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Editorial

The year 2007 marks the 60th wedding anniversary of Her Majesty The Queen and His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh. Whilst attention focused last year on Her Majesty's 80th birthday, this year we can recall that part of the reason for The Queen's success has been the support of her royal consort.

Age has slowed The Duke of Edinburgh only slightly, and in his 86th year he is still actively carrying out much the same duties that he assumed when he married the then Princess Elizabeth in 1947.

These have not been easy – and one of the more challenging tasks must have been the making of

innumerable speeches. The Duke writes all his own speeches (something that few politicians could truthfully claim to do), and many of these have been published. The first of these collections was *Selected Speeches, 1948-1955* (Oxford University Press, 1957). *The Environmental Revolution: Speeches on Conservation 1962-1977* (Andre Deutsch, 1978) demonstrates that the Royal Family has been at the forefront of the environmental movement for decades.

A Windsor Correspondence between HRH The Duke of Edinburgh and Michael Mann (1984) shows that the Prince of Wales has taken the lead from his father in pondering contemporary religious questions. Long may both of them continue to do so. If Princes of the Royal House cannot express their views in this way then what hope is there for the intellectual freedom of the rest of us?

It remains to be seen whether The Queen will maintain the tradition of sending a diamond wedding anniversary message, and address a telegram to herself and the Duke of Edinburgh.

Professor Noel Cox

News in Brief

HM unveils New Zealand memorial

A special remembrance ceremony was held at London's Hyde Park on 11th November to mark the bond between New Zealand and the United Kingdom.



Dignitaries, returned servicemen and about 2,000 New Zealanders watched The Queen dedicate

the first memorial in the United Kingdom to New Zealand's war dead.

She praised the sons and daughters of New Zealand for standing by Britain in its hour of need.

Amongst those attending were the Prince of Wales, British Prime Minister Tony Blair and New Zealand premier Helen Clark.

The dedication began with a royal guard of honour formed by the largest contingent of New Zealand forces seen in the United Kingdom since World War Two.

Afterwards, there was a fly-past by RNZAF and RAF aircraft, followed by performances from Maori cultural groups.



The £1m monument, called the South Stand, features 16 cross-shaped bronze pillars, and was designed to commemorate the shared sacrifice of Britain and New Zealand during wartime.

Ms Clark said she hoped it could be a part of London that New Zealanders could always call home.

The Queen told the audience that New Zealanders had written themselves into a special place in the history books.

Many of them for deeds of exceptional bravery and sacrifice.

But most of them for simply giving their all in duty, in courage and in dogged determination to fight for peace and freedom from tyranny.

Mr Blair said the link between the two nations was not just historic.

The bonds of friendship between our two countries remain as strong as ever.

Our peoples are close, they come and go between our two countries as much as ever, we invest in each others' economies, we share culture and sport – where friends become rivals.

Other members of the Royal family who joined the service included Prince William, the Duchess of

Cornwall, the Duke of York, the Princess Royal and the Duke of Kent.



More than 250,000 New Zealanders served with British forces during the wars of the twentieth century.

The Queen's Christmas Broadcast to The Commonwealth 2006

The following is the full text of Her Majesty The Queen's 2006 Christmas Broadcast to the Commonwealth:

I have lived long enough to know that things never remain quite the same for very long. One of the things that has not changed all that much for me is the celebration of Christmas. It remains a time when I try to put aside the anxieties of the moment and remember that Christ was born to bring peace and tolerance to a troubled world.

The birth of Jesus naturally turns our thoughts to all new-born children and what the future holds for them. The birth of a baby brings great happiness – but then the business of growing up begins. It is a process that starts within the protection and care of parents and other members of the family – including the older generation. As with any team, there is strength in combination: what grandparent has not wished

for the best possible upbringing for their grandchildren or felt an enormous sense of pride at their achievements?

But the pressures of modern life sometimes seem to be weakening the links which have traditionally kept us together as families and communities. As children grow up and develop their own sense of confidence and independence in the ever-changing technological environment, there is always the danger of a real divide opening up between young and old, based on unfamiliarity, ignorance or misunderstanding.

It is worth bearing in mind that all of our faith communities encourage the bridging of that divide. The wisdom and experience of the great religions point to the need to nurture and guide the young, and to encourage respect for the elderly. Christ himself told his disciples to let the children come to him, and Saint Paul reminded parents to be gentle with their children, and children to appreciate their parents. The scriptures and traditions of the other faiths enshrine the same fundamental guidance. It is very easy to concentrate on the differences between the religious faiths and to forget what they have in common – people of different faiths are bound together by the need to help the younger generation to become considerate and active citizens.

And there is another cause for hope that we can do better in the future at bridging the generation gap. As older people remain more active for longer, the opportunities to look for new ways to bring young and old together are multiplying.

As I look back on these past twelve months, marked in particular for me by the very generous response to my eightieth birthday, I especially value the opportunities I have had to meet young people. I am impressed by their energy and vitality, and by their ambition to learn and to travel.

It makes me wonder what contribution older people can make to help them realise their ambitions. I am reminded of a lady of about my age who was asked by an earnest, little granddaughter the other day "Granny, can you remember the Stone Age?" Whilst that may be going a bit far, the older generation are able to give a sense of context as well as the wisdom of experience which can be invaluable. Such advice and comfort are probably needed more often

than younger people admit or older people recognise. I hope that this is something that all of us, young or old, can reflect on at this special time of year.

For Christians, Christmas marks the birth of our Saviour, but it is also a wonderful occasion to bring the generations together in a shared festival of peace, tolerance and goodwill.

I wish you all a very happy Christmas together.

Elizabeth R



New Year's Honours List

In the December 2006 royal honours list there were two appointments to the Order of New Zealand, educationalist and potter Doreen Blumhardt, and radical theologian Emeritus Professor Lloyd Geering. Dr Blumhardt was already a DCNZM and CBE, and Geering a PCNZM and CBE. The appointments therefore continue the trend of choosing recipients who are already well recognised, contrary to the initial intention that the ONZ would be for those who had not received prior royal recognition.

There were 5 new Distinguished Companions (DCNZM) appointed: John Belgrave (Chief Ombudsman), Professor Margaret Clark, Hon John McGrath (Supreme Court Judge), Sam Neill (actor), and Tay Wilson (former rower and a member of the International Olympic Committee). Unsurprisingly Mr Neill was quoted as observing that he was unsure what the initials "DCNZM" stood for. Prior to 2001 he would have received a KNZM and become Sir

Sam (or Sir Nigel John Dermot Neill, to use his full legal name).

The 13 new Companions of the Order (CNZM) included Graham Fortune (Secretary of Defence), Hon Jim Sutton (Minister of the Crown), and Richard Woods (Director of the Security Intelligence Service). There were 25 Officers (ONZN), including veteran New Zealand-born American reporter Peter Arnett and film director Vincent Ward, and 52 Members of the New Zealand Order of Merit (MNZM), with a further 3 honorary Members appointed.

The awards of the Queen's Service Order included 5 QSO for Community Service, and 8 QSO for Public Service. There were also 42 Queen Service Medals (Community Service) and 37 QSM (Public Service).

A new award was the New Zealand Antarctic Medal (NZAM), awarded to 2 recipients, with an additional honorary award. This medal was instituted by Her Majesty on 1st September last year, to replace the Polar Medal, the award of which was discontinued after the 1995 review of royal honours. The new medal retains the distinctive octagonal shape of the Polar Medal, and the white ribbon of the original, and is essentially an indigenous version of the imperial award.



Recommendation 2.27 of the report of the 1995 Prime Minister's Advisory Committee on Honours was perhaps the most seriously flawed of the report. Although it recommended that the Polar Medal be retained under new New Zealand regulations, it also recommended that the medal be renamed. After ten years this has finally been done.

There was no logical reason why the Polar Medal should have been renamed the Antarctic Medal. It seemed to have escaped the notice of the committee of "experts" that the word "polar" encompasses both poles, north and south, and there was no reason why it should be assumed that "Polar Medal" refers exclusively to the North Pole – an inference clearly stated in the report. The Polar Medal was originally instituted in 1857 as the Arctic Medal, and was renamed in 1904 precisely in order to encompass both poles.

New Zealand is not alone in sending its polar researchers to Antarctica, indeed almost all British recipients of the Polar Medal last century were exploring the southern regions. Since 1996 the official explanation has been that the renaming is justified by the concentration of exploration in the southern regions. Unfortunately the original error continues to leave its mark.

The new medal is however of traditional design, and preserves some of the heritage of the older award. The only innovation – apart from the name – is that recipients may now use the post-nominal letters “NZAM”.

In the United Kingdom, The Queen’s New Year’s Honours List included Miss Zara Phillips, The Queen’s granddaughter, who received an MBE after her success at the World Equestrian Games in Germany last year. Other honours went to percussionist Evelyn Glennie (DBE), composer John Rutter (CBE), singer Rod Stewart (CBE), and actress Penelope Keith (CBE).

Duke of York to visit next month

Next month His Royal Highness The Duke of York will be visiting New Zealand. Prince Andrew will take part in a special ceremony in Rotorua on 17th March to recognise the gallantry of the late Lance Sergeant Haane Manahi.

Sergeant Manahi was nominated by his superior officers for the award of a Victoria Cross during World War Two. However the sergeant, as with many others who were originally nominated for the Victoria Cross, received the Distinguished Conduct Medal. This is almost as highly regarded as the VC, though perhaps less well known to the mass media.

Many thousands of acts of wartime heroism went totally unrecognised. Many hundreds of soldiers received lesser awards than they were originally nominated for, or than they possibly deserved. These people did not campaign for higher awards – nor, significantly, did Sergeant Manahi. It was only after his death in the 1980s that a campaign was begun to have him awarded a posthumous VC.

Ultimately it is both unwise and unhelpful to attempt to second-guess decisions of more than sixty years ago. It is impossible to say with any certainty now whether or not Sergeant Manahi ought to have

received the VC rather than the DCM. But he didn’t, and the matter should have been left to rest.



There is no reason why this one case should have been treated as special, or why the long-standing official principle of not reviewing such war-time decisions should be abandoned. Nor is it appropriate to portray The Queen, as some media had done, as denying Manahi something which was his by right. Gallantry medals are honours from the Crown. There would be precious little honour in them if they were awarded as the result of lobbying. It would also have been very unfortunate if the first award of the Victoria Cross for New Zealand were to be made in such controversial circumstances.

Last year, the Government, working with Te Arawa, the Manahi VC Committee, and Buckingham Palace, announced that there would be a special ceremony to recognise Lance Sergeant Manahi’s deeds.

The Queen has expressed her admiration for the bravery of Lance Sergeant Manahi. But Her Majesty decided to not disturb the original decision of more than sixty years ago. It is not know whether persistent rumours of alleged war crimes committed by Manahi played any role in the decision, or in the original decision not to award him the VC.

The Government announced that the presence of the Duke at the ceremony reflects The Queen’s wish to be personally associated with the initiatives to recognise his gallantry.

Professor Noel Cox

Commonwealth Day

The annual Commonwealth Day Service in Auckland will be held at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Parnell. The Service will be at 9.30 am, on Sunday the 11th March.

Local members are urged to attend the service, to show their support for the ideals for which the Commonwealth, under the leadership of The Queen, stands. The Commonwealth Day Message from Her Majesty The Queen will be read.

There will be Commonwealth Day services in Wellington and other centres throughout New Zealand and the Commonwealth.

Death of Honorary Chaplain

The Monarchist League's Honorary Chaplain, the Rev'd Canon Gerald Hadlow, and his wife Sheila, were tragically killed in a motor vehicle accident on 15th November last year. Their dog Benji also died. Canon Hadlow had been Chaplain since 2002.

His father was a tea planter in Nyasaland (now Malawi), but the young Gerry attended boarding school in England, where he was able to view the 1937 coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

He was ordained in the 1960s, and was Vicar of Morrinsville 1973-80 and Archdeacon of Piako 1977-80. His last posts were Vicar of Rotorua 1980-91 and Canon of St John's Cathedral, Napier 1983-89.



From 1989 he was emeritus canon, and had been chaplain of the New Zealand Police Region 2, Rotorua since 1987. He was also a Priest Associate of the Order of the Holy Cross, an Anglican Benedictine community, of which the Rt Rev'd Sir Paul Reeves is a Bishop Associate.

Members of the Council, and other members of the Monarchist League, were present at the memorial service held in Rotorua for Gerry and Sheila Hadlow.

Royal Diary

Prince William joins the Household Cavalry

On 22nd September last year it was announced that Prince William would be commissioned into The Blues and Royals (Royal Horse Guards and 1st Dragoons) as a Cornet (2nd Lieutenant). The Colonel of the Regiment is HRH The Princess Royal. Prince Henry joined the Regiment last April.

Prince William will serve as a troop commander, after leaving Sandhurst in December. He will be fully qualified next northern summer. After another year he will be on familiarisation attachments to the Royal Air Force and Royal Navy. He was appointed Commodore-in-Chief Submarines, and Commodore-in-Chief Scotland late last year.

Prince Harry became "operational" in October, as a troop commander. He is expected to be deployed in May to the 1,000 km long Iran-Iraq border, in Maysan governate (the capital of which is Al Amarah). The squadron of which he is a member is part of the 1st Mechanised Brigade (of the 3rd (UK) Mechanised Division, based at Basra). There are currently 1,000 men of the brigade on the border, based at Camp Abu Naji, Al Amarah.

It is unusual for two Princes to be commissioned into the same regiment. One may speculate as to the reasons for this. One possibility is that it simplifies security arrangements.

Meanwhile, the Prince of Wales was promoted, on his 58th birthday, to Admiral, General and Air Chief Marshal.

Professor Noel Cox

Overseas News

Victoria Cross award approved

On 14th December 2006, the UK Ministry of Defence announced that Her Majesty the Queen had approved the posthumous award of the Victoria Cross to Corporal Bryan Budd of A Company, 3rd Battalion, The Parachute Regiment. The VC is the Commonwealth's highest award for gallantry "in the face of the enemy". Cpl. Budd was killed in action in Afghanistan in August 2006. The award recognised two acts of conspicuous gallantry and inspirational leadership in July and August 2006. The summarised citation [the full citation is published in the *London Gazette*] available at www.mod.uk, is as follows:

During July and August 2006, 3rd Battalion, The Parachute Regiment were deployed in the District Centre at Sangin. They were constantly under attack from a combination of Taliban small arms, rocket-propelled grenades, mortar and rocket fire.

On 27 July, whilst on routine patrol, Cpl. Budd's section identified and engaged two enemy gunmen on the roof of a building in the centre of Sangin. During the ensuing fierce fire-fight, two of Cpl. Budd's section were hit. One was seriously injured and collapsed in the open ground, where he remained exposed to enemy fire, with rounds striking the ground around him. Cpl. Budd realised that he needed to regain the initiative and that the enemy needed to be driven back so that the casualty could be evacuated.

Under fire, he personally led the attack on the building where the enemy fire was heaviest, forcing the remaining fighters to flee across an open field where they were successfully engaged [presumably, "successfully engaged" means "killed"]. This courageous and prompt action proved decisive in breaking the enemy and was undertaken at great personal risk. Cpl. Budd's decisive leadership and conspicuous gallantry allowed his wounded colleague to be evacuated to safety where he [the wounded soldier] subsequently received life-saving treatment.

A month later on 20 August, Cpl. Budd was leading his section on the right flank of a platoon clearance patrol near Sangin District Centre. Another section was advancing with a Land Rover (fitted with a .50 calibre heavy machine gun) on the patrol's left flank. Pushing through thick vegetation, Cpl. Budd identified a number of enemy fighters 30 metres ahead. Undetected, and in an attempt to surprise and destroy the enemy, Cpl. Budd initiated a flanking manoeuvre. However the enemy spotted the Land Rover on the left flank and the element of surprise was lost for the whole platoon.



In order to regain the initiative, Cpl. Budd decided to assault the enemy and ordered his men to follow him. As they moved forward, the section came under withering fire that incapacitated three of his men. The continued enemy fire and these

losses forced the section to take cover. But Cpl. Budd continued the assault on his own, knowing full well the likely consequences of doing so without the close support of his remaining men. He was wounded but continued to move forward, attacking and killing the enemy as he rushed their position.

Inspired by Cpl. Budd's example, the rest of the platoon reorganised and pushed forward their attack, eliminating more of the enemy and eventually forced their [the enemy's] withdrawal. Cpl. Budd subsequently died of his wounds, and when his body was later recovered, it was found surrounded by three dead Taliban.

Cpl. Budd's conspicuous gallantry during these two engagements saved the lives of many of his colleagues. He acted in the full knowledge that the rest of his men had either been struck down or had been forced to go to ground. His determination to press home a single-handed assault against a superior enemy force despite his wounds stands out as a premeditated act of inspirational leadership and supreme valour. In

recognition of this Cpl. Budd is awarded the Victoria Cross.

Cpl. Budd left a wife (also a serving soldier) and two daughters – his younger daughter was born in September 2006.

Cpl Budd's VC is only the 13th awarded since the end of World War 2 – the most recent prior award was to Private Johnson Beharry of the Princess of Wales' Royal Regiment for two acts of great heroism in Iraq on 1st May 2004 – see "The Victoria Cross: 150 Glorious Years", *MNZ* August 2006 pp 6-10. Coincidentally, the only two VCs awarded during the Falklands War of 1982 were also posthumous awards to members of The Parachute Regiment. This reinforces the view that the Paras are one of the elite regiments in the British Army.

When her Majesty Queen Victoria approved the establishment of the VC, it was stipulated that it be awarded regardless of rank or service. The fact that the last two awards were to a private and a corporal [both ranks are at the bottom of the army hierarchy] shows that there is no senior rank bias in VC awards.

Cpl. Budd's VC citation states that his selfless gallantry "saved the lives of many of his colleagues". It is therefore appropriate to conclude with a quote from St John's Gospel [15:13]:

"Greater love has no man than to lay down his life for his friends."

Stephen Brewster

New Lord Chamberlain

The Earl Peel, GCVO PC DL, has been appointed Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household upon the retirement of Lord Luce, GCVO PC, with effect from 16th October last year. The Lord Chamberlain, a part-time position, is head of the Royal Household.



Lord Peel, who is 58, has been a member of the Prince's Council

of the Duchy of Cornwall since 1993 and Lord Warden of the Stannaries, Duchy of Cornwall, since 1994. This is effectively deputy chairman of the board, responsible to the Prince of Wales for the financial direction of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Lord Peel is President of the Game Conservancy Trust. He was also a member of the Nature Conservancy Council for England, English Nature, from 1991 to 1996, was President of the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust from 1989 to 1996, and was a member of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Committee for six years. Lord Peel is an elected representative member of the House of Lords (a cross-bencher, or non-aligned member).

Lord Peel is married and has two daughters and one son. He is the great-great grandson of Robert Peel – twice prime minister of the United Kingdom, in 1834-35 and 1841-46.

Professor Noel Cox

Royal Marines Band releases new CDs

British military music specialists Eastney Collection have recently released the following new CDs recorded by the Band of HM Royal Marines:

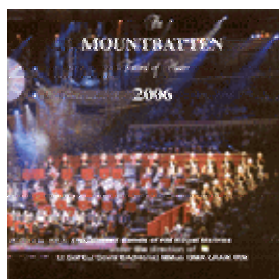
1. Music from Beating Retreat 2006 – Mased Bands of HM Royal Marines.



Those who were not fortunate enough to see the 200-strong Royal Marines Mased Bands make their

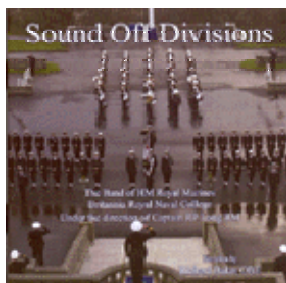
welcome return to Horse Guards Parade on 14th-15th June 2006 – they last performed there in 1999 – will delight in these stirring studio recordings of the full programme of music.

2. Mountbatten Festival of Music 2006 – Mased Bands of HM Royal Marines.



This annual concert was held at the Royal Albert Hall, London in honour of the late Admiral of the Fleet Lord Mountbatten (see *MNZ* November 2005, p 5).

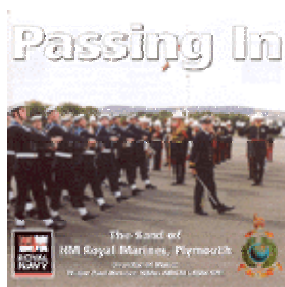
3. Sound Off Divisions – Band of HM Royal Marines Britannia Royal Naval College (Conductor: Captain R. P. Long, RM).



This CD was originally recorded in January 2005 and contains the marches and ceremonial music performed at “Divisions” parades held at Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. Included is a

narration by distinguished broadcaster Richard Baker OBE explaining the sequence and history of “Divisions”.

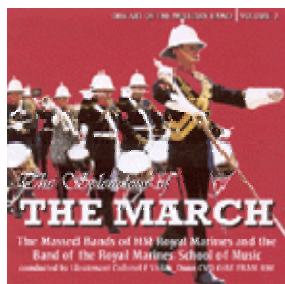
4. Passing In – Band and Bugles of HM Royal Marines Plymouth (Conductor: Major Paul Weston, RM).



This CD was originally recorded in September 2004 and contains the music played at the “Passing In” parades at HMS Raleigh – the Royal Navy’s principal recruit training centre. Included is a narration by

Commodore David Pond, RN, Commanding Officer, HMS Raleigh.

5. The Splendour of the March – Mased Bands of HM Royal Marines (Conductor: Lt-Col Sir Vivian Dunn, RM).



An historic live performance from The Royal Tournament at London’s Earls Court Arena. The concert featured a 200-strong mased band and 80 buglers.

6. International Festival of the Sea – Mased Bands of HM Royal Marines (Conductor: Lt-Col Richard Waterer, RM).



This CD was originally recorded in 2002 to mark the second “International Festival of the Sea”. The conductor (Lt-Col Richard Waterer, RM) was Principal Director of Music, Royal Marines

from 1994-2002. Sadly, Lt-Col Waterer (who had since retired from the Royal Marines) passed way last year at the age of only 56.

7. Symphonic Gallery – Band of HM Royal Marines (Conductor: Lt-Col C. J. Davis, RM).



This recording of symphonic wind band music features the premiere recording of Stephen Dodeson’s “Wind Symphony” and the United Kingdom

premiere recording of “Montage” by Peter Graham. This CD marks the second in a series of project recordings, which form the foundation of a portfolio submission by the Principal Director of Music Royal Marines, Lt-Col Chris Davis, RM, for the award of “Doctor of Musical Arts” from the University of Salford.

Each CD costs £12.00 (including postage and packing) and may be ordered online at www.eastneycollection.com. Eastney Collection contact details are:

Address: 60 Mayford Road, London SW12 8SN
 E-mail: eastneycol@aol.com
 Telephone: +44 – 208-673-6157
 Facsimile: +44 – 208-772-9545

The Band of HM Royal Marines is, arguably, the finest military band in the Commonwealth and the above new releases are certain to maintain their exemplary reputation.

Stephen Brewster

Residences past and present

Harewood End

Harewood End, a 900 acre estate in the Wye Valley, between Hereford and Ross-on-Wye, in Herefordshire, England, just east of the A49 motorway, was bought by the Duchy of Cornwall for £2m in 2000 as part of a 22,000 acre £50m purchase from the Prudential finance group. This was the largest single investment in the agricultural economy by the Duchy since the days of Albert Prince Consort. It reflects a diversification of the Duchy's finances and a move away from investment in shares back to the farming estates which were always the mainstay of the duchy.

Under Duchy Eastern District Land Steward David Curtis, MVO, the long-neglected estate is undergoing a ten year £5m restoration. There are three phases to the development. The first involved the restoration, by architect Craig Hamilton, of three cottages, and the conversion of a barn into cottages. In the second phase a Grade II farmhouse, the 1864 St Denis's chapel, and a Grade II stone stable block are being restored. There will also be restoration work on the Satellite, Home and Grange Farms, and 15,000 sq ft of workshops built.

The third phase – and the reason for the inclusion of this property in the Royal Residences series – is that a 1960s red brick bungalow, on site of the old main house (Harewood Park, not to be confused with Harewood House, the seat of the Earls of Harewood), is being demolished, and a new 6-8 bedroom house built. There have been rumours that the house is destined to be a future home for Prince William.

The new main house will reportedly cost some £3m, cover 10,000 sq ft, and contain two reception rooms (a drawing room, and an inner hall), as well as entrance hall, over hall, and study. Other rooms include a kitchen, boot room, storeroom, pantry, utility room, and laundry. There will also be an orangery. Although it was reported that the new house could be intended for the Prince, this remains unconfirmed. The Duchy will only say that the house is being built as a commercial investment, and as part of the rejuvenation of the estate, which was long-neglected by the time it



was bought by the Duchy. As is to be expected of a major building project in the Duchy of Cornwall, the Prince of Wales' architectural views are reflected in the project, and the house will be fully integrated into the working farm estate.

Craig Hamilton, the architect, was born in South Africa, and studied architecture at the University of Natal. He has lived in the United Kingdom since 1986. He trained with Michael Reardon & Associates (Cathedral Architects for Birmingham and Hereford), where he received a sound grounding in design and conservation, and is now based in Mid-Wales. Hamilton is also responsible for the restoration of farm and residential buildings on the estate, and was involved with the Prince's development of the model town of Poundbury.



Harewood Park House is one of many country houses which were demolished during the tumultuous days of the 1940s to 1960s because the owners could not afford to keep them in good repair. It was demolished in 1959 by the SAS, and until the 1990s the grounds housed a breeding centre for beagles used in medical research. All that remains of the original estate is the nineteenth century chapel, a walled garden, and a stable block. The agricultural estate remained functioning, though again there was room for much new investment and modernisation.

Harewood was always primarily an agricultural estate, and like many in England enjoyed a varied and sometimes turbulent history.

During the early Middle Ages Harewood was part of the royal forest which stretched from Hereford to the Forest of Dean. King John granted

Harewood to the Knights Templar of Garway in 1215, who built a preceptory (chapter house, or monastery) there. In 1324, after the worldwide destruction of the Knights Templar, Harewood passed to the Knights Hospitallers (the Order of St John).

Upon the dissolution of the monasteries the estate passed into private ownership. Land speculators Robert and Hugh Thornhill paid £1399 18s in 1546 to the Augmentation Office, an office King Henry VIII set up to collect all the money from the sale of monastic estates. But they did not hold on to the estate for long, as was doubtless their intention.

The Brown's from Much Dewchurch bought Harewood Park a year later, and it remained in that family for several generations. They erected a new house. In the middle was included a semi-octagonal tower – a typically eccentric house from a time of great innovation in architecture as in other spheres of life.

At the end of the Civil Wars of the seventeenth century the Tudor house was sold to the Hoskyns of Morehampton in Abbeydore to cover debts. The Hoskyn family remained the owners from 1654 to 1892. The mediæval chapel had by this time fallen into ruins.

Many Herefordshire families suffered severe financial set-backs during the time of the Civil War, although some weathered the storm. Bennet Hoskyn, a lawyer and an MP, was a man who seemingly did well under both sides during the conflict. Under Cromwell's regime he was High Sheriff, yet in 1676 he was rewarded by King Charles II (always ready, for the good of the country, to accommodate former political foes of his late sainted father) with a baronetcy for maintaining 30 soldiers in Ireland.

Several generations later, the Hoskyns, with the aid of a generous marriage settlement, built a Georgian mansion in place of the Tudor house, which was by then showing its age. This was completed some time before 1787. The house was set in magnificent park land with terraced pleasure grounds, some very impressive trees and an ornamental pond, in the manner of Capability Brown.



The crumbling mediæval chapel, originally the Templars preceptory of 1215, was replaced with a new chapel in 1793. Chandos Hungerford Hoskyn did not, however, like this chapel, and when he inherited the estate in 1862 he replaced it with a new one designed by Rushforth in a Romanesque style. This, the surviving St Denis's chapel (completed 1864), was the last major building work to be undertaken. The estate afterwards went into decline with the agricultural depression which gripped Britain in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

Harewood Park was subsequently purchased by the Governors of Guy's Hospital, and during World War Two the mansion house served as an auxiliary hospital. After the war the house, now seriously in need of refurbishment and modernisation, was put on the market. But no buyer could be found for a large house in such a poor state, at a time when hundreds of mansions were in a similar state. It was stripped of its furnishings, and as much of the fittings as could be salvaged, and was demolished by the army in a Special Forces exercise.

The new house will be much smaller than the Georgian (or Tudor) house, but is designed to harmonise with the character of the surrounding agricultural estate. Whether it is destined to be a royal residence or not, it is a major new royal building project, showing yet again that the Prince of Wales is prepared to put his environmental and architectural beliefs to practical use.

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