

7th Anti-Aircraft Division ⁽¹⁾

30th Anti-Aircraft Brigade ⁽²⁾

63rd (Northumbrian) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽³⁾

64th (Northumbrian) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽⁴⁾

37th (Tyne Electrical Engineers) Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽⁵⁾

38th *Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery* ⁽⁶⁾

43rd Anti-Aircraft Brigade ⁽⁷⁾

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

73rd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽⁹⁾

50th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽¹⁰⁾

72nd Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽¹¹⁾

55th (Durham Light Infantry) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽¹²⁾

57th Anti-Aircraft Brigade ⁽¹³⁾

47th (The Durham Light Infantry) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽¹⁴⁾

53rd (The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery ⁽¹⁵⁾

Divisional Troops

7th Anti-Aircraft Divisional Signal, Royal Corps of Signals

NOTES:

1. This division was formed in June 1939, with its headquarters based in Newcastle-on-Tyne. Its first General Officer Commanding was Major General T. G. G. HEYWOOD, who was appointed on the 23rd June 1939. He left on the 9th May 1940 to move to India, to be replaced on a temporary basis by Major General (Acting) J. E. T. YOUNGER. After only nine days in command, Major General (Acting) Robert Beverly PARGITER assumed command. With the reorganisation of Anti-Aircraft Command in early November 1940, Major General PARGITER moved south to assume command of the 5th Anti-Aircraft Division, so Major General (Acting) Eric Victor Howard FAIRTLOUGH, D.S.O., M.C. was appointed to command. The geographic areas of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire became the responsibility of the new 10th Anti-Aircraft Division. FAIRTLOUGH fell ill in mid-1942, so on the 19th June 1942, Major General (Acting) John Nuttall SLATER, C.M.G., *g.* assumed command on his return from the Middle East. The division disbanded on the 30th September 1942, the air defences for this area, as well as Scotland, becoming the responsibility of the 7th Anti-Aircraft Group.
2. This brigade was raised on the 1st November 1936, at Sunderland. It was responsible for the air defences of Newcastle, the Tyne River and Sunderland.
3. In 1936, the 55th (Northumbrian) Medium Brigade was converted into an anti-aircraft brigade (regiment). The Headquarters, 176th and 178th Batteries were based at the Drill Hall, The Green, Sunderland, with 177th and 269th Batteries being based at Seaham Harbour. The Regiment left the U.K. in May 1942 to move to Ceylon. It arrived there in July, and stayed on the island until April 1944, firstly under command of 1st R.M. Anti-Aircraft Brigade and then from March 1943, 24th Anti-Aircraft Brigade. In April 1944, it moved to Jubbulpore, where on the 1st August, it was placed in suspended animation. Some personnel formed the 63rd Medium Battery, which joined the 87th Medium Regiment. As such it remained in India until disbanded in May 1945.
4. This regiment was formed in 1936 from batteries from the 51st and 54th Medium Brigades. The Headquarters and 179th Batteries were based in North Shields, 180th Battery was based in Seaton, and the 268th Battery at Consett. The Regiment left the U.K. in May 1943 to travel to North Africa. It served in Italy with 8th Army, transferring to N. W. Europe to serve with 2nd Army in February 1945 until the end of the war.
5. On the 28th August 1939, the 37th (Tyne Electrical Engineers) Anti-Aircraft Battalion, Royal Engineers formed a daughter unit as the 37th (Tyne Electrical Engineers) Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery. The headquarters was based in Tynemouth, but by the outbreak of the Second World War, no batteries had been allocated to the unit. The regiment came under command of this brigade, and remained in the U.K. until April 1942, when it left bound for Palestine. It served in Palestine from June until November 1942, then moved to join the 8th Army in Tunisia. The regiment remained in North Africa until returning to the U.K. in February 1944. For some reason it was not allocated for further active operations, being placed in suspended animation in October 1944.
6. The headquarters of this regiment were based in the 10th Anti-Aircraft Division's area, but some troops were based in this division's area.
7. The headquarters of this brigade was raised on the 1st October 1938 at West Hartlepool. In County Durham.

8. This regiment was formed in January 1939 within the Supplementary Reserve. The headquarters, 21st, 22nd and 23rd Batteries were all based in Belfast. The 5th L.A.A. Battery was based at Newtonards. This last battery left the regiment shortly after the outbreak of the war. Mobilised in August 1939, it served in France between November 1939 and May 1940. After resting and refitting, the regiment was sent to India in May 1942. It served for the rest of the war in India and Burma, mainly with the XV Indian Corps in the Arakan.
9. 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 Home Forces until leaving for North Africa in June 1943. It then served in Italy from September 1943 until disbanded in October 1944.
10. The 50th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment was raised in July 1940, with a battery from the 19th L.A.A. Regiment in addition to drafts of new recruits. The regiment served with Anti-Aircraft Command until it disbanded in March 1944.
11. The 72nd Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment was raised in January 1941. It served in Anti-Aircraft Command until June 1943, when it moved to Tunisia. From there it went on to serve in Italy under command of the 8th Army, but was disbanded in October 1944.
12. The 2nd/5th Bn. The Durham Light Infantry was based in West Hartlepool, and formed the 55th Searchlight Regiment. Like its sister regiment, it was incorporated into the Royal Artillery in August 1940. It served in the United Kingdom until January 1942, when it converted into the 113th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery. It remained in the U.K., joining 2nd Army in March 1944. It served with 2nd Army throughout the campaign in North West Europe.
13. This brigade was raised on the 25th August 1939, ie, just before the outbreak of the Second World War. Its headquarters were based in Newcastle-on-Tyne.
14. The headquarters of this battalion, together with the 386th, 387th and 388th Companies were all based at Sunderland. The 389th Company was based in South Shields. This unit was formed in 1936 by the conversion of the 7th Bn. The Durham Light Infantry into a searchlight battalion of the Royal Engineers. In August 1940, it became the 47th Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery, when all searchlight units were consolidated into the Royal Artillery. In January 1942, this regiment was converted to become the 112th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery. As such, it served with Home Forces until March 1944, when it came under command of 2nd Army. It landed in Normandy in June 1944, serving throughout the campaign in North West Europe.
15. The infantry unit was converted into an anti-aircraft role in 1938. In August 1940, it was absorbed into the Royal Artillery as the 53rd (Royal Northumberland Fusiliers) Searchlight Regiment. It remained in the U.K. until January 1945, when it converted back to an infantry unit as the 638th Infantry Regiment, Royal Artillery. It served with the 304th Infantry Brigade in the U.K. and Norway.

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