



207 (Manchester) Field Hospital (The Manchester Medics)

**(Merged with 208 (Liverpool) Field Hospital and restructured as
206 (North West) Multi-Role Medical Regiment in 2023)**

Introduction

207 (Manchester) Field Hospital was one of ten Army Reserve hospitals in the UK before major mergers and restructuring occurred in 2023 under the Future Soldier programme (*see below*). Its Regimental HQ was at Sir William Coates House, Kings Road, in Old Trafford, Manchester, with sub-units being 'A' Detachment at the St Julien Armoury Barracks, Stockport, 'B' Detachment at the Castle Armoury, Bury and 'C' Detachment alongside RHQ at Kings Road. Its members carried on a proud tradition of volunteer medics dating back to 1885, hence the unit nickname, the Manchester Medics, even though many of its personnel were recruited from the towns and villages of Lancashire and latterly Cheshire.

*'What unites them is a building on Kings Road, Old Trafford, Manchester. This HQ, this depot and recruiting centre has remained a permanent feature that unites all the participants in this collective history.'*¹

Future Soldier re-organisation (2023)

Major changes occurred across the Army Medical Services from 28 February 2023 under the Future Soldier programme, with a reduction in the number of Close Support Regiments and the formation of Multi-Role Medical Regiments (MMR), with field hospitals merging with medical regiments to form single units under a

¹ Quoted from: Eric Hunter and Lesley Oldham, *The Manchester Medics* (Macclesfield, APP Publishing: 2015). The reader is directed to this book for a more detailed unit history up to 2014, albeit with different illustrations.

unified command.²⁻³ Four Reserve field hospitals were merged (including 207 Field Hospital), and nine MMRs were created in the Army Reserve.⁴⁻⁵ There are now two Regular and nine Reserve MMRs, in addition to four Regular Medical Regiments and three other Reserve units.⁶ 2 Medical Brigade in Strensall has been downsized and re-designated as 2 Medical Group, and has the Reserve units under its command.

207 (Manchester) Field Hospital merged with **208 (Liverpool) Field Hospital** in 2023, also subsuming 64 Medical Squadron in Chorley from the disbanding 3 Medical Regiment, and restructured to form **206 (North West) Multi-Role Medical Regiment** on 1 September,⁷ with the new Regimental HQ in Chorley, squadrons in Blackpool,⁸ Chorley,⁹ Liverpool,¹⁰ and Stockport,¹¹ and detachments in Manchester,¹² the Isle of Man,¹³ and Carlisle.¹⁴

The unit crest - The 'Manchester' Eagle

The Eagle was approved as a new heraldic emblem for the City of Manchester in 1958. Permission was granted in 1959 to members of 7th (Manchester) General Hospital RAMC (TA) to wear the Eagle on their service / No 2 dress, and this tradition was carried on by members of 207 (Manchester) Field Hospital until relatively recently.

² Future Soldier (programme published 25 November 2021; British Army Website <https://www.army.mod.uk/learn-and-explore/army-of-the-future/readiness/future-soldier/> (accessed 17 October 2024). Future Soldier Guide https://www.army.mod.uk/media/15057/adr010310-futuresoldierguide_30nov.pdf)

³ It was announced in Parliament on 15 October 2024 that the three corps of the Army Medical Services (the Royal Army Medical Corps, the Royal Army Dental Corps and the Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps) would amalgamate on 15 November 2024 to form the Royal Army Medical Service. See: <https://www.army.mod.uk/news/the-royal-army-medical-service-created-to-ensure-british-army-healthcare-is-fit-for-the-future/> (accessed 15 October 2024)

⁴ The four Reserve Field Hospitals that merged were 201 with 212, and 207 with 208. See separate histories.

⁵ The nine Reserve MMRs are numbered 202, 203, 206, 210, 214, 215, 243, 254 and 256 MMRs respectively.

⁶ See Current Units, on Friends of Millbank website <https://www.friendsofmillbank.org/current-units>

⁷ 206 Multi-Role Medical Regiment. <https://www.facebook.com/206MMR/> (23 October 2024)

⁸ 57 Support Squadron, in Blackpool <https://jobs.army.mod.uk/army-reserve/find-a-reserve-centre/north-west/blackpool-parkinson-way/> (206 MMR sub-units at references 8-14 were all accessed 23 October 2024)

⁹ 64 Medical Squadron, in Chorley <https://jobs.army.mod.uk/army-reserve/find-a-reserve-centre/north-west/chorley-devonshire-road/>

¹⁰ 208 Hospital Squadron, in Liverpool <https://jobs.army.mod.uk/army-reserve/find-a-reserve-centre/north-west/liverpool-sarum-road/>

¹¹ 207 (Stockport) Squadron, <https://www.facebook.com/groups/1479543102698399/>

¹² A Detachment, in Clifton, Manchester. <https://jobs.army.mod.uk/army-reserve/find-a-reserve-centre/north-west/manchester-clifton/>

¹³ B Detachment, in Douglas, Isle of Man. <https://jobs.army.mod.uk/army-reserve/find-a-reserve-centre/north-west/isle-of-man-lord-street/>

¹⁴ C Detachment, in Carlisle. <https://jobs.army.mod.uk/army-reserve/find-a-reserve-centre/north-east/carlisle-the-castle/>

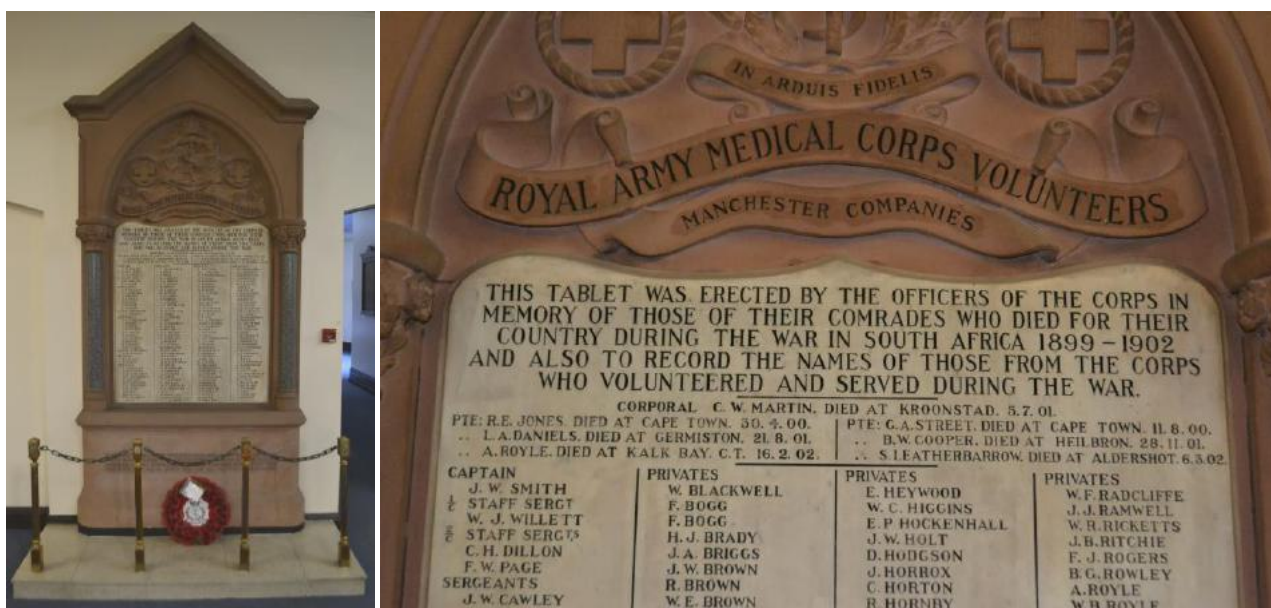
A Brief History of a pioneering Manchester Medic, Colonel Sir William Coates

The 'Manchester Medics' trace their origins to the formation of the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps (VMSC) in Manchester in 1885.

A young doctor, William Coates, had moved from London to Manchester in 1884 to set up practice in Moss Side, enrolling as acting Surgeon in the 20th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps the next year. He set up the Manchester VMSC in 1885, mainly from professors and lecturers at Owen's College (which later became the University of Manchester) and influential Manchester gentlemen.¹⁵

William Coates was also involved in the development of volunteer medical services throughout the country. He was so successful in recruiting men that the Manchester Medics were taken over by the War Office as the 4th Division, VMSC on 1 April 1887. Surgeon Captain Coates was gazetted to command this Division in December 1897. When the RAMC was formed by Royal Warrant in 1898, the Manchester Companies of the VMSC remained in existence, being accorded the same privileges as their regular RAMC counterparts. In 1900 Coates raised a special Bearer Company, which deployed with four officers and 106 other ranks under the command of Captain J W Smith to the South African War.

By the end of the South African War the expanded Manchester VMSC had outgrown their old Chester Road site so a new drill hall and headquarters (bought with funds largely raised by Coates) were opened on Kings Road on 18 January 1905. This building has been occupied by the Manchester Medics since then.



South African War memorial, Regimental HQ, Kings Road, Old Trafford

¹⁵ Field hospital volunteers given freedom of Manchester <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-manchester-15406486> (accessed 22 December 2014, still accessible 23 October 2024)

On the formation of the Territorial Force in 1908, the Manchester Companies of the VMSC were replaced by three Field Ambulances and a General Hospital, supporting the East Lancashire Division (TF).

In 1914 Coates was appointed Honorary Colonel of the RAMC (T) East Lancashire Division. In the same year he became Assistant Director Medical Services Western Command, assisting in the formation and control of all hospitals in the Command during the First World War. During this war the men and women of the East Lancashire medical services treated casualties from Wigan to Gallipoli. It was the medics of the East Lancashire Division, along with the Royal Engineers, who were the last units to leave Gallipoli. Coates would later write the history of the medical services he had nurtured.¹⁶



World War One RAMC memorial at Regimental HQ, Sir William Coates House, Kings Road, Old Trafford

Coates stayed in practice in the Moss Side area and continued professional work until over 90 years of age, eventually dying at the age of 101 in 1962. Although he never deployed as part of an active unit, the importance of his work in the provision of medical care to the armed forces has echoed down the decades, from Broughton House (a home for ex-service personnel) to Manchester Royal Infirmary. He is looked upon as the Founder of 207 (Manchester) Field Hospital, through its antecedent units, and the Old Trafford Depot at Kings Road was named Sir William Coates House in his honour in 2005 (see plaque below).

¹⁶ Coates, W. The evolution of the Medical Services of the 42nd (East Lancashire) Division *Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps*, 1935; 65: pp. 270-279, 334-347.



Memorial to William Coates at Regimental HQ, Sir William Coates House

A brief history of reservist medical units in Manchester

The three Field Ambulances and the General Hospital that replaced the Manchester VMSC at the birth of the Territorial Force in 1908 were the **1st and 2nd East Lancashire Field Ambulances**, the **3rd Field Ambulance**, and the **2nd Western General Hospital**.

First World War

At the outbreak of the First World War, following Kitchener's call to arms, 90% of the officers and men of the East Lancashire Division signed for imperial overseas service. Less than a month later, as the Regular Army's British Expeditionary Force deployed to France and Belgium, the East Lancashire Division (now re-titled the 42nd East Lancashire Division) sailed for Egypt, becoming the first of the Territorial Divisions to deploy for overseas service. With the Division went the three Field Ambulances. They would eventually provide medical support in Egypt, Gallipoli, Sinai, Mesopotamia, France and Flanders.

The 2nd Western General Hospital became the largest home-based Military Hospital of the First World War. It is estimated that by 1918 some 25,000 beds came under its command and it had treated over half a million casualties.

Inter-war years

The Territorial Force was re-constituted as the Territorial Army in 1921. Manchester thereby saw the return of the three Field Ambulances, the General Hospital - now known as the **2nd Western General Hospital TA** - and the emergence of a Casualty Clearing Station (**12 CCS**).

By 1935, years of defence cuts had resulted in the three field ambulances amalgamating into the **125th Field Ambulance** (in support of 42nd Infantry Division), and the hospital becoming the **12th (2nd Western) General Hospital TA** (with ten officers and 100 other ranks).

In 1939, with war looming, the Government decided to double the size of the TA, and on 31 March the War Office authorised the 'duplication' of all units. As a result, the **126th and 127th Field Ambulances** were raised at Kings Road, all in support of 42nd Infantry Division. The TA mobilised on 1 September, and all its units were embodied within the Regular Army for the duration of the war.

Second World War

At the outbreak of war, all three field ambulances and 12 CCS accompanied the 42nd Infantry Division to France as part of the British Expeditionary Force (BEF). The 12th (2nd Western) General Hospital TA mobilised to Ormskirk and eventually went to Egypt to become **61st General Hospital**. A large proportion of 125 Field Ambulance was captured at Dunkirk, and both 125 and 126 were disbanded for the rest of the

war, with surviving personnel being assigned to other units. 127 would be assigned to the new airborne brigade, and in December 1942 it became **127 Parachute Field Ambulance RAMC** (this was renamed 23 Parachute Field Ambulance, as a Regular unit, in 1947 so that the number 127 could revert to the TA).¹⁷

During the Second World War, many local hospitals in Manchester gave over beds to the military. Park Hospital, Davyhulme became a military hospital with the title, **5th (Western) General Hospital**. The staff was mainly composed of Manchester Medics and it was commanded by Colonel Daniel Dougal MC TD, a TA officer. In 1943 the hospital passed into American hands and became known as No 10 Station Hospital. After the war, it became the birth place of the NHS in 1948, and in 1988 was renamed Trafford General.



Second World War RAMC memorial, Regimental HQ, Old Trafford

Cold War

In 1947 the Territorial Army was reformed and the 12th (2nd Western) General Hospital TA became **7th (Western) General Hospital RAMC (TA)**, gaining the title 'Manchester' in 1953. Cold War planning envisaged a short duration, high intensity, mass casualty scenario, with NATO forces engaging Warsaw Pact forces breaking through the Teutoburger Wald in northern West Germany, with the probability of tactical nuclear weapons being used. The Manchester General Hospital would be one of twelve TA General Hospitals to be mobilised, each catering for up to 800 casualties, with its war location being Hamm Girls School, near Munster. Such hospitals were very labour intensive and relied heavily on their Combat Medical Technicians.

¹⁷ 127 Parachute Field Ambulance RAMC. <https://www.paradata.org.uk/unit/127-parachute-field-ambulance-ramc> (Accessed 26 October 2024)

During this period, the medical units present at Kings Road were the reformed 125, 126 and 127 Field Ambulances, and a Field Hygiene Platoon (a Brigade asset). 7th (Manchester) General Hospital and 12th Casualty Clearing Station used the drill hall at Norton Street from 1955-1961, moving into Kings Road when 126 Field Ambulance was amalgamated with 127. By 1961 Casualty Clearing Stations had evolved into a role similar to that of General Hospitals, so 12 CCS was merged with 7th (Manchester) General Hospital.



Unit lineage, 1914 – 1961

The next major re-organisation of the TA in 1967 resulted in the two remaining Field ambulances (125 and 127) and the Field Hygiene Platoon being disbanded and their staff absorbed into the General Hospital, which was now designated **207 (Manchester) General Hospital RAMC (Volunteers)**.¹⁸ The Hospital's first Commanding Officer, Colonel George Steele, had previously commanded 126 Field Ambulance (1959-1961), 127 Field Ambulance (1961-1963), and the 7th (Manchester) General Hospital (1965-1967).

¹⁸ General Staff Order - Authority: B to A/20/Misc/5164(ASD5c) dated 9 March 1967



Unit shield, 1967 - 1993 (Photograph kindly provided by Diane Donnelly)

Commencing in 1970, in preparation for its war role of receiving large numbers of casualties from Ambulance Trains and other means, 207, in keeping with the other TA hospitals, undertook a three-year cycle of training on the Continent. It exercised variously at Rinteln, Munster and Liebenau in West Germany, and Olen in Belgium. The last such Camp was at Munster, in 1988. The fall of the Berlin Wall on 9 November 1989 heralded the ending of the Cold War soon afterwards.

Op GRANBY (1990 - 1991)

22 personnel from the unit deployed as individual reinforcements to Saudi Arabia on Op GRANBY (First Gulf War) in 1991, being assigned variously to 205 General Hospital in Riyadh, to 32 Field Hospital, to 33 General Surgical Hospital in Al-Jubail, and to 7 Armoured Brigade. The most unusual deployment was of Captain Ian Lewin, a radiographer who was mobilised to the Falkland Islands for three months to enable the Regular radiographer to be posted back to his unit in the Gulf.

One of the unit's senior nursing officers was honoured in the Gulf War Honours List. Major Kim Watson QARANC (V) was made an Associate of the Royal Red Cross by HM The Queen, for her work at 205 General Hospital. Kim Watson normally worked part-time in the Accident and Emergency Department at York District General Hospital as a senior staff nurse specialising in emergency resuscitation, having previously trained as a nurse in the Regular Army. She met her future husband, David, when he was serving with a Field Ambulance. After leaving the Army the service life still called and, with her two children now grown up, Kim joined the TA with 207 in 1976:

"I especially treasure the comradeship and working with the Scottish TA people, and also with Singaporeans, Americans, French and Swedes, not forgetting the casualties I was fortunate to nurse"¹⁹

¹⁹ '207 (Manchester) General Hospital RAMC (V)' *AMS Magazine* 1991 (October); Vol 45: 155-156

1995: Re-designation as 207 (Manchester) Field Hospital (Volunteers)

While the hospital proudly maintained firm links to its predecessors, the post-Cold War downsizing of the Army resulted in the unit becoming a 200-bed (and four surgical team) field hospital with the title of **207 (Manchester) Field Hospital (Volunteers)** in 1995, with Colonel Paddy Gallagher as Commanding Officer. RAMC was dropped from the title to reflect the wide range of medical professionals involved in running the field hospital. A decision to reduce 207's recruiting footprint resulted in the unit transferring its detachments in Lancaster and Macclesfield to 208 (Liverpool) Field Hospital.



Unit shield, 1995 – 2013
(Photograph by Lesley Oldham)

New detachments were added in 1995 at Ashton-Under-Lyne (where a significant number of TA soldiers from the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers took up the option of re-badging as medics) and Stockport, and in 1997 the unit took over the famous Castle Armoury at Bury, establishing a new squadron. The suffix 'Detachment' was replaced with 'Squadron', in recognition of the more mobile nature of a field hospital. The hospital then comprised '**A' Squadron** at Ashton and Stockport, '**B' Squadron** at Blackburn, '**C' Squadron** and **RHQ** at Kings Road, Manchester, and '**G' Squadron** at the Castle Armoury, Bury.²⁰

(Volunteers) was dropped from the unit title in 2013, in keeping with the Army 2020 reforms. The unit has since then been known as **207 (Manchester) Field Hospital**.

²⁰ At some time after 1997 (exact date uncertain), Squadrons reverted to being known as Detachments: 'A' Detachment at the St Julien Armoury Barracks, Stockport, 'B' Detachment at the Castle Armoury, Bury and 'C' Detachment alongside RHQ at Kings Road, Manchester. (Information provided by Lesley Oldham, 2021)

Further Deployments

Balkans (1990s)

The Reserve Forces Act 1996, which secured the employment rights of any TA individual called up for service, guaranteeing their earnings, pension rights and employment status, had a major impact in enabling volunteers to participate as individual augmentees in the peace keeping operations in the Balkans. By 1997, there were 4,822 British troops in Bosnia of whom 989 were Territorials. Medics were particularly in demand, and 22 individuals from 207 deployed to Bosnia, Croatia, Macedonia and Kosovo.

Notable among these was Corporal Joanne Tamblyn AGC (SPS) from Macclesfield, attached to General Sir Michael Rose's HQ staff. She was awarded the Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the former Republic of Yugoslavia during the period 21st December 1995 to 20th June 1996 in November that year.

Exercise Saif Sareea II

In October 2001, less than a month after the tragic events of 11 September (9/11) that presaged the campaigns in Afghanistan and Iraq of the next 13 years, nine members of 207 deployed to Oman in support of 22 Field Hospital on Exercise SAIF SAREEA II. This was the first time that significant numbers of medical personnel from all the TA hospitals were used in their operational roles on exercise as all the casualties were 'no duff', and it gave them valuable experience in working in 50-bedded tented field hospital complexes, experience that would serve them well in the forthcoming years.



Exercise SAIF SAREEA II

(Painting presented to Major David Bates QARANC, 22 Field Hospital; reproduced with permission)

Op TELIC 4A (May – August 2004)

Individual personnel from the Unit had deployed as augmentees to Op GRANBY and the Balkans in the 1990s, and over 60 personnel had deployed to the Gulf on Op TELIC 1 (mainly joining 34 Field Hospital or 202 Field Hospital). However, the hospital's deployment as a formed unit to Iraq on Op TELIC 4A (May – Aug 2004) was the first time since the Second World War that a medical unit from the old East Lancashire Divisional area deployed on an operational tour.

The UK Medical Group on Op TELIC 4 was a composite formation based on 30 Close Support Medical Squadron (from 1 Close Support Medical Regiment in Germany) and 207 Field Hospital (relieved in August by 256 Field Hospital). 207 was mobilised on 27 March 2004, deployed at the end of April, and took over the 75-bed Multi National Division (South East) Field Hospital at Shaibah Logistics Base, 10 km south of Basra City, on 3 May 2004. It was commanded initially by Colonel Godby, and from 23 June by Colonel Bhatnagar. Some personnel were deployed instead to the Close Support Medical Regiment.

During this period the situation in Iraq was particularly volatile, and the Hospital had to deal with many local Iraqi casualties as well as British, resulting from the first Sadr Uprising (April – May) and the Second Sadr Uprising (2 – 26 August). The military situation at the outpost of Al Amarah was perilous, with the local British Battle Group – The Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment – said to be the most attacked unit in the Iraqi theatre of operations. A soldier of this Regiment, Private Johnson Beharry, was seriously injured in fighting on 11 June 2004, he was stabilised at the hospital and subsequently evacuated to Kuwait and the UK. For his actions at Al Amarah he was awarded the Victoria Cross in March 2005.



*MND(SE) Field Hospital – Shaibah Logistics Base, Iraq
(courtesy of Major Alan Taberner)*

A personal testimony from Op TELIC 4

My admiration goes to those servicemen and women who showed bravery, resilience and professionalism especially when exposed to hostile ambushes and contacts from insurgents, in their bid to provide security and protection for the Iraqi people. In the UK little is paid to their day-to-day work helping the Iraqis reconstruct their lives. These service people allowed me into their emotional world, sharing great detail of their unique experiences of fear, trauma and loss. I am honoured and grateful to be allowed into the secret world of these individuals that serve with the best - that is the British Army.

Major Alan Taberner TD QARANC, Officer Commanding Field Mental Health Team



MND(SE) Field Hospital (otherwise known as BMH Shaibah)



The Union Flag flew at MND (SE) Fd Hosp, Basrah, Iraq, during 207's Operational Tour on active service, as the formative unit of UK MED Gp, April – August 2004.

The flag was "liberated" by the Hosp SSM, WO 2 Ricky Stock & presented to the WO's & Sgt's Mess on the occasion of his Dining Out.

Op HERRICK 13A (October 2010 – January 2011)

The unit subsequently deployed to run the Role 3 Hospital at Camp Bastion, Afghanistan on Op HERRICK 13A, from October 2010 – January 2011, in support of 16 Air Assault Brigade. This was the first brigade to return to Afghanistan a third time.²¹ 50 personnel from the unit deployed to Bastion, a significant number of whom had been part of 207's deployment on Op TELIC 4, and several of whom had joined the unit in 1981, which contributed greatly to unit cohesion. In addition, there were 84 UK Individual Augmentees from the TA, Regulars and Reserves, 49 Regular and Reservist US Navy personnel, and 14 other US personnel.

My main objective for the deployment was to use the regimental ethos of my Territorials as the foundation on which to build a bi-national component force capable of taking over the busiest Trauma Hospital in the world, maintaining the highest standards of medical care, and providing an enduring legacy for subsequent deployments.

*Colonel RG Jackson TD, L/RAMC, Commanding Officer, Bastion Role 3 (UK)*²²

The start of Op HERRICK 13 coincided with 1 Marine Expeditionary Force, USMC taking over from the Royal Marines in Sangin. The subsequent kinetic activity resulted in the admission to Camp Bastion Hospital, in the month of October alone, of 110 US casualties with battle injuries and 11 Killed in Action or Died of Wounds. A significant percentage of these injuries were from Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), which often resulted in multiple seriously injured casualties arriving simultaneously at the hospital.

The tempo of the workload at Bastion can best be gauged when one realises that in October 2010 there were 40 amputations (22 single, 14 double and 4 triple), let alone other operations, and that from October – December the hospital mortuary dealt with 98 deceased of all nationalities.²³ The number of unexpected survivors, surpassing the results of the best NHS hospitals, was a credit to the medical services. Corporal Steve Booth of 207 Field Hospital, who worked in the biomedical science laboratory at Camp Bastion hospital during this period, recorded his involvement with one of the most serious patients:

*'A young soldier was caught up in an explosion and received just short of 150 units of blood, plasma, cryoprecipitate (plasma with concentrated clotting factors) and platelets in a 12-hour period. The soldier was evacuated back to the UK and survived.'*²⁴

²¹ Vassallo D. A brief history of Operations Telic and Herrick. In: *Military Medicine in Iraq and Afghanistan – a comprehensive review* (CRC Press, 2019), p.30. Available online at <https://www.friendsofmillbank.org/op-telic-and-op-herrick/>

²² Colonel R G Jackson TD L/RAMC, Commanding Officer Bastion Role 3 (UK). Post Operational Tour Report: Op HERRICK 13A, dated 15 January 2011

²³ *Ibid*

²⁴ Quoted in: *The Manchester Medics*, *op cit*

Freedom of the City of Manchester (2011)

Following the unit's return from Afghanistan, the City of Manchester presented it the Freedom of the City at a historic ceremony at Albert Square, followed by a ceremonial parade, on 22 October 2011.²⁷



Scroll displayed at Sir William Coates House

²⁷ Field hospital volunteers given freedom of Manchester <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-manchester-15406486> (accessed 22 December 2014)

Freedom of the Borough of Bury (2017)

In October 2017 Bury Council awarded the Freedom of the Borough to the unit in recognition of its support of national security requirements as well as their “hard work and dedication” to recruit and train medical professionals and other volunteers from Bury.²⁸



*Honorary Colonel Tony Redmond, Colonel Nick Medway and Colonel Phil Harrison with the Freedom Scroll
(photograph published in Bury Times, 20 October 2017)*

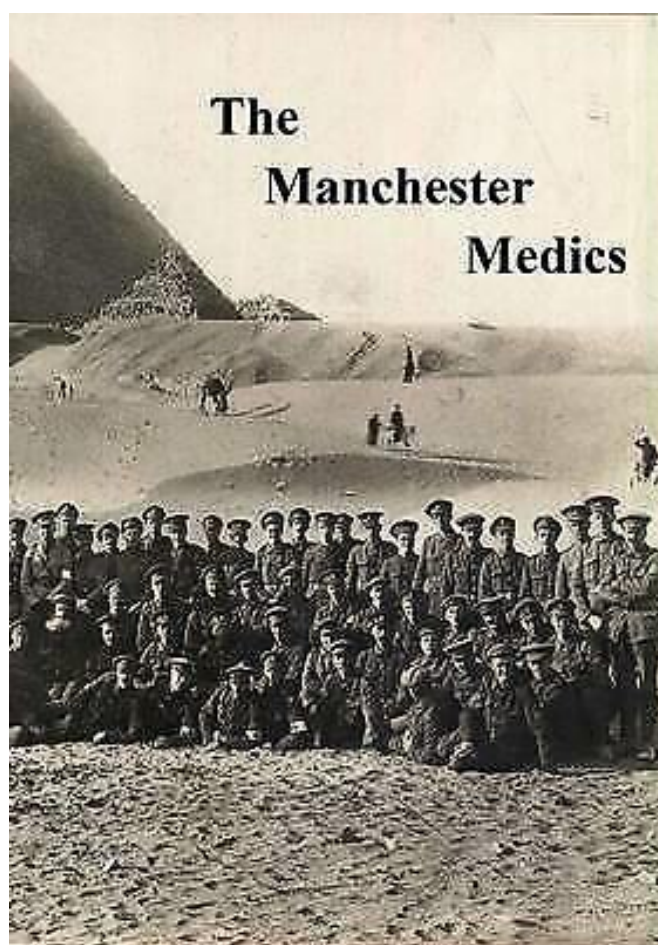
²⁸ Maxine Wolstenholme. 207 Manchester Field Hospital given Freedom of the Borough by Bury Council. *Bury Times*, 20 October 2017. <https://www.burytimes.co.uk/news/15610114.207-manchester-field-hospital-given-freedom-of-the-borough-by-bury-council/> (accessed 26 October 2024)

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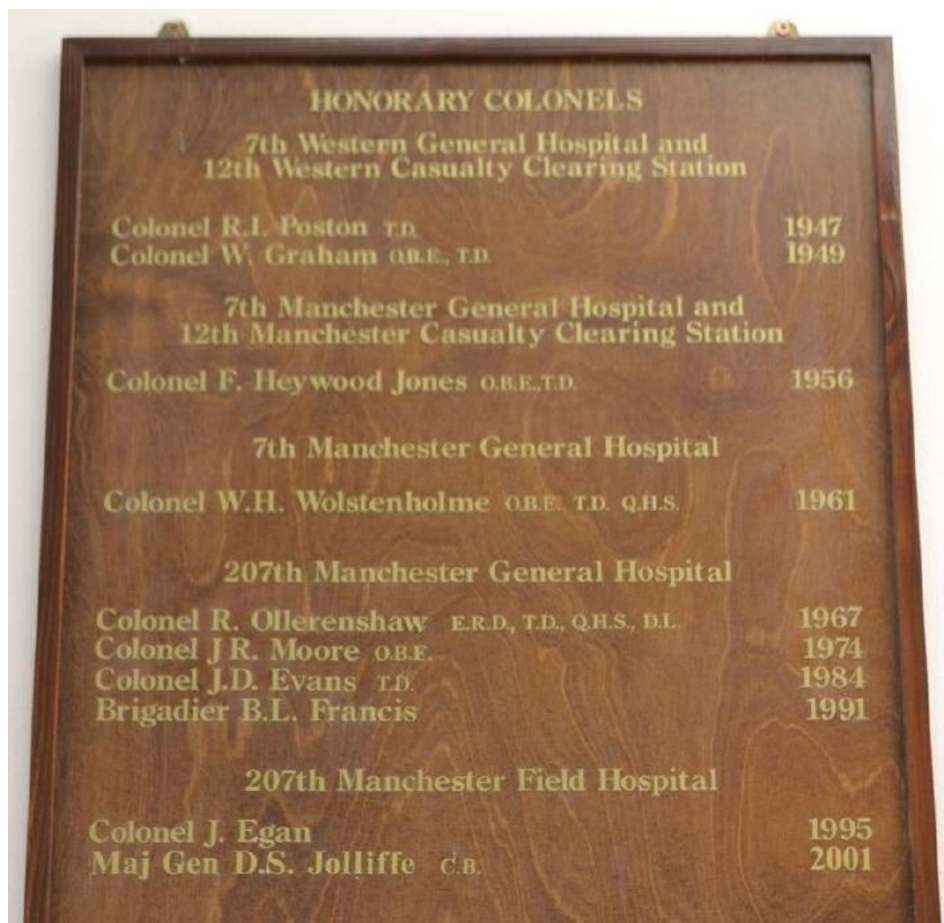
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Eric Hunter and Lesley Oldham, *The Manchester Medics* (Macclesfield, APP Publishing: 2015).



Commanding Officers, Matrons and Honorary Colonels of 207 Field Hospital





Honorary Colonels 1947 - 2001

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Current and Previous Unit histories of the UK's Army Medical Services are available online, see <https://www.friendsofmillbank.org/current-units> and <https://www.friendsofmillbank.org/previous-units>.

If you notice any errors or wish to update this unit history, please contact the author at djvassallo@aol.com

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