

47th (2nd London) Division ⁽¹⁾

Headquarters, 47th (2nd London) Division

140th (4th London) Infantry Brigade ⁽²⁾

Headquarters, 140th (4th London) Infantry Brigade

13th (County of London) Bn. The London Regiment (Kensington) ⁽³⁾

14th (County of London) Bn. The London Regiment (London Scottish) ⁽⁴⁾

16th (County of London) Bn. The London Regiment (Queen's Westminster Rifles) ⁽⁵⁾

28th (County of London) Bn. The London Regiment ⁽⁶⁾

141st (5th London) Infantry Brigade ⁽⁷⁾

Headquarters, 141st (5th London) Infantry Brigade

17th (County of London) Bn. The London Regiment (Tower Hamlet Rifles) ⁽⁸⁾

18th (County of London) Bn. The London Regiment (London Irish Rifles) ⁽⁹⁾

19th (County of London) Bn. The London Regiment (St. Pancras) ⁽¹⁰⁾

20th (County of London) Bn. The London Regiment (Queen's Own) ⁽¹¹⁾

142nd (6th London) Infantry Brigade ⁽¹²⁾

Headquarters, 142nd (6th London) Infantry Brigade

21st (County of London) Bn. The London Regiment (First Surrey Rifles) ⁽¹³⁾

22nd (County of London) Bn. The London Regiment (The Queen's) ⁽¹⁴⁾

23rd (County of London) Bn. The London Regiment ⁽¹⁵⁾

24th (County of London) Bn. The London Regiment (The Queen's) ⁽¹⁶⁾

Divisional Troops

Headquarters, 47th (2nd London) Divisional Royal Artillery (17)

63rd (6th London) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery (18)

(H.Q., 249th (13th London), 250th 14th (London), 251st (15th London) & 252nd (16th (London) Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)

64th (7th London) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery (19)

(H.Q., 253rd (18th London), 254th (19th London), 255th (20th London) & 256th (17th London) Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)

65th (8th London) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery (20)

(H.Q., 257th (21st London), 258th (22nd London), 259th (23rd London) & 260th (24th London) Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)

Headquarters, 47th (2nd London) Divisional Royal Engineers (21)

220th (2nd London) Field Company, Royal Engineers (21)

221st (2nd London) Field Company, Royal Engineers (21)

222nd (2nd London) Field Company, Royal Engineers (21)

47th (2nd London) Divisional Signals, Royal Corps of Signals (22)

Headquarters 47th (2nd London) Divisional Royal Army Service Corps (23)

513th Company, Royal Army Service Corps

514th Company, Royal Army Service Corps

515th Company, Royal Army Service Corps

140th (County of London) Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps (24)

Army Troops in the 47th (2nd London) Divisional Area

22nd (London) Armoured Car Company (Westminster Dragoons), Royal Tank Corps (25)

23rd (London) Armoured Car Company (Sharpshooters), Royal Tank Corps (26)

53rd (London) Medium Brigade, Royal Artillery (27)

(H.Q., 209th (London), 210th (London), 211th (London) & 212th (London) Medium Batteries, Royal Artillery)

204th Medium Artillery Signal Section, Royal Corps of Signals (22)

13th (4th London) General Hospital, Royal Army Medical Corps (28)

8th (London) Hygiene Company, Royal Army Medical Corps (28)

47th Ordnance Company, Royal Army Ordnance Corps (29)

NOTES:

1. In 1908, two London based divisions were formed as part of the Territorial Force. In 1915, when the divisions were numbered, the 2nd London Division became the 47th (2nd London) Division. In 1920, both London divisions were reconstituted in the Territorial Army. The headquarters of this division were located at the Duke of York's Headquarters (South Wing), Chelsea. On 15 December 1935, three battalions from this division were converted into an anti-aircraft role. Due to the conversion of several battalions to anti-aircraft roles, the division was disbanded in 1936. It was reconstituted in April 1939 as a second line division, being the duplicate of the 1st London Division.
2. This was a Territorial Army brigade, reformed in 1920. The headquarters of this brigade were located at the Regimental Headquarters, Irish Guards, Birdcage Walk, London. The 13th Bn. The London Regiment was based at 1a Iverna Gardens, Kensington, London W.8; the 14th Battalion was based at 59, Buckingham Gate, Westminster, London S.W.1. The 15th Bn. had merged with the 16th Bn. in 1921, the 16th Bn. itself being based at Queen's Hall, 58, Buckingham Gate, Westminster. The 28th Battalion of the regiment, the Artist's Rifles, was based at Duke's Road, Euston Road, London W.C.1., In 1938, the battalion was converted into an Officer Cadet Training Unit. The brigade disbanded in 1936.
3. In 1938, this battalion was converted into a machine gun battalion with its parent regiment, the Middlesex Regiment, and left this brigade to come under command of The London District. In September 1939, this battalion was under the command of the 6th London Infantry Brigade.
4. The 14th Battalion became part of The Gordon Highlanders in 1938 when the London Regiment was disbanded. The battalion transferred to the 168th (or 2nd London) Infantry Brigade in the 56th (1st London) Infantry Division.
5. When the division disbanded, the battalion transferred to the 2nd London Infantry Brigade, 1st London Division. The parent regiment of the battalion became The King's Royal Rifle Corps.
6. The second infantry brigade of the division was reformed in 1920, with its headquarters based at the Duke of York's Headquarters (Right Wing) at Chelsea, London. The 17th Battalion was based at 66, Tredegar Road, Bow in East London; the 18th Bn. was based at the Duke of York's Headquarters in Chelsea; the 19th Battalion was based at 76, High Street, Camden Town, London N.W.1.; and the 20th at Holly Hedge House, Blackheath, London S.E.10.. The brigade disbanded in 1936.
7. In 1938, this battalion transferred to the 3rd London Infantry Brigade, 1st London Division. Its parent regiment was The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).
8. When this division disbanded, this battalion transferred to the 1st London Infantry Brigade. With the disbanding of the London Regiment, the Royal Ulster Rifles became the parent regiment of the battalion.
9. On 1 November 1935, this battalion converted to the anti-aircraft role, being redesignated as the: 33rd (St. Pancras) Anti-Aircraft Battalion, Royal Engineers
The regiment became the 33rd (St. Pancras) Searchlight Regiment in August 1940. It served in Home Forces until January 1945, when it converted to the 632nd Infantry Regiment, Royal Artillery.

10. On 1 November 1935, this battalion was converted to become the:
34th (Queen's Own) Anti-Aircraft Battalion, Royal Engineers
This regiment became the 34th (Queen's Own) Searchlight Regiment in August 1940. It served with Home Forces until January 1945, when it became the 633rd Infantry Regiment, Royal Artillery.
11. This formation was the third brigade of the division, also being reformed in 1920. The headquarters of the brigade were located at the Regimental Headquarters, Welsh Guards, Birdcage Walk, London. The 21st Battalion was based at 4, Flodden Road, Camberwell, London S.E.5; the 22nd at 2, Jamaica Road, Bermondsey, London S.E.16.; the 23rd Battalion at 27, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction, London S.W.11.; with the 24th Battalion being based at 71, New Street, Kennington Park, Southwark, London S.E.17. The brigade disbanded in 1936.
12. This battalion was converted into an anti-aircraft role on 1 November 1935, becoming the:
35th (First Surrey Rifles) Anti-Aircraft Battalion, Royal Engineers
In August 1940, the regiment became the 35th (First Surrey Rifles) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery. In March 1942, it was redesignated as the 129th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery.
13. In 1938, this battalion was redesignated as the 7th (Bermondsey) Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey). That year, it was transferred to join the 131st Infantry Brigade, 44th (Home Counties) Infantry Division.
14. In 1938, this unit was converted into an armoured role, being redesignated as the:
42nd (7th (23rd London) Bn. The East Surrey Regiment) Bn., Royal Tank Corps
15. In 1938, this battalion was redesignated as the 6th (Southwark) Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey). In 1938, it joined the 131st Infantry Brigade, 44th (Home Counties) Infantry Division.
16. The Commander Royal Artillery for the division was based at the Duke of York's Headquarters (South Wing) with the divisional headquarters.
17. This regiment was originally formed in 1908 as the 6th London Brigade, R.F.A., with its headquarters at 105, Holland Road (later renamed Minet Road), Brixton. The regiment was reformed in the Territorial Army in 1920 with all five batteries based at Brixton. In 1921, it was redesignated as the 63rd (London) Brigade, Royal Field Artillery. On 1 June 1924, with the creation of the Royal Artillery the regiment became the 63rd (6th London) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery. On 28 November 1938, the regiment was converted to an anti-tank regiment, becoming the:
52nd (6th London) Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery
Its batteries were renumbered as the 205th (13th London), 206th (14th London), 207th (15th London) & 208th (16th London) Anti-Tank Batteries. In September 1939, it came under the command of the 5th Infantry Division, with which it remained throughout the war. In 1939, the regiment formed a duplicate unit, the 62nd Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery. This regiment came under command of the reformed 2nd London Infantry Division, remaining with that division until February 1943. It later served in North-West Europe with the 2nd Army.

18. Formed in 1916 as the 7th London Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, the Headquarters, 253rd and 255th Batteries were based at High Street, Fulham, with the 254th Battery based at Wood Lane, Shepherd's Bush and the 256th Battery based at Porteus Road, Paddington. When the division disbanded, the 64th Field Brigade transferred to the 1st London Division. In May 1939, the regiment formed a duplicate unit, the 117th Field Regiment. The 255th and 256th Batteries transferred to the new regiment. The 64th Field Regiment served throughout the war with the 56th (London) Infantry Division in Iraq, North Africa, and Italy. The 117th Field Regiment remained in the United Kingdom under command of the 47th (London) Infantry Division, latterly in a training and draft finding role.
19. Again originally formed in 1916, this regiment was then known as the 8th London Brigade, R.F.A.. Its Headquarters Battery and 257th Battery were based at 43, Eltham Road, Lee Green, London; the 258th and 259th Batteries being based at St. Margaret's Road, Plumstead, London SE18, with the 260th Battery also based at Lee Green. When the division was disbanded it transferred to the Eastern Command to come under command of the 44th (Home Counties) Division. The 65th Field Regiment served with the 44th Infantry Division and 50th Infantry Division before joining the 56th Infantry Division in Italy. The regiment duplicated in 1939 to form the 118th Field Regiment. This unit joined the 18th Infantry Division in June 1940, being sent to Malaya where it was captured in February 1942.
20. Formed originally in 1860 as the 1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteers, in 1908 this unit became the 2nd London Division Engineers, with its headquarters based at Fulham Road, London. In 1910, the headquarters and three companies moved to the Duke of York's Headquarters in Chelsea. The engineer companies were reconstituted in 1920, based at the same location. In 1935, with the merging of the two London divisions, this unit became The London Division Engineers. The companies retained the designation of the 220th, 221st and 222nd Field Companies. In 1939, the 223rd Field Park Company was formed. After the war, the engineers were reconstituted as the 101st Field Engineer Regiment, based at Chelsea, under command of the 56th Armoured Division.
21. The divisional signals were based at Fulham House, Putney Bridge, London. The 204th Medium Artillery Signal Section was also based here.
22. The divisional supply and transport units were all based at the Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea. When this division was disbanded, these units became the London Divisional Royal Army Service Corps.
23. This field ambulance was based at the Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea.
24. The 2nd County of London Yeomanry (Westminster Dragoons) was converted into an armoured car company in 1920. It was based at 1, Elverton Street, Westminster, London. In 1938, it was converted into 102nd Officer Cadet Training Unit as part of the Officer Producing Group. In 1943, it was converted to an armoured regiment and joined the 30th Armoured Brigade, 79th Armoured Division. Equipped with flail tanks, the regiment landed in Normandy on D-Day.
25. The 3rd County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters) was based at 90, Henry Street, St. John's Wood, London. In 1938, the company was expanded into a regiment, and then in 1939 it duplicated to form the 4th County of London Yeomanry. Together, they formed the 22nd Armoured Brigade in 1939.

26. This medium brigade was formed as part of the Royal Garrison Artillery. The headquarters and all four batteries were based at the Drill Hall, Offord Road, Barnsbury, London. The regiment served in France with the B.E.F. in 1940, and then saw active service in North-West Europe in 1944 and 1945.
27. These two units of the Royal Army Medical Corps were both based at the Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea.
28. The divisional ordnance companies for both London divisions were based at the Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea.