The Prince of Wales
Many young people write to The Prince of Wales each year asking all sorts of questions about his life.

This booklet has been written for you and will hopefully answer some of these questions. It starts with the early life of The Prince of Wales including when and where he was born, how many brothers and sisters he has, as well as where he went to school.

You can find out how many previous Princes of Wales there have been, why he was given the title and where the title came from.

Did you know that The Prince of Wales served in the armed forces when he finished his education? He also has a Coat of Arms which is an ancient tradition. Have a look inside to learn more about the uniforms he wears and what the symbols on the Coat of Arms mean.

Today, The Prince of Wales visits many people and places all over the world and may have visited your home town or country. There are maps in this booklet that show some of the places he has been to and why.
The Prince of Wales is the eldest child of The Queen and Prince Philip, The Duke of Edinburgh. The Prince was born on 14th November 1948 at Buckingham Palace and was christened Charles Philip Arthur George.

Did you know...
The Prince has one younger sister and two younger brothers; they are known as The Princess Royal, The Duke of York and The Earl of Wessex.

When The Prince was just three years old life changed greatly. His grandfather King George VI died and The Prince's mother, who was then known as Princess Elizabeth, The Duchess of Edinburgh became Queen Elizabeth II. As the eldest son of The Queen, the young Prince became Heir to The Throne or Heir Apparent. This means The Prince is next in line to The Throne and will be King of The United Kingdom. As the eldest son he also became The Duke of Cornwall and The Duke of Rothesay. He is commonly called The Duke of Cornwall in the South West of England and The Duke of Rothesay in Scotland.

Schools
Traditionally, Heirs to The Throne have been taught at home. Yet just before his eighth birthday, the young Prince started going to Hill House School, where he studied and mixed with children of his own age. He then went to Cheam School in 1957 where he stayed until he was 13. Apart from his academic studies at Cheam the young Prince also enjoyed amateur dramatics and took part in sports such as cricket, football and rugby. In 1962, The Prince left Cheam to attend Gordonstoun School, both of which are boarding schools. While at Gordonstoun, The Prince also spent two terms in Australia at Timbertop, the outback annex of Geelong Grammar School near Melbourne.

University
In 1967, after finishing his A Levels, The Prince went to Cambridge University where he first studied Archaeology and Anthropology, later changing his course to History. He left Cambridge in 1970 and was the first Heir to The Throne to obtain a degree. During this time, The Prince also spent a term at the University College of Wales where he learnt Welsh, and studied Welsh history.

Did you know...
As a child The Prince of Wales's favourite book was Swallows and Amazons by Arthur Ransome.
In 1958, the young Prince watched his mother on television as she announced that she had created him ‘Prince of Wales’ and that he was to be known by this title from then on.

It was decided that when The Prince reached the age of 21 he would be formally invested as Prince of Wales. An investiture is a long-established ceremony at which a person is presented with a title and with the robes and symbols that represent the position. The investiture was held in Wales on 1st July 1969 at Caernarfon Castle in front of 4,000 guests and was televised and broadcast around the world. For The Prince, one of the most moving aspects was being able to pledge his loyalty to his mother, The Queen.

"I, Charles, Prince of Wales, do become your liege man of life and limb and of earthly worship and faith and truth I will bear unto you to live and die against all manner of folks."

Symbols

During the ceremony The Queen handed The Prince symbols which represented his role as the 21st Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. The collection of symbols is known as the ‘Honours of the Principality of Wales’. Some of the symbols used were made with gold mined in Wales. They can now all be seen at the National Museum of Wales in Cardiff.

**Rod.** The rod is seen as a symbol of government. Like the coronet and ring, it is the traditional symbol used during the ceremony.

**Sword.** This was added to the ceremony during Tudor times and represents justice.

**Ring.** This stands as a symbol of duty. Can you see the dragon? The dragon represents Wales, and is seen as a symbol of strength and fearlessness. It is one of the oldest mythological beasts and is also on the sword and rod.

**Coronet.** This is a small crown usually worn by princes, princesses or nobles. It is a symbol of rank.
Family Life


In 1996, The Prince and The Princess of Wales divorced. After the divorce, The Princess of Wales became known as Diana, Princess of Wales. She was still a member of The Royal Family and continued with her charity work. A year later on 31st August 1997, while in Paris, The Princess tragically died in a car crash.

Over the years, in between their time at school, Princes William and Harry joined The Prince of Wales on many different trips. In 1998, both Princes accompanied their father on a visit to Canada. Later that year, a 13 year old Prince Harry joined his brother at Eton College, where they completed their A Levels.

On 9th April 2005, The Prince of Wales married Mrs. Camilla Parker Bowles in a civil ceremony at Windsor Guild Hall followed by a service of prayer and dedication at St. George's Chapel in Windsor Castle attended by family and friends. After the marriage Mrs. Camilla Parker Bowles became known as The Duchess of Cornwall and supports The Prince in his work, and in his role as Heir to The Throne, as well as being Patron or President of a number of her own charities or organisations.

Activities
The Prince of Wales has a wide range of interests. He has enjoyed many different sporting activities, including polo, skiing, surfing, sailing and scuba diving. The Prince was a very keen polo player, competing in many competitions for his university and taking part in charity matches for over 40 years.

Apart from action sports, The Prince of Wales also enjoys walking, painting, gardening and music.

Did you know... The Prince of Wales has written a children's book called The Old Man of Lochnagar. The book has been translated into 13 languages.
Every day is a busy day for The Prince; not only does he have to perform many public duties on behalf of The Queen, but he also supports many charities. The Prince of Wales has a very full diary and is given each day a specially prepared card called a ‘Day Card’, listing his appointments for that day.

Below is an example of a day card which will have information about where The Prince will be during the day. This day card has information on events in Scotland, where The Prince is known as The Duke of Rothesay (You can find out more information about this title on page ten).

The Queen talks to The Prince of Wales as members of The Royal Family watch a parade in The Mall, London, as part of The Queen’s Golden Jubilee celebrations

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**THE PRINCE’S DAY CARD**

**Morning**
Will attend the service of the Order of the Thistle, St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh
Will attend the unveiling of a memorial to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother by The Queen in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh

**Afternoon**
Will give a speech at a conference on World Heritage cities, in Edinburgh

**Evening**
Will host a dinner at the Palace of Holyroodhouse for supporters of The Prince’s Trust in Scotland
The Prince travels to different countries every year to represent Britain’s interests. His visits are a way of building closer links between Britain and other countries and are organised by the British Government. On his overseas visits he also often works to promote initiatives to help the country being visited and its peoples, and his visits can serve as a way of making the public more aware of problems that need to be tackled.
The Prince’s Work

The role of The Prince of Wales as Heir to The Throne is not defined and there are no rules written down to explain what a Prince of Wales does. The current Prince of Wales has created a role that allows him to serve the nation and make a difference for the better.

Royal Duties

One very important part of The Prince of Wales's role is supporting The Queen in her work to serve the nation. This involves bringing people together from all sections of society and giving the country a focus for national pride and unity, as well as promoting the importance of people helping one another. To achieve this The Prince of Wales identifies issues which he believes matter to people, but which might not be addressed otherwise and brings people together to discuss and tackle them. The Prince regularly meets religious leaders, teachers, school children, parents, doctors, farmers, and many others to find out how they can be helped and supported.

Did you know...

The Prince of Wales receives thousands of letters each year. He personally wrote over 2,000 letters last year.

In 1993 The Prince wrote “For the past 15 years I have been entirely motivated by a desperate desire to put the 'Great' back in Great Britain… Everything I have tried to do - all the projects, speeches, schemes etc. - I have been with this end in mind.”
The Prince of Wales cares deeply about the United Kingdom and everyone who lives in it, and has always worked hard to do what he can to make a difference for the better. He is always looking to the long term and putting his finger on issues of enduring importance to many people. As part of this, The Prince has founded and drives forward a range of charities. He also does all he can to encourage understanding and good relations between people of different backgrounds and religions.

The Prince’s Trust was the first charity set up by The Prince as a way to help people who have had problems at school or found it hard to find jobs after leaving school or college. The Prince’s Trust celebrated its 30th birthday on 20th May 2006, and so far it has helped more than half a million young people.

The Prince now has 20 core charities, 18 of these he set up himself. Together, the 20 charities are known as ‘The Prince’s Charities’. They include organisations that focus on young people, like ‘The Prince’s Trust’ and ‘The Prince’s Foundation for Children and the Arts’, as well as other charities that deal with health, buildings, business and the environment.

Apart from his own charities, The Prince of Wales is also very much involved with other charity work and is Patron, Chairman or President of over 400 organisations that work to support many different causes.

The Prince of Wales believes "every child, whatever his or her circumstances, should have the chance to experience the artistic excellence of our cultural heritage, the very best of dance, theatre, opera and music, our museums and galleries, art and literature."

Did you know...
The Prince’s Charities raise more than £120 million annually that’s £2 million a week.
Since 1301 the title “The Prince of Wales” has been given to the eldest surviving son or grandson of most Kings and Queens of England (and later Scotland). The first Prince of Wales, Dafydd ap Llywelyn, was a native Welsh prince but in the 1280s the English King, Edward I united the Principality of Wales with England and he proclaimed his only son, Prince of Wales, in 1301. From that time there have been 21 Princes of Wales, including the current Prince.

**Welsh Princes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Born - Died</th>
<th>Was Prince of Wales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dafydd ap Llywelyn</td>
<td>around 1208 - 1246</td>
<td>1240 - 1246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Llywelyn ap Gruffydd</td>
<td>around 1223 - 1282</td>
<td>1248 - 1282</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Princes of Wales created since 1284 by the English Monarchy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Born - Died</th>
<th>Was Prince of Wales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edward (King Edward II)</td>
<td>1284 - 1327</td>
<td>1301 - 1307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward, the Black Prince</td>
<td>1330 - 1376</td>
<td>1343 - 1376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard (King Richard II)</td>
<td>1367 - 1400</td>
<td>1376 - 1377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry (King Henry V)</td>
<td>1387 - 1422</td>
<td>1399 - 1413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward</td>
<td>1453 - 1471</td>
<td>1454 - 1471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward (King Edward V)</td>
<td>1470 - 1483/4</td>
<td>1471 - 1483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward</td>
<td>1473 - 1484</td>
<td>1483 - 1484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur</td>
<td>1486 - 1502</td>
<td>1489 - 1502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry (King Henry VIII)</td>
<td>1491 - 1547</td>
<td>1504 - 1509</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>1594 - 1612</td>
<td>1610 - 1612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles (King Charles I)</td>
<td>1600 - 1649</td>
<td>1616 - 1625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles (King Charles II)</td>
<td>1630 - 1685</td>
<td>1638 - 1649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td>1688 - 1766</td>
<td>1688 - 1688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George (King George II)</td>
<td>1683 - 1760</td>
<td>1714 - 1727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick</td>
<td>1707 - 1751</td>
<td>1729 - 1751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George (King George III)</td>
<td>1738 - 1820</td>
<td>1751 - 1760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George (King George IV)</td>
<td>1762 - 1830</td>
<td>1762 - 1820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert Edward (King Edward VIII)</td>
<td>1841 - 1910</td>
<td>1841 - 1901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George (King George V)</td>
<td>1865 - 1936</td>
<td>1901 - 1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward (King Edward VIII)</td>
<td>1894 - 1972</td>
<td>1910 - 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles</td>
<td>1948 -</td>
<td>1958 - present</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Principality of Wales

The first Princes of Wales had a Welsh heritage and reigned over the principality of Wales. Historically, a principality is an area of land ruled by a Prince or Princess.
The Duchy of Cornwall

The Duchy of Cornwall refers to land owned by The Duke of Cornwall which is one of the largest and oldest landed estates in Britain. The Duchy estate was created in 1337 by King Edward III for his son and heir, The Black Prince, who became The Prince of Wales in 1343. Its primary function was to provide him and future Princes of Wales with an income from its assets. A charter ruled that each future Duke of Cornwall would be the eldest surviving son of the Monarch and Heir to The Throne.

When his mother became Queen in 1952, The Prince became the 24th Duke of Cornwall. The Prince has been in charge of the Duchy since he was 21 years old. The Duchy forms a central part of his life and work.

Did you know...
The Duchy of Cornwall owns land which is equivalent to almost one and a half times the size of the Isle of Wight.

Most of the land is farmland, but there are many different parts to The Duchy, including shops, businesses and housing. The Duchy is used commercially, which means that it generates an income like a business. The Prince of Wales chooses to use a large portion of the income from The Duchy of Cornwall to meet the cost of his public and charitable work.

The Prince of Wales founded Duchy Originals in 1990. Duchy Originals makes and sells food and other products mainly using organic ingredients. Duchy Originals donates all its profits to The Prince’s Charities. The very first Duchy Originals product was the traditional Scottish oat撰 biscuit. It took 18 months and hundreds of different attempts before the final recipe was perfected. The Prince tastes and approves all products himself.

Duchy Originals trade mark
Coat of Arms

A Coat of Arms uses sets of images to symbolise the identity of a person, place and family. Members of The Royal Family have different Coats of Arms, but they share many of the images to show their unity as a family. Every part of a Coat of Arms has a special meaning.

Coats of Arms were used by medieval knights so they could be recognised in battle. Knights were covered from head to toe in metal which made it difficult to recognise them in battle. Like wearing a uniform to show which school you go to, or which sports team you play for, Coats of Arms were used to decorate the knights’ armour. A shield and helmet were the most recognizable parts of armour to be decorated and the painting opposite shows King Edward III with a painted shield and crest on top of his helmet. The crest also forms part of the Coat of Arms.

Standards
The Prince has his own flag called a Standard. The Standard flies from a building when he is in residence.

In Scotland, The Prince is known as The Duke of Rothesay. Before 1707, Scotland was a separate kingdom and the heir to the Scottish throne was known as The Duke of Rothesay. As Heir to The Throne of a unified Scotland and England, The Prince of Wales inherited the title of The Duke of Rothesay at birth.

Coat of Arms for The Duchess of Cornwall
Can you recognise any symbols from The Prince’s Coat of Arms on the next page?
**Coat of Arms of The Prince of Wales**

The Prince was given his Coat of Arms when he was 13 years old. As you can see, there are many imaginative creatures on Royal Coats of Arms.

**The Lion**
Represents England

**The Unicorn**
Represents Scotland

**Labels**
Around the lion’s neck is a plain white three point label that looks like a collar. This identifies The Prince as a child of a King or Queen. There are five labels on this Coat of Arms.

**The Dragon**
Represents Wales.

**The Shield**
There are different images on the shield representing the United Kingdom; they are the three lions for England, a single lion for Scotland, a harp for Ireland and in the centre in a smaller shield are four lions representing the Lions of Llewellyn (Wales).

**The Feathers**

Legend has it that after winning the battle of Crecy in northern France, The Black Prince took the feathers from the helmet of his enemy, King John of Bohemia, and the Ich Dien motto from his Coat of Arms. This painting depicts the moment when The Black Prince first wore the feathers. Some historians disagree with this legend and think that the feathers were part of the Coat of Arms of The Black Prince’s mother.

**Arms of The Duchy of Cornwall**

**Ostrich Feathers**

**Cornish Choughs**
15 bezants bezants are named after an ancient Byzantine coin

**Houmout** meaning “High Spirit”, was the motto used by The Black Prince

**Cornish Choughs** (pronounced ‘chuffs’) were once widespread around the coast of the United Kingdom, but after an absence of many years they have recolonised in Cornwall.
Military Career

The Royal Navy, the Army and the Royal Air Force (RAF) make up the British Armed Forces. Like all members of The Royal Family, The Prince of Wales has close personal links with the British Armed Forces.

The Prince holds a position in all three forces. He holds the rank of Admiral in the Royal Navy, General in the Army and Air Chief Marshal in the RAF.

Royal Air Force

The Prince started his military career in 1971 at the age of 23 when he joined the RAF. The Prince spent six months with the RAF learning to fly jet aircraft before going on to join the Royal Navy. The Prince wears a sword and medals when on ceremonial duties. The medals represent major events in time and close links with other countries.

Royal Navy

The Prince joined the Royal Navy in the Autumn of 1971. He completed more than five years service. By 1976 he was commanding ships. During his time with the Navy The Prince trained in submarines and helicopters. He travelled to many different destinations around the world in more than seven Royal Navy Ships.

In the Armed Forces an insignia is worn on the sleeve and shoulder of the uniform and shows the rank of that person, in the same way scouts and guides are awarded badges to show their achievements.
Clarence House is the official London home of The Prince of Wales, The Duchess of Cornwall, Prince William and Prince Harry. Several thousand people from all over the world visit the house each year. At Clarence House, The Prince meets people from all walks of life.

Clarence House was designed and built in the 1820s for The Duke of Clarence. It is next to St. James’s Palace and has been a royal home for almost 200 years.

In 1949 Clarence House became the London home of Princess Elizabeth, following her marriage to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, as they were then known, lived there with their first two children, The Prince and Princess Anne. The death of King George VI in 1952 led to The Duchess’s accession as Queen. The new Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh moved to Buckingham Palace, and The Queen’s mother, Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother and The Queen’s sister, Princess Margaret moved to Clarence House in 1953.

The Queen Mother lived in Clarence House until she died in 2002, at the age of 101. From Clarence House, The Queen Mother carried out many official duties. For example, all foreign Heads of State visited Clarence House for afternoon tea on the first day of a State Visit.

The Prince returned to Clarence House on 4th August 2003, the anniversary of his grandmother’s birth. As well as his official home, Clarence House is The Prince’s office. Most of The Prince’s work is carried out from Clarence House, with the help of his staff who work there.

Did you know...
During the Second World War Clarence House was used by the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem to keep in contact with prisoners of war.
Highgrove and Home Farm

Highgrove in Gloucestershire has been the country residence of The Prince since 1980. Highgrove House was built between 1796 and 1798, but Highgrove is best known for its beautiful garden.

In the spare time he has, The Prince loves to be at home in the garden or on the farm. In 1986 he began to use organic methods on the farm at Highgrove called ‘Home Farm’. He later also converted his garden at Highgrove to be organic. The Prince supports organic farming because it reflects a very important belief, which is that if you care for the health of the soil, it will flourish and nurture life.

General farming methods involve using chemicals to increase the production of crops and control pests. Organic farmers use other methods that are friendly to the environment, such as planting clover and using farm manure to maintain the fertility of the soil, in rotation with other crops, which in turn helps wildlife flourish.

By attracting wildlife that are natural predators to some of the pests, the organic farmer is able to control pests, and protect their crops; this is a method that does not damage the environment. This also means that the food grown does not contain chemicals, which may be harmful.

The Prince said “I have put my heart and soul into Highgrove – and I will continue to do so while I can… All the things I have tried to do in this small corner of Gloucestershire have been the physical expression of a personal philosophy.”
In 1993, Home Farm was moved from Cornwall to The Prince of Wales’s home at Highgrove so that The Prince could be more involved with his own farm.

In the garden, there are many varieties of plant and tree. There are ponds populated by fish, like koi carp, and greenhouses to help flowers, plants and vegetables grow. There is even a tree house for children! There are stables for the horses, cottages for estate workers and areas of parkland.

The Prince believes “There is enormous satisfaction in growing things; in witnessing their development each year and in trying to imagine what they will eventually look like.”

At Highgrove there is a wild flower meadow with flowers such as corn marigolds, ox-eye daisies, corn cockles, buttercups and dandelions. There is an Islamic garden, woodland garden and a herb garden.

The Prince remembers “when my sister and I were children we had a small garden of our own tucked away at the back of somewhere at Buckingham Palace and we used to grow tomatoes and the odd vegetable. I’ve always felt that that’s an important part of one’s connection with nature and the soil.”

Over one thousand schools, like Llandogo Primary School, have joined the Duchy Originals Organic Gardens for Schools project, which means that they have created their own organic garden at school.
Royal Residences

The Prince is often away from his London home, spending some of his time at other Royal residences. When he was a child, The Prince spent many of his school holidays in these different homes.

Balmoral is The Queen's Scottish home and is where The Royal Family spends part of their summer holiday. The original Balmoral Castle was built in the 15th Century, but after Queen Victoria and her husband Prince Albert bought it in 1852, they built a new, bigger castle, 90 yards north of the original one.

Thinking about his childhood The Prince said “When I was younger... I felt a strong attachment to the soil of those places I loved best – Balmoral, in Scotland, and Sandringham, in Norfolk. As far as I was concerned, every tree, every hedgerow, every wet place, every mountain and river had a special, almost sacred character of its own.”

Sandringham House is in Norfolk and has been a Royal home since 1862. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, bought it the very day that he saw it. The Queen and members of The Royal Family spend Christmas there.

Windsor Castle is the oldest and largest occupied castle in the world. It was originally built by William the Conqueror in the second half of the 11th Century. In almost 1000 years since it was built, Windsor Castle has been inhabited continuously and has been rebuilt, altered or refurbished by many British Kings and Queens. This means that there are many corridors and rooms of all shapes and sizes, built at different moments in history.

Did you know...
Many Kings and Queens are buried in St. George’s Chapel, Windsor Castle, including Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.
Some of the places The Prince of Wales has visited in the United Kingdom

June 2010.
The Duke of Rothesay held a reception in Dumfries House, Cumnock, Ayrshire, for veterans who have been supported by Combat Stress, a charity of which His Royal Highness is Patron. Combat Stress offers support and rehabilitation to servicemen and women with post-traumatic stress disorder.

May 2010.
The Prince of Wales met staff and volunteers at the National Trust property, Mount Stewart, County Down, where he toured the house and tried a locally-made lavender ice cream. His Royal Highness is President of the National Trust.

September 2008.
The Prince of Wales visited Ouseburn Community Farm in Newcastle and opened a new beehive as part of a city-wide initiative to boost the number of bees. His Royal Highness was presented with a jar of honey and some homemade chutney during his visit, which he said he would save to have as a treat following his Christmas dinner.

April 2008.
The Prince of Wales visited Borrowdale School in Cumbria and read The Tale of Peter Rabbit by Beatrix Potter to the children.

September 2008.
The Prince of Wales joined more than a thousand people at a service to mark National Police Memorial Day at the Anglican Cathedral in Liverpool, to pay tribute to the lives of police officers who died in the line of duty. His Royal Highness is Patron of the National Police Memorial Day.

June 2010.
The Prince of Wales and The Duchess of Cornwall joined 50,000 people to celebrate Armed Forces Day in Cardiff in honour of troops, past, present and future. Later on the same day, The Prince of Wales, who is Patron of the Welsh National Opera, attended a six-hour performance of Die Meistersinger.

July 2009.
The Prince of Wales and The Duchess of Cornwall visited Lostwithiel in Cornwall and met the congregation of St. Bartholomew’s Church. Their Royal Highnesses also sampled the local produce and The Duchess of Cornwall bought a Cornish pasty and doughnuts for her lunch. The Prince of Wales then met a lady of 102.

December 2008.
The Prince of Wales visited a new facility at the Cotswold Care Hospice, which looks after more than 350 people each year, free of charge. His Royal Highness has been Patron of the charity since it started 21 years ago. After the public opening, The Prince of Wales enjoyed a private visit with patients – a tradition he has carried out for 20 years around Christmas.

July 2008.
The Prince of Wales and The Duchess of Cornwall surprised shoppers and market traders at Brixton Market when they popped along for an unexpected visit. Their Royal Highnesses visited the area in South London to see first-hand the regeneration work taking place. The Duchess of Cornwall bought a box of mangos with a Brixton £10 note.

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November 2008.
The Prince of Wales visited Sheffield Forgemasters International, one of the country’s biggest steelworkers, to see how the company had recovered from the devastating floods in 2007.

September 2010.
The Prince of Wales visited the house of a lady who lives in Nottingham to view first-hand the solar panels installed on the roof of her home as part of sustainable living.

July 2008.
The Prince of Wales and The Duchess of Cornwall spent a day in Suffolk during which Their Royal Highnesses visited the Samaritans of Lowestoft and Waveney. The Prince of Wales has been the Patron of the Samaritans since 1999.

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Produced by the Royal Household of Their Royal Highnesses The Prince of Wales and The Duchess of Cornwall


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