regiment was deployed in South Wales (see 3 above).
10. Part of this regiment was deployed in South Wales (see 4 above).

11. Only raised in August 1939, this regiment was still forming when the Second World War broke out. The headquarters and battery were based in Swansea, with troops deployed to R.A.F. St. Athan, Bridgend Royal Ordnance Factory and R.A.F. Llandow. In early 1940, the regiment transferred to the 64th Anti-Aircraft Brigade, located at Swansea. In August 1942, the regiment left the U.K. to sail for Egypt, where on arrival it joined the 50th Infantry Division. It left that formation only a month later, but continued to serve in the Middle East. Under command of the 8th Army, the regiment served in Italy until it was placed in suspended animation in February 1945.
12. The 1st Searchlight Regiment was a Regular Army unit, which had been formed in January 1940 by the redesignation of the 1st Anti-Aircraft Battalion, Royal Engineers. This battalion in turn dated from 1922 and the creation of anti-aircraft units following the First World War. At the outbreak of war, it had been mobilised and sent to France. Elements of this regiment were involved in the battle for Calais in May 1940. Only a cadre escaped from France, so the regiment was sent to South Wales to rest and refit. It had batteries stationed in both the 45th and 64th Anti-Aircraft Brigades' areas. Serving with Anti-Aircraft Command until February 1945, the regiment was then posted to North-West Europe, where it served until the end of the Second World War.
13. In 1938, the 6th (Glamorgan) Bn. The Welch Regiment was converted into an anti-aircraft searchlight regiment. It did not become part of either the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers at this time, technically remaining part of The Welch Regiment. The headquarters and three companies were all based at Maindy Barracks in Cardiff, which was also the Depot of The Welch Regiment. The unit was absorbed by the Royal Artillery in August 1940 and designated as the 67th (Welch) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery. It served with Home Forces in the U.K. until November 1944 when it was converted into the 67th Garrison Regiment. In February 1945, it was redesignated as the 608th Regiment, Royal Artillery (Welch). As such, it saw service in North West Europe from March 1945 onwards.
14. This brigade was raised post September 1939 to assume responsibility for the air defences of Swansea, Milford Haven and West Wales.
15. In 1938, as part of the expansion of the Territorial Army anti-aircraft units, the 343rd (Hertfordshire Yeomanry) Field Battery was required to form a full anti-aircraft regiment. The Headquarters, 246th and 247th Batteries were all based in Watford. The 248th Battery was based at Welwyn Garden City. The regiment was one of the few that served in France as part of the 3rd Anti-Aircraft Brigade with the British Expeditionary Force between November 1939 and May 1940. After being rebuilt back in the U.K., it was deployed to Tunisia in November 1942. It went on to serve in Italy, being placed in suspended animation in March 1945.
16. Part of this regiment was deployed to West Wales (see 11 above).
17. Part of this regiment was deployed to West Wales (see 12 above).

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