

56th (1st London) Infantry Division ⁽¹⁾

Headquarters, 56th (1st London) Infantry Division

167th (London) Infantry Brigade ⁽²⁾

Headquarters, 167th (London) Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

1st (City of London) Bn The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)

2nd (City of London) Bn. The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)

3rd (City of London) Bn. The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers) ⁽³⁾

4th (City of London) Bn. The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers) ⁽⁴⁾

168th (London) Infantry Brigade ⁽⁵⁾

Headquarters, 168th (London) Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

5th (City of London) Bn. The London Regiment (London Rifle Brigade) ⁽⁶⁾

6th (City of London) Bn. The London Regiment (City of London Rifles) ⁽⁷⁾

7th (City of London) Bn. The London Regiment (Post Office Rifles) ⁽⁸⁾

The Honourable Artillery Company Infantry Battalion ⁽⁹⁾

169th (London) Infantry Brigade ⁽¹⁰⁾

Headquarters, 169th (London) Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

9th (County of London) Bn. The London Regiment (Queen Victoria's Rifles) ⁽¹¹⁾

10th (County of London) Bn. The London Regiment (Hackney) ⁽¹²⁾

11th (County of London) Bn. The London Regiment (Finsbury Rifles) ⁽¹³⁾

12th (County of London) Bn. The London Regiment (Rangers) ⁽¹⁴⁾

Divisional Troops

Headquarters, 56th (1st London) Divisional Royal Artillery

90th (City of London) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery (15)

(H.Q., 357th (1st City of London), 358th (2nd City of London), 359th (3rd City of London) & 360th (4th City of London) Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)

91st (4th London) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery (16)

(H.Q., 361st (5th London), 362nd (6th London), 363rd (7th London) & 364th (8th London) Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)

92nd (5th London) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery (17)

(H.Q., 365th (9th London), 366th (10th London), 367th (11th London) & 368th (12th London) Field Batteries, Royal Artillery)

Headquarters, 56th (1st London) Divisional Royal Engineers

216th (1st London) Field Company, Royal Engineers (18)

217th (1st London) Field Company, Royal Engineers (18)

218th (1st London) Field Company, Royal Engineers (18)

56th (1st London) Divisional Signals, Royal Corps of Signals (19)

Headquarters 56th (1st London) Divisional Royal Army Service Corps (20)

522nd Company, Royal Army Service Corps

523rd Company, Royal Army Service Corps

524th Company, Royal Army Service Corps

167th (1st London) Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps (21)

NOTES:

1. This division was originally formed in 1908 as one of the Territorial Force divisions in the British Army. It was then designated as the 1st London Division. The division was mobilised but then broken up in early 1915. It was reformed in France in February 1916, which is when it was numbered, and probably why it was numbered the last in the Territorial Army series of divisional numbers. It was reconstituted in the Territorial Army in 1920. The headquarters of the division was based in Finsbury Barracks, City Road, London EC1. In the period from 1932 to 1938, many constituent units of this division and the 2nd London Division were converted into other roles, mainly anti-aircraft. This led to the disbandment of the 47th (2nd London) Division in 1936 and a re-organisation of this division. In 1938, it was re-organised as a motor division. In June 1940, it reverted to a standard infantry division establishment and on 18 November 1940 was again designated as the 56th (London) Infantry Division. The division left the United Kingdom on 25 August 1942 moving to Iraq. It later served in Palestine, Egypt, and Libya before seeing active service in Tunisia in April 1943. The division then saw considerable active service throughout the Italian campaign. It was reformed in 1947 as an armoured division in the Territorial Army.
2. This brigade had its headquarters based in Birdcage Walk, London, at the Regimental Headquarters of the Scots Guards. All four battalions in the brigade were part of the Royal Fusiliers. The 1st Battalion was based at Fusilier Hall, Handel Street, Bloomsbury, London W.C.1.; the 2nd Battalion was based at 9, Tufton Street, Westminster, London S.W.1. (moving to the new Fusilier Hall at 213, Balham High Road, London S.W. 17 by July 1937); the 3rd Battalion was based at 207, Harrow Road, Paddington, London W.2.; and the 4th Battalion was based at 112, Shaftesbury Street, City Road, London N.1.. In 1938, with the disbandment of The London Regiment, the 1st and 2nd Battalion became the 8th and 9th Battalions of the Royal Fusiliers. By 1939, the brigade had reverted to its designation of the 1st London Brigade, but it reverted to the 167th Infantry Brigade in 1940. The brigade remained with the division throughout the war.
3. In 1938, the battalion was converted into an artillery role, being redesignated as:
10th (3rd City of London) Bn. The Royal Fusiliers (69th Searchlight Regiment)
This regiment remained part of the Royal Fusiliers until becoming part of the Royal Artillery in July and August 1940. It remained in the U.K. for the duration of the war.
4. In 1932, this battalion was converted into an artillery role, becoming the:
60th (City of London) Anti-Aircraft Brigade, Royal Artillery
It later became the 60th (City of London) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery. The regiment went to France with the B.E.F. in 1939, being evacuated in June 1940. It then remained in the U.K. until June 1944, when as part of the 2nd Army it again landed in France. It served throughout the campaign in N.W. Europe.
5. This brigade had its headquarters at Finsbury Barracks, City Road, London EC1. It had comprised of the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Battalions of The London Regiment. However, in 1921, the 8th Battalion (Post Office Rifles) was amalgamated with the 7th Battalion. The 5th Bn. was based at 130, Bunhill Row, London E.C.1.; the 6th Bn. was based at 57A, Farringdon Road, London E.C.1.; and the 7th Bn. at 24, Sun Street, Finsbury Square, London E.C.2.. The HAC Infantry Battalion was based at Armoury House, in Finsbury Barracks, London EC1. The brigade was reduced to three battalions in 1938.
6. In 1938, this battalion became The London Rifle Brigade, with its parent regiment being The Rifle Brigade. It remained with this brigade until November 1940

7. On 15 December 1935, this battalion was converted to become the:
31st (City of London Rifles) Anti- Aircraft Battalion, Royal Engineers
 In August 1940, it became part of the Royal Artillery as the 31st Searchlight Regiment. In February 1942, it was again converted to become the 123rd (City of London Rifles) Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery. As such it served in the U.K. until moving to France in June 1944 as part of the 2nd Army until the end of the war.
8. This battalion absorbed the 8th Battalion in 1921. In 1935, it was converted into an anti-aircraft role becoming:
32nd (7th City of London) Anti-Aircraft Battalion, Royal Engineers
 This battalion became the 32nd Searchlight Regiment in August 1940. It served in the United Kingdom until being placed in suspended animation in May 1945.
9. With the amalgamation of the 7th and 8th Battalions of the London Regiment in 1921, another battalion of the regiment was posted into this brigade. This unit was the Honourable Artillery Company Infantry Battalion, which was based at Armoury House, Finsbury. It never adopted the designation of the 26th Bn. of The London Regiment. In 1938, the battalion moved to become part of the Officer Producing Group based in London District.
10. The headquarters of this brigade was based at the Regimental Headquarters, Grenadier Guards, at Birdcage Walk, London SW1. The 9th Bn. was based at 56, Davies Street, Berkeley Square, London W.1.; the 10th Bn. at 51, The Grove, Hackney, London E.8.; the 11th Bn. at 17, Penton Street, Pentonville, London N.1.; and 12th Bn. at 16, Chenies Street, Tottenham Court Road, London W.C.1.. In 1936, the brigade was redesignated as the 3rd London Brigade. It left this division on 6 October 1939, transferring to the 2nd London Division. On 28 November 1940, it was redesignated as the 71st Infantry Brigade. It later joined the 53rd (Welsh) Infantry Division, albeit with a complete change of units.
11. This battalion was based at 56, Davies Street, Berkeley Square. On 10 August 1937, it was redesignated as:
The Queen's Victoria Rifles
 Its parent regiment became The King's Royal Rifle Corps. In 1938, it was converted into the reconnaissance battalion for the division, equipped with motorcycles.
12. The original 10th Battalion of the London Regiment was disbanded in 1912. A new 10th Battalion was formed in the same year. The headquarters of the battalion was based at 51, The Grove, Hackney, London E.8.. It had an orderly room at 208, Mare Street Hackney and a drill hall at Casterton Street. In 1937, the battalion moved to 1, Hillman Street, Hackney. On 10 August 1938, it was redesignated as the:
5th (Hackney) Bn. The Royal Berkshire Regiment (Princess Charlotte of Wales's)
 The battalion transferred to the 54th (East Anglia) Infantry Division at the same time.
13. This battalion was based at 17, Penton Street, Pentonville, London N.1.. In 1935, it was converted into an anti –aircraft role, and was redesignated as the:
61st (Middlesex) Anti-Aircraft Brigade, Royal Artillery
 During the war, the regiment served in Home Forces, the Middle East and Italy.
14. This battalion was based at 16, Chenies Street, Tottenham Court Road, London W.C.1.. On 10 August 1937, it was redesignated as:
The Rangers
 Its parent regiment became The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

15. This regiment was based in Handel Street, Bloomsbury, London WC1. All five batteries were also based at Handel Street. Its origin's date back to 1863 and the formation of the 1st London (City) Volunteer Artillery Corps. The regiment stayed with the division until March 1943, when it transferred to the 50th Infantry Division, ending the war serving with the 2nd Army in N.W. Europe. On 27 April 1939, the regiment formed a duplicate unit, the 138th Field Regiment. The 359th and 360th Batteries transferred across to the new regiment. Starting with the 2nd London Division, it later served with the 78th Infantry Division in North Africa, Sicily and Italy.
16. The 9th Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps was formed on 13 February 1860 in Plumstead. In 1908, it became the 4th London (Howitzer) Brigade, Royal Field Artillery and in 1921 it was redesignated as the 91st (4th London) Brigade, R.F.A. All five batteries were based at Ennersdale Road, Lewisham, London. In 1939, the regiment formed a duplicate unit, the 139th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery. The 362nd and 364th Batteries transferred across to the new regiment. The 91st Field Regiment joined the 5th Infantry Division in September 1939, serving with that formation throughout the war. The 139th Field Regiment served in the U.K. until leaving in July 1942, sailing for India. There it joined the 7th Indian Infantry Division. In 1947, the regiments were reformed as the 291st (4th London) Airborne Field Regiment, Royal Artillery, still based at Lewisham. In 1956, it became a standard field regiment, amalgamating in 1961.
17. On 9 October 1861, the 3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps was raised at Regent Street, London. In 1920, this regiment was reformed as the 5th London Brigade, R.F.A., based at 76, Kennington Lane, London SE. In 1921, it was re-designated as the 92nd (5th London) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery. The 365th and 366th Batteries were based at Kennington Lane, with the 367th and 368th Batteries being based at 10, Beresford Street, Woolwich. The regiment left the division between 1936 and 1938, transferring to the London District. In 1939, it formed a duplicate regiment, the 140th Field Regiment, with the 366th and 367th Batteries transferring to the new unit. The 92nd Field Regiment joined the 5th Infantry Division in September 1939, serving with that formation throughout the war. The 140th Field Regiment left the U.K. in November 1942 when it moved to North Africa under command of the 1st Army. It was redesignated as the 140th Medium Regiment in September 1943. After the war, the regiments were reformed as the 292nd (5th London) Airborne Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery. It was amalgamated in October 1956.
18. In 1861, the 1st Tower Hamlet Engineer Volunteers were formed, which later became the East London (Tower Hamlets) Engineer Volunteers based at Bethnal Green. In 1908, the regiment transferred to the Territorial Force as the 1st London Division Engineers. The headquarters and three companies were based at 10, Victoria Square, Bethnal Green. In 1920, the regiment was reformed as the 56th (1st London) Division Engineers. The 216th (1st London), 217th (1st London), and 218th (1st London) companies were all based at Bethnal Green. In 1936 with the disbanding of the 47th (2nd London) Infantry Division, these companies transferred to the London District, and the 2nd London Field Companies came under command of the London Division. The 219th Field Park Company was formed in 1938. In 1939, the four companies were grouped as the 1st London Corps Troops Engineers, becoming the 18th (1st London) GHQ Troops Engineers in 1943. In April 1947, they were reformed as the 114th Army Engineer Regiment, Royal Engineers, based at Bethnal Green.

19. The divisional signals were based at 20, Atkins Road, Clapham Park. The unit can trace its history back to 1861, with the formation of the 1st Tower Hamlet Militia. The unit became part of the Royal Engineers, which was then responsible for army communications. It served in The Great War as a telegraph company. In 1921, the unit became part of the Royal Signals as, The 56th (1st London) Divisional Signals.
20. The divisional transport units were based at 160, Plumstead Road, London SE18. When the 2nd London Division was disbanded and the two formations merged in 1936, the 1st London Divisional Royal Army Service Corps became the 1st Anti-Aircraft Divisional Royal Army Service Corps.
21. The City of London Field Ambulance was based at Finsbury Barracks, London E.C.1.