

1859 until present day - The RNR and RNVR

- 1859 The Naval Reserve Act of 1859 established the RNR as a reserve of professional seamen from the British Merchant Navy and fishing fleets who could be called upon during times of war to serve in the regular Royal Navy. The RNR was originally a reserve of seamen only.
- 1862 The RNR was extended to include the recruitment and training of reserve officers. From its creation, RNR officers wore on their uniforms a unique and distinctive lace consisting of stripes of interwoven chain, known as 'rocky stripes'.
- 1903 Parliament passed the Naval Forces Act leading to the formation of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.
- 1952 The RNVR 'wavy' stripes were replaced by straight stripes with 'R' in curl. The Women's Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve was also formed.
- 1/11/58 The RNR and the RNVR were unified under the title the Royal Naval Reserve.
- 1971 The QARNNS[R] were formed. The first member was Nursing Sister Dianne Bradley, recruited at HMS FLYING FOX.
- 1977 ACR struck his flag and responsibility for the RNR passed to Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command.
- 1993 The WRNS (including the WRNR) was disbanded and women were integrated fully into the Royal Navy and RNR, and able to serve on HM Ships at sea, at all ranks and rates.
- 1994 Severn Division RNR was re-designated a Reserve Training Centre. Also, MCM10 [Cdr Richard Marshall] hauled down his pennant and minesweepers were withdrawn from the RNR.
- 2003 Centenary of the Naval Volunteer Reserves celebrating 150 years of the RNR and 100 years of the RNVR/RNR. HRH The Prince of Wales presented the Sovereign's Colour of the Royal Navy to the Royal Naval Reserve at Horse Guards Parade.
- 2005 The Commodore RNR was superseded by the formation of the Maritime Reserves bringing the RNR and the RMR under a single one-star commander, Commander Maritime Reserves. The first COMARES was Commodore Elliott Reynolds RNR.