

**2.0****HISTORY****2.1****CHRONOLOGY**

- 1820 Reports by Major Thomas Bell and Major James Taylor (commissioned by John Thomas Bigge as part of his two year investigation of the affairs of the Colony of NSW) recommended defences around Port Jackson including batteries on Inner South and Inner North Heads (Oppenheim 2005:20-21)
- 1832 Australian Quarantine Act passed in response to a cholera outbreak (GM(2) 1991:15)
- 1833 All land within a quarter of a mile of the high water mark of Spring Cove at North Head designated a quarantine station (GM(2) 1991:15)
- 1837 Virtually the whole of North Head declared a quarantine area (W.Thorp 1983 quoted in GM(2) 1991:15 & Freeman 1999:11)
- 1838 Perry map entitled "Quarantine Ground, North Head, Sydney. Extent and Buildings Indicated" (SRNSW, SR Item 4956, SG Map Q.1142.b)
- 1839, 1 December Two American warships, the Vincennes and Peacock, discovered anchored in Farm Cove after having entered the harbour undetected the previous night (Oppenheim 2005:29)
- 1842 Map of Manly Cove in the Mitchell Library shows all of North Head as "Reserve for Quarantine" (illust on GM(2) 1991:16)
- 1848 Scheme for the defence of Sydney Harbour by Lieutenant Gordon from the Heads to Cockatoo Island (AO Plan 2007)
- 1853 Second Quarantine Station cemetery established (used until 1881) (GM(2) 1991:18)
- 1853 NSW Legislative Council "Report from the Select Committee on the Defences of Port Jackson" expressed concern at establishing a battery on North Head because of its remoteness from Sydney and the possibility of it being captured by an enemy (Oppenheim 2005:48)

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1859	60 acre grant at North Head made to Abbott Gregory for the construction of a residence for the Catholic Archbishop (GM(2) 1991:17 & Freeman 1999:11)
1861	Captain Peter Scratchley, Royal Engineers, reports on colonial defences (Burch 1996:1)
1870	The Commission into the Defences of Sydney Harbour again avoided recommending any batteries on North Head and the Outer Line of Defence for Sydney was to comprise batteries at Middle Head, Georges Head, Inner South Head and Shark Point (Oppenheim 2005:90)
1870	Imperial forces return to England (Burch 1996:1)
1871, 2 January	Tenders accepted for the construction of batteries at South Head, Georges Head and Middle Head (Oppenheim 2005:97)
1871, April	New South Wales Artillery raised (A Field Battery) (Jobson 1991:2-1)
1871, 1 August	New South Wales Artillery raised (Oppenheim 2005:95 & Anon nd:3-2)
1876	NSW Government engages Colonel Sir William Jervois to advise on schemes for the colony's defence (Burch 1996:1)
1877	Map of the Defences of Port Jackson shows North Head as a "Quarantine Reserve" (Map RM 1400 at NLA)
1879	Catholic seminary established at North Head and stone walls constructed to separate it from the Quarantine Station (GM(2) 1991:17 & Freeman 1999:11)
1881	Third Quarantine Station cemetery established (used until 1925) (GM(2) 1991:18 & Freeman 1999:12)
1881	Royal Commission to enquire into the military defences of NSW (Burch 1996:2)
1884	Map of the Parish of Manly Cove shows the "Reserve for Quarantine" (Parish Map Preservation Project)
1885, June	Four military instructors arrive in NSW but were initially thwarted in carrying out any useful work by disagreements within the NSW Military (Burch 1996:3)



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1885, September	School of Gunnery established at Middle Head, Sydney by Colonel E.G.H. Bingham RA as a result of the raising of the NSW Artillery. First gunnery class entered on 10 May 1886 and departed on 14 July 1895 (Anon nd:3-2 & Burch 1996:5)
1886	Approximately 8 acres of the 1859 grant to the Catholic Church at North Head rescinded to provide for public access along the foreshore at Shelley Beach and 22 acres of quarantine land granted to the Catholic Church in compensation (GM(2) 1991:17)
1893	School of Gunnery moved to Victoria Barracks (Jobson 1991:2-1 & Anon nd:3-2)
1895, 22 July	School of Gunnery moved to South Head (Jobson 1991:2-1, Anon nd:3-2 & Burch 1996:12)
1899	Manly Ocean Sewer Outfall completed to Shelley Beach. Constructed by PWD and run by Manly Council until taken over by the MWS&DB on 1 January 1901 (Aird 1961:170)
1901	Various colonial regiments of artillery reorganised to become the Royal Australian Artillery (Anon nd:3-2)
1902	Guns which would eventually be used at North Head were manufactured, proofed and issued. They were re-fitted with new Mark II rifling tubes in the 1930s before being proofed and issued to the Royal Australian Artillery (Oppenheim 2005:232)
1903	Report of the Committee into State Properties transferred to the Commonwealth. The Quarantine Station was not one of the properties transferred (SRNSW 6/5544)
1907, 24 July	Reserve for Marine Quarantine Station at North Head (Parish Map Preservation Project 14041902)
1907, 31 December	Reserve for State Hospital Site at North Head Hospital not constructed at this time (Parish Map Preservation Project 14011902)
1908	Mayor of Manly, Mr Bonnor, began lobbying for public access to North Head (Manly Daily Pictorial 7 June 1933)
1909	Petition signed by 5,000 people to allow public access to North Head (Manly Daily Pictorial 7 June 1933)

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1909	Commonwealth Government wrote to the State Government to request that the Quarantine area be retained as large as possible (Freeman 1999:13)
1910	Memorandum from the State Government to the Commonwealth Government setting out the terms of the agreement regarding North Head including the stipulation that the Commonwealth would retain a sufficient proportion of the land "for Defence purposes" (Freeman 1999:13)
1910	Inspection of the Quarantine Station by the Chief Medical Advisor and the NSW Government Architect (Part of report survives on a later file, NAA SP857/3 PC/142)
1910	Memorandum from Field Marshall Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, who had inspected the defences of the colonies in 1909 (with a view to locating a naval base), recommending a battery of two 9.2-inch guns on North Head to protect Sydney Harbour and another battery on Cape Banks to protect Botany Bay (Oppenheim 2005:197-198)
c. 1916	Seamen's Isolation Hospital constructed between Stores Beach and Collins Beach (GM(2) 1991:26)
1916	Sydney Harbour Trust installed a number of timber navigational markers around North Head (GM(2) 1991:29)
1918	Gazettal of transfer of land to State by Commonwealth for Hospital 5 December 1918 (Commonwealth Gazette, December 1918)
1919	Seamen's Hospital for civilian use only (GM(2) 1991:26)
1920	Gazettal of sliver of land for inclusion in hospital grounds 2 September 1920 (Commonwealth Gazette, September 1920)
1925	Quarantine Removal League formed (Manly Daily Pictorial 7 June 1933)
1925, October	Committee of Imperial Defence prepared its report (Secret CID Paper 249-C on the Defence of Ports at Home and Abroad) which included a section on Australia. The report recommended a battery of two 9.2-inch guns on North Head to protect Sydney Harbour and another battery on Cape Banks to protect Botany Bay as well as similar batteries at Newcastle, Darwin and Rottneest Island (Oppenheim 2005:203-207)



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1926, September	Northern Suburbs Ocean Outfall Sewer (NSOOS) which ran up Darley Road to Blue Fish Point begins to operate (Aird 1961: p.155)
1926	Extension of Darley Road through Manly Cottage Hospital Perspective Sketch by the NSW Government Architect (Manly Local Studies Collection)
1926	Excision of land for the Northern Suburbs Ocean Outfall Sewer at Bluefish Point (Freeman 1999:15)
1927	Public access to North Head for the first time when the quarantine lands were partially opened for the arrival of the Prince of Wales in Sydney (GM(2) 1991:27)
1927	Town Planning Association proposal in article in SMH 4 August 1927 proposes reserve, foreshore drive and subdivision (NAA SP 857/3 PC/143)
1929	Commonwealth Cabinet agreed to the allocation of 300 acres of the Quarantine Reserve to Manly Council for public use which was allowed under a "permissive occupancy" agreement (Freeman 1999:16)
1930s	North Head linked to the main power grid (GM(2) 1991:29)
1930, February	Federal Minister for Health, Mr Frank Anstey, visits North Head. Report that Quarantine Station and new sporting facilities to share the area Evening News 18 Feb 1930, Wellings Cutting Book 4, Manly Local Studies Collection
1930, early	Northern Suburbs Ocean Outfall Sewer completed for the entire length from Wentworthville to Bluefish Point by the MWS&DB. The first four sections of the sewer had been completed by the PWD but the project was taken over by the Board under the Metropolitan Water Sewerage & Drainage Act of 1924 (Aird 1961:165)
1930, June	Manly Council plans to construct football fields, cricket grounds, tennis courts and an 18 hole golf course on North Head Guardian 27 June 1930, Wellings Cutting Book 4, Manly Local Studies Collection



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1930	Gift of 300 acres of Quarantine Land for public recreation announced. Gift was conditional on Manly Council spending £8,000 on a wall isolating the Quarantine Station (Manly Daily Pictorial 7/6/33)
1930, Aug /Sept	PWD have prepared plans and specification for road in Parkhill Reserve. Road to be constructed of ballast with gravel over. Prepared by Mr Green (PWD to the Commonwealth Works Director 29 August 1930, NAA SP 857/3 PC 143/1).
1930, 4 December	Parkhill Reserve gazetted (NSW Government Gazette December 1930)
1932, June	Construction of dividing wall commenced as an Unemployment Relief project (NAA SP 857/3 PC143/1)
1933, March	Manly Council passes motion to name reserve Park Hill in honour of the efforts of Archdale Parkhill in securing public access (NAA SP 857/3 PC143/1)
1933, May	Road through the Parkhill reserve completed 1 mile [1.6 km] by Commonwealth, 64 chains [1.4 km] by the State (Avenue of Honour). Stonewall completed. Area of Reserve 279 acres [113 hectares] (NAA SP 857/3 PC143/1)
1933, 1 June	Parkhill Reserve at North Head formally opened Manly Daily Pictorial 7/6/33
1933, 8 June	Grant of Permissive Occupancy to Manly Council Park Hill Reserve Gazetted for a second time. All that piece of land at North Head containing an area of about 270 acres, [109 hectares] being part of a reserve for Quarantine purposes in the Parish of Manly Cove, County of Cumberland, State of NSW, Commonwealth of Australia. Extent of stonewall that had been constructed 1932-1933 to divide the reserve from the Quarantine Station shown on the plan (Commonwealth Gazette 1933)
1934	Essington Lewis' exploratory tour of the world to Europe via Japan and the USA alerted Australia to the build up of strategic industries in Germany and Japan and the need for Australia to build up its military preparedness (ADB entry, Essington Lewis)

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1934, May	Permissive Occupancy revoked. Most of 279 acre [113 hectares] reserve to be for defence purposes. Disagreement over boundaries (Series of drawings on file at NAA SP 857/3 PC 143/1)
c. 1934	Public Recreation Reserve at North Head Ms 13898 Sy.R. Map on file in National Archive shows two sections of reserve (NAA SP 857/3 PC 143/1)
1934	Mountings for the guns which were to be used at North Head were manufactured (Oppenheim 2005:232)
1934	North Head to be the first Headquarters of the Australian Coast Artillery Brigade (Fulford 1994:9)
1934, 21 February	Report in The Sun newspaper that Manly Council was replacing 56 pines on the Memorial Drive which had either been destroyed by rabbits or torn up by visitors (Manly Local Studies Collection)
1934, March	A 'Most Secret' Defence Committee Minute Paper accepted the recommendations of the 1925 CID Paper 249-C with regard to the expected scale of attack and the need to install 9.2-inch batteries to defend ports (Oppenheim 2005:217)
1934, March	The Minister for Defence announced the purchase of the first of two 9.2-inch guns, the commencement of a three year programme of coast defence. Batteries to be built at North Head, Cape Banks and Rottnest Island (Schwager Brooks 1996:3)
1934	Demonstrations regarding access to the military reserve during the visit of Prince Henry to Australia to attend the Centenary of the state of Victoria, the opening of the Anzac Memorial in Sydney and the opening of the Federal Parliament in Canberra (AWM 61)
1935, March	The Federal Government announced that an immediate start would be made with the fortification of North Head. "A tender for the construction of the 9.2-inch battery and adjoining structures at a cost of £43,719 had been accepted from the McConnell Building Co Ltd of Sydney" (Oppenheim 2005:222 & Harvey 1991:3)
1935, April	Manly Hospital Board and local residents objected at the placement of the guns at North Head and informed Manly Council (Oppenheim 2005:222)
1935, 5 June	Deputation from Manly met the Defence Minister Archdale Parkhill to raise concerns about the effect of vibrations and noise on the patients at Manly Hospital (Oppenheim 2005:222)

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1935	Wall separating section of reserve at North Head from Fort constructed (NAA SP 857/3 PC /143/1)
1935	Road through the Quarantine Station constructed to link the two remaining portions of Parkhill Reserve; originally known as Anstey Drive (NAA SP 857/3 PC /143/1)
1935, August	Area surrounding the battery closed to public access and photography forbidden "in the national interest" as preparatory construction work on the batteries commenced (SMH 14 August 1935)
1935, October	First gun for North Head arrived from England aboard the Shaw Savill and Albion Line steamer Miamoa (Oppenheim 2005:223)
1935	Stone walls delineating the fortress area completed (NAA SP 857/3 PC /143/1)
1936	Annotations to the earlier Survey of North Head defining the separate occupancies; Sewerage works area, Reserve for Defence Purposes, Quarantine Station and two separated Public Reserves (NAA SP 857/3 PC /143/1)
1936	Parkhill Reserve reopens, with one section at North Head and a second section adjacent to Manly Hospital. Arch to the Quarantine Station altered from 'Quarantine' to read 'Parkhill' and plaques relocated from original gates
1936, 2 Feb	22 gunners of 1 Heavy Brigade, Royal Australian Artillery from Georges Heights moved into North Head to make preparations for the mounting of the 9.2-inch guns. The guns had previously been delivered to the site by private contractors, the heavier pieces being unloaded by the floating crane Titan onto a specially erected wharf at Store Beach (Oppenheim 2005:223)
1936, Feb	Installation of gun in No.2 (north) emplacement, control and engine room equipment commenced (Harvey 1991:5)
1936, 30 April	No. 2 (north) gun in place (Oppenheim 2005:226)
1936, 12 May	Installation of gun in No. 1 (south) commenced (Harvey 1991:7)
1936, 3 June	No. 1 (south) gun in place (Oppenheim 2005:226)

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1936, end June	Main assembly of guns complete (Harvey 1991:7)
1936, end June	Assembly of guns at the sister battery at Cape Banks commenced (Harvey 1991:7)
1937, 8 February	Tenders let for the construction of the North Head Barracks complex (Freeman 1999:19)
1937, 8 February	Tender let for the construction of Battery Commander's Residence B at the North Head Barracks complex in St Barbara's Avenue (Freeman 1999:20)
1937, 22 February	Tender called for the construction of Battery Commander's Residence A at the North Head Barracks complex in St Barbara's Avenue (Freeman 1999:20)
1939, 9 May	Tenders closed for the construction of four cottages for NCOs in North Head Scenic Drive north of the North Head Barracks complex (Freeman 1999:20)
1937, March	Committee of Imperial Defence sent the Australian Government its revised paper CID Paper No. 440-C on the Defence of Ports which superseded its 1925 paper which had no ramifications for the strategy already being pursued with regard to the coastal anti-bombardment batteries (Oppenheim 2004:228)
1937-1938	North Head Barracks constructed for 1 st Heavy Brigade (the Permanent Garrison Artillery unit in the Sydney Area) (Jobson 1991:2-1)
1938	Assembly of remaining components of North Head Battery completed (Harvey 1991:7)
1938, 9 August	First test firing of the North Head guns (Oppenheim 2005:232)
1938, November	Anti-aircraft guns and searchlights delivered to the Sydney batteries (location not specified) (Oppenheim 2005:234)
1939, 26 January	Governor-General of Australia, Lord Gowrie, opened the new North Head barracks which was accommodation for 1 Heavy Brigade and the 1 st Field Cadre. Cost of the barracks was £150,000 which was reported in the press as having a country club atmosphere (Oppenheim 2005:237)

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- 1939, 14 August North Head closed to the public following incidents of people trespassing on the Military reserve. Guards were posted on the Parkhill gate to prevent unauthorised entry (Oppenheim 2005:237)
- 1939, 3 September Britain and France declared war on Germany (Oppenheim 2005:236)
- Coast defences put on war footing and North Head battery was given the code name Nore Battery (Oppenheim 2005:239)
- 1939, September School of Artillery Field Branch (field and medium artillery and survey) moved from South Head to Holsworthy (Jobson 1991:2-1 & Anon nd:3-2)
- 1939, September School of Artillery Anti-Aircraft Branch (air defences) moved from South Head to Randwick (Jobson 1991:2-1 & Anon nd:3-2)
- 1939 Anti-ship coastal radar station built at Dover Heights, the first in Australia
- 1939 Camp for personnel to continuously man battery was established to the rear of the battery after declaration of war (Harvey 1991:15)
- 1940, October Tables of over 120 targets for land engagement were drawn up for North Fort so that, in the event of an enemy landing, strategic targets such as bridges, beaches and road intersections could be accurately targeted from North Fort in an arc from Broken Bay to the Royal National Park (Oppenheim 2005:242)
- 1940, October Australia had three radar sets in operation, one of which was its own experimental construction, the other two were British (Brown 1999:221)
- 1940, 7 December A "Most Secret" report entitled "Appreciation (H.J.P/3) re: possible Japanese major attack on the Coast of NSW" was prepared by Major A.E. Mander of Intelligence Section (1a) of Eastern Command. The report stated that the existing coastal defences would not be able to repel or withstand an attack by more than one Japanese capital ship, that North Fort and Cape Banks were susceptible to land attack from the rear because of the close proximity of sheltered beaches and were vulnerable to shell and air attack. The report recommended increasing the armament at North Head by the construction of a 12-inch battery to the west of the crest of North Head and another on high ground between Coogee and

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	Maroubra. A six-inch battery was constructed at Maroubra but the other battery at North Head was not constructed (Oppenheim 2005:243-245)
1940, end	Tent accommodation for personnel replaced by hutted camp located to the west of the fort wall (Fulford 1994:97)
1941, 8 December	Japan launched simultaneous attacks against Malaya, Hong Kong, the Phillipines, Wake and Guam Islands as well as Pearl Harbor (7 December on east side of International Date Line) (Oppenheim 2005:255)
1941, 11 December	The Defence of Australia and Adjacent Areas by the Chiefs of Staff concluded that the area Newcastle-Sydney-Kembla was of such strategic importance to Australia that it had to be defended at all costs (Oppenheim 2005:255-256)
1941, December	9.2-inch shells removed from some of the Sydney batteries (probably North Head) and were loaded on ships bound for Singapore to bolster the defence of the island against the advancing Japanese. Obturator pads, which sealed the breech of the gun against the escape of the combustion gases, and spare parts were removed from the guns at North Head and Cape Banks and flown to Singapore (Oppenheim 2005:247-248)
1941, December	QF 12 pounder gun 12 cwt on a shoulder traversed mounting was emplaced at Shelly Beach to guard against amphibious landings at Shelly Beach and Manly (Schwager Brooks 1996:8)
1942	Heavy & light anti-aircraft guns deployed at North Head and camouflaging of the main guns after Japan's entry into the war (Harvey 1991:15)
1942, 17 February	Japanese float plane, launched from submarine I-25, overflew Sydney on a reconnaissance mission (Oppenheim 2005:267)
1942, 19 February	Darwin bombed for the first time. Impending sense of an imminent Japanese invasion (Oppenheim 2005:260)
1942, 23 May	A Japanese float plane, launched from submarine I-29, overflew Sydney on a reconnaissance mission (Oppenheim 2005:267)
1942, 30 May	A Japanese float plane, launched from submarine I-21, overflew Sydney on a reconnaissance mission (Oppenheim 2005:267)
1942, 31 May & 1 June	Japanese midget submarine attack on Sydney Harbour (Harvey 1991:16)

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1942, 8 June	Japanese submarine I-24 shells the eastern suburbs of Sydney. No coast batteries returned fire (Oppenheim 2005:271)
1942, 9 June	Japanese submarine I-21 shells Newcastle. Fort Scratchley battery returns fire (Oppenheim 2005:272)
1942	Bluefish Radar Station installed. This was the second land-based radar installation in Australia (Freeman 1999:23)
1942/43	Radar units now at at Beacon Hill, Bluefish Point and Dover Heights (Harvey 1991:12)
1942, February – 1943, April	Three 40-mm Bofors anti-aircraft guns mounted in the North Fort area (Oppenheim 2005:278)
1943, 19 February	A Japanese float plane, launched from submarine I-21, overflew Sydney on a reconnaissance mission. This time the plane was picked up on radar and engaged by anti-aircraft gunfire (Oppenheim 2005:275)
1943, February	Anti-aircraft batteries and coast batteries manned by Volunteer Defence Corps (VDC) in order to release regular troop for service further north (Oppenheim 2005:276)
1943, April	Bofors (anti-aircraft gun) personnel left North Head (Schwager Brooks 1996:3)
1944, mid	Manning levels reduced and battery manned by Volunteer Defence Corps (VDC) (Harvey 1991:16 & Oppenheim 2005:286)
1945, 20 January	Fortress Headquarters at Brisbane, Sydney, Newcastle and Port Kembla closed (Oppenheim 2005:288)
1945, April	Radar detachments left North Head (Schwager Brooks 1996:3 & Freeman 1999:25)
1945, 15 August	Japan surrendered (Burch 1996:71)
1945, 2 September	Formal surrender of Japan (Oppenheim 2005:288)
1945, 6 September	Coastal defences put into a state of care and maintenance (Schwager Brooks 1996:4)
1946	Separate wings of the School of Artillery moved from Holsworthy and Randwick to North Head Barracks (Jobson 1991:2-1, Anon nd:3-2 & Freeman 1999:25)

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1946, July	Classification of ports to be continued to be defended. Coastal artillery training to remain at Fremantle and Sydney and the battery at North Head to remain operational for that purpose (Oppenheim 2005:290)
1947	Reopening to the public of the scenic road named Anstey Drive on Park Hill at North Head sought (NAA SP 857/3 PC 143/1)
1949	Manly Council to be granted permissive occupancy on similar terms to their original occupancy (NAA SP 857/3 PC 143)
1952	Last time the 9.2-inch guns at North Head were used. Equipment was overhauled and prepared for long-term storage (Oppenheim 2005:292)
1955	Excess buildings and equipment at the Quarantine Station were demolished. Maintenance and repair work carried out on remaining buildings (GM(2) 1991:29)
1956	British Government disbanded its Coast Artillery because the advances in weaponry had made fixed artillery obsolete (Oppenheim 2003:292)
1957	Quarantine Station linked up to mains water supply (superseding the reservoir supplies) and a new power transformer was installed (GM(2) 1991:29)
1960	Guns and associated control equipment and engines dismantled (Jobson 1991:2-1 & Anon nd:3-2)
1960	Coast artillery batteries dismantled (Harvey 1991:16) North Head battery scrapped at a cost of £4,350. The battery had cost £200,000 to construct. The Cape Banks battery was demolished at a cost of £3,110 (Oppenheim 2005:293) A site inspection has confirmed that the battery at Cape Banks was only partially demolished.
1960	Former Seamen's Isolation Hospital became the Commonwealth Police Training College (GM(2) 1991:27 & Freeman 1999:26)
1961-1965	Guardhouse at Parkhill Reserve gate on Bluefish Drive demolished between 1961 and 1965 (SHFT sequence of aerial photos)
1962, October	Chiefs of Staff Committee decided there was no longer a need for

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	fixed coast artillery at defended ports (Schwager Brooks 1996:4)
1963	Coastal Artillery disbanded in Australia (Oppenheim 2005:293)
1970-1976	Original Parkhill Gates on Bluefish Drive widened and amenities building demolished, probably to allow truck access for the construction of the Water Control Plant (SHFT sequence of aerial photos)
1972	Water Pollution Control Plant constructed behind Bluefish Point and treated effluent was taken to a deep water ocean outfall, replacing the outfall on the shoreline (GM(2) 1991:31)
1977	Eradication of smallpox signalled the end of the need for isolation hospitals and quarantine stations (Freeman 1999:26)
1979	Commonwealth and State Governments entered into the Commonwealth/State Foreshores Agreement which provided for the exchange of certain State and Commonwealth lands. All the land at North Head was to be transferred to the State when it became surplus to Defence requirements (Freeman 1999:27)
1984	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service acquired the Quarantine Station (National Heritage Listing, North Head)
1989, December	Artillery Directorate relocated from Canberra to the School of Artillery (Freeman 1999:27)
1990	The Royal Australian Artillery (RAA) Museum was established at North Head within the North Fort area. The North Fort Museum is one of a series of artillery museums which, collectively, comprise the RAA National Museum (Freeman 1999:27)
1995	Monument to the history of the artillery and the gunners was erected at North Fort as part of the Australia Remembers program (Freeman 1999:27). Now known as the Army Museum Network under the Army History Unit
c. 1995	Corrugated asbestos cement roofs of North Fort buildings replaced with corrugated iron (sic) roofs (Schwager Brooks 1996:17)
1996	The Gunner's cottages on either side of the entrance gate to North Fort were still being used as residences (Schwager Brooks 1996:21-22)
1997, end	School of Artillery moved from North Head to Puckapunyal in Victoria (Burch 1996: p130-31)

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2001	Sydney Harbour Federation Trust (SHFT) set up under the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust Act, 2001 to administer, conserve and adaptively re-use surplus Commonwealth (primarily Defence) lands around Sydney Harbour (SHFT website)
2003, 21 August	Minister for the Environment and Heritage approved the SHFT Plan for the seven SHFT sites around the harbour. The North Fort Complex was included in the comprehensive Plan under the former School of Artillery. The Plan proposed that North Head become a sanctuary (SHFT website)
2004, 22 June	North Head Artillery Barracks, North Head included in the Commonwealth Heritage List (DEWHA website)
2006, 12 May	North Head included in the National Heritage List (DEWHA website)