A tribute to the Volunteer Military Reservists and Supporting Auxiliaries of Greater London 1908 – 2014

Compiled by
The Reserve Forces’ and Cadets’ Association for Greater London
Stepping Forward

A tribute to the Volunteer Military Reservists and Supporting Auxiliaries of Greater London

1908-2014

Including:

Lineages and Battle Honours
Links with London Boroughs
Links with Livery Companies
War-Raised and Auxiliary Units
Disbanded Specialist Units
Directory of Memorials
Drill Hall Register

Compiled by The Reserve Forces’ and Cadets’ Association for Greater London

No: __________
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Lineages and Battle Honours of London Volunteer Reserve Forces

An Introduction

In 2008 the Reserve Forces’ and Cadets’ Association for Greater London published the Lineages and Battle Honours of London Volunteer Reserve Forces 1908-2008, including links with London Boroughs and Livery Companies.

The original aim in researching and publishing the Lineages and Battle Honours was to ensure that the unique record of volunteer military service of Londoners was not forgotten.

This detailed reference guide is published to honour London’s volunteers who have served their country over the past one hundred and six years and to ensure that their record of service is not lost. It is in a format that will encourage attention from both old and young who are keen to find out about the Volunteer Military Heritage within Greater London.

In commemorating the Centenary of the Call to Arms in 1914, ‘Stepping Forward’ documents the record of the Volunteer Reserve Forces within Greater London from the inception of the Haldane Territorial Forces Act of 1908 to the present day. The book is divided into fifteen parts and has extended the scope of the original publication. It not only includes the Reserve of the Navy, Army and Air Force but also the supporting Auxiliary formations, such as The Royal Observer Corps and Voluntary Aid Detachments, as well as the various National Reserve organisations of the First and Second World Wars. The amendments that have been made to the original six parts are as a result of ongoing research.

The Lineages set out in Part 3 were originally compiled by Major PR Bateman, drawing on a number of sources, noted in the Bibliography. They have been edited and updated. They draw heavily on the Historical Record of The London Regiment by Colonel AR Martin (1975) from which the tables in Part 1 are taken.

The Lineage lists in Part 3 show the many changes of title and linkages. They also show who are the descendant unit or units. They record the Battle Honours and Honorary distinctions awarded to each of the units. Part of the reason for producing this record is to ensure that these Honours, won by Londoners continue to be properly recorded and remembered. Following the guidelines and principles set out in Part 2, the Regiments responsible for holding these Battle Honours today are set out in Part 4. No claim has to be made for those Battle Honours. They are entitled to be shown in the Army List, in unit Drill Halls and where appropriate on Standards, Guidons, Colours or Regimental Appointments. The emblazoning of Battle Honours on Colours is subject to special rulings about succession rights.

Not only do the Lineages show many changes, so too do the organisation, size and structure of the Civic authorities in London. Boroughs have also amalgamated and the boundaries of the Capital have changed. These records include units which were at one time during the past one hundred and six years connected in some way to the London of today.

These records concentrate mainly on The London Regiment, set up as part of the new Territorial Force in 1908; but they also cover Yeomanry Regiments associated with the City and County of London as well as The Middlesex Regiment Territorial Army Battalions which were essentially London-based units; and The Parachute Regiment’s London Battalion. They also include Royal Naval, Royal Marines and Auxiliary Air Force units which were London-based.

Thus in Part 5 covering Civic Honours, there may no longer be descendant units in the Boroughs which granted these honours. They are nevertheless recorded. The introduction to Part 5 also explains the various designations used in granting Civic recognition (‘Freedom of’ or ‘ Adopted by’ et cetera).
The Royal Regiment of Artillery features in the lineages, as well as in the records of those units which converted to Royal Artillery at some time during the past century. Similarly, the units of the Corps of Royal Engineers appear in some Regiments' Lineages.

The Royal Corps of Signals units appear only as descendant units of Yeomanry or of Battalions of the London Regiment.

Part 6, which lists London units which have affiliations with Livery Companies, records affiliations with units of all three Armed Services whether linked to London or not. As new Livery Companies and new linkages continue to be formed, these will be captured in the on-line version of this book.

The register of Drill Halls at Part 9 is inevitably incomplete, as their demolition and sale, particularly in the late 1950s and early 1960s, has made some locations difficult to trace. However, one reliable source of information has been the Reserve Forces’ and Cadets Association for Greater London's archives of vintage recruiting literature and the 1936/38 London Division staff lists.

The register of Colours, Standards & Guidons in Part 10 is complete but for the Guidon of the King’s Colonials (King Edward’s Horse) that cannot be traced. The main challenge with laid up Colours has been the difficulty in obtaining acceptable images from sometimes dark and lofty locations.

The Directory of Memorials in Part 15 is missing the individual unit memorials that so far cannot be traced.

Parts 7 to 15 have largely been researched and compiled by Major Derrick Harwood.

In the additional Parts to the original publication, the idea was not to produce in-depth histories, but rather to record the contribution of all Volunteer Military and Auxiliary Units within the Greater London area and to pay tribute to all who served, and had the spirit and courage required to Step Forward.
PART 1

The background to the Lineages of London Units

A Soldier of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot
Antecedent Units of The Rifle Volunteer Corps

1. In 1858 relations with Napoleon III’s France were seriously strained, and the British public, with memories of the earlier Napoleon, became thoroughly apprehensive. Aware of the country’s unpreparedness for war, they demanded the right to train in their own defence. Although the Government was reluctant, and the War Office antagonistic, the popular clamour could not be withstood; and on 12th May 1859 the raising of Volunteer Corps was officially authorised.

2. It is from Rifle Volunteer Corps raised in the City of London and the surrounding districts in 1859-60 that The London Regiment is directly descended.

3. There is some connection with earlier volunteers – the Armed Associations that were raised by parishes at the end of the eighteenth century; some units claim descent from them. The Armed Associations were, however, disbanded by the end of the Napoleonic Wars; although some continued as rifle clubs which eventually formed the nucleus of the new Volunteer Corps in 1859. Being raised in the same localities, some of the Volunteer Corps adopted the insignia of the earlier Armed Associations, although this cannot be considered as proof of direct descent. The official origins of The London Regiment lie in the Rifle Volunteer Corps of 1859.

4. The only exceptions were 9th Battalion, The London Regiment whose ancestors were The Royal Victoria Rifles in 1853. This unit was formed from the Royal Victoria Rifle Club, and in 1859 it became part of the Volunteer Force as 1st Middlesex (Victoria) Rifle Volunteer Corps. A similar claim may also be made by the 21st (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (First Surrey Rifles).

5. When the Rifle Volunteer Corps were raised there was no County of London. London consisted solely of the City. Surrey and Kent extended to the south bank of the Thames, with Middlesex on the north bank. Consequently, units raised in what later became the County of London bore the old county names.

6. In 1860 the ancestors of The London Regiment stood as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1908 London Regiment Battalion</th>
<th>(The left-hand column shows the units’ eventual numbering as Battalions of The London Regiment of 1908)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1st City of London Volunteer Rifle Brigade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2nd London Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>3rd London Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2nd Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>3rd Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>7th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>8th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>9th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>10th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1st Middlesex (Victoria) Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>2nd Middlesex (South Middlesex) Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>4th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>7th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>11th Middlesex (St George’s) Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>15th Middlesex (London Scottish) Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps (Railway Rifles)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>21st Middlesex (Civil Service) Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>22nd Middlesex (Queen’s) Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>26th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. The following additional ancestor units were raised between 1868 and 1875:

8. The strength of the original Rifle Volunteer Corps varied considerably. Some recruited to Battalion strength, but the majority were initially individual companies. In 1880 the smaller corps were amalgamated into corps of Battalion strength, and all were re-numbered.

9. In 1880 the ancestors of The London Regiment stood as follows:

15 27th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps
18 28th Middlesex (London Irish) Rifle Volunteer Corps
19 29th Middlesex (North Middlesex) Rifle Volunteer Corps
15 31st Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps
15 34th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps
10 36th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps
9 37th Middlesex (St Giles's and St George's Bloomsbury) Rifle Volunteer Corps
28 38th Middlesex (Artists) Rifle Volunteer Corps
11 39th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps (The Finsbury Rifle Volunteer Corps)
12 40th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps (Central London Rangers)
17 42nd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps
2 46th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps
20 3rd Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps
20 4th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps
20 12th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps
20 13th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps
20 18th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps
20 21st Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps
20 25th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps
20 26th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps
20 27th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps
20 28th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps
20 30th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps
20 34th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps
21 1st Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps
21 3rd Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps
23 7th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps
22 10th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps
24 19th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps
22 23rd Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps

8. 49th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps
15 50th Middlesex (Bank of England) Rifle Volunteer Corps
23 26th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps

1908 London Regiment
Battalion

6 48th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps
5 1st City of London Volunteer Rifle Brigade
6 2nd London Rifle Volunteer Corps
7 3rd London Rifle Volunteer Corps
4 1st Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps
17 2nd Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps
9 1st Middlesex (Victoria) Rifle Volunteer Corps
13 2nd Middlesex (South Middlesex) Rifle Volunteer Corps
13 4th Middlesex (West London) Rifle Volunteer Corps
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Battalion Number</th>
<th>Battalion Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6th Middlesex (St George’s) Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7th Middlesex (London Scottish) Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>11th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>12th Middlesex (Civil Service) Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>13th Middlesex (Queen’s) Rifle Volunteer Corps (Westminster)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>15th Middlesex (The Customs and The Docks) Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>16th Middlesex (London Irish) Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>17th Middlesex (North Middlesex) Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>18th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>19th Middlesex (St Giles’s and St George’s Bloomsbury) Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>20th Middlesex (Artists) Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>21st Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps (The Finsbury Rifle Volunteer Corps)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>22nd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps (Central London Rangers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>23rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>24th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>25th Middlesex (Bank of England) Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>3rd Kent (West Kent) Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>4th Kent (Royal Arsenal) Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>1st Surrey (South London) Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>6th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>7th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>8th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The Advent of the Volunteer Battalions and Linkages with Regular Regiments**

10. In the Cardwell reforms of 1873, regular infantry Regiments were paired together for alternate tours of home and foreign service. These new groupings were at first termed Brigades and given numbers; but in 1881 they were given new titles. Each pair was given a depot, and took the local militia under their wing. The two regular Battalions became 1st and 2nd Battalions, and the militia became 3rd, and in some cases 4th Battalions.

11. At the same time, the Rifle Volunteer Corps became part of the new Regiments as Volunteer Battalions. Unlike the regular Battalions and the militia, however, the volunteer Battalions did not, at first, adopt the new Regimental titles.

12. In 1881 the ancestors of The London Regiment stood as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Battalion Number</th>
<th>Battalion Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>The Queen’s (Royal West Surrey Regiment):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>8th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>23rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>The East Surrey Regiment:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st Surrey (South London) Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>7th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment):
- 3rd Kent (West Kent) Rifle Volunteer Corps
- 4th Kent (Royal Arsenal) Rifle Volunteer Corps

### The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment):
- 11th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps
- 17th Middlesex (North Middlesex) Rifle Volunteer Corps

### The King's Royal Rifle Corps:
- 1st City of London Volunteer Rifle Brigade
- 2nd London Rifle Volunteer Corps
- 3rd London Rifle Volunteer Corps
- 1st Middlesex (Victoria) Rifle Volunteer Corps
- 2nd Middlesex (South Middlesex) Rifle Volunteer Corps
- 4th Middlesex (West London) Rifle Volunteer Corps
- 6th Middlesex (St George's) Rifle Volunteer Corps
- 12th Middlesex (Civil Service) Rifle Volunteer Corps
- 13th Middlesex (Queen's) Rifle Volunteer Corps (Westminster)
- 21st Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps (The Finsbury Rifle Volunteer Corps)
- 22nd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps (Central London Rangers)
- 25th Middlesex (Bank of England) Rifle Volunteer Corps

### The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own):
- 1st Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps
- 2nd Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps
- 7th Middlesex (London Scottish) Rifle Volunteer Corps
- 15th Middlesex (The Customs and The Docks) Rifle Volunteer Corps
- 16th Middlesex (London Irish) Rifle Volunteer Corps
- 18th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps
- 19th Middlesex (St Giles's and St George's Bloomsbury) Rifle Volunteer Corps
- 20th Middlesex (Artists) Rifle Volunteer Corps
- 24th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps

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13. In 1883, six Rifle Volunteer Corps (6th and 8th Surrey, 10th and 23rd Middlesex, and 3rd and 4th Kent) adopted the titles of Volunteer Battalions of their parent regular Regiment; 7th Surrey followed in 1887. 11th Middlesex were transferred from The Duke of Cambridge’s Own (Middlesex Regiment) in 1890, and 1st Tower Hamlets from The Rifle Brigade in 1904, to become Volunteer Battalions of The Royal Fusiliers. Meanwhile, in 1888, an additional antecedent unit had been raised – 26th Middlesex (Cyclists).

14. In 1904 the ancestors of The London Regiment stood as follows:

#### 1908 London Regiment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Battalion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(The number in square brackets after the title indicates the Regiment Volunteer Battalion number allotted in the 1880s by the parent regular Regiment but not used in the title)

#### The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment):
- 3rd Volunteer Battalion
- 4th Volunteer Battalion

#### The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment):
- 1st Volunteer Battalion
- 2nd Volunteer Battalion
- 3rd Volunteer Battalion
- 4th Volunteer Battalion
The East Surrey Regiment:
23 4th Volunteer Battalion
21 1st Surrey (South London) Volunteer Rifle Corps [1VB]

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment):
20 2nd Volunteer Battalion
20 3rd Volunteer Battalion

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment):
19 17th Middlesex (North Middlesex) Volunteer Rifle Corps [4VB]

The King's Royal Rifle Corps:
5 1st London Volunteer Rifle Corps (City of London Volunteer Rifle Brigade) [9VB]
6 2nd London Volunteer Rifle Corps [10VB]
7 3rd London Volunteer Rifle Corps [11VB]
9 1st Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps (The Victoria and St George's Rifles) [1VB]
13 2nd Middlesex (South Middlesex) Volunteer Rifle Corps [2VB]
13 4th Middlesex (West London) Volunteer Rifle Corps [3VB]
15 The Prince of Wales's Own 12th Middlesex (Civil Service) Volunteer Rifle Corps [5VB]
16 13th Middlesex (Queen's) Volunteer Rifle Corps (Westminster) [6VB]
11 21st Middlesex (Finsbury) Volunteer Rifle Corps [7VB]
12 22nd Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps (Central London Rangers) [8VB]

The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own):
17 2nd Tower Hamlets Volunteer Rifle Corps [9VB]
14 7th Middlesex (London Scottish) Volunteer Rifle Corps [1VB]
17 15th Middlesex (The Customs and The Docks) Volunteer Rifle Corps [2VB]
18 16th Middlesex (London Irish) Volunteer Rifle Corps [3VB]
10 18th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps [4VB]
9 19th Middlesex (St Giles's and St George's Bloomsbury) Volunteer Rifle Corps [5VB]
28 20th Middlesex (Artists) Volunteer Rifle Corps [6VB]
8 24th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps [7VB]

Unattached:
25 26th Middlesex (Cyclist) Volunteer Rifle Corps

Overseas Service

15. The Post Office workers who were enrolled in the 24th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps volunteered for service with the Cable and Telegraph Companies, Royal Engineers during the 1882 campaign in Egypt against Arabi Pasha. This service was recognised by the award of the Battle Honour 'Egypt 1882', to 24th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, to be emblazoned on the Rifle Regiment's badges, clothing and appointments. It marks the first Battle Honour awarded to predecessor units of The London Regiment.

16. Yeomanry and Volunteer Regiments did not serve overseas until the Boer War. They did not serve as units during the Boer War, but supplied considerable numbers of volunteers who served in South Africa with Regular Regiments, the City Imperial Volunteers and the Imperial Yeomanry, and in some specially formed volunteer units.

17. A Battalion of Rough Riders was raised in December 1899 for South Africa service. Returning members of the Battalion formed 1st County of London Yeomanry later re-designated City of London Yeomanry (The Rough Riders). Similarly three Sharpshooter Battalions were formed in 1900, for South Africa service. The veterans of these Battalions on return formed 3rd County of London Yeomanry (The Sharpshooters).

18. For these services, units were awarded the 'South Africa' Battle Honour with varying dates between 1899 and 1902. More details are given in Part 2.
The Territorial Force and
The London Regiment 1908

19. The Territorial Force was set up on 1st April 1908, and all units previously entitled as Volunteers became Territorials. All infantry units, except in London, became Territorial Battalions of their parent regular Regiments.

20. The County of London was formed in 1888, taking over parts of Surrey, Kent and most of Middlesex; and within this area there was no separately named regular London Regiment. Consequently a new territorial Regiment was formed – The London Regiment – and all the volunteer Battalions in London became territorial Battalions of this Regiment. Unlike the other volunteer Battalions, however, The London Regiment did not form part of the corps of any regular Regiment – it was the only wholly self-standing Territorial Force Regiment. The direct connection with the parent regular Regiment, which had lasted through the previous 25 years, ceased.

21. The City of London did have a regular Regiment, The Royal Fusiliers, of which four City units had been volunteer Battalions. These four might have become territorial Battalions of The Royal Fusiliers. Instead, they were made Battalions of The London Regiment, leaving The Royal Fusiliers with no territorial Battalions.

22. Originally, The London Regiment was scheduled to have 28 Battalions, including the Honourable Artillery Company infantry Battalion as the 26th, and 14th Middlesex (Inns of Court) Volunteer Rifle Corps as the 27th. This order was rescinded, and these two numbers were not used.

23. The first eight Battalions became City of London Battalions, and the other eighteen County of London Battalions. Within these two groups the numbering was not based on the seniority of the original Rifle Volunteer Corps, nor on that of the Regiments of which they subsequently became volunteer Battalions.

24. On its formation in 1908, The London Regiment stood as follows:

1st (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
2nd (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
3rd (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
4th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
5th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Rifle Brigade)
6th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (City of London Rifles)
7th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
8th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Post Office Rifles)
9th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Queen Victoria’s)
10th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Paddington Rifles)
11th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Finsbury Rifles)
12th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (The Rangers)
13th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Kensington)
14th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Scottish)
15th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Prince of Wales’s Own, Civil Service Rifles)
16th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Queen’s Westminster Rifles)
17th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Poplar and Stepney Rifles)
18th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Irish Rifles)
19th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (St Pancras)
20th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Blackheath and Woolwich)
21st (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (First Surrey Rifles)
22nd (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (The Queen’s)
23rd (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
24th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (The Queen’s)
25th (County of London) (Cyclist) Battalion, The London Regiment
28th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Artists Rifles)
25. The 10th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Paddington Rifles) was disbanded in 1912 and replaced by the 10th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Hackney).

26. In April 1908 the Territorial Force Yeomanry units administered by the City and County of London Territorial Forces Associations were as follows:

**Cavalry Militia, Special Reserve:**

The King’s Colonials Imperial Yeomanry title changed in 1910 to:

King Edward’s Horse (The King’s Overseas Dominions Regiment)

**Yeomanry Territorial Force:**

(The Yeomanry precedence number follows the unit title)

1st County of London Yeomanry (Middlesex, Duke of Cambridge's Hussars) 27
The City of London Yeomanry (The Rough Riders) 46
2nd County of London Yeomanry (The Westminster Dragoons) 47
3rd County of London Yeomanry (The Sharpshooters) 48

**Expansion in The Great War and Re-linkage with Regular Regiments**

27. On the outbreak of the First World War (WW1), The London Regiment was embodied and all Battalions raised 2nd line Battalions. Later, 3rd line Battalions were raised; and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Battalions, The London Regiment raised 4th line Battalions. By the end of 1914, the original 26 Battalions had expanded to 58 Battalions; and by May 1915 they had reached their maximum strength of 82 Battalions.

28. In April 1916, the 4th Battalions of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, and the 3rd Battalions of the 5th to 25th, were redesignated Reserve Battalions. Shortly afterwards, the 2nd Battalions of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th were absorbed into their 1st Battalions, and their 3rd Battalions were re-numbered as 2nd Battalions. Thus in June 1916 each of the original 1st to 25th Battalions consisted of a 1st line Battalion, a 2nd line Battalion and a Reserve Battalion; e.g. 1st/23rd, 2nd/23rd, and 23rd (Reserve). The 28th now had only one Battalion – the 2nd/28th had been absorbed into the 1st/28th, and the 3rd/28th had become 15th Cadet Battalion Officer Training Corps. Thus in June 1916, The London Regiment consisted of 76 Battalions.

29. In July 1916, all Battalions were posted back to regular Regiments. Thus The London Regiment, as a separate Regiment, lasted only just over eight years. The name, however, continued, as Battalions did not change their titles.

30. In most cases, the regular Regiment to which Battalions of The London Regiment were now posted were those of which, prior to 1908, they had been Volunteer Battalions. However there were some changes.

31. Three Battalions of The London Regiment which before 1908 had been Volunteer Battalions of The King’s Royal Rifle Corps were now part of a different regular Regiment. They were:

5 which joined The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort’s Own)
7, 13 which joined The Duke of Cambridge’s Own (Middlesex Regiment)

32. Three Battalions of The London Regiment which before 1908 had been Volunteer Battalions of The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort’s Own) were now part of a different regular Regiment. They were:

14 which joined The Gordon Highlanders
18 which joined the Royal Irish Rifles
28 which became an Officer Training Corps

33. In July 1916, The London Regiment stood as follows:

**The Queen’s (Royal West Surrey Regiment):**

1st/22nd, 2nd/22nd and 22nd (Reserve) (County of London) Battalions,
The London Regiment (The Queen’s)
1st/24th, 2nd/24th and 24th (Reserve) (County of London) Battalions,
The London Regiment (The Queen’s)
The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment):

1st/1st, 2nd/1st and 1st (Reserve) (City of London) Battalions,
The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)
1st/2nd, 2nd/2nd and 2nd (Reserve) (City of London) Battalions,
The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)
1st/3rd, 2nd/3rd and 3rd (Reserve) (City of London) Battalions,
The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)
1st/4th, 2nd/4th and 4th (Reserve) (City of London) Battalions,
The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)

The East Surrey Regiment:

1st/21st, 2nd/21st and 21st (Reserve) (County of London) Battalions,
The London Regiment (First Surrey Rifles)
1st/23rd, 2nd/23rd and 23rd (Reserve) (County of London) Battalions,
The London Regiment

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment):

1st/20th, 2nd/20th and 20th (Reserve) (County of London) Battalions,
The London Regiment (Blackheath and Woolwich)

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment):

1st/7th, 2nd/7th and 7th (Reserve) (City of London) Battalions,
The London Regiment
1st/13th, 2nd/13th and 13th (Reserve) (County of London) Battalions,
The London Regiment (Princess Louise's Kensington)
1st/19th, 2nd/19th and 19th (Reserve) (County of London) Battalions,
The London Regiment (St Pancras)

The King's Royal Rifle Corps:

1st/6th, 2nd/6th and 6th (Reserve) (City of London) Battalions,
The London Regiment (City of London Rifles)
1st/9th, 2nd/9th and 9th (Reserve) (County of London) Battalions,
The London Regiment (Queen Victoria's)
1st/11th, 2nd/11th and 11th (Reserve) (County of London) Battalions,
The London Regiment (Finsbury Rifles)
1st/12th, 2nd/12th and 12th (Reserve) (County of London) Battalions,
The London Regiment (The Rangers)
1st/15th, 2nd/15th and 15th (Reserve) (County of London) Battalions,
The London Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own, Civil Service Rifles)
1st/16th, 2nd/16th and 16th (Reserve) (County of London) Battalions,
The London Regiment (Queen's Westminster Rifles)

The Gordon Highlanders:

1st/14th, 2nd/14th and 14th (Reserve) (County of London) Battalions,
The London Regiment (London Scottish)

The Royal Irish Rifles:

1st/18th, 2nd/18th and 18th (Reserve) (County of London) Battalions,
The London Regiment (London Irish Rifles)

The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own):

1st/5th, 2nd/5th and 5th (Reserve) (City of London) Battalions,
The London Regiment (London Rifle Brigade)
1st/8th, 2nd/8th and 8th (Reserve) (City of London) Battalions,
The London Regiment (Post Office Rifles)
1st/10th, 2nd/10th and 10th (Reserve) (County of London) Battalions,
The London Regiment (Hackney)
1st/17th, 2nd/17th and 17th (Reserve) (County of London) Battalions,
The London Regiment (Poplar and Stepney Rifles)
1st/25th, 2nd/25th and 25th (Reserve) (County of London) Cyclist Battalions,
The London Regiment

Officers’ Training Corps:
28th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Artists Rifles)

War-Raised Battalions of The Great War

34. The 26th and 27th Battalion numbers were never used. In the years 1916 and 1918 further County of London Battalions were formed as follows:

29th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
1916 100th and 102nd Provisional Battalions (Territorial Force)
1917 29th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
1919 Disbanded

30th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
1916 101st, 103rd and 104th Provisional Battalions (Territorial Force)
1917 30th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
1919 Disbanded

31st (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
1916 105th and 107th Provisional Battalions (Territorial Force)
1917 31st (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
1919 Disbanded

32nd (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
1916 106th and 108th Provisional Battalions (Territorial Force)
1917 32nd (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
1919 Disbanded

33rd (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
1918 33rd (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
1918 Absorbed 7th (Service) Battalion, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort’s Own)
1918 Location of operations
Comines
Helchin
1919 Disbanded

34th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
1918 34th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
1918 Absorbed 7th (Service) Battalion, The King’s Royal Rifle Corps
1918 Location of operations
France
1919 Disbanded
War Services of The London Regiment in The Great War

35. The 82 Battalions of The London Regiment that served during The Great War were on operations in the following theatres:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theatre</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France and Flanders</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallipoli</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salonika</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waziristan and Afghanistan</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of Battalions still serving at the time of Armistice, 1918: 61

Number of Battle Honours awarded: 64
Victoria Crosses awarded: 9
Those killed in action: 29,100

The Territorial Army London Regiment after The Great War

36. At the end of The Great War, the 2nd line and Reserve Battalions were disbanded. Most of the original Battalions were placed in suspended animation, and then reformed after a short interval, as part of their parent regular Regiment.

37. On 1st October 1921 the Territorial Force was renamed the Territorial Army.

38. In 1922, the 7th and 8th Battalions, The London Regiment were amalgamated as the 7th; the 15th and 16th were amalgamated as the 16th.

39. The only Battalion not re-raised as infantry was the 25th Cyclist Battalion which was amalgamated with 47th Divisional Signal Company to form 47th (2nd London) Divisional Signals, Royal Corps of Signals.

40. The linkages with parent regular Regiments continued in most instances up to WW2 and beyond. Thus the only break in formal linkage with a parent regular Regiment for London infantry units was between 1908 and 1916.

41. In 1922 The London ‘Battalions’ were re-titled as ‘Regiments’. This was much more logical. As already mentioned, the Battalion title had been something of an anomaly since all these Battalions had doubled and trebled during The Great War.

42. In 1922 The London Regiment stood as follows:

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

The Queen’s Royal Regiment (West Surrey):
22nd London Regiment (The Queen’s)
24th London Regiment (The Queen’s)

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment):
1st City of London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)
2nd City of London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)
3rd City of London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)
4th City of London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)

The East Surrey Regiment:
21st London Regiment (First Surrey Rifles)
23rd London Regiment
The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment:
    20th London Regiment (The Queen's Own)

The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own):
    7th City of London Regiment (Post Office Rifles)
    13th London Regiment (Princess Louise's Kensington Regiment)
    19th London Regiment (St Pancras)

The King's Royal Rifle Corps:
    6th City of London Regiment (City of London Rifles)
    9th London Regiment (Queen Victoria's Rifles)
    11th London Regiment (Finsbury Rifles)
    12th London Regiment (The Rangers)
    16th London Regiment (Queen's Westminster and Civil Service Rifles)

The Gordon Highlanders:
    14th London Regiment (London Scottish)

The Royal Ulster Rifles:
    18th London Regiment (London Irish Rifles)

The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own):
    5th City of London Regiment (London Rifle Brigade)
    10th London Regiment (Hackney)
    17th London Regiment (Poplar and Stepney Rifles)

Unattached:
    28th London Regiment (Artists Rifles)

43. The 10th London Regiment was transferred to The Royal Berkshire Regiment (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) in 1929.

44. The 28th London Regiment (Artists Rifles) became part of The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort’s Own) in 1929.

London Units in the period between The Great War and Second World War (WW2)

45. In 1935, two London Regiments – the 4th (Royal Fusiliers) and the 11th (Finsbury Rifles) – became Anti-Aircraft Brigades of the Royal Artillery. At the same time, five London Regiments – the 6th (City of London Rifles), the 7th (Post Office Rifles), the 19th (St Pancras), the 20th (The Queen's Own) and the 21st (First Surrey Rifles) – were transferred to the Royal Engineers as Anti-Aircraft Battalions, equipped with searchlights.

46. In 1937, the remaining 16 London Regiments were re-named as Battalions of their parent Regiments. Thus, after 29 years, the name of The London Regiment, as founded in 1908, disappeared from the Army List. It re-appeared briefly in 1956 with the 23rd London Regiment which changed its name in 1961. The newly reformed London Regiment did not re-appear until 1993.

47. Two of the re-named Battalions did not remain as infantry for very long, for in 1938 the 3rd, now named 10th Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers, became a Searchlight Regiment, though it retained its Fusilier title; and the 23rd, now named 7th Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment, became 42nd Battalion, Royal Tank Corps.

48. In 1939, 42nd Royal Tank Regiment, the Signals unit, and all the infantry Battalions except The Artists Rifles, raised 2nd line units. The old 11th London Regiment raised a second anti-aircraft Regiment; and the London Scottish raised an anti-aircraft Regiment in addition to its two infantry Battalions.
49. On the outbreak of WW2 the successors of The London Regiment stood as follows:

1908 London Regiment

Battalion

Royal Armoured Corps:

23 42nd Royal Tank Regiment
23 48th Royal Tank Regiment

Royal Regiment of Artillery:

4 60th (City of London) Anti-Aircraft Regiment
11 1st (Finsbury Rifles) Anti-Aircraft Regiment
11 12th (Finsbury Rifles) Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment

Corps of Royal Engineers:

6, 3 1st (City of London Rifles) Anti-Aircraft Battalion
7, 8 32nd (7th City of London) Anti-Aircraft Battalion
19 33rd (St Pancras) Anti-Aircraft Battalion
20 34th (The Queen’s Own Royal West Kent) Anti-Aircraft Battalion
21 35th (First Surrey Rifles) Anti-Aircraft Battalion

Royal Corps of Signals:

25 2nd Corps Signals
25 5th Corps Signals

The Queen’s Royal Regiment (West Surrey):

22 1st/6th (Bermondsey) Battalion
22 2nd/6th (Bermondsey) Battalion
24 1st/7th (Southwark) Battalion
24 2nd/7th (Southwark) Battalion

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment):

1 8th (1st City of London) Battalion
2 9th (2nd City of London) Battalion
3 10th (3rd City of London) Battalion (69th Searchlight Regiment)
1 11th Battalion
2 12th Battalion

The Royal Berkshire Regiment (Princess Charlotte of Wales’s):

10 5th (Hackney) Battalion
10 7th (Stoke Newington) Battalion

The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own):

13 1st Battalion, Princess Louise’s Kensington Regiment
13 2nd Battalion, Princess Louise’s Kensington Regiment

The King’s Royal Rifle Corps:

9 1st Battalion Queen Victoria’s Rifles
9 2nd Battalion Queen Victoria’s Rifles
12 1st Battalion The Rangers
12 2nd Battalion The Rangers
15, 16 1st Battalion The Queen’s Westminsters
15, 16 2nd Battalion The Queen’s Westminsters

The Gordon Highlanders:

14 1st Battalion The London Scottish
14 2nd Battalion The London Scottish
14 3rd Battalion The London Scottish (97th Anti-Aircraft Regiment)
The Royal Ulster Rifles:
18 1st Battalion London Irish Rifles
18 2nd Battalion London Irish Rifles

The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort’s Own):
5 1st Battalion London Rifle Brigade
5 2nd Battalion London Rifle Brigade
17 1st Battalion Tower Hamlets Rifles
17 2nd Battalion Tower Hamlets Rifles
28 The Artists Rifles

50. In 1939 The Artists Rifles became 163 Officer Cadet Training Unit.
51. In 1940, the Tower Hamlets Rifles raised a 3rd Battalion which, in 1941, became 5th Battalion, The Reconnaissance Corps.
52. In 1941, the London Battalions of The King’s Royal Rifle Corps and The Rifle Brigade became numbered Battalions of their parent regular Regiment and stood as follows:

1908 London Regiment
Battalion

The King’s Royal Rifle Corps:
9 1st Battalion Queen Victoria’s Rifles became 7th Battalion
9 2nd Battalion Queen Victoria’s Rifles became 8th Battalion
12 1st Battalion The Rangers became 9th Battalion
12 2nd Battalion The Rangers became 10th Battalion
15, 16 1st Battalion The Queen’s Westminsters became 11th Battalion
15, 16 2nd Battalion The Queen’s Westminsters became 12th Battalion

The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort’s Own):
5 1st Battalion London Rifle Brigade became 7th Battalion
5 2nd Battalion London Rifle Brigade became 8th Battalion
17 1st Battalion Tower Hamlets Rifles became 9th Battalion
17 2nd Battalion Tower Hamlets Rifles became 10th Battalion

London Units after the Second World War (WW2)

53. Virtually all the Territorial Army Battalions and units of other arms were disbanded or placed in suspended animation at the end of WW2. 2nd line units were disbanded and original units were reformed in 1947. However, further changes of arm took place on the reformation of the Territorial Army.
54. Four infantry Battalions became anti-aircraft Regiments of the Royal Artillery. These were:
  9th (2nd City of London) Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London)
  5th (Hackney) Battalion, The Royal Berkshire Regiment (Princess Charlotte of Wales’s)
  9th Battalion, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort’s Own)
    [formerly 1st Battalion, Tower Hamlets Rifles]
  7th (Southwark) Battalion, The Queen’s Royal Regiment (West Surrey)
55. One unit transferred to the Royal Corps of Signals which was the Princess Louise’s Kensington Regiment, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own).
56. The 9th and 10th Battalions of The King’s Royal Rifle Corps, formerly the 12th London Regiment, (The Rangers) transferred to The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort’s Own).
57. The Artists Rifles became a Special Air Service Regiment.
58. All the Royal Artillery units were re-numbered.

59. In 1947 the successors of The London Regiment stood as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1908 London Regiment Battalion</th>
<th>Royal Armoured Corps:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>42nd Royal Tank Regiment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Royal Regiment of Artillery:**

| 4                                    | 460th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment (City of London) |
| 11                                   | 461st (Middlesex) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment |
| 14                                   | 497th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment (London) |
| 11                                   | 512th (Finsbury Rifles) Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment |
| 6                                    | 566th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment (City of London Rifles) |
| 7, 8                                 | 567th Searchlight Regiment (7th City of London) |
| 19                                   | 568th (St Pancras) Searchlight Regiment |
| 20                                   | 569th (The Queen's Own) Searchlight Regiment |
| 21                                   | 570th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment (First Surrey Rifles) |
| 3                                    | 604th Searchlight Regiment (Royal Fusiliers) |
| 24                                   | 622nd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment (Queen's) |
| 2                                    | 624th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment (Royal Fusiliers) |
| 3                                    | 625th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment (Royal Fusiliers) |
| 10                                   | 648th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment (Royal Berkshire) |
| 17                                   | 656th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment (Rifle Brigade) |

**Royal Corps of Signals:**

| 13                                 | Signal Reporting Regiment (Princess Louise's Kensington Regiment) |
| 25                                 | 23rd (Southern) Corps Signal Regiment |

**The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6th (Bermondsey) Battalion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8th (1st City of London) Battalion</th>
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</thead>
</table>

**The King's Royal Rifle Corps:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Queen Victoria's Rifles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**The Queen's Westminsters**

**The Gordon Highlanders:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The London Scottish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**The Royal Ulster Rifles:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The London Irish Rifles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>London Rifle Brigade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**The Rangers**

**Special Air Service Regiment:**

| 21st Battalion (Artists Rifles) |

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**Reorganisations of London Units 1950-1956**

60. In 1950 the London Rifle Brigade (5) was amalgamated with The Rangers (12).

61. The disbandment of Anti-Aircraft Command in 1955 necessitated a reduction in the number of anti-aircraft units; and the fourteen successor anti-aircraft units that existed in 1947 were reduced by amalgamation to seven.
62. In 1956, 42nd Royal Tank Regiment (23) reverted to infantry, and chose to be known by their old title – The 23rd London Regiment.

63. In 1956 the successors of The London Regiment stood as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1908 London Regiment</th>
<th>Royal Regiment of Artillery:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battalion</td>
<td>4, 7, 8, 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>265th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>452nd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11, 17, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>512th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>565th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21, 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>570th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>571st Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment (9th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment, (Duke of Cambridge’s Own))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>624th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Royal Corps of Signals:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd (London) Signal Regiment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment): |
| 1     |
| 8th (1st City of London) Battalion |

| The East Surrey Regiment: |
| 23rd London Regiment |

| The King’s Royal Rifle Corps: |
| 9                           |
| Queen Victoria’s Rifles |
| 15, 16                     |
| The Queen’s Westminsters |

| The Gordon Highlanders: |
| 14                       |
| The London Scottish |

| The Royal Ulster Rifles: |
| 18                       |
| London Irish Rifles |

| The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort’s Own): |
| 5, 12                      |
| London Rifle Brigade/Rangers |
| 28                         |
| 21st Special Air Service Regiment (Artists Rifles) |

**Reorganisation of London Units 1961**

64. In 1961 there was a major reorganisation of the Territorial Army. In the paragraphs 65 to 70, 74 to 81 and 90, the numbers shown in brackets refer to the 1908 London Regiment Battalion.

65. 565th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment (6) had, in 1955, absorbed the 598th which was descended from 4th Queen’s. This unit was now amalgamated with 5th Queen’s and 6th Queen’s (22) to form the 3rd Queen’s. (Queen’s) had been formed in 1959 by the amalgamation of the regular Battalions of The Queen’s and the East. In 1961, the 23rd London joined the 6th East to become 4th Queen’s.

66. Similarly, 571st Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment (3) had absorbed the 595th which was descended from the 9th Middlesex. This unit was now amalgamated with the 7th and 8th Middlesex to form the 5th Middlesex.

67. 624th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment (2), originally a Royal Fusilier unit, also left the Royal Artillery, and together with the 8th Royal Fusiliers (1) formed The City of London Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers.

68. Of the remaining successors artillery units, the 265th (4, 7, 8, 20) absorbed the 570th (21, 24); and the other two – the 512th (11, 17, 19) and the 452nd (14) – were each amalgamated with other units and re-numbered.
69. In the Royal Corps of Signals, the 2\textsuperscript{nd} (London) Signal Regiment (25), which had been re-numbered 47\textsuperscript{th} in 1960, amalgamated with the 40\textsuperscript{th} (Middlesex Yeomanry) to become 47\textsuperscript{th} Signal Regiment (Middlesex Yeomanry) in 1961.

70. Finally, in The King’s Royal Rifle Corps, Queen Victoria’s Rifles (9) joined with The Queen’s Westminsters (15, 16) to become the Queen’s Royal Rifles.

71. In 1961 the successors of The London Regiment stood as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1908 London Regiment Battalion</th>
<th>Royal Regiment of Artillery:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>254\textsuperscript{th} (City of London) Field Regiment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4, 7, 8, 20, 21, 24</td>
<td>265\textsuperscript{th} Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11, 17, 19</td>
<td>300\textsuperscript{th} Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Royal Corps of Signals:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41\textsuperscript{st} Signal Regiment (Princess Louise’s Kensington)</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47\textsuperscript{th} Signal Regiment (Middlesex Yeomanry)</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Queen’s Royal Surrey Regiment:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6, 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3\textsuperscript{rd} Battalion</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4\textsuperscript{th} Battalion</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment):</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The City of London Battalion</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own):</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5\textsuperscript{th} Battalion</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The King’s Royal Rifle Corps:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9, 15, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen’s Royal Rifles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Gordon Highlanders:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The London Scottish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Royal Ulster Rifles:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Irish Rifles</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort’s Own):</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5, 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Rifle Brigade/Rangers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 21\textsuperscript{st} Special Air Service Regiment (The Artists Rifles)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reorganisation of London Units 1967-1968

72. In 1967 the Territorial Army was replaced by the Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve. In this, some units were to have the function of providing immediate reinforcements for the Regular Army in an emergency, and had a rather more arduous training commitment than in the old Territorial Army. These resuscitated the old title of ‘Volunteer’ units. The other units were relegated to a Home and Civil Defence role, and were designated ‘Territorial’ units. In Army Order 2 dated 28\textsuperscript{th} January 1967 and in the Army Reserves Succession Warrant 1967, the new Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve units were raised with effect 1\textsuperscript{st} April 1967 and the existing Territorial Army units were deemed to have been disbanded. This technically meant that there was no succession to descendant units. However, the warrant also stated that ‘the wish to provide for succession of units raised’ and then listed those new units which would be regarded as successors to previous Territorial Army Units. All the descendant component parts of the London Regiment (1993) were included in this list.

73. In this reorganisation, the fourteen successor Territorial Army units were re-deployed as follows.

74. In the Royal Artillery, the 265\textsuperscript{th} Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment (4, 7, 8, 20, 21, 24) together with part of The Kent and County of London Yeomanry became The London and Kent Regiment (Territorials); and the 300\textsuperscript{th} (11, 17, 19) and the 254\textsuperscript{th} (14) became The Greater London Regiment (Territorials).
75. In the Royal Corps of Signals, the 41st (13) and the 47th (25) were reduced to squadron strength and were amalgamated within the 31st (Greater London) Signal Regiment (Volunteers) in 1967. 31st Signal Regiment had a third squadron, numbered 83rd.

76. In the infantry there had been much amalgamation of regular Regiments, and the old titles had disappeared. The Queen’s Surreys and The Middlesex Regiment amalgamated with The Queen’s Own Buffs and The Royal Sussex to form The Queen’s Regiment. 3rd and 4th Queen’s Surreys (6, 22, 23) became 6th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment; and 5th Middlesex (3) became 10th (Territorial) Battalion. In addition, these units provided the nucleus of A and D Companies of the 5th (Volunteer) Battalion.

77. In the Royal Fusiliers, the City of London Battalion, descending from the 1st and 2nd City of London Regiments (Royal Fusiliers), became a Company of the Fusilier Volunteers in 1967. A year later after The Royal Fusiliers, The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, The Royal Warwickshire Fusiliers and The Lancashire Fusiliers were all amalgamated to form The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, this company was re-designated as part of the 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers.

78. The King’s Royal Rifle Corps and The Rifle Brigade were amalgamated with The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry to form The Royal Green Jackets. The Queen’s Royal Rifles (9, 15, 16) became B Company, and the London Rifle Brigade/Rangers became C Company of 4th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets. Together they also formed the 5th (Territorial) Battalion.

79. Among the Scottish Regiments there was not the same degree of amalgamation, and there was thus no combined Regimental title available for Volunteer units. Consequently, two new Volunteer units were formed – 51st Highland Volunteers and 52nd Lowland Volunteers. (These titles perpetuated the titles of the 51st (Highland) and 52nd (Lowland) Divisions in the two World Wars.) The London Scottish (14) became C Company of the 51st Highland Volunteers. They also formed, with the Inns of Court and City Yeomanry, The London Yeomanry and Territorials.

80. Meanwhile, in 1968, The Royal Ulster Rifles had amalgamated with The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and The Royal Irish Fusiliers to form The Royal Irish Rangers; and their Volunteer unit, The North Irish Militia, became a Battalion of the new Regiment, and The London Irish Rifles (18) became D Company of The North Irish Militia.

81. Only the Artists Rifles (28) were unaffected, becoming a Volunteer unit without change of title.

82. In 1968 the successors of The London Regiment stood as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1908 London Regiment Battalion</th>
<th>Royal Regiment of Artillery:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11, 14, 17, 19</td>
<td>The Greater London Regiment (Territorials)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4, 7, 8, 20, 21, 24</td>
<td>The London and Kent Regiment (Territorials)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Royal Corps of Signals:</th>
<th>31st (Greater London) Signal Regiment (Volunteers)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13, 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Queen’s Regiment:</th>
<th>A Company (Queen’s Surreys), 5th (Volunteer) Battalion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6, 22, 23</td>
<td>D Company (Middlesex), 5th (Volunteer) Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>6th (Territorial) Battalion (Queen’s Surreys)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>10th (Territorial) Battalion (Middlesex)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers:</th>
<th>C (City of London) Company, 5th (Volunteer) Battalion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Royal Green Jackets:</th>
<th>B Company (Queen’s Royal Rifles), 4th (Volunteer) Battalion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9, 15, 16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C Company (London Rifle Brigade Rangers), 4th (Volunteer) Battalion
5th (Territorial) Battalion

51st Highland Volunteers:
G Company (London Scottish)

The London Yeomanry and Territorials:
C Company (The London Scottish)

The North Irish Militia:
D Company (London Irish Rifles)

21st Special Air Service Regiment (Artists) (Volunteers)

Reorganisation of London Units 1971-1975

83. The Territorial units of the Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve had a short existence, for in 1969 they were placed on a care and maintenance basis and reduced to cadres.

84. In 1971, however, the Territorial cadres of The Greater London Regiment, Royal Artillery; and of The London and Kent Regiment Royal Artillery; and the 6th and 10th Battalions The Queen's Regiment, together with the cadres of The Surrey Yeomanry Royal Artillery, were revived to form an additional Volunteer Battalion (6th) of The Queen's Regiment. In 1975 this Battalion was amalgamated with the 7th (which had its origins in the Territorial Battalions of The Buffs, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent and The Royal Sussex) to form the 6th/7th Battalion, The Queen's Regiment.

85. The 5th (Territorial) Battalion of The Royal Green Jackets ceased to exist in 1969 except as a cadre, which was re-named Royal Green Jackets London; and The London Scottish reduced to a cadre their company in The London Yeomanry and Territorials. Both these cadres were disbanded in 1975.

86. In 1975 the successors of The London Regiment stood as follows:

1908 London Regiment
Battalion

Royal Corps of Signals:
31st (Greater London) Signal Regiment (Volunteers)

The Queen's Regiment:
5th (Volunteer) Battalion

6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion

The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers:
C (City of London) Company, 5th (Volunteer) Battalion

The Royal Irish Rangers:
D (London Irish Rifles) Company, 4th (Volunteer) Battalion

The Royal Green Jackets:
4th (Volunteer) Battalion

1st Battalion, 51st Highland Volunteers:
G (London Scottish) Company

21st Special Air Service Regiment (Artists) (Volunteers)
87. Of the original 26 Battalions of The London Regiment only the 28th (Artists Rifles) survived as a Battalion. Five of the original Battalions, however, represented the major component in 4th Royal Green Jackets, as did the two in 31st Signal Regiment. Four of the original Battalions of The London Regiment retained their identities as Companies in The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, The Royal Irish Rangers and 51st Highland Volunteers. 13 of the original Battalions descended to become part of two volunteer Battalions of The Queen’s Regiment.

Reorganisation of London Units 1986

88. In 1986, a new combined Regiment was formed, called The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London). This was formed from B Company and part of D Company 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment who went to form A and B Companies of the 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London). A further Company came from 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers to become C Company.

89. In 1986 the successors of The London Regiment stood as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1908 London Regiment Battalion</th>
<th>Royal Corps of Signals:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13, 25</td>
<td>31st (Greater London) Signal Regiment (Volunteers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 6, 22, 23</td>
<td>The Queen’s Regiment:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5th (Volunteer) Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 14, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24</td>
<td>The Queen's Fusiliers (City of London):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>The Royal Irish Rangers:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D (London Irish Rifles) Company, 4th (Volunteer) Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5, 9, 12, 15, 16</td>
<td>The Royal Green Jackets:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4th (Volunteer) Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1st Battalion, 51st Highland Volunteers:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>G (London Scottish) Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21st Special Air Service Regiment (Artists) (Volunteers)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reorganisation of London Units in 1993

90. In 1993 the title of the London Regiment was revived. Since the Army Succession Warrant of 1967 deleted all mention of the London Regiment (1908), the new Regiment was not deemed to be the successor major unit. However, the four companies that were brought together to form the London Regiment (1993) were “fully entitled to the Honours they have now and if they were to be expanded to Battalion size, the resurrected unit would be entitled to the Colours of their parent cap badge.” (Director General Personnel Headquarters Land Forces 18th October 2010). This reaffirmed that Battle Honours could only be emblazoned on the Colours of the Regiment/Battalion-sized units. The new 1993 London Regiment was created by bringing together one company each from the London Scottish (14) and London Irish (18), together with two companies from The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London) whose Regiment, created only in 1986, ceased to exist. Their remaining company (A Company) reverted to the 6th/7th Battalion, The Princess of Wales’s Royal Regiment (Queen’s and Royal Hampshires) who had formerly been the 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment. The newly created London Regiment had a Headquarter Company and two rifle companies coming from The Queen’s Fusiliers. The organisation was:
91. In 1993 the successors of The London Regiment (1908) stood as follows:

1908 London Regiment
Battalion

Royal Corps of Signals:
13, 25
31st Signal Regiment (Volunteers)

The Princess of Wales’s Royal Regiment (Queen’s and Royal Hampshires):
3, 6, 22, 23
6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion

The Royal Green Jackets:
5, 9, 12, 15, 16
4th (Volunteer) Battalion

28 21st Special Air Service Regiment (Artists) (Volunteers)

The London Regiment:
14
A (London Scottish) Company
4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 14,
17, 19, 20, 21, 24
B (Queen’s Regiment) Company and HQ (Anzio) Company
1, 2, 3, 4
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
18
D (London Irish Rifles) Company

92. In 1994, the 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Princess of Wales’s Royal Regiment (Queen’s and Royal Hampshires) was renumbered as 3rd Battalion. The title ‘Volunteer’ Battalion was generally dropped in this year.

Reorganisation of London Units in 1999

93. Under the Strategic Defence Review of November 1998, a further reorganisation took place when The Royal Green Jackets Companies in London were brought in to join The London Regiment as F and G Companies. These changes occurred in 1999.

94. In 1999 the successors of The London Regiment (1908) stood as follows:

1908 London Regiment
Battalion

Royal Corps of Signals:
13, 25
31st (City of London) Signal Regiment (Volunteers)

The Princess of Wales’s Royal Regiment (Queen’s and Royal Hampshires):
3, 6, 22, 23
3rd Battalion

28 21st Special Air Service Regiment (Artists) (Volunteers)

The London Regiment:
14
A (London Scottish) Company
4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 14,
17, 19, 20, 21, 24
B (Queen’s Regiment) Company and HQ (Anzio) Company
1, 2, 3, 4
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
18
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
5, 12
F (Royal Green Jackets) Company
9, 15, 16
G (Royal Green Jackets) Company
Reorganisation of London Units in 2007

95. On 18th November 2005, 'under Royal Warrant dated 19th December 2007', The London Regiment was transferred from The Queen’s Division to The Guards Division.

96. In 2006, F and G (Royal Green Jackets) Companies were transferred, for training only, to The Royal Rifle Volunteers. They remained part of The London Regiment organisation.

97. In April 2007, these two Companies moved to join the newly created Regiment called The Rifles. They became part of the 7th Battalion.

98. In 2007 the successors of The London Regiment (1908) stood as follows:

1908 London Regiment
Battalion

Royal Corps of Signals:
31st (City of London) Signal Regiment (Volunteers)

The Princess of Wales’s Royal Regiment (Queen’s and Royal Hampshires):
3rd Battalion

The Rifles:
7th Battalion

The London Regiment

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11,
14, 16, 17, 18, 19,
20, 21, 24
A drum shell emblazoned with the Battle Honours of the Queen's Westminster and Civil Service Rifles
Introduction

1. The claiming and awarding of Battle Honours is a two-way process. The relevant authority (War Office/ MOD) decides the dates, qualifications and the title of the Honours which may be claimed. These can be campaign honours, theatre honours, battle honours, or specific individual actions. The Regiments then submit their claims. The Honours awarded are published – and thereafter appear in Army Lists and other official documents.

2. When submitting claims, the services of each Battalion of a Regiment count as equal. Thus in Regiments which had many serving Battalions, the services of a single Battalion in a single battle or theatre are deemed to be held by the whole Regiment, even though the major part of the Regiment was serving elsewhere.

3. There is no time limit on making claims for Battle Honours. There are examples of claims being made, and granted, a hundred years after the event.

4. All Battle Honours, once awarded, can be carried forward to lineal descendant units or sub units. They may only be emblazoned on Colours if the descendant unit has Regimental or Battalion status. However, even sub units descending from Regiments or Battalions who are entitled to hold Battle Honours, are fully entitled to retain those Honours. If this did not happen it is probably an error of omission because of the complicated reorganisations which have occurred. It could also be because the descendent units did not appreciate that they were entitled to hold the relevant Honours without having to claim them.

5. The Honours most likely to be 'lost' are those which were won by militia, volunteer or territorial Battalions who subsequently changed their affiliation/linkage with their parent Regiment; or who re-roled from infantry to another arm, which did not carry or display Battle Honours.

6. All Honours granted before The Great War, between the World Wars and after WW2, appear in bold type. This convention indicates that those Honours are entitled to be borne on the Regimental Colour (by those units which carry Colours) or on their appointments, such as pouch belt plates. For both World Wars, the arrangement is that up to ten Honours are selected (by the recipient Regiment) to be shown in bold type and these are borne on the Sovereign's Colour. The manner in which Regiments made this selection of World War Honours to be in bold type was very much left up to them. Clearly the most important actions for the Regiment tend to be selected. Some Regiments have chosen to select an honour to represent as far as possible the services of their different component Battalions. “Battle Honours may only be emblazoned on Colours of a Regimental/Battalion-sized unit, and one which has been granted succession rights as a Regiment or Battalion. Honours held by descendant sub-units may continue to be held and they would be able to be emblazoned on Colours should the sub-unit be resurrected to a Battalion sized unit.” (Director General Personnel Headquarters Land Forces 18th October 2010).

7. On amalgamation, all the Honours awarded to antecedent Regiments are carried forward to the new Regiment without new claims having to be made. This in theory means that the ten bold type Honours for each World War have to be re-selected by the new Regiment.

8. If a unit is disbanded or placed in suspended animation (as opposed to amalgamated), the Regiment used to be shown in the Army List together with its Battle Honours. This custom has lapsed in recent years and many of these former Regiments are no longer shown in the Army List.

9. One London unit, the 8th City of London Battalion, The London Regiment (Post Office Rifles), had received the Battle Honour for ‘Egypt 1882’. This was the first honour ever awarded to a volunteer unit.

10. The Battle Honours for service in South Africa in the Boer War were awarded in 1905 and were carried forward to their descendant units in 1908. There were five separate Honours, ‘South Africa 1900-1901’, ‘South Africa 1902’, ‘South Africa 1899-1902’, ‘South Africa 1900’, and ‘South Africa 1900-1902.’ The parent regular Regiment would also have received South Africa Honours covering the whole period 1899-1902, thus subsuming any South Africa Honours won by their volunteer units.
11. As already noted in Part 1, paragraph 16, none of the Volunteer Battalions or Volunteer Rifle Corps served as formed Battalions in the Boer War. However they sent substantial numbers of volunteers and this was deemed sufficient to grant South Africa Battle Honours to all the units which formed The London Regiment of 1908. The same applied to the Yeomanry. This precedent is very significant in the context of present day deployments when many London volunteers serve overseas.

12. The Battle Honours for The Great War were claimed separately by each of the separately numbered Battalions of The London Regiment, and not by the parent regular Regiment. These Honours were granted in 1924/25 and first appear in the Army List in 1925. They were to be shown as a group headed by the title 'The Great War'. At the time the Honours were granted each one of these Battalions was in fact part of a parent regular Regiment and had been so since 1st July 1916. Army List entries from the mid 1920s list each Battalion with its number and subsidiary title and then in brackets ‘Forms part of...’ followed by the name of the parent regular Regiment. The titles had been shortened to replace the word Battalion with Regiment, thus using the example of The King’s Royal Rifle Corps, their five units are listed as:

- 6th City of London Regiment (City of London Rifles)
- 9th London Regiment (Queen Victoria’s Rifles)
- 11th London Regiment (Finsbury Rifles)
- 12th London Regiment (Rangers)
- 16th London Regiment (Queen’s Westminster and Civil Service Rifles)

(being an amalgamation of the 15th and 16th London Regiments)
all of which have the following notation below their title:
‘(Forms part of the Corps of The King’s Royal Rifle Corps)’

13. The Honours won by all these units since 1st July 1916 are therefore equally part of the parent regular Regiment’s heritage. These Honours do not have to be claimed. The Great War Battle Honours awarded for service before 1st July 1916 may not be considered to be part of the present regular Regiment’s Honours but can justifiably be shown with the Honours of the parent regular Regiment who took on the whole heritage of these Territorial Force Battalions. There is plenty of precedent for this inheritance of the antecedent units’ lineage and distinctions.

14. Those individual parts of the 1908 London Regiment which were subsequently re-roled to artillery, engineers or signals were not granted Battle Honours for WW2 service since these arms of the service do not bear Battle Honours. They did however retain their South Africa and Great War Honours, and in some units such as the Yeomanry, they tend to be still displayed. But for many units, notably those which were re-roled as Royal Artillery, these Honours have tended to fade away.

15. The parts of the 1908 London Regiment which served as infantry in WW2 were again all granted Battle Honours in their own name; in other words, separately identified from their parent regular infantry Regiment. However more of these component parts of The London Regiment were converted to other arms which did not bear Battle Honours, and the entries in The Army List through the 1950s-1970s showed these units with Honours for both World Wars. These Honours could be held by the original parent infantry Regiment.

16. The individual parts of The London Regiment continued to be shown in the Army List, but those which formed part of a parent regular infantry Regiment no longer show their Battle Honours. Their entries are shown as ‘16th London Regiment (The Queen’s Westminsters) (Now forms part of The King’s Royal Rifle Corps) (see column...)’. These units, and their Battle Honours, then appear under the parent regular Regiment’s entry in the Army List.

17. For one or two London Regiments there is an additional entry which does indicate that all the Battle Honours won by the London units had been subsumed or included within those of the parent regular Regiment. Thus the entries for the 22nd and 24th London Regiment (The Queen’s) both have two notes which read ‘(Now forms part of The Queen’s Royal Regiment (West Surrey)’ and ‘[The honorary distinctions of this unit are amalgamated with those of The Queen’s Royal Regiment (West Surrey)]’
18. By the mid 1960's, when the brigading of regular infantry Regiments had taken place, the listing/recording of Battle Honours to London infantry Regiments was in one of three ways.

a. Some continued to be shown separately under their old London Regiment entry. Some continued to show their Battle Honours quite separately from those of their parent Regular Regiment. For example, The London Scottish Honours were not included with those of The Gordon Highlanders.

b. Some have been completely subsumed within their parent regular Regiments list. This occurred in The Queen's Regiment and continues today in The Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment (Queen's and Royal Hampshires). This shows that all the Great War and Second World War Honours won by the two London Regiments affiliated to The Queen's (22nd and 24th London) have been taken into the parent regular Regiments list, with one minor exception which is the omission of the honour 'Pursuit to Mons' which both of these London Battalions had, but which seem to have been omitted from the last printed Army List. The 3rd (Volunteer) Battalion of the Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment, which is not based in London, does have a separate Army List entry, but no Battle Honours are shown in this entry. The separate entry for The London Regiment in the last printed Army List of 2007 does not show any Battle Honours either; the succession rights of the London Regiment (1993) to allow their predecessor units' Honours to be emblazoned on their Colours has not yet been granted. This procedure was also followed by The Royal Fusiliers (City of London), The Royal Berkshire Regiment, and The Parachute Regiment, all of whom subsumed their London Regiment Battalion Honours into the parent regiment's list.

c. The third way was where the separately named Territorial Army Regiments, and all their Honours, are shown below and separately from the parent regular Regiment. Thus for the Royal Green Jackets, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, there were separate lists for Queen Victoria's Rifles, The King's Royal Rifle Corps (Territorial Army) and The Queen's Westminsters, The King's Royal Rifle Corps (Territorial Army). It should be noted that despite all being Rifle Regiments who do not carry Colours, the convention of bold type Honours for the Great War and the Second World War Honours continued to be used. The more recent Army List entries for The Royal Green Jackets show all the antecedent regular Regiments' Honours together, and these include some by not all of the Honours of the previous volunteer or territorial Battalions. The bold type convention has been adapted to select some of both earlier Honours as well as World War Honours (presumably those considered most significant) to be borne on appointments or pouch belt plates. The London units are not shown separately.

**Summary of the Battle Honours situation for London Units**

19. Thus the overall situation with regard to infantry units in Greater London as represented by component parts of The London Regiment of 1908 is likely to be:

a. Some South Africa and Great War Honours will still be recorded and kept by the descendant component sub-units of The London Regiment (1993). These are likely to be those borne by the most easily traceable lineal component parts of The London Regiment. For example, the companies designated as London Scottish and London Irish will have easily traced Honours from their antecedent units, the 14th and 18th Battalions of the old 1908 London Regiment. Similarly, the Green Jackets companies now part of 7th Battalion The Rifles will hold the Honours of the London Rifle Brigade, Queen Victoria's Rifles, The Rangers, and Queen's Westminster Rifles – the 5th, 9th, 12th, and 15th/16th Battalions of The London Regiment of 1908. All these will be recorded and emblazoned in Drill Halls but may not be shown in the Army List. All could be subsumed within the parent regular Regiment's entry.

b. All WW2 Honours are likely also be held by the Regular Army parent Regiment because at that time their Battalions were numbered as Territorial Army Battalions of the parent regular Regiment. Thus the Honours are in some cases replicated and held by the component sub-units of the London Regiment (1993).
c. For Great War Honours, the situation is more difficult. For some, where the linkage of the parent regular Regiment was very close, the Honours may have been subsumed within their own list. For others, unless easily identified as part of the present day London Regiment, they may have been ‘lost’.

20. Returning to the example of The King’s Royal Rifle Corps, they had three named Territorial Army units in WW2, each having two Battalions. These were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1908 London</th>
<th>1941 Battalion of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regiment</td>
<td>The King’s Royal Rifle Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battalion</td>
<td>Subsidiary Title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Queen’s Victoria Rifles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The Rangers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 and 16</td>
<td>The Queen’s Westminsters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All their Honours were shown in The Army List under The King’s Royal Rifle Corps. Two of these Honours, Greece 1941 and Crete, were awarded only because of the service of one Territorial Army Battalion (9th Battalion, The Rangers). No other part of The King’s Royal Rifle Corps served there.

21. The situation for The Great War is different. The King’s Royal Rifle Corps Honours cover the Western Front, Italy and Salonika, but some of their London Regiment’s Battalions also served in the Middle East (Gallipoli, Egypt, Palestine and Macedonia) and their Honours are not included in their parent regular Regiment’s list.

22. The theatres in which these units served are given below. Many of the France/Flanders Honours will already have been awarded to the parent regular Regiment. None of the Macedonia, Egypt, Gallipoli or Palestine Honours have been carried forward by the parent regular Regiment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1908 London Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23. Thus for The Great War, all the relevant Battle Honours won by these units after 1st July 1916 were also entitled, without any claim being made, to be held by the parent Regiment, The King’s Royal Rifle Corps. The pre-1st July 1916 Honours can also be held by the parent regular Regiment as guardians of the heritage of all their Volunteer or Territorial Army units.

24. The use of the example from The King’s Royal Rifle Corps is to illustrate the current anomalies. These will occur with The Rifle Brigade’s London Battalions, and perhaps also with those of The Queen’s, Royal Fusiliers, Middlesex, Royal Berkshire and others. All descendant units of those regular Regiments are entitled to hold the Battle Honours of their post-July 1916 London Regiment Battle Honours, and should also hold their pre-1st July 1916 Battle Honours.

25. A large number of those Honours may also be entitled to be held by the component sub-units of The London Regiment (1993), but not emblazoned on their Colours. In addition to the more easily traceable antecedent units, there are a number of other 1908 Battalions of The London Regiment who have a lineal descent to The London Regiment of today. Their Battle Honours should be held by The London Regiment of today, as well as by the parent regular Regiment.
Listings of Battle Honours in the Lineage Lists

26. The pre-Great War (Egypt, South Africa) Honours in bold type are those which were traditionally borne on the Regimental Colours.

27. The Great War Honours in bold type are those chosen by the Regiment to be borne on the Sovereign’s Colour. The Army Order 470 of 16th December 1922 laid down that ten Great War Honours would be selected to be added to those borne on the Regimental Colours. This was amended within a month to allow these Honours to be borne on the Sovereign’s Colour. It was noted that the Honours chosen would be the same for all units comprising the Regiment concerned.

28. For WW2 a similar order was made allowing ten Honours to be borne on the Sovereign’s Colour (or appointments). These again are shown in bold type.

29. The awarding of the Great War Honours was made in 1924/25, by which time some Regiments had already amalgamated. The choice of ten selected Honours may not have been the same for each of the previous Regiments, but on amalgamation they were required to select a new ten Honours. For The London Regiment this affected the 7th and 8th London Regiment; and the 15th and 16th.

30. The WW2 Honours were not granted until more than ten years after the end of the war (1957/58).

31. Some Honours which appear in early Army Lists for some reason are not shown in later lists. This appears to be the case for the 5th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Rifle Brigade). These Honours are shown in the Part 3 with [ ]. For those added later, they are shown in the Part 3 with ( ).

32. After WW2 two London Regiments were awarded honorary distinctions for their war service, even though they served in an arm of the service to which Battle Honours are not customarily awarded. When they were subsequently converted back to a role which carried Standards, Guidons, Colours, or displayed Honours on Regimental Appointments, they were able to display these honorary distinctions. These distinctions were:

- **The City of London Yeomanry (Rough Riders)**

- **The 23rd London Regiment**
PART 3

The Lineage of London Units since 1908

London Territorials in camp, 1910
Introduction

1. Each unit is covered in a separate, complete and free-standing entry. There is therefore some repetition, particularly after the many amalgamations since the end of the WW2.

2. The Territorial Force entries start in 1908, when the Territorial Force was formed, and The London Regiment was set up. Part 1 gives much information about antecedent units of the Yeomanry and Volunteers before 1908. The bibliography, particularly the books, articles and pamphlets by W Richards, JBM Frederick, EA James and Ray Westlake are recommended reading for earlier titles.

3. The Yeomanry precedence in 1914 is shown after the title as [ ]. The Yeomanry precedence in 1920 is shown after the title as ( ).

4. The unit title above each entry is the 1908 Title.

5. The insignia at the head of each entry is that worn by the unit in 1908.

6. The Middlesex Regiment became inextricably linked with London on the creation of the local Government administrative area, the County of London, in 1888. On the introduction of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Bill in 1908, The London Regiment gained extensively from the County of Middlesex.

7. In the July 1916 re-linking of the Battalions of The London Regiment with a parent regular Regiment, The Middlesex Regiment took on two Battalions (7th and 13th) to join their existing linkage with the 19th.

8. Later, with the disappearance of the County of Middlesex as an administrative body of local government (remaining today very much in name only) the City and Greater London Territorial Associations became responsible for the remaining Territorial Army soldiers in Middlesex.

9. The order of precedence is the Maritime Reserve consisting of the Royal Naval Reserve and Royal Marines Reserve, followed by the Army Reserve, led by the Honourable Artillery Company, then the Yeomanry Regiments, the Royal Regiment of Artillery, the Corps of Royal Engineers and the Infantry.

10. Following the Army units are Auxiliary Air Force Squadrons all raised in what is now the Greater London area. They in turn are followed by the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry (PRVC).
HMS PRESIDENT
ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

The current Royal Naval Reserve was formed in 1958 by a merger of the Royal Naval Reserve (RNR, founded 1859), a reserve of Merchant Seaman, the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (RNVR, founded 1903), a paid Volunteer Reserve and the Royal Naval Volunteer Supplementary Reserve (RNV(S)R, founded 1938), an unpaid Volunteer Reserve.

HMS PRESIDENT has provided a continuous presence for the Royal Naval Reserve in London since 1862. Drill Ships bearing the name HMS PRESIDENT have been:

**HMS PRESIDENT**, a 52-gun fourth-rate launched in 1829, used as a drill ship after 1862 and sold in 1903. She was copy of the USS President captured in 1815.

**HMS GANNET**, an Osprey-class screw sloop, launched in 1878 and renamed HMS PRESIDENT in 1903. She was sold in 1911.

**HMS BUZZARD**, a Nymphe-class screw sloop launched in 1887 and renamed HMS PRESIDENT in 1911. She was lent away in 1919 and sold in 1921.

**HMS MARJORAM**, an Anchusa-class sloop was to have been the next HMS PRESIDENT, but she was wrecked before she could be refitted.

**HMS SAXIFRAGE**, an Anchusa-class sloop launched in 1918 instead became HMS PRESIDENT in 1921, serving as such until 1988. Since 1988 HMS PRESIDENT has been a shore establishment just down river from Tower Bridge overlooking the entrance to St Katharine’s Docks.

**HMS CHRYSANTHEMUM**, an Anchusa-class sloop launched in 1917 became an additional drill ship in 1939, serving as such until 1988.

The Great War

In the First World War, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, took the decision to use the RNVR as soldiers onshore. Thus employed personnel formed the basis of 63rd Royal Naval Division along with the Royal Marines Light Infantry, and other seconded Regiments such as the Honourable Artillery Company and London Regiment. The RNVR personnel provided the 1st and 2nd Brigades as follows:

1st Brigade: Collingwood Battalion, Hawke Battalion, Benbow Battalion, Drake Battalion
2nd Brigade: Howe Battalion, Hood Battalion, Anson Battalion, Nelson Battalion

Battle Honours for the Division are

Antwerp, Gallipoli, Ancre, Arras, Ypres, Welsh Ridge and Hindenburg Line

WW2

In WW2, the RNR and RNVR provided 85% of the man power of the Fleet. The personnel of HMS PRESIDENT were spread throughout the Fleet. However, personnel from HMS PRESIDENT were substantially used to the man the anti-aircraft cruisers:

HMS COVENTRY sunk off Tobruk 1942;

HMS CURLEW sunk off Norway 1940 – survivors used to man HMS NAIAD sunk 1942;

HMS CAIRO sunk on Operation Pedestal 1942; and

HMS CALCUTTA sunk off Crete 1941

Battle Honours of these ships is as follows:

HMS COVENTRY: Atlantic 1940, Norway 1940, Greece 1941, Crete 1941, Libya 1941, Mediterranean 1941
HMS CURLEW: *Atlantic 1940*

HMS CAIRO: *Norway 1940, Atlantic 1940-41, Malta Convoys 1942*

HMS CALCUTTA: *Norway 1940, Dunkirk 1940, Greece 1941, Crete 1941, Malta Convoys 1941, Mediterranean 1941*

**Sea Tenders**

Sea Tenders to HMS PRESIDENT have been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Vessel</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1948-49</td>
<td>HMS ISIS (FDB 80)</td>
<td>Fast Despatch Boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949-51</td>
<td>HMS THAMES (FDB 76)</td>
<td>Fast Despatch Boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-54</td>
<td>HMS ISIS (MMS 1785)</td>
<td>Motor Minesweeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952-54</td>
<td>HMS THAMES (MMS 1789)</td>
<td>Motor Minesweeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954-61</td>
<td>HMS THAMES (M 1104)</td>
<td>Coastal Minesweeper – Ton Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955-63</td>
<td>HMS ISIS (M 2721)</td>
<td>Inshore Minesweeper – Ham Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-67</td>
<td>HMS THAMES (M 1117)</td>
<td>Coastal Minesweeper – Ton Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-73</td>
<td>HMS ISIS (M 2010)</td>
<td>Inshore Minesweeper – Ham Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-69</td>
<td>HMS DUFTON (M 1145)</td>
<td>Coastal Minesweeper – Ton Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-75</td>
<td>HMS THAMES (M 1194)</td>
<td>Coastal Minesweeper – Ton Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977-79</td>
<td>HMS SANDPIPER (P 263)</td>
<td>Patrol Vessel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>HMS GLASSERTON (M 1141)</td>
<td>Coastal Minesweeper – Ton Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981-88</td>
<td>HMS LEWISTON (M 1208)</td>
<td>Coastal Minesweeper – Ton Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988-94</td>
<td>HMS HUMBER (M 2007)</td>
<td>Fleet Minesweeper – River Class</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Battle Honours awarded to:

HMS PRESIDENT: *Portland 1653, Gabbard 1653, Scheveningen 1653, Java 1811, San Sebastian 1813*

HMS THAMES: *Gut of Gibraltar 1801*

HMS ISIS: *St Lucia 1778, Sadras 1782, Negapatam 1782, Rovid en 1782, Trincomalee 1782, Camperdown 1797, Copenhagen 1801, Atlantic 1939-43, Norway 1940, Greece 1941, Crete 1941, Mediterranean 1941-43, Sicily 1943, Normandy 1944*
HMS WILDFIRE
ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

HMS WILDFIRE was the first Headquarters Ship in the RNR. The unit was formed and housed within the UK’s National Defence Headquarters; HMS WARRIOR, now JSU Northwood, in North West London. Originally commissioned as HMS NORTHWOOD in 1959, the unit was renamed HMS WILDFIRE in 2000.

In 1988, the unit moved from old Nissen huts within JSU Northwood to Brackenhall House, an Edwardian Mansion situated across the road from the main gate. In 2011, the unit moved back into Northwood taking over a refurbished building.

HMS WILDFIRE continually supply a steady stream of reservist specialist personnel to the regular Navy whenever required and recruits mainly across Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Berkshire and Middlesex.

The present HMS WILDFIRE is the 9th in the series of ships and shore establishments bearing the name:

HMS WILDFIRE, originally a Fire Vessel of 64 tons built in Yarmouth in 1766 and bought by the Royal Navy in 1804. Sold in 1807 and broken up.


HMS WILDFIRE, nymph class Sloop with a displacement of 1,140 tons. Built in Portsmouth in 1888. Renamed ‘Wildfire’ in 1906 serving with the gunnery school at Sheerness. In 1908 she was the general depot ship at Sheerness. In 1914 she was pressed into service with the Dover Patrol and earned the Battle Honour ‘Belgian Coast’. In 1916 Wildfire relinquished her name and became ‘Gannet’.

HMS WILDFIRE, a 74 gun third rate with the name of ‘Cornwallis’ and launched from the Bombay Dockyard in 1813. Renamed ‘Wildfire’ in 1916 on succeeding as general Depot Sheerness. She was paid off in 1922 on the closing of the Depot.

HMS WILDFIRE, a stores building in 1821 within a Naval stores establishment at Sheerness. This facility became a Naval Depot in 1908 and was closed in 1922.

HMS WILDFIRE, the Building was decommissioned in 1937 as a Boys’ Training Establishment and vacated in 1947. However, the building was reopened in 1954 as an accommodation centre, finally closing in 1959.

HMS WILDFIRE, an RNR Headquarters unit formed at Chatham in 1964 and de-commissioned in 1989.
ROYAL MARINES RESERVE
CITY OF LONDON

Background
1. The Royal Marines Reserve is the youngest of the reserve force formations and was formed under the Royal Marines act of 1948.

2. On 5th November 1948 a ceremony marking the occasion was held in Bunhill Field on the HAC ground, in the same place as where the Royal Marines were originally founded 274 years before.

3. An identical ceremony marking the formation of the Royal Marines Volunteer Reserve was held in the City of Glasgow.

4. The name given to the new formation was The Royal Marines Volunteer Reserve (RMVR). Most but not all of the original cadre of recruits were veterans of reserve service with Royal Marine units during WW2.

The London Unit
5. The new unit was initially divided into three wings; small raids, amphibious commando and sea service. The unit was based at the White City. In 1969 a detachment was formed at Chatham and in 1989 a second detachment was opened at Henley-on-Thames.

6. The Headquarters moved from White City, W12 to the Drill Hall in Old Jamaica Road, Bermondsey, SE16 in 1972. On termination of the lease the unit moved to Southfields, a large training centre vacated by the Regimental Headquarters of 31 Signal Regiment.

7. Members of RMR (City of London) have supported their regular counterparts on all forms of operational service since 1963.

Battle Honours
8. The Royal Marines do not display their Battle Honours on Colours or drums. The one exception is the Battle Honour Gibraltar marking the capture of the Rock in 1704 and worn on the cap badge. Also displayed at the centre of the cap badge is the Globe presented by King George IV in 1827 recognising the Marines worldwide service in all major engagement thereby avoiding the need to list individual Battle Honours.

Colours
9. The London Unit does not hold Colours as it is only Royal Marine Commando units that are presented with Colours. However, a set of Colours originally presented to 42 Commando are laid up within Stationers Hall in the City of London. RMR (City of London) has a formal affiliation with the City of London.
HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY

1908 Honourable Artillery Company of the Territorial Force
Boer War South Africa 1900-02
1908 Organised as:
A Battery and B Battery
[designated as: 1st and 2nd City of London Horse Artillery (Honourable Artillery Company),
but these titles never used in practice]; each battery also had a mounted ammunition
Brigade column
and:
Honourable Artillery Company Infantry Battalion
[designated as: 26th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment, but this title
never used]
with 1, 2, 3 and 4 Company and a machine gun section
1911 1, 2, 3 and 4 Company, Honourable Artillery Company Infantry Battalion
Re-designated as:
A, B, C and D Company, Honourable Artillery Company Infantry Battalion
1914-18 Seven batteries of artillery (five operational and two reserve) and three Battalions of infantry
(two operational and one reserve) formed:
A Battery and B Battery reformed in August 1914; went overseas in April 1915 and
served separately and together with various mounted infantry Brigades in Egypt, Aden and
Palestine
A Reserve Battery and B Reserve Battery formed in September 1914; renamed:
2/A Battery and 2/B Battery in February 1915; from June 1917 served with 126th Army Field
Artillery Brigade in France and Flanders
309th (Honourable Artillery Company) Siege Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery raised in
November 1916; from April 1917 served in France and Flanders
3/A Battery and 3/B Battery, both reserve batteries, raised in 1914; in 1915 formed part of
No. 8 Royal Horse Artillery (Territorial Force) Training Brigade; became:
Reserve Battery, Honourable Artillery Company in October 1916; in Leeds from February
1917 as independent reinforcement unit
Additional Anti-Aircraft Battery established at London HQ end of 1915 until 1917
and:
1st Battalion, Honourable Artillery Company (also called 1st/1st Battalion) served in France
from September 1914; with Royal Naval Division in France and Flanders from 1915
2nd Battalion, Honourable Artillery Company (also called 1st/2nd Battalion) formed in
September 1914; went overseas in October 1916 and served in France and Flanders; in Italy
from 1917 and later Austria
3rd Battalion, Honourable Artillery Company (also called 1st/3rd Battalion) formed as
reserve Battalion in December 1914
1st Cadet Battalion, Honourable Artillery Company formed in 1916
The Great War

Battle Honours awarded to Honourable Artillery Company:


1919

All artillery batteries and infantry Battalions disbanded

Metropolitan Special Constabulary (Honourable Artillery Company Division)

formed and re-designated in 1946 as:

Honourable Artillery Company Detachment, Metropolitan Special Constabulary (G Division); from 1958 administered as part of Regular [Police] Force; re-designated in 2003 as:

Honourable Artillery Company Detachment, Special Constabulary (City of London Police)

1920

Honourable Artillery Company re-constituted and re-designated as:

Honourable Artillery Company (Territorial Army); organised as:

A Battery and B Battery, 11th (Honourable Artillery Company and City of London Yeomanry Brigade), Royal Horse Artillery

C Battery coming from City of London Yeomanry (Rough Riders)

and:

Honourable Artillery Company Infantry Battalion with 1, 2, 3 and 4 Company

and:

Honourable Artillery Company Cadet Battalion reformed for a period (later disbanded)

1921

C Battery re-designated as:

No. 1 Battery (expanded and transferred by 1938)

1925

Company of Pikemen & Musketeers formed for ceremonial duties (received a Royal Warrant in 1955 and a Royal Standard in 1987)

1934

Additional Honourable Artillery Company Unit of Royal Defence Corps raised

1936

Honourable Artillery Company Unit of Royal Defence Corps replaced by:

Honourable Artillery Company Companies of National Defence Corps

1938

Honourable Artillery Company reorganised as:

11th Royal Horse Artillery Regiment (Honourable Artillery Company)

(drawn from: Headquarters, A Battery and B Battery)

12th Royal Horse Artillery Regiment (Honourable Artillery Company)

(formed with: C Battery and D Battery)

and:

Honourable Artillery Company Infantry Battalion with 1, 2, 3 and 4 Company and Headquarters Company

1939

Additional Honourable Artillery Company Companies formed within 13th (Home Defence) Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers in November 1939

1940-45

Honourable Artillery Company reorganised as:

11th Royal Horse Artillery Regiment (Honourable Artillery Company) with A, B and E Battery in November 1940; E Battery reduced to a troop in 1942 and combined for a time
with I Battery but resumed E Battery status in August 1942; 239 Battery joined from 76th
Anti-Tank Regiment between March and December 1942; Regiment served in North Africa
from December 1941, later in Tunisia, Sicily and Italy
and:
12th Royal Horse Artillery Regiment (Honourable Artillery Company) with C, D and F
Battery in November 1940; served in North Africa from late 1942, later in Tunisia and Italy;
amalgamated with 11th Royal Horse Artillery Regiment (Honourable Artillery Company)
in September 1945
and:
13th Royal Horse Artillery Regiment (Honourable Artillery Company) with G, H and
I Battery in December 1940; I Battery joined E Battery for a time in 1942; served in
Normandy from June 1944, later Belgium and Germany; disbanded 1947
and:
121st (Honourable Artillery Company) Officer Cadet Training Unit formed in September
1939 within 11th Royal Horse Artillery Regiment (Honourable Artillery Company)
and:
86th (Honourable Artillery Company) Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery formed in
August 1939, initially as an officer training unit and re-designated in June 1940 as:
86th (Honourable Artillery Company) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery
with 273, 274 and 275 Battery; 383 Battery added in February 1941; 341 Battery joined
in December 1940 for a few weeks; 446 Battery added in September 1941 to replace 275
Battery; served in Normandy from June 1944 and later at Antwerp
and:
Honourable Artillery Company Infantry Battalion became:
162nd (Honourable Artillery Company) Officer Cadet Training Unit in September
1939; most men trained, commissioned and transferred to other units; core became:
Reconnaissance Wing of Royal Armoured Corps, Officer Cadet Training Unit
(Honourable Artillery Company Squadron) in October 1942
and:
Honourable Artillery Company Companies in 13th (Home Defence) Battalion, The Royal
Fusiliers re-designated as:
A Company and B Company

WW2
Battle Honours awarded to Honourable Artillery Company:
Bourguebus Ridge, Antwerp, Le Havre, Rhine, North West Europe 1944-45,
Knightsbridge, El Alamein, El Hamma, Sbiba, Thala, Tunis, North Africa 1941-43,
Sicily 1943, Cassino II, Coriano, Senio, Italy 1944-45

1947
Honourable Artillery Company reorganised as:
235th Royal Horse Artillery Regiment (Honourable Artillery Company)
[formed from: 11th Royal Horse Artillery Regiment (Honourable Artillery Company)]
Re-designated as:
1st Regiment Honourable Artillery Company (Royal Horse Artillery) with A, B and C
Battery
and:
238th Royal Horse Artillery Regiment (Honourable Artillery Company)
[formed from: Regional Headquarters, 273, 274 and 383 Battery of 86th Heavy
Anti-Aircraft Regiment (Honourable Artillery Company)]
Re-designated as:

2nd Regiment Honourable Artillery Company (Heavy Anti-Aircraft) with D, E and F Battery
and:

G Locating Battery, Honourable Artillery Company formed by 1949
and:

Honourable Artillery Company Infantry Battalion formed with 1, 2, 3 and 4 Company Support Company and Headquarters Company soon added
and:

Honourable Artillery Company Cadet Battalion formed

1955

2nd Regiment Honourable Artillery Company (Heavy Anti-Aircraft) disbanded

1958

Honourable Artillery Company Cadet Battalion disbanded

1961

Honourable Artillery Company reorganised as: Regimental Headquarters with Officer Training Wing
and:

1st Regiment Honourable Artillery Company (Royal Horse Artillery) with A, B and C Battery and G Locating Battery
and:

Honourable Artillery Company Infantry Battalion with 1, 2, 3 and 4 Company

1964

1st Regiment Honourable Artillery Company (Royal Horse Artillery) Re-designated as: 1st Field Regiment, Honourable Artillery Company (Royal Horse Artillery)

1967

Honourable Artillery Company re-designated as: Honourable Artillery Company (Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve) and reorganised as: Regimental Headquarters Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve II (NATO units): Grenadier Company, Yager Company A Battery, B Battery Corps of Drums Officer Training Wing Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve III (Home Defence units) formed from: Light Company and C Battery Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve IV: Band

1969

Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve III establishment disbanded and Light Company and C Battery integrated into Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve II

1971

Honourable Artillery Company (Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve) reorganised as: Regimental Headquarters Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve II (NATO units): Grenadier Company, Yager Company, Light Company A Battery, B Battery, C Battery Band and Corps of Drums
1973
Reorganised as:

Regimental Headquarters with
1 and 2 Squadron for operational role
3 and 4 Squadron to provide home defence, with 3 Squadron as gun support unit and
4 Squadron as training wing

Band and Corps of Drums

1974
Gun Troop added; formed under No. 4 Squadron

1979
Light Cavalry troop formed for ceremonial duties (received a Royal Warrant in 2004)

1985
Honourable Artillery Company re-designated as:

Honourable Artillery Company (Territorial Army)

Reorganised as:

1, 2 and 3 Squadron

Headquarters Squadron (added in 1983)

Gun Troop

A Company and B Company Home Service Force formed; re-designated in 1987 as:

1 and 2 Company Home Service Force; combined and re-designated in 1992 as:

Infantry Company Home Service Force and disbanded in 1994

1993-2008
Honourable Artillery Company reorganised as:

1, 2 and 3 Squadron, providing Surveillance and Target Acquisition patrols

Signal Squadron (formed in 1994 from one troop each of 1, 2 and 3 Squadron)

Headquarters Squadron

Gun Troop (disbanded 2004)

Liaison Officer Troop (the re-roled Gun Troop from 2005)

Band and Corps of Drums
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>4th County of London Imperial Yeomanry (King's Colonials)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>The King's Colonials, Imperial Yeomanry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>King Edward's Horse (The King's Oversees Dominions Regiment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Transferred to Special Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Disembodied August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Disbanded 31st March</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Great War Battle Honours awarded:

*Loos, Ypres 1917, Pilckem, Cambrai 1917, Lys, Estaires, Hazebrouck, Pursuit to Mons, France and Flanders 1915-17, Italy 1917-18*

Note:

1914 2nd King Edward's Horse was raised. This unit had no official connection to the earlier Regiment which never adopted the title '1st'

1917 Absorbed into The Tank Corps
1ST COUNTY OF LONDON YEOMANRY
(MIDDLESEX, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE’S HUSSARS) (27) [27]

1908  1st County of London Yeomanry (Middlesex, Duke of Cambridge’s Hussars)
Boer War  South Africa, 1900-01
The Great War
1915  Amalgamated with:
        1st/1st City of London Yeomanry (Rough Riders)
        and
        1st/3rd County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)
To form:
4th London Regiment of Yeomanry
Resumed separate status and original title in December
1919  Disembodied
Battle Honours awarded to 1st County of London Yeomanry (Middlesex, Duke of
Cambridge’s Hussars):
Macedonia 1916-17, Suvla, Scimitar Hill, Gallipoli 1915, Egypt 1915-16, Gaza, El Mughar,
Nebi Samwil, Megiddo, Sharon, Damascus, Palestine 1917-18
1920  Reformed and converted to:
2nd Cavalry Divisional Signals, Royal Corps of Signals (Middlesex Yeomanry)
1938  Designated as:
Mobile Divisional Signals, Royal Corps of Signals (Middlesex Yeomanry)
1939  On duplication of the Territorial Army re-designated as:
1st Cavalry Divisional Signals, Royal Corps of Signals (Middlesex Yeomanry)
and
2nd Armoured Divisional Signals, Royal Corps of Signals (Middlesex Yeomanry)
WW2  Location of operations
1st Divisional Signals  2nd Divisional Signals
Middle East  Western Desert
Syria  Greece
Iraq with Special Forces
Tobruk
Crete
El Alamein
Italy
1946 Reduced and re-designated as:
40th Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals

1947 Reformed as:
16th Airborne Divisional Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals
(Middlesex Yeomanry)

1956 Re-designated as:
Middlesex Yeomanry Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals

1959 Re-designated as:
40th Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals (Middlesex Yeomanry)

1961 Amalgamated with:
47th (London) Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals (Territorial Army)
   [formerly: 25th (County of London) (Cyclist) Battalion, The London Regiment]
To become:
RHQ and 305 Signal Squadron
47th Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals (Middlesex Yeomanry)

1967 Reduced to squadron strength within the 31st (Greater London) Signal Regiment (Volunteers)
as:
47th (Middlesex Yeomanry) Signal Squadron, 31st (Greater London) Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals (Volunteers)

1987 Re-designated as:
47th (Middlesex Yeomanry) Signal Squadron, 31st Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals (Volunteers)

1995 Squadron re-roled and transferred as:
47th (Middlesex Yeomanry) Signal Squadron, Headquarters
2 (National Communications) Signal Brigade Command and Control Squadron part of
39th (Skinners) Signal Regiment (Volunteers), Royal Corps of Signals

2006 Squadron transferred as:
47th (Middlesex Yeomanry) Signal Squadron, 71st (Yeomanry) Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals
1908  Surrey Yeomanry (The Princess of Wales’s)

1910  Re-designated as:
Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary’s Regiment)

The Great War
Three units formed

1914  1st/1st Surrey Yeomanry  2nd/1st Surrey Yeomanry  3rd/1st Surrey Yeomanry
1915  3rd/1st Surrey Yeomanry disbanded
1917  2nd/1st Surrey Yeomanry amalgamated with 2nd/1st Sussex Yeomanry
1919  Disembodied

Battle Honours awarded to Surrey Yeomanry:

Ypres 1915, France and Flanders 1915, Struma, Macedonia 1916-18, Egypt 1915

1920  Reformed as:
Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary’s Regiment)

1922  Change of arm and re-designated as:
391st and 392nd Batteries, 98th (Surrey and Sussex Yeomanry) Brigade,
Royal Field Artillery

1924  Re-designated as:
98th (Surrey and Sussex Yeomanry, Queen Mary’s) (Army) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery

1934  Re-designated as:
98th (Surrey and Sussex Yeomanry, Queen Mary’s) Army Field Brigade, Royal Artillery

1939  On duplication of the Territorial Army, re-designated as:
98th (Surrey and Sussex Yeomanry, Queen Mary’s) Army Field Regiment, Royal Artillery
and
144th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery [see Sussex Yeomanry]
and
74th Medium Regiment, Royal Artillery

1942  Re-designated as:
98th (Surrey and Sussex Yeomanry, Queen Mary’s) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

WW2  Location of operations
98th Field Regiment  144th Field Regiment  74th Medium Regiment
Sudan  Home Defence
Egypt
Libya
Iraq
Persia
Palestine
1946  Suspended animation
1947  Reformed as:

**298th (Surrey Yeomanry, Queen Mary's) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery**

1961  Amalgamated with:

- 263rd (6th London) Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery
  - [less Sheerness and Gravesend Batteries]
- 291st (4th London) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery
- 381st (East Surrey) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

To form:

**263rd (Surrey Yeomanry, Queen Mary's) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery**

1964  Re-designated as:

**263rd (Surrey Yeomanry, Queen Mary's) Regiment, Royal Artillery**

1967  Re-designated as:

**The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary's Regiment), Royal Artillery (Territorials)**

part of which went to 200th (Sussex Yeomanry) Field Battery, Royal Artillery (Volunteers)

1969  Remainder reduced to cadre and designated as:

**The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary's Regiment), Royal Artillery**

1971  Amalgamated with:

- 6th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment (Queen's Surreys)
- 10th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment (Middlesex)
- The Greater London Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)
- The London and Kent Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)
  - [formerly: 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th Battalions, The London Regiment
  - 4th, 5th Battalions, The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey)
  - 5th, 6th Battalions, The East Surrey Regiment
  - 7th, 8th, 9th Battalions, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own)
  - 6th (Cyclist) Battalion, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment
  - 4th, 6th, 8th London Brigades, Royal Field Artillery
  - 4th Home Counties Brigade, Royal Field Artillery
  - 2nd London Divisional Royal Engineers
  - Kent (Fortress) Royal Engineers
  - part of The Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)]

To become:

**D (Surrey Yeomanry, Queen Mary's) Company 6th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment**

1975  6th Battalion, The Queen's Regiment

Amalgamated with:

- 7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment
  - [formerly: 4th and 5th Battalions, The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment)
  - 4th and 5th Battalions, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment
  - 4th and 5th Battalions, The Royal Sussex Regiment
  - part of The Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)]
To form:

6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment

In which D Company dropped Surrey Yeomanry title and became:

D (Highwood) Company

1986

B and part of D Company, 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment formed:

A and B Company, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)

together with:

C (City of London) Company coming from 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers

D (Highwood) Company of 6th/7th Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment became:

A Company, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)

1992

200th (Sussex Yeomanry) Field Battery, Royal Artillery (Volunteers) of which one troop descended from The Surrey Yeomanry (in 1967),

Re-designated and re-roled as:

127th (Sussex Yeomanry) Field Squadron, Royal Engineers

1993

A Company, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London) reverted to:

6th/7th Battalion, The Princess of Wales’s Royal Regiment (Queen’s and Royal Hampshires)

To become:

A (Salerno) Company

1999

Re-designated to become:

A (Queen’s Royal Surrey) Company, 3rd Battalion, Princess of Wales’s Royal Regiment (Queen’s and Royal Hampshires)

Surrey Yeomanry Troop of 127th (Sussex Yeomanry) Field Squadron, Royal Engineers became part of:

579th (Bomb Disposal) Squadron, 101st (London) Engineer Regiment (Explosive Ordnance Disposal), Royal Engineers

To become:

No. 2 (Surrey Yeomanry) Troop

Summary of successor units is as follows:

A (Salerno) Company, 3rd Battalion, The Princess of Wales’s Royal Regiment (Queen’s and Royal Hampshires)

No. 2 (Surrey Yeomanry) Troop, 579th (Bomb Disposal) Squadron, 101st (London) Engineer Regiment (Explosive Ordnance Disposal), Royal Engineers
1908 Sussex Yeomanry

The Great War Three units formed

1914 1st/1st Sussex Yeomanry  2nd/1st Sussex Yeomanry
1915 3rd/1st Sussex Yeomanry
1916 2nd/1st Sussex Yeomanry converted to Cyclist and amalgamated with 2nd/1st Surrey Yeomanry

To form:
8th (Surrey and Sussex) Yeomanry Cyclist Regiment

1917 1st/1st Sussex Yeomanry converted to infantry

To become:
16th (Sussex Yeomanry) Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment
2nd/1st Sussex Yeomanry resumed separate status as Cyclists
3rd/1st disbanded

1919 16th (Sussex Yeomanry) Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment disembodied
1920 2nd/1st Sussex Yeomanry disbanded

Battle Honours awarded to Sussex Yeomanry:
Somme 1918, Bapaume 1918, Hindenburg Line, Epéhy, Pursuit to Mons, France and Flanders 1918, Gallipoli 1915, Egypt 1916-17, Gaza, Jerusalem, Tell' Asur, Palestine 1917-18

1920 Reformed as:
Sussex Yeomanry
Change of arm and re-designated as:
13th Army Brigade, Royal Field Artillery

1921 Re-designated as:
389th and 390th Batteries, 98th (Sussex Yeomanry) Brigade, Royal Field Artillery

1922 Surrey Yeomanry batteries (391st and 392nd) added with change of title to:
98th (Surrey and Sussex Yeomanry) Brigade, Royal Field Artillery

1924 Re-designated as:
98th (Surrey and Sussex Yeomanry, Queen Mary's) (Army) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery

1934 Re-designated as:
98th (Surrey and Sussex Yeomanry, Queen Mary's) Army Field Brigade, Royal Artillery

1938 Re-designated as:
98th (Surrey and Sussex Yeomanry, Queen Mary's) Army Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

1939 On duplication of the Territorial Army, re-designated as:
144th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

and
98th (Surrey and Sussex Yeomanry, Queen Mary's) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

[see Surrey Yeomanry]

1942
Re-designated as:
144th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery (Surrey and Sussex Yeomanry, Queen Mary’s)

WW2
Location of operations

98th Field Regiment 144th Field Regiment

Sudan  Home Defence

Egypt

Libya

Iraq

Persia

Palestine

1945
Suspended animation

1947
Reformed as:

344th (Sussex Yeomanry) Light Anti-Aircraft and Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery

1950
Amalgamated without change of title with:

605th (Sussex) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

1955
Amalgamated with:

258th (Sussex) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

313rd (Sussex) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

641st (Mixed) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (Sussex)

To form:

258th (Sussex Yeomanry) Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

1961
Amalgamated with:

257th (County of Sussex) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

To form:

257th (Sussex Yeomanry) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

1967
Reduced to one Battery designated:

200th (Sussex Yeomanry) Field Battery, Royal Artillery (Volunteers)

Re-designated as:

200th (Sussex Yeomanry) Medium Battery, 100th (Eastern) Medium Regiment, Royal Artillery (Volunteers)

1970
Re-designated as:

200th (Sussex Yeomanry) Medium Battery, 100th (Yeomanry) Medium Regiment, Royal Artillery

1976
Re-designated as:

200th (Sussex Yeomanry) Field Battery, 100th (Yeomanry) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

To include B Troop from The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary's Regiment), Royal Artillery (Territorials)
1992  Two Troops of Sussex Yeomanry formed part of:
127th (Sussex Yeomanry) Field Squadron, 78th (Fortress) Engineer Regiment, Royal Engineers
To include a Troop from Surrey Yeomanry and Troops from 39 (City of London) Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals

1999  127th Field Squadron disbanded
Sussex Yeomanry components are placed in suspended animation (two troops)
Surrey Yeomanry and Royal Corps of Signals components (three troops) re-roled and re-designated as:
579th (Bomb Disposal) Squadron, Royal Engineers, 101st (London) Engineer Regiment (Explosive Ordnance Disposal), Royal Engineers

2008  Two Troops of Sussex Yeomanry component reformed and re-roled as:
No. 1 Troop, 579th (Bomb Disposal) Squadron, Royal Engineers, 101st (London) Engineer Regiment (Explosive Ordnance Disposal), Royal Engineers
CITY OF LONDON YEOMANRY
(ROUGH RIDERS) (44) [46]

1908  City of London Yeomanry (Rough Riders)
Boer War  South Africa 1900-02

The Great War
1914  Numbered as:
1st/1st City of London Yeomanry (Rough Riders)
Amalgamated as:
1st/1st County of London Yeomanry (Middlesex, Duke of Cambridge's Hussars)
and with:
1st/3rd County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)
To form:
4th London Regiment of Yeomanry
Resumed separate status and original title in December
1915
1918  Converted with 3rd County of London Yeomanry to be part of:
E Battalion, Machine Gun Corps
Re-designated as:
103rd Battalion, Machine Gun Corps
1919  Disbanded
Battle Honours awarded to The City of London Yeomanry (Rough Riders):
Pursuit to Mons, France and Flanders 1918, Macedonia 1916-17, Suvla, Scimitar Hill,
Gallipoli 1915, Rumani, Egypt 1915-16, Gaza, El Mughar, Nebi Samwil, Palestine 1917-18
1920
Reformed with change of arm and amalgamated to form:
C Battery, 11th (Honourable Artillery Company and City of London Yeomanry)
Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery
1921  Re-designated as:
No. 1 Battery, 11th (Honourable Artillery Company and City of London
Yeomanry) Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery
1937  Re-designated as:
City of London Yeomanry Battery (The Rough Riders), 11th (Honourable Artillery
Company and City of London Yeomanry) Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery
1938
Expanded and converted to form:
HQ and 31st, 32nd, 33rd (City of London Yeomanry) Batteries, 11th (City of London
Yeomanry) Light Anti-Aircraft Brigade, Royal Artillery
1939  Re-designated as:
11th (City of London Yeomanry) Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery
WW2

Location of operations
Western Desert and Italy
Awarded Honorary Distinction, the Royal Artillery Badge with year dates 1942-45 with two scrolls North Africa, Italy

1947
Reformed with change of arm and re-designated as:
The City of London Yeomanry (Rough Riders), Royal Armoured Corps

1956
Change of arm and re-designated as:
The City of London Yeomanry (Rough Riders), The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort’s Own)

1961
Amalgamated with:
The Inns of Court Regiment, Royal Armoured Corps
with change of arm to form:
The Inns of Court and City Yeomanry, Royal Armoured Corps

1967
Reduced to form:
A Company (Inns of Court and City Yeomanry), The London Yeomanry and Territorials

1969
Re-roled and transferred as:
68th (Inns of Court and City Yeomanry) Signal Squadron, 71st Signal Regiment (Volunteers), Royal Corps of Signals

1994
Re-designated as:
68th (Inns of Court and City Yeomanry) Signal Squadron, 71st (Yeomanry) Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals (Volunteers)
Successor units:
68th (Inns of Court and City Yeomanry) Signal Squadron, 71st (Yeomanry) Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals (Volunteers)
The Regimental Band (Inns of Court and City Yeomanry), The Royal Yeomanry
2ND COUNTY OF LONDON YEOMANRY (WESTMINSTER DRAGOONS) (45) [47]

1908 2nd County of London Yeomanry (Westminster Dragoons)

Boer War South Africa 1902

The Great War

1914 Numbered as:
1st/2nd County of London Yeomanry (Westminster Dragoons)

1915 Amalgamated in September with:
1st/1st Hertfordshire Yeomanry

   To form:
   5th Yeomanry Regiment

   Resumed separate status and original title in December

1918 Converted to:
F Battalion, Machine Gun Corps

Re-designated as:
104th Battalion, Machine Gun Corps

1919 Disbanded

Battle Honours awarded to 2nd County of London Yeomanry (Westminster Dragoons):
Courtrai, France and Flanders 1918, Suvla, Scimitar Hill, Gallipoli 1915, Suez Canal, Egypt 1915-17, Gaza, El Mughar, Jerusalem, Palestine 1917-18

1920 Reformed with change of arm to join the Tank Corps

To become:
4th (London) Armoured Car Company (Westminster Dragoons), Tank Corps

Re-designated as:
22nd (London) Armoured Car Company (Westminster Dragoons), Royal Tank Corps

1923 Re-designated as:
22nd (London) Armoured Car Company (Westminster Dragoons), Royal Tank Corps

1938 Expanded to become an Officer Training Unit

Designated as:
22nd Battalion (Westminster Dragoons), Royal Tank Corps

1939 Re-designated as:
22nd Battalion (Westminster Dragoons), Royal Tank Regiment

Re-designated as:
102nd Officer Cadet Training Unit
1940  Change of arm as an armoured Regiment of The Royal Armoured Corps and re-designated as:
2nd County of London Yeomanry (Westminster Dragoons), Royal Armoured Corps

WW2  Battle Honours awarded:
Normandy Landing, Villers Bocage, Venraij, Meijel, Venlo Pocket, Roer, North-West Europe 1944-45

1947  Reformed with no change of title

1951  Re-designated as:
The Westminster Dragoons (2nd County of London Yeomanry)

1961  Amalgamated with:
R (Berkshire Yeomanry) Battery, 299th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery
To form:
The Berkshire and Westminster Dragoons, Royal Armoured Corps

1967  Reorganised and reduced to:
HQ (Berkshire and Westminster Dragoons) Squadron, The Royal Yeomanry Regiment (Volunteers)

1969  The Berkshire Yeomanry component was transferred to:
71st Signal Regiment as:
94th (Berkshire Yeomanry) Signal Squadron, Royal Corps of Signals
leaving the existing squadron with the same title

1971  Re-designated as:
HQ (Berkshire and Westminster Dragoons) Squadron, The Royal Yeomanry (Volunteers)

1983  Re-designated as:
HQ (Westminster Dragoons) Squadron, The Royal Yeomanry

2000  Re-designated as:
W (Westminster Dragoons) Squadron, The Royal Yeomanry
3rd County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters) (46) [48]

1908
3rd County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters) (46) [48]

Boer War
South Africa 1900-02

The Great War
1914
Numbered as:
1st/3rd County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)

1915
Amalgamated with:
1st/1st City of London Yeomanry
and
1st/1st County of London Yeomanry

To form:
4th London Regiment of Yeomanry

1918
Resumed separate status and original title in December

Converted with City of London Yeomanry to be part of:
E Battalion, Machine Gun Corps

Re-designated as:
103rd Battalion, Machine Gun Corps

1919
Disembodied

Battle Honours awarded to 3rd County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters):

Pursuit to Mons, France and Flanders 1918, Macedonia 1916-17, Suvla, Scimitar Hill, Gallipoli 1915, Egypt 1915-16, Gaza, El Mughar, Nebi Samwil, Palestine 1917-18

1920
Reformed with change of arm to become:
5th Armoured Car Company, Tank Corps

Re-designated as:
23rd (London) Armoured Car Company, Tank Corps

1923
Re-designated as:
23rd (London) Armoured Car Company, Royal Tank Corps

1939
On duplication of the Territorial Army, two units raised and transferred to the Royal Armoured Corps and re-designated as:

3rd County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters), Royal Armoured Corps

and

4th County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters), Royal Armoured Corps

1944
Both units amalgamated to form:
3rd/4th County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters), Royal Armoured Corps

1945
Suspended animation

WW2
Battle Honours awarded to 3rd and 4th County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters):

Villers Bocage, Odon, Defence of Rauray, Caen, Bourguebus Ridge, Falaise, Lower Maas, Rhineland, Hochwald, Rhine, Aller, North-West Europe 1944-45, Tobruk 1941, Gubi, Gabr

1947
Reconstructed as an armoured Regiment with former title:
3rd/4th County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters), Royal Armoured Corps

1961
Amalgamated with:
297th (Kent Yeomanry) Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery
   [formerly: 97th (Kent Yeomanry) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery
   Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles (The Duke of Connaught's Own)
   West Kent Yeomanry (Queen's Own)]
To form:
The Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)

1967
Reconstructed as:
C (Kent and County of London Yeomanry) Squadron, The Royal Yeomanry Regiment (Volunteers)

1969
Reconstructed to form in addition:
HQ (265th London and Kent) Signal Squadron, 71st Signal Regiment (Volunteers), Royal Corps of Signals
and
R (Kent and County of London Yeomanry) Battery, The London and Kent Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)
and
A Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters) Company, 8th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment (West Kent)

1971
Yeomanry squadron re-designated as:
C (Kent and County of London) Squadron, The Royal Yeomanry (Volunteers)
Artillery and Territorial units disbanded

1974
Signal Squadron change of title to:
265th (Kent and Sharpshooter Yeomanry) Signal Squadron, 71st (Yeomanry) Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals (Volunteers)

1975
Yeomanry Squadron re-designated as:
C (Kent and Sharpshooters) Squadron, The Royal Yeomanry

1985
Signal Squadron change of title to:
265th (Kent and County of London Yeomanry) Signal Squadron (Sharpshooters), 71st (Yeomanry) Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals

1987
Signal Squadron also formed:
HQ (Kent and County of London Yeomanry) Squadron, 71st (Yeomanry) Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals

2006
HQ and 265th Squadron amalgamated to form:
265th (Kent and County of London) Support Squadron (Sharpshooters), 71st (City of London) Yeomanry Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals
THE INNS OF COURT REGIMENT

1908  Inns of Court Officers’ Training Corps
       [formerly: 14th (Middlesex) (Inns of Court) Rifle Volunteers]
Boer War  South Africa 1900-01

The Great War

1932  Inns of Court Regiment (Officer Training Corps) consisting of one car squadron and two infantry companies
1937  Listed as ‘Cavalry, Territorial Army’ consisting of one cavalry and two tank squadrons
1939  Transferred to Royal Armoured Corps, Officers Training Corps
1940  Converted to an Armoured Car Regiment as:
       The Inns of Court Regiment
       later converted to a Tank Regiment (Sherman Tanks)

WW2

Battle Honours awarded:
Normandy Landing, Caen, Bourgubus Ridge, Cagny, Catheolles, Amiens 1944,
Antwerp, Hetchel, Rhine, Leese, Aller, North-West Europe 1944-45

1946  Reformed and resumed Royal Armoured Corps role with no title change
1956  Absorbed one squadron of The Northamptonshire Yeomanry
1961 Withdrawn from the amalgamation with The Northamptonshire Yeomanry and amalgamated with:
The City of London Yeomanry (The Rough Riders), The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort’s Own)

To become:
The Inns of Court and City Yeomanry, Royal Armoured Corps

1967  Reduced to form:
       A Company (Inns of Court and City Yeomanry), The London Yeomanry and Territorials
1969  Re-roled and reformed as:
       68th (Inns of Court and City Yeomanry) Signal Squadron, 71st Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals (Volunteers)

1994  Successor units:
       68th (Inns of Court and City Yeomanry) Signal Squadron, 71st (Yeomanry) Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals
       The Regimental Band, The Royal Yeomanry
ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY
CITY OF LONDON

1st London Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (TF)
1908 Formed from part of the 1st City of London RGA (Volunteers) with headquarters at Barbican
1909 Re-designated as 1st London (City of London) Brigade, RFA (TF)
1914 Became 1st/1st London (City of London) Brigade, RFA (TF) upon formation of a second line unit
1916 Brigade numbered as 280th Brigade RFA (TF)

The Great War
1914-15 UK
1915-18 France
1919 Placed in suspended animation
1920 Reconstituted initially as 3rd London Brigade RFA (TF) with 3 batteries formerly of the 1st London Brigade and one battery formerly of the 4th London Brigade, with headquarters at Bloomsbury, WC1
1921 Re-designated as 90th (1st London) Brigade RFA (TA)
1924 Re-designated as 90th (1st London) Field Brigade RA (TA)
1938 Re-designated as 90th (1st London) Field Regiment RA (TA)

WW2
1939-42 UK
1942-43 Egypt and Sicily
1943-44 UK
1944-45 North West Europe
1946 Placed in suspended animation
1947 Reconstituted as 290th Field Regiment RA (City of London) (TA)
1961 Amalgamated with:
264th (7th London) Field Regiment RA (TA)
452nd (London) HAA Regiment RA (TA)
353rd (London) Medium Regiment RA (TA)

To form:
254th (City of London) Field Regiment RA (TA) with headquarters at Handel Street, WC1
with
RHQ (City of London) Battery
P (7th London) Battery
Q (53rd London) Battery
R (Lloyds) Battery

1967 Reduced to battery strength and became part of The Greater London Regiment RA (T)
2nd/1st London (City of London) Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (TF)
1914 Formed as a second line unit to 1st/1st London (City of London) Brigade RFA (TF)

The Great War
1914-16 UK
1917-18 France
1916 Brigade numbered as 290th Brigade RFA (TF)
1919 Disbanded

138th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery (TA)
1939 Formed as a duplicate Regiment to 90th (City of London) Field Regiment RA (TA) (London 8) with two batteries from that Regiment with headquarters at Bloomsbury

WW2
1939-42 UK
1942-43 North Africa
1943-45 Sicily, Italy and Austria
1942 Re-designated as 138th Field Regiment RA (City of London) (TA)
1945 Placed in suspended animation
1947 Disbanded
COUNTY OF LONDON

2nd London Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (TF)
1908 Formed with headquarters at Woolwich from the 3rd Kent (Royal Arsenal) RGA (V)
1914 Became 1st/2nd London Brigade RFA (TF) upon formation of a second line unit

The Great War
1914-15 UK
1915-18 France and Belgium
1916 Brigade numbered as 281st Brigade RFA (TF)
1919 Placed in suspended animation
1920 Reconstituted as part of the 5th Brigade RFA (TF) which was subsequently re-designated as 92nd (5th London) Brigade RFA (TA)

2nd/2nd London Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (TF)
1914 Formed as the second line unit to 1st/2nd London Brigade RFA (TF) with headquarters at Woolwich, SE18

The Great War
1914-16 UK
1917-18 France and Belgium
1916 Brigade numbered as 291st Brigade RFA (TF)
1919 Disbanded

3rd London Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (TF)
1908 Formed with headquarters at Leonard Street, EC1 from the 2nd Middlesex RGA (V)
1914 Became 1st/3rd London Brigade RFA (TF)

The Great War
1914-15 UK
1915-18 France
1916 Brigade numbered as 282nd Brigade RFA (TF) and subsequently re-designated as 282nd Army Field Artillery Brigade RFA (TF)
1919 Placed in suspended animation
1920 Reconstituted together with two batteries, formerly of the London Heavy Brigade RGA (see London 22) to form 14th (London) Medium Brigade RFA (TF). Headquarters were originally established at Leonard Street but were subsequently moved to Offord Road, Barnsbury, N1, the original headquarters of the London Heavy Brigade.

2nd/3rd London Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (TF)
1914 Formed as the second line unit to 1st/3rd London Brigade RFA (TF) with headquarters at Leonard Street

The Great War
1914-16 UK
1917-18 France
1916 Brigade numbered as 293rd Brigade RFA (TF) and subsequently re-designated as 293rd Army Field Artillery Brigade RFA (TF)
1919 Disbanded
4th London (Howitzer) Brigade Royal Field Artillery
1908 Formed with headquarters at Lewisham from 2nd Kent RGA (V)
1914 Became 1st/4th London (Howitzer) Brigade RFA (TF) upon formation of a second line unit
The Great War
1914-15 UK
1915-18 France
1916 Brigade numbered as 283rd Brigade RFA (TF)
1919 Placed in suspended animation
1920 Reconstituted as 4th London Brigade RFA (TF)
1921 Re-designated as 91st (4th London) Brigade RFA (TA)
1924 Re-designated as 91st (4th London) Field Brigade RA (TA)
1935 Re-designated as 91st (4th London) Army Field Brigade RA (TA)
1938 Re-designated as 91st (4th London) Army Field Regiment RA
WW2
1939-40 UK
1940 France
1940-42 UK
1942-43 India and Persia
1943-44 Sicily, Italy and Palestine
1945-46 North West Europe
1946 Placed in suspended animation
1947 Reconstituted as 291st Airborne Field Regiment RA (4th London) (TA) with headquarters at Lewisham, SE13
1955 Re-designated as 291st (4th London) Parachute Field Regiment RA (TA)
1956 Re-designated as 291st (4th London) Field Regiment RA (TA)
1961 Amalgamated with:
263rd (6th London) Light Regiment RA (TA)
298th (Surrey Yeomanry QMR) Field Regiment RA (TA)
381st (East Surrey) Light Regiment RA (TA)
To form:
263rd (Surrey Yeo QMR) Field Regiment RA (TA)
1967 Disbanded
2nd/4th London (Howitzer) Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (TF)
1914 Formed as a second line unit to 1st/4th London Brigade RFA (TF) with headquarters at Lewisham, SE13
The Great War

1914-16 UK
1917-18 France

1916 Brigade broken up and batteries dispersed between 290th and 291st Brigades RFA (TF) (London 8 & 10)
1919 Disbanded

139th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery (TA)
1939 Formed as the duplicate Regiment to 91st (4th London) Field Regiment RA (TA) with headquarters at Lewisham, with two batteries from that Regiment.

WW2

1939-40 UK
1940 France
1942 UK
1942-45 India and Burma

1942 Re-designated as 139th Field Regiment RA (4th London) (TA)
1943 Re-designated as 139th Jungle Field Regiment RA (4th London) (TA)
1946 Placed in suspended animation
1947 Disbanded

5th London Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (TF)
1908 Formed with headquarters at Kennington Lane, SE11 from the 3rd Middlesex RGA (V)
1914 Became 1st/5th London Brigade, RFA (TF) upon formation of a second line unit

The Great War

1914-15 UK
1915-18 France

1916 Brigade numbered as 235th Brigade, RFA (TF)
1919 Placed in suspended animation
1920 Reconstituted initially as 5th London Brigade RFA (TA) with two batteries from that Brigade and two batteries formerly of the 2nd London Brigade RFA (TF)
1921 Re-designated as 92nd (5th London) Brigade RFA (TA)
1924 Re-designated as 92nd (5th London) Field Brigade RA (TA)
1938 Re-designated as 92nd (5th London) Field Regiments RA (TA)

WW2

1939-40 UK
1940 France with BEF
1940-42 UK
1942-43 India and Persia
1943-45 Sicily and Italy
1945 North West Europe
1946 Placed in suspended animation
1947 Reconstituted as:

**292nd Airborne Anti-Tank Regiment RA (5th London) (TA)** with headquarters at Kennington, SE11

1951 Reorganised and re-designated as:

**292nd Airborne Field Regiment RA (5th London) (TA)**

1955 Re-designated as **292nd (5th London) Parachute Field Regiment RA (TA)**

1956 Amalgamated with:

**285th (Essex) Parachute Field Regiment RA (TA)**

To form:

**289th Parachute Light Regiment RA (TA)** with headquarters moving to Pont Street, SW1 with P Battery, Q and R Batteries

1960 Re-designated as **289th Parachute Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery (TA)**

1961 Amalgamated with **880th Locating Battery RA (TA)** and subsequently re-designated as **289th Parachute Regiment RHA (TA)** with **880th Locating Battery forming S Battery**

1964 Re-designated as **289th Parachute Light Regiment RHA (TA)**

1967 Reduced to Battery strength and re-designated as

**289th Parachute Battery RHA (V) with headquarters at East Ham**

1977 Re-designated as **289th Commando Light Battery (V)**

**3rd/5th London Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (TF)**

1914 Formed as the second line unit to **1st/5th London Brigade RFA (TF)**

1916 Brigade numbered as **300th Brigade RFA (TF)** and subsequently broken up, batteries being dispersed between 301st, 302nd and 303rd Brigades

**The Great War**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914-15</td>
<td>UK</td>
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<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>France</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917-18</td>
<td>Macedonia and Palestine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**5th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery (TA)**

1939 Formed with headquarters at Clapham Common as the duplicate Regiment of **92nd (5th London) Field Regiment RA (TA)** with two batteries from that Regiment

**WW2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1939-40</td>
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<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>France with BEF</td>
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<td>1940-42</td>
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<tr>
<td>1942-43</td>
<td>North Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>1943-45</td>
<td>Italy and the Balkans</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1942 Re-designated as **140th Field Regiment RA (5th London) (TA)**

1943 Reorganised and re-designated as **140th Medium Regiment RA (5th London) (TA)**

1945 Placed in suspended animation

1947 Disbanded
6th London Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (TF)

1908  Formed with headquarters at Brixton from part of the 1st London RGA (V)
1914  Became 1st/6th London Brigade RFA (TF) upon formation of a second line unit
1916  Brigade numbered as 236th Brigade RFA (TF)

The Great War

1914-15  UK
1916-18  France
1919  Placed in suspended animation
1920  Reconstituted as 6th London Brigade RFA (TF)
1921  Re-designated as 63rd (6th London) Brigade RFA (TA)
1924  Re-designated as 63rd (6th London) Field Brigade RA (TA)
1938  Re-designated as 63rd (6th London) Field Regiment RA (TA) and subsequently converted and reorganised as 52nd (6th London) Anti-Tank Regiment RA (TA)

WW2

1939-40  UK
1940  France with BEF
1940-42  UK
1942-43  India, Iraq, Persia and Syria
1943-45  Sicily, Italy and Palestine
1945  North West Europe
1946  Placed in suspended animation
1947  Reconstituted as 263rd Anti-Tank Regiment RA (6th London) (TA) with headquarters at Brixton, SW9
1951  Reorganised and re-designated as 263rd Field Regiment RA (6th London) (TA)
1954  Reorganised and re-designated as 263rd Medium Regiment RA (6th London) (TA)
1956  Reorganised and re-designated as 263rd (6th London Light Regiment RA (TA) upon amalgamation with the Kent element of 415th (Thames & Medway) Coast Regiment RA (TA)
1961  Amalgamated with:
291st (4th London) Field Regiment RA (TA)
298th (Surrey Yeomanry QMR) Field Regiment RA (TA)
381st (East Surrey) Light Regiment RA (TA)
To form:
263rd (Surrey Yeomanry QMR) Field Regiment RA (TA)
1967  Disbanded
2nd/6th London Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (TF)
1914  Formed as the second line unit to 1st/6th London Brigade RFA (TF) with headquarters at Brixton

The Great War
1914-15  UK
1916  France
1917-18  Macedonia & Palestine
1916  Brigade numbered as 301st Brigade RFA (TF)
1919  Disbanded

62nd Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery (TA)
1939  Formed as the duplicate Regiment of 52nd (6th London) Anti-Tank Regiment RA (TA) (London 16) with two batteries from that Regiment. Headquarters were at Stockwell, SW9

WW2
1939-43  UK
1944-45  North West Europe
1942  Re-designated as 62nd Anti-Tank Regiment RA (6th London) (TA)
1946  Placed in suspended animation
1947  Disbanded

7th London Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (TF)
1908  Formed with headquarters at Shepherd’s Bush from part of the 1st London RGA (V)
1914  Became 1st/7th London Brigade RFA (TF) upon formation of a second line unit

The Great War
1914-15  UK
1915-18  France
1916  Brigade numbered as 237th Brigade RFA (TF) but subsequently broken up and batteries dispensed between 235th and 236th Brigades
1920  Reconstituted as 7th London Brigade RFA (TF) with headquarters at Fulham High Street, SW6
1921  Re-designated as 64th (7th London) Brigade RFA (TA)
1924  Re-designated as 64th (7th London) Field Brigade RA (TA)
1938  Re-designated as 64th (7th London) Field Regiment RA (TA)

WW2
1939-42  UK
1942-43  Western Desert & North Africa
1943-45  Italy
1946  Placed in suspended animation
1947  Reconstituted as 264th Field Regiment RA (7th London) (TA) with headquarters at Fulham High Street, SW6
1961 Amalgamated with:
290th (City of London) Field Regiment RA (TA)
353rd (London) Medium Regiment RA (TA)
452nd (Lloyds) HAA Regiment RA (TA)
To form:
254th (City of London) Field Regiment RA (TA)
1967 Disbanded

London Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (TF)
1914 Formed as a second line unit to 1st /7th London Brigade RFA (TF)
The Great War
1914-15 UK
1916-18 France, Salonica, Egypt and Palestine
1916 Brigade numbered as 302nd Brigade RFA (TF)
1919 Disbanded

117th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery (TA)
1939 Formed as the duplicate Regiment to 64th (7th London) Field Regiment RA (TA), with headquarters at Parson’s Green Lane, SW6
WW2
1939-45 UK
1942 Re-designated as 117th Field Regiment RA (7th London) RA (TA)
1946 Placed in suspended animation
1947 Disbanded

8th London (Howitzer) Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (TF)
1908 Formed from part of the 2nd Kent RGA (V) with headquarters at Plumstead
1914 Became 1st /8th London (Howitzer) Brigade RFA (TF) upon formation of a second line unit
The Great War
1914-15 UK
1915-18 France
1917 Brigade broken up and batteries dispensed to 104th AFA Brigade, 189th AFA Brigade, 235th Brigade (London 14) and 236th Brigade (London 16)
1920 Reconstituted initially as 8th London Brigade RFA (TA)
1921 Re-designated as 65th (London) Brigade RFA (TA)
1922 Re-designated as 65th (8th London) Brigade RFA (TA)
1924 Re-designated as 65th (8th London) Field Brigade RA (TA)
1938 Re-designated as 65th (8th London) Field Regiment RA (TA) with headquarters having moved to Lee Green, SE12
A tribute to the Military Reserves of Greater London 1908 - 2014

**WW2**

1939-40  UK
1940  France with BEF
1941-43  North Africa
1943-45  Italy

1946  Placed in suspended animation
1947  Reconstituted as:

**265th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (8th London) (TA)** with headquarters at Grove Park, SE12

1955  Amalgamated with:
460th HAA Regiment RA (City of London) (TA)
567th (M) LAA/SL Regiment RA (TA)
569th (The Queen's Own) (M) LAA/SL Regiment RA (TA)

To form:

**265th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (TA)**
With HQ & P (7th City of London) Battery
  - Q (Queen's Own) Battery
  - R (4th City of London) Battery
  - S (8th City of London) Battery

1961  Amalgamated with:
458th (Kent) LAA Regiment RA (TA)
570th LAA Regiment RA (TA)
with no change to title
with RHQ & Q (London) Battery
  - P (Kent) Battery
  - R (Surrey) Battery

1964  Re-designated as **265th Light Air Defence Regiment RA (TA)**

1967  Amalgamated with part of the Kent & County of London Yeomanry RAC (TA) and reorganised to form the **London and Kent Regiment RA (TA)** with headquarters at Bromley with RHQ, P (Kent) Battery & Q (London) Battery (ex 265th Regiment) and R (Kent & County of London Yeomanry) Battery (ex K & C of L Y)

1969  Reduced to cadre
1971  Cadre formed  **C (London and Kent RA) Battery, 6th (V) Battalion The Queen's Regiment**
1975  Converted to infantry and subsequently became **D Company 6th/7th (V) Battalion The Queen's Regiment**

**2nd/8th London (Howitzer) Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (TF)**

1914  Formed as a second line unit to 1st/8th London (Howitzer) Brigade RFA (TF) with headquarters at Plumstead

**The Great War**

1914-15  UK
1916  France
1917-18  Macedonia & Palestine
1916  Brigade numbered as 303rd Brigade RFA (TF)
1919  Disbanded

118th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery (TA)
1939  Formed with headquarters at Plumstead as the duplicate Regiment to 65th (8th London) Field Regiment RA (TA) with two batteries from that Regiment

WW2
1939-40  UK
1941  Malaya
1941  Regiment considered to be in suspended animation following its capture by the Japanese at the fall of Singapore
1947  Disbanded

London Heavy Brigade, Royal Garrison Artillery (TF)
1908  Formed with two batteries from the 1st London RE (V) with headquarters at Offord Road, N1
1914  Became 1st/1st London Heavy Brigade RGA (TF) upon formation of a second line unit

The Great War
1914-16  UK
1916-18  France
1919  Placed in suspended animation
1920  Reconstituted initially as 14th (London) Medium Brigade RGA (TF) with two batteries from the London Heavy Brigade and two batteries from the former 3rd London Brigade
1921  Re-designated as 53rd (London) Medium Brigade RFA (TA)
1924  Re-designated as 53rd (London) Medium Brigade RA (TA)
1938  Re-designated as 53rd (London) Medium Regiment RA (TA)

WW2
1939-40  UK
1940  France with BEF
1940-44  UK
1944-45  North West Europe
1946  Placed in suspended animation
1947  Reconstituted as 353rd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (London) (TA) with headquarters remaining at Offord Road, Barnsbury, N1
1951  Regiment adopted by the Borough of Islington
1954  Reorganised and re-designated as 353rd (London) Medium Regiment RA (TA)
1956  Amalgamated with the Essex batteries from 415th Coast Regiment RA (Thames & Medway) (TA) with no change of title
1961  Amalgamated with:
   264th (7th London) Field Regiment RA (TA)
   290th (City of London) Field Regiment RA (TA)
   452nd (Lloyd) HAA Regiment RA (TA)
To form:

254th (City of London) Field Regiment RA (TA)
1967 Disbanded

2nd/1st London Heavy Brigade, Royal Garrison Artillery (TF)
1914 Formed with two batteries as a second line unit to 1st/1st London Heavy Brigade RGA (TF)

The Great War
1914-18 UK
1919 Disbanded

64th Medium Regiment, Royal Artillery (TA)
1939 Formed as the duplicate Regiment to 53rd (London) Medium Regiment RA (TA) with two batteries from that Regiment. Headquarters were at Offord Road, Islington

WW2
1939-40 UK
1941-43 Middle East
1943 Italy
1944-45 North West Europe
1942 Re-designated as 64th Medium Regiment RA (London) (TA)
1946 Placed in suspended animation
1947 Disbanded
ANTI-AIRCRAFT COMMAND 1924-1955

51st (London) Anti-Aircraft Brigade, Royal Garrison Artillery (TA)
1922 Formed as a new unit with headquarters at Duke of York’s Chelsea, SW3
1939 Re-designated as 51st (London) Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (TA)

WW2
1939-40 UK
1940 Norway
1940-43 Middle East
1943-45 Sicily and Italy
1940 Re-designated as 51st (London) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (TA)
1947 Placed in suspended animation and subsequently reconstituted as 451st Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (London) (TA) with headquarters at Duke of York’s HQ, Chelsea, SW3
1952 Re-designated as 451st (Chelsea) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (TA)

52nd (London) Anti-Aircraft Brigade, Royal Garrison Artillery (TA)
1922 Formed as a new unit with headquarters at Acton, W3
1939 Re-designated as 52nd (London) Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (TA)

WW2
1939-42 UK
1942-44 Ceylon
1944-45 India & Burma
1940 Re-designated as 52nd (London) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (TA)
1946 Placed in suspended animation
1947 Reconstituted as 452nd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (London) (TA) with headquarters remaining at Acton, W3
1954 Amalgamated with:
454th (City of London) HAA Regiment RA (TA) with no change of title
1955 Amalgamated with:
453rd/488th HAA Regiment RA (City of London) (TA)
497th HAA Regiment RA (Hammersmith) (TA)
with no change of title
with RHQ & R (Hammersmith) Battery
P (Middlesex) Battery
Q (Lloyds City of London) Battery
1961 Amalgamated with:
264th (7th London) Field Regiment RA (TA)
290th (City of London) Field Regiment RA (TA)
353rd (London) Medium Regiment RA (TA)
To form:

254th (City of London) Field Regiment RA (TA)

1967
Disbanded

53rd (London) Anti-Aircraft Brigade, Royal Garrison Artillery (TA)

1922 Formed as a new unit, mainly with personnel from the banks and insurance companies in the City, with headquarters at Putney, SW15

1923 Re-designated as 53rd (City of London) Anti-Aircraft Brigade RGA (TA)

1924 Re-designated as 53rd (City of London) Anti-Aircraft Brigade RA (TA)

1939 Re-designated as 53rd (City of London) Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (TA)

WW2

1939-42 UK
1940 France with BEF
1940-42 UK
1942-45 India

1940 Re-designated as 53rd (City of London) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (TA)

1944 Reorganised and re-designated as 85th Medium Regiment RA (City of London) (TA)

1946 Placed in suspended animation

1947 Reconstituted as 453rd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (City of London) (TA) with headquarters at Wood Lane, Shepherds Bush, W12

1950 Amalgamated with
488th HAA Regiment RA (TA)

To form:

453rd/488th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (City of London) (TA)

(N.B. This was the only Territorial Artillery Regiment to have two numbers in its official title!)

1955 Amalgamated with:

452nd HAA Regiment RA (London) (TA)

497th HAA Regiment RA (Hammersmith) (TA)

To form:

452nd HAA Regiment RA (TA)

54th (London) Anti-Aircraft Brigade, Royal Garrison Artillery (TA)

1922 Formed as a new unit with headquarters at Putney, SW15

1923 Re-designated as 54th (City of London) Anti-Aircraft Brigade RGA (TA)

1924 Re-designated as 54th (City of London) Anti-Aircraft Brigade RA (TA)

WW2

1939-43 UK
1943-45 Middle East and Egypt

1940 Re-designated as 54th (City of London) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (TA)

1945 Placed in suspended animation

1947 Reconstituted as 454th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (City of London) (TA) with headquarters at Lytton Grove, Putney Hill, SW15

1954 Amalgamated with:

452nd (London) HAA Regiment RA (TA) as part of that Regiment
60th (City of London) Anti-Aircraft Brigade, Royal Artillery (TA)
1935  Formed by the conversion to artillery of the 4th City of London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers) (TA) with headquarters at Catford, SE6
1939  Re-designated as 60th (City of London) Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (TA) with headquarters having moved to Bromley Road, Catford, SE6

WW2
1939-40  France with BEF
1940-44  UK
1944-45  North West Europe
1940  Re-designated as 60th (City of London) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (TA)
1946  Placed in suspended animation
1947  Reconstituted as 460th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (City of London) (TA) with headquarters remaining at Catford, SE6
1955  Amalgamated with:
   265th HAA Regiment RA (8th London) (TA)
   567th (M) LAA/SL Regiment RA (TA)
   569th (The Queen's Own) (M) LAA/SL Regiment RA (TA)
   To form:
   265th LAA Regiment RA (TA)

88th Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (TA)
1939  Formed as a new unit with headquarters at White City

WW2
1939-40  UK
1941-43  Middle East and North Africa
1943-45  Italy
1940  Re-designated as 88th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (TA)
1945  Placed in suspended animation
1947  Reconstituted as 488th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment (TA)
1950  Amalgamated with:
   453rd HAA Regiment RA (City of London) (TA)
   To form:
   453rd/488th HAA Regiment RA (City of London) (TA)
1955  Disbanded

97th Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (TA)
1939  Formed by the conversion to artillery of 3rd Battalion, The London Scottish Regiment (TA)
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**97th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (TA)**

1939-40 UK
1943-45 North Africa, Sicily and Italy
1940 Re-designated as 97th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (TA)
1942 Re-designated as 97th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (London Scottish) (TA)
1944 Reorganised and re-designated as 97th Garrison Regiment RA (TA)
1945 Converted to an infantry role and re-designated as 610th Regiment RA (The London Scottish) (TA) and subsequently placed in suspended animation
1947 Reconstituted as 497th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (London) (TA) with headquarters at White City
1951 Regiment adopted by the Borough of Hammersmith
Re-designated as:
497th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (Hammersmith) (TA)
1955 Amalgamated with:
452nd (London) HAA Regiment RA (TA)
453rd/488th (City of London) HAA Regiment RA (TA)
To form:
452nd (London) HAA Regiment RA (TA)
1957 Disbanded

**499th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (London Welsh) (TA)**

1939 Raised as a new unit from London Welshmen with headquarters at Iverna Gardens, Kensington, W8
1939-44 UK
1940-41 UK
1944-45 North West Europe
1940 Re-designated as 99th (London Welsh) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (TA)
1946 Placed in suspended animation
1947 Reconstituted as 499th (M) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (London Welsh) (TA) with headquarters remaining at Kensington, W8
1951 Adopted by the Royal Borough of Kensington and re-designated as 499th (M) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (Kensington) (TA)
1955 Disbanded

**12th (Finsbury Rifles) Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (TA)**

1938 Formed by the expansion of 224th LAA Battery of 61st (Middlesex) AA Brigade RA (TA) (see Middlesex 1) with headquarters at Pentonville, N1
1938-41 UK
1942-43 Persia, Iraq and North Africa
1943-45 Sicily and Italy
1945 Reorganised and re-designated as 12th Light Anti-Aircraft Holding Regiment RA (Finsbury Rifles) (TA)
1946 Placed in suspended animation
1947  Reconstituted as **512th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (Finsbury Rifles) (TA)**

1955  Amalgamated with:
- 568th (St Pancras) (M) LAA/SL Regiment RA (TA)
- 656th (Tower Hamlets) LAA Regiment RA (TA)

To form:
**512th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (TA)**
With RHQ & Q (St Pancras) Battery
- P (Finsbury Rifles) Battery
- R (Tower Hamlets) Battery

1961  Amalgamated with:
- 459th (Essex) HAA Regiment RA (TA)
- 517th (5th Essex) LAA Regiment RA (TA)

To form:
**300th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (TA)** with headquarters at Bow, E5
With RHQ & P Battery (ex 459th Regiment)
- Q Battery (ex 512th Regiment)
- R Battery (ex 517th Regiment)

1964  Re-designated as **300th Light Air Defence Regiment RA (TA)**

1965  Re-designated as **300th (Tower Hamlets) Light Air Defence Regiment RA (TA)**

1967  Amalgamated with:
- 1st Field Regiment HAC RHA (TA)
- 254th (City of London) Field Regiment RA (TA)

and reorganised to form **The Greater London Regiment RA (T)**
with HQ & R (Tower Hamlets) Battery (ex 300th Regiment)
- C Battery (ex 1st Field Regiment)
- S (City of London) Battery (ex 254th Regiment)

1969  Reduced to cadre (S Battery, Grove Park Outstation)

1971  Became **B (Greater London RA) Battery, 6th (V) Bn The Queen’s Regiment**

1975  Converted to infantry as **B Company, 6th/7th (V) Bn The Queen’s Regiment**

**26th (London Electrical Engineers) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (TA)**

1940  Formed by the transfer to artillery of 26th (London Electrical) AA Bn RE (TA) with headquarters in Duke of York’s, Chelsea, SW3

1942  Re-designated as **26th (M) Searchlight Regiment RA (London Electrical Engineers) (TA)**

1947  Placed in suspended animation and subsequently reconstituted as **HQ 121st Construction Regiment RE (County of London) (TA)**

**WW2**
- 1939-45  UK

**27th Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (TA)**

1940  Formed by the transfer to artillery of 27th (London Electrical Engineers) AA Bn RE (TA) with headquarters at Mitcham Lane, Streatham, SW16
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WW2

1939-41  UK
1941-45  Middle East and North Africa

1942  Re-designated as 27th Searchlight Regiment RA (London Electrical Engineers (TA)

1945  Placed in suspended animation

1947  Reconstituted as 562nd Searchlight Regiment RA (London Electrical Engineers) (TA)
  with headquarters remaining at Streatham, SW16

1949  Reorganised and re-designated as 562nd (M) Light Anti-Aircraft/Searchlight Regiment RA
  (27th London Electrical Engineers) (TA)

1955  Amalgamated with:
  624th LAA Regiment RA (The Royal Fusiliers) (TA)
  As part of that Regiment

1967  Disbanded

32nd (7th City of London) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (TA)

1940  Formed by the transfer to artillery of 32nd (7th City of London) AA Bn RE (TA) which had been
  converted from the 7th City of London Regiment (Post Office Rifles) (TA) in 1935
  Headquarters were at Finsbury Square, EC2

WW2

1939-45  UK

1945  Placed in suspended animation

1947  Reconstituted as 567th Searchlight Regiment RA (7th City of London) (TA) with
  headquarters at Baring Road, Grove Park, SE12

1949  Reorganised and re-designated as 567th (M) Light Anti-Aircraft/Searchlight Regiment RA
  (7th City of London) (TA)

1955  Amalgamated with:
  565th (8th London) HAA Regiment RA (TA)
  460th (City of London) HAA Regiment RA (TA)
  569th (The Queen's Own) (M) LAA/SL Regiment RA (TA)

  To form:
  P Battery (7th City of London) 265th LAA Regiment RA (TA)

1967  Disbanded

33rd (St Pancras) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (TA)

1940  Formed by the transfer to artillery of 33rd (St Pancras) AA Battalion RE (TA) which had been
  converted from the 19th London Regiment (St Pancras) (TA) in 1935
  Headquarters were at Albany Street, St Pancras, NW1

WW2

1939-45  UK
1945  Norway

1945  Reorganised in an infantry role and re-designated as 632nd Regiment RA (St Pancras) (TA)

1946  Placed in suspended animation

1947  Reconstituted as 568th Searchlight Regiment RA (St Pancras) (TA)

1949  Reorganised and re-designated as 568th (M) Light Anti-Aircraft/Searchlight Regiment RA
  (St Pancras) (TA)
1955 Amalgamated with:
512th (Finsbury Rifles) LAA Regiment RA (TA)
656th (Tower Hamlets) LAA Regiment RA (TA)
To form:
512th LAA Regiment RA (TA)

1967 Disbanded

34th (The Queen’s Own) Searchlight Regiment Royal Artillery (TA)

WW2

1939-45 UK
1945 North West Europe

1940 Formed by the transfer to artillery of 34th (The Queen’s Own Royal West Kent) AA Bn RE (TA) which had been converted from the 20th London Regiment (The Queen’s Own) (TA) in 1935 Headquarters were at Blackheath

1945 Reorganised is an infantry role and re-designated as 633rd Regiment RA (Queen’s Own Royal West Kent) (TA) and subsequently placed in suspended animation

1947 Reconstituted as 596th Searchlight Regiment RA (The Queen’s Own) (TA) with headquarters remaining in Blackheath

1949 Reorganised and re-designated as 569th (M) Light Anti-Aircraft/Searchlight Regiment RA (The Queen’s Own) (TA)

1955 Amalgamated with:
265th (8th London) HAA Regiment RA (TA)
460th (City of London) HAA Regiment RA (TA)
567th (M) LAA/SL Regiment RA (TA)
To form:
265th LAA Regiment RA (TA)

1967 Disbanded

35th (First Surrey Rifles) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (TA)

WW2

1939-45 UK

1940 Formed by the transfer to artillery of 35th (First Surrey Rifles) AA Bn RE (TA), which had been converted from the 21st London Regiment in 1935, with headquarters at Camberwell

1942 Reorganised and re-designated as 129th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (First Surrey Rifles) (TA)

1947 Placed in suspended animation and subsequently reconstituted as 570th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (First Surrey Rifles) (TA) with headquarters at Dulwich

1949 Reorganised and re-designated as 570th Light Anti-Aircraft/Searchlight Regiment RA (First Surrey Rifles) (TA)

1955 Amalgamated with:
622nd HAA Regiment RA (7th Bn The Queen’s Royal Regiment) (TA)
To form:

570th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (TA)

1961

Amalgamated with:

265th LAA Regiment RA (TA)

458th (Kent) LAA Regiment RA (TA)

to form part of 265th LAA Regiment RA (TA)

69th (3rd City of London) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (TA)

WW2

1939-45 UK

1940

Formed by the transfer to artillery of 10th (3rd City of London) Bn The Royal Fusiliers (69th Searchlight Regiment) (TA) with headquarters at Paddington

1946

Placed in suspended animation

1947

Reconstituted to form two Regiments:

604th Searchlight Regiment RA (The Royal Fusiliers) (TA) with headquarters at Harrow Road, Wembley

and

625th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (The Royal Fusiliers) (TA)

1955

Disbanded

74th (Essex Fortress) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (TA)

WW2

1939-44 UK

1944-45 North West Europe

1940

Formed by the transfer to artillery of 74th (Essex Fortress) AA Bn RE (TA) with headquarters at Tottenham, N17

1944

Reorganised in an infantry role and re-designated as 74th Garrison Regiment RA (TA)

1945

Re-designated as 613th Regiment RA (Essex Fortress) (TA)

1946

Placed in suspended animation

1947

Reconstituted as 609th (M) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (Tottenham) (TA)

1955

Disbanded

622nd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (7th Bn The Queen's Royal Regiment) (TA)

1947

Formed as a new unit by the conversion to artillery of the 7th Battalion The Queen’s Royal Regiment (West Surrey) (TA) with headquarters at Braganza Street, Walworth

1955

Amalgamated with:

570th LAA/SL Regiment RA (First Surrey Rifles) (TA)

To form:

570th LAA Regiment RA (TA)

1955

Disbanded
624th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (Royal Fusiliers) (TA)
1947  Formed as a new unit by the conversion to artillery of the 9th (2nd City of London) Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (TA) with headquarters in Streatham
1955  Amalgamated with:
       562nd (M) LAA/SL Regiment RA (27th London Electrical Engineers) (TA)
       and re-designated as:
       624th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (9th Bn The Royal Fusiliers) (TA)
       with 562nd Regiment forming R (London Electrical Engineers) Battery
1961  Converted to infantry and amalgamated with 8th Battalion The Royal Fusiliers (TA) to form the City of London Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers

656th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (Tower Hamlets) (TA)
1947  Formed as a new unit by the amalgamation and conversion to artillery of the 9th and 10th Battalions The Rifle Brigade, with headquarters at Bow, E5
1955  Amalgamated with:
       512th (Finsbury Rifles) LAA Regiment RA (TA)
       568th (St Pancras) LAA/SL Regiment (TA)
       To form:
       512th LAA Regiment RA (TA)
1967  Disbanded

100th (Eastern) Medium Regiment, Royal Artillery (V)
1967  Formed by the amalgamation of:
       257th (Sussex Yeomanry) Field Regiment RA (TA)
       286th (Hertfordshire & Bedfordshire Yeomanry) Field Regiment (TA)
       308th (Suffolk & Norfolk Yeomanry) Field Regiment RA (TA)
       Regimental Headquarters were formed from part of 265th Light Air Defence Regiment RA (TA) and established at Grove Park, SE12
       With 200th (Sussex Yeomanry) Battery (ex 257th Regiment)
       201st (Herts & Beds Yeomanry) Battery (ex 286th Regiment)
       202nd (Suffolk & Norfolk Yeomanry) Battery (ex 309th Regiment)
1976  Reorganised and re-designated as 100th (Yeomanry) Field Regiment RA (V)

880th Forward Observation Battery (Airborne), Royal Artillery (TA)
1947  Formed as a new unit with headquarters at Hendon, moving subsequently to Willesden
1951  Re-designated as 880th Airborne locating Battery RA (TA)
1956  Re-designated as 880th Location Battery RA (TA)
1961  Amalgamated with:
       289th Parachute Light RHA (TA) as part of the Regiment
1967  Disbanded

892nd Anti-Aircraft Fire Command Battery RA (County of London) (TA)
1947  Formed as a new unit with headquarters at White City
1955  Reorganised and re-designated as 48th Anti-Aircraft Fire Command Troop RA (TA)
1961  Absorbed into 300th LAA Regiment RA (TA)
MIDDLESEX

61st (Middlesex) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (TA)

1935 Formed as 61st (Finsbury Rifles) Anti-Aircraft Brigade RA (TA) by the conversion to artillery of the 11th London Regiment (Finsbury Rifles) (TA) with headquarters at Finchley
1938 Re-designated as 61st (Middlesex) Anti-Aircraft Brigade RA (TA)
1939 Re-designated as 61st (Middlesex) Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (TA)

WW2

1939-42 UK
1943-44 Middle East
1944-45 Italy
1940 Re-designated as 61st (Middlesex) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (TA)
1945 Placed in suspended animation
1947 Reconstituted as 461st Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (Middlesex) (TA)
1955 Disbanded

84th (Middlesex, London Transport) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (TA)

1938 Formed entirely from the employees of the London Public Transport Board, with headquarters originally at Tottenham and subsequently at Willesden

WW2

1939-43 UK
1943-44 North Africa and Italy
1940 Re-designated as 84th (Middlesex, London Transport) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (TA)
1944 Placed in suspended animation
1947 Reconstituted as 484th (M) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (Middlesex) (TA)
1951 Regiment adopted by the Borough of Willesden
1955 Disbanded

90th Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (TA)

1939 Formed as a new unit with headquarters at Southgate, N14
1940 Re-designated as 90th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (TA)
1946 Placed in suspended animation
1947 Reconstituted initially as 490th (M) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (Middlesex) (TA) and later re-designated as 490th (M) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (Southgate) (TA)
1955 Placed in suspended animation and subsequently disbanded

WW2

1939-44 UK
1944-45 North West Europe

36th (Middlesex) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (TA)

1940 Formed by the transfer to artillery of 36th (Middlesex) AA/SL Bn RE (TA), which had been originally raised in 1935, with headquarters at Edgware

WW2

1939-44 UK
1945 Norway
1945  Reorganised in an infantry role and re-designated as 634th Regiment RA (Middlesex) (TA) and subsequently placed in suspended animation

1947  Reconstituted as 571st Searchlight Regiment RA (Middlesex) (TA) with headquarters remaining at Edgware

1949  Reorganised and re-designated as 571st (M) Light Anti-Aircraft/Searchlight Regiment RA (Middlesex) (TA)

1955  Amalgamated with:
       595th LAA/SL Regiment RA (9th Bn Middlesex Regiment) (TA)
       604th (M) LAA/SL Regiment RA (Royal Fusiliers) (TA)
       To form:
       571st Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (9th Bn The Middlesex Regiment) (TA)
       with P Battery  (ex 571st Regiment)
       Q Battery  (ex 595th Regiment)
       R Battery  (ex 604th Regiment)

1961  Amalgamated with the 7th & 8th Battalions, The Middlesex Regiment and reverted to infantry to form part of the 5th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (TA)

58th Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (TA)
1940  Formed by the transfer to artillery of 58th (Middlesex) AA Bn RE (TA), with headquarters at Harrow

WW2
       1940-44  UK
       1944-45  North West Europe

1944  Reorganised in an infantry role and re-designated as 58th Garrison Regiment RA (Middlesex) (TA)

1945  Re-designated as 611th Regiment RA (Middlesex) (TA) and subsequently placed in suspended animation

1947  Reconstituted as 593rd (M) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (Middlesex) (TA) and later re-designated as 593rd (M) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (Harrow) (TA)

1955  Placed in suspended animation and subsequently disbanded

60th Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (Middlesex) (TA)
1940  Formed by the transfer to artillery of 9th Bn The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own) (60th Searchlight Regiment) (TA) which had been converted to a searchlight role in 1938. Headquarters were at Willesden

WW2
       1940-44  UK
       1944-45  North West Europe

1942  Reorganised and re-designated as 126th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (Middlesex) (TA)

1946  Placed in suspended animation

1947  Reconstituted as:
       595th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (9th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment) (TA), with headquarters at Kingsbury, NW9

1949  Re-designated as 595th Light Anti-Aircraft/Searchlight Regiment RA (9th Bn The Middlesex Regiment) (TA)
1955 Amalgamated with:
571st (M) LAA/SL Regiment RA (Middlesex) (TA)
604th (M) LAA/SL Regiment RA (The Royal Fusiliers) (TA)

To form:
571st LAA Regiment RA (9th Bn The Middlesex Regiment) (TA)

1961 Amalgamated with 7th and 8th Bn The Middlesex Regiment to form 5 Middlesex

72nd (Middlesex) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (TA)

1938 Formed as a new unit with headquarters initially at Heston, moving later to Twickenham

WW2

1939-44 UK
1944 Placed in suspended animation
1947 Reconstituted as 607th Searchlight Regiment RA (Middlesex) (TA)
1955 Disbanded

75th Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (TA)

1939 Formed as a new unit with headquarters at Cowley

WW2

1939-43 UK
1943-44 Sicily and Italy
1941 Reorganised and re-designated as 75th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (Middlesex) (TA)
1944 Placed in suspended animation
1947 Reconstituted as 610th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA (Middlesex) (TA)
1950 Amalgamated with 604th (M) LAA/SL Regiment RA (The Royal Fusiliers) (TA) as part of that Regiment
1955 Disbanded

604th Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (The Royal Fusiliers) (TA)

1947 Reconstituted from part of 69th (3rd City of London) Searchlight Regiment RA (TA) with headquarters at Harrow Road, Wembley
1949 Reorganised and re-designated as 604th (M) Light Anti-Aircraft/Searchlight Regiment RA (The Royal Fusiliers) (TA)
1950 Amalgamated with 610th LAA Regiment RA (Middlesex) (TA) with no change of title
1955 Amalgamated with:
571st (M) LAA/SL Regiment RA (Middlesex) (TA)
595th LAA/SL Regiment RA (9th Bn The Middlesex Regiment) (TA)
To form:
571st LAA Regiment RA (9th Bn The Middlesex Regiment) (TA)

1961 Amalgamated with 7th and 8th Bn The Middlesex Regiment to form 5 Middlesex

873rd Movement Light Battery, Royal Artillery (The Middlesex Regiment) (TA)

1947 Formed from part of the 8th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment with headquarters at Staines initially, moving later to Twickenham
1961 Reorganised and converted to Royal Engineers as 873rd (Middlesex) Movement Light Squadron RE (TA)
THE CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

1st London Division Engineers
(Formerly 1st Tower Hamlets Engineer Volunteers)
1908 1st London Division Engineers
1st and 2nd Field Companies

The Great War
1914 Expansion into two Divisional Engineer Groups
1st/1st London – 56th Division RE
1st/1st Field Company (509)
1st/2nd Field Company (510)

2nd/1st London – 58th Division RE
2nd/1st Field Company (512)
2nd/2nd Field Company (513)

1920 Reformed as 56th (1st London) Division RE
216 Field Company
217 Field Company
218 Field Company
219 Field Park Company

1935 Re-designated as 56 Corps RE

1939 Expanded and re-designated as 1st London Corps Troops Engineers and 2nd London Corps Troops Engineers

WW2
1943 18 (1st London) GHQ Troops Engineers
1947 Reformed as 114 Army Engineer Regiment – RHQ Bethnal Green
216 Field Squadron
217 Field Squadron
218 Field Squadron
219 Field Squadron

1961 114 Corps Engineer Regiment
216 Field Squadron
217 Field Squadron

1967 B Company/London Yeomanry Territorials

1969 Reconstituted as 217 Field Squadron RE(V), 65 Parkhurst Road, Holloway

1975 217 Field Squadron RE (V)
Re-roled with change of title 217 Field Squadron RE (EOD) (V)
1988  Formation of **101 (London) Engineer Regiment (EOD) (V)**
with:
221 Field Squadron (EOD) (V) Holloway
222 Field Squadron (EOD) (V) Chelsea
223 HQ Squadron (EOD) (V) Catford
220 (Searchlight) Field Squadron (EOD) (V), Acton

1993  220 (Searchlight) Field Squadron Relocated to TA Centre, Vicarage Lane, Heston

1999  220 (Searchlight) Squadron (EOD) (V) Disbanded

2009  Change of title to **101 (City of London) Engineer Regiment (EOD) (V)** –
Bromley Road, Catford
221 Field Squadron (EOD) RE (V) – Bromley Road, Catford
217 Field Squadron (EOD) RE (V) – Gordon Road, Ilford
101 (City of London) Engineer Regiment Workshop REME – Gordon Road, Ilford

2014  221 Field Squadron (EOD) RE – Bromley Road, Catford
217 Field Squadron (EOD) RE – Gordon Road, Ilford
2nd London Division Engineers
(Formally 1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteers)
1908  
2nd London Division Engineers
3rd London Field Company
4th London Field Company

The Great War
1914  
Expansion into 2 Divisional Air Corps
1/2nd London – 47th Division RE
1/3rd Field Company (517)
1/4th Field Company (518)

2/2nd London – 60th Division RE
2/3rd Field Company (520)
2/4th Field Company (519)

1920  
2nd London Division RE (Chelsea)
220 Field Company
221 Field Company
222 Field Company
223 Field Company

1935  
Change of Divisional title to the London Division RE

WW2
1939  
Expanded and designated as 1st London/56th Division RE
220 Field Company
221 Field Company
501 Field Company
563 Field Company

2nd London/47th Division RE
222 Field Company
522 Field Company
503 Field Company
504 Field Park Company

1947  
101 Field Engineer Regiment (Chelsea)
220 Field Squadron
221 Field Squadron
222 Field Squadron
223 Field Squadron

1961  
Reduction in establishment and change in title to:
101 (London) Corps Engineer Regiment
222 Field Squadron
324 Field Squadron

1967  
Converted to infantry to form C Company 10th Battalion The Queen's Regiment

1968  
Becomes B Company London Yeomanry
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Resurrected as <strong>217 Field Squadron (Holloway)</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 1975 | 217 Field Squadron RE (V)  
Re-roled with change of title to **217 Field Squadron (EOD) (V)** |
| 1988 | Formation of **101(London) Engineer Regiment (EOD) (V) (Catford)**  
221 Field Squadron (EOD) (V)  
222 Field Squadron (EOD) (V)  
223 Field Squadron (EOD) (V)  
220 (Searchlight) Field Squadron (EOD) (V) |
| 1993 | 220 (Searchlight) Field Squadron Relocated to TA Centre Vicarage Lane, Heston |
| 1999 | 220 (Searchlight) Squadron (EOD) (V) Disbanded |
| 2009 | Change of title to **101 (City of London) Engineer Regiment (EOD) (V)** – Bromley Road, Catford  
221 Field Squadron (EOD) RE (V) – Bromley Road, Catford  
217 Field Squadron (EOD) RE (V) – Gordon Road, Ilford  
101 (City of London) Engineer Regiment Workshop REME – Gordon Road, Ilford |
| 2014 | 221 Field Squadron (EOD) RE (V) – Bromley Road, Catford  
217 Field Squadron (EOD) RE (V) – Gordon Road, Ilford |
London Electrical Engineers

1908  Based at 46 Regency Street, Westminster, SW1. **The London Electrical Engineers** comprised of 6 Companies:

- **London (Fortress) Royal Engineers**
  - 1st London Division Telegraph Company RE
  - 2nd London Division Telegraph Company RE
  - London Wireless Telegraph Company RE
  - London Cable Telegraph Company RE
  - London Balloon Telegraph Company RE

1911  Reorganised to 5 Companies Designated:

- **London Electrical Engineers**
  - London Wireless Telegraph Company RE
  - London Cable Telegraph Company RE
  - London Air-Line Telegraph Company RE
  - London Balloon Company RE

1913  London Balloon Company RE – Disbanded

The Great War

1914  Mobilised and Deployed on coastal defence searchlight operations

1922  London Electrical Engineers divided into two units and re-designated 10th and 11th Anti Aircraft Battalions RE

1923  Re-designated 26th and 27th (London Electrical Engineers) Battalion RE

The 26th (London Electrical Engineers) Battalion RE

The Battalion was based at the Duke of York’s Headquarters, Chelsea, SW3 with HQ co-located with 301/302 and 303 Anti-Aircraft companies

1935  The 26th Battalion came under the command of the 26th (London) Anti-Aircraft Group also located at the Duke of York’s HQ

1938  The Establishment of the 26th Battalion is increased to four anti-aircraft companies per Battalion as 301/302, 303 and 321

301 Anti-Aircraft Company is relocated at the Shepherd’s Bush Drill Hall, SW6 remaining part of the 26th Battalion

WW2

1939  26th Battalion is mobilised as a unit of anti-aircraft command for the defence of London

1940  Transferred from The Royal Fusiliers to The Royal Artillery. Re-designated as 26th (London Electrical Engineers) Battalion RA

1941  Woman Soldiers of the Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS) are accepted for training with search light units

1942  The 26th Battalion became the first male/female ‘mixed’ Regiment and are re-titled 26th (Mixed) Searchlight Regiment (London Electrical Engineers)

1944  With a much reduced threat of air attack all males under the age of 30 are transferred to the infantry

1945  26th (Mixed) Searchlight Regiment (London Electrical Engineers) placed in suspended animation

1947  The unit was not reconstituted
27th Battalion (London Electrical Engineers) Searchlight Regiment RE

1923
Based with HQ at Mitchum House Streatham Drill Hall, SW1 with 304, 305 and 306 Anti-Aircraft Companies based at Rochester Row, Westminster

1935
27th Battalion placed under the command of 26th (London) Anti-Aircraft Group

1938
Increase in establishment to four anti-aircraft companies per Battalion as 304, 305, 306 and 339

WW2

1939
27th Battalion mobilised under Anti-Aircraft command for the Defence of London

1940
Posted to Southampton on Anti-Aircraft Defence Operations

1941
Left UK for Egypt. The only searchlight unit with Middle East forces with Batteries and sub units serving in the Defence of Crete and Tobruk and the Air Defence of Alexandria and the Battle of El Alamein

1945
27th Searchlight Regiment remained in the Middle East until the end of hostilities

1947
Placed in suspended animation

1949
Reformed as 562 Searchlight Regiment RA (27th London Electrical Engineers)

1955
Re-designated as a mixed light anti-aircraft/searchlight Regiment

1961
Merged with 624 LAA Regiment (Royal Fusiliers) to become R Battery (London Electrical Engineers)

1961
624 LAA Regiment (Royal Fusiliers) convert to Infantry
131 Independent Commando Squadron RE

1947  131 Airborne Engineer Regiment (TA) formed at Knightsbridge as part of 16 Airborne Division (TA). The Regiment consisted of 4 Squadrons, 299 Airborne Field Squadron, based in Hull, 300 Airborne Field Squadron, based in Liverpool, 301 Airborne Field Squadron, based in London (Croydon), 302 Airborne Field Park Squadron, based in London (Hendon)

1956  16 Airborne Division reduced to a Brigade, becomes 44 Parachute Brigade. No change in title or establishment to 131 Airborne Engineer Regiment

1961  Re-titled 131 Parachute Engineer Regiment (TA) with a reduction in Establishment of 302 Parachute Engineer Park Squadron – Chelsea, Kingsbury

1967  131 Parachute Engineer Regiment is reduced to a Squadron with change of title to 131 Parachute Squadron with HQ at Kingsbury, NW9, 299 Troop (Hull), 300 Troop (Plymouth), 301 Troop (Birmingham)

1978  131 Parachute Squadron is converted to the commando role in support of the 3rd Royal Marine Commando Brigade and renamed 131 Independent Commando Squadron RE (V) with HQ & Support Troop (Kingsbury), 299 Troop (Hull), 300 Troop (Plymouth), 301 Troop (Birmingham)

2014  Current title 131 Independent Commando Squadron RE

135 Independent Geographic Squadron RE

1948  Originally formed as 135 Survey Engineer Regiment (TA) on 5th October with 4 Squadrons: RHQ in Thame  
337 Topographical Squadron at Chessington  
338 Cartographic Squadron in Southampton  
339 Lithographic Squadron in London

1955  RHQ and 337 Squadron co-locate at Mercator House, Ewell

1967  135 Survey Engineer Regiment (TA) is reduced to Squadron strength and re-titled 135 Survey Engineer Squadron (TA)  
Squadron HQ  
337 Troop  
338 Troop  
339 Troop

1986  The squadron title is changed to 135 Independent Topographical Squadron RE (V)  
The change in title is accompanied by the formation of an additional troop to be known as 340 Supply and Distribution Troop

1994  Change in title to 135 Independent Geographic Squadron RE (V)

2014  Current title 135 Geographic Squadron RE
873 Movement Light Squadron RE (V)

1947  Formed as 873 Movement Light Battery RA (TA) with Headquarters at the Drill Hall Leacroft, Staines, Middlesex
1958  Moved to huttaed accommodation at Twickenham
1961  Re-titled 873 Movement Light Squadron RE (TA) on transfer to the Royal Engineers under command of 27 Engineer Brigade RE
1967  Establishment reduced to a squadron HQ and one searchlight troop moved to the TA Centre, Horn Lane, Acton
1969  Change of title to 873 Movement Light Squadron (V)
1975  Placed under command of 73 Engineer Regiment (V) becoming the only Searchlight unit in the British Army
1988  Transferred from 73 Engineer Regiment (V) to 101 (London) Engineer Regiment (EOD) (V) rerolled with change of name to 220 (Searchlight) Field Squadron (EOD) RE (V)
1993  Squadron moves to the TA Centre at Vicarage Lane Heston
1999  220 (Searchlight) Field Squadron (EOD) RE (V) Disbanded
1ST (CITY OF LONDON) BATTALION
THE LONDON REGIMENT

1908
1st (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment

Boer War South Africa 1900-02

The Great War Four Battalions formed

1914
1st/1st Battalion  2nd/1st Battalion

1915
3rd/1st Battalion  4th/1st Battalion

1916
Re-designated:

1st (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)

4th/1st Battalion re-designated as:

1st (Reserve) Battalion

1st/1st Battalion and 2nd/1st Battalion amalgamated in May

To form:

1st/1st Battalion

3rd/1st Battalion renumbered as 2nd/1st Battalion in June

1918
2nd/1st Battalion disbanded 6th February

1919
1st/1st Battalion disembodied 6th June

1st (Reserve) Battalion disbanded 15th August

Location of operations

1st/1st Battalion  2nd/1st Battalion

1915
Aubers Ridge  Suvla

1916
Bouleaux Wood  Suvla

Lesboeufs

1917
Neuville Vitasse  Bullecourt

Polygon Wood  Passchendaele

1918
Croisilles

Palluel

Onnezies

Battle Honours awarded to 1st City of London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers):


1920
Reformed as:

1st (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)

1922
Re-designated as:

1st City of London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)

1937
Re-designated as:

8th (1st City of London) Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)
1939
On duplication of the Territorial Army re-designated as:
8th (1st City of London) Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)
and
11th Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)

WW2
8th Battalion, 1939
11th Battalion

1944
Absorbed 9th Battalion
22nd September
Suspended Animation
30th June

1946
Suspended Animation
16th December
Location of operations

1943
Enfidaville
Salerno
Volturno
Home Defence
(Bruneval Raid, the Anti-Aircraft Platoon, provided at sea fire support from the Royal Navy craft during the withdrawal stage of this operation)

1944
Garigliano
Anzio
Gothic Line
Coriano
Rimini Line
Limonne

1945
Argenta
Battle Honours awarded to The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) attributable to 8th (1st City of London) Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment):
Djebel Tebaga, North Africa 1943, Salerno, Teano, Monte Camino, Garigliano Crossing, Damiano, Anzio, Gothic Line, Coriano, Croce, Italy 1943-45

1947
Both 8th and 11th Battalions reformed and amalgamated as:
8th (1st City of London) Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)

1961
Amalgamated with:
624th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (9th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers)
To become:
The City of London Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)

1967
Reduced to company strength to form:

1968
Re-designated as:

1986
Re-designated as:

1993
A Company, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)
reverted to:
6th/7th Battalion, The Princess of Wales’s Royal Regiment (Queen’s and Royal Hampshires)
   [formerly: 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment]
B and C Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)
joined with:
G (London Scottish) Company, 1st Battalion, The 51st Highland Volunteers
D (London Irish Rifles) Company, 4th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Irish Rangers
To form:
The London Regiment
organised as:
A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen’s Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
HQ (Anzio) Company

1999
Under the Strategic Defence Review of November 1998
The London Regiment
absorbed two companies:
4th Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets
organised as:
HQ (Anzio) Company
A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen’s Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
F (Royal Green Jackets) Company
G (Royal Green Jackets) Company

2007
F and G (Royal Green Jackets) Companies moved to join:
7th Battalion, The Rifles
leaving HQ and four companies with:
The London Regiment
2ND (CITY OF LONDON) BATTALION
THE LONDON REGIMENT

1908  2nd (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment

Boer War  South Africa, 1900-02

The Great War  Four Battalions formed

1914
1st/2nd Battalion  2nd/2nd Battalion  3rd/2nd Battalion

1915
4th/2nd Battalion

1916
Re-designated as:

2nd (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)

4th/2nd Battalion re-designated as:

2nd (Reserve) Battalion

1st/2nd Battalion and 2nd/2nd Battalion amalgamated to form:

3rd/2nd Battalion renumbered as 2nd/2nd Battalion

Location of operations

1st/2nd Battalion  2nd/2nd Battalion

1915
Ypres  Gallipoli

1916
Gommecourt

1917
Guemappe  Passchendaele

Polygon Wood  Moeuvres

1918
Gavrelle  La Fere

Bullecourt  Villers Bretonneux

Aubigny  Chipilly

Angre  Maricourt

Epéhy  Lens

Espain

Battle Honours awarded to 2nd (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers):


1920
Reformed as:

2nd (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)
1922 Re-designated as:  
2nd City of London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)

1937 Re-designated as:  
9th (2nd City of London) Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)

1939 On duplication of the Territorial Army re-designated as:  
9th (2nd City of London) Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)  
and  
12th Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)

WW2
1944 9th Battalion  12th Battalion
1944 Amalgamated with 8th Battalion
22nd September

1945 Disbanded  
28th March

1946 Suspended Animation  
6th May

Location of operations

1943 Enfidaville  Home Defence  
Salerno  
Volturno  
Monte Camino

1944 Garigliano  
Anzio  
Gothic Line  
Coriano  
Rimini Line  
Limone

1945 Argenta  
Battle Honours awarded to The Royal Fusiliers attributable to 9th (2nd City of London) Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment):  
Djebel Tebaga, North Africa 1943, Salerno, St Lucia, Battipaglia, Teano, Monte Camino, Garigliano Crossing, Damiano, Anzio, Gothic Line, Coriano, Croce, Valli di Comacchio, Argenta Gap, Italy 1943-45

1947 Both 9th and 12th Battalions reformed, amalgamated with change of arm as:  
624th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (The Royal Fusiliers)

1955 Amalgamated without change of title with:  
562nd (Mixed) Light Anti-Aircraft and Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery

1958 Re-designated as:  
624th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (9th Royal Fusiliers)

1961 Change of arm and amalgamated with:  
8th (1st City of London) Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)
To become:

**The City of London Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)**

1967
Reduced to company strength to form:

**C (The City of London Company, The Royal Fusiliers), Fusilier Volunteers**

1968
Re-designated as:

**C (City of London) Company, 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers**

1986
Re-designated as:

**C (City of London) Company, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Fusiliers (City of London)**

with:

A and B Companies coming from 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment

1993
A Company, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Fusiliers (City of London) reverted to:

6th/7th Battalion, The Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment (Queen's and Royal Hampshires)

[formerly: 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment]

B and C Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Fusiliers (City of London) joined with:

G (London Scottish) Company, 1st Battalion, 51st Highland Volunteers

D (London Irish Rifles) Company, 4th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Irish Rangers

To form:

**The London Regiment**

organised as:

A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen's Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
HQ (Anzio) Company

1999
Under the Strategic Defence Review of November 1998

**The London Regiment**

absorbed two companies:

4th Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets

organised as:

HQ (Anzio) Company
A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen's Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
F (Royal Green Jackets) Company
G (Royal Green Jackets) Company
2007  F and G (Royal Green Jackets) Companies moved to join:
7th Battalion, The Rifles
leaving HQ and four companies with:
The London Regiment
3RD (CITY OF LONDON) BATTALION
THE LONDON REGIMENT

1908 3rd (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment

Boer War South Africa 1900-02

The Great War Four Battalions formed

1914 1st/3rd Battalion  2nd/3rd Battalion
1915 3rd/3rd Battalion  4th/3rd Battalion
1916
Re-designated as:

3rd (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)

4th/3rd Battalion re-designated as:

3rd (Reserve) Battalion

1st/3rd Battalion and 2nd/3rd Battalion amalgamated

To form:

1st/3rd Battalion

3rd/3rd Battalion renumbered as 2nd/3rd Battalion

Location of operations

1915

Neuve Chapelle  Suvla

Festubert

1916

Borleaux Wood  Lesboeufs

1917

Neuville Vitasse  Bullecourt

Polygon Wood  Passchendaele

1918

Fargnieres

Villers Bretonneux

Chipilly

Maricourt

Epéhy

Lens

Espain

Battle Honours awarded to 3rd (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers):


1920

Reformed as:

3rd (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)
1922
Re-designated as:
3rd City of London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)

1937
Re-designated as:
10th (3rd City of London) Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)

1938
Change of arm and re-designated as:
10th (3rd City of London) Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)
(69th Searchlight Regiment)

1940
Re-designated as:
69th Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (3rd City of London)

1947
Location of operations
Air defence of Britain
Reformed as:
604th Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (The Royal Fusiliers)

1949
Re-designated as:
604th (Mixed) Light Anti-Aircraft and Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery
(The Royal Fusiliers)

1950
Amalgamated without change of title with:
610th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment

1955
Amalgamated with:
571st (Mixed) Light Anti-Aircraft and Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery and 595th Light
Anti-Aircraft and Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (9th Battalion, The Middlesex
Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own))
To become:
571st Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (9th Battalion, The Middlesex
Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own))

1961
Amalgamated with:
7th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own)
8th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own)
To become:
5th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own)

1966
Reduced to form part of:
A and D Companies, 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment

1967
D Company (Middlesex), 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment
Amalgamated with:
101st Field Engineer Regiment, Royal Engineers
[formerly: 2nd London Divisional Royal Engineers]
To become:
10th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment (Middlesex)
1971
Amalgamated with:
6th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment (Queen’s Surreys)
The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary’s Regiment), Royal Artillery (Territorials)
The Greater London Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)
The London and Kent Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)
(formerly: 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th (City of London) 11th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th (County of London) Battalions, The London Regiment and
3rd Battalion, London Scottish (97th Anti-Aircraft Regiment)
4th, 5th Battalion, The Queen’s Royal Regiment (West Surrey)
5th, 6th Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment
5th, 6th, 7th Battalions, The Essex Regiment
6th (Cyclist) Battalion, The Queen’s Own Royal West Kent Regiment
1st, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, London Brigades, Royal Field Artillery
4th Home Counties Brigade, Royal Field Artillery
Kent (Fortress) Royal Engineers
The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary’s Regiment)
Part of The Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)]

To become:
6th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment

1975
Amalgamated with:
7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment
(formerly: 4th and 5th Battalions, The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment)
4th and 5th Battalions, The Queen’s Own Royal West Kent Regiment
4th and 5th Battalions, The Royal Sussex Regiment
part of The Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)]

To become:
6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment

1986
B and D Companies, 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment formed:
A and B Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)
with:
C (City of London) Company, coming from 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers

1993
A Company, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers
(City of London)
reverted to:
6th/7th Battalion, The Princess of Wales’s Royal Regiment (Queen’s and Royal Hampshires)
(formerly: 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment]
B and C Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers
(City of London)
joined with:
G (London Scottish) Company, 1st Battalion, The 51st Highland Volunteers
D (London Irish Rifles) Company, 4th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Irish Rangers
To form:

**The London Regiment**

organised as:

A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen's Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
HQ (Anzio) Company

1999 Under the Strategic Defence Review of November 1998

**The London Regiment**

absorbed two companies:

4th Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets

organised as:

HQ (Anzio) Company
A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen's Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
F (Royal Green Jackets) Company
G (Royal Green Jackets) Company

2007 F and G (Royal Green Jackets) Companies

moved to join:

7th Battalion, The Rifles

leaving HQ and four companies with:

**The London Regiment**
**4TH (CITY OF LONDON) BATTALION**
**THE LONDON REGIMENT**

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<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1st/4th Battalion  2nd/4th Battalion</td>
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<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>Re-designated as: 4th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)</td>
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<td>1915</td>
<td>4th/4th Battalion re-designated as: 4th (Reserve) Battalion</td>
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<td>1915</td>
<td>1st/4th Battalion and 2nd/4th Battalion amalgamated to form: 3rd/4th Battalion</td>
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<td>Location of operations: 1st/4th Battalion  2nd/4th Battalion</td>
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<td>1916</td>
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<td>1917</td>
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<td>1918</td>
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<td>1918</td>
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<td>1918</td>
<td>Palluel  Chipilly</td>
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<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Angre  Maricourt</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Battle Honours awarded to 4th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers):

1920 | Reformed as: 4th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers) |
1922 | Re-designated as: 4th City of London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers) |
1935
Change of arm and re-designated as:
60th (City of London) Anti-Aircraft Brigade, Royal Artillery

1939
Re-designated as:
60th (City of London) Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

1940
Re-designated as:
60th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (City of London)

WW2
Location of operations
Air Defence of Britain

1947
Reformed and re-designated as:
460th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (City of London)

1955
Amalgamated with:
265th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery
   [formerly: 8th London Brigade, Royal Field Artillery]
567th (Mixed) Light Anti-Aircraft and Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery
   [formerly: 7th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
   8th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Post Office Rifles)]
569th (The Queen’s Own) (Mixed) Light Anti-Aircraft and Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery
   [formerly: 20th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
   (Blackheath and Woolwich)]
To become:
R Battery, 265th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

1961
Amalgamated with:
458th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (less one battery)
   [formerly: 4th Home Counties Brigade, Royal Field Artillery
   Kent (Fortress) Royal Engineers
   6th (Cyclist) Battalion, The Queen’s Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)]
570th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery
   [formerly: 21st (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment, (First Surrey Rifles)
   24th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (The Queen’s)]
To become part of:
Q (London) Battery, 265th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

1964
Re-designated as:
265th Light Air Defence Regiment, Royal Artillery

1967
Amalgamated with:
   part of The Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)
      [formerly: Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles (Duke of Connaught’s Own)
      The West Kent Yeomanry (Queen’s Own)
      3rd County of London Yeomanry, (Sharpshooters)]
To become:
Q (London) Battery, The London and Kent Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)
1971

Amalgamated with:
6th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment (Queen’s Surreys)
10th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment (Middlesex)
The Greater London Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)
The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary’s Regiment), Royal Artillery (Territorials)

[formerly: 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th (City of London) 11th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th (County of London) Battalions, The London Regiment and
3rd Battalion, London Scottish (97th Anti-Aircraft Regiment)

4th, 5th Battalion, The Queen’s Royal Regiment (West Surrey)
5th, 6th Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment
5th, 6th, 7th Battalions, The Essex Regiment
6th (Cyclist) Battalion, The Queen’s Own Royal West Kent Regiment
1st, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, London Brigades, Royal Field Artillery
4th Home Counties Brigade, Royal Field Artillery
Kent (Fortress) Royal Engineers
The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary’s Regiment)
part of The Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)]

To become:
6th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment

1975

Amalgamated with:
7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment

[formerly: 4th and 5th Battalions, The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment)

4th and 5th Battalions, The Queen’s Own Royal West Kent Regiment
4th and 5th Battalions, The Royal Sussex Regiment
part of the Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)]

To become:
6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment

1986

B and D Companies, 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment
formed:

A and B Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers
(City of London)

with:
C (City of London) Company, coming from 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers

1993

A Company, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London) reverted to:
6th/7th Battalion, The Princess of Wales’s Royal Regiment
(Queen’s and Royal Hampshires)

[formerly: 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment]

B and C Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)
joined with:
G (London Scottish) Company, 1st Battalion, The 51st Highland Volunteers
D (London Irish Rifles) Company, 4th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Irish Rangers
To form:
**The London Regiment**
organised as:
A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen’s Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
HQ (Anzio) Company

1999
Under the Strategic Defence Review of November 1998
**The London Regiment**
absorbed two companies:
4th Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets
organised as:
HQ (Anzio) Company
A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen's Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
F (Royal Green Jackets) Company
G (Royal Green Jackets) Company

2007
F and G (Royal Green Jackets) Companies
moved to join:
7th Battalion, The Rifles
leaving HQ and four companies with:
**The London Regiment**
5TH (CITY OF LONDON) BATTALION
THE LONDON REGIMENT
(LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE)

1908  5th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Rifle Brigade)
Boer War  South Africa 1900-02
The Great War Three Battalions formed
1914  1st/5th Battalion  2nd/5th Battalion
1915  3rd/5th Battalion
1916  Re-designated as a Territorial Battalion of The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort’s Own) without
      change of title
      3rd/5th Battalion re-designated as 5th (Reserve) Battalion
Location of operations
      1st/5th Battalion  2nd/5th Battalion
1915  St Julien
      Wielje
1916  Gommecourt
      Leuze Wood
      Lesboeufs
1917  Guemappe  Bullecourt
      Polygon Wood  Gravenstafel
      Moeuvres  Passchendaele
1918  Gavrelle
      Croisilles
      Marquion
      Angreau
Battle Honours awarded to 5th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Rifle Brigade):
      Ypres 1915, ‘17, St Julien, Frezenberg, Somme 1916, ’18, Albert 1916, [Guillemont],
      [Ginchy], Friers-Courcelette, [Morval], Le Transloy, Arras 1917, ’18, Scarpe 1917, ’18,
      Bullecourt, Langemarck 1917, Menin Road, [Polygon Wood], [Passchendaele], Cambrai
      1917, Hindenburg Line, Canal du Nord, [Valenciennes], Sambre, France and Flanders
      1914-18
1920  Reformed as: 5th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Rifle Brigade)
1922  Re-designated as:
      5th City of London Regiment (London Rifle Brigade)
1937  Re-designated as:
      The London Rifle Brigade, The Rifle Brigade
1939  On duplication of the Territorial Army re-designated as:
      1st Battalion, London Rifle Brigade, The Rifle Brigade
      and
      2nd Battalion, London Rifle Brigade, The Rifle Brigade
1941 Re-designated as:
7th Battalion, The Rifle Brigade, (Prince Consort's Own) (London Rifle Brigade) and
8th Battalion, The Rifle Brigade, (Prince Consort's Own) (London Rifle Brigade)

WW2 Location of operations
1st Battalion, 2nd Battalion,
London Rifle Brigade London Rifle Brigade
7th Battalion, 8th Battalion,
The Rifle Brigade The Rifle Brigade

1942 Alamein
1943 Tebaga Gap
Akarit
Kourzia
Tunis

1944 Liri Valley Odon
Arezzo Bourguebus Ridge
Gothic Line Mount Pincon
Nederrijn

1945 Argenta Gap Weser
Battle Honours awarded to London Rifle Brigade, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own):
Odon, Bourguebus Ridge, Mont Pincon, Le Perier Ridge, Falaise, Antwerp, Hechtel,

1947 Reformed as:
London Rifle Brigade, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)

1950 Amalgamated with:
The Rangers, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)
[formerly: 12th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment, The Rangers]

To become:
London Rifle Brigade/Rangers, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)

1967 Amalgamated with:
The Queen's Royal Rifles
[formerly: 9th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Queen Victoria's)
15th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment, (Prince of Wales's Own Civil Service Rifles)
16th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment, (Queen's Westminster Rifles)]

4th Battalion, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

To become:
4th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets
and with the Queen's Royal Rifles only:
5th (Territorial) Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets

1969 became:
4th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets
and:
The Royal Green Jackets, London (Cadre only)

1999
Under the Strategic Defence Review of November 1998

The London Regiment

absorbed two companies:

4th Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets
organised as:

HQ (Anzio) Company
A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen's Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
F (Royal Green Jackets) Company
G (Royal Green Jackets) Company

2006
F and G Companies, The London Regiment
transferred for training only to:

The Royal Rifles Volunteers

2007
The Royal Rifle Volunteers
re-designated as:

7th Battalion, The Rifles
6TH (CITY OF LONDON) BATTALION
THE LONDON REGIMENT
(CITY OF LONDON RIFLES)

1908  6th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (City of London Rifles)

Boer War  South Africa 1900-02

The Great War  Three Battalions formed

1914  1st/6th Battalion  2nd/6th Battalion
1915  3rd/6th Battalion
1916  Re-designated as a Territorial Battalion of The King’s Royal Rifle Corps without change of title

3rd/6th Battalion re-designated as:
6th (Reserve) Battalion

Location of operations

1st/6th Battalion  2nd/6th Battalion

1915  Loos
1916  High Wood
Warlencourt
1917  Ypres  Arras
Messines  Gravenstafel
Bourlon Wood  Passchendaele
1918  Villers Bretonneux
Malard Wood
Bouchavnes
Epéhy
Lens
Roeux

Battle Honours awarded to 6th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (City of London Rifles):

Festubert 1915, Loos, Somme 1916, ’18, Flers-Courcelette, Le Transloy, Messines 1917, Ypres 1917, Menin Road, Polygon Wood, Passchendaele, Cambrai 1917, St Quentin, Bapaume 1918, Avre, Amiens, Albert 1918, Hindenburg Line, Epéhy, Pursuit to Mons, France and Flanders 1915-18

1920  Reformed as:

6th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (City of London Rifles)

1922  Re-designated as:

6th City of London Regiment (City of London Rifles)

1935  Change of arm and re-designated as:

31st (City of London) Anti-Aircraft Battalion, Royal Engineers
1940  Change of arm and re-designated as:
31st (City of London) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery

1942  Re-designated as:
123rd Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (City of London Rifles)

WW2  Location of operations
Air Defence of Britain

1944  North West Europe

1947  Reformed as:
566th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (City of London Rifles)

1949  Re-designated as:
566th Light Anti-Aircraft and Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery
(City of London Rifles)

1950  Amalgamated with:
674th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery
To become:
566th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (City of London Rifles)

1954  Re-designated as:
566th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (City of London Rifles)

1955  Amalgamated with:
565th (Mixed) Light Anti-Aircraft and Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery
598th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (4th Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey))
To form:
P and S Batteries, 565th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

1961  Amalgamated with:
5th Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey)
6th (Bermondsey) Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey)
(formerly: 22nd (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Queen's))
To become:
3rd Battalion, The Queen's Royal Surrey Regiment

1967  Amalgamated with:
4th Battalion, Queen's Royal Surrey Regiment
(formerly: 23rd (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment]
6th Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment
To form:
A (Queen's Surreys) Company, 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment
and part of
6th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment (Queen's Surreys)
1971

5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment, and
6th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment (Queen's Surreys)
amalgamated with:
10th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment (Middlesex)
The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary’s Regiment), Royal Artillery (Territorials)
The Greater London Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)
The London and Kent Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)
(formerly: 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th (City of London) 11th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th
(County of London) Battalions, The London Regiment
3rd Battalion, London Scottish (97th Anti-Aircraft Regiment)
7th, 8th and 9th Battalions, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own)
5th, 6th and 7th Battalions, The Essex Regiment
5th Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment
6th (Cyclist) Battalion, The Queen’s Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)
1st, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th London Brigades, Royal Field Artillery
4th Home Counties Brigade, Royal Field Artillery
2nd London Divisional Royal Engineers
Kent (Fortress), Royal Engineers
The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary’s Regiment)
part of The Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)]

To form:

6th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment

1975

Amalgamated with:
7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment
(formerly: 4th and 5th Battalions, The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment)
4th and 5th Battalions, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment
4th and 5th Battalions, The Royal Sussex Regiment
part of the Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)]

To become:

6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment

1986

B and D Companies, 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment
formed:

A and B Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Fusiliers
(City of London)

with:

C (City of London) Company, coming from 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Regiment
of Fusiliers
1993

A Company, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Fusiliers (City of London)
reverted to:

6th/7th Battalion, The Princess of Wales’s Royal Regiment (Queen’s and Royal Hampshires)
[formerly: 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment]

B and C Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)
joined with:

G (London Scottish) Company, 1st Battalion, The 51st Highland Volunteers
D (London Irish Rifles) Company, 4th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Irish Rangers

To form:

The London Regiment
organised as:

A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen’s Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
HQ (Anzio) Company

1999

Under the Strategic Defence Review of November 1998

The London Regiment
absorbed two companies:

4th Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets
organised as:

HQ (Anzio) Company
A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen’s Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
F (Royal Green Jackets) Company
G (Royal Green Jackets) Company

2007

F and G (Royal Green Jackets) Companies
moved to join:

7th Battalion, The Rifles
leaving HQ and four companies with:

The London Regiment
7TH (CITY OF LONDON) BATTALION
THE LONDON REGIMENT

1908 7th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
Boer War South Africa 1900-02
The Great War Three Battalions formed
1914 1st/7th Battalion 2nd/7th Battalion
1915 3rd/7th Battalion
1916 Re-designated a Territorial Battalion of The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own) without change of title
3rd/7th Battalion re-designated as:
7th (Reserve) Battalion
Location of operations
1st/7th Battalion 2nd/7th Battalion
1915 Festubert Loos
1916 Vimy Ridge High Wood Warlencourt
1917 Ypres Arras Messines Ypres Bourlon Wood Passchendaele
1918 Villers Bretonneux Malard Wood Maricourt Epéhy Courrières Maulde
Battle Honours awarded to 7th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment:
1920 Reformed as:
7th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
1921 Re-designated as:
7th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)
1922 Amalgamated with 8th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Post Office Rifles)
To become:
7th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Post Office Rifles)
Re-designated as:
7th City of London Regiment (Post Office Rifles)

1935
Change of arm and re-designated as:
32nd (7th City of London) Anti-Aircraft Battalion, Royal Engineers

1940
Change of arm and re-designated as:
32nd (7th City of London) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery

WW2
Location of operations
Air Defence of Britain

1947
Reformed as:
567th Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (7th City of London)

1949
Re-designated as:
567th (Mixed) Light Anti-Aircraft and Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (7th City of London)

1955
Amalgamated with:
265th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery
[formerly: 8th London Brigade, Royal Field Artillery]
460th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (City of London)
[formerly: 4th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment]
569th (Queen's Own) Light Anti-Aircraft and Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery
[formerly: 20th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Blackheath and Woolwich)]

To become part of:
265th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

1961
Amalgamated with:
458th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery
[formerly: 4th Home Counties Brigade, Royal Field Artillery
Kent (Fortress) Royal Engineers
6th (Cyclist) Battalion, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)]
570th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery
[formerly: 21st (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment, (First Surrey Rifles)
24th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (The Queen's)]

To become part of:
265th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

1964
Re-designated as:
265th Light Air Defence Regiment, Royal Artillery
1967
Amalgamated with:
part of The Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)
[formerly: Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles (Duke of Connaught’s Own)
The West Kent Yeomanry (Queen’s Own)
3rd County of London Yeomanry, (Sharpshooters)]
To become part of:
The London and Kent Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)

1971
Amalgamated with:
6th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment (Queen’s Surrey)
10th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment (Middlesex)
The Greater London Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)
The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary’s Regiment), Royal Artillery (Territorials)
[formerly: 3rd, 6th (City of London) 11th, 17th, 19th, 22nd and 23rd
(County of London) Battalions, The London Regiment
3rd Battalion, London Scottish (97th Anti-Aircraft Regiment)
4th and 5th Battalions, The Queen’s Royal Regiment (West Surrey)
5th and 6th Battalions, The East Surrey Regiment
5th, 6th and 7th Battalions, The Essex Regiment
7th, 8th and 9th Battalions, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own)
1st, 4th, 6th and 7th London Brigades, Royal Field Artillery
2nd London Divisional Royal Engineers
The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary’s Regiment)]
To become:
6th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment

1975
Amalgamated with:
7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment
[formerly: 4th and 5th Battalions, The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment)
4th and 5th Battalions, The Queen’s Own Royal West Kent Regiment
4th and 5th Battalions, The Royal Sussex Regiment
part of The Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)]
To become:
6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment

1986
B and D Companies, 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment
formed:
A and B Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers
(City of London)
with:
C (City of London) Company, coming from 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Regiment
of Fusiliers
A Company, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Fusiliers (City of London) reverted to:
6th/7th Battalion, The Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment
(Queen's and Royal Hampshires)
   [formerly: 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment]
B and C Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Fusiliers (City of London) joined with:
G (London Scottish) Company, 1st Battalion, The 51st Highland Volunteers
D (London Irish Rifles) Company, 4th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Irish Rangers
To form:
The London Regiment organised as:
A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen's Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
HQ (Anzio) Company

Under the Strategic Defence Review of November 1998
The London Regiment absorbed two companies:
4th Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets organised as:
HQ (Anzio) Company
A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen's Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
F (Royal Green Jackets) Company
G (Royal Green Jackets) Company

2007 F and G (Royal Green Jackets) Companies moved to join:
7th Battalion, The Rifles
leaving HQ and four companies with:
The London Regiment
8TH (CITY OF LONDON) BATTALION
THE LONDON REGIMENT
(POST OFFICE RIFLES)

1908  8th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Post Office Rifles)

Egyptian Campaign  *Egypt 1882*

Boer War  *South Africa 1899-1902*

The Great War  Three Battalions formed

1914  1st/8th Battalion  2nd/8th Battalion

1915  3rd/8th Battalion

1916  Re-designated as a Territorial Battalion of The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort’s Own) without change of title

3rd/8th Battalion re-designated as 8th (Reserve) Battalion

Location of operations

1st/8th Battalion  2nd/8th Battalion

1915  Festubert, Loos

1916  Vimy Ridge, High Wood, Warlencourt

1917  Ypres, Bullecourt, Messines, Gravenstafel, Bourlon Wood, Passchendaele

1918  Tergnier, Villers Bretonneux, Malard Wood, Maricourt, Epéhy, Lens, Roeux

Battle Honours attributable to 8th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Post Office Rifles), awarded to 7th City of London Regiment (Post Office Rifles):

*Festubert 1915, Loos, Somme 1916, '18, Fliers-Courcelette, Le Transloy, Bullecourt, Messines 1917, Ypres 1917, Menin Road, Passchendaele, Cambrai 1917, St Quentin, Bapaume 1918, Amiens, Albert 1918, Hindenburg Line, Epéhy, Pursuit to Mons, France and Flanders 1915-18*
1920
Reformed as:
8th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Post Office Rifles)

1922
Amalgamated with:
7th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
To become:
7th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Post Office Rifles)
7th City of London Regiment (Post Office Rifles)

See the progress of the Regiment from this point forward with the previous Regiment entry, under the new designation adopted in 1922.
9TH (COUNTY OF LONDON) BATTALION
THE LONDON REGIMENT
(QUEEN VICTORIA'S)

1908  9th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Queen Victoria's)

Boer War  South Africa 1900-02

The Great War  Three Battalions formed

1914  1st/9th Battalion  2nd/9th Battalion  3rd/9th Battalion

1916  Re-designated as a Territorial Battalion of The King's Royal Rifle Corps without change of title

3rd/9th Battalion re-designated as 9th (Reserve) Battalion

Location of operations

1st/9th Battalion  2nd/9th Battalion

1915  Hill 60

St Julien

1916  Gommecourt

Leuze Wood

Lesboeufs

1917  Cojeul

Polygon Wood

Moeuvres

Arras

Ypres

Passchendaele

1918  Villers Bretonneux

Tailles Wood

Bray sur Somme

Epéhy

Wavrechin

Maulde

Battle Honours awarded to 9th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Queen Victoria's):


1920  Reformed as:

9th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Queen Victoria's)

1922  Re-designated as:

9th London Regiment (Queen Victoria's Rifles)

1937  Re-designated as:

Queen Victoria's Rifles, The King's Royal Rifle Corps

1939  On duplication of the Territorial Army, redesignated as:
1st Battalion, Queen Victoria's Rifles, The King's Royal Rifle Corps
and
2nd Battalion, Queen Victoria's Rifles, The King's Royal Rifle Corps

1941
Re-designated as:
7th Battalion (Queen Victoria's Rifles), The King's Royal Rifle Corps
and
8th Battalion (Queen Victoria's Rifles), The King's Royal Rifle Corps

WW2
Location of operations
1st Battalion, 2nd Battalion, Queen Victoria's Rifles Queen Victoria's Rifles
7th Battalion, 8th Battalion, The King's Royal The King's Royal
Rifle Corps Rifle Corps

1940
Calais
Battle Honours awarded to 7th Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps

Calais 1940, North West Europe 1940

1947
Reformed as:
7th Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, (Queen Victoria's Rifles)

1961
Amalgamated with:
11th Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps (Queen's Westminsters)
[formerly: 15th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own, Civil Service Rifles)
16th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Queen's Westminster Rifles)]

To become:
The Queen's Royal Rifles

1967
Amalgamated with:
London Rifle Brigade/Rangers, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)
[formerly: 5th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Rifle Brigade)
12th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (The Rangers)]

4th Battalion, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

To become:
4th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets
and (with London Rifle Brigade/Rangers only):
5th (Territorial) Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets

1969
Became:
4th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets
and:
Royal Green Jackets London (Cadre only)
1999  Under the Strategic Defence Review of November 1998

The London Regiment
absorbed two companies:
4th Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets
organised as:
HQ (Anzio) Company
A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen’s Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
F (Royal Green Jackets) Company
G (Royal Green Jackets) Company

2006  F and G Companies, The London Regiment
transferred for training only to:
The Royal Rifles Volunteers

2007  The Royal Rifles Volunteers
re-designated as:
7th Battalion, The Rifles
10TH (COUNTY OF LONDON) BATTALION
THE LONDON REGIMENT
(PADDINGTON RIFLES)

1908 10th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Paddington Rifles)

Boer War  South Africa 1900-02
1912 Disbanded
1912 Re-raised as:
10th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Hackney)

The Great War Three Battalions formed
1914 1st/10th Battalion  2nd/10th Battalion
1915 3rd/10th Battalion
1916 Re-designated as a Territorial Battalion of The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort’s Own) without change of title
3rd/10th Battalion re-designated as:
10th (Reserve) Battalion absorbing 3rd/25th Cyclist Battalion

Location of operations
1st/10th Battalion  2nd/10th Battalion
1915 Suvla
1917 Ali Muntar  Arras
Gaza  Ypres
Lydda  Passchendaele
Dar Tureif
1918 Majdal Yaba  Villers Bretonneux
Kefar Thilth  Chipilly
Bray sur Somme
Epéhy
Lens
Maulde

Battle Honours awarded to 10th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Hackney):

Ypres 1917, Menin Road, Polygon Wood, Passchendaele, Villers Bretonneux, Amiens, Somme 1918, Albert 1918, Bapaume 1918, Hindenburg Line, Epéhy, Pursuit to Mons, France and Flanders 1917-18, Suvla, Landing at Suvla, Scimitar Hill, Gallipoli 1915, Egypt 1915-17, Gaza, El Mughar, Nebi Samwil, Jaffa, Tell’ Asur, Megiddo, Sharon, Palestine 1917-18

1920 Reformed as:
10th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Hackney)

1922 Re-designated as:
10th London Regiment (Hackney)

1937
Re-designated as:
5th (Hackney) Battalion, The Royal Berkshire Regiment (Princess Charlotte of Wales's)

1939
On duplication of the Territorial Army re-designated as:
5th (Hackney) Battalion, The Royal Berkshire Regiment (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) and
7th (Stoke Newington) Battalion, The Royal Berkshire Regiment (Princess Charlotte of Wales's)

WW2
Location of operations
5th Battalion 7th Battalion
1944 Normandy Home Defence
1945 Rhine

Battle Honours awarded to The Royal Berkshire Regiment (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) and attributable to 5th Battalion:
Normandy Landing, Rhine, North West Europe 1944-45

1947
Reformed as:
648th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (Royal Berkshire)

1955
Disbanded
The Battle Honours awarded to 5th Battalion, The Royal Berkshire Regiment (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) appear in the list for the Royal Gloucestershire, Berkshire and Wiltshire Regiments in 1994, and are carried forward into those shown for The Rifles in 2007.
11TH (COUNTY OF LONDON) BATTALION
THE LONDON REGIMENT
(FINSBURY RIFLES)

1908  11th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Finsbury Rifles)

Boer War  South Africa 1900-02

The Great War  Three Battalions formed

1914  1st/11th Battalion  2nd/11th Battalion
1915  3rd/11th Battalion
1916  Re-designated as a Territorial Battalion of The King’s Royal Rifle Corps without
       change of title
       3rd/11th Battalion re-designated as 11th (Reserve) Battalion
       11th (Reserve) Battalion absorbed into 9th (Reserve) Battalion

Location of operations
1st/11th Battalion  2nd/11th Battalion

1915  Suvla
1917  Ali Muntar  Arras
       Gaza  Ypres
       Lydda  Passchendaele
       El Yehudiye
1918  Majdal Yaba
       Biclya

Battle Honours awarded to 11th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
(Finsbury Rifles):

Bullecourt, Ypres 1917, Menin Road, Polygon Wood, Passchendaele, France and
Flanders 1917-18, Suvla, Landing at Suvla, Scimitar Hill, Gallipoli 1915, Egypt 1915-17,
Gaza, El Mughar, Nebi Samwil, Jerusalem, Jaffa, Tell’ Asur, Megiddo, Sharon, Palestine
1917-18

1920  Reformed as:
11th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Finsbury Rifles)

1922  Re-designated as:
11th London Regiment (Finsbury Rifles)

1935  Change of arm and re-designated as:
61st (Finsbury Rifles) Anti-Aircraft Brigade, Royal Artillery

1938  On duplication of the Territorial Army re-designated as:
61st (Finsbury Rifles) Anti-Aircraft Brigade, Royal Artillery
and
12th (Finsbury Rifles) Light Anti-Aircraft Brigade, Royal Artillery
Re-designated as:

1939

61st (Finsbury Rifles) Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

12th (Finsbury Rifles) Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

Re-designated as:

1940

61st Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

12th (Finsbury Rifles) Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

Location of operations

1940

61st Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment

12th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment

Air Defence of Britain

Air Defence of Britain

Egypt and Libya

Italy

Sicily

Italy

Reformed as:

1947

461st (Middlesex) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

512th (Finsbury Rifles) Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

461st (Middlesex) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment disbanded.

512th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

amalgamated with:

568th (St Pancras) (Mixed) Light Anti-Aircraft and Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery

656th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (Rifle Brigade)

To become:

512th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

1961

Amalgamated with:

459th (The Essex Regiment) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

[formerly: 6th and 7th Battalions, The Essex Regiment]

517th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

[formerly: 5th Battalion, The Essex Regiment]

48th Surveillance Radar Troop, Royal Artillery

To become:

300th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

1965

Re-designated as:

300th (Tower Hamlets) Light Air Defence Regiment, Royal Artillery

1967

Amalgamated with:

254th (City of London) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery

[formerly: 1st and 7th London Brigades, Royal Field Artillery

3rd Battalion, The London Scottish (97th Anti-Aircraft Regiment)]

To become:

The Greater London Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)

1971

Amalgamated with:
6th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment (Queen's Surreys)
10th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment (Middlesex)
The London and Kent Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)
The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary's Regiment) Royal Artillery (Territorials)
(formerly: 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th Battalions, The London Regiment
4th and 5th Battalions, The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey)
5th and 6th Battalions, The East Surrey Regiment
7th, 8th, 9th Battalions, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own)
6th (Cyclist) Battalion, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment
4th, 6th, 8th London Brigades, Royal Field Artillery
2nd London Divisional Royal Engineers
Kent (Fortress) Royal Engineers
The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary's Regiment) and part of The Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)]
To become:
6th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment
1975
Amalgamated with:
7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment
(formerly: 4th and 5th Battalions, The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment)
4th and 5th Battalions, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment
4th and 5th Battalions, The Royal Sussex Regiment
part of the Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)]
To become:
6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment
1986
B and D Companies, 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment formed:
A and B Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Fusiliers (City of London)
with:
C (City of London) Company, coming from 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers
1993
A Company, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Fusiliers (City of London)
reverted to:
6th/7th Battalion, The Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment (Queen's and Royal Hampshires)
(formerly: 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment]
B and C Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Fusiliers (City of London)
joined with:
G (London Scottish) Company, 1st Battalion, The 51st Highland Volunteers
D (London Irish Rifles) Company, 4th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Irish Rangers
To form:

**The London Regiment**

organised as:

A (London Scottish) Company  
B (Queen's Regiment) Company  
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company  
D (London Irish Rifles) Company  
HQ (Anzio) Company

**1999**

Under the Strategic Defence Review of November 1998

**The London Regiment**

absorbed two companies:

4th Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets

organised as:

HQ (Anzio) Company  
A (London Scottish) Company  
B (Queen's Regiment) Company  
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company  
D (London Irish Rifles) Company  
F (Royal Green Jackets) Company  
G (Royal Green Jackets) Company

**2007**

F and G (Royal Green Jackets) Companies

moved to join:

7th Battalion, The Rifles

leaving HQ and four companies with:

**The London Regiment**
12TH (COUNTY OF LONDON) BATTALION
THE LONDON REGIMENT
(THE RANGERS)

1908 12th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (The Rangers)

Boer War South Africa 1900-02

The Great War Three Battalions formed

1914
1st/12th Battalion  2nd/12th Battalion

1915
3rd/12th Battalion

1916
Re-designated as a Territorial Battalion of The King's Royal Rifle Corps without change of title
3rd/12th Battalion re-designated as 12th (Reserve) Battalion
12th (Reserve) Battalion absorbed into 9th (Reserve) Battalion

Location of operations

1st/12th Battalion  2nd/12th Battalion

1915
St Julien
Frezenberg Ridge

1916
Gommecourt
Leuze Wood
Lesboeufs

1917
Neuville Vitasse  Arras
Ypres  Ypres
Moeuvres  Passchendaele

1918
Villers Bretonneux
Tailles Wood
Bray sur Somme
Epéhy
Lens
Maulde

Battle Honours awarded to 12th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (The Rangers):


1920
Reformed as:

12th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (The Rangers)

1922
Re-designated as:

12th London Regiment (The Rangers)

1937
Re-designated as:

The Rangers, The King's Royal Rifle Corps

1939
On duplication of the Territorial Army, re-designated as:
1st Battalion, The Rangers, King's Royal Rifle Corps
and
2nd Battalion, The Rangers, King's Royal Rifle Corps

1941
Re-designated as:
9th Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, (The Rangers)
and
10th Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps (The Rangers)

WW2
Location of operations
1st Battalion, 2nd Battalion,
The Rangers The Rangers
9th Battalion, 10th Battalion,
The King's Royal The King's Royal
Rifle Corps Rifle Corps

1941
Greece
Crete

1942
Gazala
Mersa Matruh
Alamein

Battle Honours awarded to The Rangers, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort’s Own):
Gazala, Retima, Bir Hacheim, Defence of Alamein Line, Ruweisat, Fuka Airfield, North Africa 1942, Veve, Proasteion, Greece 1941, Crete, Canea, Retimo, Middle East 1941

1947
Reformed as:
The Rangers, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort’s Own)

1950
Amalgamated with:
London Rifle Brigade, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort’s Own)

To become:
London Rifle Brigade/Rangers, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort’s Own)

1967
Amalgamated with:
The Queen's Royal Rifles
[formerly: 9th Battalion, The London Regiment (Queen Victoria’s)
15th Battalion, The London Regiment (Prince of Wales’s Own, Civil Service Rifles)
16th Battalion, The London Regiment (Queen's Westminster Rifles)]
4th Battalion, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

To become:
4th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets
and (with Queen's Royal Rifles only):
5th (Territorial) Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets
1969

Became:

4th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets
and
Royal Green Jackets, London (Cadre only)

1999

Under the Strategic Defence Review of November 1998

The London Regiment

absorbed two companies:

4th Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets
organised as:

HQ (Anzio) Company
A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen's Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
F (Royal Green Jackets) Company
G (Royal Green Jackets) Company

2006

F and G Companies, The London Regiment
transferred for training only to:

The Royal Rifles Volunteers

2007

The Royal Rifles volunteers
re-designated as:

7th Battalion, The Rifles
13TH (COUNTY OF LONDON) BATTALION
THE LONDON REGIMENT
(KENSINGTON)

1908  13th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Kensington)

Boer War  South Africa 1900-02

1913  13th (Princess Louise’s Kensington) (County of London) Battalion,
The London Regiment

The Great War  Three Battalions formed

1914  1st/13th Battalion  2nd/13th Battalion  3rd/13th Battalion

1916  Re-designated as a Territorial Battalion of The Duke of Cambridge’s Own (Middlesex Regiment) without change of title
      3rd/13th Battalion re-designated as 13th Reserve Battalion

Location of operations
1st/13th Battalion  2nd/13th Battalion

1915
Neuve Chapelle
Aubers Ridge
Morval
Le Transloy
Lesboeufs

1916
Gommecourt
Guillemont
Ginchy
Leuze Wood
Vimy Ridge
Salonika

1917
Neuville Vitasse
Ypres
Moeuvres
Beersheba
Kauwukah
Jerusalem

1918
Oppy
Boyelles
Fressies
Angre
El Haud

Battle Honours awarded to 13th (Princess Louise’s Kensington) (County of London) Battalion,
The London Regiment:

Neuve Chapelle, Aubers, Somme 1916, ’18, Albert 1916, ’18, Guillemont, Ginchy,
Flers-Courcelette, Morval, Le Transloy, Arras 1917, ’18, Scarpe 1917, ’18, Ypres 1917,
Langemarck 1917, Cambrai 1917, ’18, Hindenburg Line, Canal du Nord, Valenciennes,
Sambre, France and Flanders 1914-18, Doiran 1917, Macedonia 1916-17, Gaza, El Mughar,
Nebi Samwil, Jerusalem, Jericho, Jordan, Megiddo, Sharon, Palestine 1917-18
1920
Reformed as:
13th (Princess Louise's Kensington) (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment

1922
Re-designated as:
13th London Regiment (Princess Louise's Kensington Regiment)

1937
Re-designated as:
Princess Louise's Kensington Regiment, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own)

1939
On duplication of the Territorial Army, re-designated as:
1st Battalion, Princess Louise's Kensington Regiment, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own)
and
2nd Battalion, Princess Louise's Kensington Regiment, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own)

WW2
Location of operations
1st Battalion  2nd Battalion
1940  St Valery-en-Caux  Iceland
1941-42  Algiers  Sicily  Termoli  Sangro  Cassino  Odon  Liri  Le Havre  Trasimene  Maas  Nijmegen
1944  Senio  Argenta

Battle Honours awarded to Princess Louise's Kensington Regiment, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own):
*St Valery en Caux, Saar, Tilly sur Seules, Odon, Antwerp-Turnhout Canal, Venlo Pocket, Zetten, Arnhem 1945, North-West Europe 1940, '44-45, Centuripe, Sicily 1943, Termoli, Sangro, Cassino II, Liri Valley, Monte Spaduro, Argenta Gap, Italy 1943-45*

1945

1947
Reformed and change of arm as:
General Headquarters Signal Reporting Regiment (The Kensington Regiment)
Re-designated as:
Signal Reporting Regiment (Princess Louise's Kensington Regiment)

1949
Re-designated as:
Army Phantom Signal Regiment (Princess Louise's Kensington Regiment)

1961
Re-designated as:
41st Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals (Princess Louise's Kensington Regiment)
1967 Reduced to squadron strength within the 31st (Greater London) Signal Regiment (Volunteers) as:

41st (Princess Louise's Kensington) Signal Squadron, 31st (Greater London) Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals (Volunteers)

1987 Re-designated as:

41st (Princess Louise's Kensington) Signal Squadron, 31st Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals (Volunteers)

1996 Re-designated as:

41st (Princess Louise's Kensington) Signal Squadron, 31st (City of London) Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals (Volunteers)
14TH (COUNTY OF LONDON) BATTALION
THE LONDON REGIMENT
(LONDON SCOTTISH)

1908  14th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Scottish)

Boer War  South Africa 1900-02

The Great War  Three Battalions formed

1914  1st/14th Battalion  2nd/14th Battalion  3rd/14th Battalion

1916  Re-designated as a Territorial Battalion of The Gordon Highlanders without change of title

3rd/14th Battalion re-designated as 14th (Reserve) Battalion

Location of operations

1st/14th Battalion  2nd/14th Battalion

1914  Messines

Ypres

1915  Loos

Gommecourt  Vimy Ridge

Leuze Wood  Salonika

Lesboeufs

1917  Neuville Vitasse  Beersheba

Ypres  Huj

Moeuvres  Jerusalem

Lesboeufs

1918  Oppy  El Haud

Bullecourt  Comines

Palluel  Helchin

Angre

Battle Honours awarded to 14th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
(London Scottish):

Messines 1914, Ypres 1914, '17, '18, Gheluvelt, Nonne Bosschen, Givenchy 1914, Aubers,

Loos, Somme 1916, '18, Albert 1916, '18, Guillemont, Ginchy, Flers-Courcelette, Morval,

Le Transloy, Arras 1917, '18, Scarpe 1917, '18, Langemarck 1917, Cambrai 1917, '18,

Hindenburg Line, Canal du Nord, Courtrai, Valenciennes, Sambre, France and Flanders

1914-18, Doiran 1917, Macedonia 1916-17, Gaza, El Mughar, Nebi Samwil, Jerusalem,

Jericho, Jordan, Tell' Asur, Palestine 1917-18

1920  Reformed as:

14th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Scottish)

1922  Re-designated as:

14th London Regiment (London Scottish)
1937
Re-designated as:
The London Scottish, The Gordon Highlanders

1939
On duplication of the Territorial Army, formed three units designated as:
1st Battalion, The London Scottish, The Gordon Highlanders
and
2nd Battalion, The London Scottish, The Gordon Highlanders
and
3rd Battalion, The London Scottish (97th Anti-Aircraft Regiment)

WW2
Location of operations
1st Battalion  2nd Battalion  3rd Battalion
1943
Sicily shown separately
Teano
1944
Damiano
Anzio
Palazzo
Savignano
Lamone
1945
Argenta
Battle Honours awarded to The London Scottish, The Gordon Highlanders:
Primosole Bridge, Sicily 1943, Teano, Monte Camino, Calabritto, Garigliano Crossing, Damiano, Anzio, Carroceto, Gothic Line, Coriano, Croce, Senio Pocket, Rimini Line, Ceriano Ridge, Valli di Comacchio, Argenta Gap, Italy 1943-45
1947
Infantry Battalions reformed as:
The London Scottish, The Gordon Highlanders

1967
Became:
G Company (London Scottish), 51st Highland Volunteers
and
C Company (London Scottish), The London Yeomanry and Territorials

1969
Redesignated as:
G (London Scottish) Company, 1st Battalion, The 51st Highland Volunteers
and
The London Scottish (Cadre only)

1993
Joined with:
B and C Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Fusiliers (City of London)
D (London Irish Rifles) Company, 4th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Irish Rangers
To form:
The London Regiment
organised as:
A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen's Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
HQ (Anzio) Company
1999 Under the Strategic Defence Review of November 1998

The London Regiment

absorbed two companies:

4th Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets

organised as:

HQ (Anzio) Company
A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen’s Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
F (Royal Green Jackets) Company
G (Royal Green Jackets) Company

2007 F and G (Royal Green Jackets) Companies

moved to join:

7th Battalion, The Rifles

leaving HQ and four companies with:

The London Regiment
3RD BATTALION
THE LONDON SCOTTISH
(97TH ANTI-AIRCRAFT REGIMENT)

1939
3rd Battalion, The London Scottish, (97th Anti-Aircraft Regiment)
Re-designated as:
97th Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

1941
Re-designated as:
97th Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (London Scottish)

1942
Re-designated as:
97th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (London Scottish)

WW2
Location of operations
1940
Air Defence of Britain
1943
Sicily
Reggio
1944
Cassino
Florence
Gothic Line
1944
Reformed as:
97th Garrison Regiment, Royal Artillery

1945
Re-designated as:
610th Regiment, Royal Artillery (London Scottish)

1947
Re-designated as:
497th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (London)

1951
Re-designated as:
497th (Hammersmith) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

1955
Amalgamated with:
452nd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery
453rd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery
488th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

To become:
452nd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

1961
Amalgamated with:
264th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery
[formerly: 7th London Brigade, Royal Field Artillery]
290th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery
[formerly: 1st London Brigade, Royal Field Artillery]
353rd Medium Regiment, Royal Artillery

To become:
254th (City of London) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery
1967
Amalgamated with:
300th (Tower Hamlets) Light Air Defence Regiment, Royal Artillery
[formerly: 11th, 17th, 19th (County of London) Battalions, The London Regiment
5th, 6th, 7th Battalions, The Essex Regiment]
To become:
The Greater London Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)

1971
Amalgamated with:
6th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment (Queen’s Surreys)
10th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment (Middlesex)
The London and Kent Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)
The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary’s Regiment), Royal Artillery (Territorials)
[formerly: 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th Battalions, The London Regiment
4th and 5th Battalions, The Queen’s Royal Regiment (West Surrey)
5th and 6th Battalions, The East Surrey Regiment
7th, 8th, 9th Battalions, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own)
6th (Cyclist) Battalion, The Queen’s Own Royal West Kent Regiment
4th, 6th, 8th London Brigades, Royal Field Artillery
4th Home Counties Brigade, Royal Field Artillery
2nd London Divisional Royal Engineers
Kent (Fortress) Royal Engineers
The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary’s Regiment)
part of The Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)]
To become:
6th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment

1975
Amalgamated with:
7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment
[formerly: 4th and 5th Battalions, The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment)
4th and 5th Battalions, The Queen’s Own Royal West Kent Regiment
4th and 5th Battalions, The Royal Sussex Regiment
part of The Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)]
To become:
6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment

1986
B and D Companies, 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment
formed:
A and B Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers
(City of London)
with:
C (City of London) Company, coming from 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers
1993

A Company, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)
reverted to:
6th/7th Battalion, The Princess of Wales’s Royal Regiment (Queen’s and Royal Hampshires)
[formerly: 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment]
B and C Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)
joined with:
G (London Scottish) Company, 1st Battalion, The 51st Highland Volunteers
D (London Irish Rifles) Company, 4th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Irish Rangers
To form:
The London Regiment
organised as:
A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen’s Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
HQ (Anzio) Company

1999

Under the Strategic Defence Review of November 1998
The London Regiment
absorbed two companies:
4th Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets
organised as:
HQ (Anzio) Company
A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen’s Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
F (Royal Green Jackets) Company
G (Royal Green Jackets) Company

2007

F and G (Royal Green Jackets) Companies
moved to join:
7th Battalion, The Rifles
leaving HQ and four companies with:
The London Regiment
**15TH (COUNTY OF LONDON) BATTALION**  
**THE LONDON REGIMENT**  
**(PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN, CIVIL SERVICE RIFLES)**

<table>
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<th>Battalion</th>
<th>Location of operations</th>
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<td>1908</td>
<td>15th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own, Civil Service Rifles)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Boer War</strong></td>
<td><strong>South Africa 1900-02</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Great War</strong></td>
<td>Three Battalions formed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1st/15th Battalion, 2nd/15th Battalion, 3rd/15th Battalion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>1st/15th Battalion</td>
<td>2nd/15th Battalion</td>
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<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>3rd/15th Battalion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1916</strong></td>
<td>Re-designated as a Territorial Battalion of The King’s Royal Rifle Corps without change of title</td>
<td>3rd/15th Battalion re-designated as 15th (Reserve) Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Location of operations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1st/15th Battalion</td>
<td>2nd/15th Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Loos</td>
<td>Vimy Ridge</td>
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<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Vimy Ridge</td>
<td>Vimy Ridge</td>
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<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>High Wood</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Messines</td>
<td>Beersheba</td>
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<td>1917</td>
<td>Bourlon Wood</td>
<td>Huj</td>
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<td>1917</td>
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<td>Jerusalem</td>
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<td>1917</td>
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<td>Tell el Ful</td>
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<td>1918</td>
<td>Dessart Wood</td>
<td>Jebel Ektief</td>
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<td>1918</td>
<td>Aveluy Wood</td>
<td>Jordan</td>
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<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Bray sur Somme</td>
<td>Wervicq</td>
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<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Moislains</td>
<td>Helchin</td>
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<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Tournai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Battle Honours awarded to 15th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own, Civil Service Rifles):</strong></td>
<td>Festubert 1915, Loos, Somme 1916, '18, Fliers-Courcelette, Morval, Le Transloy, Messines 1917, Ypres 1917, '18, Langemarck 1917, Cambrai 1917, St Quentin, Bapaume 1918, Ancre 1918, Amiens, Albert 1918, Courtrai, France and Flanders 1915-18, Doin 1917, Macedonia 1916-17, Gaza, El Mughar, Nebi Samwil, Jerusalem, Jericho, Jordan, Tell' Asur, Palestine 1917-18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1920
Reformed as:
15th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
(Prince of Wales's Own, Civil Service Rifles)

1921
Amalgamated with:
16th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Queen's Westminster Rifles)

To become:
16th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
(Queen's Westminster and Civil Service Rifles)

See the progress of this Battalion from this point forward on pages under designation for
16th London Regiment (Queen's Westminster Rifles).
16th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Queen's Westminster Rifles)

**Boer War**
South Africa 1900-02

**The Great War**
Three Battalions formed

1914
1st/16th Battalion  2nd/16th Battalion  3rd/16th Battalion

1916
Re-designated as a Territorial Battalion of The King's Royal Rifle Corps without change of title
3rd/16th Battalion re-designated as 16th (Reserve) Battalion

Location of operations
1st/16th Battalion  2nd/16th Battalion

1915
Ypres

1916
Gommecourt  Vimy Ridge
Leuze Wood  Bouleaux Wood

1917
Arras  Salona
Polygon Wood  Sheria
Moeuvres  Nebi Samwil
Jerusalem  Tell el Ful

1918
Gavrelle  El Haud
Hendecourt  Comines
Sauchy  Helchin
Angreau

Battle Honours awarded to 16th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Queen's Westminster Rifles):


1920
Reformed as:

16th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Queen's Westminster Rifles)

1921
Amalgamated with:

15th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own Civil Service Rifles)

To become:

16th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Queen's Westminster and Civil Service Rifles)
1922
Re-designated as:
16th London Regiment (Queen's Westminster and Civil Service Rifles)

1938
Re-designated as:
The Queen's Westminsters, The King's Royal Rifle Corps

1939
On duplication of the Territorial Army, re-designated as:
1st Battalion, Queen's Westminsters, The King's Royal Rifle Corps
and
2nd Battalion, Queen's Westminsters, The King's Royal Rifle Corps

1941
Re-designated as:
11th (Queen's Westminsters) Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps
and
12th (Queen's Westminsters) Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps

WW2
Location of operations
1st Battalion, Queen's Westminsters
2nd Battalion, Queen's Westminsters
11th Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps
12th Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps

1942
Alamein

1943
Monte Camino

1944
Garigliano
Athens
Normandy
Odron
Mount Pincon
Nederrijn

1945
Rhoer
Rhineland
Bremen

Battle Honours awarded 11th and 12th Battalions, The King's Royal Rifle Corps (Queen's Westminsters):
1st Battalion, Queen's Westminsters
2nd Battalion, Queen's Westminsters
11th Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps
12th Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps

El Alamein, Mont Pincon, Roer,
North Africa 1942, Rhineland, Cleve,
Italy 1943-44, Goch, Rhine,
Athens,
Greece 1944-45 North West Europe 1944-45

1947
Reformed as:
11th Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps (Queen's Westminsters)

1961
Amalgamated with:
7th Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps (Queen Victoria's Rifles),
[formerly: 9th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Queen Victoria's)]
To become:

The Queen's Royal Rifles

Amalgamated with:

London Rifle Brigade/Rangers, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)

[formerly: 5th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Rifle Brigade)
12th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (The Rangers)]

4th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

To become:

4th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets
and (with London Rifle Brigade/Rangers only):

5th (Territorial) Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets

1967

Became:

4th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets
and

Royal Green Jackets London (Cadre only)

1969

Under the Strategic Defence Review of November 1998

The London Regiment

absorbed two companies:

4th Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets
organised as:

HQ (Anzio) Company
A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen's Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
F (Royal Green Jackets) Company
G (Royal Green Jackets) Company

2006

F and G Companies, The London Regiment
transferred for training only to:

The Royal Rifles Volunteers

2007

The Royal Rifles Volunteers
re-designated as:

7th Battalion, The Rifles
17TH (COUNTY OF LONDON) BATTALION
THE LONDON REGIMENT
(POPLAR AND STEPNEY RIFLES)

1908 17th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Poplar and Stepney Rifles)

Boer War South Africa 1900-02

The Great War Three Battalions formed

1914 1st/17th Battalion 2nd/17th Battalion

1915 3rd/17th Battalion

1916 Re-designated as a Territorial Battalion of The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own) without change of title

3rd/17th Battalion re-designated as 17th (Reserve) Battalion

Location of operations

1st/17th Battalion 2nd/17th Battalion

1915 Loos

1916 High Wood Vimy Ridge

Eaucourt L'Abbaye

1917 Ypres Salonika

Bourlon Wood Sheria

Nebi Samwil

Jerusalem

1918 La Vacquerie Amman

Le Mesnil Neuve Eglise

Bray sur Somme Helchin

Moislains

Tourai

Battle Honours awarded to 17th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Poplar and Stepney Rifles):


1920 Reformed as:

17th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Poplar and Stepney Rifles)

1922 Re-designated as:

17th London Regiment (Poplar and Stepney Rifles)
1926
Re-designated as:
17th London Regiment (Tower Hamlets Rifles)

1937
Re-designated as:
17th Tower Hamlets Rifles, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)

1939
On duplication of the Territorial Army, re-designated as:
1st Battalion, Tower Hamlets Rifles, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)
and
2nd Battalion, Tower Hamlets Rifles, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)

1940
New Battalion raised as:
3rd Battalion, Tower Hamlets Rifles, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)

1941
Re-designated as:
9th Battalion, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own), (Tower Hamlets Rifles)
and
10th Battalion, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own), (Tower Hamlets Rifles)
and
5th Battalion, The Reconnaissance Corps

1st Battalion, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Battalion,
Tower Hamlets Tower Hamlets Tower Hamlets
Rifles Rifles Rifles
9th Battalion, 10th Battalion, 5th Battalion,
The Rifle Brigade The Rifle Brigade Reconnaissance Corps

1941
Mersa Brega
Tobruk

1942
Gazala
Alamein

1943
Bou Arada
Kasserine
Foudouk
Kourzia
Tunis

1944
Cassino
Liri
Arezzo
Florence

1947
Reformed as:
656th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (Rifle Brigade)

Battle Honours awarded to The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort’s Own), (Tower Hamlets Rifles):
1955
Amalgamated with:
512th (Finsbury Rifles) Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery
568th (St Pancras) (Mixed) Light Anti-Aircraft and Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery
   [formerly: 11th and 19th Battalions, The London Regiment]
To become:
512th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

1961
Amalgamated with:
459th (The Essex Regiment) Heavy-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery
517th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery
   [formerly: 5th Battalion, The Essex Regiment]
To become:
300th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

1965
Re-designated as:
300th (Tower Hamlets) Light Air Defence Regiment, Royal Artillery

1967
Amalgamated with:
254th (City of London) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery
   [formerly: 1st and 7th London Brigades, Royal Field Artillery
   3rd Battalion, The London Scottish (97th Anti-Aircraft Regiment)]
To become:
The Greater London Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)

1971
Amalgamated with:
6th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment (Queen’s Surreys)
10th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment (Middlesex)
The London and Kent Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)
The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary’s Regiment), Royal Artillery (Territorials)
   [formerly: 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th Battalions, The London Regiment
   4th, 5th Battalions, The Queen’s Royal Regiment (West Surrey)
   5th, 6th Battalions, The East Surrey Regiment
   7th, 8th, 9th Battalions, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own)
   6th (Cyclist) Battalion, The Queen’s Own Royal West Kent Regiment
   4th, 6th, 8th London Brigades, Royal Field Artillery
   4th Home Counties Brigade, Royal Field Artillery
   2nd London Divisional Royal Engineers
   Kent (Fortress) Royal Engineers
The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary’s Regiment)
part of The Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)]
To become:

**6th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment**

1975 Amalgamated with:

7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment

[formerly: 4th and 5th Battalions, The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment)
4th and 5th Battalions, The Queen’s Own Royal West Kent Regiment
4th and 5th Battalions, The Royal Sussex Regiment
part of The Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)]

To become:

**6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment**

1986 B and D Companies, 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment

formed:

**A and B Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)**

with:

C (City of London) Company, coming from 5th (Volunteer) Battalion,
The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers

1993 A Company, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)

reverted to:

6th/7th Battalion, The Princess of Wales’s Royal Regiment (Queen’s and Royal Hampshires)

[formerly: 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment]

B and C Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)

joined with:

G (London Scottish) Company, 1st Battalion, The 51st Highland Volunteers
D (London Irish Rifles) Company, 4th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Irish Rangers

To form:

**The London Regiment**

organised as:

A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen’s Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
HQ (Anzio) Company
1999  Under the Strategic Defence Review of November 1998

**The London Regiment**

absorbed two companies:

4th Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets

organised as:

HQ (Anzio) Company

A (London Scottish) Company

B (Queen's Regiment) Company

C (City of London Fusiliers) Company

D (London Irish Rifles) Company

F (Royal Green Jackets) Company

G (Royal Green Jackets) Company

2007  F and G (Royal Green Jackets) Companies

moved to join:

7th Battalion, The Rifles

leaving HQ and four companies with:

**The London Regiment**
18TH (COUNTY OF LONDON) BATTALION
THE LONDON REGIMENT
(LONDON IRISH RIFLES)

1908  18th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Irish Rifles)

Boer War  South Africa 1900-02

The Great War
Three Battalions formed

1914  1st/18th Battalion  2nd/18th Battalion

1915  3rd/18th Battalion

1916  Re-designated as a Territorial Battalion of The Royal Irish Rifles without change of title

3rd/18th Battalion re-designated as 18th (Reserve) Battalion

Location of operations
1st/18th Battalion  2nd/18th Battalion

1915  Loos

1916  Vimy Ridge  Vimy Ridge

High Wood  Eaucourt L’Abbaye

1917  Ypres  Salonika

Bourlon Wood  Sheria

Nebi Samwil  Jerusalem

Khurbet Adaseh

1918  Villers Plouich  Talat Ed Dumm

Rocquigny  Amman

Bray sur Somme

Ramcourt

Tournai

Battle Honours awarded to 18th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Irish Rifles):

Festubert 1915, Loos, Somme 1916, *18, Fleres-Courcelette, Morval, Le Transloy,
Messines 1917, Ypres 1917, Langemarck 1917, Cambrai 1917, St Quentin, Bapaume
1918, Ancre 1918, Albert 1918, Pursuit to Mons, France and Flanders 1915-18,
Doiran 1917, Macedonia 1916-17, Gaza, El Mughar, Nebi Samwil, Jerusalem,
Jericho, Jordan, Palestine 1917-18

1920  Reformed as:

18th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Irish Rifles)

1922  Re-designated as:

18th London Regiment (London Irish Rifles)

1937  Re-designated as:

London Irish Rifles, The Royal Ulster Rifles

1939  Upon duplication of the Territorial Army re-designated as:

1st Battalion, London Irish Rifles, The Royal Ulster Rifles

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and

2nd Battalion, London Irish Rifles, The Royal Ulster Rifles

WW2

Location of operations

1st Battalion  2nd Battalion

1943

Sicily  Bou Arada
Monte Camino  Heidous
       Sicily
       Sangro

1944

Damiano  Cassino
Anzio  Trasimene
San Savino  Monte Spaduro
Monte Olivo

1945

Reno  Argenta
Argenta

Battle Honours awarded to London Irish Rifles, The Royal Ulster Rifles:

Bou Arada, El Hadjeba, Stuka Farm, Heidous, North Africa 1942-43, Lentini, Simeto
Bridgehead, Adrano, Centuripe, Sals Crossing, Simeto Crossing, Malleto, Pursuit
to Messina, Sicily 1943, Termoli, Trigno, Sangro, Fossacesia, Teano, Monte Camino,
Calabritto, Garigliano Crossing, Damiano, Anzio, Carroceto, Cassino II, Casa Sinagogga,
Liri Valley, Trasimene Line, Sanfautacchio, Coriano, Croce, Senio Floodbank, Rimini Line,
Ceriano Ridge, Monte Spaduro, Monte Grande, Valli di Comacchio, Argenta Gap, Italy 1943-45

1947

Reformed as:

London Irish Rifles, Royal Ulster Rifles

1967

Re-designated as:

D Company (London Irish Rifles), North Irish Militia

1968

Re-designated as:

D (London Irish Rifles) Company, 4th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Irish Rangers

1993

Joined with:

B and C Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)
G (London Scottish) Company, 1st Battalion, The 51st Highland Volunteers

To form:

The London Regiment

organised as:

A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen’s Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
HQ (Anzio) Company
1999

Under the Strategic Defence Review of November 1998

The London Regiment

absorbed two companies:

4th Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets

organised as:

HQ (Anzio) Company

A (London Scottish) Company

B (Queen's Regiment) Company

C (City of London Fusiliers) Company

D (London Irish Rifles) Company

F (Royal Green Jackets) Company

G (Royal Green Jackets) Company

2007

F and G (Royal Green Jackets) Companies

moved to join:

7th Battalion, The Rifles

leaving HQ and four companies with:

The London Regiment
19TH (COUNTY OF LONDON) BATTALION
THE LONDON REGIMENT
(ST PANCRAS)

1908 19th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (St Pancras)

Boer War South Africa 1900-02
The Great War Three Battalions formed

1914 1st/19th Battalion  2nd/19th Battalion
1915  3rd/19th Battalion
1916 Re-designated as a Territorial Battalion of The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment) without change of title
  3rd/19th Battalion re-designated as 19th (Reserve) Battalion

Location of operations

1915
1st/19th Battalion  2nd/19th Battalion

1916
Loos
High Wood  Vimy Ridge
Eaucourt L'Abbaye

1917
Ypres  Salonika
Bourlon Wood  Sheria
  Nebi Samwil
  Jerusalem
  Shab Salah

1918
La Vacquerie  Talat Ed Dummi
Rocquigny  Jordan
Bray sur Somme  Nahr El Faliq
Ramcourt
Tourna

Battle Honours awarded to 19th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (St Pancras):


1920
Reformed as:

19th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (St Pancras)

1922
Re-designated as:

19th London Regiment (St Pancras)

1935
Change of arm and re-designated as:

33rd (St Pancras) Anti-Aircraft Battalion, Royal Engineers

WW2
Location of operations

Air Defence of Britain
1940  
Change of arm and re-designated as:
33rd (St Pancras) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery

1945  
Re-designated as:
632nd Regiment, Royal Artillery

1947  
Reformed and re-designated as:
568th (St Pancras) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery

1949  
Re-designated as:
568th (St Pancras) (Mixed) Light Anti-Aircraft and Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery

1955  
Amalgamated with:
512th (Finsbury Rifles) Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery
   [formerly: 11th Battalion, London Regiment (Finsbury Rifles)]
656th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (Rifle Brigade)
   [formerly: 17th Battalion, London Regiment (Poplar and Stepney Rifles)]

To become:
512th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

1961  
Amalgamated with:
459th (The Essex Regiment) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery
   [formerly: 6th and 7th Battalions, The Essex Regiment]
517th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery
   [formerly: 5th Battalion, The Essex Regiment]

To become:
300th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

1965  
Re-designated as:
300th (Tower Hamlets) Light Air Defence Regiment, Royal Artillery

1967  
Amalgamated with:
254th (City of London) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery
   [formerly: 1st and 7th London Brigades, Royal Field Artillery
   3rd Battalion, The London Scottish (97th Anti-Aircraft Regiment)]

To become:
The Greater London Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)

1971  
Amalgamated with:
6th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment (Queen's Surreys)
10th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment (Middlesex)
The London and Kent Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)
The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary's Regiment), Royal Artillery (Territorials)
   [formerly: 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th Battalions, London Regiment
   4th and 5th Battalions, The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey)
   5th and 6th, Battalions, The East Surrey Regiment
   7th, 8th and 9th, Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own)
   6th (Cyclist) Battalion, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment
   4th, 6th, 8th London Brigades, Royal Field Artillery
   4th Home Counties Brigade, Royal Field Artillery
2nd London Divisional Royal Engineers
Kent (Fortress) Royal Engineers
The Surrey Yeomanry, (Queen Mary’s Regiment)
Part of The Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)

To become:

6th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment

Amalgamated with:

7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment
[formerly: 4th and 5th Battalions, The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment)
4th and 5th Battalions, The Queen’s Own Royal West Kent Regiment
4th and 5th Battalions, The Royal Sussex Regiment
part of The Kent and County London Yeomanry]

To become:

6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment

1986

B and D Companies, 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment formed:

A and B Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers
(City of London)

with:

C (City of London) Company, coming from 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers

1993

A Company, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)
reverted to:

6th/7th Battalion, The Princess of Wales’s Royal Regiment (Queen’s and Royal Hampshires)
[formerly: 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment]

B and C Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)
joined with:

G (London Scottish) Company, 1st Battalion, The 51st Highland Volunteers
D (London Irish Rifles) Company, 4th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Irish Rangers

To form:

The London Regiment

organised as:

A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen's Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
HQ (Anzio) Company
1999  Under the Strategic Defence Review of November 1998

**The London Regiment**

absorbed two companies:

4th Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets

organised as:

HQ (Anzio) Company

A (London Scottish) Company

B (Queen's Regiment) Company

C (City of London Fusiliers) Company

D (London Irish Rifles) Company

F (Royal Green Jackets) Company

G (Royal Green Jackets) Company

2007  F and G (Royal Green Jackets) Companies

moved to join:

7th Battalion, The Rifles

leaving HQ and four companies with:

**The London Regiment**
### 20TH (COUNTY OF LONDON) BATTALION
THE LONDON REGIMENT
(BLACKHEATH AND WOOLWICH)

<table>
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<td>Three Battalions formed</td>
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<td>1st/20th Battalion, 2nd/20th Battalion</td>
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<td>1915</td>
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<td>1916</td>
<td>Re-designated as a Territorial Battalion of The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment) without change of title</td>
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<td>3rd/20th Battalion re-designated as 20th (Reserve) Battalion</td>
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<td>Location of operations</td>
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<td>1915</td>
<td>1st/20th Battalion, 2nd/20th Battalion</td>
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<td>Eaucourt L'Abbaye</td>
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<td>1917</td>
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<td>Jerusalem</td>
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<td>Ramcourt</td>
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<td>Tournai</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Battle Honours awarded to 20th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Blackheath and Woolwich):

1920
Reformed as:
20th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Blackheath and Woolwich)

1922
Re-designated as:
20th London Regiment (The Queen's Own)

1935
Change of arm and re-designated as:
34th (The Queen's Own Royal West Kent) Anti-Aircraft Battalion, Royal Engineers

WW2
Location of operations
Air Defence of Britain

1940
Change of arm and re-designated as:
34th Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (The Queen's Own Royal West Kent)

1945
Re-designated as:
633rd Regiment, Royal Artillery

1947
Reformed as:
69th (The Queen's Own) Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery

1949
Re-designated as:
569th (The Queen's Own) (Mixed) Light Anti-Aircraft and Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery

1955
Amalgamated with:
265th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery
[formerly: 8th London Brigade, Royal Field Artillery]
460th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (City of London)
[formerly: 4th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)]
567th (Mixed) Light Anti-Aircraft and Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (7th City of London)
[formerly: 7th (City of London) Battalion, London Regiment
8th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Post Office Rifles)]

To become:
265th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

1961
Amalgamated with:
458th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (less one Battery)
[formerly: 4th Home Counties Brigade, Royal Field Artillery
Kent (Fortress) Royal Engineers
6th (Cyclist) Battalion, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment]
570th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery
[formerly: 21st (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment, (First Surrey Rifles)
24th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (The Queen's)]

To become:
265th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery
1964  
Re-designated as: 
**265th Light Air Defence Regiment, Royal Artillery**

1967  
Amalgamated with:  
Part of Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters) 
   [formerly: Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles (Duke of Connaught's Own)  
    The West Kent Yeomanry (Queen's Own)  
    3rd County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)]

To become:  
**The London and Kent Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)**

1971  
Amalgamated with:  
6th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment (Queen's Surreys)  
10th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment (Middlesex)  
The Greater London Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)  
The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary's Regiment), Royal Artillery (Territorials)  
   [formerly: 3rd, 6th, 11th, 17th, 19th, 22nd, 23rd Battalions, The London Regiment  
    3rd Battalion, The London Scottish (97th Anti-Aircraft Regiment)  
    4th and 5th Battalions, The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey)  
    5th and 6th Battalions, The East Surrey Regiment  
    5th, 6th and 7th Battalions, The Essex Regiment  
    7th, 8th and 9th Battalions, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own)  
    1st, 4th, 6th and 7th London Brigades, Royal Field Artillery  
    2nd London Divisional Royal Engineers  
    The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary's Regiment) ]

To become:  
**6th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment**

1975  
Amalgamated with:  
7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment  
   [formerly: 4th and 5th Battalions, The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment)  
    4th and 5th Battalions, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment  
    4th and 5th Battalions, The Royal Sussex Regiment  
    part of The Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters) ]

To become:  
**6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment**

1986  
B and D Companies, 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment formed:  
**A and B Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Fusiliers (City of London)**  
with:  
C (City of London) Company, coming from 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers
1993

A Company, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Fusiliers (City of London) reverted to:

6th/7th Battalion, The Princess of Wales’s Royal Regiment
(Queen’s and Royal Hampshires)

[formerly: 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment]

B and C Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Fusiliers (City of London) joined with:

G (London Scottish) Company, 1st Battalion, The 51st Highland Volunteers
D (London Irish Rifles) Company, 4th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Irish Rangers

To form:

The London Regiment
organised as:

A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen's Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
HQ (Anzio) Company

1999

Under the Strategic Defence Review of November 1998

The London Regiment
Absorbed two companies:

4th Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets
organised as:

HQ (Anzio) Company
A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen's Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
F (Royal Green Jackets) Company
G (Royal Green Jackets) Company

2007

F and G (Royal Green Jackets) Companies moved to join:

7th Battalion, The Rifles
leaving HQ and four companies with:

The London Regiment
21ST (COUNTY OF LONDON) BATTALION  
THE LONDON REGIMENT  
(FIRST SURREY RIFLES)

1908  21st (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (First Surrey Rifles)
Boer War  South Africa 1900-02
The Great War Three Battalions formed
1914  1st/21st Battalion  2nd/21st Battalion
1915  3rd/21st Battalion
1916  Re-designated as a Territorial Battalion of The East Surrey Regiment without change of title
3rd/21st Battalion re-designated as 21st (Reserve) Battalion absorbing 3rd/23rd Battalion
Location of operations
1st/21st Battalion  2nd/21st Battalion
1915  Loos
1916  Vimy Ridge  Vimy Ridge
High Wood
Warlencourt
1917  Ypres  Salonika
Messines  Beersheba
Bourlon Wood  Jerusalem
1918  La Vacquerie  Beiyudat
Le Mesnil  Amman
Bray sur Somme
Moisains
Tournei
Battle Honours awarded to 21st (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (First Surrey Rifles):
1920  Reformed as:
21st (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (First Surrey Rifles)
1922  Re-designated as:
21st London Regiment (First Surrey Rifles)
1935  Change of arm and re-designated as:
35th (First Surrey Rifles) Anti-Aircraft Battalion, Royal Engineers
WW2  Location of operations
Air Defence of Britain
1940  Re-designated as:
35th Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (First Surrey Rifles)
1945  Re-designated as:
129th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (First Surrey Rifles)

1947  Reformed and re-designated as:
570th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (First Surrey Rifles)

1949  Re-designated as:
570th Light Anti-Aircraft and Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (First Surrey Rifles)

1955  Amalgamated with:
622nd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (Queen’s)
    [formerly: 24th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Queen’s)]
To become:
570th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

1961  Amalgamated with:
265th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery
    [formerly: 4th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)
    7th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
    8th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Post Office Rifles)
    20th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Blackheath and Woolwich)
    8th London Brigade, Royal Field Artillery]
458th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (less one battery)
    [formerly: 4th Home Counties Brigade, Royal Field Artillery
    Kent (Fortress) Royal Engineers
    6th (Cyclist) Battalion, The Queen’s Own Royal West Kent Regiment]
To become:
265th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

1964  Re-designated as:
265th Light Air Defence Regiment, Royal Artillery

1967  Amalgamated with:
Part of the Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)
    [formerly: Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles (Duke of Connaughts Own)
    The West Kent Yeomanry (Queen’s Own)
    3rd County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)]
To become:
The London and Kent Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)

1971  Amalgamated with:
6th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment (Queen’s Surreys)
10th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment (Middlesex)
The Greater London Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)
The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary’s Regiment) Royal Artillery (Territorials)
    [formerly: 3rd, 6th, 11th, 17th, 19th, 22nd and 23rd Battalions, The London Regiment
    3rd Battalion, The London Scottish (97th Anti-Aircraft Regiment)
    4th and 5th Battalions, The Queen’s Royal Regiment (West Surrey)
5th and 6th Battalions, The East Surrey Regiment
5th, 6th and 7th Battalions, The Essex Regiment
7th, 8th and 9th Battalions, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own)
1st, 4th, 6th and 7th London Brigades, Royal Field Artillery
2nd London Divisional, Royal Engineers
The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary’s Regiment)

To become:

6th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment

1975
Amalgamated with:
7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment
[formerly: 4th and 5th Battalions, The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment)
4th and 5th Battalions, The Queen’s Own Royal West Kent Regiment
4th and 5th Battalions, The Royal Sussex Regiment
part of The Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)]

To become:

6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment

1986
B and D Companies, 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment
formed:
A and B Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)
with:
C (City of London) Company, coming from 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Regiment
of Fusiliers

1993
A Company, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)
reverted to:
6th/7th Battalion, The Princess of Wales’s Royal Regiment
(Queen’s and Royal Hampshires)
[formerly: 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment]
B and C Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)
joined with:
G (London Scottish) Company, 1st Battalion 51st Highland Volunteers
D (London Irish Rifles) Company, 4th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Irish Rangers

To form:

The London Regiment
organised as:
A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen’s Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
HQ (Anzio) Company
1999

Under the Strategic Defence Review of November 1998

**The London Regiment**

absorbed two companies:

4th Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets

organised as:

HQ (Anzio) Company

A (London Scottish) Company

B (Queen’s Regiment) Company

C (City of London Fusiliers) Company

D (London Irish Rifles) Company

F (Royal Green Jackets) Company

G (Royal Green Jackets) Company

2007

F and G (Royal Green Jackets) Companies

moved to join:

7th Battalion, The Rifles

leaving HQ and four companies with:

**The London Regiment**
A tribute to the Military Reserves of Greater London 1908 - 2014

22ND (COUNTY OF LONDON) BATTALION
THE LONDON REGIMENT
(THREE QUEEN'S)

1908  22nd (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (The Queen's)
Boer War  South Africa 1900-02
The Great War  Three Battalions formed
1914  1st/22nd Battalion  2nd/22nd Battalion
1915  3rd/22nd Battalion
1916  Re-designated as a Territorial Battalion of The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment) without change of title
3rd/22nd Battalion re-designated as 22nd (Reserve) Battalion absorbing 3rd/24th Battalion
Location of operations
1st/22nd Battalion  2nd/22nd Battalion
1915  Loos
1916  High Wood  Vimy Ridge
Warlencourt
1917  Ypres  Salonika
Messines  Beersheba
Bourlon Wood  Sheria
Jerusalem
Tahuneh
1918  Meten Couture  Beiyudat
Aveluy Wood  Amman
Bray sur Somme  Tul Karm
Moislains
Tournai
Battle Honours awarded to 22nd (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (The Queen's):
1920  Reformed as:
22nd (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (The Queen's)
1922  Re-designated as:
22nd London Regiment (The Queen's)
1937
Re-designated as:
6th (Bermondsey) Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey)

1939
On duplication of the Territorial Army re-designated as:
1st/6th (Bermondsey) Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey)
and
2nd/6th (Bermondsey) Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey)

WW2
Location of operations

1st/6th Battalion  2nd/6th Battalion

1940
Dunkirk  Abbeville

1942
Alamein

1943
Medenine  Enfidaville
Enfidaville  Salerno
Tunis
Sarno
Volturno
Monte Massico

1944
Villers Bocage  Damiano
Bourguebus  Anzio
Aunay sur Odon  Monte Capella
Ghent  Gemmano
S'Hertogenbosch  Savignano

1945
Argenta

WW2
Battle Honours awarded to The Queen’s Royal Regiment (West Surrey) attributable to 1st/6th and 2nd/6th (Bermondsey) Battalions:

1st/6th Battalion: Defence of Escaut, Villers Bocage, Mont Pincon, Lower Maas, North West Europe 1940, 44-45, Deir el Munassib, El Alamein, Advance to Tripoli, Medenine, Tunis, North Africa 1940-43, Salerno, Monte Stella, Scafati Bridge, Volturno Crossing, Italy 1943-44

2nd/6th Battalion: North West Europe 1940, Salerno, Monte Stella, Scafati Bridge, Volturno Crossing, Monte Camino, Garigliano Crossing, Damiano, Anzio, Gothic Line, Gerinano Ridge, Senio Pocket, Senio Floodbank, Casa Fabbri Ridge, Menate, Filo, Argenta Gap, Italy 1943-45

1947
Reformed as:
6th (Bermondsey) Battalion, The Queen’s Royal Regiment (West Surrey)

1961
Amalgamated with:
565th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery
[formerly: 6th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (City of London Rifles)
4th Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey)
5th Battalion, The Queen’s Royal Regiment (West Surrey)]

To become:
3rd Battalion, The Queen’s Royal Surrey Regiment
1967

Amalgamated with:
4th Battalion, The Queen's Royal Surrey Regiment
[formerly: 23rd (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
6th Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment]

To become:
**A Company (Queen's Surreys), 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment**
and
**6th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment (Queen's Surreys)**

1971

5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment and 6th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment (Queen's Surreys)
amalgamated with:
10th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment (Middlesex)
The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary's Regiment), Royal Artillery (Territorials)
The Greater London Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)
The London and Kent Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)
[formerly: 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 24th Battalions, The London Regiment
3rd Battalion, London Scottish (97th Anti-Aircraft Regiment)
5th Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment
5th, 6th and 7th Battalions, The Essex Regiment
7th, 8th and 9th Battalions, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own)
6th (Cyclist) Battalion, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment
1st, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th London Brigade, Royal Field Artillery
4th (Home Counties) Brigade, Royal Field Artillery
2nd London Divisional Royal Engineers
Kent (Fortress) Royal Engineers
The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen's Mary's Regiment)
part of The Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)]

To become:
**6th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment**

1975

Amalgamated with:
7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment
[formerly: 4th and 5th Battalions, The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment)
4th and 5th Battalions, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment
4th and 5th Battalions, The Royal Sussex Regiment
part of The Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)]

To become:
**6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment**

1986

B and D Companies, 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment
formed:
A and B Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Fusiliers (City of London) with:
C (City of London) Company, coming from 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers

1993
A Company, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Fusiliers (City of London) reverted to:
6th/7th Battalion, The Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment (Queen's and Royal Hampshires)  
[formerly: 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment]
B and C Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Fusiliers (City of London) joined with:
G (London Scottish) Company, 1st Battalion, The 51st Highland Volunteers
D (London Irish Rifles) Company, 4th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Irish Rangers
To form:
The London Regiment organised as:
A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen's Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
HQ (Anzio) Company

1999
Under the Strategic Defence Review of November 1998
The London Regiment absorbed two companies:
4th Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets organised as:
HQ (Anzio) Company
A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen's Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
F (Royal Green Jackets) Company
G (Royal Green Jackets) Company

2007
F and G (Royal Green Jackets) Companies moved to join:
7th Battalion, The Rifles
leaving HQ and four companies with:
The London Regiment
23RD (COUNTY OF LONDON) BATTALION
THE LONDON REGIMENT

1908  23rd (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment

Boer War  South Africa 1900-02

The Great War  Three Battalions formed

1914  1st/23rd Battalion  2nd/23rd Battalion

1915  3rd/23rd Battalion

1916  Re-designated as a Territorial Battalion of The East Surrey Regiment without change of title

3rd/23rd Battalion combined with 3rd/21st Battalion to become 21st (Reserve) Battalion

Location of operations

1st/23rd Battalion  2nd/23rd Battalion

1915  Givenchy  Loos

1916  High Wood  Vimy Ridge

Eaucourt L’Abbaye

1917  Ypres  Salonika

Messines  Beersheba

Gavrelle  Sheria

Bourlon Wood  Jerusalem

Tahuneh

1918  Metz en Couture  Ras el Tawil

Aveluy Wood  Abu Tulul

Bray sur Somme  Amman

Moislains  Wulverghem

Tournai  Wervicq

Battle Honours awarded to 23rd (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment:

Festubert 1915, Loos, Somme 1916, ’18, Flers-Courcelette, Le Transloy, Messines 1917, Cambrai 1917, St Quentin, Ancre 1918, Albert 1918, Bapaume 1918, Ypres 1918, Courtrai, France and Flanders 1915-18, Doiran 1917, Macedonia 1916-17, Gaza, El Mughar, Nebi Samwil, Jerusalem, Jericho, Jordan, Tell’ Asur, Palestine 1917-18

1920  Reformed as:

23rd (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment

1922  Re-designated as:

23rd London Regiment

1927  Re-designated as:

23rd London Regiment (The East Surrey Regiment)

1937  Re-designated as:

7th (23rd) London Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment

1938  Change of arm and re-designated as:

42nd Battalion, Royal Tank Corps

1939  On duplication of Territorial Army re-designated as:
**42nd Battalion, Royal Tank Regiment**

and

**48th Battalion, Royal Tank Regiment**

**WW2**

Location of operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Sidi Omar</td>
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<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Gazala</td>
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<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Medjez Plain</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tunis</td>
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<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>Gothic Line</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rimini Line</td>
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<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Faenza</td>
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<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Reformed as:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>42nd Royal Tank Regiment</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1956**

Change of arm and re-designated as:

**23rd London Regiment**

**WW2**

Distinctions awarded to the **23rd London Regiment**, a Royal Tank Regiment badge with year dates, 1941-1945, and three scrolls:

*North West Europe, North Africa, Italy*

**1961**

Amalgamated with:

**6th Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment**

To become:

**4th Battalion, The Queen’s Royal Surrey Regiment**

**1967**

Amalgamated with:

**3rd Battalion, The Queen’s Royal Surrey Regiment**

[formerly: 6th and 22nd Battalions, The London Regiment 4th and 5th Battalions, The Queen’s (Royal West Surrey Regiment)]

To become:

**A Company (Queen’s Surreys), 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment**

and

**6th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment (Queen’s Surrey)**

**1971**

5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment and

6th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment (Queen’s Surreys)

amalgamated with:

10th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment (Middlesex)

The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary’s Regiment), Royal Artillery (Territorials)

The Greater London Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)

The London and Kent Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)

[formerly: 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 24th Battalions, The London Regiment 3rd Battalion, The London Scottish (97th Anti-Aircraft Regiment) 7th, 8th and 9th Battalions, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own)]
5th, 6th and 7th Battalions, The Essex Regiment
5th Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment
6th (Cyclist) Battalion, The Queen’s Own Royal West Kent Regiment
1st, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th London Brigades, Royal Field Artillery
4th Home Counties Brigades, Royal Field Artillery
2nd London Divisional, Royal Engineers
Kent (Fortress) Royal Engineers
The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary’s Regiment)
part of The Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)]

To become:

6th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment

1975
Amalgamated with:
7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment
[formerly: 4th and 5th Battalions, The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment)
4th and 5th Battalions, The Queen’s Own Royal West Kent Regiment
4th and 5th Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment
part of The Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)]

To become:

6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment

1986
B and D Companies, 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment
formed:
A and B Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)
with:
C (City of London) Company, coming from 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers

1993
A Company, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)
reverted to:
6th/7th Battalion, The Princess of Wales’s Royal Regiment (Queen’s and Royal Hampshires)
[formerly: 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment]
B and C Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)
joined with:
G (London Scottish) Company, 1st Battalion, The 51st Highland Volunteers
D (London Irish Rifles) Company, 4th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Irish Rangers

To form:

The London Regiment
organised as:
A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen’s Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
HQ (Anzio) Company
Under the Strategic Defence Review of November 1998

The London Regiment
absorbed two companies:

4th Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets
organised as:
HQ (Anzio) Company
A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen's Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
F (Royal Green Jackets) Company
G (Royal Green Jackets) Company

2007

F and G (Royal Green Jackets) Companies
moved to join:
7th Battalion, The Rifles
leaving HQ and four companies with:

The London Regiment
24TH (COUNTY OF LONDON) BATTALION
THE LONDON REGIMENT (THE QUEEN’S)

1908  24th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (The Queen’s)

Boer War  South Africa 1900-02

The Great War  Three Battalions formed
1914  1st/24th Battalion  2nd/24th Battalion

1915  3rd/24th Battalion

1916  Re-designated as a Territorial Battalion of The Queen’s (Royal West Surrey Regiment) without change of title
3rd/24th Battalion combined with 3rd/22nd Battalion to become 22nd (Reserve) Battalion
Location of operations
1st/24th Battalion  2nd/24th Battalion

1915  Givenchy
Loos

1916  Vimy Ridge  Vimy Ridge
High Wood

1917  Ypres  Salonika
Messines  Beersheba
Gavrelle  Jerusalem
Bourlon Wood  Beit Hannina

1918  Metz en Couture  Abu Tulul
Aveluy Wood  Amman
Bray sur Somme  Epéhy
Moislains  Lens
Tourma  Espan

Battle Honours awarded to 24th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (The Queen's):

1920  Reformed as:

24th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (The Queen's)

1922  Re-designated as:

24th London Regiment, (The Queen's)

1937  Re-designated as:

7th (Southwark) Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey)
1939

On duplication of the Territorial Army, re-designated as:

1st/7th (Southwark) Battalion, The Queen’s Royal Regiment (West Surrey)

and

2nd/7th (Southwark) Battalion, The Queen’s Royal Regiment (West Surrey)

WW2

Location of operations

1st/7th Battalion  2nd/7th Battalion

1941

Dunkirk  Abbeville

1942

Alamein

Medenine  Enfidaville

Tunis  Salerno

Sarno

Volturno

Monte Massico

1944

Villers Bocage  Castelforte

Bourguebus Ridge  Anzio

Annay sur Odon  Gemmano

Mont Pincon  Faenza

Ghent

S’Hertogenbosch

1945

Argenta

WW2

Battle Honours awarded to The Queen’s Regiment (West Surrey) attributable to 1st/7th and 2nd/7th (Southwark) Battalions:

1st/7th Battalion: Villers Bocage, Mont Pincon, Lower Maas, North West Europe 1940, ’44-45, Deir el Munassib, El Alamein, Advance to Tripoli, Medenine, Tunis, North Africa 1940-43, Salerno, Monte Stella, Scafati Bridge, Volturno Crossing, Italy 1943-44

2nd/7th Battalion: North West Europe 1940, Salerno, Monte Stella, Scafati Bridge, Volturno Crossing, Monte Camino, Garigliano Crossing, Damiano, Anzio, Gothic Line, Gerinano Ridge, Senio Pocket, Senio Floodbank, Casa Fabbri Ridge, Menate, Filo, Argenta Gap, Italy 1943-45

1947

Reformed as:

622nd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (The Queen’s)

1955

Amalgamated with:

570th Light Anti-Aircraft and Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (First Surrey Rifles)

[formerly: 21st (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (First Surrey Rifles)]

To become:

570th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

1961

Amalgamated with:

265th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

[formerly: 4th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)

7th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment

8th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (The Post Office Rifles)
20th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
(Blackheath and Woolwich)
8th London Brigade, Royal Field Artillery
458th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (less one battery)
[formerly: 4th Home Counties Brigade, Royal Field Artillery
Kent Fortress Royal Engineers
6th (Cyclist) Battalion, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment]

To become:
265th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery

1964
Re-designated as:
265th Light Air Defence Regiment, Royal Artillery

1967
Amalgamated with:
part of The Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)
[formerly: Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles (Duke of Connaught's Own)
The West Kent Yeomanry (Queen's Own)
3rd County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)]

To become:
The London and Kent Regiment Royal Artillery (Territorials)

1971
Amalgamated with:
6th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment (Queen's Surreys)
10th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment (Middlesex)
The Greater London Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)
The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary's Regiment), Royal Artillery (Territorials)
[formerly: 3rd, 6th, 11th, 17th, 19th, 22nd and 23rd Battalions, The London Regiment
3rd Battalion, The London Scottish (97th Anti-Aircraft Regiment)
4th and 5th Battalions, The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey)
5th and 6th Battalions, The East Surrey Regiment
5th, 6th and 7th Battalions, The Essex Regiment
7th, 8th and 9th Battalions, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own)
1st, 4th, 6th and 7th London Brigades, Royal Field Artillery
2nd London Divisional Royal Engineers
The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary's Regiment)]

To become:
6th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment

1975
Amalgamated with:
7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment
[formerly: 4th and 5th Battalions, The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment)
4th and 5th Battalions, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment
4th and 5th Battalions, The Royal Sussex Regiment
part of The Kent and County of London Yeomanry, (Sharpshooters)]
To become:

**6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment**

1986

B and D Companies, 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment formed:

**A and B Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)**

with:

C (City of London) Company, coming from 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers

1993

A Company, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London) reverted to:

6th/7th Battalion, The Princess of Wales’s Royal Regiment (Queen’s and Royal Hampshires)  
[formerly: 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment]

B and C Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London) joined with:

G (London Scottish) Company, 1st Battalion, The 51st Highland Volunteers  
D (London Irish Rifles) Company, 4th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Irish Rangers

To form:

**The London Regiment**

organised as:

A (London Scottish) Company  
B (Queen’s Regiment) Company  
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company  
D (London Irish Rifles) Company  
HQ (Anzio) Company

1999

Under the Strategic Defence Review of November 1998

**The London Regiment**

absorbed two companies:

4th Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets

organised as:

HQ (Anzio) Company  
A (London Scottish) Company  
B (Queen’s Regiment) Company  
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company  
D (London Irish Rifles) Company  
F (Royal Green Jackets) Company  
G (Royal Green Jackets) Company
2007

F and G (Royal Green Jackets) Companies
moved to join:
7th Battalion, The Rifles
leaving HQ and four companies with:
The London Regiment
25TH (COUNTY OF LONDON) (CYCLIST) BATTALION
THE LONDON REGIMENT

1908  25th (County of London) (Cyclist) Battalion, The London Regiment

The Great War
Three Battalions formed

1914  1st/25th Cyclist Battalion  2nd/25th Cyclist Battalion

1915  3rd/25th Cyclist Battalion

1916  Re-designated as a Territorial Battalion of The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort’s Own) without change of title

3rd/25th Cyclist Battalion combined with 3rd/10th Battalion to become:
10th (Reserve) Battalion

Location of operations

1st/25th Cyclist Battalion  2nd/25th Cyclist Battalion

1917  Waziristan

1919  Afghanistan

Battle Honours awarded to 25th (County of London) (Cyclist) Battalion, The London Regiment:

North West Frontier India 1917, Afghanistan 1919

1920  Reformed and amalgamated with:

47th Divisional Signals Company, Royal Engineers

To become:

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

1936  Re-designated as:

London Corps Signals, Royal Corps of Signals

1939  On duplication of the Territorial Army re-designated as:

2nd Corps Signals, Royal Corps of Signals
5th Corps Signals, Royal Corps of Signals

1940  2nd Corps Signals, Royal Corps of Signals re-designated as:

6th Corps Signals, Royal Corps of Signals

1941  6th Corps Signals, Royal Corps of Signals re-designated as:

3rd Corps Signals, Royal Corps of Signals
Location of operations

2nd Corps Signals, 5th Corps Signals, Royal Corps of Signals
1940
Dunkirk
1943
Tunisia
1944
Italy
1947
Reformed as:
23rd (Southern) Corps Signals Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals

1955
Re-designated as:
2nd Corps Signals Regiment (London), Royal Corps of Signals

1958
Re-designated as:
2nd (London) Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals

1960
Re-designated as:
47th (London) Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals

1961
Amalgamated with:
40th Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals (Middlesex Yeomanry)
[formerly: 1st County of London Yeomanry (Middlesex Duke of Cambridge's Hussars)]
To become:
47th Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals (Middlesex Yeomanry)

1967
Amalgamated with:
41st Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals (Princess Louise's Kensington)
[formerly: 13th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Kensington)]
To become:
47th (Middlesex Yeomanry) Signal Squadron, 31st (Greater London) Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals (Volunteers)

1987
Re-designated as:
47th (Middlesex Yeomanry) Signal Squadron, 31st Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals (Volunteers)

1994
Re-designated as:
47th (Middlesex Yeomanry) Signal Squadron, 31st (City of London) Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals (Volunteers)

1995
Squadron re-roled and transferred as:
47th (Middlesex Yeomanry) Signal Squadron, Headquarters 2 (National Communications) Signal Brigade Command and Control Squadron part of
39th (Skinners) Signal Regiment (Volunteers), Royal Corps of Signals

2006
Squadron transferred as:
47th (Middlesex Yeomanry) Signal Squadron, 71st (Yeomanry) Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals
28th (COUNTY OF LONDON) BATTALION
THE LONDON REGIMENT
(ARTISTS RIFLES)

1908

28th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Artists Rifles)

Boer War

South Africa 1900-01

The Great War

Three Battalions formed

1914

1st/28th Battalion  2nd/28th Battalion

1915

3rd/28th Battalion formed 1st January

2nd and 3rd Battalions amalgamated as 2nd/28th Battalion, June

1916

15th (Artists Rifles) Officer Cadet Battalion formed at Gidea Park, Essex

(2nd/28th Battalion continues to exist separately, remaining in UK)

Location of operations (all 1st/28th Battalion)

1914

GHQ Troops, France – Bailleul, St Omer, Montreuil and Hesdin

1917

Joined 190th Infantry Brigade, 63rd (Royal Naval) Division

Oppy Wood/Gavrelle

Passchendaele

Welsh Ridge (Marcoing)

1918

Havrincourt Wood

Ypres

Aveluy-Wood

Bouzincourt

Achiet-le-Petit

Thilloy

Moeuvres

Niergnies

Sars-la-Bruyere

Harmignies

Battle Honours awarded to 28th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Artists Rifles):

Ypres 1917, Passchendaele, Somme 1918, St Quentin, Bapaume 1918, Arras 1918, Ancre 1918, Albert 1918, Drocourt-Quéant, Hindenburg Line, Canal du Nord, Cambrai 1918, Pursuit to Mons, France and Flanders 1914-18

1920

Reformed as:

28th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Artists Rifles)

1922

Re-designated as:

28th London Regiment (Artists Rifles)

1929

Re-designated as a Territorial Battalion of The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort’s Own) without change of title
1937  Re-designated as:
   **The Artist Rifles, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)**

1939  Re-designated as:
   **163rd Officer Cadet Training Unit**

1941  167th and 168th Officer Cadet Training Units merged to join 163rd with no change of title

1947  Reformed as:
   **The Artists Rifles**

1947  Change of arm and re-designated as:
   **21st (Artists Rifles), Special Air Service Regiment (Territorial Army)**

1950  Re-designated as:
   **21st Special Air Service Regiment (The Artists Rifles) (Territorial Army)**

1967  Re-designated as:
   **21st Special Air Service Regiment (Artists) (Volunteers)**

2004  Re-designated as:
   **21st Special Air Service Regiment (Artists) (Reserve)**

**Note:** During WW2 an attempt was made to introduce the Regiment's name (Artists Rifles) as a sub-title for 56th Division's Reconnaissance Regiment, which served also in 78th Division in North Africa and Italy. Neither unit adopted this affiliation.
7TH BATTALION THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE’S OWN
(MIDDLESEX REGIMENT)

1908  7th Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge’s Own (Middlesex Regiment)

Boer War  South Africa 1900-02

The Great War  Four Battalions formed

1914  1st/7th Battalion  2nd/7th Battalion

1915  3rd/7th Battalion  4th/7th Battalion

1st/7th Battalion and 1st/8th Battalion amalgamated (for 8 months)

1916  1st/7th Battalion absorbed 2nd/8th Battalion and 2nd/7th Battalion

4th/7th Battalion re-designated 7th (Reserve) Battalion

7th (Reserve) Battalion absorbed 8th, 9th, 10th (Reserve) Battalions

1917  2nd/7th Battalion disbanded 15th June

3rd/7th Battalion re-designated 2nd/7th Battalion

1919  1st/7th Battalion disembodied

Location of operations

1st/7th Battalion  2nd/7th Battalion

1915  France  Egypt

Aubers Ridge  Gebel Howilmil
Loos  Matruh
Boise Gremer  Sollum
Le Boutilierie

1916  Hallencourt  France

Gommecourt
Ginchy-Morval
Le Transloy
Somme

1917  Neuve Chapelle
Arras
Vimy-Scarpe
Ypres
Langemarck
Cambrai

1918  Gavrelle
Albert
Hindenburg Line
Bullecourt
Canal du Nord
Sambre

Battle Honours awarded to The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own)
attributable to 1st/7th Battalion:

attributable to 2nd/7th Battalion:
Egypt 1915-17

1920
Reformed as:
7th Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)

1921
Re-designated as:
7th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own)

1939
On duplication of the Territorial Army re-designated as:
1st/7th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own)
and
2nd/7th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own)

WW2
Location of operations
1st/7th Battalion 2nd/7th Battalion
1940 Louvain Home Defence
Comines Northern Ireland
Wytschaete
Dunkirk
1941 Home Defence
1942 Egypt
El Alamein
Mareth
1943 Akarit North Africa
Sousse Sicily (Mortar Platoon)
Enfidaville Francoforte (Mortar Platoon)
Tunis Sferro (Mortar Platoon)
Sicily Salerno
Araso
1944 Normandy Anzio
Bourguebus Ridge Canroceto
Falaise Rome
Le Havre Arno River
Maase Florence
S'Hertogenbosch Gothic Line
1945 Groesbeek (with 8th Battalion) Monte Castellano
Rhine Crossing Palestine
Lingen Syria

WW2
Battle Honours awarded to The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own)
attributable to:

2nd/7th Battalion: Anzio, Canroceto, Gothic Line, Monte Grande, Italy 1944-45
1947
Reformed as:
7th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own)

1960
Amalgamated with 8th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own)

[formerly: 11th Battalion (8th Middlesex), The Parachute Regiment] 571st Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (9th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own))

[formerly: 595th Light Anti-Aircraft and Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (9th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own))]

604th (Mixed) Light Anti-Aircraft and Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery
[formerly: 604th Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (Royal Fusiliers)
69th Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (3rd City of London)
10th (3rd City of London) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) (69th Searchlight Regiment)]

To become:
5th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own)

1966
Reformed as:
D Company, 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment
and
A and B Companies, 10th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment (Middlesex)

1969
10th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment (Middlesex) was reduced to Cadre role, Home Defence

1971
5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment
amalgamated with:
6th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment (Queen’s Surreys)
The Greater London Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)
The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary’s Regiment), Royal Artillery (Territorials)
[formerly: 3rd, 6th, 11th, 17th, 19th, 22nd and 23rd Battalions, The London Regiment
3rd Battalion, The London Scottish (97th Anti-Aircraft Regiment)
4th and 5th Battalions, The Queen’s Royal Regiment (West Surrey)
5th and 6th Battalions, The East Surrey Regiment
5th, 6th and 7th Battalions, The Essex Regiment
7th, 8th and 9th Battalions, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own)
1st, 4th, 6th and 7th London Brigades, Royal Field Artillery
2nd London Divisional Royal Engineers
The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary’s Regiment)]

To become:
6th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment
1975  Amalgamated with:
7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment
[formerly: 4th and 5th Battalions The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment)
4th and 5th Battalions, The Queen’s Own Royal West Kent Regiment
4th and 5th Battalions, The Royal Sussex Regiment
part of The Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)]

To become:
6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment

1986  B and D Companies, 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment
formed:
A and B Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)
with:
C (City of London) Company, 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers

1993  A Company, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)
reverted to:
6th/7th Battalion, The Princess of Wales’s Royal Regiment
(Queen’s and Royal Hampshires)
[formerly: 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment]
B and C Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)
joined with:
G (London Scottish) Company, 1st Battalion, The 51st Highland Volunteers
D (London Irish Rifles) Company, 4th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Irish Rangers

To form:
The London Regiment
organised as:
A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen’s Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
HQ (Anzio) Company

1999  Under the Strategic Defence Review of November 1998
The London Regiment
absorbed two companies:
4th Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets
organised as:
HQ (Anzio) Company
A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen’s Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
F (Royal Green Jackets) Company
G (Royal Green Jackets) Company
2007

F and G (Royal Green Jackets) Companies
moved to join:
7th Battalion, The Rifles
leaving HQ and four companies with:
The London Regiment
8TH BATTALION THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE’S OWN (MIDDLESEX REGIMENT)

1908 8th Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge’s Own (Middlesex Regiment)

Boer War South Africa 1900-02

The Great War Four Battalions formed

1914 1st/8th Battalion  2nd/8th Battalion
1915 1st/8th Battalion and 1st/7th Battalion amalgamated (for 8 months)

3rd/8th Battalion  4th/8th Battalion

1916 2nd/8th Battalion absorbed into 1st/7th Battalion
4th/8th Battalion re-designated 8th (Reserve) Battalion
7th (Reserve) Battalion absorbed 8th, 9th, 10th (Reserve) Battalions
2nd/8th Battalion disbanded

1917 3rd/8th Battalion re-designated as 2nd/8th Battalion

1919 1st/8th Battalion disembodied

1915 Location of operations

1st/8th Battalion  2nd/8th Battalion

Ypres  Egypt
Gravenstafel  Gebel Howilmil
St Julien  Matruh
Loos  Sollum
Bois Grenier  
Crois Blanche

1916 Hallencourt  France
Gommecourt
Ginchy-Morval
Le Transloy
Somme

1917 Neuve Chapelle
Arras
Ypres
Langemarck
Cambrai

1918 Gavrelle
Albert
Hindenburg Line
Bullecourt
Canal du Nord
Sambre
Battle Honours awarded to The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own) attributable to 1st/8th Battalion:


Battle Honours awarded to The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own) attributable to 2nd/8th Battalion:

*Egypt* 1915-17

1920
Reformed as:

8th Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge’s Own (Middlesex Regiment)

1921
Re-designated as:

8th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own)

1939
On duplication of the Territorial Army re-designated as:

1st/8th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own)

and

2nd/8th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own)

**WW2**

Location of operations

1939
1st/8th Battalion 2nd/8th Battalion

1940
Dendre River  Home Defence Northern Ireland
Escaut River
Knock
St Omer
Mont de Cats
Dunkirk

1941
Home Defence  Home Defence

1942
Home Defence  re-titled 1st Battalion
(2nd/8th Battalion)

2nd/8th Battalion re-titled:

1st Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own) due to loss of the Regular 1st Battalion at the fall of Hong Kong

1943
Re-titled 8th Battalion
(1st/8th Battalion)

1944
Normandy  Arromanches
Orne  Odon
Hill 112  Hill 112
Mount Pincon  Caen
St Honorine Le Chardonne  Mount Pincon
Seine-Louviers  Falaise
Lyons la Foret  Seine-Vernon
Elouvres  Zutphen
Courtrai  Eindhoven
Ghent  Nijmegen
Escaut Canal  Nederrijn
Eindhoven  Bouchem
Venralj  Hasselt
Meijel
1945

- Riechswald
- Geilenkirchen
- Cleve
- Grossbeek (with 1st/7th Battalion)
- Goch
- Maas
- Rhine Crossing
- Reichswald
- Osnabrück
- Cleve
- Celle
- Goch
- Velzen
- Rhine Crossing
- Luneburg
- Hengelo
- Elbe River
- Encheider
- Lingen
- Kloppenberg
- Bremen

**WW2**

Battle Honours awarded to the Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own) attributable to:


2nd/8th Battalion: Odon, Hill 112, Mont Pincon, Caen, Seine 1944, Venraij, Meijel, Reichwald, Goch, Rhine, North West Europe 1944-45

1947

Reformed as:

8th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own)

concurrently designated:

11th Battalion (8th Middlesex), The Parachute Regiment

1956

Re-designated as:

8th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own)

1960

Amalgamated with:

- 7th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own)
- 571st Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (9th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment)
- 604th (Mixed) Light Anti-Aircraft and Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery
  - [formerly: 604th Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (Royal Fusiliers)]
  - 69th Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (3rd City of London)
  - 10th (3rd City of London) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) (69th Searchlight Regiment)]

To become:

5th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own)

1966

Reformed as:

D Company, 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment

and

A and B Companies, 10th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment (Middlesex)
1969
10th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment (Middlesex) reduced to Cadre role, Home Defence

1971
5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment amalgamated with:
6th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment (Queen’s Surreys)
10th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment (Middlesex)
The Greater London Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)
The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary’s Regiment), Royal Artillery (Territorials)
[formerly: 3rd, 6th, 11th, 17th, 19th, 22nd, 23rd Battalions, The London Regiment
3rd Battalion, The London Scottish (97th Anti-Aircraft Regiment)
4th and 5th Battalions, The Queen’s Royal Regiment (West Surrey)
5th and 6th Battalions, The East Surrey Regiment
5th, 6th and 7th Battalions, The Essex Regiment
7th, 8th and 9th Battalions, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own)
1st, 4th, 6th and 7th London Brigades, Royal Field Artillery
2nd London Divisional Royal Engineers
The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary’s Regiment)]

To become:
6th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment

1975
Amalgamated with:
7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment
[formerly: 4th and 5th Battalions, The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment)
4th and 5th Battalions, The Queen’s Own Royal West Kent Regiment
4th and 5th Battalions, The Royal Sussex Regiment
part of The Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)]

To become:
6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment

1986
B and D Companies, 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment formed:
A and B Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)
with:
C (City of London) Company, coming from 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers

1993
A Company, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)
reverted to:
6th/7th Battalion, The Princess of Wales’s Royal Regiment (Queen’s and Royal Hampshires)
[formerly: 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment]
B and C Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)
joined with
G (London Scottish) Company, 1st Battalion, The 51st Highland Volunteers
D (London Irish Rifles) Company, 4th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Irish Rangers
To form:

**The London Regiment**

organised as:

A (London Scottish) Company  
B (Queen's Regiment) Company  
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company  
D (London Irish Rifles) Company  
HQ (Anzio) Company

**1999**  
Under the Strategic Defence Review of November 1998  
The London Regiment  
absorbed two companies:  
4th Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets  
organised as:  
HQ (Anzio) Company  
A (London Scottish) Company  
B (Queen's Regiment) Company  
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company  
D (London Irish Rifles) Company  
F (Royal Green Jackets) Company  
G (Royal Green Jackets) Company

**2007**  
F and G (Royal Green Jackets) Companies  
moved to join:  
7th Battalion, The Rifles  
leaving HQ and four companies with:

**The London Regiment**
9TH BATTALION THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE’S OWN
(MIDDLESEX REGIMENT)

1908 9th Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge’s Own (Middlesex Regiment)

Boer War South Africa 1900-02

The Great War

Four Battalions formed

1914 1st/9th Battalion 2nd/9th Battalion

1915 3rd/9th Battalion 4th/9th Battalion

1916 3rd/9th Battalion re-designated as 9th (Reserve) Battalion

7th (Reserve) Battalion absorbed 8th, 9th, 10th (Reserve) Battalions

1917 2nd/9th Battalion disbanded

1919 1st/9th Battalion disembodied

1917 Location of operations

1st/9th Battalion

India

Basr

Kut

Najaf

Tikrit

Fatha Gorge

Lesser Zab River

Sharqat

Battle Honours awarded to The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own)

attributable to 1st/9th Battalion:

Mesopotamia 1917-18

1920 Reformed as:

9th Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge’s Own (Middlesex Regiment)

1921 Re-designated as:

9th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own)

1938 Change of arm and re-designated as:

60th Searchlight Regiment, Royal Engineers (9th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own))

1939 Home Defence

1940 Change of arm and re-designated as:

60th Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (9th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own))

1942 Re-designated as:

126th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (9th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own))

1944 Deployed to North West Europe as a Mobile Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment
Location of operations
Arromanches
Antwerp
Rosendaal
Breda
S’Hertogenbosch
Tilburg
Nijmegen Bridge

1945
Rotterdam
Dordrecht
Minefield clearance
Walcheren
Overflackee
Frontier duty – Cleve

1946
Disbanded – Goch

1947
Reformed as:
595th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery, (9th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (The Duke of Cambridge’s Own))

1949
Re-designated as:
595th Light Anti-Aircraft and Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (9th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (The Duke of Cambridge’s Own))

1955
Amalgamated with:
571st Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery
604th (Mixed) Light Anti-Aircraft and Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery
[formerly: 604th Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (Royal Fusiliers)
69th Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery (3rd City of London)
10th (3rd City of London) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)
3rd (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)]

To become:
571st Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery, (9th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment)

1960
Amalgamated with:
7th Battalion and 8th Battalion
[formerly: 11th Battalion (8th Middlesex) The Parachute Regiment]

To become:
5th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own)

1966
Reformed as:
D Company (Middlesex), 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment and
A and B Companies, 10th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment (Middlesex)
1969

10th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment (Middlesex) reduced to Cadre role, Home Defence

1971

5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment
Amalgamated with:
6th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment (Queen’s Surrey)
10th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment (Middlesex)
The Greater London Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorials)
The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary’s Regiment), Royal Artillery Territorials
[formerly: 3rd, 6th, 11th, 17th, 19th, 22nd and 23rd Battalions, The London Regiment
3rd Battalion, The London Scottish (97th Anti-Aircraft Regiment)
4th and 5th Battalions, The Queen’s Royal Regiment (West Surrey)
5th and 6th Battalions, The East Surrey Regiment
5th, 6th and 7th Battalions, The Essex Regiment
7th, 8th and 9th Battalions, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge’s Own)
1st, 4th, 6th and 7th London Brigades, Royal Field Artillery
2nd London Divisional Royal Engineers
The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary’s Regiment)]

To become:
6th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment

1975

Amalgamated with:

7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment
[formerly: 4th and 5th Battalions, The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment)
4th and 5th Battalions, The Queen’s Own Royal West Kent Regiment
4th and 5th Battalions, The Royal Sussex Regiment
part of The Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)]

To become:
6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment

1986

B and D Companies, 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment formed:
A and B Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)
with:
C (City of London) Company, coming from 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers

1993

A Company, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)
reverted to:
6th/7th Battalion, The Princess of Wales’s Royal Regiment (Queen's and Royal Hampshires)
[formerly: 6th/7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Regiment]
B and C Companies, 8th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)
joined with:
G (London Scottish) Company, 1st Battalion, The 51st Highland Volunteers
D (London Irish Rifles) Company, 4th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Irish Rangers
To form:

**The London Regiment**
organised as:
A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen's Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
HQ (Anzio) Company

1999 Under the Strategic Defence Review of November 1998

**The London Regiment**
absorbed two companies:
4th Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets
organised as:
HQ (Anzio) Company
A (London Scottish) Company
B (Queen's Regiment) Company
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company
D (London Irish Rifles) Company
F (Royal Green Jackets) Company
G (Royal Green Jackets) Company

2007 F and G (Royal Green Jackets) Companies
moved to join:
7th Battalion, The Rifles
leaving HQ and four companies with:

**The London Regiment**
10TH BATTALION THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE’S OWN
(MIDDLESEX REGIMENT)

1908
10th Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge’s Own (Middlesex Regiment)

The Great War
Four Battalions formed
1914
1st/10th Battalion  2nd/10th Battalion
1915
3rd/10th Battalion
1916
4th/10th Battalion

1914
1st/10th Battalion  2nd/10th Battalion  3rd/10th Battalion

1915
India

1915
Egypt
Imbros
Suvla
Scimitar Hill
Gallipoli

1916
Rumani

1917
Gaza
El Mughar
Jerusalem
Broodseinde

1918
Jericho
Jordan

1918
2nd/10th Battalion: 
Suvla, Landing at Suvla, Scimitar Hill, Gallipoli 1915, Rumani, Egypt 1917, Gaza, El Mughar, Jerusalem, Jericho, Jordan, Tell’ Asur, Palestine 1917-1918

1917
3rd/10th Battalion: Ypres 1917, Polygon Wood, France and Flanders 1917-1918

1921
Disbanded
10TH BATTALION
THE PARACHUTE REGIMENT

1942
10th Battalion, The Parachute Regiment formed at Kabrit Egypt

WW2
Location of operations

1943
Sousse
Tarranto
Castellaneta
Gioia del Colle
Britain

1944
Arnhem

2nd Battalion, The Parachute Regiment absorbs 10th Battalion due to battle casualties

Battle Honours attributable to 10th Battalion, The Parachute Regiment in 1957:
Tarranto, Arnhem 1944, North West Europe 1944

1947
10th Battalion, The Parachute Regiment (County of London)
reformed and affiliated to:
1st (Guards) Battalion, The Parachute Regiment and The Guards Brigade

1951
Affiliated to The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)

1952
Presentation of Colours in the Tower of London

1999
Under the Strategic Defence Review of November 1998

The 10th Battalion and 4th Battalion, The Parachute Regiment to form a new Battalion, the 4th Battalion, with the Battalion HQ located at Pudsey, Yorkshire

Re-designated as:

4th Battalion, The Parachute Regiment

10 Company of 4th Battalion, The Parachute Regiment remain in London

2014
B Company 4th Battalion, The Parachute Regiment
Lineages of
1908

Titles are locations of units with sub-units in London area:

1st/1st London Divisional Transport and Supply Column Army Service Corps (Territorial Force)
1st London Divisional Headquarters Company, Plumstead
1st London Brigade Company, Plumstead
2nd London Brigade Company, Plumstead
3rd London Brigade Company, Plumstead

1st/2nd London Divisional Transport and Supply Column Army Service Corps (Territorial Force)
2nd London Divisional Headquarters Company, Chelsea
4th London Brigade Company, Chelsea
5th London Brigade Company, Chelsea
6th London Brigade Company, Chelsea

1st/1st Home Counties Divisional and Supply Column Army Service Corps (Territorial Force)
Home Counties Division Headquarters Company, Brighton
Surrey Brigade Company, Woking
Middlesex Brigade Company, Barnet
Kent Brigade Company, Maidstone
South East Mounted Brigade Company, Croydon Surrey

1914

In September 1914, further units were raised:

2nd/1st London Divisional Transport and Supply Column Army Service Corps (Territorial Force)
No. 1 Headquarters Company (Horse Transport)
No. 2 Company (Horse Transport)
No. 3 Company (Horse Transport)
No. 4 Company (Horse Transport)

2nd/2nd London Divisional Transport and Supply Column Army Service Corps (Territorial Force)
No. 1 Headquarters Company (Horse Transport)
No. 2 Company (Horse Transport)
No. 3 Company (Horse Transport)
No. 4 Company (Horse Transport)
2nd/1st Home Counties Divisional and Supply Column Army Service Corps  
(Territorial Force)  
No. 1 Headquarters Company (Horse Transport)  
No. 2 Company (Horse Transport)  
No. 3 Company (Horse Transport)  
No. 4 Company (Horse Transport)  

1915  
In May titles were changed:  
1st/1st Home Counties Divisional and Supply Column was re-designated as:  
56th (London) Divisional Train  
The companies were renumbered as:  
170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd Companies  
and served with 28th Division, 32nd Division and 2nd Division  

1915  
In May  
1st/2nd London Divisional Transport and Supply Column  
was re-designated as:  
47th (London) Divisional Train  
with companies:  
455 Headquarters Company (Horse Transport)  
456 Company (Horse Transport)  
457 Company (Horse Transport)  
458 Company (Horse Transport)  

1st/1st Home Counties Divisional and Supply Column Army Service Corps  
(Territorial Forces)  
was re-designated as:  
44th (Home Counties) Divisional Train  

1915  
In August  
2nd/2nd London Divisional Transport and Supply Column Army Service Corps  
(Territorial Force)  
was re-designated as:  
60th (London) Divisional Train  
with companies renumbered:  
517 Headquarters Company (Horse Transport)  
518 Company (Horse Transport)  
519 Company (Horse Transport)  
520 Company (Horse Transport)  

2nd/1st London Divisional Transport and Supply Column Army Service Corps  
(Territorial Force)  
was re-designated as:  
58th (London) Divisional Train with companies renumbered:  
509 Headquarters Company (Horse Transport)  
510 Company (Horse Transport)  
511 Company (Horse Transport)  
512 Company (Horse Transport)
1915
In November

**2nd/1st Home Counties Divisional and Supply Column Army Service Corps (Territorial Force)**

was re-designated as:

**67th (Home Counties) Divisional Train** with companies renumbered:

- 545 Headquarters Company (Horse Transport)
- 546 Company (Horse Transport)
- 547 Company (Horse Transport)
- 548 Company (Horse Transport)

1916

In January 56 (London) Divisional took over command of

**213th, 214th, 215th and 216th Companies**

from 30th Division, organised as:

- 213 Headquarters Company (Horse Transport)
- 214 Company (Horse Transport)
- 215 Company (Horse Transport)
- 216 Company (Horse Transport)

1916
In December

**60th (London) Divisional Train**

reorganised in Macedonia into:

**Pack Echelon**

- 509 Headquarters Company (Horse Transport)
- 510 Company (Horse Transport)
- 511 Company (Horse Transport)
- 512 Company (Horse Transport)

**Wheeled Echelon**

- 861 Headquarters Company (Horse Transport)
- 862 Company (Horse Transport)
- 863 Company (Horse Transport)
- 864 Company (Horse Transport)

1917
In June

**60th (London) Divisional Train**

reorganised on preparing to move to Egypt

Pack Echelon ceased to exist

Pack and Wheel Companies merged into one and the Train henceforth consisted of:

- 509 Headquarters Company (Horse Transport)
- 510 Company (Horse Transport)
- 511 Company (Horse Transport)
- 512 Company (Horse Transport)

1919

Divisional Trains disbanded

1920
Divisional Trains reformed

**44th (Home Counties) Divisional Train**
507 Ammunition Company, Maidstone
508 Petrol Company, Croydon
509 Supply Company, Croydon

**56th (1st London) Divisional Train**
540 Ammunition Company, Plumstead
541 Petrol Company, Plumstead
542 Supply Company, Plumstead

**47th (2nd London) Divisional Train**
513 Company, Chelsea
514 Company, Chelsea
515 Company, Chelsea

1932

The title **Divisional Train** was discarded

44th (Home Counties) Divisional Train re-titled as:
44th Divisional Royal Army Service Corps
56th (London) Divisional Train re-titled as:
56th Divisional Royal Army Service Corps
47th (London) Divisional Train re-titled as:
47th Divisional Royal Army Service Corps

1936

In January

56th Divisional Royal Army Service Corps amalgamated with:
47th Divisional Royal Army Service Corps

To form:
1st Anti-Aircraft Divisional Royal Army Service Corps (Territorial Army)
remaining elements re-formed as:
The London Divisional Royal Army Service Corps (Territorial Army)

1939

1st Anti-Aircraft Divisional Royal Army Service Corps (Territorial Army)
26 Anti-Aircraft Company, Chelsea
38 Anti-Aircraft Company, Chelsea
48 Anti-Aircraft Company, Lewisham
49 Anti-Aircraft Company, Belgravia

1939

The London Divisional Royal Army Service Corps (Territorial Army)
513 Ammunition Company
514 Petrol Company
515 Supply Company
549 Company

1946

The London Divisional Royal Army Service Corps disbanded

1947

Territorial Army reformed
1 Anti-Aircraft Group (South) Royal Army Service Corps formed
HQ Croydon
900 Company, Wentworth
902 Company, Shepherds Bush
903 Company, Dover
916 Company, Brighton
Disbanded in June 1961

**44 (Home Counties) Infantry Divisional Royal Army Service Corps** formed
HQ Croydon
507 (Infantry Division Transport) Company, Maidstone
508 (Infantry Division Transport) Company, Croydon
509 (Infantry Division Transport) Company, Redhill

**56th (London) Armoured Divisional Column Royal Army Service Corps (Territorial Army)** formed
513 Company
514 Company
515 Company
592 Company
Disbanded in June 1961

1965
On 15th July 1965 Royal Army Service Corps re-capadged Royal Corps of Transport (RCT)

1967
**151 (Greater London) Regiment Royal Corps of Transport (Volunteers) formed**
210 Ambulance Squadron, Redhill (later Croydon)
215 Squadron, Grays
240 Tank Transporter Squadron, Barnet
562 Parachute Squadron, Southall, re-titled 562 Transport Squadron in 1978

1993
In April formation of The Royal Logistic Corps

**151 (Greater London) Transport Regiment Royal Logistic Corps (Volunteers)**
508 Headquarters Squadron (Volunteers), Croydon
210 Transport Squadron (Volunteers), Ewell
240 Transport Squadron (Volunteers), Barnet
562 Transport Squadron (Volunteers), Southall
124 (Havering) Petroleum Squadron (Volunteers) part of 12 Regiment Royal Logistic Corps

2000
In January

**151 (Greater London) Logistic Support Regiment**
508 Headquarters Squadron (Volunteers), Croydon
210 Transport Squadron (Volunteers), Ewell
240 Transport Squadron (Volunteers), Barnet
562 Transport Squadron (Volunteers), Southall

2007
In January

**151 (London) Transport Regiment Royal Logistic Corps (Volunteers)**
508 Headquarters Squadron Royal Logistic Corps, Croydon
210 Transport Squadron Royal Logistic Corps (Volunteers), Grays
240 Transport Squadron Royal Logistic Corps (Volunteers), Barnet
562 Transport Squadron Royal Logistic Corps (Volunteers), Southall
124 Petroleum Squadron Royal Logistic Corps (Volunteers), Havering
Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Companies

In the early 1880s the Army was organised along the lines of Regiments of Foot, Cavalry and Artillery with support from Engineers, Transport, Ordnance and Medical Branches. There was a Standing Regular Army which could be sent anywhere to defend the Crown and this was supported by a Militia, or citizens’ army, which could be called out if the homeland was in danger (they could not serve abroad). In addition, there were Yeomanry and Volunteer units.

In the Volunteer Army of Queen Victoria’s times there was at first no authorised medical establishment; however, the Volunteer Infantry Brigades raised Bearer Companies in support of the Regiments (VIBBC). The Commanding Officer of a Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Company was a doctor in local practice, the men trained to St John Ambulance Brigade Standards.

Volunteer Medical Staff Corps

In 1883, Mr James Cantlie formed a Volunteer Bearer Company from the medical students at Charing Cross Hospital (where he was Assistant Surgeon) having seen the drill standards of the VIBBCs. It had followed an invitation to give lectures on first aid to a Volunteer Ambulance class in March 1882, where the instructor in stretcher drill was Sergeant Maclure of the London Scottish Volunteers.

This was followed by a second company raised by J E Squires at University College Hospital. Other companies were rapidly raised at The London, St Bartholomew’s, The Middlesex, St Thomas’s, Guy’s and St Mary’s Hospitals. By 1884 there were about 300 personnel (in five London Companies) all uniformed at their own expense (the joining fee was 10 shillings with a further annual subscription of 10 shillings) and awaiting Official Recognition. The officers of the ‘Hospital’ Volunteer Medical Staff Corps (VMSC) were surgeons and clinicians with the other ranks medical students with the exception of Birkbeck College (the other ranks consisted of ‘lay’ people with no medical pre-knowledge).

Further VMSC Companies were raised all over the country with Edinburgh, Glasgow, Woolwich, Manchester, Maidstone, Leeds, Aberdeen and Norwich following Mr Cantlie’s lead.

The VMSC was officially recognised in April 1885 when J Cantlie was commissioned as Surgeon Commandant, and JH Casson, WH Platt, WE Raw, JE Squires and EW Willett were commissioned into the new Corps as Surgeons in June 1885.

The VIBBC and the VMSC were completely separate organisations and should not be confused with each other.

The Royal Army Medical Corps was formed in 1898 although it wasn’t until 1902 that the VMSC was re-titled as the Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers).

Authority was granted in 1907 for the raising of 23 General Hospitals that were to consist of a manning cadre of 3 Officers and 4 Other Ranks in peacetime, with local hospital doctors and qualified nurses earmarked to be the staff in the event of War.

In 1915, Clearing Hospitals were authorised at a scale of 1 to a Division. These were cadres with a strength of 1 x Lieutenant Colonel, 1 x Captain, 1 x Quartermaster, 1 x Sergeant, 1 x Corporal and 3 x Private Soldiers.

In 1915, the Clearing Hospitals were re-designated Casualty Clearing Stations.
1ST CITY OF LONDON FIELD AMBULANCE TF

1908 1st London (City of London) Field Ambulance
Duke of York's Headquarters

**Formed from**
3rd (London) Volunteer Infantry Bearer Company
4th (City of London) Volunteer Infantry Bearer Company (officially the Royal Fusiliers Volunteer Bearer Company but also known as the Bovril Bearer Company)

**The Great War**

1914 Expansion to form 2 Field Ambulance and 1 Reserve
1st/1st Field Ambulance, 56 Division
2nd/1st Field Ambulance, 58 Division
1st (Reserve) Field Ambulance

Location of Operations

1914 Malta
1915 Salonika
1916 Renamed as 30th Stationary Hospital
1917 Disbanded
1920 Re-formed as 1st London Division Field Ambulance
1923 Re-designated as 167 (City of London) Field Ambulance

**WW2**

1939 On duplication of the Territorial Army, re-designated as:
167 (City of London) Field Ambulance
and
200 Field Ambulance (2 London) Division

Location of Operations
167 Field Ambulance
200 Field Ambulance

1947 Re-formed as 167 (City of London) Field Ambulance
1967 Amalgamated with:
24 (Eastern) Field Dressing Station
17 (London) General Hospital

To become:
217 (Eastern) General Hospital Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers)

1969 Re-titled as:
217 (London) General Hospital Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers)
1995 Amalgamated with:
257 (Southern) General Hospital RAMC (Volunteers)
221 (Surrey) Field Ambulance RAMC (Volunteers)

To become:
256 (London) Field Hospital (Volunteers)
1996 Re-titled as:
256 (City of London) Field Hospital (Volunteers)
2ND CITY OF LONDON FIELD AMBULANCE

Formed from: 2nd (London) Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Company
1908 2nd City of London Field Ambulance

The Great War
1914 1st/2nd Field Ambulance
  2nd/2nd Field Ambulance
  2nd (Reserve) Field Ambulance
  3rd/2nd Field Ambulance
1920 Re-formed as:
  1st London Division Field Ambulance
1923 Re-designated as:
  167 (City of London) Field Ambulance
1939 On duplication of the Territorial Army, re-designated as:
  167 (City of London) Field Ambulance
  and
  200 Field Ambulance (2 London) Division

WW2
1947 167 Field Ambulance 200 Field Ambulance
1967 Re-formed as:
  167 (City of London) Field Ambulance
Amalgamated with:
  24 (Eastern) Field Dressing Station
  17 (London) General Hospital
To become:
  217 (Eastern) General Hospital Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers)
1969 Re-titled as:
  217 (London) General Hospital Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers)
1995 Amalgamated with:
  257 (Southern) General Hospital RAMC (Volunteers)
  221 (Surrey) Field Ambulance RAMC (Volunteers)
To become:
  256 (London) Field Hospital (Volunteers)
1996 Re-titled as:
  256 (City of London) Field Hospital (Volunteers)
3RD CITY OF LONDON FIELD AMBULANCE

Formed from: Birkbeck College Volunteer Medical Staff Corps
London Companies Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers)

1908 3rd City of London Field Ambulance
Duke of York’s Headquarters

The Great War
1914 Expansion to form 3 Field Ambulance and 1 Reserve
1st/3rd Field Ambulance
2nd/3rd Field Ambulance
3rd (Reserve) Field Ambulance
3rd/3rd Field Ambulance

Location of Operations
1914 Malta
1915 France
1920 Re-formed as:
1st London Division Field Ambulance

1923 Re-designated as:
167 (City of London) Field Ambulance

1939 On duplication of the Territorial Army, re-designated as:
167 (City of London) Field Ambulance
and
200 Field Ambulance (2 London) Division

WW2
167 Field Ambulance
200 Field Ambulance
1947 Re-formed as:
167 (City of London) Field Ambulance

1967 Amalgamated with:
24 (Eastern) Field Dressing Station
17 (London) General Hospital

To become:
217 (Eastern) General Hospital Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers)

1969 Re-titled as:
217 (London) General Hospital Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers)

1995 Amalgamated with:
257 (Southern) General Hospital Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers)
221 (Surrey) Field Ambulance Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers)

To become:
256 (London) Field Hospital (Volunteers)

1996 Re-titled as:
256 (City of London) Field Hospital (Volunteers)
1ST LONDON (CITY OF LONDON) GENERAL HOSPITAL

1908
1st London (City of London) General Hospital

The Great War

Allocated Hospitals:
St Bartholomew's, Camberwell

Location of Operations
Remained in the UK

1917
Numbered 53rd (1st London) General Hospital (T)

1920
Re-formed – no change in title

1922
Disbanded for economy

1937
Re-raised as:
1st (1st London) General Hospital in 44 (Home Counties) Division

WW2

1939
On duplication of the Territorial Army, re-designated as:
27th General Hospital
and
36th General Hospital

Location of Operations
Remained in the UK

1947
Reformed as 17 (London) General Hospital

1967
Amalgamated with:
167 (City of London) Field Ambulance
24 (Eastern) Field Dressing Station

To become:
217 (Eastern) General Hospital Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers)

1969
Re-titled 217 (London) General Hospital Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers)

1995
Amalgamated with:
257 (Southern) General Hospital Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers)
221 (Surrey) Field Ambulance Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers)

To become:
256 (London) Field Hospital (Volunteers)

1996
Re-titled as:
256 (City of London) Field Hospital (Volunteers)
**2ND LONDON (CITY OF LONDON) GENERAL HOSPITAL**

1908  
2nd London (City of London) General Hospital  
The Great War Allocated Hospitals:  
Guy’s, St Thomas’s, The London

**The Great War**

1917  
Numbered 54th (2nd London) General Hospital (TF)  
Location of operations  
Wimereaux  
Auburgh

1920  
Re-formed

1922  
Disbanded for economy

1937  
Re-formed as 2nd (2nd London) General Hospital in 54 (East Anglian) Division

**WW2**

1939  
Location of Operations  
UK

1941

1942

1946  
Re-titled Military Hospital Shenley

1947  
Re-formed as:  
2 (London) General Hospital  
Renumbered as:  
57 (Middlesex) General Hospital Royal Army Medical Corps

1967  
Amalgamated with:  
161 (East Anglian) Field Ambulance  
162 (East Anglian) Field Ambulance  
163 (East Anglian) Field Ambulance  
10 (London) General Hospital

To become:  
**257 (Eastern) General Hospital Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers)**

1969  
Re-titled as:  
**257 (Southern) General Hospital Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers)**

1995  
Amalgamated with:  
217 (London) General Hospital Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers)  
221 (Surrey) Field Ambulance Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers)

To become:  
**256 (London) Field Hospital (Volunteers)**

1996  
Re-titled as:  
**256 (City of London) Field Hospital (Volunteers)**
1ST LONDON (CITY OF LONDON) SANITARY COMPANY

1908  Formed as an experimental unit with Headquarters at Calthorpe Street, Greys Inn Road
1914  Relocated at the Duke of York’s Headquarters, Chelsea, SW6 with no change in title
1918  Disbanded

Notes:

1. The original unit was made up of highly skilled professional with civilian occupations involved with or connected to medical and sanitary work.
2. From October 1914 the unit became responsible for recruiting and training personnel to serve in all sanitary sections of the RAMC serving at a scale of one section to a Division. Thus the sanitary sections served in all theatres throughout the Great War wherever there was a British Army presence.
3. When in theatre all personnel of the sanitary sections wore a yellow armband on their upper left arm to indicate that the soldier was fully trained in matters of war sanitation. The armband was originally devised by the Commanding Officer of the 1st London (City of London) Sanitary Company and approved by the War Office in 1910.
4. All personnel of the sanitary sections were Territorial Soldiers.
LONDON MOUNTED BRIGADE FIELD AMBULANCE

1908
London Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance
Raised by Lt Col C Stoneham CMG (Medical Officer in Middlesex Yeomanry, The Duke of Cambridge’s Hussars (1st County of London) Yeomanry)

The Great War
Reformed as 1st/1st London Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance

1914
Egypt
4th (London) Mounted Brigade

1915
Gallipoli
5th Brigade
2nd (Composite) Brigade
4th (London) Mounted Brigade

1916
Abyssinia
Renumbered as:
8th (Mounted) Brigade Field Ambulance

1917
Salonika

1918
Yeomanry (Mounted) Division
4th (Cavalry) Division
Re-titled as:
11th (Cavalry) Brigade Field Ambulance

The Great War
2nd/1st London Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance

1914
1915

1916
Re-titled as:
12th Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance
2nd Cyclist Brigade Field Ambulance
4th Cyclist Brigade Field Ambulance

1917
Absorbed into 336 Home Service Field Ambulance

The Great War
3rd/1st London Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance

1914
1915

1916
Disbanded – personnel transferred to Regulars

1920
Re-raised as London Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance

1933
Merged with:
1st London Clearing Hospital

To form:
56th (1st London) Casualty Clearing Station

1938
Re-designated as:
1st (1st London) Casualty Clearing Station
WW2

Location of Operations

1941

1942

1948

Re-formed as:

10th (London) Casualty Clearing Station

Re-designated as:

10th (London) Field Hospital

1967

Amalgamated with:

161 (East Anglian) Field Ambulance
162 (East Anglian) Field Ambulance
163 (East Anglian) Field Ambulance
57 (Middlesex) General Hospital

To become:

257 (Eastern) General Hospital Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers)

1969

Re-titled as:

257 (Southern) General Hospital Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers)

1995

Amalgamated with:

217 (London) General Hospital Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers)
221 (Surrey) Field Ambulance Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers)

To become:

256 (London) Field Hospital (Volunteers)

1996

Re-titled as:

256 (City of London) Field Hospital (Volunteers)
4TH LONDON FIELD AMBULANCE

**Formed from** Woolwich Companies Volunteer Medical Staff Corps

1908 4th London Field Ambulance

HQ – Woolwich (with A and Transport Sections)
Erith (B Section) and Dartford (C Section)

**The Great War**

1914 Expanded to form 1st/4th part of 2nd London Division
[later 47 (2nd London) Division]

2nd/4th London Field Ambulance part of 179 Brigade

Location of operations
1st/4th  2nd/4th

1915 France
1916 France
1917 France  Salonika
1918 France

1920 Re-formed as:

4th London Field Ambulance

1922 Re-designated as:

140 County of London Field Ambulance

1939 On duplication of the Territorial Army, re-designated as:

140 Field Ambulance

**WW2**

Location of Operations
North Africa, Sicily, Italy

1947 Re-formed as:

47 (Home Counties) Field Ambulance Royal Army Medical Corps (TA)
47 (Godalming) Field Ambulance Royal Army Medical Corps (TA)

1958 Amalgamated with:

131 (Home Counties) Field Ambulance Royal Army Medical Corps (TA)

To become:

47 (Home Counties) Field Ambulance Royal Army Medical Corps (TA)

1966 Re-titled as:

221 (Surrey) Field Dressing Station (Volunteers) Royal Army Medical Corps

1969 Re-titled as:

221 (Surrey) Field Ambulance Royal Army Medical Corps (TAVR)

1979 Re-titled as:

221 (Surrey) Field Ambulance (Volunteers) Royal Army Medical Corps
1995  Amalgamated with:
217 (London) General Hospital Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers)
257 (Southern) General Hospital Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers)

To become:
256 (London) Field Hospital (Volunteers)

1996  Re-titled as:
256 (City of London) Field Hospital (Volunteers)
5TH LONDON FIELD AMBULANCE

Formed from Woolwich Companies Volunteer Medical Staff Corps

1908 5th London Field Ambulance
HQ – Woolwich Arsenal

The Great War

Location of operations
1st/5th  2nd/5th

1914
1915
1916 France  France
1917 France  Salonika  Egypt
1918 France  Renamed as 160 Indian Combined Field Ambulance
1920 Re-formed as:
5th London Field Ambulance
1922 Re-designated as:
140 County of London Field Ambulance
1939 On duplication of the Territorial Army, re-designated as:
140 Field Ambulance

WW2

Location of Operations
North Africa, Sicily, Italy

1947 Re-formed as:
47 (Home Counties) Field Ambulance Royal Army Medical Corps (TA)
47 (Godalming) Field Ambulance Royal Army Medical Corps (TA)
1958 Amalgamated with:
131 (Home Counties) Field Ambulance Royal Army Medical Corps (TA)
To become:
47 (Home Counties) Field Ambulance Royal Army Medical Corps (TA)
1966 Re-titled as:
221 (Surrey) Field Dressing Station (Volunteers) Royal Army Medical Corps
1969 Re-titled as:
221 (Surrey) Field Ambulance Royal Army Medical Corps (TAVR)
1979 Re-titled as:
221 (Surrey) Field Ambulance (Volunteers) Royal Army Medical Corps
1995
Amalgamated with:
217 (London) General Hospital Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers)
257 (Southern) General Hospital Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers)
To become:
256 (London) Field Hospital (Volunteers)

1996
Re-titled as:
256 (City of London) Field Hospital (Volunteers)
### 6th London Field Ambulance

**Formation:**
2nd London Bearer Company (Volunteers)

**1908**
- **6th London Field Ambulance**
  - HQ: Vauxhall Bridge Road then Duke of York’s Headquarters, Chelsea, SW3

**The Great War**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Location of Operations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>1st/6th, 2nd/6th</td>
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<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>France, France</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>France, Salonika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>France, Renamed as 160 Indian Combined Field Ambulance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Re-formed as:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>6th London Field Ambulance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>On duplication of the Territorial Army, re-designated as:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>47 (Home Counties) Field Ambulance Royal Army Medical Corps (TA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>131 (Home Counties) Field Ambulance Royal Army Medical Corps (TA)</td>
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</table>

**WW2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Location of Operations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>North Africa, Sicily, Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Amalgamated with:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>221 (Surrey) Field Ambulance (Volunteers) Royal Army Medical Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Re-titled as:</td>
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<td>1979</td>
<td>Re-titled as:</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Amalgamated with:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Re-titled as:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1996**
- 256 (City of London) Field Hospital (Volunteers)
3rd London General Hospital

The Great War

Allocated Hospitals:
Wandsworth, Middlesex, St Mary’s

Location of operations

1914
Remained in United Kingdom

1915

1916

1917

1918

1922
Disbanded for economy

1937
Re-raised as:
3rd London General Hospital in 54 (East Anglian) Division

1939
Staff transferred to:
1st (1st London) General Hospital

1939
On duplication of the Territorial Army, re-designated as:
27th General Hospital
and
36th General Hospital

WW2

Location of Operations

1941

1942

1947
Titled:
17 (London) General Hospital

1967
Amalgamated with:
167 (City of London) Field Ambulance
24 (Eastern) Field Dressing Station

To become:
217 (Eastern) General Hospital Royal Army Medical Corps (TA)

1969
Re-titled as:
217 (London) General Hospital Royal Army Medical Corps (V)

1995
Amalgamated with:
257 (Southern) General Hospital Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers)
221 (Surrey) Field Ambulance Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers)

To become:
256 (London) Field Hospital (Volunteers)

1996
Re-titled as:
256 (City of London) Field Hospital (Volunteers)
**4TH LONDON GENERAL HOSPITAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>4th London General Hospital</td>
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<td><strong>The Great War</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allocated Hospitals:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>St Thomas', City Red Cross, Streatham, Weybridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Location of operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Remained in the UK</td>
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<tr>
<td>1915</td>
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<td>1916</td>
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<td>1917</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Disbanded for economy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2ND LONDON (CITY OF LONDON) SANITARY COMPANY

1908  Formed as an experimental unit with Headquarters at Putney, SW15
1914  Re-located at the Duke of York’s Headquarters Chelsea with no change in title
1918  Disbanded

Notes:
5. The original unit was made up of highly skilled professional with civilian occupations involved with or connected to medical and sanitary work.
6. From October 1914 the unit became responsible for recruiting and training personnel to serve in all sanitary sections of the Royal Army Medical Corps serving at a scale of one section to a Division. Thus the sanitary sections served in all theatres throughout the Great War wherever there was a British Army presence.
7. When in theatre all personnel of the sanitary sections wore a yellow armband on their upper left arm to indicate that the soldier was fully trained in matters of war sanitation. The Armband was originally devised by the Commanding Officer of the 1st London (City of London) Sanitary Company and approved by the War Office in 1910.
8. All personnel of the sanitary sections were Territorial Soldiers.
600 (CITY OF LONDON) SQUADRON
ROYAL AUXILIARY AIR FORCE

1925
Formed at Northolt 14th October
Town Headquarters opened at Finsbury Barracks

Operational Training Locations
1927
Hendon
1938
Kenley, Hendon, Northolt

WW2 Operational Locations
1939
Hornchurch, Rochford, Hornchurch, Manston, Northolt, Manston, Hornchurch, Redhill, Catterick
1940
Hornchurch, Rochford, Hornchurch, Manston, Northolt, Manston, Hornchurch, Redhill, Catterick
1941
Church Fenton, Portreath
1942
18th November to North Africa, Blida, Maison Blanche, Setif
1943
25th June to Malta, Luqa, Cassibile
1st October Italy, Montecorrino
1944
Montecorrino, Marcianise, La Bance, Voltone, Follonica, Rosignano, Foliconara, Cesenatico
1945
Campoformido Avianto disbanded 21st August
Battle Honours awarded to 600 (City of London) Squadron, Royal Auxiliary Air Force:
Home Defence 1940-42, France and Low Countries 1940, Battle of Britain 1940, North Africa 1942-43, Sicily 1943, Italy 1943-45, Salerno, Gustav Line, Gothic Line
1946
Reformed at Biggin Hill 10th May
1953
Presentation of Squadron Standard by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother, 16th May at Buckingham Palace
1957
600 (City of London) Squadron disbanded 10th March
1960
Squadron Standard laid up at St Bartholomew’s The Great, Smithfield
1999
October, 600 (City of London) Squadron, reformed from 1st Maritime Headquarters Unit, Royal Auxiliary Air Force, absorbing personnel from 3rd Maritime Headquarters Units to become:
600 (City of London) Squadron, Royal Auxiliary Air Force
601 (COUNTY OF LONDON) SQUADRON
ROYAL AUXILIARY AIR FORCE

1925  Formed at Northolt 14th October
1927  Town HQ at 54 Kensington Park Road, London W11 opened in June

Operational Training Locations

1927  Hendon
1938  Biggin Hill, Hendon

WW2 Operational Locations

1939  Biggin Hill, Tangmere
1940  Merville, France
1940  Middle Wallop, Tangmere, Debden, Tangmere, Exeter, Northolt
1941  Manston, Matlast, Duxford
1942  Acaste Malbis, Digby, embarked for Middle East. Ikingi Maryut, Aboukir, Landing Grounds 13;154;85;219; Helwan, Landing Grounds 154;92;21;13;155; Gambut West, Msus, El Hassat, Melah el Nogra, El Medumma 2, El Chel
1943  Hamraiet, Darragh North, Castel Benito, Hazbub Main, Ben Gardane South, Hazbub North, Bu Grara, Gabes Main, La Fanconnerie, Bon Goubrine South, Hergia North, Ben Gardene. To Malta, Luqa. To Italy, Pachino, Cassibile, Lentini West, Tortorella, Triolo, Canne
1944  Marcianise, Venafro, Littoria, Fabrica, Perugia, Loreto, Fano, Bellaria
1945  Treviso. 14th August disbanded

Battle Honours awarded to 601 (County of London) Squadron, Royal Auxiliary Air Force:

1946  Reformed 10th May at Hendon
1949  27th March to North Weald
1954  Presentation of Squadron Standard by HRH The Duke of Edinburgh, 23rd July at Buckingham Palace
1957  Disbanded 10th March
604 (COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX) SQUADRON
ROYAL AUXILIARY AIR FORCE

1930 Formed at Hendon 17th March
1934 Town Headquarters opened 7th April at Heath Brow, Hampstead

Operational Training Locations
1930 Hendon, March to September
1934 Northweald, September to October, Hendon October to September
1948 Northweald

Operational Locations
1939 Northweald, September to January 1940
1940 Northolt, January to May, Manston May to July, Gravesend July, Middle Wallop, July
1942 Predannack, December to April 1943
1943 Scorton, April
1945 Lille/Venderville, France, January to April
604 Squadron disbanded at Lille/Venderville France 18th April

Battle Honours awarded to 604 (County of Middlesex) Squadron Royal Auxiliary Air Force:
France and Low Countries 1940; Dunkirk; Battle of Britain 1940; Home Defence 1940-44; Fortress Europe 1943-45; Normandy 1944; France and Germany 1944-45

1946 604 (County of Middlesex) Squadron reformed at Hendon 10th May
1953 Presentation of the Squadron Standard 15th October
1957 604 (County of Middlesex) Squadron disbanded 10th March
1960 Squadron standard laid up at St Clement Danes, the Central Church of the Royal Air Force, The Strand, WC2
615 (COUNTY OF SURREY) SQUADRON
ROYAL AUXILIARY AIR FORCE

1937
Formed at RAF Kenley on 1st June
Town Headquarters – Drill Hall, Tavistock Square, Croydon

Operational Training Locations:

1937
Kenley 1st to 29th August

1938
Old Sarum 29th August to 4th September
Kenley 4th September 1938 to 2nd September 1939

WW2
Operational Locations

1939
Croydon 2nd September to 15th November. Marville, France 15th November to 13th December

1940
Vitry-en-Artois, France 13th December 1939 to 12th April 1940. Poix, France 12th April to 27th April. Abbville, France 27th April to 16th May. Morsele, Belgium 16th May to 20th May. Kenley 20th May to 29th August. Prestwick 19th August to 10th October. Northolt 10th October to 17th December

1941
Kenley 17th December 1940 to 21st April 1941. Valley 21st April to 11th September. Mansion 11th September to 27th November. Angle 27th November to 24th January

1942
Fairwood 24th January to 11th March. En-route to India 17th March to 17th June. Jessore, Bengal, India 17th June to 5th December

1943
Feni, Bengal, India 5th December 1942 to 6th May 1943. Alipore, Bengal, India 6th May to 1st November. Chittagong, Bengal, India 1st November to 13th December

1944
Dohazari, Bengal, India 13th December 1943 to 25th February 1944. Nazir, India from 25th February to 19th March. Sigohar, West Assam, India 19th March to 5th May. Dergaon, Assam, India 5th May to 23rd May. Palel Manipur 23rd May to 10th August

1945
Baigaphi India, 10th August 1944 to 23rd February 1945. Nidania, India 25th February to 15th April. Chakuilla, United Province, India 15th April to 22nd May. Chakuilla Bihar 22nd May to 29th May. Cuttack, Brissa, India 29th May to 10th June. Akyab, Burma 10th June to 8th July. Visabapatam, Andhra Pradesh, Burma 8th July to 25th September

1946
Reformed 10th May at Biggin Hill

1957
Disbanded 10th March
THE FIRST AID NURSING YEOMANRY
(PRINCESS LOUISE’S VOLUNTEER CORPS) (PRVC)

Foreword:
The First Aid Nursing Yeomanry (Princess Royal’s Volunteer Corps) (FANY) provides support to Civil and Military authorities within London during a major event, incident, or in planning and exercise roles, so as to protect life and relieve human suffering. The FANY is a voluntary association of approximately 130 active members who are all on 24/7 standby in the event of a call-out in support of a number of London based organisations, including the City of London and Metropolitan Police. In addition, the Corps has 300 country members and veterans. Members come from all walks of life, although they tend to be professional women with a wide variety of careers such as; teachers, lawyers, management consultants, public relations executives, marketing executives and Government advisors. They have one thing in common – they all want to support the authorities in times of crisis, learn new skills, and strengthen our civic society. The motto of the FANY (PRVC) is Arduis Invicta (in difficulties unconquered) or, more simply, ‘I cope’.

Rank Structure:
Commandant (Brigadier) – Commanding Officer
Deputy Commandant (Colonel) – 2IC
Staff Commander (Lieutenant Colonel)
Commander (Major)
Captain – Adjutant
Lieutenant – Regimental Officer
Second Lieutenant – Section Heads
Ensign – Deputy Section Heads

Structure of the FANY organisation:
The FANY (PRVC) adheres to a distinct Chain of Command. The Corps members are divided into sections – four active sections undertaking all roles and one section where members are dedicated to supporting the City of London Police’s Casualty Bureau. Each section is managed by a Section Head, reporting to the Regimental Officer, who sits on the Regimental Board. The Regimental Board is formed of key positions within the organisation including: Deputy Commandant, Training Officer, Operations Officer, Finance Officer, Quartermaster and Adjutant. The Regimental Board is directed by the Commanding Officer who, in turn, reports to a Board of Trustees. There is also an Advisory Council that the Commanding Officer can call upon for advice. As a Charity (Registered Charity Number 249360), the FANY (PRVC) must abide by the Charity Commission’s regulations.

Key dates:
1907-1914 From foundation in 1907 to the outbreak of WW1 the FANY, a mounted unit raised to assist with the retrieval of casualties from the field of battle, received assistance from the Household Brigade with the supply of horses and with equitation schooling. Drill Instructors were provided by the Foot Guards.

1914-1919 The FANY, now with nursing and driving skills, saw service from October 1914 to 1919. They provided casualty convoy drivers and undertook other duties related to the wounded of British, Belgian and French forces and, post-Armistice, wounded German forces. Their service was recognised by the award of 17 Military Medals, 18 Mentioned in Dispatches,
2 OBE and 3 MBE; 2 Order of the Crown (Chevalier), 7 Order of Leopold (Chevalier), 7 Decoration Civique, 1 Yser Medal and 38 Medaille de la Reine Elizabeth; 1 Legion d’Honneur (Chevalier) and 31 Croix de Guerre (1 with Palm Leaf: 16 with Bronze Star: 10 with Silver Star: four without additions).

1919-1926 Although the FANY continued to train in readiness to provide support in time of emergency, it was several years before they achieved official recognition. However, the War Office continued to provide Army accommodation and training assistance for Annual Camps.

1926-1930 During the General Strike the FANY Corps provided transport and drivers to take War Office staff to and from their homes. The success of this commitment, together with a wish ‘to place its services permanently at the disposal of the War Office for transport duties in case of national emergency at home or overseas’, led to an announcement in Army Orders, and inclusion of the FANY Corps in the monthly Army List. The Corps title was revised, and for a time the Corps was renamed Ambulance Car Corps (FANY).

1930-1939 In 1933, HRH The Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, became President of the Corps. Before the funeral of King George V in 1936, London Section offered their services as Staff Car drivers/message carriers to CO RASC Kensington Barracks. In 1937, the Corps changed its title to Women’s Transport Service (FANY).

1939-1945 Orders were received from the War Office on 18th May 1939 that from this date the Motor Driver Companies (Army) will be regarded as a distinct and separate unit of the Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS). The finance of the MDCs (Army) will be exactly the same as previously, and will be administered by the Territorial Army Association of the County. Chief Commandant Baxter Ellis WTS (FANY) was appointed Unit Commander. The Motor Companies: a mixture of ATS and Women’s Transport Service (WTS) (FANY) served throughout the War with the Royal Army Service Corps, REME, and other Corps and Units. The members of FANY who remained independent of the ATS were formed into Corps Units run from FANY Headquarters, working with the British Red Cross Society as Ambulance Drivers and with the Polish Forces as ambulance drivers and in welfare roles. One FANY Unit was in France with the British Expeditionary Force, returning via St Malo during the Dunkirk withdrawal.

The largest Corps Unit, ‘Special Unit’, worked as Wireless Transmission (W/T) operators, coders, conducting officers, secretaries and in other signals roles with Special Operations Executive (SOE) in the UK and later in North Africa, Italy, India, Ceylon and the Far East. Of approximately 2,000 members of FANY SOE, more than 50 were trained as agents to infiltrate occupied Europe; 13 were killed in Concentration Camps. Gallantry awards included three George Crosses and two George Medals, as well as a King’s Medal for Courage in the Cause of Freedom, a King’s Commendation for Brave Conduct, 2 Commendations for Good Service and 36 Mentioned in Dispatches. Also, 1 CBE, 6 OBE, 23 MBE and 10 BEM (British Empire medals) were awarded to Corps members. There were numerous foreign decorations too: 1 Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, 6 Croix de Guerre, 2 Medaille de la Reconnaissance, 1 Norwegian Liberty Medal, 1 US Bronze Star and 1 US Medal of Freedom with Bronze Palm. Many of those in command of both parts of the Corps received decorations for their efforts.

1945-1960 In December 1945, WTS (FANY) HQ moved to 55 Sloane Street, SW3 which was both office and residential club. On 8th June 1946, 30 FANYs took part in the Victory Parade. The Cold War influenced the training schedules with Civil Defence a priority. In 1957, the Corps celebrated the 50th Anniversary of its formation and Commandant MacLellan was awarded the OBE.

1960-1970 In 1960, there was a significant restructure of the training organisation with the co-operation of the Royal Corps of Signals. Weekend Signals training was introduced, in addition to the Annual Camp.
With the formation of a new Section (No. 1 Independent Section), a younger intake was recruited which trained regularly with the SAS until May 1962 and began W/T training at Worship Street, and shooting on the Indoor Range at White City Barracks. Signals training was ongoing in London Section, with two FANYs qualifying as Cypher Instructors. Corps Commander MacLellan retired in February 1965 having appointed her successor, Sheila Parkinson (Parkinson had joined the Kenya FANYs in 1937). The following year, the new CO was faced with finding a new headquarters building. 21 SAS (TA) offered house-room at The Duke of York’s Headquarters until accommodation was found. In 1968, the FANY Mobile Communications Unit (MCU) was formed to provide assistance to the Metropolitan Police in support of disasters within the London area. In 1969, a recruiting advertisement was placed in the broadsheets advertising training for the new role in a Metropolitan or National emergency. The Language Unit was formed to bring together as many linguists as possible to provide individuals, or teams, to interpret at international events.

1970-1980

By the early 1970s, the Language Group provided proficiency in 12 languages and had a busy schedule. The FANY were asked to provide a mobile Radio Telephone (RT) communications team to work with the Provost Section responsible for marshalling a major parade of 800 men and 200 vehicles in Hyde Park as part of the TAVR recruitment drive. Training for 16 recruits to join the Mobile Communications Unit (MCU) began in November, followed by lectures in First Aid and a visit to Scotland Yard’s Information Room. The experienced RT teams carried out an extensive exercise ‘RIVERLINE’ testing communications near the Thames and other waterways. In 1975, the Corps provided round-the-clock support in the aftermath of the Moorgate train disaster (see the City RFCA).

1980-1990

FANY Commandant-in-Chief, HRH The Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, died in the Spring of 1981 and was succeeded by HRH The Princess Royal. In 1982, the Army Board agreed that the FANYs could train to operate in Army Communication Centres (ACCs) during times of tension or national emergency and training started the following year.

Quotation from CO Parkinson’s letter of January 1984 (Gazette Vol.24 No.24):
"This letter brings a very important piece of news for the future of the Corps. We moved to the Duke of York’s HQ in 1968 on a grace and favour basis, and during the ensuing 15 years there have been times when our tenancy was in jeopardy. So it is with relief and pride that I am able to tell you that our commitment to augment Army Communication Centres in a National emergency gives us security of tenure at this HQ. In addition we have been invited to join the TAVR Association for Greater London as a co-opted member."

1990-2000

The following year, the Cannon Street Train Crash saw FANY teams called out by City of London Police. Days later, outbreak of War in the Gulf and involvement of the FANY in OPERATION GRANBY; MOD asked for, and received, FANY volunteers to augment Regular Army personnel at the PS4(A) Casualty Section at Empress State Building (ESB), and at Chatham COMCEN, on a 24hr basis. The Year of the Yeomanry (1994) saw a FANY marching contingent, plus a FANY rider in 1907 uniform, in the Review of the Yeomanry by HM The Queen in Windsor Great Park on 17th April, which was also the Bicentenary of the raising of the first Yeomanry Regiments. The 50th anniversary of OPERATION OVERLORD was commemorated, with a particular focus on the sacrifice of FANY SOE agents.

In 1996, FANYs began training for a new commitment with 2 (National Communications) Signal Brigade and in the following year, Commandant Whitehead was awarded the OBE (Civil Division) in the New Year Honours. The Corps changed its title in 1999 from WTS (FANY) to FANY (Princess Royal’s Volunteer Corps), abbreviation ‘FANY (PRVC)’.
2000-2010

In 2000, the Corps saw another temporary move within the Duke of York's but in 2003, the London Scottish made room at their Horseferry Road building. Training continued with the Army Casualty Cell, and with the developing role for London Resilience through the Civil Contingency Reaction Force (CCRF). In 2005, members gave nearly 800 volunteer hours in support of the 7/7 London Bombings.

2010-2014

The Corps relocated again in 2010, to Rochester Row, Victoria, SW1. The following year, the Corps supported seven organisations during the 2012 London Olympic and Paralympic Games, providing 2,351 volunteer hours with 92% of Corps members undertaking one or more roles.

In 2013, roles currently undertaken by FANY members are divided into four areas: resilience/emergency response which incorporates the assistance given in times of crisis or for major planned events to organisations such as the Police, the City of London Corporation, London Coroners and the Cabinet Office; military support to the Ministry of Defence and 11 Signal Brigade; police support to the Metropolitan Police's International Liaison Unit (during the Olympic Games) and to Gloucestershire Police for the Royal International Air Tattoo; and training support as character players for both military and police, as first aid instructors for the City Corporation and charities (as well as other Corps members) and as additional assistance to the Army Cadet Force for exercises and annual camp. Many of these tasks which originated in support of the Olympic Games have evolved into enduring roles.
PART 4

The Regiments and Corps responsible for holding the Battle Honours

A bayonet charge of the Royal Naval Division at Gallipoli
Introduction

1. The Battle Honours held by The Honourable Artillery Company are held by them alone and not by any 'parent' Regular Army Regiment.

2. The Battle Honours of Yeomanry Regiments are held by their descendant units, irrespective of their current arm or service, even if the unit is not entitled to carry Standards, Guidons or Colours; or may not display Battle Honours on Regimental appointments, as follows:

**1st County of London Yeomanry (Middlesex, Duke of Cambridge's Hussars)**
- South Africa and Great War Honours with 71st (Yeomanry) Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals

**Surrey Yeomanry**
- Great War Honours with Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment (Queen's and Royal Hampshires) and 101 (City of London) Engineer Regiment, Royal Engineers (Explosive Ordnance Disposal) (Volunteers)

**City of London Yeomanry (Rough Riders)**
- South Africa, Great War and WW2 Honours with 71st (Yeomanry) Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals and with The Band of The Royal Yeomanry

**2nd County of London Yeomanry (Westminster Dragoons)**
- South Africa, Great War and WW2 Honours held by The Royal Yeomanry

**3rd County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)**
- South Africa, Great War and WW2 Honours held by The Royal Yeomanry and 71st (Yeomanry) Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals

**4th County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)**
- WW2 Honours held by The Royal Yeomanry and 71st (Yeomanry) Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals

**The Inns of Court Regiment**
- South Africa and WW2 Honours with 71st (Yeomanry) Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals and the Band of The Royal Yeomanry

3. **The King's Colonials** [King Edward's Horse]
- Great War Honours are not held by any serving Regiment. [They are recorded on a tablet at Haileybury who received part of their Regimental funds via The Imperial Service College].

4. For 1908 Infantry units the following Regular Army Regiments should hold the Honours as shown.

**The Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment (Queen's and Royal Hampshires)**
- South Africa and Great War Honours to:
  - 7th Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)
  - 8th Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)
  - 9th Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)
  - 10th Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)
  - 7th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
  - 20th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Blackheath and Woolwich)
  - 21st (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (First Surrey Rifles)
  - 22nd (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (The Queen's)
  - 23rd (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
  - 24th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (The Queen's)
  - 13th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Kensington)
  - 19th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (St Pancras)
WW2 Honours attributable to:
1st/7th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own)
2nd/7th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own)
1st/8th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own)
2nd/8th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own)
1st Battalion, Princess Louise's Kensington Regiment, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own)
2nd Battalion, Princess Louise's Kensington Regiment, The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own)
1st/6th (Bermondsey) Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey)
2nd/6th (Bermondsey) Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey)
1st/7th (Southwark) Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey)
2nd/7th (Southwark) Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey)

The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers

South Africa and Great War Honours to:
1st (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
2nd (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
3rd (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
4th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment

WW2 Honours attributable to:
8th (1st City of London) Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)
9th (2nd City of London) Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)

The Rifles

South Africa and Great War Honours to:
5th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Rifle Brigade)
6th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (City of London Rifles)
8th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Post Office Rifles)
9th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Queen Victoria's)
10th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Hackney)
11th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Finsbury Rifles)
12th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (The Rangers)
15th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own, Civil Service Rifles)
16th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Queen's Westminster Rifles)
17th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Poplar and Stepney Rifles)
25th (County of London) (Cyclist) Battalion, The London Regiment
28th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Artists Rifles)

WW2 Honours attributable to:
1st Battalion, Queen Victoria's Rifles/7th Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps
5th (Hackney) Battalion, The Royal Berkshire Regiment (Princess Charlotte of Wales's)
1st Battalion, The Rangers/9th Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps/The Rangers, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)
1st Battalion, Queen's Westminsters/11th Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps
2nd Battalion, Queen's Westminsters/12th Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps
1st Battalion, London Rifle Brigade/7th Battalion, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)
2nd Battalion, London Rifle Brigade/8th Battalion, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)
1st Battalion, Tower Hamlets Rifles/9th Battalion, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)
2nd Battalion, Tower Hamlets Rifles/10th Battalion, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)
The Royal Regiment of Scotland
South Africa, Great War and WW2 Honours to:
14th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Scottish)

The Royal Irish Regiment
South Africa, Great War and WW2 Honours to:
18th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Irish Rifles)

The Parachute Regiment
WW2 Honours attributable to:
10th Battalion, The Parachute Regiment

The Special Air Service Regiment
South Africa and Great War Honours to:
28th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Artists Rifles)

5. In addition, the Royal Corps of Signals hold the Honours awarded to 13th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment, and 25th (County of London) (Cyclist) Battalion, The London Regiment, in addition to those mentioned in paragraph 2 above to 1st County of London Yeomanry (Middlesex, Duke of Cambridge’s Hussars), the City of London Yeomanry, 3rd/4th County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters), and Inns of Court Regiment.

6. With regard to the Territorial Army/Volunteer or Reserve Forces units, the Honours which are held, but may not be emblazoned on Colours, are listed below:

7th Battalion, The Rifles
South Africa, Great War and WW2 Honours to the following Battalions of The London Regiment (1908) and their descendant units:
5th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Rifle Brigade)
9th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Queen Victoria’s)
12th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (The Rangers)
15th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Prince of Wales’s Own, Civil Service Rifles)
16th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Queen’s Westminster Rifles)

The London Regiment (1993)
South Africa, Great War and where applicable the WW2 Honours to the following Battalions of The London Regiment (1908) and their descendant units:
1st (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
2nd (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
3rd (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
4th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
6th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (City of London Rifles)
7th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
8th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Post Office Rifles)
11th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Finsbury Rifles)
14th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Scottish)
17th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Poplar and Stepney Rifles)
18th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Irish Rifles)
19th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (St Pancras)
20th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Blackheath and Woolwich)
21st (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (First Surrey Rifles)
24th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (The Queen’s)
3rd Battalion, The Princess of Wales’s Royal Regiment (Queen’s and Royal Hampshires)

In addition to any Honours attributed to the Territorial or Volunteer Battalions of the constituent Regular Regiments they should hold the South Africa, Great War and, where applicable, WW2 Honours to the following Battalions of The London Regiment (1908) and their descendant units:

- 3rd (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment
- 6th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (City of London Rifles)
- 22nd (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (The Queen’s)
- 23rd (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment

7. Based on the previous six paragraphs, the Battle Honours that are held by the component sub-units of the regular or reserve Regiments are listed below in paragraphs 13 to 27. The only Regiments entitled to emblazon selected Battle Honours on their Colours are those where the parent regular Regiment has taken in the Honour awarded to their component or dependant sub-units.

8. All these Honours are shown in ordinary type. Those chosen by units at the time of the original awards to be shown on Colours or appointments were shown bold type. These can be found under each individual Regiment’s entry in Part 3. It remains the responsibility of the Regiment holding these Honours to decide which should be in bold type. This applies only to those regular Regiments that which have taken on the Honours awarded to their component or dependant units or sub-units.

9. Each entry in the following lists shows the antecedent unit from which the honour descends. The numeral in brackets indicates the Battalion of The London Regiment of 1908.

10. In some cases more than one antecedent unit had the same honour but with different dates i.e. Ypres 1917 or Ypres 1917, ’18. The Honour with the widest spread of dates is shown.

11. Many of these Battle Honours will already be held by parent regular Regiments. No action to ‘incorporate’ these Battle Honours is required. For interest and ease of reference those Battle Honours which do not appear in the printed 2007 Army List (or in subsequent online Army Lists) for a present regular Regiment are prefixed with an asterisk (*).

12. Battle Honours for the Great War and WW2 are listed in the order in which they were originally awarded. These tend to put Western and North-West Europe Honours first, followed by Eastern Europe, North Africa, Middle Eastern and Italy Honours and so on. Thus some of the Honours in Regimental lists will not follow a strict chronological sequence.

13. 1st County of London Yeomanry (Middlesex, Duke of Cambridge’s Hussars)

The following Honours are held by 47th (Middlesex Yeomanry) Signal Squadron, 71st (Yeomanry) Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals

**South Africa 1900-01**

**The Great War**

Macedonia 1916-17
Suvla
Scimitar Hill
Gallipoli 1915
Egypt 1915-16
Gaza
El Mughar
Nebi Samwil
Megiddo
Sharon
Damascus
Palestine 1917-18

14. Surrey Yeomanry and Sussex Yeomanry

The Great War Honours awarded to the Sussex Yeomanry are now held by 101st (London) Engineer
Regiment (EOD), Royal Engineers. The Regiment also holds The Great War Honours awarded to the Surrey Yeomanry, which are also held by 3rd Battalion, Princess of Wales’s Royal Regiment (Queen’s and Royal Hampshires).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surrey Yeomanry</th>
<th>Sussex Yeomanry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ypres 1915</td>
<td>Somme 1918</td>
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<tr>
<td>France and Flanders 1915</td>
<td>Bapaumé 1918</td>
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<tr>
<td>Struma</td>
<td>Hindenberg Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macedonia</td>
<td>Epéhy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egypt 1915</td>
<td>Pursuit to Mons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>France and Flanders 1918</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gallipoli 1915</td>
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<td>Egypt 1916-17</td>
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<td>Gaza</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tell’ Asur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Palestine 1917-18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. City of London Yeomanry (Rough Riders)

The following Honours are held by 68th (Inns of Court and City of Yeomanry) Signal Squadron, 71st (Yeomanry) Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals and by The Band of The Royal Yeomanry

South Africa 1900-02

The Great War
Pursuit to Mons
France and Flanders 1918
Macedonia 1916-17
Suvla
Scimitar Hill
Gallipoli 1915
Rumani
Egypt 1915-16
Gaza
El Mughar
Nebi Samwil
Palestine 1917-18

16. 2nd County of London Yeomanry (Westminster Dragoons)

The following Honours are held by W (Westminster Dragoons) Squadron, The Royal Yeomanry

South Africa 1902

The Great War
Courtrai
France and Flanders 1918
Suvla
Scimitar Hill
Gallipoli 1915
Suez Canal
Egypt 1915-17
Gaza
El Mughar
Jerusalem
Palestine 1917-18
The Second World War
Normandy Landing
Villers Bocage
Venrhaij
Meijel
Venlo Pocket
Roer
North-West Europe 1944-45

17. 3rd County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)

The following Honours are held by 265th (Kent and County of London Yeomanry) Support Squadron (Sharpshooters), 71st (Yeomanry) Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals and C (Kent and Sharpshooters Yeomanry) Squadron, Royal Yeomanry

South Africa 1900-02

The Great War
Pursuit to Mons
France and Flanders 1918
Macedonia 1916-17
Suvla
Scimitar Hill
Gallipoli 1915
Egypt 1915-16
Gaza
El Mughar
Nebi Samwil
Palestine 1917-18

18. 3rd County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters) and 4th County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)

The following Honours are held by 265th (Kent and County of London Yeomanry) Support Squadron (Sharpshooters), 71st (Yeomanry) Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals and C (Kent and Sharpshooters Yeomanry) Squadron, Royal Yeomanry

The Second World War
Villers Bocage
Odon
Defence of Rauray
Caen
Bourguebus Ridge
Falaise
Lower Maas
Rhineland
Hochwald
Rhine
Aller
North-West Europe 1944-45
Tobruk 1941
Gubi
Gabr Saleh
Sidi Rezegh 1941
Chor es Sufan
Gazala
Cauldron
Hagiag er Raml
Mersa Matruh
Minqar Qaim
Defence of Alamein Line
Deir el Shein
Ruweisat
Point 93
Ruweisat Ridge
Alam el Halfa
El Alamein
Akarit
Djebel Roumana
Tunis
North Africa 1941-43
Landing in Sicily
Lentini
Simeto Bridgehead
Sicily 1943
Termoli
Sangro
Fossacesia
Volturno Crossing
Italy 1943

19. **The Inns of Court Regiment**

The following Honours are held by *68th (Inns of Court and City Yeomanry) Signal Squadron, 71st (Yeomanry) Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals* and **The Band of The Royal Yeomanry**

**South Africa 1900-01**

**The Second World War**

Normandy Landing
Caen
Bourguebus Ridge
Cagny
Catholles
Amiens 1944
Antwerp
Hetchel
Rhine
Leese
Aller
North-West Europe 1944-45

20. **The Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment (Queen's and Royal Hampshires)**

These Battle Honours are those held by the units listed in paragraph 4 above for this Regiment. They show in brackets the London Regiment of 1908 numbers, and the Battalions of The Middlesex Regiment. They do not include Battle Honours which came from component units who were not London units (i.e. Royal Sussex Regiment units).

**Egypt 1882**

(8)

**South Africa 1899-1902**

(7, 8, 13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24)

(7, 8, 9 Middlesex)
The Great War

Neuve Chapelle (13)
St Julien (8 Middlesex)
Frezenberg (8 Middlesex)
Aubers (13, 21, 22, 24) (7 Middlesex)
Festubert 1915 (7, 8, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24)
Loos (7, 8, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24)
Somme 1916, '18 (7, 8, 13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24)
(7, 8 Middlesex)
Albert 1916, '18 (7, 8, 13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24)
(7, 8 Middlesex)
Guillemont (13) (7, 8 Middlesex)
Ginchy (13) (7, 8 Middlesex)
Fiers-Courcelette (7, 8, 13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24)
(7, 8 Middlesex)
Morval (13, 19, 20) (7, 8 Middlesex)
Le Transloy (7, 8, 13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24)
(7, 8 Middlesex)
Bullecourt (8)
Arras 1917 (13) (7, 8 Middlesex)
Scarphe 1917, '18 (13) (7, 8 Middlesex)
Messines 1917 (7, 8, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24)
Ypres 1917, '18 (7, 8, 13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24)
(7, 8, 10 Middlesex)
Langemarck 1917 (13, 19, 20) (7, 8 Middlesex)
Menin Road (7, 8)
Polygon Wood (7) (10 Middlesex)
Passchendaele (7, 8)
Cambrai 1917, '18 (7, 8, 13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24)
(7, 8 Middlesex)
St Quentin 1918 (7, 8, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24)
Bapaume 1918 (7, 8, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24)
Avre (7)
Ancr 1918 (19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24)
Villers Bretonneux (7)
Amiens (7, 8, 21)
Hindenburg Line (7, 8, 13, 20, 22, 24)
Havrincourt (20)
Epéhy (7, 8, 22, 24)
Canal du Nord (13, 20)
Selle (20)
Valenciennes (13)
Courtrai (23)
Sambre (13, 20) (7, 8 Middlesex)
* Pursuit to Mons (7, 8, 19, 21, 22, 24)
France and Flanders 1914-18 (7, 8, 13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24)
(7, 8, 10 Middlesex)
Doinan 1917-18 (13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24)
Macedonia 1916-17 (13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24)
Suvla (10 Middlesex)
Landing at Suvla (10 Middlesex)
Scimitar Hill (10 Middlesex)
Gallipoli 1915 (10 Middlesex)
Rumani (10 Middlesex)
Egypt 1915-17 (8, 10 Middlesex)
Gaza (13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24) (10 Middlesex)
El Mughar (13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24) (10 Middlesex)
Nebi Samwil (13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24) (10 Middlesex)
Jerusalem (13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24) (10 Middlesex)
Jericho (13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24) (10 Middlesex)
Jordan (13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24)
Tell’ Asur (21, 22, 23) (10 Middlesex)
Megiddo (13, 19, 22) (7 Middlesex)
Sharon (13, 19, 22)
Palestine 1917-18 (13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24) (10 Middlesex)
Mesopotamia 1917-18 (9 Middlesex)

The Second World War
Dyle (22) (7 Middlesex)
Defence of Escaut (7, 8 Middlesex)
Ypres-Comines Canal (7, 8 Middlesex)
Dunkirk 1940 (7, 8 Middlesex)
* St Valery-en-Caux (13)
* Saar (13)
North-West Europe 1940, ’44-45 (13, 22, 24) (7, 8 Middlesex)
Normandy Landing (7 Middlesex)
Tilly sur Seulles (13)
Breville (7 Middlesex)
Villers Bocage (22, 24)
Odon (13) (8 Middlesex)
Caen (8 Middlesex)
Orne (7, 8 Middlesex)
Hill 112 (8 Middlesex)
Bourguebus Ridge (8 Middlesex)
Troarn (7 Middlesex)
Mont Pincon (22, 24) (7 Middlesex)
Falaise (8 Middlesex)
Seine 1944 (7, 8 Middlesex)
Nederrijn (8 Middlesex)
Le Havre (7 Middlesex)
* Antwerp-Turnhout Canal (13)
Lower Maas (22, 24) (7 Middlesex)
Venruij (8 Middlesex)
Meijel (7 Middlesex)
Geilenkirchen (8 Middlesex)
Venlo Pocket (13) (7 Middlesex)
* Zetten (13)
Reichswald (7, 8 Middlesex)
Goch (8 Middlesex)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Deir el Munassib</td>
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21. The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers

South Africa 1900-02 (1, 2, 3, 4)

The Great War

Neuve Chapelle (3, 4)
Ypres 1915, ‘17 (1, 2, 3, 4)
St Julien (4)
Aubers (1, 3, 4)
Festubert 1915 (3, 4)
A tribute to the Military Reserves of Greater London 1908 - 2014

Somme 1916, '18 (1, 2, 3, 4)
Albert 1916, '18 (1, 2, 3, 4)
Guillemont (2, 4)
Ginchy (2, 3, 4)
Flers-Courcelette (1, 2, 3, 4)
Morval (1, 2, 3, 4)
Le Transloy (1, 2, 3, 4)
Arras 1917, '18 (1, 2, 3, 4)
Scarpe 1917, '18 (1, 2, 3, 4)
Bullecourt (1, 2, 3, 4)
Langemarck 1917 (1, 2, 3, 4)
Menin Road (1, 2, 3, 4)
Polygon Wood (1, 2, 3, 4)
Passchendaele (1, 2, 3, 4)
Cambrai 1917, '18 (1, 2, 3, 4)
St Quentin (2, 3, 4)
Bapaume 1918 (2, 3, 4)
Villers Bretonneux (2, 3, 4)
Amiens (2, 3, 4)
Hindenburg Line (1, 2, 3, 4)
Épéhy (2, 3)
Canal du Nord (1, 2, 4)
Valenciennes (1, 2, 4)
Sambre (1, 2, 4)
* Pursuit to Mons (3)
France and Flanders 1915-18 (1, 2, 3, 4)
Gallipoli 1915-16 (1, 2, 3, 4)
Egypt 1915-16 (1, 2, 3, 4)

The Second World War
Djebel Tebaga (1, 2)
North Africa 1943 (1, 2)
Salerno (1, 2)
St Lucia (2)
Battipaglia (2)
Teano (1, 2)
Monte Camino (1, 2)
Garigliano Crossing (1, 2)
Damiano (1, 2)
Anzio (1, 2)
Gothic Line (1, 2)
Coriano (1, 2)
Croce (1, 2)
Valli di Comacchio (2)
Argenta Gap (2)
Italy 1943-45 (1, 2)

22. The Rifles

Egypt 1882 (8)
South Africa 1899-1902 (8)
South Africa 1900-02 (5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 28)
The Great War

Hill 60 (9)

Ypres 1915, '17, '18 (5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 28)

Gravenstafel (9, 12)

St Julien (5, 9, 12)

Frezenburg (5, 9, 12)

Bellewaarde (9)

Aubers (17)

Festubert 1915 (6, 8, 15, 17)

Hooge 1915 (16)

Loos (6, 8, 15, 17)

Somme 1916, '18 (5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 28)

Albert 1916, '18 (5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 28)

Guillemont (5, 9, 12, 16)

* Ginchy (5, 9, 12, 16)

Fliers-Courcelette (5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17)

Morval (5, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17)

Le Transloy (5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17)

Arras 1917, '18 (5, 9, 12, 16, 28)

Scarpé 1917, '18 (5, 9, 12, 16)

Bullecourt (5, 8, 11)

Messines 1917 (6, 8, 15, 17)

Langemarck 1917 (5, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17)

Menin Road (5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12)

Polygon Wood (5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12)

Passchendaele (5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 28)

Cambrai 1917 (5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17)

St Quentin (6, 8, 15, 17, 28)

Bapaume 1918 (6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 17, 28)

Avrie (6, 7)

Ancre 1918 (15, 28)

Villers-Bretonneux (9, 10, 12)

Amiens (6, 8, 9, 10, 15)

Drocourt-Quéant (28)

Hindenburg Line (5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 28)

Epéry (6, 8, 9, 10, 12)

Canal du Nord (5, 16, 28)

Courtrai (15, 16, 17)

Valenciennes (5, 16)

Sambre (5, 16)

* Pursuit to Mons (6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 28)

France and Flanders 1914-18 (5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 28)

Doiran 1917 (15, 16, 17)

Macedonia 1916-17 (15, 16, 17)

Suvla (11)

Landing at Suvla (11)

Scimitar Hill (11)

Gallipoli 1915 (11)

Egypt 1915-17 (10, 11)

Gaza (10, 11, 15, 16, 17)

El Mughar (10, 11, 15, 16, 17)

Nebi Samwil (10, 11, 15, 16, 17)
Jerusalem (11, 15, 16, 17)
Jaffa (10, 11)
Jericho (15, 16, 17)
* Jordan (15, 16, 17)
Tell’ Asur (10, 11, 15, 16, 17)
Megiddo (10, 11)
Sharon (10, 11)
Palestine 1917-18 (10, 11, 15, 16, 17)
North-West Frontier 1917 (25)
Afghanistan 1919 (25)

**The Second World War**

Calais 1940 (9)
North West Europe 1940, 1944-45 (5, 9, 10, 16)
Normandy Landing (10)
Odon (5)
Bourguebus Ridge (5)
Mont Pincon (5, 16)
Le Perier Ridge (5)
Falaise (5)
Antwerp (5)
Hechtel (5)
Nederrijn (5)
Roer (16)
Rhineland (16)
Cleve (16)
Goch (16)
Rhine (10, 16)
Leese (5)
Aller (5)
Mersa el Brega (17)
Agedabia (17)
Derna Aerodrome (17)
Tobruk 1941 (17)
Chor es Sufan (17)
Saunnu (17)
Gazala (12, 17)
* Retma (12)
Bir Hacheim (12)
Defence of Alamein Line (12, 17)
Ruweisat (12)
Fuka Airfield (12)
Alam el Halfa (5)
El Alamein (5)
Tebaga Gap (5)
Medjez el Bab (17)
Kasserine (17)
Thala (17)
Fondouk (17)
Fondouk Pass (17)
El Kourzia (17)
Tunis (5, 17)
North Africa 1942-43 (5, 12, 16, 17)
Cassino II (17)
Liri Valley (17)
Melfa Crossing (17)
Monte Rotondo (17)
Capture of Perugia (17)
Monte Malbe (5)
Arezzo (5, 17)
Advance to Florence (17)
Gothic Line (5)
Orsara (5)
Tossignano (17)
Argenta Gap (5)
Fossa Cembalina (5)
Italy 1943-45 (5, 16, 17)
Veve (12)
* Proasteion (12)
Greece 1941 (12)
Crete (12)
* Canea (12)
* Retimo (12)
Middle East 1941 (12)
* Athens (16)
Greece 1944-45 (16)

23. The Royal Regiment of Scotland

South Africa 1900-02 (14)

The Great War
Messines 1914 (14)
Ypres 1914, '17, '18 (14)
Gheluvelt (14)
Nonne Bosschen (14)
Givenchy 1914 (14)
Aubers (14)
Loos (14)
Somme 1916, '18 (14)
Albert 1916, '18 (14)
* Ginchy (14)
Flers-Courcelette (14)
Morval (14)
Le Transloy (14)
Arras 1917, '18 (14)
Scarpe 1917, '18 (14)
Langemarck 1917 (14)
Cambrai 1917, '18 (14)
Hindenburgh Line (14)
Canal du Nord (14)
Courtrai (14)
Valenciennes (14)
Sambre (14)
France and Flanders 1914-18 (14)

**The Second World War**

24. **The Royal Irish Regiment**

**South Africa 1900-02** (18)

**The Great War**
Gaza (18)
* El Mughar (18)
* Nebi Samwil (18)
Jerusalem (18)
* Jericho (18)
* Jordan (18)
Palestine 1917-18 (18)

The Second World War
Bou Arada (18)
* El Hadjeba (18)
Stuka Farm (18)
* Heidous (18)
North Africa 1943-43 (18)
* Lentini (18)
Simeto Bridgehead (18)
Adrano (18)
Centuripe (18)
Sasco Crossing (18)
Simeto Crossing (18)
Malleto (18)
Pursuit to Messina (18)
Sicily 1943 (18)
Termoli (18)
Trigno (18)
* Teano (18)
* Monte Camino (18)
* Calabritto (18)
Sangro (18)
Fossacesia (18)
Garigliano Crossing (18)
* Damiano (18)
* Anzio (18)
* Carroceto (18)
Cassino II (18)
* Casa Sinagogga (18)
* Liri Valley (18)
Trasimene Line (18)
* Sanfatucchio (18)
* Coriano (18)
* Croce (18)
* Rimini Line (18)
* Ceriano Ridge (18)
Monte Spaduro (18)
Monte Grande (18)
* Senio Floodbank (18)
* Valli di Comacchio (18)
Argenta Gap (18)
Italy 1943-45 (18)

25. 7th Battalion, The Rifles
South Africa 1900-02 (5, 9, 12, 15, 16)
The Great War

Hill 60 (9)
Ypres 1915, '17, '18 (5, 9, 12, 16)
Gravenstafel (9, 12)
St Julien (5, 9, 12)
Frunegenberg (5, 9, 12)
Bellewaarde (9)
Festubert 1915 (15)
Hooge 1915 (16)
Loos (15)
Somme 1916, '18 (5, 9, 12, 15, 16)
Albert 1916, '18 (5, 9, 12, 15, 16)
Guillemont (5, 9, 12, 16)
* Ginchy (5, 9, 12, 16)
Flers-Courcelette (5, 9, 12, 15, 16)
Morval (5, 9, 12, 15, 16)
Le Transloy (5, 9, 12, 15, 16)
Arras 1917, '18 (5, 9, 12, 16)
Scarpe 1917, '18 (5, 9, 12, 16)
Bullecourt (5)
Messines 1917 (15)
Langemarck 1917 (5, 9, 12, 15, 16)
Menin Road (5, 9, 12)
Polygon Wood (5, 9, 12)
Passchendaele (5, 9, 12)
Cambrai 1917 (5, 9, 12, 15, 16)
St Quentin (15)
Bapaume 1918 (9, 12, 15)
Ancre 1918 (15)
Villers-Bretonneux (9, 12)
Amiens (9, 12, 15)
Hindenburg Line (5, 9, 12, 16)
Epéhy (9, 12)
Canal du Nord (5, 16)
Courtrai (15, 16)
Valenciennes (5, 16)
Sambre (5, 16)
* Pursuit to Mons (9, 12)
France and Flanders 1914-18 (5, 9, 12, 15, 16)
Doiran 1917 (15, 16)
Macedonia 1916-17 (15, 16)
Gaza (15, 16)
El Mughar (15, 16)
Nebi Samwil (15, 16)
Jerusalem (15, 16)
Jericho (15, 16)
* Jordan (15, 16)
Tell' Asur (15, 16)
Palestine 1917-18 (15, 16)
The Second World War
Calais 1940 (9)
North West Europe 1940 (9)
Odon (5)
Bourguebus Ridge (5)
Mont Pincon (5, 16)
Le Perier Ridge (5)
Falaise (5)
Antwerp (5)
Hechtel (5)
Nederrijn (5)
Roer (16)
Rhineland (16)
Cleve (16)
Goch (16)
Rhine (16)
Leese (5)
Aller (5)
North West Europe 1944-45 (5, 16)
Gazala (12)
* Retma (12)
Bir Hacheim (12)
Defence of Alamein Line (12)
Ruweisat (12)
Fuka Airfield (12)
Alam el Halfa (5)
El Alamein (5)
Tebega Gap (5)
Tunis (5)
North-Africa 1942-43 (5, 12, 16)
Monte Malbe (5)
Arezzo (5)
Gothic Line (5)
Orsara (5)
Argenta Gap (5)
Fossa Cembalina (5)
Italy 1943-44 (5, 16)
Veve (12)
* Proasteion (12)
Greece 1941 (12)
Crete (12)
* Canea (12)
* Retimo (12)
Middle East 1941 (12)
* Athens (16)
Greece 1944-45 (16)


This list shows the honours held by the component sub-units of The London Regiment (1993). They are grouped together as one list of Honours, but each of the separate component sub-units has the Honours granted to their antecedent units. These Honours are held by the component sub-units but are not held collectively by The London Regiment (1993); nor therefore are they emblazoned on Colours.
Egypt 1882 (8)
South Africa 1899-1902 (8)
South Africa 1900-02 (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24)
The Great War
Messines 1914 (14)
Messines 1917 (6, 7, 8, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24)
Ypres 1914, '15, '17, '18 (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24)
[14 has Ypres 1914, '17, '18, remainder have varying dates]
Gheluvelt (14)
Nonne Bosschen (14)
Givenchy 1914 (14)
Neuve Chapelle (3, 4)
St Julien (4)
Aubers (1, 3, 4, 14, 17, 21, 24)
Festubert 1915 (3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24)
Loos (6, 7, 8, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24)
Somme 1916, '18 (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24)
Albert 1916, '18 (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24)
Guillemont (2, 4)
Ginchy (2, 3, 4, 14)
Flers-Courcelette (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24)
Morval (1, 2, 3, 4, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20)
Le Transloy (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24)
Arras 1917, '18 (1, 2, 3, 4, 14)
Scaur 1917, '18 (1, 2, 3, 4, 14)
Bullecourt (1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 11)
Langemarck 1917 (1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20)
Menin Road (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11)
Polygon Wood (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11)
Passchendaele (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11)
Cambrai 1917, '18 (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24)
St Quentin (2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24)
Bapaume 1918 (2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24)
Avre (6, 7, 17)
Ancre 1918 (18, 19, 20, 21, 24)
Villers Bretonneux (2, 3, 4, 7)
Amiens (2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 21)
Hindenburg Line (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 14, 20, 24)
Havrincourt (20)
Epéhy (2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 24)
Canal du Nord (1, 2, 4, 14, 20)
Courtrai (14, 17)
Selle (20)
Valenciennes (1, 2, 4, 14)
Sambre (1, 2, 4, 14, 20)
Pursuit to Mons (3, 6, 7, 8, 18, 19, 21, 24)
France and Flanders 1914-18 (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24)
Doiran 1917 (14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24)
Macedonia 1916-17 (14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24)
Suvla (11)
Landing at Suvla (11)
Scimitar Hill (11)
Gallipoli 1915-16 (1, 2, 3, 4, 11)
Egypt 1915-16 (1, 2, 3, 4, 11)
Gaza (11, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24)
El Mughar (11, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24)
Nebi Samwil (11, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24)
Jerusalem (11, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24)
Jaffa (11)
Jericho (14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24)
Jordan (14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24)
Tell’ Asur (11, 14, 17, 21)
Megiddo (11, 19)
Sharon (11, 19)
Palestine 1917-18 (11, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24)

The Second World War
Mersa el Brega (17)
Agedabia (17)
Derna Aerodrome (17)
Tobruk 1941 (17)
Chor es Sufan (17)
Saunnu (17)
Gazala (17)
Defence of Alamein Line (17)
Medjez el Bab (17)
Kasserine (17)
Bou Arada (18)
Thala (17)
El Hadjeba (18)
Stuka Farm (18)
Fondouk (17)
Fondouk Pass (17)
Heidous (18)
El Kourzia (17)
Tunis (17)
Hamman Lif (17)
North Africa 1941-44 (17, 18)
Lentini (18)
Primasole Bridge (14)
Simeto Bridgehead (18)
Adrano (18)
Centuripe (18)
Salso Crossing (18)
Simeto Crossing (18)
Malleto (18)
Pursuit to Messina (18)
Sicily 1943 (14, 18)
Termoli (18)
Trigno (18)
Teano (14, 18)
Monte Camino (14, 18)
A tribute to the Military Reserves of Greater London 1908 - 2014

Calabritto  (14, 18)
Sangro   (18)
Fossacesia (18)
Garigliano Crossing (14, 18)
Damiano  (14, 18)
Anzio    (14, 18)
Carroceto (14, 18)
Cassino II (17, 18)
Casa Sinagogga (18)
Liri Valley (17, 18)
Melfa Crossing (17)
Capture of Perugia (17)
Trasimene Line (18)
Sanfatuccio (18)
Arezzo   (17)
Advance to Florence (17)
Gothic Line (14)
Coriano  (14, 18)
Croce    (14, 18)
Rimini Line (14, 18)
Ceriano Ridge (14, 18)
Monte Spaduro (18)
Monte Grande (18)
Tossignano (17)
Senio Pocket (14)
Senio Floodbank (18)
Valli di Comacchio (14, 18)
Argenta Gap (14, 18)
Italy 1943-45 (14, 17, 18)

27. 3rd Battalion, The Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment (Queen's and Royal Hampshires)

These Battle Honours are held by units shown in paragraph 6 above. They do not include Battle Honours which came from component units who were not London units (ie. Royal Sussex Regiment units).

South Africa 1900-02 (3, 6, 22, 23)

The Great War

Neuve Chapelle (3)
Aubers     (3, 22)
Festubert 1915 (3, 6, 22, 23)
Loos       (6, 22, 23)
Somme 1916, '18 (3, 6, 22, 23) (Surrey Yeomanry)
Bapaume 1918 (Surrey Yeomanry)
Hindenburg Line (Surrey Yeomanry)
Epéhy     (Surrey Yeomanry)
Pursuit to Mons (Surrey Yeomanry)
France and Flanders 1915-18 (Surrey Yeomanry)
Gallipoli 1915 (Surrey Yeomanry)
Egypt 1915-17 (Surrey Yeomanry)
Gaza       (Surrey Yeomanry)
Jerusalem  (Surrey Yeomanry)
Tell' Asur (Surrey Yeomanry)
Palestine 1917-18 (Surrey Yeomanry)
Albert 1916, '18 (3, 6)
Ginchy (3)
Flers-Courcelette (3, 6, 22, 23)
Morval (3)
Le Transloy (3, 6, 22, 23)
Arras 1917 (3)
Scarpe 1917 (3)
Bullecourt (3)
Messines 1917 (6, 22, 23)
Ypres 1917, '18 (3, 6, 22, 23)
Langemarck 1917 (3)
Menin Road (3, 6)
Polygon Wood (3, 6)
Passchendaele (3, 6)
Cambrai 1917 (3, 6, 22, 23)
St Quentin (3, 6, 22, 23)
Bapaume 1918 (3, 6, 22, 23)
Avre (6)
Ancre 1918 (22, 23)
Villers Bretonneux (3)
Amiens (6)
Albert 1918 (6, 22, 23)
Hindenburg Line (3, 6)
Epéhy (3, 6)
Courtrai (23)
* Pursuit to Mons (3, 6, 22)
France and Flanders 1915-18 (3, 6, 22, 23)
Doiran 1917 (22, 23)
Macedonia 1916-17 (22, 23)
Gallipoli 1915 (3)
Egypt 1915-17 (3)
Gaza (22, 23)
El Mughar (22, 23)
Nebi Samwil (22, 23)
Jerusalem (22, 23)
Jericho (22, 23)
Jordan (22, 23)
Tell' Asur (22, 23)
Megiddo (22)
Sharon (22)
Palestine 1917-18 (22, 23)
PART 5

Civic Honours granted to and held by the London Volunteer Reserve Forces

C (Kent and Sharpshooters Yeomanry) Squadron Centenary March through Croydon, 4th March 2000
Introduction

1. At various times the Civic Authorities throughout the United Kingdom have granted Honours to units of the Armed Forces, both Regular and Reservist.

2. There do not appear to be a set of definitive rules governing what these Honours are, but they generally fall into two categories:

   1. Freedom of the County/City/Borough
   2. Adopted by the County/City/Borough

3. The ‘Freedom’ – to march through the streets of the Borough with bayonets fixed, drums beating and Colours flying – is really an empty grant as, outside the City of London where the right has been zealously guarded for centuries, it does not seem that any City or Borough would be entitled to prevent units of Her Majesty's Forces from marching in the town. However, the practice has now been generally accepted and provides a dignified and satisfactory means of enabling a City or Borough to honour a distinguished unit of Her Majesty's Forces.

4. Associated with the ‘Freedom of the Borough’ is the ‘Freedom of Entry’ which has been granted by a number of Cities and Boroughs to service units (Ships of the Royal Navy, Army units, Royal Air Force squadrons, stations etc.) which have rendered conspicuous service and are closely associated with the City or Borough. The ceremony of granting these Freedoms may differ slightly from that of granting Freedom to an individual, as they could not easily be carried out at a Council meeting as a fully representative body of troops from the unit may not be able to be present. The necessary formal resolution is therefore sometimes first passed at a special meeting of the Council and the 'Freedom' formally presented at a special ceremony, often held outdoors.

5. Following both local government reorganisation and reorganisation of the Armed Forces, questions arise as to whether a Freedom of Entry granted by a former City or Borough is still valid and whether such a Freedom granted to a unit of the Armed Forces which has been absorbed into a new unit can be exercised by that new unit.

6. So far as the grant of Freedom of Entry by a former City or Borough is concerned, subsection 1 of section 248 of the Local Government Act 1972 provides ‘Nothing in this Act shall affect any person's status ... as a Freeman of a place which is an existing Borough’ and subsection 4 of the same section provides ‘After 31st March 1974: a Freeman of a City or Town ... shall have and enjoy the same rights whether in respect of property or otherwise as where held and enjoyed on that date by a Freeman of that City or Town...’ Therefore, a Freedom of Entry granted by a former City or Borough remains valid and exercisable by the service unit to which it had been granted within the area of the former City or Borough.

7. Where the ‘new’ authority is a City, Royal Borough or Borough within the area of Greater London, it is open to the authority to reaffirm a grant of Freedom of Entry to the new unit incorporated in it, the custom has developed that, as a matter of courtesy, the new unit informs the City or Borough of what has happened to the old unit and the City or Borough concerned usually confirms, formally or informally, that the new unit may continue to exercise the privileges granted to the old unit.

8. Where the ‘new’ authority is a City, Royal Borough or Borough within the area of Greater London, it is open to the authority to reaffirm a grant of Freedom of Entry to the new unit incorporated in it, the custom has developed that, as a matter of courtesy, the new unit informs the City or Borough of what has happened to the old unit and the City or Borough concerned usually confirms, formally or informally, that the new unit may continue to exercise the privileges granted to the old unit.

9. Where the ‘new’ authority is not a City, Royal Borough or Borough within the area of Greater London, there is some difficulty for such an authority to admit Honorary Freemen as there are no statutory provisions for this. However, an informal resolution reaffirming a former grant of Freedom of Entry might be passed by the Council.

10. The custom has generally been that once a ‘Freedom’ has been granted to the Borough, both the Borough and the descendant unit retain this Freedom forever.
11. There is also the category of ‘Adopted’ status. There is no laid down statutory procedure for Adoption, but it is accepted custom that a City, Royal Borough or Borough may mark an affiliation with a unit of the Armed Forces by Adopting the unit. This is not only an acknowledgement of the association between the unit and its local community, but of the service given by it and its members. Adopted status is remarkably similar in definition to the granting of Freedom. The distinction seems to be between ‘conspicuous service and close association’ and simply ‘service and association’.

12. Both granting Freedoms and confirming Adopted status are always instigated and recorded by the local Civic Authority (the Council or equivalent). Although there is no statutory regulation governing Adoption, it is assumed that granting an Adoption will continue to the descendant unit.

Civic Honours granted by The City of London

Privileged Regiment status given to: The Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment (deriving from Holland’s Regiment of Foot, later the Buffs; recognised since at least 1746)
The Royal Marines (apparently deriving, indirectly, from the Duke of York’s Maritime Regiment; recognised at least since 1904)
The Grenadier Guards (deriving from Russell’s Regiment of Foot; recognised in the 3rd Battalion at least since 1904, extended to the whole Regiment in 1915 by the General Purposes Committee of Aldermen)
The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers (deriving, in one Battalion, from the London Militia; long recognised in the Militia, and extended to the whole Regiment in 1924 by the Privileges Committee of Aldermen)
The Honourable Artillery Company (granted by the Privileges Committee of Aldermen in 1924)
The Coldstream Guards (originally from the Duke of Albemarle’s Regiment; recognised by the Court of Aldermen in 1952)
The Blues & Royals (deriving from the Royal Dragoons; recognised by the Court of Aldermen in 1961)
The London Regiment (granted by the Court of Aldermen in 1995)
600 (City of London) Squadron Royal Auxiliary Air Force (granted by the Court of Aldermen in 2007)
The Rifles have some significant formal association with the City (continuing, in much-diluted fashion, the lineage of the London Rifle Brigade, formed at Guildhall in 1859 with the encouragement of the civic authorities; the Regiment has a plaque in Guildhall, and is said to provide a guard at the Lord Mayor’s Banquet).

Civic Honours granted by The City of Westminster

Strict legislation prescribes that Freedoms of The City are to be accorded only to individuals. Units thus are given (only) freedom to fly their Colours and march with fixed bayonets etc. but City of Westminster acknowledges the distinction is fine.

The belief is that the following have that right:
4th Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets (as was) 5th December 1985
HMS WESTMINSTER 11th December 2005

Seemingly, A Company London Scottish maintain they were given this right pre-1965 (when the current City of Westminster was formed). However, nothing can be found to support the claim.
Civic Honours granted by the Royal Boroughs

The Royal Borough of Greenwich

No Freedoms recorded

Royal Borough of Kensington

At an extraordinary meeting on 6th October 1959 the Council resolved that:

"In appreciation of the famous record and glorious traditions of the Army Phantom Signal Regiment (Princess Louise's Kensington Regiment (Territorial Army), over a period of one hundred years of loyal and devoted service to the Sovereigns of this Realm, and in recognition of the celebration this year of the centenary of the raising of the Regiment, in which many thousands of local residents have served, the Council confer Civic Honours on the Regiment, with the privilege, honour and distinction of marching through the streets of the Royal Borough on all ceremonial occasions with Colours flying, bands playing and bayonets fixed."

The Freedom Scroll was presented at the same meeting. The only previous recipients of the Freedom of the Royal Borough were Her Royal Highness Princess Louise and Winston Churchill.

Metropolitan Borough of Chelsea

At an extraordinary meeting on 21st December 1959, Civic Honours with the privilege, honour and distinction of marching through the streets of the Metropolitan Borough on all ceremonial occasions with Colours flying, bands playing and bayonets fixed, were conferred upon:

40 Signal Regiment (Middlesex Yeomanry) (Territorial Army) in appreciation of the famous record and glorious traditions of the Regiment during a period of over one hundred and thirty years of loyal and devoted service to the Sovereigns of this Realm and in recognition of its long and intimate association with the Borough during which time thousands of local residents have rendered valuable service.

and upon:

The London Irish Rifles, The Royal Ulster Rifles (Territorial Army) in appreciation of the famous record and glorious traditions of the Regiment during a period of one hundred years of loyal and devoted service to the Sovereigns of this Realm and in recognition of the celebration this year of the centenary of the raising of the Regiment, in which many local residents have served.

At an extraordinary meeting on 26th April 1960, Civic Honours with the privilege, honour and distinction of marching through the streets of the Metropolitan Borough on all ceremonial occasions with Colours flying, bands playing and bayonets fixed, were conferred upon:

101st (London) Field Engineer Regiment (Territorial Army) in appreciation of the famous record and glorious traditions of the Regiment during a period of one hundred years of loyal and devoted service to the Sovereigns of this Realm and in recognition of the celebration this year of the centenary of the raising of the Regiment, in which many local residents have served.

Royal Signals changes 1959-1967:

In 1961 the Army Phantom Signal Regiment (Princess Louise's Kensington Regiment) (Territorial Army) was re-designated as 41 Signal Regiment (Princess Louise's Kensington Regiment). In 1961, 40 Signal Regiment (Middlesex Yeomanry) (Territorial Army) was amalgamated with 47 Signal Regiment (the lineal descendant of 25 (County of London) (Cyclist) Battalion The London Regiment) as 47 Signal Regiment (Middlesex
Yeomanry). In 1967 both 41 Signal Regiment (Princess Louise’s Kensington Regiment) and 47 Signal Regiment (Middlesex Yeomanry) were reduced to single squadron as part of the newly formed 31 Signal Regiment.

The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

Consequences of the amalgamation in 1964 of the Royal Borough of Kensington and the Metropolitan Borough of Chelsea to form the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea: A report to the Council by the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea’s Town Clerk in December 1967 sets out the situation as follows:

In 1959, the former Kensington Council conferred Civic Honours on the Army Phantom Signal Regiment (Princess Louise’s Kensington Regiment (Territorial Army)), and at the same time the Chelsea Council similarly honoured the 47th Signal Regiment (Middlesex Yeomanry) (Territorial Army), London Irish Rifles, Royal Ulster Rifles (Territorial Army), and the 101 London Field Engineer Regiment (Territorial Army). With the reorganisation of the Territorial Army into Volunteer Reserve Units, the first two Regiments were absorbed into the 31 (Greater London) Signals Regiment (Volunteers); whilst the 101 (London) Field Engineer Regiment (Territorial Army) had no successor unit within the boundaries of the Royal Borough.

As a result, the Council resolved on 12th December 1967:

a) That the Civic Honours conferred upon the 41 Signal Regiment (Princess Louise’s Kensington Regiment) (Territorial Army) and the 47 Signal Regiment (Middlesex Yeomanry) (Territorial Army) shall enure for the benefit of the 31 (Greater London) Signals Regiment (Volunteers).

b) That the Civic Honours conferred upon the London Irish Rifles, Royal Ulster Rifles (Territorial Army) shall endure for the benefit of the North Irish Militia D Company (London Irish).

Inscribed copies of the resolutions were to be presented to the Regiments.

Situation from December 1967:

Two units had the Freedom of the Royal Borough:

31 (Greater London) Signals Regiment (Volunteers) and North Irish Militia D Company.

The Town Clerk did not say so, but it may be that the Council had been advised that it was necessary to take formal action to continue the freedoms conferred by its predecessor authorities. It is apparent that the Council took the lack of a local successor to 101 (London) Field Engineer Regiment as justification for not perpetuating that Regiment’s freedom.

Freedoms conferred by the Royal Borough 1967-1978:

On 17th March 1970 the Council of the Royal Borough resolved:

That in recognition of their importance in the new Territorial Auxiliary Volunteer Reserve order of battle and in appreciation of their association with the Royal Borough the Council confer Civic Honours upon Headquarters 44th Parachute Brigade with the privilege, honour and distinction of marching through the streets of the Royal Borough on all ceremonial occasions with Colours flying, bands playing and bayonets fixed. The scroll was presented on 16th May 1970.

On 1st February 1978 the Council of the Royal Borough resolved:

That in recognition of their importance in the new Territorial Auxiliary Volunteer Reserve order of battle and in appreciation of their association with the royal borough the Council confer Civic Honours upon 10th (Volunteer) Battalion The Parachute Regiment with the privilege, honour and distinction of marching...
through the streets of the Royal Borough on all ceremonial occasions with Colours flying, bands playing and bayonets fixed. The scroll was presented on 19th April 1978.

Headquarters 44th Parachute Brigade did not appear in the Council Diary's List of units having Civic Honours after 1978. Presumably it had ceased to exist.

Changes of name:

31 (Greater London) Signals Regiment (Volunteers):
In 1987 became 31 Signal Regiment (Volunteers). The designation Greater London was discontinued after the abolition of the GLC. In 1996 became 31 (City of London) Signal Regiment (Volunteers).

North Irish Militia D Company (London Irish):

Parachute Regiment changes 1999-2000:
In 1999 10 (Volunteer) Battalion The Parachute Regiment was shown in the Council diary (perhaps mistakenly) as having become 10 Company, 1 (Volunteer) Battalion The Parachute Regiment. The following year it was shown as 10 Company, 4 (Volunteer) Battalion The Parachute Regiment.

On 1st March 2000 the Council agreed the following recommendation:
That the Council, in recognition of its association with the Royal Borough, confer Civic Honours on 10 Company 4 PARA and that an inscribed copy of the resolution, under the Common Seal of the Council, be presented to the Company. The presentation took place at a parade in Chelsea Old Town Hall on 9th November 2001.

Freedoms conferred 2002-2008:
At a meeting on 26th June 2002 the Council resolved:
That this Council, in recognition of its importance in the new Territorial and Auxiliary Volunteer Reserve Order of Battle and in appreciation of their association with the Royal Borough, confers Civic Honours upon the Royal Yeomanry with the privilege, honour and distinction of marching through the streets of the Royal Borough on all ceremonial occasions with Colours flying, bands playing and bayonets fixed. The presentation was made at a parade in Holland Park on 18th January 2004.

At a meeting on 20th April 2005 the Council resolved to confer Civic Honours on 21 Special Air Services Regiment (Artists) (Rifles). The special nature of the Regiment's role precluded any description of its work in the resolution. The presentation was made at a parade in the garden of Leighton House on 13th July 2005.

On 21st September 2005 the Council resolved:
That in recognition of the unparalleled welfare and care which, for over 300 years, the Royal Hospital Chelsea has provided for retired soldiers, and in appreciation of its long and close associations with the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, the Council, in this year which marks the sixtieth anniversary of the end of the second world war confers Civic Honours on the Royal Hospital Chelsea with the privilege, honour and distinction of marching through the streets of the Royal Borough on all ceremonial occasions with Colours flying, bands playing and bayonets fixed.

The presentation was made on 28th June 2006 at a parade at the former Duke of York's Headquarters, followed by a march along the King's Road to Chelsea Old Town Hall.

On 23rd January 2008 the Council resolved:
That in recognition of its importance in the Territorial Army, in appreciation of its long and close association with the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea and in recognition of its continuing operational service the Council confers Civic Honours upon 256 (City of London) Field Hospital (Volunteers) with the privilege, honour and distinction of marching through the streets of the Royal Borough on all ceremonial
occasions with Colours flying, bands playing and bayonets fixed. The presentation was made at a parade at Kensington Town Hall on 7th June 2008, followed by a march along Kensington High Street from Holland Park to the Town Hall.

**Adopted Units**

The Policy and Resources Committee reported to the Council on 12th March 1980 as follows:

As a means of forging links between local Reserve Units and the Royal Borough we are of the opinion that the Units listed below should be adopted:

**257 (Southern) General Hospital Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers)**
**21 Special Air Service Regiment (Artists) (Volunteers)**
**144 Field Ambulance Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers)**
**University of London Air Squadron (Volunteers)**

Discussions have been held with the Secretary of the Greater London Territorial Auxiliary Volunteer Reserve Association and the Deputy Lieutenant for the Borough who would both welcome these Honours being bestowed. The Secretary to the Territorial Auxiliary Volunteer Reserve Association advises that there are no foreseeable disbandments or major reorganisation of Territorial Army units and that a period of stability is expected.

Accordingly the Council resolved to adopt the listed units.

On 1st October 1995 256 (City of London) Field Hospital was formed by the amalgamation of 217 (London) General Hospital Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers) and 257 (Southern) General Hospital Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers).

On 18th October 2000 the Council resolved to grant adopted status to the **University of London Royal Naval Unit**.

Also in October 2000 the Policy and Resources Committee received a report that 144 Field Ambulance had left the borough some years previously and no longer took part in any Borough events. The Committee agreed that the unit’s adopted status should lapse.

Civic Honours having been conferred on 21 Special Air Service Regiment in 2005 and on 256 Field Hospital in 2008 two units remain with adopted status:

**University of London Air Squadron**
**University of London Royal Naval Unit**

**Historical note – events of 1799, 1859 and 1908**

Princess Louise’s Kensington Regiment was the direct descendant of the 13th Battalion, The London Regiment, and The London Irish Rifles the direct descendant of the 18th Battalion, The London Regiment, both formed in 1908 at the time of the establishment of the Territorial Force, renamed the Territorial Army in 1920. References to the centenary of their formation in the 1959 resolutions conferring Civic Honours on the Army Phantom Signal Regiment (Princess Louise’s Kensington Regiment) (Territorial Army) and on The London Irish Rifles, The Royal Ulster Rifles (Territorial Army), and in the 1960 resolution conferring Civic Honours on the 101st (London) Field Engineer Regiment (Territorial Army), relate to the raising of Rifle Volunteer Corps in 1859.

Strictly speaking there is no direct link between the Kensington Volunteers raised in the late 1790s and disbanded at the end of the Napoleonic Wars and the Rifle Volunteer Corps on 1859, but 31 Signal Regiment and specifically 41 (Princess Louise’s Kensington) Squadron Royal Signals have come to be regarded as the heir to those early volunteers. In 1999 a reception was held for 31 Signal Regiment at Kensington Town Hall in the presence of Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Gloucester to mark the 200th anniversary of the presentation of Colours to the Kensington Volunteers in 1799.
The Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames

Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment (Queen's and Royal Hampshires)
256 (City of London) Field Hospital (Volunteers)

Civic Honours granted by the London Boroughs

London Borough of Barking and Dagenham

No Freedoms recorded

London Borough of Barnet

Hendon Borough Council
Freedom to The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own) by a Resolution of Hendon Council dated 22nd October 1955.

Friern Barnet Urban District Council
Adoption of HMS FANTOME during Warship Week 28th March 1942.

Borough of Finchley
Adoption of HMS TARTAR 1942 (Adopted unit 1942 - presumably in Warship Week), and by a Resolution of the Council dated 14th August 1963, its successor, HMS TARTAR.*
Adoption of 461 (Middlesex) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (Territorial Army) by a Resolution of the Council dated 26th February 1951.

London Borough of Barnet

Honorary Freedom to:
The Corps of Royal Engineers by a Resolution of the Council dated 24th July 1982.
The Queen's Regiment (by a Resolution of the Council dated 16th April 1970 as successor in title to Middlesex Regiment).
The Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment (by a Resolution of the Council dated 23rd February 1998, as successor in title to Queen's Regiment).
Royal Air Force Hendon by a Resolution of the Council dated 29th July 1986.*
Adoptions to:

240 (Hertfordshire) Squadron Royal Corps of Transport (Volunteers) by a Resolution dated 21st October 1979.
B Company 6/7 (Volunteer) Battalion Queen's Regiment by a Resolution dated 1979.*
3 Company 10th (Volunteer) Battalion Parachute Regiment by a Resolution dated 1979.

Other constituent Boroughs: East Barnet Urban District Council
Adoptions to:
HMS MUSKETEER** 20th December 1941
Barnet Urban District Council
HMS CROMER** 14th March 1942

* Illuminated scrolls displayed in Mayor's Parlour. There hangs also the Royal Air Force Sword presented to Barnet by Royal Air Force Hendon at time of their Freedom, and is displayed a silver Waggon Train from 240 Squadron Royal Corps of Transport given on their Adoption. ** Ship's Plaques in Barnet Museum, Wood Street, Barnet together with commemorative brass plaque presented by East Barnet UDC to HMS CROMER.

London Borough of Bexley
Freedom given to 265 (Kent and County of London Yeomanry) Support Squadron (Sharpshooters)

London Borough of Brent
No Freedoms recorded

London Borough of Bromley
Royal Air Force Biggin Hill was granted the Freedom of the London Borough of Bromley

London Borough of Camden
No Freedoms recorded
41 (Princess Louise's of Kensington) Signal Squadron Royal Corps of Signals is based in the Borough of Croydon. It is recorded in the Regimental history as having the ‘Freedom’ of that Borough and exercised it as recently as 1993 and 2001.


44 Column Royal Army Service Corps adopted by the London Borough of Croydon c. 1938.

Freedom given to 2 Company 10th (Volunteer) Battalion The Parachute Regiment and C (Kent and Sharpshooters Yeomanry) Squadron, The Royal Yeomanry on 24th April 1993.

London Borough of Ealing

No Freedoms recorded

London Borough of Enfield

No Freedoms recorded

London Borough of Hackney

Freedom to 3 Military Intelligence Battalion (Volunteers) on 29th March 2009.
London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham

Headquarters Squadron 31 Signal Regiment (Volunteers) was adopted by the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham in 1981 and exercised its Freedom on 14th May 1983.


London Borough of Haringey

The Freedom was conferred on 7th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (The Duke of Cambridge’s Own) 10th May 1948.

London Borough of Harrow

Harrow Urban District
Freedom to 593 (Mixed) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery (Mixed) Territorial Army on 15th April 1951.
Freedom to 82 (Mixed) Anti-Aircraft Fire Command Troop, Royal Artillery (Mixed) Territorial Army on 15th April 1951.
Freedom to 11th Parachute Battalion (8th Middlesex) Territorial Army c. 1951.

Borough of Harrow
Freedom to 57 (Middlesex) General Hospital, Royal Army Medical Corps (Territorial Army) on 10th December 1954.
Freedom to 130 Field Park Squadron, Royal Engineers (Territorial Army) on 17th November 1962.
Freedom to 82 (County of Middlesex) Company WRAC (Territorial Army) on 17th November 1962.

London Borough of Harrow
Freedom to 131 (Independent) Parachute Squadron, Royal Engineers (Volunteers) on 8th March 1969.
Freedom to 47 (Middlesex Yeomanry) Signal Squadron (Volunteers) on 8th March 1969.
Freedom to Harrow Detachment 257 (Eastern) General Hospital, Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers) on 8th March 1969.
Freedom to 131 Independent Squadron, Royal Engineers (Volunteers) on 22nd July 1978.
Freedom to 47 (Middlesex Yeomanry) Signal Squadron, Royal Signals (Volunteers) on 10th March 1983.
Freedom to 131 Independent Commando Squadron, Royal Engineers (Volunteers) on 10th March 1983.
London Borough of Harrow (cont)
Freedom to 257 (Southern) General Hospital, Royal Army Medical Corps on 10th March 1983.
Freedom to The Church Lad’s and Church Girls’ Brigade Christ Church Rexeth and Harrow Company on 20th October 1994.
Freedom to Royal British Legion (Harrow Branch) on 18th July 1996.

London Borough of Havering

Freedom to The Essex Regiment.

London Borough of Hillingdon

Borough of Uxbridge

London Borough of Hillingdon
The Royal Observer Corps established their Headquarters at Hillingdon House, Royal Air Force Uxbridge on 1st March 1929. On 1st March 1936 it transferred to Royal Air Force Bentley Priory (Harrow).
600 (City of London) Squadron Royal Auxiliary Air Force is based at Royal Air Force Northolt in Hillingdon but was granted ‘Privilege Regiment Status’ by the City of London on July 2007.
Adoption of 562 Parachute Squadron Royal Corps of Transport (V).

Hayes and Harlington Urban District Council
Adoption of 562 Company Royal Army Service Corps 16th Airborne Division TA on 28th February 1951.
London Borough of Hounslow

Freedom to 2nd Battalion Royal Regiment of Fusiliers on 26th November 2009 on their return from Afghanistan.

Urban District of Chiswick and Brentford
Adoptions on 5th May 1951:
- 264th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery
- 917th Company, Royal Army Service Corps
- 21st A A (Mixed) Signal Squadron, Royal Corps of Signals, Territorial Army
- 44th (Home Counties) Infantry Division Signals Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals, Territorial Army
- 53rd Squadron, Royal Signals Army Cadet Force

London Borough of Islington

Freedom to the Honourable Artillery Company in 2009.

London Borough of Lambeth

No Freedoms recorded

London Borough of Lewisham

Adopted all Cadet and Reserve Forces contingents based in the borough including 1921 and 1475 Air Training Squadron.

London Borough of Merton

The London Local Government Act of 1964 put together the three small boroughs of Mitcham, Morden and Wimbledon. Merton has no TA history since 1964 and the three former districts were part of the county of Surrey.
London Borough of Newham

East Ham bestowed Freedom of that County Borough upon The Essex Regiment although no Essex Regiment Territorial Army unit was ever based there.

The Headquarters of 6th Battalion of The Essex Regiment was based at The Cedars, Portway, West Ham, where A, B and C Company were also based, D Company being based at Prittlewell.

The men and women of G Company, 7th Battalion The Rifles, based in Portway, West Ham, were presented with the Freedom of the London Borough of Newham in 2012.

London Borough of Redbridge

The Borough of Ilford
Freedom to The Essex Regiment on 14th June 1947. On 9th September 1958 this honour and privilege was extended to the 3rd East Anglian Regiment (16th/44th Foot) in which the Essex Regiment has been incorporated.

The Borough of Wanstead and Woodford
Freedom to 45th (Essex) Signal Regiment (Volunteers) in 1963.

The London Borough of Redbridge
Freedom to the Royal Anglian Regiment (16th/44th Foot Battalion) and upon the 45th (Essex) Signal Regiment Territorial Army (now 36th (Eastern Signal Regiment) (Volunteers)) on 18th May 1965.

London Borough of Richmond

The Royal Military School of Music was granted the Freedom and Entry in 2007 and HMS RICHMOND in 2002.

London Borough of Southwark

Honorary Free Citizenship awarded to The Royal Marines Reserve (City of London), The London Regiment, 256 (City Of London) Field Hospital (Volunteers) and Princess of Wales’s Royal Regiment.
London Borough of Sutton

No Freedoms recorded

London Borough of Tower Hamlets

Metropolitan Borough of Bethnal Green
Civic Honours to 114th (1st London) Corps Engineer Regiment (Territorial Army) on 27th April 1961.
Adoption of HMS CRANE in 1942.

London Borough of Waltham Forest


London Borough of Wandsworth

Metropolitan Borough of Battersea

London Borough of Wandsworth
Adoption of C Company (City of London) Royal Fusiliers, Fusilier Volunteers in 1967.
Adoption of 83 (London) Signal Squadron, Royal Corps of Signals in 1967.
Adoption of 31 Signal Regiment Light Aid Detachment, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers in 1967.
Adoption of B Company 6th (Territorial) Battalion, The Queen's Regiment in 1967.
PART 6

Unit affiliations with Livery Companies
Introduction

The Livery Companies of the City of London have long held linkages with the Armed Services. Alderman David Lewis The Rt Hon The Lord Mayor of London (2007-08) provided this Foreword in 2008.

Foreword

For centuries, the City of London has had to defend itself. Legend has it (probably accurately) that in 1066 William arrived at the bottom of Ludgate Hill only to find high walls surmounted by trained archers; men whose day to day activities were helping to make London the world's leading international finance, maritime and trading centre. Faced with this show of force, the new King decided to negotiate, but was careful at the same time to build the Tower of London in their midst.

Throughout succeeding ages, the defence of the City was allocated to the Court of Aldermen, each 'owning' a section of the wall. The troops to man each section came largely from the liverymen, freemen and apprentices of the emerging livery companies who practised their archery on a regular basis on fields north of the City. Not only did the Livery produce trained troops, those guilds or misteries which had a particular interest in military affairs such as Bowyers, Archers, Armourers & Brasiers, Saddlemakers and Farriers also had special responsibility to provide their know-how and their product.

Like the Reserve Forces of today, foreign deployment was often on the cards, as was procurement. On the eve of Agincourt, more than 3 million arrows were made in London and shipped to France along with men from London.

In spite of the City of London’s lack of enthusiasm for King Henry V’s expeditions and subsequent adventures, the City militia has always been well represented in warring abroad and peace-keeping at home. As military science and organisation evolved, so, too did the numerous volunteer forces. Indeed, the oldest Regiment, as such, in the British Army (1537) is a London-based volunteer unit: the Honourable Artillery Company.

Spurred by the threat of French invasion (a mood which lasted throughout the Georgian and Victorian eras) and caught up with the scientific advances of the age, a wide range of combat arms and combat arms support units flourished, each adapting readily to the sensible Panmure and Cardwell reforms. Again, overseas service called, not just in Egypt in 1882, but in South Africa in 1900 when the phenomenal creation of the City Imperial Volunteers, a thousand man Battalion made up of existing volunteers were deployed to good effect, within five weeks of their creation in December 1899.

By 1907 there were 221 Battalions of volunteer infantry alone and with the coming of the Haldane Reforms in 1908, one unit, The London Regiment, had 26 Battalions! Then as now, security of the homeland, international trade and prosperity of the nation largely relied upon reserve and territorial forces.

Reserve naval, marine and air units came to be formed after the Great War and by the end of the Second World War thousands of London men and women reservists had given service and many had lost their lives in the service of the Crown and their city. Many continue to do so. Those who live in freedom owe those who have fallen in battle a debt which can never be repaid.

Supporting London's reservists and Territorials, the 108 (2008) Livery Companies and Guilds of the City collectively represent the largest philanthropic organisation in Europe. All are proud of their active links with regular, reserve and cadet units of all three services. In 2008, some 178 units of the armed forces and an increasing number of Naval, Army and Air Cadet units are supported by the Livery of London.

This support is not just about money, but includes a variety of imaginative involvements going well beyond awards, visits, prizes and invitations to livery functions. Many a Master of a Livery Company has found himself in a trench or at the controls of a multi-million pound aircraft (not in the air!). Others have maintained
personal contact with units in the front line, using the opportunities provided by electronic communications. The Livery were the founders of corporate social responsibility and today more and more freemen and liverymen are acting as mentors, coaches and role models for cadets and younger reservists beginning their civilian careers.

The listings which follow give an indication of the scope of the livery affiliations. These lists continue to expand as new livery companies emerge and new units are formed. The recent mayoral initiative of sponsoring cadet units is an exciting one and is rapidly expanding.

Alderman David Lewis The Rt Hon The Lord Mayor of London
Livery Company Affiliations with the Armed Forces
(Regular and Reserve)

London Reserve affiliations are in Bold

The Honourable Company of Air Pilots
HMS ILLUSTRIOUS
847 Naval Air Squadron (RM)
Royal Air Force Aerobatic Team (RAFAT) – Red Arrows
4624 (County of Oxford) Movement Squadron RAuxAF

University of London Air Squadron
Central Flying School
Battle of Britain Memorial Flight
101 Squadron RAF
IV (R) Squadron RAF
Fly Navy Heritage Trust
750 Naval Air Squadron

The Worshipful Society of Apothecaries
HMS SOMERSET
A Detachment, 256 (City of London) Field Hospital, Royal Army Medical Corps
4626 County of Wiltshire Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron, Royal Auxiliary Air Force
The Worshipful Company of Armourers and Brasiers
HMS COLLINGWOOD
Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth
HM Royal Marines, Armourers
Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
Royal Armoured Corps, Bovington
RAF Cranwell
AF Cosford
68 (Inns of Court & City Yeomanry) Signal Squadron
First Aid Nursing Yeomanry (Princess Royal's Volunteer Corps)

The Worshipful Company of Art Scholars
University of London Officers' Training Corps

The Worshipful Company of Bakers
Food Services Wing, Defence College of Logistics
815 Naval Air Squadron
University of London Royal Naval Unit
University of London Officers' Training Corps

The Worshipful Company of Barbers
Institute of Naval Medicine
HMS DIAMOND
144 Parachute Medical Squadron
B Detachment, 256 (City of London) Field Hospital
Number 1 (Fighter) Squadron RAF
The Worshipful Company of Basketmakers
HMS RICHMOND
100 Yeomanry Regiment, Royal Artillery
5 Squadron Royal Air Force

The Worshipful Company of Blacksmiths
HMS SULTAN
Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers

The Worshipful Company of Bowyers
HMS NORTHUMBERLAND
The Mercian Regiment

The Worshipful Company of Brewers
HMS ALBION

The Worshipful Company of Builders Merchants
3 Military Intelligence Battalion
The Worshipful Company of Butchers

HMS TYNE
Royal Logistic Corps

600 (City of London) Squadron Royal Auxiliary Air Force

The Worshipful Company of Carmen

Royal Fleet Auxiliary Fort Victoria
Headquarters Royal Logistic Corps
19 Tank Transporter Sqn RLC
24 Squadron, Royal Air Force Brize Norton
Defence Movements School, Royal Air Force Brize Norton
2 Mechanical Transport Squadron, Royal Air Force Wittering

The Worshipful Company of Carpenters

HMS DARING
Royal School of Military Engineering, Royal Engineers
The Rifles (Expressed through 4 Rifles)
No. IV(R) Squadron RAF

The Worshipful Company of Chartered Accountants

Honourable Artillery Company
SBS Association, 47 Squadron, Brize Norton
The Worshipful Company of Chartered Secretaries
Royal Navy Logistics Branch
Royal Air Force Personnel (Support) Branch
Royal Air Force Odiham – Base Support Wing
HMS AMBUSH
Adjutant General Corps (Staff and Personnel Branch)
Royal Navy Defence Maritime Logistics School

The Worshipful Company of Chartered Surveyors
HMS ECHO
135 Geographic Squadron Royal Engineers
7010 (Volunteer Reserve) Photographic Interpretation Squadron, Royal Auxiliary Air Force

The Worshipful Company of Clockmakers
HMS ENDURANCE

The Worshipful Company of Clothworkers
HMS DAUNTLESS
First Aid Nursing Yeomanry (Princess Royal's Volunteer Corps)
Scots Guards (1st Battalion and F Company)
47 Squadron Royal Air Force
The Worshipful Company of Coachmakers
HMS BULWARK
Royal Dragoon Guards
Royal Air Force Brize Norton

The Worshipful Company of Constructors
HMS LANCASTER
101 (City of London) Engineer Regiment (Explosive Ordnance Disposal) Royal Engineers
5001 Squadron RAF

The Worshipful Company of Cooks
Royal Logistic Corps

The Worshipful Company of Coopers
HMS PRESIDENT
99 Squadron Royal Air Force

The Worshipful Company of Cordwainers
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company, The London Regiment
The Worshipful Company of Curriers
101 (City of London) Engineer Regiment (Explosive Ordnance Disposal), Royal Engineers

The Worshipful Company of Cutlers
HMS ENTERPRISE
B (Queen's Regiment) Company, The London Regiment
C Detachment, 256 (City of London) Field Hospital, Royal Army Medical Corps

The Worshipful Company of Distillers
A (London Scottish) Company, The London Regiment
HMS MONTROSE

The Worshipful Company of Drapers
HMS MONMOUTH
Welsh Guards
71st (City of London) Yeomanry Signal Regiment
RAF Shawbury
The Worshipful Company of Dyers
HMS VANGUARD
30th Signal Regiment
4th Battalion, The Parachute Regiment
617 Squadron RAF

The Worshipful Company of Engineers
Defence School of Marine Engineering
Corps of Royal Engineers
Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
Royal Corps of Signals
RAF Cosford, Defence School of Aeronautical Engineering

The Worshipful Company of Environmental Cleaners
Royal Army Medical Corps
Environmental Health Squadron Royal Air Force

The Worshipful Company of Fan Makers
HMS WESTMINSTER
217 Field Squadron (Explosive Ordnance Disposal) Royal Engineers
II (Army Co-operation) Squadron, Royal Air Force, Marham
The Worshipful Company of Farmers
HMS DEFENDER
HQ (Westminster Dragoons) Squadron Royal Yeomanry
Royal Air Force Waddington

The Worshipful Company of Farriers
HMS OCEAN
The King’s Troop, Royal Horse Artillery Household Cavalry Mounted Regiment
First Aid Nursing Yeomanry (Princess Royal’s Volunteer Corps)
18 (B) Squadron Royal Air Force

The Worshipful Company of Feltmakers
HMS LANCASTER

The Worshipful Company of Fishmongers
HMS PRESIDENT
Fishery Protection Squadron
The Parachute Regiment
4th Battalion, The Parachute Regiment
The Worshipful Company of Fletchers
HMS DEFENDER
Royal Regiment of Fusiliers
Royal Air Force Northolt

The Worshipful Company of Founders
HMS IRON DUKE
33 Squadron, RAF Benson

The Worshipful Company of Fuellers
HMS SULTAN
RFA Wave Knight
Wave Ruler
Defence Fuels Group
10 Squadron Royal Air Force

The Worshipful Company of Furniture Makers
E Company, 7th Battalion, The Rifles
The Worshipful Company of Girdlers
Irish Guards

The Worshipful Company of Glass Sellers
HMS ARTFUL

The Worshipful Company of Glovers
HMS CUMBERLAND
21 Special Air Service Regiment (Artists Rifles)

The Worshipful Company of Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers
HMS VICTORIOUS
814 Naval Air Squadron
Royal Logistic Corps
Queen’s Colour Squadron RAF
Central Band of the Royal Air Force
101 Squadron Royal Air Force

The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths
A Company, 7th Battalion, The Rifles
30 Squadron RAF
The Worshipful Company of Grocers

HMS GLOUCESTER
G Company, 7th Battalion, The Rifles
The Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards

Guild of Freemen of the City of London (non-livery)

253 Provost Company 4 Royal Military Police

The Worshipful Company of Haberdashers

HMS ST ALBANS
The Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment (1st and 2nd Battalions)
F Company, 7th Battalion, The Rifles
IX(B) Squadron, RAF Marham

The Worshipful Company of Hackney Carriage Drivers

20 Transport Squadron Royal Logistic Corps

The Worshipful Company of Horners

27 Squadron Royal Air Force
A tribute to the Military Reserves of Greater London 1908 - 2014

The Worshipful Company of Information Technologists
Royal Corps of Signals

The Worshipful Company of Innholders
Defence Food Services School
32 (The Royal) Squadron, Royal Air Force

The Worshipful Company of Insurers
HMS AUDACIOUS
265th (Kent and County of London Yeomanry) Support Squadron
71st (City of London) Yeomanry Signal Regiment

The Worshipful Company of International Bankers
Central Volunteers Headquarters Royal Artillery, Woolwich
306 Hospital Support Medical Regiment (V)

The Worshipful Company of Ironmongers
The London Regiment
The Worshipful Company of Joiners and Ceilers
HMS ASTUTE

The Worshipful Company of Launderers
Laundry Squadron, Royal Logistic Corps (Volunteers)

The Worshipful Company of Leathersellers
HMS TIRELESS
1st The Queen's Dragoon Guards

The Worshipful Company of Lightmongers
HMS ILLUSTRIOUS
579 Field Squadron (Explosive Ordnance Disposal)
606 (Chiltern) Squadron Royal Air Force

The Worshipful Company of Loriners
The King’s Troop, Royal Horse Artillery
Household Cavalry Mounted Regiment
The Worshipful Company of Makers of Playing Cards
HMS TURBULENT

The Worshipful Company of Marketers
HMS ST ALBANS – Royal Navy Type 23 Frigate
151 Regiment Royal Logistic Corps

The Worshipful Company of Masons
Corps of Royal Engineers

The Honourable Company of Master Mariners
HMS SUTHERLAND
RFA Cardigan Bay
HMS PRESIDENT
Royal Marines Reserve (City of London)
TS Stirling
TS Scylla
TS Troubridge

The Worshipful Company of Mercers
HMS KENT
The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers
6 Squadron, Royal Air Force
The Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors
Royal Naval Air Station Yeovilton (HMS HERON)
HMS CATTISTOCK
Army Air Corps
The Royal Yeomanry
The London Regiment
RAF Halton

The Worshipful Company of Musicians
Royal Marines Band Services
Royal Military School of Music
Royal Air Force Band Service

The Worshipful Company of Painter-Stainers
The Intelligence Corps
3 Military Intelligence Battalion

The Worshipful Company of Pattenmakers
HMS CHIDDINGFOLD
101 (City of London) Engineer Regiment (Explosive Ordnance Disposal) Royal Engineers
University of London Air Squadron
The Worshipful Company of Paviors
HMS ARGYLL
3rd Battalion, Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment
29 Squadron Royal Air Force

The Worshipful Company of Pewterers
HMS DARING
3 Fighter Squadron RAF
Royal Slots Dragoon Guards

The Worshipful Company of Plaisterers
HMS EXETER
Royal Marines
Royal Marines Reserve (City of London)
The Royal School of Military Engineering, Royal Engineers Special Reconnaissance Regiment

The Worshipful Company of Plumbers
HMS SULTAN
The Royal School of Military Engineering, Royal Engineers
RAF Cosford
The Worshipful Company of Poulters
Royal Anglian Regiment
36 (Essex Yeomanry) Signal Squadron
37 Signal Regiment (Volunteers)

The Worshipful Company of Saddlers
HMS DUNCAN
Household Cavalry Mounted Regiment
The Household Cavalry Regiment
The King’s Troop, Royal Horse Artillery
106 (Yeomanry) Regiment Royal Artillery
265 (Home Counties) Battery Royal Artillery
17 (R) Squadron Royal Air Force

The Worshipful Company of Salters
HMS VENGEANCE
King’s Royal Hussars

The Worshipful Company of Scientific Instrument Makers
HMS VIGILANT
Royal Navy Hydrographic School
Royal School of Military Survey, Royal Engineers
Defence College of Aeronautical Engineering Royal Air Force
The Worshipful Company of Scriveners
HMS PORTLAND
LXX Squadron, Brize Norton
A (London Scottish) Company, The London Regiment

Worshipful Company of Security Professionals
HMS SEVERN
Royal Military Police
Royal Air Force Regiment
3 Military Intelligence Battalion
Royal Air Force Police

The Worshipful Company of Shipwrights
HMS QUEEN ELIZABETH

The Worshipful Company of Skinners
39 (Skinners) Signal Regiment
299 Squadron Royal Signals

The Worshipful Company of Solicitors of the City of London
Army Legal Services
The Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers
16 Medical Regiment
47 (Middlesex Yeomanry) Signal Squadron, 71st Signal Regiment

The Worshipful Company of Stationers and Newspaper Makers
Royal Marines
Royal Marines Reserve (City of London)

The Worshipful Company of Tallow Chandlers
Manchester and Salford Universities Royal Naval Unit
HMS BITER
170 (Infrastructure Support) Group, Royal Engineers
The Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms
The Queen’s Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard
206 (R) Squadron, Royal Air Force

The Worshipful Company of Tax Advisers
HMS BANGOR
101 Squadron Royal Air Force, Brize Norton

The Worshipful Company of Tin Plate Workers Alias Wire Workers
Her Majesty’s Submarine Torbay
The Worshipful Company of Tobacco Pipe Makers and Tobacco Blenders
The London Regiment

The Worshipful Company of Turners
HMS SULTAN
Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
Royal Air Force, No. 4 School of Training, MOD St Athan

The Worshipful Company of Tylers and Bricklayers
Corps of Royal Engineers

The Worshipful Company of Vintners
The Royal Tank Regiment

The Worshipful Company of Water Conservators
HMS SCOTT
Military Works Force
The Aeronautical Information Documents Unit
Royal Air Force Northolt
Worshipful Company of Wax Chandlers
HMS PROTECTOR
5 Rifles

The Worshipful Company of Weavers
A Squadron Royal Wessex Yeomanry
4 Squadron The Dorset Yeomanry

The Worshipful Company of Wheelwrights
Royal Regiment of Artillery

The Worshipful Company of Woolmen
Queen’s Own Yeomanry
131 Commando Royal Engineers

The Worshipful Company of World Traders
HMS DAUNTLESS
28 (Army Co-Operation) Squadron
1 Rifles
RAF Benson
Livery Companies and Cadet Affiliations

The Worshipful Company of Actuaries
   Edmonton Sea Cadets

The Honourable Company of Air Pilots
   Headquarters London Wing Air Training Corps

The Worshipful Company of Apothecaries
   201 Harrow Detachment Royal Army Medical Corps Detachment, Army Cadet Force

The Worshipful Company of Arbitrators
   13 Company, South West Sector Army Cadet Force

The Worshipful Company of Armourers and Brasiers
   Islington Sea Cadet Corps
   31 (Redbridge) Detachment Army Cadet Force
   35 (Waltham Forest) Detachment Army Cadet Force
The Worshipful Company of Bakers
City of London School Combined Cadet Force

The Worshipful Company of Barbers
Tooting and Balham Sea Cadets

The Worshipful Company of Basketmakers
2 Company, City of London & North East Sector Army Cadet Force

The Worshipful Company of Blacksmiths
Tri-Service Support for Greater London Cadets

The Worshipful Company of Builders Merchants
Beckenham & Penge Sea Cadet Corps

The Worshipful Company of Carpenters
West Ham Sea Cadets
The Worshipful Company of Chartered Accountants
Harrow and Wembley Sea Cadets

The Worshipful Company of Chartered Architects
Orpington Sea Cadets Corps

The Worshipful Company of Chartered Secretaries & Administrators
West Ham Sea Cadets Corps

The Worshipful Company of Chartered Surveyors
Newham Sea Cadets Corps

The Worshipful Company of Coachmakers
Hornchurch Sea Cadets Corps

The Worshipful Company of Constructors
14 Company, South West Sector Army Cadet Force
The Worshipful Company of Cordwainers
22 (Hackney) Detachment Army Cadet Force
74 (Tulse Hill) Detachment Army Cadet Force
103 Detachment Army Cadet Force
135 Detachment Army Cadet Force
212 (Hornsey) Detachment Army Cadet Force

The Worshipful Company of Cutlers
291 (Westminster & Chelsea) Squadron Air Training Corps

The Worshipful Company of Drapers
Greenwich Sea Cadet Corps
South East Sector Army Cadet Force

The Worshipful Company of Environmental Cleaners
Bromley Sea Cadet Corps
75 Detachment Army Cadet Force
London Wing Air Training Corps

The Worshipful Company of Fan Makers
London Area Sea Cadet Corps
23 Company Middlesex & North West Sector Army Cadet Force
The Worshipful Company of Farmers
Middlesex Wing Air Training Corps

The Worshipful Company of Fishmongers
City of London Sea Cadets
31 Squadron London Wing Air Training Corps

The Worshipful Company of Fletchers
13 Company, South West Sector Army Cadet Force
1921 (Lewisham) Squadron Air Training Corps

The Worshipful Company of Founders
Richmond Sea Cadet Corps
Thurrock Sea Cadet Corps
South East Sector Army Cadet Force

The Worshipful Company of Fuellers
Essex Sea Cadet Corps
The Worshipful Company of Glass Sellers
24 (Tower Hamlets) Detachment Army Cadet Force
25 (Tower Hamlets) Detachment Army Cadet Force
37 (Waltham Forest) Detachment Army Cadet Force
46 (Newham) Detachment Army Cadet Force

The Worshipful Company of Glaziers and Painters of Glass
South East Sector Cadet Force

The Worshipful Company of Glovers
444 (Shoreditch) Squadron Air Training Corps

The Worshipful Company of Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers
Edgware Sea Cadet Corps

The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths
Finchley Sea Cadet Corps
The Guildable Manor of Southwark
1474 (Dulwich) Squadron Air Training Corps

The Worshipful Company of Gunmakers
2 Company, City of London and North East Sector Army Cadet Force

The Worshipful Company of Haberdashers
Haberdasher’s ASKE’s Boys School Combined Cadet Force
Haberdasher’s ASKE’s Federation Combined Cadet Force
1475 (Dulwich) Squadron Air Training Corps

The Worshipful Company of Information Technologists
South East London Army Cadet Force
46F (Kensington) Squadron Air Training Corps

The Worshipful Company of International Bankers
City of London Sea Cadet Corps
16F (Wood Green and Hornsey) Squadron Air Training Corps
The Worshipful Company of Ironmongers
London Area Sea Cadet Corps
City of London and North East London Army Cadet Force

The Worshipful Company of Joiners and Ceilers
241 (Wanstead and Woodford) Squadron Air Training Corps

The Worshipful Company of Leathersellers
Wandsworth Sea Cadet Corps
Colfe’s School CCF

The Worshipful Company of Lightmongers
Haringey Sea Cadet Corps
56 (Woolwich) Squadron Air Training Corps

The Worshipful Company of Loriners
216 (Tottenham) Detachment, Middlesex and North West Sector Army Cadet Force
The Worshipful Company of Makers of Playing Cards
19 Company, Middlesex and North West Sector Army Cadet Force
82 (Wandsworth) Squadron Air Training Corps

The Worshipful Company of Management Consultants
London Area Sea Cadet Corps

The Worshipful Company of Marketors
St Dunstan's College Combined Cadet Force

The Worshipful Company of Master Mariners
Enfield Sea Cadet Corps

The Worshipful Company of Mercers
344 (Fulham) Squadron, Air Training Corps

The Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors
Merchant Taylor's School Combined Cadet Force
The Worshipful Company of Paviors
Sutton Sea Cadets

The Worshipful Company of Pewterers
20 Company, Middlesex and North West London Army Cadet Force

The Worshipful Company of Plaisterers
282 (East Ham) Air Training Corps

The Worshipful Company of Plumbers
Richmond Sea Cadet Corps

The Worshipful Company of Saddlers
London Area Sea Cadet Corps
Middlesex and North West London Army Cadet Force
London Wing Air Training Corps
The Worshipful Company of Salters
Northern District London Area Sea Cadet Corps
South West Sector Army Cadet Force

The Worshipful Company of Scientific Instrument Makers
Southwark Sea Cadet Corps

The Worshipful Company of Scriveners
329 (Finsbury) Squadron Air Training Corps

The Worshipful Company of Security Professionals
98 (Thamesmead) Detachment, South East Sector Army Cadet Force

The Worshipful Company of Shipwrights
London Area Sea Cadet Corps
A tribute to the Military Reserves of Greater London 1908 - 2014

The Worshipful Company of Solicitors
71 (Camberwell) Detachment Army Cadet Force

The Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers
358 (Welling) Squadron Air Training Corps

The Worshipful Company of Stationers and Newspaper Makers
Royal Marines Cadets (City of London)

The Worshipful Company of Tallow Chandlers
Southwark Sea Cadets
South East London Army Cadet Force

The Worshipful Company of Tax Advisers
City of London & North East London Army Cadet Force
The Worshipful Company of Turners
91 Detachment (REME) South East London Army Cadet Force

The Worshipful Company of Tylers and Bricklayers
196, 202 & 215 Cadet Detachments (Middlesex & NW London Army Cadet Force, RE cap-badged)
92, 108 Detachments (South East London Army Cadet Forces)
21 Detachment (City of London & North East London Army Cadet Force, as part of a Competition only)

The Worshipful Company of Upholders
Chelmsford Sea Cadet Corps
South West London Army Cadet Force

The Worshipful Company of Vintners
Wandsworth Sea Cadet Corps

The Worshipful Company of Wax Chandlers
City of London and North East Sector Army Cadet Force
The Worshipful Company of Wheelwrights
96 Cadet Detachment Royal Artillery
97 Cadet Detachment Royal Artillery
109 Cadet Detachment Royal Artillery

The Worshipful Company of World Traders
Chiswick Sea Cadets
1475 (Dulwich) Squadron Air Training Corps
# London Reserve Affiliations with Livery Companies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Livery Company</th>
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<tr>
<td>HMS PRESIDENT</td>
<td>Coopers, Fishmongers, Master Mariners</td>
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<td>Stationers and Newspaper Makers, Master Mariners, Plaisterers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honourable Artillery Company</td>
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<td>The Royal Yeomanry</td>
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<td>106 (Yeomanry) Regiment Royal Artillery</td>
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<td>265 (Home Counties) Battery Royal Artillery</td>
<td>saddlers</td>
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<tr>
<td>101 (City of London) Engineer Regiment (Explosive Ordnance Disposal) Royal Engineers</td>
<td>Constructors, Curriers, Pattenmakers</td>
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<tr>
<td>217 Field Squadron (Explosive Ordnance Disposal) Royal Engineers</td>
<td>Fan Makers</td>
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<td>135 Geographic Squadron Royal Engineers</td>
<td>Chartered Surveyors</td>
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<tr>
<td>71st (City of London) Yeomanry Signal Regiment</td>
<td>Drapers, Insurers</td>
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<tr>
<td>47 (Middlesex Yeomanry) Signal Squadron, 71st Signal Regiment</td>
<td>spectacle makers</td>
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<tr>
<td>68 (Inns of Court City and Essex Yeomanry) Signal Squadron</td>
<td>armourers and Brasiers</td>
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<td>265 (Kent and County of London Yeomanry) Support Squadron</td>
<td>insurers</td>
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<tr>
<td>The London Regiment HQ</td>
<td>Merchant Taylors, Tobacco, Pipe Makers and Tobacco Blender, Ironmongers</td>
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<td>A (London Scottish) Company</td>
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<td>B (Queen's Regiment) Company</td>
<td>Cutlers</td>
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<td>C (City of London Fusilier's) Company</td>
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<td>D (London Irish Rifles) Company</td>
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<td>7 Rifles</td>
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<td>F Company 7 Rifles</td>
<td>Grocers</td>
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<tr>
<td>G Company 7 Rifles</td>
<td>Dyers, Fishmongers</td>
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<tr>
<td>B Company 4th Battalion, The Parachute Regiment</td>
<td>Grovers</td>
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<tr>
<td>21 Special Air Service Regiment (Artists Rifles)</td>
<td>marketers</td>
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<tr>
<td>151 Regiment Royal Logistic Corps</td>
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<tr>
<td>256 (City of London) Field Hospital</td>
<td>Barbers</td>
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<tr>
<td>A Detachment</td>
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<td>B Detachment</td>
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<tr>
<td>C Detachment</td>
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144 Parachute Medical Squadron
253 Provost Company 4 Royal Military Police
3 Military Intelligence Battalion
University of London Royal Naval Unit
University of London Officers’ Training Corps
University of London Air Squadron
600 (City of London) Squadron
Royal Auxiliary Air Force
First Aid Nursing Yeomanry
(Princess Royal’s Volunteer Corps)
Central Volunteer Headquarters Royal Artillery

Barbers
Freemen of the City
Builders Merchants, Painter-Stainers, Security Professionals
Bakers
Bakers, Art Scholars
Air Pilots, Pattenmakers
Butchers
Armourers and Brasiers, Clothworkers, Farriers
International Bank
In time of National Emergency: War-Raised and Auxiliary Units

Members of the 25th County of London (Blackheath) Battalion of the Home Guard on Exercise
The Royal Naval Division
The Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

The Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve was formed under the Naval Forces Act of 1903. RNVR units were established as Divisions in London, The Clyde, Sussex, Bristol, Edinburgh and Tynside. The London Division quickly recruited over 1,000 volunteers, who mostly lived and worked in and around the County of London and the City.

Training facilities were made available on the River Thames with the release of two former warships of the Royal Navy for use by the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. In addition, the London Division from their own resources purchased an old warehouse in Commercial Road, Lambeth, to use as a Drill Hall. This facility proved invaluable in providing a venue where all personnel in the Division could muster together when required.

A two-week training course at sea formed part of the annual training tests for all RNVR personnel.

The Royal Navy and its Reserves mobilised on 1st August 1914. However, it was quickly realised that the numbers generated by the call out of both the RNVR and the Regular Reserves of the Royal Navy would overwhelm the training facilities available, and in addition, it was calculated that the fleet could never find enough places for all the available reservists.

It was at this point that the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr Winston Churchill, announced that all categories of naval reservists not required for sea duty would be directed for service on land. Churchill’s idea was that all naval reservists not required for sea duty should be trained as sailors serving ashore as soldiers, so relieving the hard pressed infantry of the line. Sailors serving on land was not in itself a new idea.

Thus was born the Royal Naval Division (RND). The plan was not universally popular; neither at the Admiralty nor amongst the reservists themselves. There were, however, several points in the detail of the plan that would make it a little more acceptable to the bitterly disappointed members of the RNVR whose aspirations of joining the high seas fleet in the country’s hour of need had been dashed overnight.

Although the general structure of the Division would be the same as the Army, the RND would remain under the control of the Admiralty. The Battalion Commanders would be Naval Officers and the terminology, rank structure and dress would remain that of the Senior Service.

Although later in the war many aspects of the RND would change, initially it comprised two naval Brigades and a third Brigade made up of reservists from the Royal Marine Light Infantry. Each Brigade would comprise of four Battalions. Each Battalion of the naval Brigades were named after famous admirals with the 1st Brigade being Hawke Battalion, Benbow, Drake and Nelson and the 2nd Brigade being Anson, Hood, Collingwood and Howe. Initially, the men from the London Division were spread across the companies of each Battalion, with each company being brought up to strength by Royal Naval regular reserve categories who themselves had not been drafted to the fleet. However, the RND would not reach its required establishment with reservists alone and recruiting offices were set up throughout the country including the London Division Drill Hall at Lambeth. Amongst recruits to the RNVR joining in London were the poet Rupert Brook and the journalist and political commentator AP Herbert. Both received temporary RNVR commissions.

Initially, the men of the naval Brigades were sent to tented camps at Walmer and Betteshanger in Kent. However, after only six weeks training and preparation for their role as soldiers, they were called upon to support the marine Brigade and the Belgium Army in the defence of the strategically important port facility at Antwerp, where the Germans attacked on 2nd October and were dangerously close after breaking through.
the Belgium line. At this stage, the RND had no supporting assets to speak of and the shortage of personal equipment was dire. Each sailor carried 120 rounds and some without bandoliers carried the ammunition in the pockets of their naval uniform. They were equipped with obsolete breech-loading rifles from Navy stock. However, such was the crisis that by 6th October the RND were manning trenches in front of Antwerp and awaiting the onslaught of a German Army over 60,000 strong; from then on they were dogged with misfortune.

Poor communications and a retreating Belgium Army forced a withdrawal. The two naval Brigades lost 60 men killed and 138 wounded. 436 including 5 Officers were captured and 1,500 who had crossed the border into Holland were interned for the duration of the war. When the losses were known there was a public outcry.

On return to the UK, the RND were assembled at Blandford Camp, Dorset for re-fitting and training. During this period the naval uniform of blue changed for army khaki field dress with some important exceptions; namely, the navy ranks and insignia were retained as were the sailor's cap and tally band.

Meanwhile, the Admiralty had set up a Divisional depot and training facility at the Crystal Palace in Sydenham, South London.

On the 28th February 1915, the RND sailed for Gallipoli where they suffered many casualties and where Sub-Lieutenant Tisdall, a London Division Officer was to win his VC on 'V' beach.

In May 1916, the RND went to France fighting under the control of the Army and renamed the 63rd Royal Naval Division. The Division was brought up to strength in supporting arms and additional infantry Battalions. The 1/28th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment, 1/1st Battalion Honourable Artillery Company, 2/2nd (City of London) Battalion The London Regiment and 2/4th (City of London) Battalion The London Regiment all served with the 63rd (Royal Naval) Division.

The Division memorial stands at the left hand corner of the Admiralty building on Horse Guards recording and commemorating the 11,379 members who lost their lives, including 179 from the London Division.
Volunteer Training Corps

The Volunteer Training Corps (VTC) was an organisation that came about with the surge of public enthusiasm to, in some way, give time towards the defence of the realm in Great Britain’s hour of need.

Haldane’s reforms to the Armed Forces had intended that the new Territorial Force (TF) would be responsible for Home Defence leaving the Regular Army to concentrate on landing an expeditionary force on the mainland of Europe, without the additional responsibility of defending Great Britain if need be.

War was declared against Germany on 4th August 1914 and within 19 days the first shots were fired at Mons by regular British infantry. However, as the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) began its retreat from that Belgian town it became clear that the rate of casualties amongst the BEF meant the reserves of the Regular Army would soon be exhausted. In September 1914, the British Army began to withdraw from its garrisons all over the world closely followed by troops from the armies of the British Empire in order to quickly reinforce the BEF, thus preventing its possible defeat and evacuation back to the UK.

However, before the Regular Army could leave the overseas territories they would have to be replaced, preferably sooner rather than later. The Territorial Force were therefore required to abandon their Home Defence role and instead go to the support of the Regular Army, both in the outposts of the Empire and in France and Belgium.

The result was that a major plank of Home Defence strategy disappeared in a very short space of time.

Shoring up the Defences

The fear of a German invasion of the UK mainland was an ever present threat in one form or another, from the declaration of war until the cessation of hostilities. Throughout that period there were several schemes in place for Homeland defence mainly using training establishments, reserves, Coastal Garrison Artillery and various B graded units. However, at this time there was a group of volunteers who were unable to enlist for a variety of reasons but were prepared to give their time in the capacity of Homeland Defence Auxiliaries later to be known as the Volunteer Training Corps.

The Role

Some, including the volunteers themselves, were quite clear as to which part of the Home Defence plan would be intrusted into their care. This included the defence of key installations such as factories and railway lines or any other establishment within the local area thought to be at risk from saboteurs or an invasion by a determined enemy force, if not a full scale invasion. Initially, when some form of invasion was considered a real threat, the volunteers spent much of their time digging trenches in defence of the Capital. It was, however, the guarding of key points where the VTC would have been most useful if only in relieving regular units for other work more directly involved with the war in Europe.

Recruiting for the VTC

Initially the VTC were recruited, trained and led from within their own community or by a group of like-minded individuals with similar past times. The VTC could not help but be similar in social structure to the Territorial Force and its predecessors, but there the similarity ended, for as much as there was encouragement from the civic community there was only tacit approval from a Government concerned with the cost involved and in addition there was a distinct lack of cooperation from the War Office. However, what was evident was that a military-style volunteer movement some 285,000 strong nationwide needed some form of national leadership and direction. Both came in the form of the volunteer committee that was set up in Finsbury Barracks acting as the Directorate of the organisation.
Whilst there was no shortage of men coming forward to volunteer for the VTC, there was a feeling in Government and from the War Office that apart from those in the organisation who were genuine in their claim to be in a reserved civilian occupation, medically unsuitable, too young or too old for military service, there would be others who would use service with the VTC as an excuse not to volunteer for the Regular Forces or the Territorial Army. As the war progressed and the calls for more men to join the fighting formations increased, so the VTC became a subject for constant scrutiny.

**Uniform and Equipment**

From its beginnings, the War Office were reluctant to encourage the VTC, but as the casualty lists from the front and the demand for manpower increased, there was some small recognition that the VTC might be useful and the organisation was afforded some small approval in as much as it could undertake basic military training. However, it would not be supplied with weapons or military uniform and would not be allowed to use military ranks. The authority for the members of the VTC to carry out their duties was invested in a red arm band with the letters G R in gold giving the organisation its nickname ‘Gorgeous Wrecks’.

Finally, the War Office became responsible for the VTC and the basic military dress, ranks and weaponry were put into place. As a further step towards regularisation, the original central committee was disbanded and the responsibility for the VTC was placed with the Territorial Associations.

**Territorial Associations operating within the now Greater London area who were responsible for the VTC:**
- County of London
- City of London
- County of Middlesex
- County of Essex
- County of Surrey
- County of Kent

**Disbandment**

The Volunteer Corps (VTC) was eventually stood down when the German Army was no longer capable of threatening the United Kingdom with invasion. Most of its duties at this stage were taken over by a new Regiment, The Royal Defence Corps.

Throughout WW1, there had been a serious, albeit lessening, threat of invasion and had the VTC been taken seriously by the Government and the War Office from the beginning, then other formations vital to the conduct of the war need not have been so entirely diverted to home defence.

By the outbreak of WW2 the lesson had obviously been learned, in that the Government called for volunteers for the Home Guard (Land Defence Volunteers) to enrol within eight months of war being declared.
The National Reserve

Having established the Territorial Force (TF) in 1908 and the all-important Territorial County Associations, Richard Haldane, the then Secretary of State for War, capitalised on the success of the TF by creating three further Reserve Organisations in 1910.

These organisations were to be known as:

1) The Territorial Force Reserve (TFR)
2) The Technical Reserve (TR)
3) The Veteran Reserve (VR)

The TFR was intended to retain the services of trained Territorials at the conclusion of their engagement in order that they could be recalled for service within their former TF unit, should the need arise. Similarly those leaving the TF or the Regular Army with technical skills could be retained as a reservist in support of the Army in the event of a national emergency situation. The third creation was the Veteran Reserve recruited initially from former regular soldiers and rifle volunteers.

The TFR and the TR proved unpopular from the start and were destined never to reach anything like the numbers envisaged to be viable auxiliary organisations.

The VR (later to be the National Reserve) was successful beyond expectation and in addition to attracting ex-regular soldiers and rifle volunteers, it also proved popular with former Territorials in preference to the TR.

The rapid expansion of the VR came about in spite of the fact that they had no access to uniforms, equipment and accommodation. In addition, there was no training organisation and no commitment on the part of the War Office as to what this reserve of former servicemen should be used for in an emergency.

The Territorial County Associations were made responsible for recruiting through the County Lord-Lieutenants and maintained a county register of volunteers.

In 1910, 1,300 volunteers from Surrey paraded for a review on Horse Guards and in March 1911, Lord Roberts became the VR Colonel-in-Chief.

In August 1911, the organisation’s name was changed to the National Reserve (NR) – a much more agreeable title to all. However in spite of this welcome re-branding, the organisation was still little more than a register of names held by the Territorial County Associations. The change in name came with a new set of regulations that indicated some thought being given to the future use of the NR in an emergency situation. Part of the reorganisation involved the NR being divided into 3 categories.

Category 1: Officers under 55 years of age and other ranks under 45 considered fit enough to join a combat unit.

Category 2: Officers between 50 and 60 and men between 50 and 55 considered capable of combat, garrison, guard duties or administration work.

Category 3: Officers and men who did not fit category 1 or 2 but would be retained as influential and community ambassadors for the organisation.

In 1912, there were 36 Battalions of the NR within the County and City of London, totalling around 21,000 volunteers. The National strength at this time was around 76,000 men.
The NR remained without uniform or facilities but the mounting of parades and reviews tended to keep the NR in the public eye as well as attracting influential patronage and public support. In addition, button hole badges were issued to every National Reservist, stylised by county or borough and usually paid for by wealthy benefactors or public subscription.

Apart from the consistent popularity of the NR, the organisation itself remained unsupported in financial terms and without a special role in a National Emergency.

In 1913, the War Office issued new regulations and instructed the Territorial County Associations to trawl their NR registers in an effort to ascertain a realistic assessment of the capability of the organisation. The survey would involve a further classification, re-identifying NR volunteers as:

Class 1: Officers and other ranks fit enough to serve at home or abroad.

Class 2: Officers and senior NCOs under 55 and men under 50 fit enough for home defence in state positions or administrative work.

Class 3: Here reservists were subdivided into sections – those who declined any obligation but were fit and able enough to qualify for Classes 1 and 2, those who were considered for Classes 1 and 2, and those who were considered not suitable for any military service. Such men were considered as ‘honorary’ members permitted to attend drills and social events.

Class 1 and 2 men, although not specifically required to formally take on a military commitment in terms of mobilisation, were in fact asked to sign an ‘Honourable Obligation’ in that they would volunteer for active service in time of National Emergency.

On the declaration of War on 4th August 1914, many National Reservists did not wait to be mobilised but instead immediately joined the TF or re-joined the Regular Army or the Royal Navy. Those who reported to the Barracks of their former Regiments were immediately posted to the Special Reserve Battalions and were soon placed in reinforcement drafts on their way to France. The County Territorial Associations were requested by the War Office to encourage ex-senior NCOs who had not yet enlisted to volunteer as instructors for Kitchener’s ‘New Army’.

Shortly after the war began, most County Associations could no longer wait for definitive instructions on what to do with the remaining mostly Class 3 men and proceeded to mobilise their NR, in some cases providing them with uniform from TF stocks relying on the War Office to provide weapons and ammunition.

Once mobilised, the NR were employed on guarding key points the length and breadth of the land including railway lines, bridges and factory installations. These groups were known as ‘protection companies’. This was uncomfortable work but it released the Territorial Force to continue training, ready for their eventual deployment overseas. In mid-1915 it was decided to reduce the number of protection companies. Officers and men fit enough to march 10 miles with rifle and 150 rounds and Class 2 reservists still within protection companies were invited to volunteer for service in the new provisional Battalions, soon to become part of the Rifle Brigade. These units were given titles reflecting the area where the protection companies had come from – therefore companies from London became the 18th (London) Battalion The Rifle Brigade.

In March 1915, the remaining protection companies became superumerary companies of the Territorial Force.

In 1916, the War Office placed the superumerary companies of the Territorial Force under central administration of the City of London Territorial Association, who eventually were further tasked with the amalgamation of the companies to form the Royal Defence Corps.

In mid-1916, the War Office instructed the County Associations to close their NR register, heralding the end of the National Reserve.
Conclusion

The NR was an organisation that, in spite of minimum encouragement from the Government, presented a consistently high rate of recruitment. When the call came they were not found wanting, whether it be guarding key points at home to providing immediate support to the hard pressed British Expeditionary Force in the early months of the conflict.

The successors to the NR were the Royal Defence Corps which was not disbanded as a Regiment until 1937, by which time it had become a Regular formation.
The Home Guard

The Home Guard was formed in May 1940 in response to the expected invasion of the United Kingdom by German armed forces, in particular airborne troops.

Originally called the Land Defence Volunteers (LDV), the Home Secretary at the time, Anthony Eden, broadcast nationally on 14th May 1940 calling for volunteers for the new organisation to give their names in at their local police station. Within seven days, over 250,000 Volunteers had stepped forward.

As with the Volunteer Training Corps formed for Home Defence at the start of WW1, the War Office would not permit the LDV to use military ranks and the leadership element of the organisation automatically projected itself from veterans of previous conflicts, industrial management and natural leaders. A Land Defence Volunteer armband was worn in order to allow the volunteers to carry out their duties with some legal standing, but the issue of sufficient weaponry and uniforms was still some months away.

On 22nd July 1940 and at the insistence of the Prime Minister Winston Churchill, the LDV became the Home Guard.

The Role of the Home Guard

As with any home defence organisation, the Home Guard had an advantage over the enemy in that it was familiar with the towns, villages, industrial complexes and public services that it would be defending whereas the enemy forces would not.

Initially the plan was that this lightly armed force would simply guard key points such as public service utilities, transport links and centres of communication, all essential to the war effort of the United Kingdom. Should there be a full scale invasion, then the Home Guard would face the enemy in whatever form and take its chances with other combat formations in the defence of the United Kingdom.

In the event, the Home Guard had to adapt and take on new roles as the war progressed including anti-aircraft and searchlight operations, prisoner escorts and assistance to the civil defence organisations.

On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the ending of WW2, some veteran Home Guardsmen now released from the strictures of the Official Secrets Act gave details of hitherto unknown training for covert activities by specially selected Home Guard personnel.

The Volunteer

Generally speaking, volunteers for the Home Guard would be aged between 17 and 65 and would be either medically downgraded for fulltime military service, employed in a reserve occupation or waiting to be called up for the regular services. The Home Guardsman would need to be of average fitness for his age. Within Greater London, his clothing and equipment would be supplied by any one of three Territorial Auxiliary and Air Force Associations depending on the location of his unit. The three administering associations were County of London, City of London and County of Middlesex.

Home Guard duties were fitted in around the individual civilian occupation. Personal weapons, clothing and equipment were kept at home or at certain times of high emergency kept nearby in the work place. In 1940, the Home Guardsman living within the London district area of control (now Greater London) would join any one of 135 Home Guard Battalions depending on his occupation (i.e. bus drivers and conductors would join one of the seven raised by London Passenger Transport Board).
These Battalions were organised in a similar way to standard infantry of which the smallest operational sub unit was the platoon, whereas Battalion and company headquarters were based in larger premises such as vacated TA Drill Halls. The platoon tended to train and be administered in smaller accommodation such as church halls and work canteens – in fact anywhere that afforded space for training and office facilities for unit administration.

Women were informally invited to join the Home Guard in December 1941. By that date the scope and reach of the Home Guard had expanded to include transport, artillery and specialist units and there was a need for an administration and logistical backup similar to that provided by ATS to the Regular Army.

In 1942, with the threat of invasion passed, the National Service Act allowed for compulsory enrolment where units were falling below strength. The organisation now came under the control of the Regular Army and was integrated into the Regimental system. As well as manning Anti-Aircraft guns and rockets, plus costal defence artillery, the Home Guard was increasingly seen as a preliminary training ground for young men waiting to be called for regular service.

Command Structure

London District was the Army Command Headquarters within the Greater London area. Once the War Office had assumed control of the Home Guard, the units raised within the Greater London area came under the responsibility of London District who created a Chain of Command structure that divided Greater London into 4 sub areas: North East, North West, South East and South West. Each sub area was further divided into zones of responsibility that broadly coincided with Metropolitan police divisions.

One or more Battalions were responsible for the security of the area covered by their zone. In addition, there were several public utility companies providing essential domestic supplies or transport networks that were allocated their own security Battalions.

‘Specialist’ units of the Home Guard provided security for the London District military signals network as did smaller operational units such as the ‘Upper Thames Patrol’.

There were 135 Battalions under the control of London District; each was numbered according to the chronological order of numbering of Home Guard Battalions within the county that they were recruited. Therefore Home Guard Battalions from the Greater London area and under the control of London District are listed as follows:

Administration of Home Guard zones, groups and specialist units within Greater London by TA and AF Association

The County of London TA and AF Association, Duke of York’s Headquarters, Chelsea, SW3

North East Sub Area: Zone H
South East Sub Area: Zone D, G and N
South East Sub Area: Zone L, N, P, R, Z
South West Sub Area: Zone A, B, F, V, W
Railways: LMS (London) Broad Street Station
London Passenger Transport Group
Public Utilities: London County Council Group
Metropolitan Water Board
Central London Electricity
Metropolitan Electric Supply Company
County of London Electrical Supply Company
South Metropolitan Gas Company
Wandsworth Gas Company
Special Units:  
- Associated Operators (London District Battalion)
- 1st American Squadron
- 99th County of London (Taxi) Battalion
- Fisher Renwick & Co Ltd (1st City of London Battalion)
- Middlesex Company ‘Upper Thames Patrol’
- HQ London District Signal Company

The City of London TA and AF association, Finsbury Barracks, City Road EC1

North East Sub Area:  Zone J, K, C and E

Railways:  
- LMS (London Group) Euston Station
- 17th (City of London) (LNER) Battalion

Public Utility Companies:  
- General Post Office
- Post Office London Telephone Communications Region
- Post Office London Postal Region Group
- Port of London Authority
- Metropolitan Transport Supply Company Ltd (No. 2 City of London Transport Battalion)

Middlesex TA and AF association, 20 Grosvenor Gardens SW1

North West Sub Area:  Zone S and X
South West Sub Area:  Zone V and T

Battalions located in London County, Middlesex County and the City of London

City of London  1st to 38th
County of London  1st to 59th
Middlesex  1st to 31st

Battalions located in Counties under London District Command

- Essex  51st to 55th
- Kent  51st to 57th
- Surrey  51st to 63rd

Included in Battalion titles were either the name of the town, area or public utility from where the Battalion was raised e.g. 3rd (Middlesex) Battalion, 55th (Sutton and Cheam) Battalion or 41st County of London (London Passenger Transport Board) Battalion.

Home Guard Battalion titles should not be confused with London Regiment TA units. Battalions were badged as per the county Regiment or the Territorial Army or the Territorial Army London Regiment. The Regimental cap badge issued to Home Guard units were manufactured in plastic as a war economy measure.

Casualties

During WW2, the Home Guard throughout the United Kingdom suffered 1,765 casualties on duty. 760 were fatalities, the majority killed by enemy action during the blitz on London. Several members of the London Home Guard Battalions added the George Medal and George Cross to an already impressive list of medals for bravery.

The Stand Down

The Home Guard was finally stood down in October 1944 with a parade to mark the occasion and the salute being taken by King George VI. Male members were entitled to a certificate of appreciation for their service signed by The King. If a Home Guardsman had served for more than three years he would be entitled to claim the defence medal, but it was not until 1945 that women who had helped as auxiliaries were recognised with their own certificate.
As the WW1 Armistice had been signed only 21 years before the Home Guard was formed, many of the Officers and men who served in its ranks were already experienced and some highly decorated. This helped greatly in the rapid progress from the enthusiastic but poorly equipped LDV to the efficient and professional reserve army that the Home Guard had become by 1944, when contrary to popular myth the average age within the Home Guard was under 30.

As a final accolade, the Home Guard provided a marching detachment in both the victory parade in 1946 and, almost 10 years after stand down, the Coronation procession of 1958.

In 1960, the TA and AF associations were still responsible for administering the Home Guard in a National Emergency.
No. 30 (Balloon Barrage) Group
Auxiliary Air Force

No. 30 (Balloon Barrage) Group was formed on 17th March 1937 at Stanmore Park, Middlesex and was commanded by an Air Commodore.

Balloon Barrages in the UK were first flown over London in 1917 as another level of protection against aircraft attempting to bomb the Capital.

Having proved their worth in WW1, not least as some assurance to the civilian population, a scheme was approved by Government in 1936 whereby 450 barrage balloons would be available as part of the strategy for the Air Defence of London.

The Barrage Balloon Squadrons that were to make up 30 Group would be manned by the Auxiliary Air Force.

No. 30 (Balloon Barrage) group locations

Headquarters RAF Stanmore Park

No. 1 Balloon Centre – Kidbrook
901 (County of London) Balloon Squadron Auxiliary Air Force
902 (County of London) Balloon Squadron Auxiliary Air Force
903 (County of London) Balloon Squadron Auxiliary Air Force

No. 2 Balloon Centre – Hook
904 (County of Surrey) (Balloon) Squadron Auxiliary Air Force
905 (County of Surrey) (Balloon) Squadron Auxiliary Air Force

No. 3 Balloon Centre – Stanmore
906 (County of Middlesex) (Balloon) Squadron Auxiliary Air Force
907 (County of Middlesex) (Balloon) Squadron Auxiliary Air Force

No. 4 Balloon Centre – Chigwell
908 (County of Essex) (Balloon) Squadron Auxiliary Air Force
909 (County of Essex) (Balloon) Squadron Auxiliary Air Force
910 (County of Essex) (Balloon) Squadron Auxiliary Air Force

The Balloon Centres were responsible for maintenance and supply to the Balloon Squadrons in its area as well as balloon repair and flight control.

Balloon Barrages proved to be an effective method of protecting strategically important areas against air attack, in that should enemy aircraft fly into the winch cable the damage inflicted would almost always result in destruction. Should enemy aircraft attempt to avoid the cables by flying above the Barrage Balloons then they could not bomb their targets with accuracy.

On the formation of Balloon Command, 30 Group, Headquarters moved to a new location at Chessington, Surrey where it remained from 1st November 1938 to 7th January 1945.

Balloon Command was disbanded in February 1945.
PART 8

Meeting the threat:
Disbanded Specialist Formations

Airborne Soldiers from a London Unit in training, waiting to jump, 1954
Voluntary Aid Detachments

The Territorial and Reserve Forces Act of 1907 made provision for a Voluntary organisation that could ally itself to the General Hospitals of the RAMC Territorial Force Detachments.

The Organisation came into being in 1909 with the raising of Voluntary Aid Detachments. Each detachment was attached to either the British Red Cross, The Order of St John or the County Territorial Force Association. Individually, the membership was known as VADs.

The detachments were either all male or all female. Most volunteers were female. The detachments were registered with and numbered by the War Office.

Each VAD received training in first aid and general nursing duties, and were expected to work in support of nursing professionals, and have a flexible approach to any task that they were asked to undertake from cleaning and cooking to ambulance driving.

At the outbreak of WW1, most male VADs had volunteered to serve in the Forces. There were in excess of 45,000 women serving in Voluntary Aid Detachments nationwide.

VADs, like the Territorials, were only intended for home service. However, like the Territorials, they were asked to serve overseas fairly soon after war was declared, seeing service in support of the army medical services in France, Belgium and Italy.

VADs worked in support of the RAMC Territorial Force (TF) in 5 military hospitals in London:

First London General Hospital (TF)
St Gabriel's College, Cormont Road, Camberwell, SE5

Second London General Hospital (TF)
St Mark’s College, 552 King’s Road, Chelsea, SW3

Third London General Hospital (TF)
Royal Victoria Patriotic School, Trinity Road, Wandsworth, SW18

Fourth London General Hospital (TF)
King’s College Hospital, Denmark Hill, SE5

Fifth London General Hospital (TF)
St Thomas' Hospital, Lambeth Palace Road, SE1

Additionally, there were in excess of 300 Auxiliary Hospitals situated all over the Greater London area that were voluntarily staffed by the local Voluntary Aid Detachment.

Between the wars, VADs continued their voluntary work. The original controlling body, the Central Joint VAD Committee was reorganised as the Voluntary Aid Detachment Council operating in an advisory capacity only. After WW1, VADs decreased in strength, however in the Greater London area this trend was reversed by the onset of WW2. VADs were now classed as ‘mobile’ or ‘immobile’ – the former on mobilisation being liable for postings to wherever hospitals required their services, and the latter being liable for service only in the neighbourhood in which they resided. In 1938, ‘immobile’ members were released from their obligations.
On the outbreak of WW2, all male VADs were enlisted into the RAMC. Women members were mobilised as and when required for services in Military Hospitals. In 1942, as a result of the extension of compulsory National Service for women, the Army Council proposed a merger of women members of the VADs and the Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS). This unpopular proposal was eventually dropped and the VADs kept their separate identity.

There was now set in place several changes to the terms of service and the Central Joint VAD Council that had acted as an advisory body between the wars was replaced by a standing committee that was made up, as in WW1, of representatives of the Council of County Territorial Associations.

During WW2, members of the VAD were once again engaged in providing nursing and general support to the medical organisations of all 3 services, both overseas and in the UK.

The last member of the VAD was still serving with the Army in 1951.
The Royal Observer Corps

The Royal Observer Corps was a uniformed organisation that enjoyed a long association with the Royal Air Force. The badge of the Royal Observer Corps depicts a beacon lighter of Elizabethan times; these beacon lighters were recruited from the local population and were organised and paid by the County Sheriff, to care for and light the warning beacons in the event of approaching danger, time enough for Sir Francis Drake to finish his game of bowls. The motto of the Royal Observer Corps was: Forewarned is Forearmed.

Initially, recruitment was an all-male preserve until women observers were admitted to the Corps in August 1941. Headquarters Observer Corps came to RAF Bentley Priory in July 1936, along with Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding, who had been appointed Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the newly formed Fighter Command and of which the Observer Corps was to play an integral part. At this time, the Corps’ first Commandant, Air Commodore E A Masterman, retired and was succeeded by Air Commodore Warrington-Morris, formerly Commandant of Southern Area Observer Corps, located at RAF Bentley Priory but soon to relocate to RAF Uxbridge from where Headquarters Observer Corps had so recently moved. From the beginning of WW2 through to 1955, the function of the Observer Corps was to report all aircraft movement over land and offshore to their respective centres and from there the information was related to the RAF Reporting and Control Network. During WW2, this service was provided 24 hours a day.

The Observer Corps was one of the cornerstones of Dowding’s air defence system and he said later in his despatch on the Battle of Britain, “It is important to note that at this time they [the Observer Corps] constituted the whole means of tracking enemy raids once they had crossed the coastline. Their work throughout was quite invaluable. Without it the air-raid warning systems could not have been operated and inland interceptions would rarely have been made.” As the Air Chief Marshal in charge of the air defence of London and South-East England in 1940, Sir Keith Park was the Field Commander of the most critical area of the country during the Battle of Britain. Using a radar defence system and information gathered from the Observer Corps, Park carefully followed the movements of the bombers and fighters, constantly feeding information to his intercepting squadrons. In 1941 King George VI awarded the Observer Corps its ‘Royal’ title in recognition of its role in the Battle of Britain.

Post 1955, the Royal Observer Corps went into protected accommodation and undertook the monitoring of radioactive fallout in the event of a nuclear strike on the United Kingdom. The resultant warnings would have been issued to the military and civilian population alike. The bulk of the Royal Observer Corps, approximately 9,600 members, were stood-down on 30th September 1991 with a much smaller cadre remaining until 31st December 1995. With the exception of 69 full-time Officers, all members of the Royal Observer Corps were volunteers.

Aims of the Royal Observer Corps

The Royal Observer Corps was a civil defence organisation, composed mainly of civilian volunteers, under the command in succession of the War Office, the Air Ministry and finally FAR Strike Command and the operational control of the Home Office.

Initially (1925-1955), it was tasked with identifying and tracking hostile aircraft or missiles flying over the UK or the seabelt adjoining the coastline. During D Day Landings, the Corps provided armed merchant vessels and all US Navy ships with experienced aircraft observers who controlled all anti-aircraft fire from these vessels. During WW2, it also assisted friendly aircraft which were lost or in distress. Later (1955) it was given the nuclear warfare analysis and fallout warning role until its final stand down in 1995.
Rank Structure

Air Commodore, RAF: Commandant ROC

Observer Captain, ROC: Deputy Commandant ROC (1941-1983) Chief of Staff, Area Commandant

Observer Commander, ROC: Senior staff duties, e.g. admin, Operations, Deputy Area Commandant, Senior Officer (1992-96)

Observer Lieutenant Commander, ROC (full-time officers only)

Observer Lieutenant, ROC: ops training, admin, other staff duties. Obs Lt was also the entry level for full-time ROC officers

Observer Officer ROC: held under Royal Warrant, crew, nuclear reporting and group officer position

Chief Observer ROC: held under Royal Warrant, crew, nuclear reposting and group officer position

Chief Observer ROC: senior other rank (three bar) crew or nuclear reporting supervisor or head post observer

Leading Observer ROC: (two bar) crew or nuclear reporting supervisor or post instructor

Observer ROC: crew, nuclear reporting or post observer

Key Dates

1914-17 Initial successful experiments detecting and reporting aircraft within 60 miles of London to the Admiralty by Police.

1917-18 Control handed over to War Office and the London Air Defence Area.

1918-25 The function almost dormant until revitalised by a sub-committee of the Imperial Defence appointed to investigate the aerial defence of SE England.

1925-29 First Observer Corps groups (No. 1 in Maidstone with 27 outposts and No. 2 in Horsham with 16) were formed using volunteers enrolled as Special Constables. This rapidly expanded to include Hampshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Essex, Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire.

1929-36 Control handed over to Air Ministry, Observer Corps HQ (RAF Uxbridge) created. First commandant appointed. The Corps grew slowly.

1936-39 OC HQ to Bentley Priory as part of newly formed Fighter Command.

Structure within area covered by Greater London:

Although during WW2 there were posts and clusters under group control nationwide, the defence of London was the highest priority. This involved literally hundreds of posts and clusters throughout SE England. Within London, its distribution was determined primarily by building height, with command and control centres underground wherever land-line communications could be easily established by the general Post Office, e.g. disused London Underground stations, viz: Aldwych, Highgate, South Kensington, South Kentish Town and under Waterloo Station.

When the Corps took on its nuclear reporting role (1965-1995) its distribution of posts within London was limited to eight, viz:
During WW2 each Group commanded some thirty to forty posts, each about ten miles from the other. By 1945, there were some 40 Groups controlling more than 1,000 posts or clusters throughout the UK, less Northern Ireland which came on-stream with the nuclear threat in 1954.

After disbandment, the Royal Observer Corps banner presented by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II at a Royal Review of the Corps at RAF Bentley Priory on 25th July 1991, was lodged for safekeeping in the rotunda of College Hall, RAF Cranwell.
The Special Reserve

Richard Haldane’s Reserve Forces Act of 1907 was intended to provide a well-trained reserve for the Regular Army that was capable of providing individual reinforcements or drafts at short notice as well as an efficient and cost effective Home Defence organisation.

Before the introduction of the Reserve Forces Act, Home Defence was the responsibility of the Volunteer Battalions and the Yeomanry and the Reinforcement of the Regular Army was the responsibility of the Militia.

Although each Militia Regiment was allied to a Regular Unit, as with the Volunteers the association was fairly loose and not entirely under the control of the War Office. Hence the training and administration of both left much to be desired.

Reserve Forces Act 1907

Haldane’s Act would see the Yeomanry and Volunteers merged to form a new Home Defence organisation known as The Territorial Force and the Militia Regiments re-emerge as the Special Reserve.

The Army Council at the War Office had for years been critical of the training standards and efficiency of Militia. However, the Regular Army had for centuries relied heavily on the Militia Regiments as providers of individual reinforcement and draft finders in time of need as well as a steady source of recruits.

Whilst the creation of the Territorial Force involved much reorganisation and administration, including a considerable building programme, the conversion of the Militia to the Special Reserve proved a much more straightforward task as most of the Militia Barracks were already in place and would serve just as well for the Special Reserve.

The Special Reserve

This new organisation would have a similar role to the Militia; the big difference being that it would form the 3rd and 4th Battalions of a Regular infantry Regiment and in most cases would keep their original Militia title. Thus, the Royal Elthorne Militia stationed at Uxbridge would become the 3rd (Reserve) Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge’s Own (Middlesex Regiment) (Elthorne Militia). Other arms of service would add Special Reserve Formations in a similar way.

The Special Reservist

The recruit would be obliged to serve for a period of six years. During that time he would first complete six months continuous training at a Militia Barracks. These barracks were spread throughout the UK either as stand-alone, such as Barnet, or beside a Regular Army depot such as at Kingston in Surrey. By the outbreak of the WW1, most Special Reserve Battalions had moved out of Militia Barracks and into Regimental depots.

Having completed six months initial training, the Reservist would return to civilian life with an obligation of 28 days continuous training every year.

Personal weapons and equipment would eventually be brought up to the same standard as colleagues in the Regular Army and he would receive regular rates of pay. All this came with the obligation of mobilisation at any time within period of engagement. His Regimental number would be prefixed by the letters ‘SR’ for Special Reserve. However, like his counterpart in the Territorial Force, members of the Special Reserve remained essentially civilians.
**The First World War**

The Special Reserve Battalions were never intended to be mobilised as a fighting formation, but simply to provide trained drafts to their Regular Battalions in the event of a national emergency. In August 1914, the Special Reserve Battalions were made up to strength with an influx of Regular Army Reservists. From the outbreak of war until the end of 1915, these Battalions provided a steady flow of reinforcement drafts to their Regular Battalions, a task that eventually bled them dry of men. Thereafter the Special Reserve Battalions became training units for the new Kitchener Armies.

**Disbandment**

The Special Reserve Battalions were not reformed after WW1 and were eventually disbanded in 1921.

The Special Reserve more than fulfilled the role envisaged by Haldane in his reorganisation of the Reserves in 1908.
Special Communications Units

No. 1 Special Communications Unit

In 1940, The British Army formed the first of the 12 Special Communications Units (SCUs). Their purpose was to provide direct links between individuals or small covert units with their headquarters. Such operations could find units many miles away from their headquarters in isolated terrain, possibly behind enemy lines.

Communication via the normal command network would incur unacceptable delays with subsequent effects on operations.

When the Territorial Army (TA) was reformed in May 1947, it was decided that there would still be a role for a Special Communications Unit in the Order of Battle of the new TA. No. 1 Special Communications Unit was formed on 1st May 1947. It only existed on paper. However, the first Commanding Officer was appointed in February 1948 with the priority to recruit suitable personnel and find TA Centre accommodation. The first accommodation consisted of a single room in Signal House – the TA Centre at 20 Atkins Road, Clapham, SW12. This was the home of 56th (London Infantry) Divisional Signal Regiment (TA). The sparse accommodation was unsuitable both in operational and recruiting terms.

The unit moved to Artillery House near Barnet, formerly used by the Government’s radio security service. Although an improvement, Artillery House was not best placed for recruiting and after three months the Territorial Association offered premises at 89 Turnmill Street, EC1.

A trawl of people who had served in SCUs during the war produced 20 Officers and 15 other ranks, 6 of who were members of the Women’s Royal Army Corps (WRAC). This group would form the training team for the first recruits to the unit, who were in the main ex-National Servicemen completing their obligatory service with the Territorial Army.

The Role of No. 1 Special Communications unit was:

a. To provide communications between small field detachments using low powered hand speed Morse sets and static communication centres using medium power

b. To provide radio teleprompter communication between static locations

In January 1954, the unit moved into the City of London Territorial Association TA Centre at Worship Street, EC2, a new building started pre-war in 1939 and completed in 1953.

In 1960, Detachments began to be sent overseas to training areas within NATO countries. This was at least six years before the average Territorial NATO unit could be sent on training overseas as a matter of routine. Several members of No.1 SCU were parachute trained.

The lineage of the unit was as follows:

1947 No. 1 Special Communications Unit (TA)
1951 Became No. 1 Special Communications Regiment (TA)
1959 Became 65th Signal Regiment (TA)
1961 Amalgamated with 328 Signal Squadron (TA) to become 65th Signal Regiment (Special Communications) (TA)

1965 Re-titled 65th (City of London) Signal Regiment (TA)

1967 65th Signal Regiment Disbanded to form 39th (City of London) Signal Regiment (V)

The Special Communications role finished in 1970.

The Phantom Signal Regiment

As with the Special Communications units, Phantom Signals were specialist units created between 1939-45 with the aim of providing Army Commanders with accurate information as to the dispositions and activities of all the units under their command.

On the reformation of the TA on 1st May 1947, the War Office decided that there was still a need for a ‘Phantom’ signals unit that should be within the orbit of the new TA.

The 1947 TA reforms called for some units to be re-rolled and the Princess Louise’s Kensington Regiment, based at the Drill Hall at 180 Hammersmith Road, would convert from an Infantry Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment to a new Signals Regiment to be known as Army Phantom Signals Regiment (Princess Louise’s Kensington Regiment).

Pre-war and wartime Kensingtons who re-joined the new unit faced the challenge of changing their previous occupation as machine gunners to an entirely new role in signals. The situation was eased by a few ex-Phantoms familiar with the role joining the new Regiment. In 1961, the advances in modern signal systems made the role of the Phantom Signals Regiment redundant and the unit was re-designated 41 Signal Regiment Royal Corps of Signals (Princess Louise’s Kensington Regiment).
16 Airborne Division TA

After WW2, the Territorial Army was reformed. Part of the reformation was the creation of 16 Airborne Division (TA), a completely new formation intended to take the place of the now disbanded wartime 1st and 6th Airborne Divisions. The number 16 evolved from an amalgam of the divisional numbers of the wartime Airborne Divisions and would be purely Territorial in its nature.

Spread UK wide, the Division comprised of 3 Brigades with the 44th (London) Brigade based throughout what is now the Greater London area. In addition the Divisional Headquarters was situated within Duke of York’s Barracks, Chelsea, SW3.

In 1947 the 16 Airborne Division units in Greater London were:

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<tr>
<th><strong>Divisional Engineers</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Headquarters 16 Airborne Division RE (TA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>301 Airborne Field Squadron</td>
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<tr>
<td>302 Engineer Park Squadron</td>
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<tr>
<td>131 Airborne Engineer Regiment</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Divisional Artillery</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>880 Forward Observation Battery RA (TA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>285 (Essex) Airborne Field Regiment RA (TA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>291 (4th London) Airborne Field Regiment RA (TA)</td>
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<td>292 (5th London) Airborne Field Regiment RA (TA)</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Royal Army Medical Corps</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>144 Parachute Field Ambulance</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Divisional Column Royal Army Service Corps (TA)</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Headquarters 16 Airborne Divisional Column RASC (TA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1560 Company RASC (TA)</td>
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<td>1561 Company RASC (TA)</td>
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<td>1562 Company RASC (TA)</td>
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<th><strong>Other Units</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>4th Airborne Workshop REME (TA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>21st Special Air Service Regiment (TA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th Airborne Division Royal Signal Regiment (Middlesex Yeomanry) (TA)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
301 Airborne Field Park Squadron  
Drill Hall Algernon Road, Hendon

302 Airborne Field Park Squadron  
Drill Hall Algernon Road, Hendon

16th Airborne Division Provost Company (TA)  
Drill Hall 456 Uxbridge Road

16th Airborne Division Field Security Section (TA)  
Duke of York’s HQ, Chelsea

4th Parachute Brigade

Infantry – 10th Battalion (County of London) The Parachute Regiment (TA)
Battalion Headquarters  
Drill Hall 84 Victoria Way, Charlton
Defence & Employment Platoon  
Drill Hall Rochester Row, Westminster
No. 1 Company  
Drill Hall Rochester Row, Westminster
No. 2 Company  
Drill Hall Poplar Walk, Croydon
Support Company  
Drill Hall 84 Victoria Way, Charlton

Infantry – 11th Battalion (8th Middlesex) The Parachute Regiment
Battalion HQ & HQ Company  
Drill Hall Hanworth Road, Uxbridge
A & Support Company  
Drill Hall Twickenham
B Company  
Drill Hall Churchfield Road, Ealing
C Company  
Drill Hall Whitefriers Avenue Wealdstone
D Company  
Drill Hall Church Lane, Edmonton

The establishment of the Division was 3,500 men and in 1947 there were high hopes that this target would be achieved. Recruiting was brisk with many experienced airborne veterans from the wartime 1st and 6th Airborne being first to join along with young men with no previous military experience. However, it soon became clear that such a large airborne formation relying on reserve force soldiers could not be recruited and trained to standards demanded in anything like the numbers required.

In 1955, 16 Airborne Division (TA) was reduced to a Brigade-size formation and became an Independent Parachute Group. Many of the formations that made up the Division were either disbanded or, like the 11th Battalion, reverted to their former Regiment, the 8th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment.

In 2014, the only units within Greater London that were once part of the mighty 16th Airborne Division and still in the Airborne role are:

B Company 4th Battalion The Parachute Regiment based at the Army Reserve Centre, White City, Shepherd’s Bush W12 7RW

144 Parachute Medical Squadron based at the Army Reserve Centre, 2 Priory Road, Hornsey N8 7QT
The Ever Readies

The Army Reserve Act of April 1962 made provision for a special category of reservists from the Territorial Army to be known as the Territorial Army Emergency Reserve (TAER).

The Act gave serving territorials the option of joining the TAER, and thus the opportunity to serve with the Regular Army anywhere in the world should the need arise. In the meantime, the individual soldier would remain with his TA unit but under the provisions of the Act. Signing on for TAER waived the normal restrictions on mobilisation in force at the time, and call out could be immediate hence the nickname coined by the Armed Forces Minister at the time, the 'Ever Readies'.

In return for this commitment the soldier was offered an annual taxable bounty of £150 with a further £50 on call out. Other benefits included the opportunity to train abroad with the Regular Army, in locations including Libya and the Far East.

Apart from being an efficient trained soldier, the only other criteria for acceptance in the TAER was dictated by the number of vacancies allocated to the parent unit. If the allocation was full the volunteer was placed on a list waiting for a vacancy at his particular rank.

In 1965, the 1st Battalion The Royal Sussex Regiment was deployed to Aden for operations in the Radfan Hills. The ending of National Service amongst other things had left that Battalion understrength by one Rifle Company. On 14th April 1965, 175 Ever Readies were called up for service in the Middle East, the Far East and Cyprus and 123 would join 1st Battalion The Royal Sussex in the Radfan Hills in a largely counter-terrorist war that became known as the 'Aden Emergency'.

Most of the Territorials involved were from infantry units in the Home Counties, including 40 soldiers from 5th Battalion The Royal Sussex (TA). The remainder were drawn from the 3rd Battalion and 4th Battalion of the Queen's Surrey's (TA) and the 5th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment, the majority coming from units with Drill Halls situated in what is now the Greater London area.

After one month’s intensive preparatory training at the Home Counties depot in Canterbury, the Ever Readies went out to Aden arriving on 27th May. After a short period of acclimatisation, they took their place with the Regular Battalion, which was undertaking internal security duties and counterinsurgency operations against hostile tribesmen. It was during such an operation that Lieutenant Jock Smith of the 5th Middlesex won the first Territorial Military Cross since WW2. The group returned home in October 1965. The use of the Ever Readies was hailed as a great success, although they were never used again. The TAER disbanded in 1967.
A tribute to the Military Reserves of Greater London 1908 - 2014

Home Service Force 1985 - 1992

In 1982, the Ministry of Defence issued a discussion document to Home Defence Battalions of the Territorial Army (TA) seeking opinions on a proposal to form a separate category of Home Defence unit. The aim of the new force would be to undertake static duties such as key point defence, thus relieving the Home Defence Battalions for the more demanding aspects of their roles.

At first there were reservations at creating a new force, mainly because of the cost involved, when the money could be better spent on assets for the moderately equipped Home Defence Battalions. However, the results of the consultation were positive and a pilot scheme was launched in 1982. The pilot scheme was entirely successful and the new force to be known as the Home Service Force (HSF) came into being in 1985.

The Role

Each Home Defence Battalion would have an HSF Company attached and would be responsible for its training and administration. The platoons of the HSF Company were to be attached to each rifle company known as the ‘host’ company. The main purpose of the HSF platoon was to provide static key point defence involving any establishment or facility essential to the security of the United Kingdom. With the Cold War still the main defence preoccupation, the HSF was seen as a reliable and efficient way to combat home-grown terrorism and special forces of the Warsaw Pact should they attempt to cripple the infrastructure of the UK during the build-up to hostilities.

The HSF Soldier

Aged between 18 and 60 years and medically sound, the HSF soldier would have served for at least two years in the Regular or Reserve Forces of the Crown, or the Cadets or the Police Forces of the United Kingdom. The requirement to have completed two years previous service was non-negotiable. As a result, The HSF attracted recruits who were either too old to join or rejoin the Regular Forces or who were for a variety of reasons unable to commit enough time to the Reserve Forces.

On joining the HSF, the soldier became a member of the TA category C which was liable for service in the UK only. He was equipped to exactly the same scale as his comrades in the host Home Defence Company, on whom he relied for transport, training support and all administration required to effectively carry out his duties.

Command Structure

In the Greater London area, the HSF companies came under the operational control on London District with the exception of the platoon raised by B Company 6/7 Queen’s at Hornsey – a sub unit of a Home Defence Battalion based at Horsham in West Sussex and therefore under the operational control of South East District.

HSF Companies operating in the Greater London Area were:

A (HSF) Company The Honourable Artillery Company
B (HSF) Company The Honourable Artillery Company
348 (HSF) Squadron, Inns of Court and City Yeomanry
S (HSF) Company, 10th Battalion The Parachute Regiment
H (HSF) Company, 4th Battalion The Royal Green Jackets
**Disbandment**

With the peace dividend that followed the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1989, a review of the TA and its future commitments saw no further need of the HSF and the organisation was disbanded. Those who had served with the HSF were permitted to remain with their host companies until the completion of their engagement. Many HSF soldiers were well-known by their colleagues in the TA as reliable soldiers who, when not on HSF duties, supported their host company in many ways such as frequently providing ‘enemy forces’ or making up depleted platoons on company weekends. Even after disbandment, former HSF soldiers filled the gaps in the ranks of the MT, Signals and QM platoon giving reliable and experienced service for as long as they were permitted.

Undoubtedly during its short existence the HSF provided a service to Home Defence in terms of enthusiasm, professionalism and value for money that to this day is hard to match.
8th Battalion The Queen's Fusiliers (City of London)

The partial reorganisation of the Territorial Army in 1984 called for an increase of 3 Infantry Battalions, one of which would be raised in London.

There were at that time four detached company strength units in London; G (London Scottish) Company of the Highland Volunteers, D (London Irish) Company of the Royal Ulster Rifles, C (City of London) Company 5th Battalion The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers (V) and B (Albuhera) Company 6/7th Battalion The Queen's Regiment (V). In addition, there were two Battalions entirely based within Greater London; 4th Battalion The Royal Green Jackets (V) and 10th Battalion The Parachute Regiment (V).

With the exception of 10th Battalion The Parachute Regiment, all the other units were asked to consider either raising a further Battalion or expanding to Battalion strength. All declined with the exception of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers and the Queen’s Regiment. Their TA companies were the last units representing their cap badges within the whole of Greater London. As both Regiments were in the Queen’s Division it seemed logical that the best way to secure the foothold of both Regiments within Greater London was to pool resources and raise a Battalion that would be dual cap-badged. Thus on 16th May 1984, Albuhera Day (a common Battle Honour between both Regiments) both B Company Badged Queen’s Regiment and C Company Badged Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, marched into the newly refurbished TA Centre at 27 St John’s Hill, Battersea and the Queen’s Fusiliers were born.

The Role of the Battalion

Known to all as 8QF, the unit was designated as a Nuclear Artillery Security Battalion and as such one of only three TA Battalions with that role. The task was simply to protect the Missile Batteries of 50 Missile Regiment Royal Artillery should there be a confrontation with the forces of the Warsaw Pact.

50 Missile Regiment was stationed in Germany and in an emergency 8QF would provide a Defence Platoon for each battery and would be responsible to the Royal Artillery Battery Commander for the Defence of his Missile Units, both in transit or operational locations.

Battalion Locations in Greater London

In order to complete its 3 Rifle Company establishment, an additional company was raised at Camberwell in South London where a completely new Drill Hall had been built on the site of the old 1st Surrey Rifles Drill Hall, in Flodden Road. The Battalion locations were:

- Battalion Headquarters: 27 St John’s Hill, Battersea
- Headquarters (Gazala) Company: 27 St John’s Hill, Battersea
- A (Highwood) Company: Flodden Road, Camberwell
- B (Albuhera) Company: Deansbrook Road, Edgware
- C (City of London) Company: High Road, Balham

Unit Identity

Wearing the two cap badges of existing Regiments generally posed no real problems. A and B Company were badged entirely The Queen’s Regiment and C Company remained Fusiliers. However, Headquarter Company would always of necessity be multi-cap badged and would have two sources of recruitment. Firstly, those who were posted in from The Rifle Companies and would keep their ‘company’ cap badge, and secondly, those who joined Headquarters Company as recruits. The latter were issued their cap badge
on the basis that every third recruit through the door would be badged Fusilier. However, the Battalion employed a degree of flexibility with this rule in that if for some reason a recruit asked particularly to be badged Queen’s or Fusilier then, where possible, the request would be granted.

As 8QF progressed there was generally a comfortable feeling amongst most senior ranks accepting the twin Regimental identity. Nevertheless, the Battalion had earned the right to in some way to protect its own identity and there were at first low key proposals including 8QF stable belts, lanyards and shoulder slides of which only the latter came into being.

An application for the Battalion to be issued with Colours was refused by the Ministry of Defence on the grounds that it was unacceptable to have the Regimental badges of both the Queen’s Regiment and the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers on a single Battalion colour.

In 1990, 8QF was honoured with the Freedom of the City of London.

Final Days

In 1992, with the collapse of the Soviet Union the threat from the Warsaw Pact receded to the extent that there was no longer a requirement for a Nuclear Artillery Defence Battalion, 8QF was in its entirety joined with G (London Scottish) Company of the Highland Volunteers and D (London Irish) Company of the Ulster Regiment to form the new London Regiment.

In its short four years existence, 8QF achieved success as an effective operational unit and in spite of what could have been a festering identity problem, the senior ranks, irrespective of cap badge, showed a determination to make their Battalion work, truly laying the foundations for the multi-cap badged London Regiment.

In spite of the disappointment of not receiving Colours, 8QF were honoured by the Freedom of the City of London and the right to wear the City Shield, which to this day are still proudly worn by C (City of London) Company and B (Queen’s Regiment) of the London Regiment.
Drill Hall Register:
A list of the locations of London Drill Halls since 1908

Artist's impression of Tottenham Drill Hall, 1937
Introduction

The Drill Hall is at the heart of any Volunteer Reserve unit. Since the formation of the Territorial Force it is the facility that has served as both as training establishment, administration centre and social club to generations of Territorial soldiers. The impressive facades and convenient town locations have rivalled churches, railway stations and Town Halls in acting as a key marker to the stranger in the town. The local Drill Hall has also played its part in promoting good relations with the civilian community with its cavernous interior, ideal for meetings, exhibitions, trade fairs and social events.

In 1907, the War Minister Robert Haldane’s revolutionary plan for the reserves of the Army depended on the Territorial Force footprint entering every town and reasonably sized village in the Kingdom, thus reaching out to the community that it would recruit from and if called upon to do so, protect.

It was the fledgling Territorial Associations that had the task of providing the necessary accommodation, particularly difficult in both the City and County of London where space was at a premium. The provision of accommodation that afforded space for gun parks, stables and waggon lagers in addition to the standard facilities of Drill Hall and armoury proved a challenge.

The Territorial Force had replaced the Volunteer Force, who themselves had operated from Drill Halls and although the obvious course of action was for the Associations to take over the volunteer estates, this exercise was fraught with problems. Most buildings lacked the required facilities, some were in a state of neglect or disrepair whilst others were tied to complicated leasing contracts or were actually owned by the Volunteer unit.

In some cases the transfer of responsibility ran smoothly. The Enfield Drill Hall in Old Park Ridings was built with the aid of public donations and a grant from the local council and was simply leased to the County of Middlesex Association, whilst the owners of 27 St John’s Hill, the Montpellier family, simply transferred the lease to the County of London Association at a peppercorn rent.

In 1937, the estate in London was expanded to accommodate the new Air Defence Units of the Royal Engineers. The design specification of these new ‘super’ Drill Halls called for more training, garaging and workshop space – therefore, they were built away from the County of London, in the then open spaces of Middlesex and Surrey. Grove Park, Barnet and Edgware are but three of the several artillery Drill Halls still in use, plus Tottenham Drill Hall, once home to 609 Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment Royal Artillery until 1962, which is now a sports centre. The original architect’s artists drawing published in 1936 give the impression of a 5-star hotel rather than a Military facility.

In 1947, the estates added former POW camps and Anti-Aircraft sites to the list of locations, however the ‘Sandys Axe’ of 1958 closed units overnight and left many TA Centres empty. The sites that these buildings had occupied, some for more than 60 years, had become more valuable than the buildings themselves.

The Drill Hall register in the following pages lists all known sites including those still occupied by the Reserve Forces. All have been photographed where buildings still exist including the Drill Hall in Prospect Road Woodford Green that has served as a church for many years, and the magnificent 12th London’s Drill Hall in Chenes Street, now occupied by The Royal Academy of Dramatic Art.

It should be noted that the main aim of the register is to list all the Drill Halls within the Greater London area that are active, decommissioned or demolished. Records of the units that were stationed at each location can be difficult to list with any accuracy and the timeline of units is therefore restricted in most cases to the first and last unit in occupation unless additional units can be listed with certainty.

Drill Halls are now frequently referred to as the ‘lost heritage’ and sadly, where Drill Halls have been demolished, there are very few images of the original building. Even more unfortunate is that there is never a ‘blue plaque’ style indicator to mark where the building once stood and the important role they played in national defence and indeed service to the community.
London Borough of Barking and Dagenham

Previous Authorities: Barking, Dagenham

Location: Drill Hall, Longbridge Road, Barking
Built: Circa 1930
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1947 HQ P-R Batteries 482 HAA Regiment (Essex) (TA)
   Last Known Unit

Location: Drill Hall, Queen's Road, Barking
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 D Company 4th Battalion The Essex Regiment
1947 Detachment D Company 4th Battalion The Essex Regiment
   Detachment WRAC
   Last Known Unit

Location: Drill Hall, Ripple Road, Barking
Built: 1937
Status 2014: Commercial premises

Timeline of Resident Units
1947 919 Company AA Command Transport
   Last Known Unit
Location: Hallbut Street, Beacontree, Dagenham  
Built: 1930  
Status 2014: Local Government Office

Timeline of Resident Units
1947  A Company 4th Battalion The Essex Regiment TA  
Last Known Unit

Location: Rectory Road, Dagenham  
Built: 1937  
Status 2014: Council Day Centre

Timeline of Resident Units
1947  Platoon A Company 4th Battalion The Essex Regiment TA  
Last Known Unit

Location: Wood Lane, Dagenham  
Built: 1947  
Status 2014: Demolished, but ATC hut remains on site

Timeline of Resident Units
1947  HQ and P&R Batteries 517 LAA Regiment  
161 Inf Wk/shop Corps REME (Essex) (TA)  
Last Known Unit
London Borough of Barnet

Previous Authorities: Finchley, Friern Barnet, Hendon, East Barnet, Barnet

Location: Barnet High Street
Built: Unknown, former Militia Barracks
Status 2014: Demolished, now a shopping centre on site

Timeline of Resident Units
1914  B Company 7th Battalion The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)
B Squadron Herts Yeomanry
Last Known Unit

Location: Drill Hall, St Alban’s Road, Barnet
Built: 1937
Status 2014: Active, see last unit on timeline

Timeline of Resident Units
1937  334 Company
1947  470 HAA Regiment
1955  1557 Transport Company
1961  56 Squadron (City of London) Signal Regiment
1965  240 (Herts) Tank Transport Squadron RCT
2014  240 (Barnet) Transport Squadron RLC

Location: Drill Hall, Oakley Road, Whetstone
Built: 1900 by public subscription for use by the local Volunteer Force
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1914  8th Battalion Duke of Cambridge’s Own (Middlesex Regiment)
1947  11th Battalion The Parachute Regiment (8th Middlesex) (TA)
Last Known Unit
A tribute to the Military Reserves of Greater London 1908 - 2014

Location: Drill Hall, Algernon Road, Hendon
Built: 1900
Status 2014: Now Barnet Multicultural Centre

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 H Company 9th Battalion Duke of Cambridge’s Own (Middlesex Regiment)
C Squadron The Hertfordshire Yeomanry
1947 830 Forward Observation Battery (Airborne) RA (TA)
1958 A Company 8th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (DCO) (TA)

Location: Deansbrook Road, Edgware
Built: 1937
Status 2014: Active, see last unit on timeline

Timeline of Resident Units
1938 317 Company (SL) 36 (Middlesex) Regiment RE
1947 595 LAA/SL Regiment RA (9th Middlesex) (TA)
1955 RHQ 571 LAA Regiment (9th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment DCO) TA
1962 BHQ 5th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (DCO) (TA)
1966 BHQ 10th (Territorial) Battalion The Queen’s Regiment
1967 HQ 10 Queen’s Cadre
1972 B (Albuhera) Company 8th Volunteer Battalion The Queen’s Regiment
1988 B (Albuhera) Company 8th Battalion The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)
1992 B (Queen’s Regiment) Company The London Regiment

Location: Drill Hall, The Hyde, Hendon
Built: 1930
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1930 1 AA Company RE Detachment RAMC
1947 302 Airborne Engineer Park Squadron

Last Known Unit
Location: Drill Hall, 444 Finchley Road, Hampstead
Built: 1939
Status 2014: Demolished circa 2002, Cadet Centre occupies part of the site

Timeline of Resident Units
1947 461 (Middlesex) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA
      512 Finsbury Rifles Light Anti-Tank Regiment RA
1961 300 Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment RA
1965 10th (V) Battalion The Parachute Regiment
      Last Known Unit

London Borough of Bexley

Previous Authorities: Bexley, Erith, Crayford, Sidcup

Location: Drill Hall, 96 The Broadway, Bexleyheath
Built: 1930
Status 2014: Demolished circa 1970

Timeline of Resident Units
Unknown

Location: 80-104 Watling Street, Bexleyheath
Built: Circa 1912
      Active, see last unit on timeline

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 The Royal West Kent Regiment
1938 207 Battery, 52 (Kent) Medium Brigade RA (TA)
2014 RHQ 71st (City of London) Yeomanry Signal Regiment
      265 (Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)) Support Squadron
London Borough of Brent

Previous Authorities: Wembley, Willesden

Location: Drill Hall, Honeypot Lane, Kingsbury
Built: 1938
Status 2014: Active, see last unit on timeline

Timeline of Resident Units
1938 60 S/L Regiment (9th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment)
     126 LAA Regiment RA (9th Middlesex Regiment)
1947 595 LAA/SL Regiment RA (9th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment, DCO) TA
1955 571 LAA Regiment RA (9th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment, DCO) TA
1956 302 Airborne Engineer Park Squadron
1961 302 Parachute Engineer Park Squadron
1967 131 Independent Parachute Squadron RE (V)
1978 131 Independent Commando Squadron RE (V)
2014 131 Independent Commando Squadron RE

Location: Drill Hall, 113 Pound Lane, Willesdon
Built: Circa 1900 for Volunteer Force
Status 2014: Demolished in 2010 to make way for a new housing estate

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 HQ and A-E Company 9th Battalion The Duke of Cambridge’s Own (Middlesex Regiment)
1921 BHQ 9th Battalion The Duke of Cambridge’s Own (Middlesex Regiment) TA
1938 60 S/L Regiment RA (9th Battalion Middlesex Regiment TA)
London Borough of Bromley

**Previous Authorities:** Bromley, Beckenham, Orpington, Penge, Chislehurst

**Location:** Drill Hall, 87 Charville Road, Beckenham

**Built:** Pre-1914

**Status 2014:** Converted to a cinema

**Timeline of Resident Units**

1914  D Company 5th Battalion The Royal West Kent Regiment

C Company The Kent Cyclist Battalion

Last Known Unit

**Location:** Mill House, Beckenham Lane, Bromley

**Built:** Pre 1914

**Status 2014:** Converted to flats

**Timeline of Resident Units**

1914  Outstation for the London Scottish

Last Known Unit

**Location:** Drill Hall, East Street, Bromley

**Built:** Pre-1914 Volunteer Drill Hall

**Status 2014:** Converted to a Public House

**Timeline of Resident Units**

1914  HQ and B Company 5th Battalion The Royal West Kent Regiment

1936  HQ and A Company 5th Battalion The Royal West Kent Regiment

314 AA (SL) Company RE (TA)

Last Known Unit
**Location:** Drill Hall, West Street, Bromley  
**Built:** Pre-1914  
**Status 2014:** Demolished  

**Timeline of Resident Units**  
1914 Sub Unit 5th Battalion The Royal West Kent Regiment  
Last Known Unit

**Location:** Yeomanry House, Bromley Common, Magpie Hall Lane  
**Built:** Pre-1914  
**Status 2014:** Demolished  

**Timeline of Resident Units**  
1914 Kent Yeomanry  
1936 387 Battery 97 (KY) Brigade RFA (TA)  
Last Known Unit

**Location:** Penge Drill Hall, 64 High Street, Bromley  
**Built:** Pre-1914  
**Status 2014:** Converted to flats  

**Timeline of Resident Units**  
1914 C Company 4th Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment  
1927 B Company 5th Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment  
208 Battery 52nd Kent Medium Royal Garrison Artillery Brigade RA HQ  
1938 B Company 5th Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment  
Last Known Unit
Location: Kent House, 101a Parish Lane  
Built: Unknown  
Status 2014: Unknown

Timeline of Resident Units  
1936 4th Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment  
Last Known Unit

London Borough of Camden

Previous Authorities: Hampstead, Holborn, St Pancras

Location: Edinburgh House, 1 Fitzjohn’s Avenue, Hampstead  
Built: Original building 1932, rebuilt 1989  
Status 2014: Active, see last unit on timeline

Timeline of Resident Units  
1947 216 Engineer Squadron, 144 Army Engineer Regiment  
2014 33 and 34 Military Intelligence Companies
Location: The Harben Armoury, Pond Street, Hampstead
Built: Volunteer HQ 1880
Status 2014: Now a gymnasium

Timeline of Resident Units
1903 Royal Fusilier Cadets Battalion
1914 A Company 7th Battalion The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)

Location: 10 Henry Street, St John's Wood, Hampstead (Now Allitsen Road)
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Private flats

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 HQ and A-D Squadron 3rd County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)
1936 23rd (London) Armoured Air Company (Sharpshooters)
1965 Accommodation for US Marine Corps Embassy Security Company

Location: Drill Hall, 27 Lymington Road, Hampstead
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Unknown

Timeline of Resident Units
1947 568 (M) LAA/SL Regiment Royal Regiment RA (TA)
555 (Artillery) Company RASC (TA)
Last Known Unit
**Location:** Drill Hall, 57A Farringdon Street  
**Built:** Circa 1900  
**Status 2014:** Office complex

**Timeline of Resident Units**
- **1914** 6th (City of London) Battalion The London Regiment (City of London Rifles)
- **1947** 167 (City of London) Field Ambulance Royal Army Medical Corps (TA)
- **168 (City of London) Field Ambulance Royal Army Medical Corps (TA)**
- **Last Known Unit**

**Location:** 4 Park Village East, Gloucester Gate  
**Built:** Pre-1914 Volunteer Force HQ  
**Status 2014:** Unknown

**Timeline of Resident Units**
- **1914** 3rd County of London Yeomanry  
- **Last Known Unit**

**Location:** Chenies Street, Tottenham Court Road  
**Built:** Pre-1914  
**Status 2014:** Royal Academy of Dramatic Art (RADA)

**Timeline of Resident Units**
- **1914** 12th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (The Rangers)
- **1922** 12th The London Regiment (The Rangers)
- **1937** The Rangers, The King’s Royal Rifle Corps
- **1939** 1st and 2nd Battalion The Rangers King’s Royal Rifle Corps
- **1947** The Rangers, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort’s Own)  
- **Last Known Unit**
Location: Drill Hall, 76 Camden High Street  
Built: Pre-1914  
Status 2014: Demolished for shops

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 19th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (St Pancras)  
1922 19th London Regiment (St Pancras)  
1935 33rd (St Pancras) Anti-Aircraft Battalion Royal Engineers  
Last Known Unit

London Borough of Croydon

Previous Authorities: Croydon, Coulsdon and Purley

Location: Drill Hall, Marlpit Lane, Coulsdon  
Built: 1936  
Status 2014: Active, see last unit on timeline

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 19th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (St Pancras)  
1922 19th London Regiment (St Pancras)  
1935 33rd (St Pancras) Anti-Aircraft Battalion Royal Engineers  

Location: Tamworth Road, Croydon  
Built: Pre-1908  
Status 2014: Demolished in the 1950s

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 C Squadron Surrey Yeomanry
Location: The Barracks, Mitcham Road, Croydon
Built: Pre-1914
Status 2014: Active, see last unit on timeline

Timeline of Resident Units
1914  HQ and A, B, D, F and H Company 4th Battalion The Queen's Regiment South East Mounted Brigade Transport and Supply Column
2014  C Squadron Royal Yeomanry
       Detachment B Company 4th Battalion The Parachute Regiment Platoon

Location: Drill Hall, Sydenham Road, Croydon
Built: 1953
Status 2014: Active, see last unit on timeline

Timeline of Resident Units
2014  RHQ & 508 (Croydon) HQ Squadron 151 Regiment Royal Logistics Corps

Location: Drill Hall, Poplar Walk
Built: Pre-1914
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1947  44th (Home Counties) Divisional Train RASC (TA)
       Rifle Company 10th Battalion The Parachute Regiment (TA)
London Borough of Ealing

Previous Authorities: Ealing, Southall, Acton

Location: Engineer House, Horn Lane, Acton
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Demolished 2001

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 Middlesex Yeomanry
1938 52nd (London) AA Brigade RA
1967 873 Movement Light Squadron RE
   Last Known Unit

Location: Stamford Brook Lodge, Ravenscourt Park
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Demolished 1921, Cadet Centre on site

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 HQ and C-H Company 10th Battalion The Duke of Cambridge’s Own (Middlesex Regiment)
1921 Demolished
   Last Known Unit

Location: Drill Hall, Churchfield Road, Ealing
Built: Pre-1900
Status 2014: Demolished 2010, Youth Centre on site

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 F Company 8th Battalion Duke of Cambridge’s Own (Middlesex Regiment)
1921 F Company 8th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (TA)
1947 B Company 11th Battalion The Parachute Regiment (TA)
1956 B Company 8th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (TA)
1960 Sold to Ealing Council as a Youth Centre
**Location:** The Drill Hall, The Broadway, Hayes Bridge, Southall  
**Built:** Unknown  
**Status 2014:** Active, see last unit on timeline

**Timeline of Resident Units**
- **1914** D Company 8th Battalion Duke of Cambridge’s Own (Middlesex Regiment)
- **1921** 8th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (DCO) (TA)
- **1947** 562 Parachute Squadron
- **2014** 562 (Southall) Transport Squadron Royal Logistics Corps

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**London Borough of Enfield**

**Previous Authorities:** Enfield, Southgate, Edmonton

**Location:** Carterhatch Lane, Enfield, Middlesex  
**Built:** Circa 1950 brick-built Workshop Facilities with WW2 huts at the rear  
**Status 2014:** Demolished 1965 for flat complex, staff housing remains

**Timeline of Resident Units**
- **1947** REME Workshops

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**Location:** Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock, Enfield, Middlesex  
**Built:** Unit accommodated within former Volunteer Drill Hall  
**Status 2014:** Demolished for housing estate

**Timeline of Resident Units**
- **1914** B Squadron Hertfordshire Yeomanry F Company 7th Battalion Duke of Cambridgeshire’s Own (Middlesex Regiment)
- **1920** F Company relocated to Enfield Town  
  B Squadron relocated to Barnet Herts  
- **2000** Small Arms Factory Site demolished for housing
A tribute to the Military Reserves of Greater London 1908 - 2014

**Location:** Drill Hall, 1 Old Park Avenue, Enfield, Middlesex  
**Built:** 1900  
**Status 2014:** Handed back to Enfield Council in 1962 - now a Sports Centre

**Timeline of Resident Units**
- **1914** A Drill Station of F Company 7th Battalion Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)  
- **1920** B Company 7th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (DCO) (TA)  
- **1947** B Company 7th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (DCO) (TA)  
- **1960** C Company 5th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment  
  Last Known Unit

**Location:** Church Street, Edmonton  
**Built:** 1940 as a Prisoner of War Hutted Camp  
**Status 2014:** Demolished circa 1960

**Timeline of Resident Units**
- **1947** Support Company of 11th Battalion The Parachute Regiment (8th Middlesex) (TA)

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**London Borough of Epsom and Ewell**

**Previous Authorities:** Ewell, Epsom

**Location:** Mercator House, Welbeck Close, London Road, Ewell  
**Built:** Unknown  
**Status 2014:** Active, see last unit on timeline

**Timeline of Resident Units**
- **1939** 318 Company (Surrey) Searchlight Battalion RE  
- **1947** 7AA Workshop Battalion REME (TA)  
- **1955** RHQ, HQ and 377 Topographical Squadron RE (TA)  
- **1992** 135 Independent Topographical Squadron RE (V)  
- **2014** 135 Geographical Squadron RE
The Royal Borough of Greenwich

**Previous Authorities:** Greenwich, Woolwich (less North Woolwich)

**Location:** Greenwich, Mottingham Road, Eltham
**Built:** Pre-1914
**Status 2014:** Demolished 1950s

**Timeline of Resident Units**
1914 6 Battery, 2 London Brigade, RFA
   Last Known Unit

**Location:** Drill Hall, 159 Greenwich High Road
**Built:** Former Volunteer HQ
**Status 2014:** Now a wine bar

**Timeline of Resident Units**
1914 HQ, A-C Section, 5th London Division, FA
   Last Known Unit

**Location:** Drill Hall, 3 Randall Place, Greenwich
**Built:** 1937
**Status 2014:** Demolished

**Timeline of Resident Units**
1939 302 Company RE
   34th (The Queen’s Own RWK) AA Battalion RE (TA)
   Last Known Unit

363
Location: The School of Ambulance, Brookhill Road, Woolwich
Built: Pre-1914
Status 2014: Childcare Centre

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 HQ and A-C Sections, 4 London Division, Field Ambulance, RAMC
Last Known Unit

Location: Drill Hall, 160 Crescent Road, Plumstead
Built: 1937
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1939 RASC 56th Division
RASC 6th AA Division
1947 921 (AA) Company RASC (TA)
Last Known Unit

Location: Drill Hall, Charles Street, Plumstead
Built: Pre-1914
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 HQ and 1-3 Company London Division Transport and Supply Column Army Service Corps
Last Known Unit

Location: Congreve Lines, Green Hill, Woolwich
Built: Pre-1914
Status 2014: Now a playschool

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 HQ and 4 and 5 Battery and Ammunition Column, 2 Brigade RFA
Last Known Unit
**Location:** Drill Hall, 10 Beresford Street, Woolwich  
**Built:** Circa 1935  
**Status 2014:** Unknown

**Timeline of Resident Units**
- **1938** 367 (11th London) Field Battery RA  
- **368 (12th London) Field Battery RA**  
- **1939** 92nd Field Regiment RA  
- **1947** 292 Airborne Field Regiment RA (TA)  
  - **292 Airborne Field Regiment RA, LAD, REME**  
  - **Last Known Unit**

**Location:** Drill Hall, St Mary Cray  
**Built:** Circa 1908  
**Status 2014:** Active, see last known unit

**Timeline of Resident Units**
- **1914** Company 4th Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment  
- **1988** Detachment C Company 8th Battalion The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)  
- **2014** Cadet Centre

**Location:** Hollyhedge House, Blackheath  
**Built:** Pre-1908  
**Status 2014:** Active, see last known unit

**Timeline of Resident Units**
- **1914** 20th (County of London) Battalion the London Regiment  
- **1922** 20th London Regiment (The Queen’s Own)  
- **1938** 34th Searchlight Regiment RA  
- **1947** 69th (The Queen’s Own) Searchlight Regiment RA  
- **1990** Rifle Company 10th Battalion The Parachute Regiment (V)  
- **2014** HQ SE Sector, Army Cadet Force

**Location:** Drill Hall, 84 Victoria Way  
**Built:** Circa 1935  
**Status 2014:** Demolished

**Timeline of Resident Units**
- **1938** 34th (Queen’s Own RWK) AA Battalion RE  
- **1947** Rifle Company 10th Battalion The Parachute Regiment  
  - **Last Known Unit**
Location: Bloomfield Road, Greenwich
Built: Pre-1900 Volunteer Force property
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 8th Howitzer Brigade RFA
      Last Known Unit

Location: Oaklands, St Margret's Grove, Plumstead
Built: Pre-1908
Status 2014: Now a playschool

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 HQ and 21 & 22 Company and Ammunition column,
      8th London (H) Brigade RFA
1936 258 (22 London) Field Battery
      259 (23 London) Field Battery
1947 265 HAA Regiment RA (TA)
      265 HAA Regiment REME Wk/shop (TA)
      Last Known Unit

Location: Southend Hall, Footsgrey Road
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Converted to flats 1960s

Timeline of Resident Units
1938 34th (Queen's Own RWK) AA Bn
1947 569 (M) LAA/SL Regiment RA (TA)
      Last Known Unit
London Borough of Hackney

Previous Authorities: Hackney, Shoreditch, Stoke Newington

Location: TA Centre, Eleanor Road, Hackney
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Demolished - site developed

Timeline of Resident Units
1947 648 HAA Wk/shop REME
   Last Known Unit

Location: 1 Hillman Street (formally 49-57 The Grove)
Built: Pre-1954 Volunteer HQ
Status 2014: Formerly used by Local Council – now developed into flat and offices

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 10th (County of London Battalion)
1922 10th Battalion The London Regiment (Paddington Rifles)
            10th London Regiment (Hackney)
1939 5th (Hackney) Battalion The Royal Berkshire Regiment
1947 648 HAA Regiment RA (TA)
1965 114 Regiment RE (TA)
2014 Now demolished

Location: Drill Hall, 147/151 Albion Road, Stoke Newington
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Site re-developed

Timeline of Resident Units
1938 7th (Hackney) Battalion The Royal Berkshire Regiment
1947 648 HAA Regiment RA (TA)
       Last Known Unit
London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham

**Previous Authorities:** Hammersmith, Fulham

**Location:** 67 College Street, Chelsea, SW3  
**Built:** Pre-1908  
**Status 2014:** Renamed Elystan Place

**Timeline of Resident Units**
- **1914** 2 London Divisional Engineers  
  Last Known Unit

**Location:** Fulham House, 87 Fulham High Street  
**Built:** Unknown  
**Status 2014:** Active, see last unit on timeline

**Timeline of Resident Units**
- **1914** 25th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (Cyclists)
- **1936** 47th Division Signals No. 2 Company Air contingent Signals 28, 29 & 30 (London) Construction sections
- **1947** 23 (S) Corps Signal Regiment (TA)  
  23 (S) Corps Signal Regiment LAD REME
- **1992** Rifle Company, 4th Battalion The Royal Green Jackets
- **2014** Reserve Forces’ and Cadets’ Association for Greater London and HQ and W Squadron The Royal Yeomanry

**Location:** Grove House, Hollywood Road, Fulham  
**Built:** Unknown  
**Status 2014:** Demolished

**Timeline of Resident Units**
- **1914** King’s Colonials (King Edward’s Horse)  
  Last Known Unit
Location: 36 Elm Grove, Hammersmith  
Built: Unknown  
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units  
1914  D and E Company 7th Battalion The London Regiment  
Last Known Unit

Location: Parsons Green Lane, Fulham  
Built: Unknown  
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units  
1939  117th Field Regiment RA (TA)  
Last Known Unit

Location: Bulwer Street, Fulham  
Built: Unknown  
Status 2014: Unknown

Timeline of Resident Units  
1947  Q Battery 264 Field Regiment RA (TA)  
Last Known Unit
Location: 190-192 Hammersmith Road  
Built: 1938  
Status 2014: Active, see last unit on timeline  
Timeline of Resident Units  
1936  Princess Louise’s Kensington Regiment (Middlesex Regiment)  
1967  RHQ 31st (Greater London) Signal Regiment (Volunteers)  
1994  83 Signal Squadron 31st Signal Regiment (V)  
1995  Middlesex and North West Sector Army Cadet Force  
2014  HQ Middlesex & North West Sector Army Cadet Force

Location: 86 High Street, Fulham  
Built: Unknown  
Status 2014: Derelict  
Timeline of Resident Units  
1914  HQ 18 & 20 County of London Battery & AMMO Column 7  
London Brigade RHA  
1936  64th (7th London) Field Brigade 253 (18th London)  
Field Battery RA  
255 (20th London) Field Battery  
204 London Corps Signals  
1947  264 Field Regiment RA (TA)  
264 Field Regiment LAD  
Last Known Unit

Location: South Africa Road, White City (City House)  
Built: 1934  
Status 2014: Active, see last unit on timeline  
Timeline of Resident Units  
1936  88 HAA Regiment RA (TA)  
26 (LEE) AA Battalion RE  
1st AA Division RASC  
1947  453/488 HAA Regiment RA (TA)  
497 HAA Regiment RA (TA) (Hammersmith Regiment)  
602 AA Company/County of London) RASC  
1948  Royal Marines Volunteer Reserve (City of London)  
1957  10th Battalion Parachute Regiment (TA)  
2000  83 Signal Squadron  
2004  10 Company 4th Battalion Parachute Regiment (Reserve)  
2014  B Company 4th Battalion The Parachute Regiment
**Location:** Wood Lane, Shepherd's Bush  
**Built:** Pre-1908 Volunteer Artillery  
**Status 2014:** Community Hall

**Timeline of Resident Units**  
1914 HQ 19 Battery, 7 London Brigade RFA  
1936 284th (19th London) Field Battery  
1939 64th Field Regiment RA  
1947 1st AA group Column RASC (N)  
Last Known Unit

**Location:** 456 Uxbridge Road  
**Built:** 1937  
**Status 2014:** Unknown

**Timeline of Resident Units**  
1947 16th Airborne Provost Company (RMP) TA  
Last Known Unit
London Borough of Haringey

Previous Authorities: Hornsey, Wood Green, Tottenham

Location: 2 Priory Road, Hornsey
Built: 1903, rebuilt 1936
Status 2014: Active, see last unit on timeline

Timeline of Resident Units
1908 HQ and C & H Company 7th Battalion Duke of Cambridge’s Own Middlesex Regiment
1921 BHQ & C Company 7th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (DCO) (TA)
1947 BHQ & C Company 7th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (DCO) (TA)
1966 D (Middlesex) Company 5th (Volunteer) Battalion The Queen’s Regiment
1972 6 Platoon R (Albuhera) Company 6/7 (Volunteer) Battalion The Queen’s Regiment
1986 6 Platoon B (Albuhera) Company 8th Battalion The Queen’s Fusiliers (City of London)
1991 6 Platoon B (Queen’s Regiment) Company The London Regiment
1992 144 Parachute Medical Squadron RAMC
2014 144 Parachute Medical Squadron RAMC

Location: The Drill Hall, Tottenham High Road
Built: 1938
Status 2014: Converted to a Sports Centre

Timeline of Resident Units
1938 74 Searchlight Regiment RE
605 Company RASC (TA)
1 Company RASC (TA)
1947 609 HAA Regiment RA
1962 Closed

Location: The Drill Hall, North Road, Highgate
Built: 1903
Status 2014: Sold and converted to flats 1966

Timeline of Resident Units
1908 D Company 7th Battalion The Duke of Cambridge Own (Middlesex Regiment)
1921 D Company 7th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (DCO) (7A)
1947 D Company 7th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (DCO) (7A)
1960 Vacant
1964 Detachment 300 LAD Regiment RA (TA)
1966 Sold and converted to flats
London Borough of Harrow

Previous Authorities: Harrow

Location: Elmgrove Road, Harrow
Built: 1937
Status 2014: Demolished 1990, new Cadet Centre is now on site

Timeline of Resident Units
1938 SL Regiment RE
1947 57 General Hospital RAMC (TA)
1967 47 (Middlesex Yeomanry) Signal Squadron (V)
31 Signal Regiment (V)

Location: Northolt Road, South Harrow
Built: Outstation pre-1900
Status 2014: Demolished 1970s

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 9th Battalion Duke of Cambridge’s Own (Middlesex Regiment)
C Company
Last Known Unit

Location: High Street, Harrow
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Now Harrow School Armoury

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 F Company 9th Battalion Duke of Cambridge’s Own (Middlesex Regiment)
Last Known Unit
London Borough of Havering

Previous Authorities: Romford, Hornchurch

Location: South Street, Romford
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Drill Hall demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1947 Q Battery 285 (Airborne Light Regiment RA Essex)
   Last Known Unit

Location: 17 Victoria Road, Romford
Built: Pre-1914
Status 2014: In commercial use

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 2 Essex Battery
   2 East Anglian Brigade RFA
   H Company 4th Battalion Essex Regiment
   Last Known Unit
Location: 312-14 London Road, Romford
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Cadet Centre

Timeline of Resident Units
1947  Q Battery 563 (M) LAA/SL Regiment (28 Essex)
1992  124 Petroleum Squadron RLC
2002  289 Parachute Troop RA (V)
2014  6F Squadron Air Training Corps

Location: Upminster
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Drill Hall demolished, Cadet Centre on site

Timeline of Resident Units
1947  Detachment R Battery 563 (M) LAA/SL Regiment (28 Essex)
      23 (S) Corps Troop's column RASC (TA)
      154 Supply Company RASC (TA)
      Last Known Unit

London Borough of Hillingdon

Previous Authorities: Uxbridge, Hayes and Harlington, Ruislip-Northwood, Yiewsley, West Drayton

Location: Honeycroft Hill, Uxbridge
Built: Circa 1970
Status 2014: Active, see last unit on timeline

Timeline of Resident Units
2014  47 (Middlesex Yeomanry) Signal Squadron
Location: Hillingdon House, Uxbridge
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1936  HQ 1AA Division
       HQ 6AA Division
       Last Known Unit

Location: Whitehall Road, Uxbridge
Built: Pre-1914
Status 2014: Converted to flats

Timeline of Resident Units
1914  E Company 8th Battalion Duke of Cambridge’s Own
       (Middlesex Regiment)
       Last Known Unit

Location: 239 Uxbridge Road
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Converted to offices

Timeline of Resident Units
1936  London Division RASC
1947  105 Transport Column RASC
       Last Known Unit
**Location:** Sandy Lane Northwood, Middlesex  
**Built:** Unknown  
**Status 2014:** Active, see last unit on timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timeline of Resident Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014 HMS WILDFIRE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location:** RAF Northolt  
**Built:** Unknown  
**Status 2014:** Active, see last unit on timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timeline of Resident Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014 600 (City of London) Squadron Royal Auxiliary Air Force</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location:** Vine Road, Uxbridge  
**Built:** Unknown  
**Status 2014:** Demolished for industrial estate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timeline of Resident Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1947 16 Airborne Division unit Last Known Unit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
London Borough of Hounslow

**Previous Authorities:** Brentford and Chiswick, Feltham, Heston and Isleworth

**Location:** Drill Hall, Vicarage Farm Road, Heston, Middlesex

**Built:** Unknown

**Status 2014:** Demolished 2002

**Timeline of Resident Units**

1938  72 (Middlesex) Search Light Resident
1947  HQ 82AA Brigade
1975  44 Parachute Ordnance Field Park
1985  289 Commando Battery RA (V)
      55 Ordnance Company ROAC
1993  220 (Searchlight) Field Squadron (EOD) RE
2000  Demolished leaving Area Cadet Centre on site
      Last known unit

**Location:** 202 Hanworth Road, Hounslow, Middlesex

**Built:** Pre-1908

**Status 2014:** Now a Religious Centre

**Timeline of Resident Units**

1914  8th Battalion Duke of Cambridge’s Own (Middlesex Regiment) HQ & C Company
1921  8th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (DCO) (TA)
      BHQ & HQ Company
1947  11th Battalion The Parachute Regiment (8th Middlesex)
      BHQ & HQ Company
1957  8th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (DCO) (TA)
      BHQ & HQ Company
1960  D Company 5th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (DCO) (TA)
1966  A Company 5th Battalion The Queen’s Regiment (V)
      2&3 Pln’s
1992  Sold for development
London Borough of Islington

Previous Authorities: Islington, Finsbury

Location: Drill Hall, 17 Penton Street, Pentonville
Built: Pre-1914
Status 2014: Demolished and now Public Carriage Office

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 11th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (Finsbury Rifles)
1939 12th (Finsbury Rifles) Light AA Regiment RA

Last Known Unit

Location: 39 Finsbury Square
Built: Pre-1914
Status 2014: Now an office complex

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 HQ and A-D Squadron City of London Yeomanry (Rough Riders)

Last Known Unit

Location: Ashford House, Worship Street
Built: 1952
Status 2014: Active, see last unit on timeline

Timeline of Resident Units
1953 39 Signal Regiment
1996 144 Parachute Medical Squadron
2002 3 (V) Military Intelligence Battalion
2004 3 Military Intelligence Battalion
Location: 112 Shaftesbury Street, City Road
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1914  4th (City of London) Battalion The London Regiment
1938  4th (City of London) Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)
       Last Known Unit

Location: Armoury House, Finsbury Barracks, City Road
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Active, see last unit on timeline

Timeline of Resident Units
1914  HAC
       4 x Companies Infantry
       2 x Horse Artillery Batteries
1933  HAC Infantry Battalion
       167 Field Ambulance
       11th (HAC and City of London Yeomanry)
       Brigade RHA A Battery and B Battery
       600 (City of London) Squadron Royal Auxiliary Air Force
2014  Honourable Artillery Company

Location: Drill Hall, Barnsley Park, Islington
Built: Pre-1914
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1914  1st and 2nd London Royal Garrison Artillery
       Last Known Unit
Location: 130 Bunhill Row, Finsbury  
Built: Pre-1914  
Status 2014: Demolished  
Timeline of Resident Units  
1914 5th (City of London) Battalion The London Regiment  
8th (City of London) Battalion The London Regiment  
1936 (City of London) Yeomanry Battery RHA The London Rifle Brigade, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort’s Own)  
Last Known Unit

Location: Drill Hall, Offord Road  
Built: Pre-1914  
Status 2014: Demolished  
Timeline of Resident Units  
1914 HQ Battery and Ammunition Column 1 & 2 London RGA  
1947 353 HAA Regiment RA (TA)  
353 HAA Wk/shop REME (TA)

Location: 363 Liverpool Road  
Built: Unknown  
Status 2014: Demolished  
Timeline of Resident Units  
1939 64th Medium Regiment RA  
Last Known Unit
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Location:</strong> Parkhurst Road, Holloway</th>
<th><strong>Status 2014:</strong> Empty awaiting re-development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Built:</strong> Unknown</td>
<td><strong>Timeline of Resident Units</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1947  114 Army Engineer Regiment RE</td>
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<td></td>
<td>217 Engineer Squadron</td>
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<td></td>
<td>56 (Armoured) Division Provost Company</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1960  217 (London) Field Squadron RE (V)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1992  217 Field Squadron (EOD) RE (V)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Last Known Unit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Location:</strong> Wenlock Street</th>
<th><strong>Status 2014:</strong> Demolished</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Built:</strong> 1930s</td>
<td><strong>Timeline of Resident Units</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1992  144 Parachute Medical Squadron RAMC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Last Known Unit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Location:</strong> Holderness House, Clifton Street</th>
<th><strong>Status 2014:</strong> Active, see last unit on timeline</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Built:</strong> New building 1990</td>
<td><strong>Timeline of Resident Units</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1990  C Company 4th Battalion The Royal Green Jackets</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2002  RY Band</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2014  Council of RFCAs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Royal Yeomanry Band</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea

Previous Authorities: Kensington, Chelsea

Location: A Block, Duke of York’s HQ, King’s Road, Chelsea
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Unknown

Timeline of Resident Units

1914
HQ & A-D Squadron 1st (County of London) Yeomanry
3 & 4 Field Company 2nd London Division RE
HQ and 1-4 Sections 2 London RE Divisional Signal Company
HQ and A-H Companies
18th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (London Irish Rifles)
HQ and 4-6 Companies London Brigade ASC Division
Transport and Supply Columns
1 & 2 London General & Clearing Hospitals RAMC
1 & 2 London Sanitary Company’s RAMC
First Aid Nursing Yeomanry HQ

1936
26th (LEE) AA Battalion RA
18th London Regiment (London Irish Rifles)
HQ London Division RASC & 549th Company
2nd Cavalry Signals (Middlesex Yeomanry)
13th (4th London) General Hospital
140th Field Ambulance
8th (London) Hygiene Company

1947
451 HAA Regiment RA (TA)
892 AA Fire Command Battery RA (TA)
101 Field Regiment RE (TA)
135 Survey Regiment RE (TA)
16 Airborne Division Signal Regiment (TA)
56 Armoured Division HQ
515 Company (Armoured Division) Transport RASC (TA)
44 Parachute Field Ambulance (RAMC) (TA)
10th General Hospital (RAMC) (TA)
17th General Hospital (RAMC) (TA)
HQ 56 Armoured Division RAOC (TA)
London Irish Rifles (TA)
8th Field Hygiene Company RAMC (TA)
HQ Port and Travel Control Group (TA)
16th Airborne Division Field Security Section (TA)
23 Corps Troops RAOC (TA)
A tribute to the Military Reserves of Greater London 1908 - 2014

Location: Iverna Gardens
Built: 1903
Status 2014: Active, see last unit on timeline

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 HQ and A-H Companies 13th Battalion The London Regiment (Kensington)
1936 13th Battalion The London Regiment (Princess Louise’s Kensington Regiment)
Princess Louise’s Kensington Regiment (The Middlesex Regiment)
99th (London Welsh) AA Regiment RA
1955 HQ 499 HAA Regiment
2002 All units vacated

Location: 206 Brompton Road
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Active, see last unit on timeline

Timeline of Resident Units
1936 AA Command Operations Centre
1st AA Division Signals
1947 AA Command Operations Centre
2014 University of London Air Squadron

HQ 47th Infantry Brigade LAD REME (TA)
16 Airborne Division Signal Regiment LAD REME (TA)
101 Field Regiment RE LAD REME (TA)
134 Field Security Section (TA)
135 Field Security Section (TA)
44th Infantry Division APIS (TA)
16th Airborne Division APIS (TA)
16th Airborne Division MPES (TA)
1992 83 Signal Squadron (V)
W Squadron (Westminster Dragoons) RY
21 SAS
RHQ 256 Field Hospital (V)
BHQ 10th Battalion Parachute Regiment (V)
D (LIR) Company The London Regiment
RFCA GL
HQ FANY

2002 All units vacated
**Location:** St Mark's College, King's Road, Chelsea  
**Built:** Unknown  
**Status 2014:** Demolished

**Timeline of Resident Units**  
1914 B Company 10th Battalion Duke of Cambridge’s Own (Middlesex Regiment)  
Last Known Unit

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**Location:** 55-56 Sloane Square  
**Built:** Pre-1914  
**Status 2014:** Residential

**Timeline of Resident Units**  
1933 HQ FANY

---

**Location:** 54 Kensington Park Road  
**Built:** Pre-1914  
**Status 2014:** Residential

**Timeline of Resident Units**  
1933 601 (County of London) Squadron AAF
The Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames

Previous Authorities: Kingston upon Thames, Malden and Coombe, Surbiton

Location: Orchard Road
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Demolished, only staff housing remaining

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 HQ, D, E & F Companies 6th Battalion East Surrey Regiment
Last Known Unit

Location: Portsmouth Road
Built: 1935
Status 2014: Active, see last unit on timeline

Timeline of Resident Units
1936 30 (Surrey) Searchlight Battalion RE
1947 6th Battalion East Surrey Regiment (TA)
2014 C Detachment 256 (City of London) Field Hospital

Location: 62 Claremont Road
Built: Pre-1914
Status 2014: Converted to flats

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 Home Counties Clearing Hospital
1936 HQ 30 (Surrey) Searchlight Battalion RE (TA)
Last Known Unit
Location: 24 Claremont Road  
Built: 1900  
Status 2014: Converted to flats and offices

Timeline of Resident Units  
1914 HQ and A-C sections 3 Home Counties Division Field Ambulance  
Last Known Unit

London Borough of Lambeth

Previous Authorities: Lambeth, Clapham, Streatham, Wandsworth

Location: 105 Holland Road, Brixton  
Built: Pre-1900 Volunteer HQ  
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units  
1914 HQ and 15-17 Battery Ammunition column 6th London Brigade, RFA  
1936 63rd (6th London) Field Brigade RA  
249th (13th London) Field Battery  
250th (14th London) Field Battery  
251st (18th London) Field Battery  
252nd (16th London) Field Battery (H)  
1939 52nd Anti-Tank Regiment RA  
1947 263 Field Regiment RA (TA)  
263 Field Regiment LAD REME (TA)
A tribute to the Military Reserves of Greater London 1908 - 2014

Location: 76 Lower Kennington Lane
Built: Pre-1914
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 HQ and A-H Companies 24th Battalion The London Regiment (The Queen’s)

Location: 71-73 & 83 New Street Kennington (now Braganza Street)
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Active, see Southwark listing

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 HQ and 12 & 13 Battery & Ammunition Column 5th London Brigade, RFA
1936 92nd (5th London) Field Brigade RA
365 (9th London) Field Battery
366 (10th London) Field Battery
367 (11th London) Field Battery
368 (12th London) Field Battery (H)
Last Known Unit

Location: 1-7 Lindon Grove, Peckham
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1947 221 Squadron 101 Field Engineer Regiment, RE (TA)
Last Known Unit

NO IMAGE AVAILABLE
Location: Ellison Road, Streatham  
Built: Unknown  
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1914  A Company 5th Battalion East Surrey Regiment  
Last Known Unit

Location: Southern Railway, 15 York Road  
Built: Unknown  
Status 2014: Network Rail Property

Timeline of Resident Units
1936  HQ Railway Stores Group  
156 (Southern) Railway Stores Company

Location: Reeworth Street, Kennington  
Built: Unknown  
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1947  292 Airborne Field Regiment RA (TA)  
Last Known Unit
A tribute to the Military Reserves of Greater London 1908 - 2014

**London Borough of Lewisham**

**Previous Authorities:** Lewisham, Deptford

**Location:** Hudson House, Bromley Road, Catford

**Built:** 1936

**Status 2014:** Active, see last unit on timeline

**Timeline of Resident Units**

1947 460 HAA Regiment RA (TA)

2014 221 Field Squadron (EOD) RE

---

**Location:** 132 Upper Tulse Hill, Brixton

**Built:** Unknown

**Status 2014:** Rebuilt 1930s. Active, see last unit on timeline

**Timeline of Resident Units**

1914 A Company 5th Battalion East Surrey Regiment (recorded as at Streatham)

1939 27 (LEE) AA Battalion Regiment

1947 562 (M) LAA SL Regiment RA (TA) BHQ

2014 253 Provost Company 4RMP

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**Location:** Chapter Terrace, Walworth

**Built:** Unknown

**Status 2014:** Demolished

**Timeline of Resident Units**

1947 622 HAA Regiment Wk/shop REME (TA)

Last Known Unit

---

**Location:** 132 Upper Tulse Hill, Brixton

**Built:** Unknown

**Status 2014:** Rebuilt 1930s. Active, see last unit on timeline

**Timeline of Resident Units**

1914 A Company 5th Battalion East Surrey Regiment (recorded as at Streatham)

1939 27 (LEE) AA Battalion Regiment

1947 562 (M) LAA SL Regiment RA (TA) BHQ

2014 253 Provost Company 4RMP

---

**Location:** Hudson House, Bromley Road, Catford

**Built:** 1936

**Status 2014:** Active, see last unit on timeline

**Timeline of Resident Units**

1947 460 HAA Regiment RA (TA)

2014 221 Field Squadron (EOD) RE
Location: Napier House, Grove Park
Built: Rebuilt 1937
Status 2014: Active, see last unit on timeline

Timeline of Resident Units
1936 65th (8th London) Field Regiment RA (TA)
1947 HQ 75 AA Brigade
1958 567 (M) LAA SL Regiment RA (TA)
2014 RHQ 106 (Yeomanry) Regiment RA
265 (Home Counties) Battery RA

Location: Ennersdale Road, Lewisham
Built: Pre-1914
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 HQ 10 & 11 Battery and Ammunition Column 4 London (H) Brigade RFA
1936 91st (4th London) Field Battery
361st (5th London) Field Battery
362nd (6th London) Field Battery
363rd (7th London) Field Battery
364th (8th London) Field Battery
1947 291 (4 London) Airborne Field Regiment RA (TA) and Airborne RE and Mechanical Engineers LAD
1963 291 Field Regiment RA (TA)
Last known unit
City of London

Location: City of London, Artillery Barracks, Leonard Street
Built: Pre-1914
Status 2014: Demolished 1921

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 7th, 8th & 9th County of London Batteries and Ammunition Column 3rd London Brigade
Last Known Unit

City of London

Location: 43/45 Eltham Road, Lee Green
Built: Pre-1914
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 (7th London) 65 Field Regiment RA (TA)
1936 257th (21st London) Field Battery
260th (24th London) Field Battery
1947 265 HAA Regiment RA (TA)
Last Known Unit
London Borough of Merton

Previous Authorities: Mitcham, Morden, Wimbledon, Merton

Location: Mitcham Lane
Built: Pre-1914
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1914  D Company 5th Battalion East Surrey Regiment
1939  27th (LEE) AA Battalion RE
      Last Known Unit

Location: 105 Merton Road, Coomb Villa
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: In use as ATC Wing HQ

Timeline of Resident Units
1914  D Squadron Surrey Yeomanry
      Last Known Unit

Location: 17 St George’s Road
Built: Pre-1914
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1914  HQ and E, F & G Companies 5th Battalion
      East Surrey Regiment
      Last Known Unit
London Borough of Newham

Previous Authorities: East Ham, West Ham, North Woolwich (part of Woolwich)

Location: The Cedars, Portway, West Ham
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Active, see last unit on timeline

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 HQ and A-G Companies 6th Battalion & 8th (Cyclist) Battalion The Essex Regiment
1947 R Battery 599 (Essex) HAA Regiment
1980 G Company 4th Battalion Royal Green Jackets
2014 G Company 7 Rifles

Location: Loughton Drill Hall
Built: Pre-1914
Status 2014: Unknown

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 E Company 4th Battalion Essex Regiment
Last Known Unit

Location: Bay Lodge, The Green, Stratford
Built: Pre-1908 Volunteer HQ
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 Essex Brigade Company Division Transport Supply Column ASC
Last Known Unit
**Location:** Artillery House, The Green, Stratford  
**Built:** Pre-1914  
**Status 2014:** Demolished

**Timeline of Resident Units**  
1914 1 Essex Battery and Ammunition Column 2 East Anglian Brigade RFA  
1947 HQ and P Battery 285 Airborne Light Regiment RA (TA)  
R (Essex) Battery 415 Coast Defence Regiment RA (TA)  
Last Known Unit

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**Location:** Gordon Road, Ilford  
**Built:** Rebuilt 1980s  
**Status 2014:** Active, see last unit on timeline

**Timeline of Resident Units**  
2014 Troop of 240 (Barnet) Transport Squadron RLC  
217 Field Squadron (EOD) RE

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**Location:** Buckhurst Hill  
**Built:** Unknown  
**Status 2014:** Unknown

**Timeline of Resident Units**  
1947 C Company 4th Battalion The Essex Regiment  
Last Known Unit
Location: 2 Manor Park, Wanstead
Built: Pre-1914
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 B Company 4th Battalion The Essex Regiment
1947 D Company 4th Battalion The Essex Regiment

Location: Selsdon Road, Wanstead
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1947 220 Army Signal Regiment (Essex) TA
LAD ‘B’ type REME TA
HQ 54 Signal Squadron: 434 Training Operating Troop WRAC

Location: Horn Road, Newbury Park
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Demolished, new Cadet Centre on site

Timeline of Resident Units
1947 32 & 33 AA Wk/shop Companies REME (Essex) TA
Last Known Unit
**Location:** Chingford Mount Road  
**Built:** Circa 1937  
**Status 2014:** Demolished 1990s

**Timeline of Resident Units**  
1947 HQ and P & Q Battery 599 (Essex)  
   HAA Regiment RA TA  
1960 289 Parachute Battery RA  
1965 Sold

**Location:** Prospect Road, Woodford Green  
**Built:** 1930s  
**Status 2014:** Converted to a Church

**Timeline of Resident Units**  
1947 HQ and 315 Squadron 134 (Essex)  
   Construction Regiment RA (TA)  
   Last Known Unit

**London Borough of Richmond upon Thames**

**Previous Authorities:** Twickenham, Barnes, Richmond upon Thames

**Location:** High Street, Hampton  
**Built:** Unknown  
**Status 2014:** Converted to offices

**Timeline of Resident Units**  
1914 G Company 8th Battalion Duke of Cambridge’s Own  
   (Middlesex Regiment)  
1936 8th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (DCO) (TA)  
1947 8th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (DCO) (TA)  
1959 Closed
London Borough of Southwark

Previous Authorities: Southwark, Camberwell, Bermondsey

Location: Drill Hall, Jamaica Road
Built: Pre-1908 Volunteer HQ
Status 2014: Demolished 2013

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 22nd (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (The Queen’s)
1936 22nd London Regiment (The Queen’s)
1947 6th (Bermondsey) Battalion The Queen’s Royal Regiment (West Surrey)
1972 Royal Marines Reserves (City of London)

Last Known Unit

London Borough of Southwark

Location: Drill Hall, Park Lane
Built: Pre-1914
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 B & C Companies 6th Battalion East Surrey Regiment
Last Known Unit

London Borough of Southwark

Location: Twickenham Drill Hall
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 A Company 8th Battalion Duke of Cambridge’s Own (Middlesex Regiment)
1958 873 Movement Light Squadron RE (TA)
Last Known Unit
A tribute to the Military Reserves of Greater London 1908 - 2014

Location: Highwood Barracks, 526-32 Lordship Lane
Built: Pre-1914
Status 2014: Demolished 2002, Cadet Centre on site

Timeline of Resident Units
1939 35th (First Surrey Rifles) AA Battalion RE
1947 570 LAA S/L Regiment RA (TA)
1990 Transport Squadron 1st (London) Regiment RLC

Location: 14 Kennington Park Road
Built: Unknown (temporary hiring)
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1936 92nd Field Regiment RA

Location: Flodden Road
Built: Rebuilt 1986
Status 2014: Active, see last unit on timeline

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 21st (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (1st Surrey Rifles)
1935 35th (1st Surrey Rifles) Anti-Aircraft Battalion Royal Engineers
1947 570th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment Royal Artillery (1st Surrey Rifles) (TA)
1955 570th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment Royal Artillery (TA)
1964 265th Light Air Defence Regiment Royal Artillery (TA)
1967 The London and Kent Regiment Royal Artillery (The Territorials)
1993 A Company 8th (V) Battalion The Queen's Fusiliers City of London
2014 D Company (London Irish Rifles) The London Regiment
**Location:** 72 Kennington Lane  
**Built:** Unknown  
**Status 2014:** Unknown

**Timeline of Resident Units**  
1936 92nd Field Regiment RA

**Location:** 68-70 Kennington Lane  
**Built:** Unknown  
**Status 2014:** Unknown

**Timeline of Resident Units**  
1936 92nd Field Regiment RA

**Location:** 71 Braganza Street, Walworth  
**Built:** Unknown  
**Status 2014:** Active, see last unit on timeline

**Timeline of Resident Units**  
1914 HQ, A & H Companies 24th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (The Queen’s)  
1947 HQ 622 (Queen’s) HAA Regiment RA (TA)  
2014 RHQ 256 (City of London) Field Hospital
London Borough of Sutton

Previous Authorities: Beddington, Sutton and Cheam, Carlshalton

Location: Stonecot Hill, Farringdon House
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Now Princess Royal House

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 5th Battalion East Surrey Regiment C Company
1972 Company 6/7th Battalion The Queen’s Regiment
2014 210 (Sutton) Transport Squadron RLC

London Borough of Tower Hamlets

Previous Authorities: Bethnal Green, Poplar, Stepney

Location: 8-12 Victoria Park Square, Bethnal Green
Built: Pre 1900 Volunteer HQ
Status 2014: Now a police station

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 HQ and 1 & 2 Field Companies 1 London Division RE
1 London Division Signals Company RE
1936 56th Divisional Engineer RE Field & Fortress: 102 (London)
Army Troops Company (Surrey Reserve)
1947 114 Army Engineer Regiment RE (TA)
114 Army Engineer Regiment Signal Troop (TA)
114 Army Engineer Regiment LAD REME
Last Known Unit

Location: 405 Mile End Road
Built: Circa 1950
Status 2014: Cadet Centre

Timeline of Resident Units
1965 HQ 300 (Tower Hamlets) Regiment RA (TA) LAD
1990 Rifle Company 4th Battalion Royal Green Jackets
1998 C Squadron 256 Field Hospital
Last Known Unit
Location: Drill Hall, 66 Tredegar Road, Bow
Built: Pre-1900 Volunteer HQ
Status 2014: Demolished 1960's. Now a Royal Mail sorting office

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 17th Battalion The London Regiment (Poplar & Stepney Rifles)
1936 17th Tower Hamlets Rifles The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort’s Own)
1947 656 LAA Regiment Royal Artillery (Rifle Brigade)

Location: 7 Victoria Park Square
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1936 2nd London Corps Troops Engineers
   Last Known Unit

Location: Drew Road, Silvertown
Built: Pre-1900 Volunteer HQ
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 C Section 3 East Anglian Division Field Ambulance RAMC
   Last Known Unit
Location: Vicarage Lane, East Ham  
Built: Pre-1908 Volunteer Drill Hall  
Status 2014: Drill Hall demolished. Now Tri-service Cadet Centre

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 E Company 8 (Cyclist) Battalion Essex Regiment
1936 455 Company 2/6 Essex AA S/L Regiment
1947 600 HAA Regiment RA (Essex) (TA)
1960 266 Parachute Battery RHA (V)
1975 289 Commando Battery RA  
  Last Known Unit

Location: 174/8 Mile End Road  
Built: Unknown  
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1939 1st AA Division RASC AA Battalion RE
1947 573 Company RASC (TA)  
  Last Known Unit

Location: Her Majesty’s Tower of London  
Built: Not Applicable  
Status 2014: Not Applicable

Timeline of Resident Units
1947 8th Battalion Royal Fusiliers (City of London) TA  
  Last Known Unit
Location: 72 St Katharine's Way
Built: Warehouse conversion circa 1980
Status 2014: Active, see last unit on timeline

Timeline of Resident Units
2014 HMS PRESIDENT RNR

London Borough of Waltham Forest

Previous Authorities: Leyton, Walthamstow, Chingford

Location: Lea Bridge Road, Whipps Cross
Built: Pre-1908 Volunteer HQ
Status 2014: Active, see last unit on timeline

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 H Company 7th Battalion The Essex Regiment
1947 HQ and P, Q & R Battery 459 (Essex Regiment) (M) HAA Regiment
1999 HQ North East Sector Army Cadet Force
2014 68 (Inns of Court City and Essex Yeomanry) Signal Squadron

Location: Church Hill, Walthamstow, Walthamstow Lodge
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Demolished for Royal Mail sorting office

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 HQ and A-G Companies 7th Battalion Essex Regiment
HQ 3 East Anglian Division RAMC
Last Known Unit
London Borough of Wandsworth

**Previous Authorities:** Battersea, Wandsworth

**Location:** 213 Balham High Road

**Built:** 1937

**Status 2014:** Active, see last unit on timeline

**Timeline of Resident Units**

- **1936** 2nd City of London Regiment (RF)
- **9th** (City of London) Battalion (RF)
- **1947** 624 Light AA Regiment RA (TA)
- **624** Wk/shops REME TA
- **2014** C (City of London) Company The London Regiment

**Location:** 27 St John’s Hill

**Built:** Unknown

**Status 2014:** Active, see last unit on timeline

**Timeline of Resident Units**

- **1903** HQ 4th Battalion The East Surrey Regiment
- **1908** Donated to County of London TFA
- **1914** 23rd (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment
- **1936** 7th (23rd London) Battalion The East Surrey Regiment
- **1938** 42nd Royal Tank Regiment
- **1947** 42nd Royal Tank Regiment
- **1956** 23rd Battalion The London Regiment
- **1961** 4th Battalion The Queen’s Royal Surrey Regiment
- **1986** BHQ and HQ Company 8th (Volunteers) Battalion The Queen’s Fusiliers
- **1992** RHQ and HQ Company The London Regiment

**Location:** 15 Battersea Square

**Built:** Unknown

**Status 2014:** Unknown

**Timeline of Resident Units**

- **1914** D & E Companies 1st (City of London) Battalion The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)
  
  Last Known Unit
Location: 63 Southside, Clapham Common
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Unknown

Timeline of Resident Units
1939 140th Field Regiment RA
Last Known Unit

Location: St John’s College, Battersea
Built: Pre-1908
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 A Company 10th Battalion Duke of Cambridge’s Own (Middlesex Regiment)
Last Known Unit

Location: Litton Grove, Putney
Built: 1930s
Status 2014: Demolished, Cadet Centre on site

Timeline of Resident Units
1947 454 HAA Regiment RA (TA)
Last Known Unit
**Location:** Brander House, Broomhill Road  
**Built:** Unknown  
**Status 2014:** Demolished  

**Timeline of Resident Units**  
1938 1st AA Division RASC  
1947 HQ 1st AA Group Column and 900 Company AA (M) RASC  
1972 Detachment 6th/7th Battalion The Queen’s Regiment (V)  

**Location:** Lloyd Hall, 55 Mitcham Road, Tooting  
**Built:** Unknown  
**Status 2014:** Demolished  

**Timeline of Resident Units**  
1923 HQ 27 (London Electrical Engineers) Regiment  
1947 562 (M) LAA S/L Regiment RA (TA)  

**Location:** Westhill Road, Wandsworth  
**Built:** Unknown  
**Status 2014:** Unknown  

**Timeline of Resident Units**  
1947 The Inns of Court Regiment (TA)  

Last Known Unit
Location: Broomhill Road, Wandsworth
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Unknown
Timeline of Resident Units
1936 1st AA Division RASC AA Battalion Regiment
1947 HQ 1st AA Group Columns 900 Company AA (M) RASC
Last Known Unit

Location: 79 West Hill, Putney
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Unknown
Timeline of Resident Units
1947 22nd Armoured REME (TA) HQ REME
56 Armoured Division HQ
56 Armoured Division LAD REME
Last Known Unit

Location: Signals House, Atkins Road, Clapham
Built: Circa 1935
Status 2014: Demolished for housing
Timeline of Resident Units
1936 London Division Signals
HQ Line of Comms Signals
No. 1 Company Line of Comms Signals
1938 No. 21 and 22 (City of London) Gable Section
No. 21 (City of London) Construction Section
1947 36 (Armoured Division Signal Regiment)
56 (Armoured Division) LAD REME
No. 4 (City of London) Company Line of Comms Signals
Last Known Unit
**Location:** 351 Merton Road, Southfields  
**Built:** 1936  
**Status 2014:** Active, see last unit on timeline

**Timeline of Resident Units**  
1939 27th (LEE) AA Battalion RE  
1947 B HQ of 562 (M) LAA S/L Regiment RA (TA)  
38 AA Wk/shop REME (TA)  
1967 83 Squadron 31st Signal Regiment (V)  
2014 RMR City of London

**Location:** Melbourne House, 73 King’s Avenue, Clapham  
**Built:** Pre-1908  
**Status 2014:** Vacant

**Timeline of Resident Units**  
1939 27th (LEE) AA Battalion RE  
1947 B HQ of 562 (M) LAA S/L Regiment RA (TA)  
38 AA Wk/shop REME (TA)  
1967 83 Squadron 31st Signal Regiment (V)  
2014 RMR City of London

**City of Westminster**

**Previous Authorities:** Westminster, Marylebone, Paddington

**Location:** 207-209 Harrow Road, Paddington  
**Built:** Pre-1908 Volunteer HQ  
**Status 2014:** Demolished 1965 for Westway Development

**Timeline of Resident Units**  
1914 14 Battery 5th London Brigade RFA 3rd (City of London)  
Battalion The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)  
1936 3rd (City of London) Battalion The London Regiment  
(Royal Fusiliers) 256 (17th London) Field Battery (H)  
1938 10th (3rd City of London Battalion RF)  
64th Field Regiment RA  
1947 625 LAA Regiment RA (RE) TA  
625 LAA Regiment LAD REME (TA)  
Last Known Unit
**Location:** Drill Hall, Rochester Row  
**Built:** As a Hospital for the Guards Division  
**Status 2014:** Active, see last unit on timeline  

**Timeline of Resident Units**  
1923  27th (LEE) AA Battalion RE  
     304-306 AA Companies  
1947  16 Airborne Division Defence and Employment  
     BHQ 10th Battalion The Parachute Regiment (TA)  
2010  HQ First Aid Nursing Yeomanry (Princess Royal’s Volunteer Corps

**Location:** 51 Calthorpe Street  
**Built:** Unknown  
**Status 2014:** Industrial complex  

**Timeline of Resident Units**  
1914  London Mounted Brigade  
     Transport and Supply Column  
     Last Known Unit

**Location:** 90 Allitsen Road (Formerly Henry Street)  
**Built:** Pre-1914  
**Status 2014:** Residential  

**Timeline of Resident Units**  
1920  5th Armoured Car Company Tank Corps  
1936  3rd County of London Yeomanry  
     Last Known Unit
Location: Drill Hall, 17 Dukes Road, Euston Road
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Dance Studio

Timeline of Resident Units
1914  HQ and A-H Company The London Regiment (Artists Rifles)
1936  28th Battalion The London Regiment (Artists Rifles)
1947  21 Special Air Service Signal Squadron
      21 Special Air Service Regiment (Artists) (TA)
      Last Known Unit

Location: 43 Russell Square
Built: Pre-1914
Status 2014: Chalmers House – private accommodation

Timeline of Resident Units
1914  HQ South Eastern Mounted Brigade
      (Kent and Sussex Yeomanry)
      Last Known Unit

Location: Yeomanry House/Artillery House, Handel Street, Bloomsbury
Built: 1913 as Territorial Force Association Offices
Status 2014: Active, see last unit on timeline

Timeline of Resident Units
1914  HQ A, B, C, F, G, H Company 1st (City of London Battalion
      The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)) HQ and 1-3
      Battery and Ammunition Column London Brigade RFA
1936  1st City of London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers) HQ
      90th Field Brigade RA
      357th (1st City of London) Field Battery RA
      358th (2nd City of London) Field Battery RA
      359th (3rd City of London) Field Battery RA
      360th (4th City of London) Battery (H)
1947  1st City of London Yeomanry/Rough Riders (TA)
      (in Yeomanry House)
      240 Field Regiment (City of London) RA (TA)
      (in Artillery House)
      290 Field Regiment LAD REME (TA)
      1st City of London Yeomanry (Rough Riders) LAD REME (TA)
1965  3 Military Intelligence Battalion
1992  University of London Officers Training Corps
Location: Drill Hall, 3 Henry Street, Holborn
Built: Pre-1908 Volunteer HQ
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 HQ and A, B Sections London Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance
3 London General Hospital RA Medical Corps
Last Known Unit

Location: 10 Stone Buildings, Lincoln’s Inn
Built: Pre-1908
Status 2014: Active, see last unit on timeline

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 A, B and C Company and Cavalry Squadron, Officers Training Corps
1932 Inns of Court Regiment (Officers Training Corps)
1947 Inns of Court Regiment – Royal Armoured Corps) Inns of Court LAD REME (TA)
1961 Inns of Court and City Yeomanry Royal Armoured Corps
1967 A Company (Inns of Court and City Yeomanry) The London Yeomanry and Territorials
1969 68th (Inns of Court and City Yeomanry) Signal Squadron 71st Signal Regiment (V)
1994 68th (Inns of Court and City Yeomanry) Signal Squadron
2014 68 (Inns of Court City and Essex Yeomanry) Signal Squadron

Location: Somerset House, The Strand
Built: 1775
Status 2014: Art Gallery and Cultural Centre

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 15th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (Prince of Wales’ Own Civil Service Rifles)
Last Known Unit
A tribute to the Military Reserves of Greater London 1908 - 2014

**Location:** Drill Hall, 2 Duke Street, Charing Cross
**Built:** Pre-1908
**Status 2014:** Unknown

**Timeline of Resident Units**
- **1910** 18th (County of London) Battalion (London Irish Rifles)

**Location:** Albany Street, Regent’s Park Barracks
**Built:** Rebuilt 1930s
**Status 2014:** Active, see last unit on timeline

**Timeline of Resident Units**
- **1936** 33 (St Pancras) AA Battalion RE
- **1947** 568 (M) LAA SL Regiment RA (TA)
- **1955** AAA Command Disbanded
- **1992** 21 SAS

**Location:** 58 Buckingham Gate
**Built:** Pre-1908
**Status 2014:** Office block

**Timeline of Resident Units**
- **1914** HQ 16th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (Queen’s Westminster Rifles)
- **1921** 16th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment Queen’s Westminster and Civil Service Rifles
  Last Known Unit
Location: 59 Buckingham Gate  
Built: Pre-1908 Volunteer Force HQ  
Status 2014: Used by Metropolitan Police

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 14th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (London Scottish)
1936 14th Battalion The London Regiment (London Scottish)
1947 1st Battalion The London Scottish (TA)
Last Known Unit

Location: 56 Davies Street, Mayfair  
Built: Pre-1908 HQ Queen Victoria's Rifles  
Status 2014: Active, see last unit on timeline

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 9th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (Queen Victoria's)
1922 9th London Regiment (Queen Victoria's Rifles)
1937 Queen Victoria's Rifles The King's Royal Rifle Corps
1947 7th Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps (Queen Victoria's Rifles)
1967 4th (Volunteer) Battalion The Royal Green Jackets
1999 F (Royal Green Jackets) Company The London Regiment
2001 F Company 7th Battalion The Rifles

Location: 95 Horseferry Road, Westminster  
Built: 1980  
Status 2014: Active, see last unit on timeline

Timeline of Resident Units
1989 G Company 51st Highland Volunteers
1992 A (London Scottish) Company
2014 A (London Scottish) Company The London Regiment
Location: 15 Deans Yard, Westminster
Built: Pre-1908
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 HQs and Engineer Railway Staff Corps
   Last Known Unit

Location: Palmer Street, Westminster
Built: Pre-1908
Status 2014: Demolished

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 Royal Engineer Signal Companies Army Troops
   Last Known Unit

Location: Drill Hall, 1 Everton Road
Built: 1907
Status 2014: Demolished for Housing and Office Complex

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 HQ and 1st/2nd County of London Yeomanry (Westminster Dragoons)
   D Squadron East Kent Yeomanry
   D Squadron West Kent Yeomanry
1920 4th (London) Armoured Car Company (Westminster Dragoons) Royal Tank Regiment
1923 22nd (London) Armoured Car Company (Westminster Dragoons) Royal Tank Regiment
1938 22nd Battalion (Westminster Dragoons) Royal Armoured Corps
1951 The Westminster Dragoons (2nd County of London) Yeomanry
1961 HQ The Berkshire Westminster Dragoons Royal Armoured Corps
1971 HQ (Berkshire and Westminster Dragoons) Squadron
   The Royal Yeomanry Volunteers
1980 Vacated
Location: 56 Regency Street, Westminster
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Converted to flats

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 HQ and 6 Company Electrical Engineers, RE
1939 6th AA Division Signals
   AA Battalion RE
   Last Known Unit

Location: Drill Hall, Tufton Street
Built: Unknown
Status 2014: Converted to offices

Timeline of Resident Units
1914 2nd (City of London) Battalion The London Regiment
   (Royal Fusiliers)
1922 2nd City of London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)
1937 9th (2nd City of London) Battalion The Royal Fusiliers
   (City of London Regiment)
   Last Known Unit

Location: Divisional Engineers Office, Great Western Railway, Paddington
Built: Leased from Great Western Railway
Status 2014: Not available

Timeline of Resident Units
1936 151st (Great Western) Railway Construction Company RE
   (Transportation)
1947 Not reactivated
Units outside Greater London area for which County of London Territorial and Auxiliary Air Force association were responsible

**Location:** 68 Between the Streets, Cobham Surrey  
**Built:** Unknown  
**Status 2014:** Demolished, Cadet Centre on site

**Timeline of Resident Units**  
1914 A Company 6 Battalion East Surrey Regiment  
1970 A Company 5 Queen's (V)  
   Last Known Unit

**Location:** Staines Drill Hall  
**Built:** Circa 1900 Volunteer HQ  
**Status 2014:** Council facility

**Timeline of Resident Units**  
1914 H Company  
   8th Battalion Middlesex Regiment  
1947 873 Movement Light Squadron RA (TA)  
   Last Known Unit
In silent testament to past endeavours: The location of surviving laid up Colours, Standards and Guidons of London Units

Old Colours of the 4th, 5th and 6th Battalions The Queen's Royal Regiment (TA), The 6th Battalion East Surrey Regiment (TA) and the 23rd Battalion The London Regiment (TA) march off parade for the last time on 12th July 1963
Laid up Unit Colours, Guidons and Standards

Following the formation of the Territorial Force in 1908, permission was granted for Infantry Battalions and Yeomanry Regiments to carry Colours and Guidons, but only under certain conditions. If an Infantry Battalion elected to carry Colours then first there was a requirement to relinquish the uniform, customs and title of a Rifle Regiment. In addition, only Yeomanry Regiments-styled ‘Dragoons’ would be permitted to carry a guidon as sanctioned for Dragoon Regiments of regular cavalry.

It was made clear from the beginning that the expense involved in the provision of Colours would not be available from public funds, the Army or the Territorial Force Associations. The expenses involved would have to be covered by the Regiment or paid for by funds ‘gifted’ by friends of the Regiment.

In the event, all the new Infantry Battalions of the Territorial Force stationed within what is now the Greater London area elected to apply for Colours with the exception of 12 out of the 26 Battalions of the London Regiment, who decided that they would retain their volunteer force heritage and remain as Rifle Battalions. The 25th (County of London) (Cyclist) Battalion was not permitted Colours, being incompatible with its 'mobile' role.

Patterns would have to be submitted to the inspector of Regimental Colours and the first TF Battalion to do so was the 4th Battalion The Queen's Royal Regiment. Their colour design was approved on 2nd November 1908 and made by Messers Hobsons and Sons at a cost of 47 pounds and 10 shillings.

Prior to 1914, the only Battle Honour that the units were permitted to display on the Regimental colour was that of ‘South Africa’, a Battle Honour awarded to units of the volunteer force who had supplied reinforcement companies to the Regular Army during the Boer War. In the fullness of time, many other Battle Honours would be added to the Colours of Territorial Battalions and the Guidons of Yeomanry Regiments.

The majority of Territorial Infantry and Yeomanry from the Home Counties would recieve their Colours from HM King Edward VII at Windsor Great Park on June 19th 1909.

As soon as the Battalions of the Territorial Force were mobilised in August 1914, all raised a second line Battalion and some a third and Fourth. These units were known as ‘War raised Battalions’.

On December 2nd 1918 General Routine Order 5734 announced that His Majesty King George V was graciously pleased to approve that war raised Battalions of the Regular Army and Territorial Force (Rifle Battalions excepted) would be presented with a silk Union Flag.

The distribution of the Flags began December 1918. They were machine made and the pikes had a plain Spear Head Finial rather than the usual gilt Royal crest. The Flags were plain but any Battalion was free to add its titles and number (and later battle Honours) at unit expense.

Army Council Instruction No. 444 of the 21st July 1919 stated that His Majesty The King commanded that as the Flags would represent the Kings Colour they should now be presented and consecrated and as such would be granted the usual salutes and compliments authorised to be paid to Colours.

By the time the presentation and consecration of the Colours took place, most of the Battalions concerned had been disbanded and the formal laying up of each Colour followed almost immediately.

The following register of Colours that have been laid up and may still be seen includes that of the Drake Battalion of the London Division of the RNVR as well as the Standards of 600 (City of London) Squadron, 601 (County of London) Squadron and 604 (County of Middlesex) Squadron, all presented in 1952.

All the Colours, Guidons and Standards displayed were originally presented to Units with HQ locations within the Greater London area.
County & City of London Units

Unit
HMS PRESIDENT
Holding The King’s Colour of the Drake Battalion, Royal Naval Division

2014 Location
Drill Deck, HMS PRESIDENT, 72 St Katharine’s Way, London E1W 1UQ

Unit
King’s Colonials Imperial Yeomanry
Held at Haileybury, Hertford, until 1960s. Current location unknown

Unit
Honourable Artillery Company

2014 Location
Church of St Botolph-without-Bishopsgate EC2M 3TL

Unit
RMR (City of London)
The Colours of 42 Commando

2014 Location
St Lawrence Jewry, City of London EC2V 5AA
Unit
Inns of Court Regiment
Presented by HM Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother on 26th May 1959
2014 Location
Lincoln’s Inn Chapel, Lincoln’s Inn, London WC2A 3TL

Unit
2nd County of London Yeomanry (Westminster Dragoons)
Presented by HM King Edward VII at Windsor Castle on 19th June 1909
2014 Location
Westminster Abbey, 20 Dean’s Yard, London SW1P 3PA

Unit
1st (City of London) Battalion The London Regiment
Presented by HM King Edward VII at Windsor Castle on 19th June 1909
2014 Location
1/1st: Royal Chapel, HM Tower of London
2/1st: Officers Mess, Army Reserve Centre, Balham
3/1st: Regimental Chapel
Colours shown hang in the Regimental Chapel, the Church of The Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct

Unit
2nd (City of London) Battalion The London Regiment
Presented by HM King Edward VII at Windsor Castle on 19th June 1909
2014 Location
1/2nd: Officers Mess, Army Reserve Centre, Balham
2/2nd: Regimental Chapel
3/2nd: City of London HQ
Colours shown hang in the Regimental Chapel, the Church of The Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct
Unit
3rd (City of London) Battalion The London Regiment
Presented by HM King Edward VII at Windsor Castle on 19th June 1909

2014 Location
1/3rd: National Army Museum
2/3rd: National Army Museum
3/3rd: National Army Museum
Colours not on display

Unit
4th (City of London) Battalion The London Regiment
Presented by HM King Edward VII at Windsor Castle on 19th June 1909

2014 Location
1/4th: Royal Chapel, HM Tower of London
2/4th: Officers Mess, Army Reserve Centre, Balham
3/4th: City of London HQ, HM Tower of London
Colours shown hang in the Regimental Chapel, the Church of The Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct

Unit
7th (City of London) Battalion The London Regiment
Presented by HM King Edward VII at Windsor Castle on 19th June 1909

2014 Location
1/7th: Drill Hall, Army Reserve Centre, Grove Park
2/7th: Conference Room, Fulham House, 87 Fulham High Street

Unit
13th (County of London) Battalion
The London Regiment (Kensington)
Presented by HM King Edward VII at Windsor Castle on 19th June 1909

2014 Location
Army Reserve Centre, Marlpit Lane, Surrey CR5 2HD
Unit
14th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (London Scottish)
First stand of Colours of the 1st Battalion presented by HM King Edward VII at Windsor Castle on 19th June 1909
Second stand of Colours of the 2nd Battalion presented by HM Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother in 1959
2014 Location
St Columbus, Pont Street, Westminster

Unit
19th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (St Pancras)
Presented by HM King Edward VII at Windsor Castle on 19th June 1909
2014 Location
St Pancras Church

Unit
20th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (Blackheath & Woolwich)
Presented by Major General Sir William Thwaites at Greenwich Park, London on 28th June 1919
2014 Location
Museum of the Royal West Kent Regiment, St Faith’s Street, Maidstone, Kent ME14 1LH

Unit
22nd (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (The Queen’s)
Presented by HM King Edward VII at Windsor Castle on 19th June 1909
2014 Location
St Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, London SE1 3UW
Unit
23rd (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment
Presented by HM King Edward VII at Windsor Castle on 19th June 1909
2014 Location
St Mary’s Church, Battersea Church Road, London SW11 3NA

Unit
10th Battalion The Parachute Regiment
Colours shown are those presented 1952, laid up 1983. Alongside hangs the standard of the Regimental Association
2014 Location
St Lawrence Jewry, City of London EC2V 5AA
Note Colours presented in 1983 were laid up in the Airborne Museum, Arnhem in 1999

Unit
24th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (The Queen’s)
Presented by HM King Edward VII at Windsor Castle on 19th June 1909
2014 Location
St Mary’s Church, 57a Kennington Park Road, London SE11 4JQ

Unit
10th (County of London) Battalion
The London Regiment (Hackney)
Presented by Colonel AA Lyle in October 1921
2014 Location
Ironmongers Hall, Barbican, London EC2Y 8AA
Unit
Standard of 600 (City of London) Squadron, Royal Auxiliary Air Force

2014 Location
St Bartholemew’s the Great, West Smithfield, London EC1A 9DS

Unit
City of London National Reserve

2014 Location
St Lawrence Jewry, City of London EC2V 5AA

County of Middlesex Units

Unit
601 (County of London) Royal Auxiliary Air Force

2014 Location
St Clement Danes, London WC2R 1DH

Unit
7th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (DCO) (TA)
Presented by HM King Edward VII at Windsor Castle on 19th June 1909

2014 Location
St Mary with St George, Hornsey Parish Church, Cranley Gardens, Hornsey N10 3AH
2/7th: All Hallows’ Church, Church Lane, Tottenham N17 7AA
Unit
8th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (DCO) (TA)
Presented by HM King Edward VII at Windsor Castle on 19th June 1909
2014 Location
St Paul’s Cathedral EC4M 8AD

Unit
9th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (DCO) (TA)
First stand of Colours presented by HRH Princess Beatrice of Battenburg at Willesdon on 28th June 1913. Laid up in 1950
Second stand of Colours presented by General Sir Brian Horrocks at Honeypot Lane, Stanmore on 13th May 1950
2014 Location
St Paul’s Cathedral EC4M 8AD

Unit
10th Battalion The Duke of Cambridge’s Own (Middlesex Regiment)
Presented in 1910 and laid up after unit disbandment in 1921
2014 Location
St Nicholas’ Church, Chiswick W4 2PN

Unit
604 (County of Middlesex) Squadron Royal Auxiliary Air Force
2014 Location
St Clement Danes, London WC1R 1DH
County of Kent Units

Unit
5th Battalion The Royal West Kent Regiment
Colours presented by Kind Frederick of Denmark
1922 Presented by the Marchioness of Camden at Cranbrook. Laid up 1960
2014 Location
The Buffs Museum, Canterbury

County of Essex Units

Unit
7th Battalion The Essex Regiment (TA)
Colours presented by Field Marshal Lord Roberts at Hackney Downs on 26th August 1911
2014 Location
Regimental Chapel, Warley, Essex

County of Surrey Units

Unit
3rd Battalion The Queen's Royal Surrey Regiment (TA)
Colours presented by the Earl of Munster at Woking on 12th July 1963
2014 Location
Cathedral and Collegiate, Church of St Saviour & St Mary Overie, Southwark

Unit
4th Battalion The Queen's Royal Surrey Regiment (TA)
Colours presented by the Earl of Munster at Woking on 12th July 1963
2014 Location
Cathedral and Collegiate, Church of St Saviour & St Mary Overie, Southwark
Unit
4th Battalion The Queen’s Royal West Surrey Regiment
Colours presented by Field Marshal Lord Roberts at Croydon in 1910
Second stand presented by HM Queen Mary in Croydon on 7th May 1938
2014 Location
Croydon Minster  CR0 1RN

Unit
5th Battalion The Queen’s Royal West Surrey Regiment
Colours presented by HM Queen Mary in Guildford on 28th April 1926
2014 Location
Holy Trinity Parish Church, Guildford

Unit
5th Battalion The East Surrey Regiment
Presented by HM King Edward VII at Windsor Castle on 19th June 1909
2014 Location
All Saints Church, Kingston upon Thames  KT1 1JP

Unit
6th Battalion The East Surrey Regiment
Colours presented by Colonel The Lord Ashcombe at The Barracks, Kingston upon Thames on 9th June 1928
2014 Location
All Saints Church, Kingston upon Thames  KT1 1JP
Unit
Sussex Yeomanry
Guidon presented by HM King Edward VII at Windsor Castle on 19th June 1909

2014 Location
Chichester Cathedral, Chichester PO1 1PX

Note
1) The following Battalions of the London Regiment elected to remain as Rifle Battalions at the inception of the Territorial Force in 1908: 5th/6th/8th/9th/11th/12th/15th/16th/17th/18th/21st/28th and therefore were not entitled to carry Colours.

2) The 25th Battalion of the London Regiment and the 8th Battalion of the Essex Regiment were designated as ‘Cyclist’ Battalions and therefore not entitled to Battalion Colours.
For Valour:
Victoria Cross and George Cross winners from Volunteer Reserve Units within Greater London
Introduction

The Victoria Cross was founded by Royal Warrant on 29th January 1852 and is awarded for acts of conspicuous bravery in the face of the enemy. The decoration is in the form of a Maltese Cross made from the bronze of cannons captured at Sevastopol during the Crimean War. Originally the ribbon of the Victoria Cross was blue for the Navy and dark red for the Army, however in 1918 the colour was changed to the current crimson for all 3 services.

The first Victoria Cross was awarded to Charles Davis Lucas, an Irishman serving with the Royal Navy, on 26th June 1854 some 19 months prior to the institution of the Royal Warrant. Lucas was serving aboard HMS HECLA during the Crimean War when a live Russian shell landed on the Ship’s Deck. Lucas picked up the shell and threw it overboard where it exploded. This prompt action saved the Ship and its crew from certain destruction.

The first Territorial Officer to win the Victoria Cross was Second Lieutenant Geoffrey Woolley of the 9th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (Queen Victoria’s Rifles) on Hill 60 in the Ypres sector of Belgium, on the night of 20th April 1915. This was followed 41 days later by the first Territorial from the Ranks to win the Victoria Cross, Lance Sergeant Douglas Belcher of the 1st/5th (City of London) Battalion The London Regiment (London Rifle Brigade) for a deed of gallantry, also in the Ypres sector.

During the Great War there were two double Victoria Crosses, awarded to Territorial RAMC Officers, Captain Arthur Martin-Leake and Captain Noel Chavasse. Captain Chavasse served with the 1/10th The King’s Liverpool Regiment and Captain Martin-Leake served with 5th Field Ambulance.

The George Cross was instituted in 1940 by King George the VI. At the time the United Kingdom was engaged in total war and therefore acts of Gallantry by civilians, members of the Emergency services and the Armed Forces in circumstances other than in combat situations would need to be recognised. At the same time the George Medal was instituted. This medal would be awarded more freely than the George Cross however, the standard would be high.

Prior to 1940 there were 3 National medals awarded for outstanding gallantry by both civilians and the military. They were: The Empire Gallantry Medal, The Albert Medal, The Edward medal (specifically for bravery in industrial accidents).

On the 24th September 1940 the date of the issue of the George Cross warrant, recipients of the Empire Gallantry Medal were required to exchange their award for the George Cross. On the 21st October 1971 recipients of the Albert and Edward Medal were invited to exchange their medals for the George Cross should they so wish.

The George Cross has been awarded collectively on two occasions. On 15th April 1942 to the people of Malta and on 23rd November 1999 to the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

In 1985, Sergeant Barry Smith, 289 Commando Battery RA (V) was awarded the George Medal, after he chased two armed raiders during which he was shot in the chest and twice in the groin. Despite his injuries he caught the raiders and held them until the police arrived.
Victoria Cross Holders from The Reserve Forces of Greater London

Belcher, Douglas Walter, Lance-Sergeant
1st/5th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Rifle Brigade)
Ypres Salient, Belgium, 13th May 1915

Award Citation
On 13th May 1915, south of the Wielte-St Julien Road, Belgium, Lance-Sergeant Belcher was in charge of a portion of an advance breastwork during continuous bombardment by the enemy. The Lance-Sergeant, with very few men, elected to remain and try to hold his position after the troops near him had been withdrawn and with great skill he succeeded in his objective, opening rapid fire on the enemy, who were only 150-200 yards away, whenever he saw them collecting for an attack. This bold action prevented the enemy breaking through and averted an attack on the flank of one of the Divisions.

Borton, Arthur Drummond, Lieutenant Colonel, CMG DSO
2/22nd Battalion, The London Regiment (Queen’s)
Sheria, Palestine, 7th November 1917

Award Citation
In darkness and in unknown country, he deployed his Battalion and at dawn led his companies against a strongly-held position. When the leading waves were checked by withering machine-gun fire, Lieutenant Colonel Borton moved freely up and down his lines under heavy fire. Reorganising his command, he led his men forward and captured the position. He later led a party of volunteers against a battery of field guns in action at point-blank range, capturing the guns.

Christie, John Alexander, Lance Corporal
1/11th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Finsbury Barracks)
Fejja, Palestine, 21/22nd December 1917

Award Citation
A former London and North Western Railway parcels clerk based at Euston Station, he enlisted in September 1914 and served in Gallipolli, where he was wounded at Sulva Bay. Returning to action in Palestine, he took part in actions to repel the enemy from retaking captured positions at Fejja, near the port of Jaffa. During the action he single-handedly attacked the enemy lines to prevent recapture of the British positions.
Cloutman, Brett Mackay, Major (later Lieutenant Colonel)
12th London Regiment (Rangers), Royal Engineers
Pont-sur-Sambre, 6th November 1918

Award Citation
Whilst Acting Major in command of the 59th Field Company, Royal Engineers, Cloutman was awarded the Victoria Cross for the most conspicuous bravery on 6th November 1918, at Pont-sur-Sambre. Major Cloutman, after reconnoitring the river crossings, found the Quartes Bridge almost intact but prepared for demolition. Leaving his party under cover he went forward alone, swam across the river, and, having cut the ‘leads’ from the charges, returned the same way, despite the fact that the bridge and all approaches thereto were swept by enemy shells and machine-gun fire at close range. Although the bridge was blown up later in the day by other means, the abutments remained intact.

Cruickshank, Robert Edward, Private (later Major)
2nd/14th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Scottish)
Egypt, 1st May 1918

Award Citation
On 1st May 1918, east of Jordan, Palestine, Private Cruickshank volunteered to take a message to company headquarters from his platoon which was in the bottom of a wadi, with its officer and most of the men casualties. He rushed up the slopes but was hit and was so badly wounded that he could make no further attempt. He lay all day in a dangerous position, being sniped at and wounded where he lay, but displayed great endurance and was cheerful and uncomplaining throughout.

Dean, Donald John, T/Lieutenant (later Colonel)
8th Battalion, The Queen’s Own Royal West Kent Regiment
Lens, France, 24/26th September 1918

Award Citation
During the period 24/26th September 1918 north-west of Lens, France, Lieutenant Dean with his platoon held an advance post established in a newly-captured enemy trench. The post was ill-prepared for defence and the Lieutenant worked unceasingly with his men consolidating the position, under very heavy fire. Five times in all the post was attacked and on each occasion the attack was repulsed. Throughout the whole of this time, Lieutenant Dean inspired his command with his own contempt of danger and set the highest example of valour, leadership and devotion to duty.
**Haine, Reginald Leonard, Second Lieutenant (MC*) (later Lieutenant Colonel)**
1st Battalion, Honourable Artillery Company
Gavrelle, France, 28/29th April 1917

**Award Citation**
On 28/29th April 1917, near Gavrelle France, when British troops were holding a salient which was being repeatedly counter-attacked by German forces, Second Lieutenant Haine organised and led six bombing attacks against a German strong point and captured the position together with 50 prisoners and two machine-guns. The enemy at once counter-attacked and regained the lost ground, but Second Lieutenant Haine formed a ‘block’ in his trench and for the whole of the following night maintained his position. Next morning he again attacked and recaptured the position. His splendid example inspired his men during more than 30 hours of continuous fighting.

**Harvey, Jack, Private (later Corporal)**
1st/22nd (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Queen’s)
France, 2nd September 1918

**Award Citation**
On 2nd September 1918, north of Peronne, France, the advance of his company was held up by machine gun fire. Private Harvey dashed forward a distance of 50 yards alone, through the barrage and in the face of heavy enemy fire and rushed a machine gun post, shooting two of the team and bayonetting another. He then destroyed the gun and continued his way along the enemy trench. Single-handed he rushed an enemy dug-out which contained 37 Germans and compelled them to surrender. The two acts of gallantry saved the company heavy casualties and materially assisted in the success of the operation.

**Keyworth, Leonard James, Lance Corporal (later Corporal)**
1/24th Battalion, The London Regiment
Givenchy, France, 25th May 1915

**Award Citation**
After a successful assault on the German position, the 24th Battalion The London Regiment tried to follow up their success with a bomb attack, during which 58 men out of 74 became casualties. During this fierce encounter, Lance Corporal Keyworth stood on top of the enemy parapet for two hours, throwing about 150 grenades among the Germans, who were only a few yards away. Later that year, Keyworth was fatally wounded. In 1919, a street in Southwark was named after him.
Knight, Alfred Joseph, Sergeant (later Second Lieutenant)  
2/8th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Post Office Rifles)  
Ypres, Belgium, 20th September 1917

Award Citation
On 20th September 1917, at Alberta Section, Ypres, Belgium, when his platoon came under heavy fire from an enemy machine-gun, Sergeant Knight rushed through our own barrage and captured it single-handed. He performed several other acts of bravery single-handed, all under heavy machine gun and rifle fire and without regard to personal safety. All the platoon officers of the company had become casualties before the first objective was reached, and this NCO took command not only of his own platoon but of the Platoons without officers and his energy in consolidating and reorganising was untiring.

Lafone, Alexander Malins, Major  
1/1st County of London Yeomanry (Middlesex Duke of Cambridge’s Hussars)  
Karm, Palestine, 27th October 1917

Award Citation
Major Lafone’s squadron of the Middlesex Yeomanry was ordered to hold the flank of the allied line against the Turks. They did so for over seven hours against vastly superior forces. When only three of his men were left unwounded, Major Lafone ordered those who could withdraw to a trench slightly to the rear. When finally surrounded he stepped into the open and continued to fight until he was killed.

Mitchell, George Allan, Private  
1st Battalion, The London Scottish (London Highlanders)  
River Garigliano, Italy, 23rd January 1944

Award Citation
On a very dark night, Private Mitchell repeatedly charged and silenced machinegun posts which had the advantage of position on a steep and rocky hillside. Even after his ammunition was spent he still led the way into a final enemy strongpoint. His courage and determined example were instrumental in the last of the Germans being taken prisoner. A few minutes later, one of those who had surrendered picked up a rifle and shot Private Mitchell through the head.
Pollard, Alfred Oliver, Second Lieutenant, MC DCM
1st Battalion, Honourable Artillery Company
Gavrelle, France, 29th April 1917

Award Citation
Heavy casualties from shellfire disorganised units on the left of Lieutenant Pollard’s Battalion. A subsequent enemy attack caused further confusion and retirement with hostile forces in close pursuit. Pollard realised the seriousness of the situation and dashed up to stop the retreat. With only four men he counter-attacked, regaining all the ground that had been lost and more. The enemy retired in disorder, sustaining more casualties.

Tisdall, Arthur Walderne St. Clair, Sub-Lieutenant
Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (Anson Battalion, Royal Naval Division)
V Beach, Gallipoli, 31st March 1916

Award Citation
On 25th April 1915, at V Beach, Gallipoli, during the landing from HMS RIVER CLYDE, Sub-Lieutenant Tisdall heard wounded men on the beach calling for help. He jumped into the water, and pushing a boat in front of him, went to their rescue. He found, however, that he could not manage alone, but with the help from other naval personnel he made four or five more trips from the ship to the shore and was responsible for rescuing several wounded men under heavy and accurate fire.

Train, Charles William, Corporal (later Sergeant)
2/14th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Scottish)
Near Jerusalem, Palestine, 8th December 1917

Award Citation
When his company was unexpectedly engaged by an enemy party with two machine guns, Corporal Train attacked with rifle grenades. With bomb and rifle he put some of the enemy out of action before going to the assistance of a comrade who was bombing their position from the front. He shot one who was carrying the second gun out of engagement. Undoubtedly he saved his Battalion heavy casualties, and enabled them to advance on their objective.
Woolley, Geoffrey Harold, Second Lieutenant, OBE MC
9th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Queen Victoria’s Rifles)
Hill 60, Ypres, Belgium, 21st April 1915

Award Citation
During the night of 20th/21st April 1915, on Hill 60, Belgium, Second Lieutenant Woolley was the only officer on the hill. However, with very few men he successfully repelled all attacks on his trench, and continued throwing bombs and encouraging his men until relieved. His trench during this time was being heavily shelled and bombed.
George Cross Holders from The Reserve Forces of Greater London

Fraser (later Barry), Harriet Elizabeth, Miss
Staff Nurse, Territorial Force Nursing Service
31st January 1919 (Awarded Albert Medal in 1919; surrendered for the George Cross in 1972)

Award Citation
Early in the morning of 1st October 1918, a serious fire broke out in No. 36 Casualty Clearing Station at Rousbrugge in Belgium. At the time, some of the patients were undergoing serious operations in the abdominal and general operating theatres, the walls of which were composed of wood. The first intimation of danger in the theatres was the extinction of the electric light accompanied by volumes of smoke, and almost immediately the wooden walls burst into flames. The two Sisters and Staff Nurse Fraser helped to carry the unconscious patients to safety and then returned to the burning wards to help the other patients. During this time ether bottles and nitrous oxide cylinders were continually exploding, filling the air with fumes and fragments of steel.

Harris, Roy Thomas, Captain
The Queen’s Royal Regiment, Croydon Home Guard
Thornton Heath, Surrey, 18th September 1940

Award Citation
His year of birth was believed to be 1903 and he died at Wolverhampton on 18th August 1973. He was a member of the Queen’s Royal Regiment Home Guard Battalion in Croydon. At the time of his award, Harris was a member of Croydon ARP Engineers’ Service. He was awarded the George Cross for dismantling unexploded bombs at Langdale Road School, Thornton Heath, Surrey, on 18th September 1940. The problem was a new one to Captain Harris who at that time was Chief Combustion Engineer to Croydon Corporation. He showed conspicuous bravery in dealing with these exceptionally dangerous devices. He later joined The Royal Engineers and attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Spillett, Brian, Lance Corporal
Other Decorations – Bronze Medal of Carnegie Hero Fund Trust
29th June 1965

Award Citation
At 5.30am on 9th January 1965, a fire broke out in a house at Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire. Mr Spillet, attracted by the shouting, arrived there only partially dressed and was told that a man was still trapped in the house which was now blazing furiously. Despite attempts to hold him back, Mr Spillett insisted on going into the house, but he failed to get the man out and he himself died a week later from his injuries.
Tollemache, Anthony Henry Hamilton, Flying Officer (later Squadron Leader)
600 Squadron, Auxiliary Air Force. ADC to Field Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis, Governor General of Canada, 1946
6th August 1940

Award Citation
On 11th March 1940, at Manston, Kent, Flying Officer Tollemache was the pilot of an aircraft which carried a passenger and an air gunner and was engaged on a searchlight co-operation exercise. When approaching the flarepath to land, after completing the exercise shortly before midnight, the aircraft struck a tree and crashed into a field where it immediately burst into flames. Flying Officer Tollemache was thrown clear of the wreckage and his air gunner also escaped. However, realising that his passenger was still in the aircraft, and despite the intense heat and the explosion of small arms ammunition, Flying Officer Tollemache tried to break through the forward hatch and rescue him. He persisted in his efforts until his own clothing was ablaze and he had suffered injuries which nearly cost him his life.

Williams, Sidney, Sergeant
1/6th Battalion The London Regiment
30th August 1918 (Awarded Albert Medal in 1918; surrendered for the George Cross in 1972)

Award Citation
On 4th January 1918, in France, a soldier dropped a lighted match in a dug-out which had been used as a store for gunpowder. Although most of the gunpowder had been removed, there was a considerable amount scattered on the floor which caught fire. The soldier was overcome by the fumes, and in spite of the volumes of smoke issuing from the dug-out, Lance-Corporal Williams went in and rescued the soldier, who was by then badly burnt and unconscious. The Lance-Corporal, who was severely burnt himself, had to carry the man up twenty steps, and if it had not been for his prompt action, the man would have lost his life.
All of one company:
Well-known personalities

Sapper Don Robbins of 33rd St (Pancras) Battalion of the Royal Engineers in 1937, now aged 94
Well-known personalities who have served in the Reserve Forces of Greater London

Richard Baker OBE

Richard Baker became a household name as a television newscaster and presenter for the BBC. He joined the RNVR in 1943. After the War, he served on with HMS PRESIDENT and was awarded the Royal Naval Reserve Decoration.

Rupert Brooke

Great War poet Rupert Brooke joined The Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in London and was commissioned as a temporary Sub-Lieutenant. He took part in the Royal Naval Division’s Antwerp expedition in October 1914. He was posted to Blandford Camp, where the Royal Naval Division was then reformed after Antwerp and brought up to strength. Brook sailed with the Division for three months, but, on 28th February, he developed an infection from a mosquito bite and died on 23rd April. He is buried on Skyros, Greece.

Brooke’s brother, Second Lieutenant William Brooke, served with the 8th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (Post Office Rifles) and was killed in action on the Western Front on 14th June 1915, aged 24.

Field Marshal Sir John Chapple GCB CBE DL

Sir John Chapple first entered the Army on 19th October 1949. He served in the ranks of the King’s Royal Rifle Corps before being granted a National Service Commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, completing his obligatory period of full-time service in 1951. He then served with the Territorial Army in 461 (Middlesex) Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment Royal Artillery (TA). This Unit, based at 444 High Road Finchley, was the successor Unit to the 11th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (Finsbury Rifles).

He then joined the Regular Army on 9th August 1954 and was granted a commission in the 2nd King Edward VII’s Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles). His last appointment in September 1988 was that of Chief of the General Staff. John Chapple was promoted to Field Marshal on 13th February 1992.

Ronald Coleman

Screen actor born on 9th February 1891 in Richmond, Surrey. In 1909, at the age of 18 whilst working as a clerk in a shipping office in the City of London, he joined the 14th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (London Scottish), and was mobilised in August 1914. Coleman was seriously wounded at the Battle of Messines on 31st October 1914 and was invalided out of the Army in 1915. He would later find fame on stage and screen.
Lewis Collins

Film and TV actor Lewis Collins was born in Birkenhead and moved to London to further his acting career. His best known role was in the TV series The Professionals and his best known film role was that of an SAS Officer in the 1982 film Who Dares Wins. In the early 1980s, Collins was a member of No. 3 Coy 10th (Volunteer) Battalion The Parachute Regiment.

Group Captain John Cunningham CBE DSO**DFC*

Born in Croydon, South London on 27th July 1917, John Cunningham joined the de Havilland Aircraft Company in 1935 as an apprentice, later joining No. 604 (County of Middlesex) Squadron of the Auxiliary Air Force. During WW2, Cunningham won fame as a night fighter ACE. After the war, he became a test pilot for de Havilland and re-joined the Royal Auxiliary Air Force on its reformation in 1939 and became Commanding Officer of 604 Squadron in 1941. However, he resigned in 1946 due to pressure of work testing the de Havilland Comet.

Lord Deedes KBE MC PC

Bill Deedes had a distinguished career as a politician and journalist and was editor of the Daily Telegraph for many years. He joined 2/16th Battalion The London Regiment (Queen's Westminster Rifles) in 1938. At the outbreak of war, he switched to the King's Royal Rifle Corps and was awarded the MC in 1945.

Sir Alexander Fleming

Whilst working in London, Alexander Fleming originally joined The London Scottish Volunteers in 1900 and transferred to the Territorial Force in 1908. In 1913, he was awarded the Territorial Efficiency Medal. Pressure of his research work forced him to leave The London Scottish in early 1914 but on the outbreak of War he volunteered for the Territorials and was commissioned into the RAMC. The War Service gave Fleming the valuable experience on the bacteriology of wound infections that led to him being considered an expert on the subject.

Frank Gardner OBE

Journalist and security correspondent for the BBC. Frank Gardner joined the 4th (Volunteer) Battalion The Royal Green Jackets at Davies Street and was commissioned in 1984. He served a total of nine years in the TA leaving with the rank of Captain. In 2004, on an assignment in Saudi Arabia, Gardner was shot and seriously injured by terrorists. In spite of his injuries, he has continued his career as a BBC correspondent.
Edward Michael (Bear) Grylls
In July 2009, at the age of 35, he was appointed the youngest ever Chief Scout. In 2004, he was awarded the Honoury Rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Marines Reserve.

Field Marshal Lord Harding GCB CBE DSO MC
Born on 10th February 1896, he began his military career as a 17-year-old recruit when he joined the Territorial Force on 15th May 1914 as a 2nd Lieutenant in the 11th (County of London) Battalion (Finsbury Rifles) The London Regiment. On mobilisation at the outbreak of WW1, he accepted liability for service overseas; he became Machine Gun Officer of his Battalion and attached to the newly formed Machine Gun Corps in June 1915, and was promoted Acting Captain on 22nd June 1915. He became Chief of the Imperial General Staff in 1952 and Military Governor of Cyprus in 1955. He died on 20th January 1989.

Sir Max Hastings
Journalist, historian and author, Sir Max Hastings was born in Lambeth. He was a foreign correspondent for the BBC and was the first journalist to enter Port Stanley during the 1982 Falklands War. He has presented several historical documentaries for the BBC and has written many books on Military History. He served in the 10th Battalion The Parachute Regiment (TA) in 1963.

Sir Edward Heath KG MBE
The former Prime Minister was a member of the Honourable Artillery Company and during WW2 served in the campaign in North West Europe. He commanded the 2nd Regiment HAC from 1947 to 1951.

Sam Kydd
Sam Kydd was a prolific screen actor. He joined the TA in 1930 and served in the Queen Victoria Rifles (Davies Street). He was mobilised in 1939, and his unit was heavily engaged in the defence of Calais where he was captured and spent the remainder of the war as a POW.
Claude Rains
Stage and film actor, born in Camberwell, North London on 10th November 1889. At the outbreak of WW1, Rains joined the 14th (County of London) The London Regiment (London Scottish). He was demobilised in 1918 with the rank of Captain.

Basil Rathbone MC
Stage and screen actor. He joined the 14th (County of London) Battalion The London Scottish in 1915, and in 1916 was commissioned into the 2/10th Battalion The King’s Liverpool Regiment (Liverpool Scottish) where he served as an intelligence officer. He was awarded his Military Cross for ‘Conspicuous Daring and Resource’ on patrol.

Don Robbins
Don Robbins, at 94 years of age, is one of the few survivors from the pre-war Territorial Army. He joined the 33rd (St Pancras) Battalion of the Royal Engineers in 1937 and was deployed as a searchlight operator in 1939. The searchlight operators once formed a large part of the Royal Engineers, but it was a short-lived outfit that is little-known today. He served alongside others from his local area of Barnet, North London, to defend the city from Luftwaffe attacks.

Lord Duncan Sandys CH
Duncan Sandys was the Minister of Defence who presided over the Defence cuts of 1958, known as ‘Sandys Axe’. He joined the Territorial Army in 1937 and was commissioned into the Royal Artillery, serving with the 51st (London) Anti-Aircraft Brigade. He fought with the British Expeditionary Force in Norway and was wounded in 1941 and resumed his service as a member of the Army Council. He was also Chairman of the War Cabinet Committee, dealing with the Defence against flying bombs and rockets. Sandys left the Army in 1946 with the Rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Sir Dennis Thatcher Bt MBE RD
Dennis Thatcher is best known as the husband of the former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. He joined the Territorial Army in 1938 and was commissioned into the Royal Engineers serving with the 34th Searchlight (Queen’s Own Royal West Kent Regiment) Royal Engineers and was transferred into the Royal Artillery in August 1940. After wartime service he remained on the Territorial Reserve of Officers until 1965.
Brigadier Sir Robert Eric Mortimer Wheeler CH, CIE, MC, TD, FSA

An archaeologist who became a household name through his books on the subject as well as his many appearances on television and radio. On the outbreak of WW1 he joined the Territorial Force and was commissioned into the Royal Artillery. He held several appointments in the UK including a period as an instructor with the London University Officers Training Corps. In 1917, now a Major, he was posted to France and saw action on the Western Front. He was awarded the MC for his War Service.

In 1939, Wheeler re-joined the Territorial Army with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, stationed at Enfield in the then County of Middlesex. In 1941, his unit left Enfield eventually becoming part of the 8th Army in North Africa. He was promoted to Brigadier in September 1943 aged 53.
PART 13

A proud heritage:
A chronological record of notable events

The Street-Lining Party provided by the 11th Battalion The Parachute Regiment 8 (Middlesex) (TA) at the Coronation of HM Queen Elizabeth II on 2nd June 1953
Landmark Events
London’s Reserve Forces: A Chronological Record of Notable Events

1903  Naval Forces Act is passed on 30th June and the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve is formed. Recruiting begins for the new London Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, reaching 700 by the end of the month.

1907  Haldane’s Territorial & Reserve Forces Act is put before the House of Commons, receiving the Royal Assent on 2nd August 1907. The First Aid Nursing Yeomanry is formed.

1908  The Territorial Associations are set up on 1st April. Wholly within the area of Greater London were:-
   a. The County of London Territorial Association with Headquarters at the Duke of York’s, Chelsea
   b. The City of London Association with Headquarters at Finsbury Barracks
   c. The County of Middlesex Territorial Association with Headquarters at 15 Pall Mall East and Storage Accommodation at Barnet Barracks
   The Territorial Force and the Regular Army Special Reserve also come into being on 1st April. The London Regiment is formed as an independent infantry Regiment (all other TF units became part of their parent regular Regiment).

1909  On 19th June at Windsor Great Park, King Edward VII presents Colours to 12 Yeomanry and 96 Battalions of Territorial Infantry.

1910  Voluntary Aid Detachments formed for women to act as ambulance drivers and Nursing Auxiliaries.

1911  On 3rd February, the 7th Battalion The Duke of Cambridge’s Own (Middlesex Regiment) at Hornsey declared 90% of its members volunteering for overseas service and became the first unit to add ‘Imperial Service’ to its title in the Army list.

1914  Mobilisation of the Naval Reserves took place on 1st August.
      Notice of General Mobilisation in the UK was delivered on 3rd August.
      Great Britain declares War on Germany on 4th August.
      On 5th October, Sailors of the London Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve arrive in Antwerp with the Royal Naval Division.
      On 5th October, the Royal Naval Division was in Action.
      1/14th (County of London) Battalion (London Scottish) arrive in France in September.
      The London Scottish became the first Territorial Infantry Battalion in action at the Battle of Messines on 31st October.
      The Royal Naval Division depot is opened at The Crystal Palace.

1915  On 2nd May, Second Lieutenant G H Woolley of the 9th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (Queen Victoria’s) becomes the first Territorial to win the VC.
      Private Fred Kitchener of the 7th Battalion The Duke of Cambridge’s Own (Middlesex Regiment) is killed in action aged 16.

1916  The Battle of the Somme began on 1st July.
      Conscription was introduced.
      All London Regiment Battalions come under the command of a Regular Brigade.
1918 On 11th November the Armistice is signed on the Western Front. 129,806 Territorials have been killed in action as well as 11,379 Naval Reservists of the Royal Naval Division. Armistice in the Middle East.

1921 On 1st October, the Territorial Force reformed and is renamed The Territorial Army (TA) as a mark of the nation’s appreciation for services in the Great War. The Unknown Warrior is laid to rest in Westminster Abbey. At one stage of the journey from the Battlefield, the Pall Bearer representing the Infantry came from the 21st (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (First Surrey Rifles).

1922 The London Air Defence Organisation is formed.

1925 The Auxiliary Air Force is formed with two squadrons in London. These are 600 (City of London) Squadron with Town HQ at Finsbury Barracks, and 601 (County of London) Squadron with Town HQ at 54 Kensington High Road. Both units conduct flying training at RAF Hendon.

1926 The Territorial Army is embodied for 90 days during the general strike.

1930 604 (County of Middlesex) Squadron Auxiliary Air Force formed at RAF Hendon with Town HQ at Browheath Hampstead.

1937 The London Regiment separate Regimental existance ceased. Each Battalion is re-roled with 13 forming Air Defence Regiments, one becoming a Battalion of the Royal Tank Regiment (23rd) and one forming an Officers Training Corps (28th). The remainder became Battalions of their Parent Regiments.

615 (County of Surrey) Squadron Auxiliary Air Force is formed at RAF Kenley.

1938 Precautionary embodiment of the TA anti-aircraft units during the Munich crisis.

1939 The Territorial Army is doubled in size.

On 21st August the Territorial Air Defence units and coastal batteries are mobilised for one month. The full mobilisation of Reserves for WW2 is announced on 1st September.

1940 Recruiting begins for the Local Defence Volunteers (later the Home Guard).

1944 London based TA AA units are in action against VI Flying Bomb. The Home Guard are stood down.

1945 Victory in Europe is declared on 8th May.

Victory over Japan is declared on 15th August.

1947 The Territorial Army is reformed.

Formation of the 16th Airborne Division (TA).

1948 Formation of the RMR in London marked by a parade at Finsbury Barracks.

1951 The Auxiliary Air Force is reformed and re-titled The Royal Auxiliary Air Force in recognition of service in WW2.

1952 11th Battalion The Parachute Regiment provide a Street-Lining detachment for the Coronation on 2nd June.

1955 Anti-Aircraft command disbanded on the 10th March.

1956 Royal Auxiliary Air Force is reformed with no flying commitments.
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| 1958 | 16 Airborne Division reduced to Brigade strength with the title 44 Airborne Brigade.  
131 Airborne Engineer Regiment becomes the largest parachute trained unit in the British Army.  
On 1st November Royal Naval Reserve and the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve amalgamate to form the new Royal Naval Reserve.  
On 22nd June, to mark the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the Territorial Army, The Queen Reviews 8,000 Territorial soldiers from all over the UK in Hyde Park. |
| 1962 | The Territorial Army Emergency Reserve (TAER) is formed and is known as the ‘Ever Readies.’ |
| 1965 | A composite company of the Territorial Emergency Reserve is mobilised for internal security duties with the Regular Army in Aden. |
| 1966 | ‘Ever Ready’ Officer Lieutenant Jock Smith based at Hornsey is awarded the MC for gallantry in Aden – the first such award to a Volunteer Reservist since WW2. |
| 1967 | Territorial Army re-titled Territorial Army Volunteer Reserve (TAVR) with effect from 1st April.  
The Army Successor Warrant deleted all mention of The London Regiment of 1908. |
| 1973 | TAVR reverts back to Territorial Army. |
| 1976 | HMS FITTLETON, crewed by RNR personnel from HMS PRESIDENT, sinks in the English Channel with the loss of 12 Reservists. |
| 1980 | National Home Defence Exercise ‘Square Leg’, involving Home Defence Units of the TA.  
Exercise ‘Crusader’ involving the biggest ever deployment of NATO Roped Units to Germany. |
| 1983 | 75th Anniversary of the Territorial Army. |
| 1986 | Formation of the Home Service Force with 7 Companies attached to TA Units in Greater London. |
| 1993 | The new London Regiment created. |
| 1994 | Royal Observer Corps disbanded. |
| 2001 | First use of 1996 legislation comes into effect on 11th October with personnel from 3(V) Military Intelligence Battalion compulsory mobilised. |
| 2003 | HMS PRESIDENT marks the centenary year of the RNR with a review on Horse Guards. |
| 2005 | Future use of Reserve Forces White Paper is published on 7th February. |
| 2008 | The TA and RFCA Celebrate their Centenary. |
| 2012 | City of London Marine Dan Holder is awarded the American Bronze Star for services in Afghanistan. |
| 2013 | Territorial Army re-titled The Army Reserve. |
| 2014 | On 28th June a Drum Head Service held at The Royal Hospital Chelsea commemorated the role of Greater London’s Reserve Forces in the Great War. |
PART 14

Still stepping forward

Volunteer Reservists in 2014
A tribute to the Military Reserves of Greater London 1908 - 2014

The Reserve Forces' and Cadets' Association for Greater London

The Reserve Forces' and Cadets' Association for Greater London has a history that reaches back to the inception of the Territorial Force in 1908.

Richard Haldane's Reserve Forces Act called for the establishment of a Territorial Association in every county, of which at that time there were 101 in number.

The Territorial Associations were to be funded by the War Office and would be responsible for providing the units in their county with accommodation, uniforms and personal equipment. Even more, the Associations would organise the provision of ranges and training areas when required. The Associations would also be required to deal with soldiers' pay and recruiting.

Responsibilities

All the responsibilities of supply and demand were subject to contracts negotiated by the Associations directly with the contractor, or in the case of ranges and training areas, the land owners. Every transaction was subject to strict budgeting controls imposed by the War Office.

The Lord-Lieutenant of the County was the President of the Association and had direct responsibility for all recruiting matters.

The aim of all this activity was to get units to their Annual Camp up to establishment in term of both men and equipment. However, even this could not be achieved without painstaking negotiations between the County Association and the various haulage contractors and local commercial traders in order to secure the hire of horses, wagons and food stuffs for the duration of the Annual Camp period.

It is not really surprising that in spite of the sometimes annoying and unreasonable financial restrictions placed on the Associations, they proved a force to be reckoned with. For as part of Haldane's intended military/community balance, the various Associations were supported by men in high places. However, there were problems that even then required constant attention, such as employer support, community awareness, recruiting and retention, camp attendance and return of kit. All problems eternally associated with the citizen volunteer that will be as familiar to the reserve of 2014 as they were to the enthusiasts of 1914. Hiring out the Drill Halls even then was an important source of revenue to the Associations.

Developing the Estate

In 1908, what was to become the Greater London area 57 years later, was served by no less than six Associations. They were the County Associations of Kent, Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, London and the City. Of all Associations, the County of London Association combined with the City Association had by far the greatest number of units on its books. The Headquarters of the London County Association was the Duke of York's Headquarters in Chelsea and the City of London Association set up Headquarters in Finsbury Barracks, Old Street.

One of the most pressing priorities for the fledgling organisation was to upgrade much of the accommodation handed over by the old volunteer force, which was in a state of disrepair, privately owned or subject to complicated leasing arrangements. In addition, there was now a pressing need for riding schools, gun parks and other specialist accommodation. Much of the original estate still survives today.

When the Territorial Force was mobilised in August 1914, the Associations remained just as active; remembering that in the Great War the Territorial Force remained largely a separate army until July 1916, the Drill Halls were kept open for recruiting to the Territorial Force, and as temporary HQs to the various National Reserve forces.
Inter-War Years
In 1921, the Territorial Force was regenerated with a new name, The Territorial Army (TA). In 1925, the London County and City Association took on a limited responsibility for the new Auxiliary Air Force and changed its title to Territorial and Auxiliary Volunteer Reserve Association (TAVRA). The number of units within the County and City areas remained very much the same as did the Association’s duties. The first real change was the allocating of the defence of London to the TA in 1936. This resulted in the re-roling of a number of units, mainly changing from Infantry to Artillery, both Heavy and Light Anti-Aircraft. Many of the original buildings that were once sited in open spaces were now hemmed in as part of the suburban landscape and unsuitable for the new Anti-Aircraft units, prompting a programme of building new purpose-built Drill Halls, interrupted only by the outbreak of WW2.

The TA were again mobilised in 1939 and, unlike in the previous conflict, were immediately merged with the Regular Army. Once again, as in the WW1, the Associations took responsibility for the accommodating and equipping of Home Defence Units such as the Home Guard. There was also a heavy commitment in providing temporary accommodation to London-based units of all three services.

Post-War Reforms
The TA was reformed in 1947 leading to fresh demands for accommodation. The support company, 11th Battalion The Parachute Regiment (a unit of the new 16 Airborne Division), found itself stationed in a former Prisoner of War Camp at Edmonton and a large purpose built REME workshop facility was built a little further down the A10 at Enfield. The creation of the Greater London Area in 1965 led to a similar reorganisation of the area controlled by London TAVRA, who took over the County of Middlesex TAVRA and The City Association in its entirety and the parts of Surrey, Kent and Essex that were now part of Greater London.

By now the 1958 Defence Cuts known as ‘Sandys Axe’, after the War Minister of the time, had dramatically reduced the number of units and therefore properties under the care of the new Greater London Association.

A Period of Adjustment
In 1995, all the Associations within the UK, now down to 13, elected to change their name to Reserve Forces’ and Cadets’ Association, more reflecting the work done in support of the Cadet organisations.

In 1998 it was announced that the Duke of York’s Headquarters was to be sold and so in 2002 the Reserve Forces’ and Cadets’ Association for Greater London left its home of the past 94 years for a new Headquarters at Fulham House, Fulham, SW6.

In 2014, although no longer dealing with the basic essentials for putting the soldier in the field, this now tri-service organisation still supports the Reserve Forces in the essential matters of accommodation, employer and community engagement and Cadet affairs.
Reserve Force Units within Greater London 2014

HMS PRESIDENT, 72 St Katharine’s Way, London E1W 1UQ
HMS WILDFIRE, Building 99B, Northwood HQ, Sandy Lane, Northwood, Middlesex HA6 3HP
Royal Marines Reserve (City of London), 351 Merton Road, Southfields, London SW18 5JX
Honourable Artillery Company, Finsbury Barracks, City Road, London EC1Y 2BQ
Regimental Headquarters HQ (Westminster Dragoons) Squadron, Fulham House, 87 Fulham High Street, London SW6 3JS
C (Kent and Sharpshooters Yeomanry) Squadron The Royal Yeomanry, The Barracks, Mitcham Road, Croydon CR0 3RW
The (Inns of Court and City Yeomanry) Band of the Royal Yeomanry, Holderness House, 51-61 Clifton Street, London EC2A 4EY
106 (Yeomanry) Regiment RA Regimental Headquarters and 265 (Home Counties) Battery RA, Napier House, Baring Road, Grove Park, London SE12 OBH
217 Field Squadron (Explosive Ordnance Disposal) RE, Army Reserve Centre, Gordon Fields, Gordon Road, Ilford, Essex IG1 1SW
221 Field Squadron (Explosive Ordnance Disposal) RE, Army Reserve Centre, Hudson House, Bromley Road, Catford, London SE6 2RH
135 Geographic Squadron RE, Army Reserve Centre, Mercator House, Welbeck Close, London Road, Ewell, Surrey KT17 2BG
131 Independent Commando Squadron RE, Army Reserve Centre, Honeypot Lane, Kingsbury, London NW9 9QF
71st (City of London) Yeomanry Signal Regiment Regimental Headquarters, Army Reserve Centre, Watling Street, Bexleyheath, Kent DA6 7QQ
41 (Princess Louise’s Kensington) Signal Squadron, Army Reserve Centre, Marlipit Lane, Coulsdon, Surrey CR5 2HD
47 (Middlesex Yeomanry) Signal Squadron, Army Reserve Centre, Honeycroft Hill, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB10 9NH
68 (Inns of Court City and Essex Yeomanry) Signal Squadron, 10 Stone Buildings, Lincoln’s Inn, London WC2A 3TG
265 (Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)) Support Squadron, Army Reserve Centre, Watling Street, Bexleyheath, Kent DA6 7QQ
The London Regiment Regimental Headquarters and Headquarter (Anzio) Company, 27 St John’s Hill, Battersea, London SW11 1TT
A (London Scottish) Company, 95 Horseferry Road, Westminster, London SW1P 2DX
B (Queen’s Regiment) Company, Army Reserve Centre, Deansbrook Road, Edgware Road, Middlesex HA8 9BA
B (Queen’s Regiment) Company, Army Reserve Centre, 2 Priory Road, Hornsey, London N8 7QT
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company, Fusilier House, 213 Balham High Road, London SW17 7BQ
C (City of London Fusiliers) Company, Hollyhedge House, Wat Tyler Road, Blackheath SE3 OQZ
D (London Irish Rifles) Company, Army Reserve Centre, Connaught House, 4 Flodden Road, Camberwell, London SE5 9LL

F Company 7 Rifles, Army Reserve Centre, 52-56 Davies Street, London W1K 5HR

G Company 7 Rifles, Army Reserve Centre, The Cedars, Portway, West Ham, London E15 3QN

B Company 4th Battalion The Parachute Regiment, Army Reserve Centre, South Africa Road, White City, London W12 7RW

Regimental HQ 151 Regiment and 508 (Croydon) Headquarters Squadron RLC, Army Reserve Centre, Sydenham Road, Croydon, Surrey CR0 2EW

210 (Sutton) Transport Squadron RLC, Army Reserve Centre, Princess Royal House, Stonecot Hill, Sutton, Surrey SM3 9HG

240 (Barnet) Transport Squadron RLC, Army Reserve Centre, St Albans Road, Barnet, Hertfordshire EN5 4JX

562 (Southall) Transport Squadron RLC, Army Reserve Centre, Hayes Bridge, Southall, Middlesex UB1 1PN

Headquarters 3 Military Intelligence Battalion and 31 Military Intelligence Company, Ashford House, Army Reserve Centre, 79-85 Worship Street, London EC2A 2BE

33 and 34 Military Intelligence Companies, Edinburgh House, Army Reserve Centre, 1 Fitzjohns Avenue, London NW3 5LA

253 Provost Company 4 RMP, Army Reserve Centre, 132 Upper Tulse Hill, Brixton, London SW2 2RS

256 (City of London) Field Hospital, Regimental Headquarters, Army Reserve Centre, 71 Braganza Street, Walworth, London SE17 3RF

A Detachment, Army Reserve Centre, 71 Braganza Street, Walworth, London SE17 3RF

B Detachment, Army Reserve Centre, 1A Iverna Gardens, Kensington, London W8 6TN

C Detachment, Army Reserve Centre, 19 Portsmouth Road, Kingston Upon Thames, Surrey KT1 2QX

144 Parachute Medical Squadron, Army Reserve Centre, 2 Priory Road, Hornsey, London N8 7QT

CVHQ Royal Artillery, Royal Artillery Barracks, Woolwich, London SE18 4BB

Media Operations Group, Thames House, Army Reserve Centre, 19 Portsmouth Road, Kingston Upon Thames, Surrey KT1 2QX

Army Training Unit (London), Yeomanry House, Handel Street, London WC1N 1NP

London District Reinforcement Team, G3 UK OPS, HQ London District, Horse Guards, London SW1A 2AX

600 (City of London) Squadron Royal Air Force Reserve, Northolt, West End Road, Ruislip, Middlesex HA4 6NG

First Aid Nursing Yeomanry (Princess Royal's Volunteer Corps), PO BOX 68218, London SW1P 9UP

University Royal Naval Unit (URNU), HMS PRESIDENT, 72 St Katharine’s Way, London E1W 1UQ

University of London Officer Training Corps (ULOTC), Yeomanry House, Handel Street, London WC1N 1NP

The University of London Air Squadron (ULAS), 206 Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, London SW3 2BQ
Cadet Units within Greater London

London Borough of Barking & Dagenham
41 Cadet Detachment ACF, ACF Centre, 603 Wood Lane, Dagenham, Essex  RM8 1JX
44 Cadet Detachment ACF, Longbridge Road, Barking, Essex  IG11 8UE
1147 (Barking) Squadron ATC, 219 Longbridge Road, Essex  IG11 8UE
2048 (Dagenham) Squadron ATC, Cadet Centre, 603 Wood Lane, Essex  RM8 1JX

London Borough of Barnet
Finchley Unit SCC, 184a Long Lane, Finchley, London  N3 2RA
Edgware Unit SCC, Daws Lane, Mill Hill, London  NW7 4SD
211 (Edgware) Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, Deansbrook Road, Edgware, Middlesex  HA8 9BA
214 (Finchley) Cadet Detachment, ACF Cadet Centre, 444 High Road, Finchley, London  N12 0AE
217 (Copthall Girl's School) Cadet Detachment ACF, Copthall School, Pursley Road, Mill Hill, London  NW7 2EP
218 (Barnet) Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, St Alban's Road, Barnet, Hertfordshire  EN5 4JX
21 Company HQ, Army Reserve Centre, Deansbrook Road, Edgware, Middlesex  HA8 9BA
120 (Hendon) Squadron ATC, Watling Park, Colchester Road, Burnt Oak, Edgware, Middlesex  HA8 0RB
393 (Finchley) Squadron ATC, 444 High Road, London  N12 0AE
1374 (East Barnet) Squadron ATC, Gloucester Road, Barnet, Hertfordshire  EN5 1RS

London Borough of Bexley
Bexley Unit SCC, Trinity Place, The Broadway, Bexleyheath, Kent  DA6 7AY
98 (Thamesmead) Cadet Detachment ACF, Bexley Business Academy, Yarnton Way, Erith, Kent  DA18 4DW
106 Cadet Detachment ACF, ACF Hut, Old Farm Road East, Sidcup, Kent  DA15 8AE
107 Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, Watling Street, Bexleyheath, Kent  DA6 7QQ
108 Cadet Detachment ACF, ACF Hut, 125 Bexley Road, Erith, Kent  DA8 3SN
109 Cadet Detachment ACF, Erith Road, Belvedere, Kent  DA17 6DW
110 Cadet Detachment ACF, Spitfire Hall, Swaisland Drive, Crayford, Kent  DA1 4HT
358 (Welling) Squadron ATC, Berwick Road, Welling, Kent  DA16 1LB
359 (Bexleyheath) Squadron ATC, Army Reserve Centre, Phoenix House, 80-104 Watling Street, Kent  DA6 7QQ
1227 (Sidcup) Squadron ATC, Old Farm Road East, Sidcup, Kent  DA12 5RQ
1579 (Erith School) Squadron ATC, Erith School, Avenue Road, Kent  DA8 3AZ

A tribute to the Military Reserves of Greater London 1908 - 2014

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London Borough of Brent
Willesden Unit SCC, The Tin Tabernacle, 12-16 Cambridge Avenue, Kilburn, London NW6 5BA
205 (Wembley) Cadet Detachment ACF, Combined Cadet Centre, Harrow Road, Wembley, Middlesex HA0 2EF
208 (Willesden) Cadet Detachment ACF, Cadet Centre, 113 Pound Lane, Willesden, London NW10 2HU
209 (Harlesden) Cadet Detachment ACF (not parading at present)
78 (Wembley) Squadron ATC, 607 Harrow Road, Wembley, Middlesex HA0 2SS
406 (Willesden) Squadron ATC, Willesden Sports Centre, Donnington Road, London NW10 3QY

London Borough of Bromley
Chislehurst & Sidcup Unit SCC, 1 Sandy Lane, Ruxley Corner, Sidcup, Kent DA14 5AH
Beckenham & Dulwich Unit SCC, 290 Kent House Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 1JG
Bromley Unit SCC, Magpie Hall Lane, Bromley, Kent BR2 8JE
Orpington Unit SCC, Park Road, St Mary Cray, Orpington, Kent BR5 4AS
100 Cadet Detachment ACF, ACF Hut, High Street, Penge, London SE20 7EL
101 Cadet Detachment ACF, ACF Hut, High Street, Penge, London SE20 7EL
103 Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, Anglesea Road, Orpington BR5 4AN
104 Cadet Detachment ACF, Kingswood Centre, Hayes Lane, Bromley, Kent BR2 9EA
105 (Biggin Hill) Cadet Detachment ACF (not parading at present)
HQ 10 Cadet Company, Cadet Centre, Anglesea Road, Orpington, Kent BR5 4AN
111 Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, Anglesea Road, Orpington, Kent BR5 4AN
Corps of Drums, Army Reserve Centre, Anglesea Road, Orpington, Kent BR5 4AN
173 (Orpington) Squadron ATC, Army Reserve Centre, Anglesea Road, St Mary Cray, Kent BR5 4AN
228 (Bromley) Squadron ATC, Bickley Road, Bickley, Kent BR1 2ND
1903 (Penge) Squadron ATC, 290 Kent House Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 1JG

London Borough of Camden
233 (Camden) Cadet Detachment ACF, Yeomanry House, Handel Street, London WC1N 1NP
238 (Regent’s Park) Cadet Detachment ACF, Regent’s Park Barracks, Albany Street, London NW1 4AL
23 Company HQ, Yeomanry House, Handel Street, London WC1N 1NP
213 (Haverstock School) Cadet Detachment ACF, 24 Haverstock Hill, Chalk Farm, London NW3 2BQ
48F (Hampstead) Squadron ATC, Army Reserve Centre, 1 Fitzjohn’s Avenue, London NW3 5LA
London Borough of Croydon
Croydon Unit SCC, Army Reserve Centre, Mitcham Road, Croydon, Surrey CR0 3RU
138 Cadet Detachment ACF, Virgo Fidelis Convent School, Central Hill, Upper Norwood, London SE19 1RS
141 Cadet Detachment ACF, ACF Hut, The Vale, Shirley, Croydon CR5 2AU
142 Cadet Detachment ACF - Pending relocation
143 Cadet Detachment ACF, ACF Hut, The Vale, Shirley, Croydon CR5 2AU
144 Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, Mitcham Road, Croydon, Surrey CR0 3RU
145 Cadet Detachment ACF, ACF Hut, Queen Elizabeth’s Drive, New Addington, Surrey CR0 2EW
146 Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, Mitcham Road, Croydon, Surrey CR0 3RU
148 Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, Marlpit Lane, Coulsdon, Surrey CR3 2HD
HQ 14 Company, Army Reserve Centre, Sydenham Road Croydon, Surrey CR0 2EW
66 (Selsdon) Squadron ATC, Broadcombe, Monks Hill Estate, Selsdon, Surrey CR2 8HR
97 (Croydon) Squadron ATC, Mitcham Road Barracks, Mitcham Road, Croydon, Surrey CR0 3RU
285 (Coulsdon & Purley) Squadron ATC, Army Reserve Centre, Marlpit Lane, Coulsdon, Surrey CR3 2HD
450 (Kenley) Squadron ATC, RAF Kenley, Victor Beamish Avenue, Kenley, Surrey CR8 5YG
1924 (Shirley) Squadron ATC, The Vale, Shirley, Croydon, Surrey CR0 5EH

London Borough of Ealing
193 (Southall) Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, Hayes Bridge, Southall, Middlesex UB1 1PN
202 (Acton) Cadet Detachment ACF, Cadet Centre, Creswick Road, Acton, London W3 9HA
20 Company HQ, Army Reserve Centre, South Africa Road, Wood Lane, White City, London W12 7RW
342 (Ealing & Brentford) Squadron ATC, Cadet Centre, Windmill Road, London W5 4BT
1846 (Southall) Squadron ATC TAC, Hayes Bridge, Uxbridge Road, Southall, Middlesex UB1 1PN

London Borough of Enfield
Enfield Unit SCC, Scotland Green Road North, Ponders End, Enfield EN3 7AU
Edmonton Unit SCC, c/o London Waste Ltd, Advent Way, Edmonton, London N18 3AG
85 (Enfield) Det Flt ATC, Enfield Grammer School, Market Place, Enfield EN2 6LN
85 (Enfield & Southgate) Squadron ATC, Farm Road, Winchmore Hill, London N21 3JA
1159 (Edmonton) Squadron ATC, 58a Galliard Road, Edmonton, London N9 7LS
1571 (Aylward) Squadron ATC, 285 Silver Street, Edmonton, London N18 1NQ
2473 (Highlands & Southgate) Squadron ATC, Highlands School, 148 Worlds End Lane, London N21 1QQ
Royal Borough of Greenwich
Greenwich Unit SCC, c/o Foundation House, 2 Cutty Sark Gardens, Greenwich, London SE10 9LW
93 (Eltham) Cadet Detachment ACF (not parading at present)
95 (Eltham) Cadet Detachment ACF, ACF Hut, 157 Footscray Rd, Eltham, London SE9 2TD
97 (Woolwich) Cadet Detachment ACF, Joint Cadet Centre, Woolwich Barracks, Lower Site, Woolwich, London SE18 4BN
56 (Woolwich) Squadron ATC, ATC Centre, Green Hill, Woolwich, London SE18 4BW

London Borough of Hackney
Clapton & Hackney Unit SCC, Spring Lane, Big Hill, Clapton, London E5 9HQ
2 Coy HQ, 405 Mile End Road, Bow, London EC2A 4PB
21 Cadet Detachment ACF, Holderness House, 51-61 Clifton Street, London EC2A 4EY
22 Cadet Detachment ACF, 7/10 Weston Walk, Hackney, London E8 3RG
26 Cadet Detachment ACF, 80 Albion Road, Hackney, London N16 9PD
296 (Stoke Newington) Squadron ATC, 80/82 Albion Road, Stoke Newington, London N16 9PD
444 (Shoreditch) Squadron ATC, Crondell Place, Crondell Street, Hoxton, London N1 6PT

London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham
HQ Middlesex & NW London ACF Sector, Cadet Centre, 190 Hammersmith Road, Hammersmith, London W6 7DJ
204 (White City) Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, South Africa Road, Wood Lane, White City, London W12 7RW
207 (Hammersmith) Cadet Detachment ACF, Cadet Centre, 190 Hammersmith Road, London W6 7DJ
239 (Fulham) Cadet Detachment ACF, Fulham House, 87 Fulham High Street, London SW6 3JS
344 (Fulham) Squadron ATC, Army Reserve Centre, 190 Hammersmith Road, London W6 7DJ

London Borough of Haringey
Haringey Unit SCC, 345 White Hart Lane, Tottenham, London N17 7JP
212 (Haringey) Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, 2 Priory Road, Hornsey, London N8 7QT
216 (Tottenham) Cadet Detachment ACF, Cadet Centre, James Place, High Road, Tottenham, London N17 8NR
16F (Wood Green & Hornsey) Squadron ATC, Army Reserve Centre, 2 Priory Road, Hornsey, London N8 7QT
268 (Tottenham) Squadron ATC, R/o Tottenham Sports Centre, 701-703 High Road, Tottenham, London N17 8AD
**London Borough of Harrow**

Harrow Unit SCC, Woodlands Road, Harrow, Middlesex  HA1 2RT
201 (Harrow) Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, Elmgrove Road, Harrow, Middlesex  HA1 2QA
215 (Kingsbury) Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, Honeypot Lane, Kingsbury, London  NW9 9QF
101 (Kenton & Kingsbury) Squadron ATC, Army Reserve Centre, Honeypot Lane, Kingsbury London  NW9 9QF
1454 (Harrow) Squadron ATC, 84 Northolt Road, South Harrow, Middlesex  HA2 0DW
2236 (Stanmore) Squadron ATC, Stanmore Community Centre, Elliott Road, Stanmore, Middlesex  HA7 3SH

**London Borough of Havering**

Hornchurch & Upminster Unit SCC, The Paddock, Wood Lane, Hornchurch, Middlesex  RM12 5NH
4 Coy HQ, 194 South Street, Romford, Essex  RM1 1TR
42 Cadet Detachment ACF, Drapers Academy, Settle Road, Harold Hill, Essex  RM3 9XR
45 Cadet Detachment ACF, 194 South Street, Romford, Essex  RM1 1TR
47 Cadet Detachment ACF, Brittons School, Ford Lane, South Hornchurch, Essex  RM13 7BB
48 Cadet Detachment ACF, 31 Tyrells Close, Upminster, Essex  RM14 2QA
6F (Romford) Squadron ATC, 312 London Road, Romford, Essex  RM7 9NH
452 (Hornchurch) Squadron ATC, 30 Tyrells Close, Upminster, Essex  RM14 2QA
1838 (Elm Park) Squadron ATC, The Paddock, Wood Lane, Hornchurch, Essex  RM12 5NH

**London Borough of Hillingdon**

Ruislip Unit SCC, Cordingley Road, Ruislip, Middlesex  HA4 7HJ
191 (Uxbridge) Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, Honeycroft Hill, Uxbridge, Middlesex  UB10 9NH
HQ Middlesex Wing ATC, Building 63, RAF Northolt, West End Road, South Ruislip, Middlesex  HA4 6NG
114 (Ruislip & Northwood) Squadron ATC, Ickenham Road, Ruislip, Middlesex  HA4 7EA
1083 (Uxbridge) Squadron ATC, Army Reserve Centre, Honeycroft Hill, Uxbridge, Middlesex  UB10 9NH
1381 (West Drayton & Yiewsley) Squadron ATC, 49 Rutters Close, West Drayton, Middlesex  UB7 9AL

**London Borough of Hounslow**

Feltham Unit SCC, 2 Poplar Way, Feltham, Middlesex  TW13 7AB
Chiswick Unit SCC, The Pier House, Chiswick Pier, Corney Reach, Chiswick, London  W4 2UG
192 (Heston) Cadet Detachment ACF, Cadet Centre, Vicarage Farm Road, Heston, Middlesex  TW5 OEE
194 (Hounslow) Cadet Detachment ACF, Cadet Centre, 210 Hanworth Road, Hounslow, Middlesex  TW3 3TU
197 (Feltham) Cadet Detachment ACF, Feltham Garrison, Elmwood Avenue, Feltham, Middlesex  TW13 7AH
203 (Brentford) Cadet Detachment ACF, Cadet Centre, Windmill Road, Ealing, London  W5 9HA
206 (Chiswick) Cadet Detachment ACF, Cadet Centre, Stamford Brook Avenue, Chiswick, London  W6 0YD
19 Company HQ, Cadet Centre, Vicarage Farm Road, Heston, Middlesex  TW5 0EE
86 (Heston & Isleworth) Squadron ATC, Cadet Centre, Vicarage Farm Road, Heston, Middlesex  TW5 OEE
94 (Feltham) Squadron ATC, Building 9, Feltham Garrison, Elmwood Avenue, Feltham, Middlesex  TW13 7AH

**London Borough of Islington**

Islington Unit SCC, 2 Canonbury Road, Islington, London  N1 2HS
23 Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, 65 Parkhurst Road, London  N7 0LP
9F (Islington) Squadron ATC, Army Reserve Centre, 65 Parkhurst Road, Holloway, London  N7 0LP
9F (Flight) Squadron ATC, Islington Academy, 16 Parkfield St, Islington, London  N1 0PS
329 (Finsbury) Squadron ATC, Finsbury Barracks, City Road, London  EC1Y 2BQ

**Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea**

HQ London Wing ATC, 206 Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, London  SW3 2BQ
46F (Kensington) Squadron ATC, 206 Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, London  SW3 2BQ
236 (Life Guards) Cadet Detachment ACF, 1a Iverna Gardens, Kensington, London  W8 6TN

**Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames**

328 (Kingston) Squadron ATC, Army Reserve Centre, Portsmouth Road, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey  KT1 2QX
1034 (Surbiton) Squadron ATC, Car Park, Queen Mary's Close, Tolworth, Surrey  KT6 7ND
1172 (Esher) Squadron ATC, ATC Hut, Hinchley Wood CS School, Claygate Lane, Hinchley Wood, Surrey  KT10 0AQ
Kingston Unit SCC, TS Steadfast, Steadfast Road, Thames Side, Kingston upon Thames  KT1 1PX
151 Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, Surbiton Road, Kingston upon Thames  KT1 1HD

**London Borough of Lambeth**

71 (Camberwell) Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, 4 Flodden Road, Camberwell, London  SE5 9LL
74 (Tulse Hill) Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, 132 Upper Tulse Hill, Brixton, London  SW2 2RR
76 (Clapham) Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, 73 King’s Avenue, Clapham, London  SW4 8DX
77 (Stockwell) Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, 73 King’s Avenue, Clapham, London  SW4 8DX
HQ 7 Company, Army Reserve Centre, 132 Upper Tulse Hill, Brixton, London  SW2 2RR
50F (Lambeth) Squadron ATC, Army Reserve Centre, 132 Upper Tulse Hill, London  SW2 2RR
London Borough of Lewisham
Lewisham St Matthew’s Academy (EMBRYO), St Joseph’s Vale, Blackheath, London SE3 0XE
HQ SE London Sector ACF, Army Reserve Centre, Holly Hedge House, Wat Tyler Road, Blackheath, London SE3 0QZ
HQ 9 Company, Army Reserve Centre, Holly Hedge House, Wat Tyler Road, Blackheath, London SE3 0QZ
92 (Catford) Cadet Detachment ACF, Hudson House, Bromley Road, Catford, London SE6 2RH
94 (Blackheath) Cadet Detachment ACF, Holly Hedge House, Wat Tyler Road, Blackheath, London SE3 0QZ
96 (Grove Park) Cadet Detachment ACF, Napier House, Baring Road, Grove Park, London SE12 0BH
99 (Lewisham) Cadet Detachment ACF, Trinity School, Taunton Road, Lee, London SE12 8BD
102 Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, Napier House, Baring Road, Grove Park, London SE12 0BH
1921 (Lewisham) Squadron ATC, Napier House, Baring Road, London SE12 0BH

London Borough of Merton
Merton Unit SCC, 42 Commonshe West, Mitcham, Surrey CR4 4HA
134 Cadet Detachment ACF, ACF Hut, Dorset Road, Merton, London SW19 3HA
136 Cadet Detachment ACF, Wimbledon College, Edge Hill, London SW19 4NS
157 Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, Stonecot Hill, Sutton, Surrey SM3 9HG
HQ 15 Company ACF, Army Reserve Centre, Surbiton Road, Kingston upon Thames KT1 2NB
HQ Surrey Wing ATC, 192 Merton Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 1EG
18F (Wimbledon) Squadron ATC, 192 Merton Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 1EG
43F (Merton & Morden) Squadron ATC, Cadet Hut, 134 Dorset Road, Merton, Surrey SW19 3HA
565 (Raynes Park) Squadron ATC, Raynes Park High School, West Barnes Lane, Raynes Park, London SW20 0JL

London Borough of Newham
West Ham Unit SCC, Greengate Youth Centre, Davis Street, Plaistow, London E13 9EE
Newham (Cornwell VC) Unit SCC, Cornwell VC Cadet Centre, Vicarage Lane, East Ham, London E6 6AB
43 Cadet Detachment ACF, Cornwall VC Cadet Centre, Vicarage Lane, East Ham, London E6 6AB
46 Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, The Cedars, Portway, West Ham, London E15 3QN
282 (East Ham) Squadron ATC, Cornwall VC Cadet Centre, Vicarage Farm Road, Heston, London E6 6AB
338 (West Ham) Squadron ATC, Army Reserve Centre, The Cedars, Portway, London E15 3QN
London Borough of Redbridge
3 Coy HQ, Army Reserve Centre, Gordon Road, Ilford, Essex IG1 1SW
31 Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, Gordon Road, Ilford, Essex IG1 1SW
32 Cadet Detachment ACF, 61 Horns Road, Newbury Park, Ilford, Essex IG2 6BN
33 Cadet Detachment ACF, 54/68 Finchingfield Ave, Woodford Green, Essex IG8 7JZ
36 Cadet Detachment ACF, 19A New North Road, Hainault, Ilford, Essex IG6 2UA
4F (Ilford) Squadron ATC, The Cadet Centre, 67 Horns Road, Essex IG2 6BN
241 (Wanstead & Woodford) Squadron ATC, Cadet Centre, 80/86 Finchingfield Ave, Woodford Green, Essex IG8 7JR

London Borough of Richmond upon Thames
Twickenham Unit SCC, Fairways, Broom Road, Teddington, Middlesex TW11 9PL
Richmond Unit SCC, TS Goodwin, Park Lane, Parkshot, Richmond, Surrey TW9 2RA
196 (Twickenham) Cadet Detachment ACF, Cadet Centre, London Road, Twickenham, Middlesex TW1 1EJ
158 Cadet Detachment ACF, ACF Hut, Park Lane, Richmond, Surrey TW9 2RA
267 (Twickenham) Detachment ATC, Cadet Training Centre, London Road, Twickenham, Middlesex TW1 1EJ
39F (Barnes) Squadron ATC, ATC HQ, Queen Elizabeth Walk, Barnes, London SW13 9RU
144 (Richmond) Squadron ATC, ATC HQ, Old Deer Park, Park Lane, Richmond, Surrey TW9 2RA

London Borough of Southwark
Southwark Unit SCC, All Saints & St Stephens Church Hall, Surrey Square, London SE17 2JU
City of London Unit SCC, HMS BELFAST, Morgans Lane, Tooley Street, London SE1 2JH
72 (Bermondsey) Cadet Detachment ACF, c/o The Globe Academy, Harper Road, London SE1 6AG
73 Cadet Detachment ACF (not parading at present)
75 Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, 71/73 Braganza Street, Walworth, London SE17 3RF
78 (Dulwich) Cadet Detachment ACF, CTC, Highwood Barracks, 526/532 Lordship Lane, Dulwich, London SE22 8LE
79 (Peckham) Cadet Detachment ACF, Harris Boys Academy, Peckham Rye, London SE22 0AT
343 (Camberwell) Squadron ATC, Connaught House, 4 Flodden Road, London SE5 9LL
1475 (Dulwich) Squadron ATC, Highwood Barracks, Lordship Lane, London SE22 8LE

London Borough of Sutton
Sutton Unit SCC, Church Path, off Church Road, Wallington, Surrey SM6 7NH
147 Cadet Detachment ACF, ACF Hut, Corbet Close, Hackbridge, Surrey SM6 7AP
153 Cadet Detachment ACF, Esher High School, More Lane, Esher, Surrey KT10 8AP
154 Cadet Detachment ACF, ACF Hut, West Street, Epsom, Surrey KT18 7RL
219 (Sutton & Cheam) Squadron ATC, Robin Hood School, Thorncroft Road, Sutton, Surrey SM1 1RL
350 (Carshalton & Wallington) Squadron ATC, ATC HQ, Church Lane, Beddington, Surrey SM5 7HN
London Borough of Tower Hamlets
HQ London Area Sea Cadets, HMS PRESIDENT, 72 St Katharine’s Way, London  E1W 1UQ
24 Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, 405 Mile End Road, Bow, London  E3 4PB
25 Cadet Detachment ACF, 1-5 Burnham Street, Bethnal Green, London  E2 OJE
31 (Tower Hamlets) Det Flt ATC, Army Reserve Centre, 405 Mile End Road, London  E3 4PB

London Borough of Waltham Forest
Waltham Forest Unit SCC, Pimp Hall Nursery, King’s Road, Chingford, London  E4 7HR
City & NE London Sector ACF, Army Reserve Centre, Lea Bridge Road, Whipps Cross, London  E17 9DW
35 Cadet Detachment ACF, Eatington Road, Whipps Cross, London  E17 9DW
37 Cadet Detachment ACF, Rush Croft School, Rush Croft Road, Chingford, London  E4 8SG
12F (Walthamstow & Leyton) Squadron ATC, 2B Eatington Road, Walthamstow, London  E17
27F (Chingford) Squadron ATC, Drill Hall, Pretoria Road, Essex  E4 7HA

London Borough of Wandsworth
Tooting & Balham Unit SCC, Mellison Road, Tooting, London  SW17 9AS
Wandsworth Unit SCC, TS Challenger, Ashlone Buildings, Embankment, Putney, London  SW15 1LB
HQ SW London Sector ACF, Army Reserve Centre, St John’s Hill, Battersea, London  SW11 1TT
131 Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, 19 Simpson Street, Battersea, London  SW11 1T
132 Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, 351 Merton Road, Southfields, London SW18 5JX
133 Cadet Detachment ACF, ACF Centre, 17 Broomhill Road, Wandsworth, London  SW18 4JG
135 Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, 213 Balham High Rd, Balham, London  SW12 7BQ
137 Cadet Detachment ACF, Cadet Centre, 29 Lytton Grove, Putney, London  SW15 5JX
HQ 13 Company, Army Reserve Centre, 351 Merton Road, Southfields, London  SW18 5JX
33F (Battersea) Squadron ATC, 29-32 Simpson Street, Battersea, London  SW11 3HL
34F (Balham & Tooting) Squadron ATC, Army Reserve Centre, 213 Balham High Rd, London  SW17 7BQ
137 (Wandsworth) Squadron ATC, 19 Lytton Grove, Putney, London  SW15 2EZ

City of Westminster
231 (Paddington Academy) Cadet Detachment ACF, Paddington Academy, Marylands Road, London  W9 2DR
232 (Westminster) Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, 56 Davies Street, Mayfair, London  W1Y 1LB
234 (Westminster City School) Cadet Detachment ACF, Westminster City School, 55 Palace Street, London  SW1E 5HJ
235 (Westminster) Cadet Detachment ACF, 76D Rochester Row, London  SW1P 1JU
291 (Westminster & Chelsea) Squadron ATC, Army Reserve Centre, 95 Horseferry Road, London  SW1P 2DY
Units without the Greater London Area for which RFCA GL have responsibility

- 149 Cadet Detachment ACF, Royal Alexandra & Albert School, Gatton Park, Reigate, Surrey RH20 OTW
- 198 (Douay Martyrs School) Detachment ACF, The Douay Martyrs School, Edinburgh Drive, Ickenham, Middlesex UB10 8QY
- 14F (Northolt) Squadron ATC, RAF Northolt, West End Road, South Ruislip, Middlesex HA4 6NG
- 398 (Staines & Egham) Squadron ATC, Pond Road, Pooley Green, Egham, Surrey TW20 8EG
- HQ Kent Wing ATC, Yeomanry Cottages, Boxley Road, Kent ME14 2AP
- 195 (Staines) Cadet Detachment ACF, Cadet Centre, Langley Road, Staines, Middlesex TW18 2AY
- 862 (Sunbury) Squadron ATC, Croysdale Avenue, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex TW15 6QN
- 2324 (Chigwell) Squadron ATC, Squirrels Lane, off Hornbeam Road, Buckhurst Hill, Essex IG9 6JK
- 155 Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, Welbeck Close, Ewell, Surrey KT17 2BG
- 156 Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, Surbiton Road, Kingston upon Thames KT1 1HD
- 323 (Epsom & Ewell) Squadron ATC, Army Reserve Centre, Welbeck Close, London Road, Ewell, Surrey KT17 2BE
- 152 Cadet Detachment ACF, Army Reserve Centre, 68 Between Streets, Cobham, Surrey KT11 1HD
CombinedCadetForcesinGreaterLondon

Aldenham’s School CCF, Aldenham Road Elstree, London, Hertfordshire WD6 3AJ
Alleyn’s School CCF, Townley Road, Dulwich, London SE22 8SU
Bancrofts’ School CCF, High Road, Woodford Green, Essex IG8 0RF
Caterham School CCF, Harestone Valley Road, Caterham, Surrey CR3 6YA
Christ’s College CCF, East End Road, Finchley, London N2 0SE
City of London Freemen’s School CCF, Ashstead Park, Surrey KT21 1ET
City of London School CCF, Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 3AL
City of London Academy CCF Islington, Prebend Street, London N1 8PQ
Colfe’s School CCF, Horn Park Lane, London SE12 8AW
Dulwich College CCF, Dulwich Common, London SE21 7LD
Epsom College CCF, College Road, Epsom, Surrey KT17 4JQ
Eton College CCF, Windsor, Berkshire SL4 6DW
Forest School CCF, College Place Nr Snaresbrook, London E17 3PY
Haberdashers’ Askes Federation CCF, 135 Pepys Road, London SE14 5SF
Haberdashers’ Askes School CCF, Butterfly Lane, Elstree, Hertfordshire WD6 3AF
Hampton School CCF, Centre Hanworth Road, Hampton, Middlesex TW12 3HD
Harrow School CCF, 5 High Street, Harrow on the Hill, Middlesex HA1 3HP
Highgate School CCF, 24C Broadlands Road, Highgate, London N6 4AG
King’s College School CCF, Southside Wimbledon Common, London SW19 4TT
Kingston Grammar School CCF, 70 London Road, Kingston Upon Thames, Surrey KT2 6PY
London Oratory School CCF, Seagrave Road, Northwood, London SW6 1RX
Merchant Taylors School CCF, Sandy Lodge, Northwood, Middlesex HA6 2HT
Mill Hill School CCF, The Ridgeway, Mill Hill Village, London NW7 1QS
Ormiston Park Academy, Nathan Drive, Aveley, Essex RM14 4RU
Queen Elizabeth’s School CCF, Queen’s Road, Barnet, Hertfordshire EN5 4DQ
Reeds School CCF, Sandy Lane, Cobham, Surrey KT11 2ES
Royal Russell School CCF, Coombe Lane, Croydon, Surrey CR9 5BX
Rutlish School CCF, Watery Lane, Merton Park, London SW20 9AD
St Benedict’s School CCF, 54 Easton Road, Ealing W5 2ES
St Dunstan’s College CCF, Stanstead Road, Catford, London SE6 4TY
St Ignatius College CCF, Turkey Street, Enfield, Middlesex EN1 4NP
St James School CCF, Church Road, Ashford, Middlesex TW15 3DZ
Sutton Grammar School CCF, Manor Lane, Sutton, Surrey SM1 4AS
Trinity School CCF, Shirley Park Road, Croydon, Surrey CR9 7AT
Whitgift School CCF, Haling Park, South Croydon, Surrey CR2 6YT
Wilson’s Grammar School CCF, Mollison Drive, Wallington, Surrey SM6 9JW
PART 15

Lest we forget:
The Directory of Unit Memorials

Original Memorial Crosses of the 47th (London) Division now situated at Army Reserve Centre, Flodden Road, Camberwell
Introduction

1921 was the year when Great Britain turned its attention to how best to remember its War dead.

In towns and villages all over the United Kingdom, memorial committees were formed to decide how best to commemorate the fallen from their local area.

The national tribute was the building of the Cenotaph in Whitehall, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, at first a temporary structure of wood and plaster board, later made permanent by public demand.

The Unknown Warrior was brought home to his final resting place in Westminster Abbey. During the earlier stages of his journey one of the pall bearers was an Infantryman from the 21st (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (Surrey Rifles).

The Capital's own tribute to the units raised within its boundaries was Alfred Drury's impressive London troops memorial that stands outside the Royal Exchange in the City.

In addition, most units set about the task of building their own permanent memorials to their fallen comrades. Such memorials may be found within the Drill Hall itself or, where possible, in the local church or Regimental Chapel or nearby Park.

The register of unit memorials in the following pages is by no means complete. Whilst some have been destroyed by enemy action in WW2, others have simply been lost with the closure of the Drill Hall. However, those that remain carry where applicable the much shorter lists of the units fallen in WW2. Wherever they are sited, they remain a fitting tribute to the sacrifice of the Volunteer Reserve Forces of Greater London.

The London Troops Memorial

The London Troops Memorial that stands in the City of London, in front of the Royal Exchange, was erected in 1920 and is dedicated to all those from London Units who fell in the conflicts of 1914-1919 and 1939-1945. At the time of the original dedication, each unit listed was presented with a bronze plaque replicating the memorial to be displayed in their Headquarter locations.

Many of these plaques still survive and have been tracked to their current 2014 locations. Some are stored, some have been preserved in museum collections and one is in a memorial park in Fulham. However, the majority are affixed to the wall in the Drill Hall of the successor unit as was originally intended.
Known location of Remaining London Troops Memorial Plaques 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT PLAQUE</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve</td>
<td>HMS PRESIDENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Division</td>
<td>72 St Katharine's Way   E1W 1UQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; (City of London) Battalion</td>
<td>Army Reserve Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)</td>
<td>213 Balham High Road   SW17 4BQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; (City of London) Battalion</td>
<td>Army Reserve Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)</td>
<td>27 St John's Hill   SW11 1TT</td>
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<tr>
<td>4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; (City of London) Battalion</td>
<td>Army Reserve Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)</td>
<td>Napier House, Baring Road, Grove Park   SE12 0BH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; (County of London) Battalion</td>
<td>Rifles Museum London</td>
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<tr>
<td>The London Regiment (City of London Rifles)</td>
<td>London Army Reserve Centre, 52-56 Davies Street   W1K 5HR</td>
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<tr>
<td>9&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; (County of London) Battalion</td>
<td>Rifles Museum London</td>
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<tr>
<td>The London Regiment (Queen Victorias)</td>
<td>London Army Reserve Centre, 52-56 Davies Street   W1K 5HR</td>
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<tr>
<td>12&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; (County of London) Battalion</td>
<td>Army Reserve Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>The London Regiment (The Rangers)</td>
<td>The Cedars, Portway, West Ham   E15 5QN</td>
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<tr>
<td>13&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; (County of London) Battalion</td>
<td>The Battalion Memorial</td>
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<tr>
<td>The London Regiment (Kensington)</td>
<td>Kensington Town Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>15&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; (County of London) Battalion</td>
<td>Rifles Museum London</td>
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<tr>
<td>The London Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own Civil Service Rifles)</td>
<td>London Army Reserve Centre, 52-56 Davies Street   W1K 5HR</td>
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<tr>
<td>16&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; (County of London) Battalion</td>
<td>Rifles Museum London</td>
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<td>The London Regiment (Queen's Westminster Rifles)</td>
<td>London Army Reserve Centre, 52-56 Davies Street   W1K 5HR</td>
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<tr>
<td>18&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; (County of London) Battalion</td>
<td>Army Reserve Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>The London Regiment (London Irish Rifles)</td>
<td>Connaught House,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Flodden Road, Camberwell   SE5 9LL</td>
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<tr>
<td>19&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; (County of London) Battalion</td>
<td>Army Reserve Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>The London Regiment (St Pancras)</td>
<td>405 Mile End Road   E3 4PB</td>
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<tr>
<td>20&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; (County of London) Battalion</td>
<td>Army Reserve Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>The London Regiment (Blackheath &amp; Woolwich)</td>
<td>Napier House, Baring Road, Grove Park   SE12 0BH</td>
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<tr>
<td>24&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; (County of London) Battalion</td>
<td>Army Reserve Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>The London Regiment (Queens)</td>
<td>71 Braganza Street, Walworth   SE17 3RF</td>
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<tr>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; London (City of London) Brigade RFA</td>
<td>Army Reserve Centre</td>
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<td>Fulham House, 87 High Street, Fulham   SW6 3JS</td>
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<tr>
<td>7&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; London (County of London) Brigade RFA</td>
<td>Memorial Garden, Fulham</td>
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<td>8&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; London (County of London) Brigade RFA</td>
<td>Army Reserve Centre</td>
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<td>Napier House, Baring Road, Grove Park   SE12 0BH</td>
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<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; London Division RAMC</td>
<td>Army Reserve Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>Territorial Force Association</td>
<td>Iverna Gardens, Kensington   W8 6TN</td>
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<td>County of London</td>
<td>Army Reserve Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>Territorial Force Association</td>
<td>Fulham House, 87 High Street, Fulham   SW6 3JS</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of London</td>
<td>Finsbury Barracks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>City Road   EC1Y 2BQ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unit Memorials — Auxiliary and Reserve Forces
County and City of London Units

Unit
London Division Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve
Great War Memorial
Location of Memorial
Drill Deck, HMS PRESIDENT, 72 St Katharine’s Way, London E1W 1UQ

Unit
HMS PRESIDENT
First and Second World War Memorial
Location of Memorial
Drill Deck, HMS PRESIDENT, 72 St Katharine’s Way, London E1W 1UQ

Unit
HMS FITTLETON
Memorial to those Lost at Sea 1972
Location of Memorial
Drill Deck, HMS PRESIDENT, 72 St Katharine’s Way, London E1W 1UQ

Unit
The Inns of Court Regiment
Great War Memorial
Officer Training Corps
Location of Memorial
Hemel Hempstead
Unit
1st (City of London Yeomanry) Rough Riders
Great War Memorial
Location of Memorial
St Bartholomew the Great Church, Smithfield, London  EC1A 9DS

Unit
1st County of London Yeomanry (Middlesex Hussars)
Great War Memorial
Location of Memorial
Unknown

Unit
2nd County of London Yeomanry (Westminster Dragoons)
Location of Memorial
Regimental Museum, HQ (Westminster Dragoons) Squadron, 87 Fulham High Street  SW6 3JS

Unit
3rd County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)
Second World War Memorial
Location of Memorial
St Martin in the Fields, Trafalgar Square, London  WC2N 4JJ
A tribute to the Military Reserves of Greater London 1908 - 2014

**Unit**

1st London (City of London) Brigade RFA

Great War Memorial

**Location of Memorial**

On the wall of St Laurence Jewry, Guildhall Yard, City of London EC2V 5AA

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**Unit**

6th London (County of London) Brigade RFA TF

First World War: 6th London (County of London) Brigade RFA

Second World War: 52nd Anti-Tank Regiment RA

62nd Anti-Tank Regiment RA

205th Anti-Tank Regiment RA

**Location of Memorial**

Army Reserve Centre, Melbourne House, 63 King’s Avenue, Clapham SW4 8DX

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**Unit**

First World War: 7th London (County of London) Brigade Royal Field Artillery

Second World War: 64th (7th London) Field Regiment

117th Field Regiment

56th Heavy Regiment Royal Artillery

First and Second World War Memorial

**Location of Memorial**

All Saint’s Church, Pryors Bank Pavillion, Bishops Park, Putney Bridge Approach SW6 3LA

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**Unit**

The Honorable Artillery Company

First and Second World War Memorial including conflicts since

**Location of Memorial**

Armoury House, City Road, London EC1Y 2BQ
**Unit**
2nd City of London Battalion The London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)
First and Second World War Memorial
**Location of Memorial**
Army Reserve Centre, 213 Balham High Road SW17 4BQ

**Unit**
6th (City of London) Battalion The London Regiment (City of London Rifles)
Great War Memorial
**Location of Memorial**
Church of St Sepulchre-without-Newgate, London EC1A 9DQ

**Unit**
8th (City of London) Battalion The London Regiment (Post Office Rifles)
**Location of Memorial**
St Botolph’s Church, Bishopsgate EC2M 3TL

**Unit**
9th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (Queen Victoria’s)
Great War Memorial
**Location of Memorial**
The Drill Hall, Army Reserve Centre, 52-56 Davies Street, Mayfair W1K 5HR
Unit
10th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (Hackney)
Great War Memorial
Location of Memorial
St John-at-Hackney Church, Lower Clapton Road, London E5 0PD

Unit
11th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (Finsbury Rifles)
First and Second World War Memorial
Location of Memorial
St Mark’s Church, Myddelton Square London EC1R 1XX

Unit
12th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (The Rangers)
Great War Memorial
Location of Memorial
Chenies Street, London WC1

Unit
13th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (Kensington)
First and Second War Memorial
Location of Memorial
Kensington and Chelsea Town Hall, Hornton Street, London W8 7NX
Unit
14th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment
(London Scottish)
First and Second War Memorial
Location of Memorial
The Drill Hall, Army Reserve Centre,
95 Horseferry Road, London  SW1P 2DX

Unit
15th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment
(Prince of Wales’s Own Civil Service Rifles)
Great War Memorial
Location of Memorial
The Embankment, Somerset House

Unit
16th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment
(Queen’s Westminster Rifles)
Location of Memorial
The Drill Hall, Army Reserve Centre, Fulham House,
87 Fulham High Street, London  SW6 3JS

Unit
17th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment
(Poplar & Stepney Rifles)
Location of Memorial
Unknown
Unit
18th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment
(London Irish Rifles)
First and Second World War Memorial
Location of Memorial
The Drill Hall, Army Reserve Centre, Connaught House,
4 Flodden Road, London  SE5 9LL

Unit
19th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment
(St Pancras)
Great War Memorial
Location of Memorial
Army Reserve Centre, 405 Mile End Road, Bow  E3 4PB

Unit
21st (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment
(First Surrey Rifles)
Location of Memorial
St Giles' Church, Camberwell

Unit
25th (County of London) (Cyclist) Battalion The London Regiment
First and Second World War Memorial
Location of Memorial
All Saints Church Fulham, Pryors Bank, Bishop's Avenue,
London  SW6 3LA
Unit
28th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (Artists Rifles)
Great War Memorial

Location of Memorial
Royal Academy of Arts, 62-64 Gower St, London WC1E 6ED

Unit
First Aid Nursing Yeomanry
First and Second World War Memorial

Location of Memorial
St Pauls Church, 32a Wilton Place, Knightsbridge SW1X 8SH

Unit
601 (City of London) Squadron Royal Auxiliary Air Force
Second World War Memorial

Location of Memorial
Royal Air Force Museum, Hendon NW9 5LL

Unit Memorials — Auxiliary and Reserve Forces

County of Middlesex

Unit
7th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (DCO) (TA)
First and Second World War Memorial

Location of Memorial
Hornsey Parish Church, Cranley Gardens, London N10 3AH
Unit
8th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (DCO) (TA)
First and Second World War Memorial
Location of Memorial
Army Reserve Centre, Deansbrook Road, Edgware, Middlesex HA8 9BA

Unit
9th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (DCO) (TA)
Great War Memorial
Location of Memorial
Army Reserve Centre, Deansbrook Road, Edgware, Middlesex HA9 9BA

Unit
10th Battalion The Duke of Cambridge’s Own (Middlesex Regiment)
Great War Memorial
Location of Memorial
Army Reserve Centre, Deansbrook Road, Edgware, Middlesex HA9 9BA

Unit
10th The Duke of Cambridge’s Own (Middlesex Regiment)
Great War Memorial
Location of Memorial
Chiswick Parish Church, 247 High Road, Chiswick, London W4 4PU
Unit
7th (City of London) Battalion
The London Regiment
Great War Memorial
Location of Memorial
Army Reserve Centre, Deansbrook Road, Edgware, Middlesex HA8 9BA

Unit Memorials — Auxiliary and Reserve Forces
County of Essex

Unit
7th Battalion The Essex Regiment
First and Second World War Memorial
Location of Memorial
On the boundary of Army Reserve Centre, Whipps Cross E17 9DR

Unit Memorials — Auxiliary and Reserve Forces
County of Surrey Units

Unit
5th Battalion The East Surrey Regiment
First and Second World War Memorial
Location of Memorial
The Parish Church, All Saints, Kingston Upon Thames KT1 1JP

Unit
4th Battalion The East Surrey Regiment
First and Second World War Memorial
Location of Memorial
The Parish Church, All Saints, Kingston Upon Thames KT1 1JP
Unit
4th Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment
Great War Memorial
Location of Memorial
Croydon Minster CR0 1RN

Unit
22nd (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment
(The Queen’s)
Great War Memorial
Location of Memorial
Old Jamaica Road, Bermondsey, London SE16

Unit
23rd (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment
Great War Memorial
Location of Memorial
St Mary’s Church, Battersea Church Road SW11 3NA

Unit
24th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment
(The Queen’s)
Great War Memorial
Location of Memorial
Kennington Park, Kennington Park Road, London SE11 4BE
Unit
23rd (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment
Great War Memorial
Location of Memorial
Army Reserve Centre, 27 St John’s Hill, Battersea SW11 ITT

Unit
42nd Royal Tank Regiment
Second World War Memorial
Location of Memorial
Army Reserve Centre, 27 St John’s Hill, Battersea SW11 ITT

Unit
4th Battalion The Queen’s Surrey
Great War Memorial
Location of Memorial
Croydon Minster CR0 1RN

Unit
8th London Howitzer Brigade, RFA TF (Royal Field Artillery, Territorial Force)
Great War Memorial
Location of Memorial
Plumstead Common Road, Plumstead Common SE18
**Unit**

13th (County of London) Battalion (Kensington)

Memorial dedicated to members of the Sergeants Mess who died in the Great War

**Location of Memorial**

Army Reserve Centre, Marlpit Lane, Coulsdon, Surrey  CR5 2HD

**Unit**

Surrey Yeomanry

Great War Memorial

**Location of Memorial**

Guildford Cathedral, Stag Hill, Guildford  GU2 7UP

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**Unit Memorials — Auxiliary and Reserve Forces**

**County of Kent Units**

**Unit**

1st, 2nd and 5th Field Ambulance RAMC

Great War Memorial

**Location of Memorial**

St Alfege Church, Church Street, Greenwich  SE10 9BJ

**Unit**

20th (County of London) Battalion The London Regiment (Blackheath & Woolwich)

Great War Memorial

**Location of Memorial**

Within the grounds of Army Reserve Centre, Wat Tyler Road, Blackheath  SE3 0QZ
London Divisional Memorials

**Unit**
58th (2/1st London) Division

**Location of Memorial**
Chipilly Village Church, France

**Unit**
47th (1/2nd London) Division

**Location of Memorial**
Highwood, Somme, France

**Unit**
63rd (Royal Naval) Division

**Location of Memorial**
Horseguards, Whitehall, London  SW1A 2AX

Image credit: Joanna Legg
# Bibliography and Sources

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<th>Source</th>
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<td>C Golding</td>
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<td>H C B Cook</td>
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<td>Brig The Hon S H R H</td>
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<td>Monro CBE, ADC</td>
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B A Younge

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War Department, The War Office

Army Museums

Ogilby Trust

War Department, The War Office

War Department, The War Office

War Department, The War Office

R C G Foster

D Scott Daniel

G Blight

D C R West

Members of the Regiment

R E Bullen

T J Edwards

Ray Westlake

Ray Westlake

Ray Westlake

Brigadier E A James

London Regiment

Jan – Mar 1999

Artist Rifles, 71 Duke St, WC1

H M Government

H M Government

Army Museum

Ogilby Trust

H M Government

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### Glossary of abbreviations

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<tr>
<td>AA</td>
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Acknowledgements

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Part 1 to Part 6:
Colonel AR Martin
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Miss Helena Ranta

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Colonel Hugh Purcell OBE DL
Colonel John Power QVRM TD
Commandant Kim McCutcheon
Lieutenant Commander Charles Brooks RND
Lieutenant Colonel Barry Paddison MBE
Colonel Frank Mirtle RD RMR
Lieutenant Colonel Peter Willis
Lieutenant Colonel Bill Beaver
Wing Commander Chris Owen AE RAuxAF
Squadron Leader Kevin O’Shaughnessy QVRM AE KTJ RAuxAF
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Major Gareth Blyth TD
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Mrs Debbie Wilkinson
Mrs Kate Peyton
Mr Roland Symons – Badge illustrations

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