



4 Armoured Medical Regiment

(Re-designated as 2 Medical Regiment in February 2023)

Introduction

4 Armoured Medical Regiment (2013-2023) was a Regular unit that formed on 1 April 2013 through the enlargement, re-rolling and re-designation of **4 Medical Regiment**, following the Strategic Defence & Security Review 2010 and the subsequent 'Army 2020' reforms.¹ This change saw the introduction of armoured ambulances, the AFV 432 (Bulldog), to its complement of vehicles, thereby facilitating the provision of Role 1 Medical support to an Armoured Infantry Brigade on the battlefield. The Regiment formed part of the Reactive Force within the Strike Brigade, under the Army 2020 reforms. Its lineage goes back to **11 Field Ambulance**, formed in 1906.

Future Soldier re-organisation (2023)

Major changes occurred on 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.²

4 Armoured Medical Regiment was re-designated as **2 Medical Regiment** (formerly disbanded in 2018), while 5 Medical Regiment was re-designated as 3 Medical Regiment on that unit's disbandment and re-organisation (*see separate histories*). This aligned the nomenclature of the remaining three Regular Close Support role Regiments as 1, 2 and 3, and is in keeping with the policy of retaining the heritage of Army Medical Services units at sub-unit rather than unit level.

¹ **'Mission:** The Army is to re-designate 4 Med Regt as 4 Armd Med Regt on 1 Apr 13, in order to allow it to deliver medical support to the Interim Lead Armd Battlegroup (iLABG) from 1 Apr 14.' A2020 ID1 Measure 08-002 - Implementation Directive: Re-designation of 4 Medical Regiment as 4 Armoured Medical Regiment' Ref: A2020/08/002 dated 22 February 2013.

² Future Soldier (published 25 November 2021; British Army Website <https://www.army.mod.uk/our-future/>. Future Soldier Guide https://www.army.mod.uk/media/15057/adr010310-futuresoldierguide_30nov.pdf)

Location

4 Armoured Medical Regiment moved in June 2015 from Normandy Barracks, Aldershot (where 4 Medical Regiment had been based in 2012 – 2013) to Keogh Barracks, Mytchett, a location long associated with the Army Medical Services. Keogh Barracks had been left almost empty (apart from the Army Medical Services Museum, now the Museum of Military Medicine) when the Defence Medical Services Training Group moved to Lichfield. 22 Field Hospital also moved to Keogh from Normandy Barracks in 2015.³ The Regiment then moved to Tidworth in 2019, its Farewell Parade occurring on 11 May.⁴

Immediately before the Future Soldier reforms, the Regiment consisted of a Headquarters Squadron and five Task Squadrons (four Area Medical Squadrons and an Evacuation Squadron), in different locations, centred on Tidworth.⁵

Unit insignia

The unit insignia was approved by the Army Dress Committee in February 2016 after a change to the unit emblem policy for Army Medical Services units. The MOD directed that the use of the Red Cross emblem by military medical units should be reserved for its primary protective purpose, necessitating removal of the Red Cross from unit insignia where it had previously been used as an indicative symbol.⁶



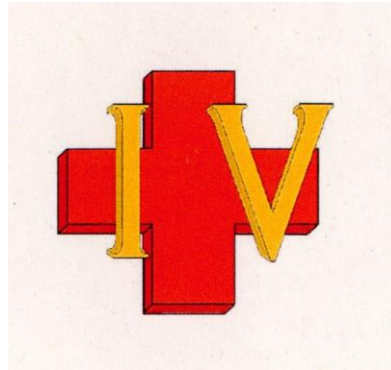
³ Defence Infrastructure Organisation provides for army medics' new home <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/dio-provides-for-army-medics-new-home> (accessed 10 Feb 2015)

⁴ A fond farewell to 4 Armoured Medical Regiment <https://www.leodocherty.org.uk/news/fond-farewell-4-armoured-medical-regiment> (accessed 28 April 2020)

⁵ British Army website <https://www.army.mod.uk/who-we-are/corps-regiments-and-units/army-medical-services/4-armoured-medical-regiment/> (accessed 28 April 2020)

⁶ Change to Unit Emblem Policy for Army Medical Services Units, directive from AMS Corps Colonel, 11 March 2015

Previous unit insignia



(discontinued March 2015)

The Regiment's lineage

4 Armoured Medical Regiment's predecessors were **11 Field Ambulance** (1906 - 1919, 1939 - 1978), **4 Armoured Divisional Field Ambulance** (1978 - 1982), **4 Armoured Field Ambulance** (1982 - 1993), **4 Field Ambulance** (1993 - 2000), **4 General Support Medical Regiment** (2000 - 2008), and **4 Medical Regiment** (2008 - 2013).

11 Field Ambulance (1906 – 1919, 1939 - 1978)

The Regiment commences its lineage with 11 Field Ambulance, raised in 1906 in the aftermath of the Second Boer War to support 11 Infantry Brigade. Its role was to treat and transport casualties from the frontline to field hospitals.

First World War

When war broke out on 4 August 1914, 11 Field Ambulance was part of 11 Infantry Brigade, 4th Division.⁷ The 4th Division was held back from the original British Expeditionary Force by a last-minute decision to defend Britain against a possible German landing. The precarious situation of the BEF in France and the lack of any German attempt to cross the Channel reversed this decision and the unit proceeded to France in late August 1914.

11 Field Ambulance missed the action at Le Cateau as it was still en route from England. It then took part in the Battles of Mons, Marne, Nery and Aisne before participating in the 'Race to the Sea', as the opposing British and German armies attempted to outflank one another, before the front stabilised into static trench warfare.

In 1915, 11 Field Ambulance took part in the Second Battle of Ypres. The following year it moved to France to provide support at the Battle of the Somme where the British Army suffered 60,000

⁷ See: 4th Division – The history of 4th Division. In: *The Long, Long Trail*.

<https://www.longlongtrail.co.uk/army/order-of-battle-of-divisions/4th-division/#:~:text=The%20history%20of%204th%20Division.%20This%20division,%20initially> (accessed 29 September 2024)

casualties, including 20,000 fatalities, on the first day alone and approximately 400,000 before winter halted the slaughter. There are accounts of medical officers treating up to 2,000 men in a day, working around the clock without breaks, showing tremendous resilience. In 1917, 11 Field Ambulance participated in the Battle of Arras and the Third Battle of Ypres before returning to the Somme in 1918, finishing the war there. The unit demobilised with the rest of 4th Division at the beginning of 1919. Its name went into abeyance in the interwar years.

The table below details most of the major actions 11 Field Ambulance would have taken part in on the Western Front as part of 4th Division.

1914	Battle of the Marne Battle of the Aisne Battle of Messines
1915	Second Battle of Ypres
1916	Battle of Albert Battle of Le Transloy
1917	First Battle of the Scarpe Third Battle of the Scarpe Battle of Polygon Wood Battle of Broodseinde Battle of Poelcapelle First Battle of Passchendaele
1918	First Battle of Arras Battle of Hazebrouck Battle of Bethune Advance in Flanders Battle of the Scarpe Battle of Drocourt-Queant Battle of the Canal du Nord Battle of the Selle, and of Valenciennes

Second World War

11 Field Ambulance reformed just prior to the Second World War. It mobilised in Colchester on 2 September 1939 and deployed to France in support of 11 Infantry Brigade, part of the 4th Division. After the quiet of the 'Phoney War', the unit played a major role in the response to the German 'Blitzkrieg Offensive' of May 1940 evacuating casualties to Dunkirk before the unit itself was evacuated, minus most of its equipment, on 31 May. A detailed account of the unit's experiences at this time was recorded in the book 'Wilson's Eleventh', named after the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Colin Wilson. The author, Major (Retd) LJ Long MBE, was then serving as a Corporal with the unit.

11 Field Ambulance's next deployment occurred in November 1942 during the invasion of Northwest Africa, supporting 11th Infantry Brigade and 1st Guards' Brigade during the landings at Algiers and the advance through Tunisia to Tunis. The remainder of the War saw the unit support the British North Africa Force and Central Mediterranean Forces in Sicily and Italy.

Cold War

11 Field Ambulance deployed to Greece from 1946 to 1947 before re-deploying in western Germany where it would spend the next four decades.^{8,9}

In 1951, 11 Field Ambulance was re-formed into **11 Field Dressing Station**, based in Oldenburg in Lower Saxony before moving to Moss Barracks in Bielefeld in 1955.

In 1969, 11 Field Dressing Station was re-organised and re-designated as **11 Field Ambulance**,¹⁰ forming part of Corps Troops, 1 (Br) Corps.

11 Field Ambulance was attached to 40 Field Regiment RA in Belfast, Northern Ireland on various occasions, December 1971 - May 1972, February – June 1973 and again from March - July 1975 on Op BANNER. 1977 saw the unit move from Bielefeld to Kingsley Barracks at Minden.

⁸ West Germany (the Federal Republic of Germany) formally came into being in 1949.

⁹ For a good overview, see: Alistair Macmillan. Field Ambulances in Germany 1950-2015. RAMC Association, 2021. <https://ramcassociation.org.uk/about/history-main/field-ambulances-in-germany-1950-2015#:~:text=FIELD%20AMBULANCES%20IN%20GERMANY%201950-2015.%20Introduction.%20After> (accessed 1 October 2024)

¹⁰ **11 Field Ambulance** 'Authority is given for the reorganisation and redesignation at Bielefeld, BFPO 39 of 11 Field Dressing Station RAMC as 11 Field Ambulance RAMC. Effective 1 September 1969' (information obtained from Army Staff Duty Card (11 Field Ambulance RAMC) - citing General Staff Order - Authority for Reorganisation and Redesignation, Ministry of Defence (AMD 1), 79/Mob/8493 (ASD 2) dated 12 September 1969. The **Army Staff Duty Cards** (ASD cards) are an operational index of medical units and formations in the British Army from circa 1945 to circa 1970, containing locations, title changes and establishment references but no personal information, based on the General Staff Orders issued by the War Office / Ministry of Defence. A set of these cards (but not the original General Staff Orders) is held in the Museum of Military Medicine.

4 Armoured Divisional Field Ambulance (1978 – 1982)

In 1978, 11 Field Ambulance re-formed to create **4 Armoured Divisional Field Ambulance**,¹¹ supporting its divisional namesake.

4 Armoured Field Ambulance (1982 – 1993)

In 1982, with the removal of the Brigade tier from the ORBAT, 4 Armoured Divisional Field Ambulance was re-designated **4 Armoured Field Ambulance** but remained a divisional asset.¹²



Unit crest (courtesy of Timothy Finnegan)

Op GRANBY (1990 – 1991)

In 1990, following the invasion of Kuwait by Saddam Hussein's Army, a squadron from 4 Armoured Field Ambulance deployed from Minden, West Germany to Saudi Arabia to reinforce 1 Armoured Field Ambulance, in support of 1 Armoured Division Artillery Group.¹³ The squadron, comprising

¹¹ **4 Armoured Divisional Field Ambulance** 'Authority is given for the redesignation of 11 Field Ambulance Wheeled RAMC at Mossbank Barracks, Bielefeld, BFPO 39 to become 4 Armoured Division Field Ambulance RAMC at Kingsley Barracks, Minden, BFPO 29. Effective 1 January 1978' (General Staff Order - Authority for Redesignation D/AMD/27/4/22(ASD 2a) dated 22 July 1977. Copy accessed at Army Historical Branch, Whitehall. Such orders are hereafter referred to as GSO)

¹² **4 Armoured Field Ambulance** 'Authority is given for the redesignation of 4 Armoured Division Field Ambulance BAOR. The new designation is 4 Armoured Field Ambulance RAMC. Effective 1 October 1982.' (GSO - Authority for Redesignation: D/AMD/27/1/1 (ASD2) dated 5 January 1983)

¹³ On Op GRANBY, B Squadron of **1 Armoured Field Ambulance** supported the British Artillery Group during the ground war. It was commanded by a dental surgeon, Major Ewan Carmichael RADC, who would later go on to become Director General Army Medical Services from 2012 - 2014. It was formed from a squadron from **4 Armoured Field Ambulance**, where Major Carmichael had been squadron commander for the previous 2 ½ years. Details from: Carmichael, Ewan 'An Army Dentist at War' *Army Medical Services Magazine* 1991, p.37.

some 176 personnel under command of Major EB Carmichael RADC, formed the core of Dressing Station One Bravo (DS1B) on Op GRANBY. The unit also provided personnel as individual augmentees to over 30 different units during the Gulf War. The CO of 4 Armoured Field Ambulance at the time was Lt Colonel Timothy Finnegan RAMC (1990 – 1992), who deployed to Saudi Arabia to co-ordinate medical support for Op GRANBY, as Staff Officer (SO1) at the Force Maintenance Area in Al-Jubail.

Following the squadron's return to Minden the unit commissioned a painting depicting its role during the Gulf War (see below).¹⁴ The artist was Mr P Birkett from Gillingham, Kent. 600 prints were taken, with a limited number being signed by personalities involved in the conflict, namely: The Right Honourable Mr John Major PM, MP; The Right Honourable Mrs Margaret Thatcher OM, FRS; Brigadier P Cordingley DSO (Comd 7 Bde); Brigadier I Durie CBE OBE (CRA); and Brigadier Hardie OBE (Comd Med Land Forces).¹⁵



*Dressing Station One Bravo, on Op GRANBY, Arabian Peninsula 1990 – 1991
(Print by Peter Birkett; photo courtesy of Timothy Finnegan)*

¹⁴ Several people are recognisable in this print, for example O.C. Maj Ewan Carmichael RADC, N.O. Capt David Bates RAMC and then QARANC and Lt John Johnson RAMC are the group in the bottom right corner (information by Timothy Finnegan)

¹⁵ Historical Branch (Army): Annex E to 4 Armd Fd Amb 1226 dated 29 May 92



Unit shield, Dressing Station One Bravo (courtesy of Lesley Oldham)

Op HANWOOD (1993)

Following the onset of civil war in former Yugoslavia, 4 Armoured Field Ambulance deployed as a complete unit to Croatia on Op HANWOOD from December 1992 – June 1993 on UN peacekeeping and humanitarian duties.



British Medical Battalion, Op Hanwood (courtesy of Terry Hissey)

4 Field Ambulance (1993 – 2000)

In late 1993, following Op HANWOOD, 4 Armoured Field Ambulance departed Germany, its home for nearly half a century, and moved to Browning Barracks in Aldershot, where it re-formed as a wheeled unit, **4 Field Ambulance**, equipped with Battlefield Land Rover ambulances.¹⁶⁻¹⁷ In this role the unit operated as part of the United Kingdom Combat Service Support Group (CSSG), which was tasked with providing essential second-line services in support of 3 (United Kingdom) Division.

Officers and soldiers of 4 Field Ambulance continued to support the British Army on operations in the Balkans (Op PALATINE), and Northern Ireland (Op BANNER).

In 1995, seventeen men and women from 4 Field Ambulance travelled further afield to Angola to provide medical support on Op CHANTRESS in support of UN operations in that country. Closer to home the Unit provided medical support for Op CORNELIUS, which involved clearing explosive ordnance devices from old munitions dumps at the Bramley training area near Basingstoke, an old disposal site at the end of the First World War.

4 General Support Medical Regiment (2000 – 2008)

On 1 April 2000, 4 Field Ambulance amalgamated with two TA field ambulances, namely **220 Field Ambulance (V)** in Maidstone, and **222 Field Ambulance (V)** in Leicester, to form **4 General Support Medical Regiment**, with each field ambulance becoming a squadron within the new regiment.¹⁸⁻¹⁹ This larger unit provided medical support and evacuation to 101 Logistic Brigade and 3 (UK) Division.

¹⁶ **4 (Wheeled) Field Ambulance** 'Authority is given for the formation of 4 (Wheeled) Field Ambulance RAMC. Implementation date is 1 October 1993.' (GSO - Authority for Formation: D/DASD/209/2 (ASD 3) dated 27 June 1994).

¹⁷ **4 Field Ambulance** 'Authority is given for the redesignation of 4 (Wheeled) Field Ambulance RAMC as 4 Field Ambulance. Implementation date 1 February 1995' (GSO - Authority for Redesignation: D/DASD/209/2 (AMD 1) dated 13 February 1995).

¹⁸ 'Authority is given for the re-designation, reorganisation and amalgamation of 4 Field Ambulance, 220 Field Ambulance (V), and 222 Field Ambulance (V) to form 4 General Support Medical Regiment (effective 1 April 2000)' General Staff Order: D/DASD/2/3328 (AMD 1) dated 1 September 1999.

¹⁹ 220 Field Ambulance (V) would become **B (220 - 1st Home Counties) Medical Squadron (V)**, and 222 Field Ambulance (V) would become **C (222) Medical Squadron (V)**, within 4 General Support Medical Regiment.



Unit crest, showing Blackadder symbol adopted following Op GRANBY (courtesy of Andy Game)

Operational Deployments

The new regiment (less its two TA squadrons) deployed to Iraq on Op TELIC 1 in 2003, 90 personnel from the two TA squadrons deployed with 3 Close Support Medical Regiment on Op TELIC 2, and the regiment deployed to Afghanistan on Op HERRICK 6 in May 2007.²⁰

Op TELIC 1 (February – June 2003)

4 General Support Medical Regiment, together with 22 Field Hospital and 33 Field Hospital, deployed to Kuwait to provide integral medical support to 102 Logistic Brigade, in its role as Joint Force Logistic Component (JFLogC). E (13) Squadron deployed to the Forward Concentration Area at Camp Coyote to cover the integration training of the arriving troops of 1st (UK) Armoured Division, while the RHQ and HQ Squadron initially set up at the Rear Support Area at Camp Fox. A (11) Medical Squadron, initially co-located at Camp Fox, provided Area Medical Support (primary care) from Kuwait International Airport (the Air Port of Disembarkation, APOD) up the Main Supply Routes (MSRs) to Camp Coyote.

Just prior to D Day, Tactical HQ and A Squadron moved to Camp Coyote. A Squadron handed over Area Medical Support in the south to the US Army in order to take on the ground tactical medical

²⁰ The detailed information on the unit's deployments on Op TELIC 1, Op TELIC 2 and Op HERRICK 6 is taken from: Vassallo D. Organisation of the medical services in Iraq and Afghanistan. In: *Military Medicine in Iraq and Afghanistan – a comprehensive review*. (Ed: Ian Greaves; CRC Press, 2019). Available online at <https://www.friendsofmillbank.org/op-telic-and-op-herrick/>

evacuation (TACEVAC) role, taking patients from 202 Field Hospital (V) in Camp Coyote to the RAF's Air Staging Unit at Kuwait International Airport.

E Squadron split its assets, with medical teams supporting Internally Displaced Persons aid distribution points while a troop provided Area Medical Support to 17 Port and Maritime Regiment RLC and 23 Pioneer Regiment RLC, at the main Iraqi port of Um Qasr. The rest of E Squadron then moved forward to Um Qasr along with HQ 102 Logistic Brigade. E Squadron also projected its ambulance troop north to support 34 Field Hospital in Shaibah, thereby providing a northern hospital evacuation loop down to 202 Field Hospital (V) in Camp Coyote.

The rest of the Regiment stayed at Camp Coyote, with A Squadron continuing to provide Area Medical Support and ground TACEVAC for the southern hospital evacuation loop to the APOD. One Battlefield Ambulance (BFA) was despatched to provide medical cover for the team moving north to re-open the UK Embassy in Baghdad, earning the regiment the distinction of being the only British medical unit to reach Baghdad on Op TELIC 1, evidenced by a photograph in the Corps magazine of the BFA crew in front of the *Swords of Qadisiyah*.²¹



Mess memorabilia

The RHQ, HQ Squadron and A Squadron returned to UK in May. E Squadron remained behind in Camp Coyote until July to provide medical support during the Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration (RSOI) of troops arriving for Op TELIC 2.

Op TELIC 2 (July – October 2003)

The regiment's two TA Medical Squadrons, namely the Maidstone-based 220 (Home Counties) and the Leicester-based 222 (East Midlands), combined forces to deploy as an aptly named 22 Medical Squadron to form the Close Support (CS) Medical Squadron on Op TELIC 2, under the command of 3 Close Support Medical Regiment.

The CS Medical Squadron had its HQ at Basra Palace, but its evacuation and patient transfer capability was dispersed across Al Basrah and Maysan Provinces. The latter province was the size of Northern Ireland; its long border with Iran allowed free passage of insurgents, and its principal city, Al Amarah, was 200km north of Basra.

²¹ 4 General Support Medical Regiment *Royal Army Medical Corps Magazine* 2004;4(1):18



The large area of responsibility covered by the CS Medical Squadron on Op TELIC 2

Op HERRICK 6

Op HERRICK 6 saw 12 Mechanised Brigade take over responsibility for Task Force Helmand. Frontline medical support was provided by the UK Medical Group, comprising some 300 personnel from over 35 different units, commanded by 4 General Support Medical Regiment. The pre-hospital half of the Med Group (the RHQ and CS Medical Squadron) was formed on 4 GSMR. Deployed hospital care was provided at the Bastion Role 2 (Enhanced) Hospital, based on two TA hospitals in succession: 212 (Sheffield) Field Hospital (Volunteers) and 208 (Liverpool) Field Hospital (Volunteers).

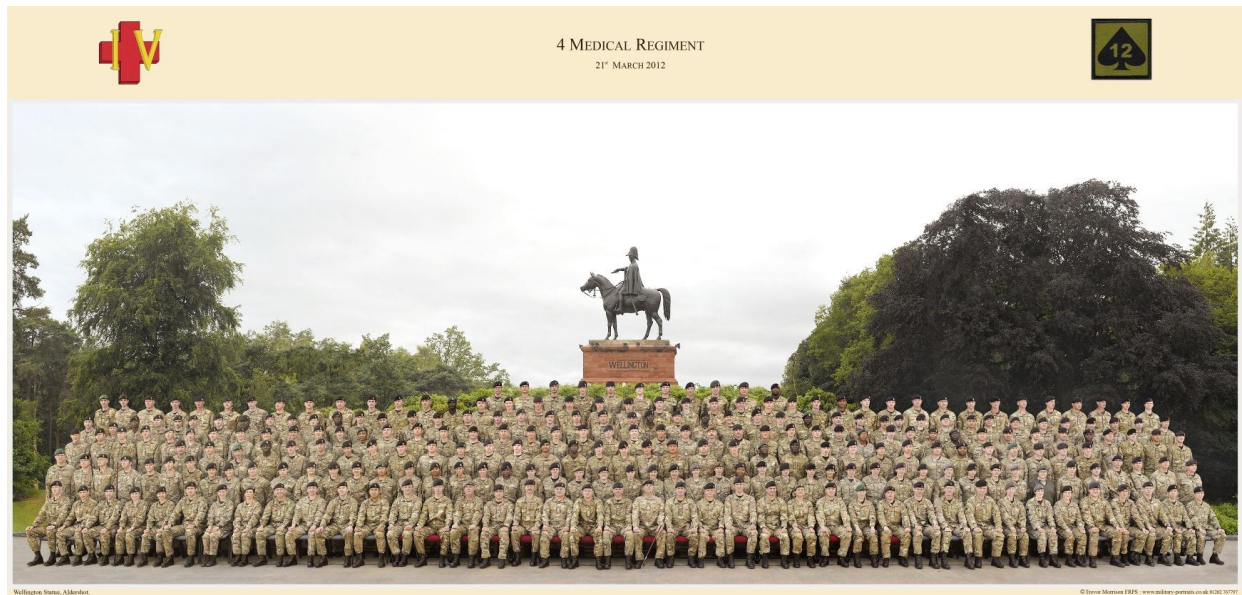
4 Medical Regiment (2008 – 2013)

On 4 July 2008, 4 General Support Medical Regiment reformed as **4 Medical Regiment**, taking on an armoured role in direct support of 12 Mechanized Brigade under the new *Improved Medical Support to a Brigade* structure. This change in role required the Regiment to return to its British Army of the Rhine armoured days and re-equip with armoured ambulances (AFV 432 – Bulldog) in addition to its soft-skinned fleet of Battlefield Ambulances and other vehicles. The added capability allowed for the facilitation and provision of Role 1 Medical support within an Armoured Infantry Brigade.

In its new role, 4 Medical Regiment comprised two Regular Medical Squadrons, a Force Support Squadron and a Medical Support Squadron based in Aldershot, as well as a TA Medical Squadron at Ditton TA Centre, Aylesford, Kent, namely 220 (Maidstone) Medical Squadron (Volunteers).²² The Regiment formed part of 3 (UK) Division Combat Service Support troops.

²² **220 (Maidstone) Medical Squadron** was descended from 220 Field Ambulance RAMC (V), proudly known as 220 (1st Home Counties) Field Ambulance (V), and the oldest field ambulance in the British Army. This squadron was transferred to 254 (East of England) Medical Regiment on 1 April 2013, so its history is included with that regiment in 'Previous Units', <https://www.friendsofmillbank.org/previous-units>. The squadron was later transferred to 265 Field Hospital to form 256 MMR on 23 November 2023, so its history is also included in 'Current Units', <https://www.friendsofmillbank.org/current-units>

In 2012, the Regiment moved within Aldershot from Browning Barracks to Normandy Barracks, and simultaneously deployed to Afghanistan on Op HERRICK 16.



*4 Medical Regiment, 21 March 2012, in front of the Wellington Statue, Aldershot,
prior to deployment to Afghanistan on Op HERRICK 16
(Photographer Trevor Morrison, reproduced with permission)*

Op HERRICK 16 (April – October 2012)

4 Medical Regiment deployed in its new armoured guise to Afghanistan to provide Role 1 support to 12 Mechanized Brigade, dispersed throughout the Central Helmand River Valley, Camp Bastion, Kandahar and Kabul.

The most noteworthy incident during this deployment was the audacious ground attack against Camp Bastion's airfield by 15 Taliban insurgents disguised in a mixture of US Army uniforms and civilian contractor clothing, on the night of 14 September 2012. Bastion Hospital and the RHQ were locked down and guarded by medical staff during the attack, while the wounded and dead (both Allied and Taliban) were brought in. All who arrived alive survived, including a critically wounded insurgent.²³

4 Armoured Medical Regiment (April 2013 – February 2023)

On return from Op HERRICK, the unit commenced preparations for reorganisation under Army 2020, being re-designated as **4 Armoured Medical Regiment** on 1 April 2013. Its TA (now Army Reserve) squadron in Leicester, D (220) Medical Squadron (Volunteers), was transferred to 254 (East of England) Medical Regiment, which meant that the unit was now wholly composed of Regular troops.

²³ Vassallo D. Organisation of the medical services in Iraq and Afghanistan. *Op cit*, pp.74-75

Training and exercises

The transition under Army 2020 resulted in significant establishment and training changes within the Unit, as the individual and group mindset shifted away from operations in Afghanistan and towards Contingency.

Unit training centred on providing professionally competent combat medical technicians and professionally qualified clinicians, able to react and act in the armoured construct. The Regiment actively participates in BATUS training exercises in Canada in order to refine individual and collective skills, as well as elsewhere.



A typical training exercise (Exercise BONDALOT, April 2014)



Battlefield Ambulances (BFAs) on parade

Re-designation as 2 Medical Regiment (February 2023)

4 Armoured Medical Regiment was re-designated as the formerly disbanded **2 Medical Regiment** on 28 February 2023, under the Future Soldier programme.

And thus began another chapter in the unit's history.

Commanding Officers of 4 Armoured Medical Regiment & predecessor units

11 Field Ambulance (1914-1920)

GAKH	READ	1915-16
D	AHERN	1919-20

11 Field Ambulance (1939-1947)

C	WILSON	1939-40
WD	NEWLAND	1940
M	MORRIS	1941
SE	LARGE	1945-46
JF	PEARCE	1946-47

11 Field Dressing Station (1951-69)

M	BANNAHAN	
D	HUGHES	
KN	MURRAY	1962-66
AC	TICEHURST	1966-67
RS	BLEWETT	1967
K	MIDDLETON	1967
MB	MUMMERY	1967-69

11 Field Ambulance (Cadre) (1969-78)

MB	MUMMERY	1969-72
P	MCMAHON	1972-75
IAR	WATSON	1975-77
ASB	DICKSON	1977-78

4 Armoured Divisional Field Ambulance (1977-82)

ASB	DICKSON	1978-79
CG	CALLOW	1979-81

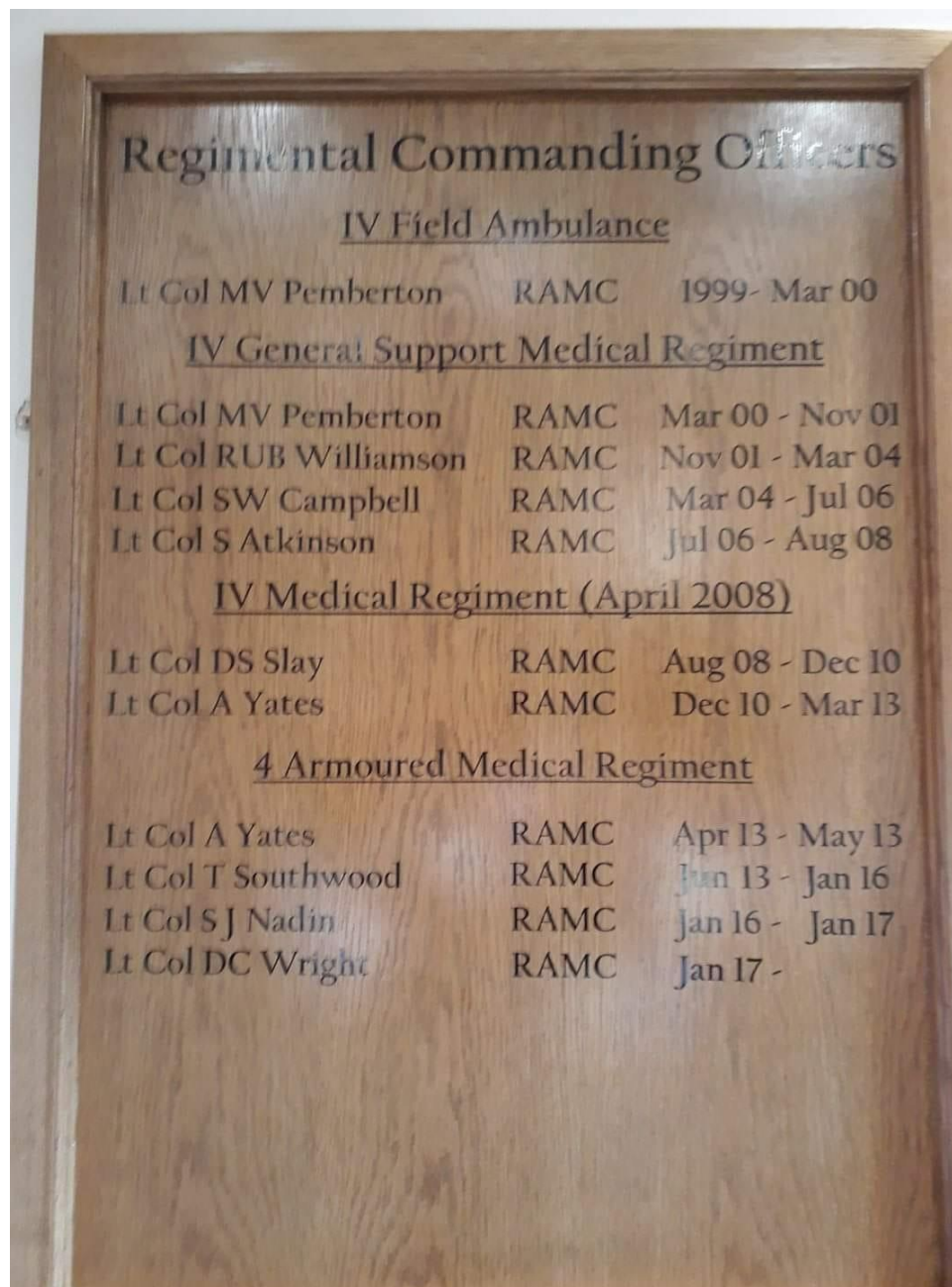
4 Armoured Field Ambulance (1982-93)

CG	CALLOW	1982-83
P	PAIN	1983-87
AHM	MACMILLAN	1987-90
TP	FINNEGAN	1990-92
P	EDMONDSON-JONES	1992-94

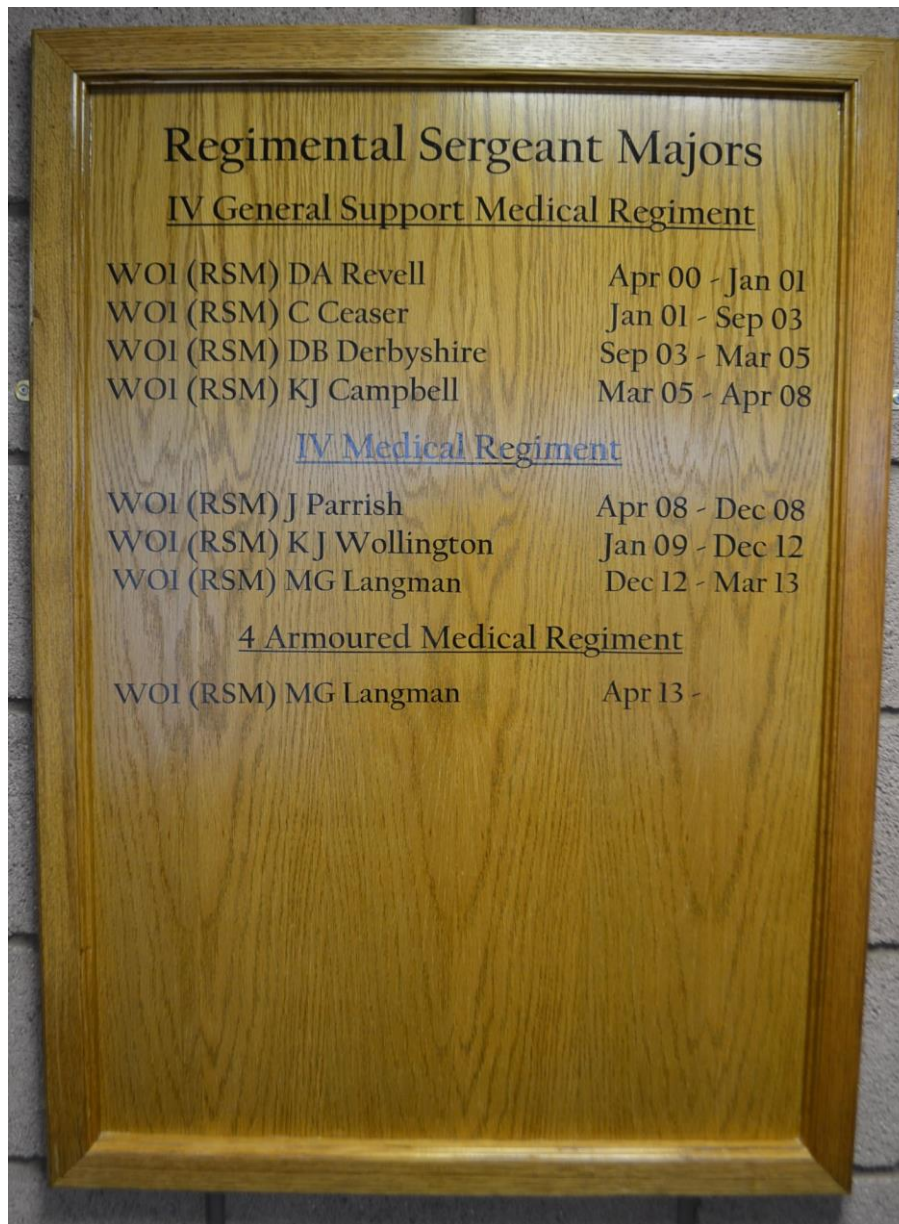
4 Field Ambulance (1993-2000)

P	EDMONDSON-JONES	1994-95
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JQ	ANDERSON	1995-97
MP	GODKIN	1997-99
MV	PEMBERTON	1999-2000 (see below)



RSMs of 4 Armoured Medical Regiment & predecessor units



Acknowledgements

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The author apologises for any errors or omissions. If you notice any errors or wish to contribute to this unit history, please email the author at djvassallo@aol.com

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