

QUEEN'S OR PRINCE'S CONSENT

This pamphlet is intended for members of the Office of the Parliamentary Counsel.

Unless otherwise stated:

- references to Erskine May are to the 24th edition (2011), and
- references to the Companion to the Standing Orders are to the Companion to the Standing Orders and Guide to Proceedings of the House of Lords (22nd edition, 2010).

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This pamphlet sets out some of the issues that arise when considering whether Queen's or Prince's consent should be signified to a bill and contains information about the signification of consent.

1.2 OPC's role is:

- to consider whether Queen's or Prince's consent might be needed for a bill,
- to raise the issue of whether consent is needed with the House authorities before the bill is introduced,
- to keep the department and the whips informed on this issue, and
- to consider, as the bill goes through Parliament, whether any amendments to it will alter what has been decided.

1.3 It is OPC's responsibility to bring anything in a bill that might require consent to the attention of the House authorities and to advise them (so far as we are able) whether consent is required. The decision on whether consent is required is for the House authorities.

CHAPTER 2 QUEEN'S CONSENT

Introduction

2.1 Queen's consent needs to be considered in the case of—

- provisions affecting the prerogative, and
- provisions affecting the hereditary revenues, the Duchy of Lancaster or the Duchy of Cornwall, and personal property or personal interests of the Crown.

2.2 The form of the consent will vary depending on whether the prerogative or the interests of the Crown, or both, are affected (see paragraphs 5.26 to 5.33). Consent which relates just to the prerogative is sometimes called “prerogative only consent”, with consent which relates just to the interests of the Crown sometimes being called “interest only consent”.

2.3 Consent is not needed for provisions affecting Crown servants (such as Ministers or the armed forces), except possibly employees of the Royal Household. Nor is it needed for property belonging to Crown servants as such (for example, a government department's property).

The prerogative

2.4 The royal prerogative is defined in Halsbury's Laws¹ as the special pre-eminence which the monarch has over and above all other persons by virtue of the common law, but out of its ordinary course, in right of Her regal dignity, and includes all the special dignities, liberties, privileges, powers and royalties allowed by the common law to the Crown of England.

2.5 The prerogative (as commonly defined) extends beyond those powers that are personal to the monarch (i.e. things that only the monarch can do, such as appointing a Prime Minister). The prerogative powers are now often exercised by Crown servants on behalf of the monarch rather than by the monarch in person.

2.6 The prerogative can also be seen, at least in part, as the residue of the monarch's legal authority² which has survived into modern times without being superseded by statute law or otherwise eroded. Prerogative powers often relate to the government of the country and are exercisable for the public good.

2.7 It is not possible to give a comprehensive catalogue of prerogative powers.³ However, prerogative powers of government (whether, in practice, exercised personally by the monarch (with or without the advice of Ministers) or exercised on her behalf by Ministers, officials or

1. Volume 8(2), 4th Edition, para 367, based on Blackstone's *Commentaries of the Laws of England I*, p. 239.

2. *Attorney-General v De Keyser's Royal Hotel* [1920] AC 508.

3. Bradley and Ewing, *Constitutional and Administrative Law*, Longmans, 15th Ed. (2011) p. 249.

other bodies) include the following powers –

- to appoint a Prime Minister;
- to summon or prorogue Parliament;⁴
- to give or refuse Royal Assent to bills;
- to legislate by prerogative Orders in Council (for example, in relation to certain parts of the civil service⁵) or by letters patent;
- to exercise the prerogative of mercy (for example, to pardon convicted offenders);
- to make treaties;
- to wage war by any means and to make peace (including power over the control, organisation and disposition of the armed forces);
- to recognise states;
- to issue passports and to provide consular services;
- to confer honours, decorations and peerages;
- to make certain appointments (including royal commissions).

2.8 The prerogative also includes powers relating to –

- the coinage;
- the jurisdiction of the Crown as a visitor of universities and Oxbridge colleges;
- appeals to the Privy Council.

2.9 There are also other prerogative rights of the Crown which are more closely associated with the production of revenues. These include –

- the grant of royal charters;
- the mining of precious metals;
- the grant of franchises for markets;
- the right to bona vacantia;⁶
- the right to waifs⁷ and estrays⁸;
- the right to wrecks;
- the ownership of swans and whales.

2.10 The revenues from these tend to be included among the hereditary revenues of the Crown and there is therefore some uncertainty as to whether they fall within the prerogative for the purposes of Queen's or Prince's consent. It may be that an interest-only consent is sufficient to cover these vestigial prerogatives but this is for the House authorities to decide.

4. The prerogative power to dissolve Parliament was abolished by section 3 of the Fixed-term Parliaments Act 2011.

5. Part 1 of the Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010 put most of the civil service on a statutory footing.

6. See also Appendix A.

7. Things stolen and thrown away by a thief in flight.

8. Valuable animals of a tame or reclaimable nature found wandering and whose owner is unknown.

Hereditary revenues, the Duchy of Lancaster and the Duchy of Cornwall, personal property and personal interests

Hereditary revenues

2.11 The hereditary revenues of the Crown come principally from land or other property which is, or becomes, vested in the monarch in right of the Crown (i.e. as monarch). It does not include revenue from the land and property of government departments.

2.12 In particular, the hereditary revenues come from –

- the Crown Estate,⁹
- the Osborne estate,¹⁰ and
- treasure vesting in the Crown under section 6(1) of the Treasure Act 1996.¹¹

2.13 Although nothing turns on the point as far as Queen's consent is concerned, it is not entirely clear whether revenues from the Duchy of Lancaster also form part of the hereditary revenues of the Crown.¹²

2.14 The Crown Estate is worth £7 billion¹³ and consists of all the land and other property, rights and interests of the Crown which are under the management of the Crown Estate Commissioners (as established under the Crown Estate Act 1956 and managed in accordance with the Crown Estate Act 1961).

9. The Crown Estate as a whole essentially dates from 1066 although the ownership of some property can be traced back to Edward the Confessor. After the Norman Conquest, all the land in England belonged to William "in right of the Crown" because he was King. In 1603 James VI, King of Scotland, became James I, King of England and, although governed by separate legislation until the nineteenth century, the Crown Estate is now constituted so as to include regal property in Scotland. Over time, large areas were granted to nobles to raise revenue and the estate has fluctuated in size and value. An agreement was finally reached with George III that the Crown lands would be managed on behalf of the government and the surplus revenue would go to the Treasury. In return, the King would receive a fixed annual payment ("the Civil List"). This agreement has been repeated, at the beginning of his or her reign, by each succeeding monarch. The Civil List has been replaced by the Sovereign Grant, an annual payment based on a percentage of the profits of the Crown Estate (see sections 1 and 6 of the Sovereign Grant Act 2011).

10. The Osborne Estate Act 1902 provided that the Osborne Estate, Queen Victoria's retreat on the Isle of Wight, was to cease to be part of the private estates of the monarch and was to become, by virtue of the Act, vested in His Majesty in right of the Crown. The Osborne estate thus became part of the hereditary revenues of the Crown (the side-note to the operative section of that Act was "Osborne estate to be part of the hereditary revenues of the Crown").

11. This is treated as part of the hereditary revenues of the Crown for the purposes of section 1 of the Civil List Act 1952.

12. For example, it was not mentioned in the civil list arrangements first entered into by George III. This may be because, at the time, it was worth very little or it may be because it was not thought to form part of the hereditary revenues of the Crown.

13. The Crown Estate Annual Report 2011, HC 1176.

2.15 The Crown Estate includes –

- the rural estate, consisting of over 140,000 hectares of agricultural land and forest;
- the urban estate, including property on historic estates in London and elsewhere such as estates at Regent's Park and Kensington (but excluding the Royal palaces);
- the Windsor estate (including the Great Park and Ascot racecourse but excluding Windsor Castle);
- the marine estate consisting of about 55% of the UK's foreshore, tidal river-beds and almost all of the sea-bed within the 12 nautical miles limit (including rights to all minerals excluding hydrocarbons)¹⁴;
- rights to all naturally occurring gold or silver (the Mines Royal); and
- rights to all minerals (excluding hydrocarbons) from the UK's continental shelf.

The Duchy of Lancaster

2.16 The Duchy of Lancaster has a special status. Originating in a grant of land made in 1265 to a Plantagenet Prince, the Lancaster inheritance became a Duchy in 1351. It merged with the Crown in 1399¹⁵ and a charter of 1485 confirmed the Duchy as a distinct entity to be enjoyed by subsequent monarchs, separate from other Crown lands and under its own management. There has been no fresh settlement since then.

2.17 The Duchy currently manages over 18,000 hectares of land in England and Wales including the Savoy Estate off the Strand, 10 castles including Lancaster and Pickering castles and numerous rural holdings in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Staffordshire and elsewhere. The Queen holds the title of "the Duke of Lancaster"¹⁶, and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster is a Cabinet Minister who, among other things, is responsible to the Queen for the administration of the Duchy. However, certain functions, particularly asset management, have been delegated to the Duchy Council. The revenues of the Duchy finance the Privy Purse which meets both official and private expenditure of the Queen (including the maintenance of her private estates, charitable donations and expenses incurred by other members of the Royal Family).

2.18 The Duchy of Lancaster is Crown land and Queen's consent is required if a bill affects its interests (there is no need for separate Prince's consent).

Duchy of Cornwall

2.19 For the Duchy of Cornwall, see Chapter 3 below about Prince's consent.

14. Non-Crown owned foreshore, for this purpose, includes that part of the foreshore which is owned by the Duchies. In September 2010, the main board of the Crown Estate indicated that "The Crown Estate has long had a general predisposition against the sale of seabed in the interests of integrated and effective seabed management and that remains the case. The policy does however allow for consideration of individual proposals for sales depending on circumstances." The statement was made in the context of the potential development of Lerwick Harbour.

15. In 1399, Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster, became King. Originally, he provided for the inheritance to pass to his male heirs and for it to be administered separately from the other royal possessions. However, when Edward IV of York became King, he treated the Duchy as forfeit and legally his own despite the fact that he had no Lancastrian blood. By Act of Parliament, he incorporated the Duchy possessions under the title "the Duchy of Lancaster" to be held "for ever to us and our heirs, Kings of England, separate from all other Royal possessions". The accession of Henry VII united the houses of Lancaster and York.

16. "Duke" is still used even for a female monarch.

Personal property

2.20 The private estates¹⁷ of the Queen are an example of the personal property of the Crown. Section 1 of the Crown Private Estates Act 1862 defines them for the purposes of that Act as—

- land or other real or heritable property or estate purchased at any time by Queen Victoria or her heirs or successors out of money issued and applied for the use of the Privy Purse or out of any other money not appropriated to a public service,
- land or other real or heritable property or estate which came to Queen Victoria or her heirs or successors (whether by gift, inheritance or otherwise) from any other person (unless not intended to be transferred as private estate¹⁸),
- land or other real or heritable property or estate which belonged to, or was in trust for, Queen Victoria or her heirs or successors at the time of their accession and which was, before their accession, capable of alienation.

2.21 Balmoral and Sandringham are private estates of the Queen.

2.22 The private estates differ from the Crown Estate in that they can be freely disposed of and are not subject to the Sovereign Grant Act 2011.

2.23 Section 8 of the Crown Private Estates Act 1862 ensures that the private estates are subject to taxes, rates, duties etc. as though they were the property of any subject of the realm but section 9 of that Act ensures that such impositions are paid out of the Privy Purse. The Queen is liable for council tax and non-domestic rates on her private estates.¹⁹

Personal interests

2.24 An example of the personal interests of the Crown is anything that affects the Queen personally (whether as an individual or as landlord or employer) and is not covered by any of the other categories for which consent is required. For example, the abolition of the coroner of the Queen's household by the Coroners and Justice Act 2009 required consent on the basis that it affected the Queen's personal interests.

2.25 Anything affecting the Royal Palaces where the Queen and her family reside may be an example of something affecting the personal interests of the Crown. These palaces (for example, Buckingham Palace, St James' Palace and Windsor Castle) are retained as royal residences at the disposal of the monarch and are held by the Queen on trust as monarch for future monarchs.²⁰

Exceptions and examples

2.26 Chapter 4 sets out some general exceptions to the need for Queen's consent.

2.27 Appendix A contains examples of cases where consent has, or has not, been required.

17. See the Crown Private Estate Act 1800, the Crown Private Estates Act 1862 and the Crown Private Estates Act 1873.

18. Section 1 of the Crown Private Estates Act 1873.

19. Section 8 of the Crown Estates Act 1862 and section 65A of the Local Government Finance Act 1988. See also paragraphs A.13 and A.14.

20. It is worth noting that Queen's consent was required for the bill for the Parliamentary Corporate Bodies Act 1992 because the Palace of Westminster is a royal palace even though it is not a royal residence.

CHAPTER 3 PRINCE'S CONSENT

Introduction

3.1 Prince's consent is needed in certain circumstances for provisions affecting the Duchy of Cornwall. It may, very occasionally, be needed in certain other cases.

The Duchy of Cornwall

The Duchy

3.2 The Duchy of Cornwall was created in 1337 by Edward III for his son, Prince Edward (the Black Prince). A charter ensured that each future Duke of Cornwall would be the eldest surviving son of the monarch and the heir to the throne. The current Prince of Wales is therefore also the Duke of Cornwall.

3.3 Where there is no Duke of Cornwall, the Duchy reverts to the Crown.²¹ Given this reversionary interest that the Crown has in the Duchy of Cornwall, a bill affecting the hereditary revenues, personal property or interests²² of the Duchy requires Queen's consent.

3.4 The Duchy currently owns over 50,000 hectares of land across 23 counties (including commercial property in London). It is also the harbour authority for the Isles of Scilly.

When is consent required because of a bill's effect on the Duchy?

3.5 Prince's consent is required, as well as Queen's consent²³, for provisions that expressly mention the Duchy or otherwise have a special application to it.

3.6 Provisions that merely affect the Duchy in the same way as other Crown land do not generally need Prince's consent as well as Queen's consent²⁴, on the basis that, in such cases, Queen's consent is taken to include consent on behalf of the Prince of Wales.

3.7 But that may not be the case where Prince's consent has been signified (or would have been if he were of age) on an earlier bill because of an express reference to the Duchy, and a later bill in the same field applies equally to the Duchy but without any express reference to it. The House authorities might consider signification of Prince's consent prudent.

3.8 Very occasionally, the Queen's interest may be too remote to justify Queen's consent but the Prince's interest may be pressing enough to require Prince's consent.²⁵

21.For example, Edward VIII had no son and so, on his accession, there was no Duke of Cornwall and the Duchy reverted to the Crown. Similarly, George VI had no son and so, on his accession, there was no Duke of Cornwall and the Duchy remained with the Crown. The Duchy also reverts to the Crown if the heir apparent dies leaving issue (because the heir to the throne is not a surviving son of the monarch).

22.See HC Deb. 30.04.96 W.A.417.

23.Queen's consent alone is required if there is no Duke of Cornwall or if the Duke of Cornwall is not yet of age. Erskine May at p.165, and para. 8.185 of the Companion to the Standing Orders, refer to the Duke of Cornwall being "of age". It is not entirely clear what this means. Once the Duke of Cornwall is 18, he acquires powers to act in relation to the Duchy although there is also a suggestion that he does not receive the full income of the Duchy until he is 21.

24.Paragraph 8.185 of the Companion to the Standing Orders states that no separate Duchy consent is required if Queen's consent has been obtained and the effect on the Duchy is not distinct from that on the Crown. See also pp. 663-664 of *Erskine May*.

3.9 Examples of bills affecting Duchy land for which Queen's consent has been given on third reading, but Prince's consent has not been given, include the bill for the Rating (Valuation) Act 1999 and the High Hedges Bills 2000/01 and 2002/03.

The Prince and Steward of Scotland

3.10 Consent as Prince and Steward of Scotland has always been rare and may now have been superseded altogether. It has been required in exceptional cases for bills concerning Scottish land law and feudal reform in Scotland. See Appendix B for further detail.

Prince's consent in other circumstances

3.11 Prince's consent is generally only required because of the Prince of Wales's role as Duke of Cornwall. The consent (either in that capacity or as Prince and Steward of Scotland) derives from the Crown's own interest in land and is therefore an extension of Queen's consent.

3.12 It is not generally needed for a provision of a bill that affects the Prince of Wales in his capacity as an ordinary citizen. So any bill that creates an offence will bind the Prince of Wales and will not require Prince's consent to do so.

3.13 But Prince's consent may very occasionally be required for a bill that expressly refers to the Prince of Wales or the Duchy of Cornwall.

3.14 For example, the bill for the House of Lords Act 1999 (which removed the bulk of hereditary peers from the House of Lords) expressly provided that "hereditary peerage" included the principality of Wales. This was to make it absolutely clear that the Prince of Wales was excluded from the House of Lords as Prince of Wales.

3.15 Prince's consent was also required for the bill for the Data Protection Act 1998 because of its express application to data processed by the Royal Household and the Duchy of Lancaster.

Exceptions and examples

3.16 Chapter 4 sets out some general exceptions to the need for Prince's consent.

3.17 Appendix A contains examples of cases where consent has, or has not, been required.

25. Prince's consent alone was signified for the Pilotage Bill 1987 because the Duke of Cornwall is the harbour authority for the Scilly Isles.

CHAPTER 4 GENERAL EXCEPTIONS

The remoteness/de minimis tests

4.1 Queen's or Prince's consent is not needed where the impact on the Crown is too indirect or too remote, or where there is unlikely to be an impact or the impact is likely to be too insignificant. This test and a de minimis test can become blurred in practice and so are best considered together.

4.2 Queen's consent was not needed for the bill for the Local Government Act 1999; the effect of the capping provisions on the Queen's liability to council tax was too remote or indirect²⁶.

4.3 Similarly, Queen's consent was not needed for the bill for the Greater London Authority Act 1999. Although the bill made the GLA a major precepting authority, and so the Queen's council tax bill might have increased, the effect was too insignificant because many of the functions of the GLA and the four functional bodies for which it also issued precepts were to be taken over from existing bodies already funded by the council tax.

Original consent sufficient for later provisions

4.4 Queen's or Prince's consent may not be needed if an earlier consent is sufficient.

4.5 For example, Queen's or Prince's consent for a particular change in the law may be sufficient for a bill amending that law if the amendments come within the scope of the original consent. So where consent has been given for a particular scheme, further consent may not be required for a bill that makes only a minor change to that scheme if it appears that the original consent would have covered consent for changes of the same nature.

4.6 Queen's consent was required for the introduction of the VAT regime²⁷. A substantial restructuring of VAT might require further Queen's consent; lesser changes do not. For example, Queen's consent is not needed for a clause imposing a higher rate of VAT on goods and services or for other "run of the mill" amendments, on the basis that the Crown has, with the Queen's consent, been placed once and for all in the same position as other suppliers by section 19 of the Finance Act 1972.

4.7 On the Mobile Homes Bill 2012/13, neither Queen's nor Prince's consent was required for amendments to the licensing regime under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960. Although both consents (interest only) had been given for that Act (which applied to Crown land not occupied by the Crown), nothing in the Bill encroached further on the Queen's or Prince's interests and there was no need for fresh consent.

4.8 On the bill for the Sustainable and Secure Buildings Act 2004, neither Queen's nor Prince's consent was required for amendments to the building regulations regime, on the basis that consent to the principle that building regulations should generally apply to the Crown had already been given for previous legislation and the amendments did not fundamentally alter the nature of building regulations.

26. See Annex A paragraphs A.13 and A.14.

27. It applies to taxable supplies by the Crown: see section 41 of the Value Added Tax Act 1994.

4.9 But Queen's consent was needed for the bill for the Housing Act 1996, as it made significant amendments to landlord and tenant law which affected the Crown.²⁸

4.10 Similarly, Queen's consent was needed on second reading of the European Union Bill 2004; although Queen's consent was needed on second reading of the bill for the European Communities Act 1972, the reworking of that Act by the bill was substantial enough to require such consent again.

4.11 There is no need for Queen's or Prince's consent for a simple restatement of the law. So on a consolidation or a rewrite, the question of Queen's or Prince's consent arises only on any changes in the law to be made (or in relation to subsequent amendments). Such changes will, in most cases, be so minor that they will come within the scope of the original consent.

4.12 Where Queen's consent had been required for a bill to remove the prerogative altogether from a particular area, further consent is not likely to be required for a bill to make a different legislative scheme in the area formerly covered by the prerogative. The original bill was sufficient to have removed the prerogative and the consent for it can be taken to permit further legislation in that area. There will though sometimes be a question whether the prerogative has fully been removed in a particular area.²⁹

4.13 Where consent has been signified on a bill during its passage through the first House, it may be that no further consent needs to be signified by that House when considering amendments made to the bill (whether by that or the other House) because the original consent is sufficient (see Chapter 5).

No adverse effect on the Crown

4.14 The question sometimes arises as to the need for Queen's or Prince's consent if there is no adverse effect on the Crown or the Duchy of Cornwall. After all, it seems strange to require consent for something that is wholly beneficial³⁰.

4.15 For example, on the Marine Navigation Bill (No.2) 2012-13, the House authorities have indicated that they cannot see why Prince's consent would be needed for a provision that has no adverse effect on the Duchy.

4.16 This issue can become blurred with the remoteness test or the de minimis test. For example, if the Crown benefits from a provision, then (unless the benefit is really substantial) the impact on it begins to look remote or de minimis.

4.17 In addition, there may be a question as to whether or not something is in fact beneficial, or wholly beneficial, to the Crown. The House authorities may think it prudent to err on the side of caution and require consent.

28. But note, for example, that the amendments of housing legislation made by the bill for the Civil Partnership Act 2004 were not thought to be significant enough to warrant Queen's consent.

29. For example, there may be an issue as to how far the statutory regulation of powers turns powers that are non-statutory in origin into statutory powers.

30. Part 2 of the bill for the National Insurance Contributions Act 2011 provided for a regional secondary contributions "holiday" for new businesses. Queen's consent was not required; the provisions would not in practice affect the Crown in a personal capacity, the holiday was intended to confer an advantage on new businesses, and nothing in Part 2 would adversely affect the personal interests of the Crown.

CHAPTER 5 THE SIGNIFICATION OF CONSENT

5.1 Queen’s or Prince’s consent must be signified in both Houses of Parliament.

Signification at second or third reading

Commons

5.2 Queen’s or Prince’s consent is normally signified at third reading of a bill in the House of Commons.

5.3 But it will usually be signified at second reading in the Commons if the provisions in question fundamentally affect the prerogative, hereditary revenues, personal property or interest of the Crown. For example, in the 2010-12 session, Queen’s consent was signified on second reading on the Fixed-term Parliaments Bill³¹ and on the European Union Bill³².

5.4 If Queen’s consent on a Lords bill affecting the prerogative is signified at second reading in the House of Lords, the Commons will follow the Lords when the bill comes from the Lords and require Queen’s consent to be signified on second reading.

5.5 Consent is signified in the House of Commons on the order for second or third reading being read.

Lords

5.6 The approach set out above also applies in the House of Lords but, in addition, the Companion to the Standing Orders³³ states that consent is “normally” signified at second reading where the Bill affects the prerogative of the Crown.

5.7 There appears to be at least an informal exception for bills that touch on the prerogative “only slightly”.³⁴

5.8 On the bill for the Child Maintenance and Other Payments Act 2008, the House authorities indicated that second reading signification is required only where the matters affecting the prerogative are fundamental to the bill. However, the Companion continues to state the position as set out in paragraph 5.6.

5.9 Consent is signified in the House of Lords immediately before the motion for second or third reading is made.

31.HC Deb. Vol. 511, col. 621

32.HC Deb. Vol. 520, col. 191

33.At para. 8.186.

34.For example, prerogative consent was signified on third reading in the House of Lords for the bill for the Higher Education Act 2004 (which was introduced in the House of Commons).

Signification following amendments to a bill

5.10 Consent may sometimes need to be signified, or further signified, as a result of amendments to a bill.

5.11 For example, a bill may not have needed consent in the form in which it was introduced in, or transferred to, a House but may need it as a result of amendments made to it during its passage through the House. If so, the Palace should be approached for consent before the amendments are tabled, if it is practicable to do so, and the relevant consent will usually be signified on third reading.

5.12 Alternatively, a bill may have needed consent in the form in which it was introduced in, or transferred to, a House but amendments made to it during its passage through that House may be of a kind that also requires consent. In these circumstances, the department must consider whether the terms of the consent obtained from the Palace are sufficient to cover the subsequent amendments.

5.13 If they are sufficient to cover the subsequent amendments, the necessary consent can simply be signified for everything on third reading in the House. Or, if the consent has already been signified on second reading before the amendments were made, the House may well treat this consent as being wide enough to frank the subsequent amendments.

5.14 But, if the terms of the original consent are not sufficient to cover the subsequent amendments, the department must obtain the Palace's further consent before the amendments are tabled in the House. A combined consent can then be signified at third reading (i.e. for the bill as introduced or transferred and for the subsequent amendments to it) or, if the consent for the bill as introduced or transferred was signified at second reading, a further consent may need to be signified at third reading for the subsequent amendments.

5.15 Further issues can arise where the first House has to consider amendments made by the second House. There are two main cases³⁵ –

- no consent was signified in the first House but amendments made to the bill by the second House mean that consent needs to be signified when those amendments are considered by the first House;
- consent was signified in the first House but amendments made to the bill by the second House mean that further consent needs to be signified in the first House.

5.16 In the second case, no further consent will generally need to be signified unless the amendments made by the second House have an effect on the Queen's interests or prerogative which, having regard to the bill's subject-matter, was unforeseen. An example would be the introduction of a topic sufficiently different from what was in the original bill as to imply that the original consent could not have extended to the new topic.

5.17 On either scenario, consent will have been signified in the second House to cover the amendments and so the department will already have obtained consent from the Palace for the amendments or, on the second scenario, concluded that the terms of the original consent were wide enough to cover the subsequent amendments.

35. It is also possible for consent to be needed at later stages in the "to and fro" process, for example, on a suggested compromise by one House to a proposal by another that did not itself require consent.

Signification at other stages

5.18 Queen's consent can also be signified at other stages in a bill's progress. For example, it has been given to bills about to be considered in committee. However, it cannot be signified in committee itself because committees cannot receive messages from the Crown and it is for the House as a whole to consider the monarch's interests.³⁶

Re-signification for identical bill

5.19 Even if Queen's or Prince's consent has been signified for a bill that was introduced but not passed in one session, it still needs to be signified again for the same bill re-introduced in the next session and the Palace needs to be approached again to confirm its original consent. The formula for consent operates only on the bill for which consent is being given.

5.20 Re-signification may also be necessary if consent has been signified in one session and the bill is then carried over into the next session.³⁷

The manner of signification

5.21 In the House of Commons, consent will be signified by a Privy Counsellor who is almost invariably a serving Minister.³⁸ If consent is signified at second reading, it is done orally. If it is done at third reading, it is done formally (by nodding in response to a request from the Chair).

5.22 In the House of Lords consent will be signified by a Privy Counsellor who must be a serving Minister.³⁹ It is done orally (whether at second or third reading).

5.23 The department (through their Parliamentary branch) are responsible for ensuring that a Privy Counsellor is available to signify consent in either House.

5.24 When Queen's Consent is to be signified at second or third reading in the Commons, the Order paper, when setting out the Main Business for the day in question, lists beside the name of the bill –

- “(Queen's Consent to be signified)” in the case of Second Reading, or
- “(Queen's Consent to be signified on Third Reading)”.

5.25 There is nothing that needs to be done by OPC, the Department or the Whips to ensure that listing appears. The clerks in the Public Bill Office in the Commons make a note at the time when the bill is introduced and make the entry as a matter of course.

The form of signification

5.26 The form of the consent will vary depending upon whether the prerogative or interests (or both) of the monarch are affected.

36. See Erskine May at p.166.

37. For example, see the bill for the Constitutional Reform Act 2005.

38. Consent to public bills in the House of Commons has, on rare occasions, been signified by a Privy Counsellor who is not a serving Minister of the Crown but this is acceptable only if the Privy Counsellor is in a position to give assurance that the consent has indeed been obtained - Erskine May at p.166. The Chairman of Ways and Means has signified consent to private bills.

39. Companion to the Standing Orders, paragraph 8.184

5.27 OPC is not usually concerned with the precise form of words that is used. The necessary arrangements seem to be made between the department's parliamentary branch, the Whips and the House authorities. OPC's role is usually confined to telling the department what sort of consent is required (prerogative, interest or both) and when it needs to be signified.

5.28 However, any particular form of words used needs to be consistent with the terms of the consent given by the Palace even if the precise words used by the Palace were different (e.g. if the Palace only gives a prerogative consent, the form of words must not refer to a prerogative and interest consent).

5.29 In the Commons, a third reading consent will normally be recorded in the Journal in the following form (in the case of a bill affecting both the prerogative and interest) –

“Mr [...], by Her Majesty's Command, acquainted the House, That Her Majesty, having been informed of the purport of the Bill, gives her Consent, as far as Her Majesty's prerogative and interest are concerned, That the House may do therein as it shall think fit.”

In Hansard, there will normally be a bare statement that Queen's consent has been signified.

5.30 In the Commons, a second reading consent (at least in the case of recent government bills) appears to follow the same form as that used in the House of Lords (see below) and is recorded in full in the Journal and Hansard.

5.31 In the Lords, a second or third reading consent will normally be recorded in the Journal by a bare statement that Queen's consent has been signified. It will be recorded in Hansard along the following lines (in the case of a bill affecting both the prerogative and interest) –

“I have it in command from Her Majesty the Queen to acquaint the House that Her Majesty, having been informed of the purport of the [...] Bill, has consented to place her Prerogative and Interest, so far as they are affected by the Bill, at the disposal of Parliament for the purposes of the Bill.”

5.32 It is not clear whether a standard formula would be used to record what has happened if different words were actually spoken in either House on the signification of consent. However, it may be possible to use the standard formula so long as it reflects the substance of what was actually said. But it is clearly preferable for the Privy Counsellor to use the right form of words in the first place.

5.33 Different words will, of course, be used in the Commons and the Lords for:

- prerogative only consent,
- interest only consent,
- cases where Prince's consent is signified, and
- possibly, cases where the interests of the Duchy of Lancaster are specifically in the picture.

CHAPTER 6 PRACTICAL STEPS

Obtaining consent

6.1 The department sponsoring a bill is responsible for writing to the Palace at an early stage before the introduction of the bill to obtain Queen's or Prince's consent if it is required. The Palace must be given as much time as possible and never fewer than 14 days.

6.2 OPC should give the department early warning of the need for Queen's or Prince's consent (in so far as it is feasible to do so before all the provisions of the bill are drafted and before the House authorities have been approached on the question).

6.3 Sometimes it will be clear at an early stage that consent is required and what the form of consent should be. Other times, it will be clear that no consent is required. But sometimes it will not be clear either way.

6.4 In that case, the department must do what it can with what information it has. It is preferable not to bother the Palace unnecessarily and, if an approach is made too early, it increases the risk that other issues will arise that will require the department to go back to the Palace again. On the other hand, it is important to give the Palace as much early warning as possible and to meet the requirement that an approach is made giving at least the minimum 14 days notice required.

6.5 On obtaining consent generally, see also Chapter 17 of the Guide to Making Legislation.

Informing the Whips

6.6 OPC should inform the Whip's Office if Queen's or Prince's consent is being sought.

Writing to the House authorities

6.7 OPC must write to the Public Bill Office in the House in which the bill is to be introduced about Queen's and Prince's consent. The letter should be copied to the Public Bill Office in the other House because the House authorities need to reach agreement.

Informing the Palace of further developments

6.8 The Palace should be kept informed by the department of any developments subsequent to their original approach which fall outside the terms of the original consent. Thus, for example, new consent issues might arise after the Palace has given its original consent and before the bill is introduced and the Palace should be kept informed of these. Similarly, once the bill has been introduced, the Palace should be kept informed of any subsequent amendments that raise further issues of consent.

Other

6.9 Where consent is required, the department should be reminded that they are responsible for its signification in each House.

CHAPTER 7 MISCELLANEOUS

Draft bills

7.1 Queen's or Prince's consent does not need to be obtained (and cannot be signified) in relation to a draft bill which is to be published for consultation. It is also unnecessary for the department to approach the Palace for an indication that the consent will be forthcoming in due course although, out of courtesy, the department might wish to alert the Palace to any draft bill that significantly affects the Crown's interests.⁴⁰

Consent not obtained

7.2 If Queen's or Prince's consent is not signified, the question on the relevant stage of the bill cannot be put.

7.3 Consent has on occasion not been sought for some private members' bills on the basis that there was no time available to debate the bills and no reasonable prospect of them making progress.

7.4 But consent is usually sought even for bills that the government opposes. The grant of consent does not imply approval by the Crown or its advisers but only that the Crown does not intend that, because of lack of consent, Parliament should be prevented from debating the bill in question.⁴¹

7.5 For further information on private members' bills, see the article by Rodney Brazier in the Cambridge Law Journal (March 2007) entitled "Legislating about the Monarchy" which discusses Queen's consent (at p.95-7) and cites examples of private members' bills where consent has been withheld.

Inadvertent failure to signify consent

7.6 Proceedings on a bill have been declared void because of a failure, through inadvertence, to signify Queen's consent at the appropriate time.⁴²

7.7 However, this did not happen on the bill for the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999. Queen's consent was not signified on third reading in the Lords (20 May 1999). The bill went to the Commons where Queen's consent was signified on third reading (14 July 1999). The bill was amended in the House of Commons, and arrangements were made for Queen's consent to be signified on Lords consideration of Commons amendments (which took place on 26 July 1999).⁴³

40.Paragraphs 17.3 and 21.15 of the Guide to Making Legislation.

41.HC Deb (1966-67) 743, c 891.

42.CJ (1852) 157; CJ (1911) 388; CJ (1948-49) 323.

43.See also the bill for the Pensions Act 2004 where Queen's consent was not signified on third reading in the Commons but at Commons Consideration of Lords Amendments instead. This also happened on the bill for the Health Act 2006.

Consent in the absence of the Queen

7.8 If the Queen is absent from the United Kingdom, the communication of the consent refers instead to Counsellors of State acting on Her behalf.⁴⁴

Consent before introduction of a bill

7.9 Formerly, certain constitutional bills such as bills reforming the composition of the House of Lords required the monarch's consent before introduction.⁴⁵ This is no longer the case, at least so far as government bills are concerned.⁴⁶

Queen's speech

7.10 The fact that a bill affecting the Crown has been mentioned in the Queen's speech does not exempt it from the need for Queen's consent.⁴⁷

Royal Assent

7.11 The granting of Queen's or Prince's consent for a bill is merely a consent for Parliament to debate the bill and does not affect the theoretical right of the monarch to withhold Royal Assent to the bill. That said, Royal Assent is of course never refused for a bill that has successfully negotiated its way through Parliament.

7.12 The issue of consent is entirely a matter of House procedure and becomes redundant once a bill has received Royal Assent.

44.CJ (1973-74) 146.

45.See Lord Lansdowne 1911 Parl. Deb. Lords 5th Series Vol VII c. 763. Thus, Lord Simon needed an Address to the Crown and a message from Her Majesty on 4th December 1952 before he could introduce his Life Peers Bill (see Parl. Deb. Lords 5th Series Vol 179 c.749).

46.The doctrine was not adhered to in connection with the bills for the Life Peerages Act 1958, the Peerages Act 1963 and the House of Lords Act 1999. Nor was it adhered to in relation to the Parliament Bill of 1969.

47.Erskine May at p.167.

APPENDIX A EXAMPLES

Armed Forces

A.1 On the bill for the Armed Forces Act 2006, Queen's consent was not needed because the armed forces fall within the exception for Crown servants.

A.2 Queen's consent is also not required where statutory provisions replace arrangements made under the prerogative (for example, putting on a statutory footing Boards of Inquiry which had been convened for the Navy under the prerogative). This seems to be on the basis that Parliament can alter service law freely without the need for Queen's consent.

Bona vacantia

A.3 Bona vacantia is ownerless property that passes to the Crown⁴⁸; for example, undistributed property on an intestacy or property disclaimed under a will where there is no residuary beneficiary. Certain trust property might also end up as bona vacantia.⁴⁹

A.4 On the bill for the Civil Partnership Act 2004, Queen's consent was not required for changes in the intestacy rules which could affect bona vacantia.

A.5 When a company is dissolved, its property becomes bona vacantia under section 1012 of the Companies Act 2006 and vests in the Crown, Duchy of Lancaster or Duchy of Cornwall (depending on the location of its registered office). Under section 1029 of that Act a company which has been struck off the register (and therefore dissolved) can be restored to the register. The value of property which has vested under section 1012 is then returned to the company.

A.6 Section 51 of the Companies (Audit, Investigations and Community Enterprise) Act 2004 enables the Regulator of Community Interest Companies to apply to the court for an order under section 1029 of the Companies Act 2006. Queen's and Prince's consent was required because of the increased possibility of an order being made under that section and the Crown or Duchies having to return property to the resurrected company⁵⁰.

A.7 On the bill for the Charities Act 2006, Queen's and Prince's consent was required at third reading because changes to the cy-pres jurisdiction might have reduced the amount of bona vacantia to which the Crown or Duchy was entitled.

A.8 On the bill for the Estates of Deceased Persons (Forfeiture Rule and Law of Succession) Act 2011, Queen's consent was not needed as the impact on bona vacantia was insignificant. The bill amended the law of succession where a person disclaims an inheritance or is disqualified from receiving one by the forfeiture rule. It amended provisions of the Administration of Estates Act 1925 which had been amended by the Law Reform (Succession) Act 1995, which had required Queen's and Prince's Consent because it affected section 46(1)(vi) of the 1925 Act (devolution of property to the Crown in the absence of anybody else). The 2011 bill did not affect section 46(1)(vi) but, by providing for a beneficiary where there would otherwise be none, it could have reduced the amount of property going to the Crown.

48. For property in England and Wales "the Crown" will be the relevant division of the Treasury Solicitor's department or the Duchy of Cornwall or the Duchy of Lancaster. Separate administrative arrangements are in place for property in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

49. The right to bona vacantia for estates is now based on statute: the Administration of Estates Act 1925.

50. The relevant provisions at the time of the 2004 Act were sections 651 to 655 of the Companies Act 1985, which were repealed by the Companies Act 2006.

Civil partnerships

A.9 Queen's consent was required for the bill for the Civil Partnership Act 2004 because a declaration about the validity of a civil partnership (see section 58) would bind the Queen.

A.10 Section 202 of the Equality Act 2010 repealed the prohibition on the registration of civil partnerships in religious premises. Queen's consent was not needed, because any impact on the Queen's interest was likely to be de minimis or too remote. On a question about holding a civil partnership on religious premises owned by the Queen (for example, one of her private chapels), the issue of consent could be dealt with administratively as part of the application for the approval of those premises.

Clergy

A.11 On the bill for the House of Commons (Removal of Clergy Disqualification) Act 2001, Queen's consent was not needed. It removed any disqualification from membership of the House of Commons that arose from a person having been ordained or being a Minister of a religious denomination, but ensured that Lords Spiritual continued to be disqualified.

A.12 Queen's consent had not been required for the bill for the House of Commons (Clergy Disqualification) Act 1801, which disqualified from membership of the Commons persons ordained to the office of priest or deacon and ministers of the Church of Scotland. But for that Act, Queen's consent would have been required on the basis that the Queen's interest as Supreme Governor touched on the position of Archbishops and Bishops in Parliament.

Council tax and business rates

A.13 The Queen is liable to council tax on her private estates because of section 8 of the Crown Private Estates Act 1862. No other Crown property appears to be liable to council tax because the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (which created the tax) does not apply to the Crown. The Queen is liable for non-domestic rates on her private estates because of section 8 of the 1862 Act and section 65A of the Local Government Finance Act 1988. The Duchy of Cornwall and other Crown property are also liable to non-domestic rates under that section.

A.14 On that basis, Queen's consent (but not Prince's consent) was required for the bills for the Local Government Finance Act 1992, the Rating (Empty Properties) Act 2007 and the Business Rate Supplements Act 2009.

Courts

A.15 No Queen's consent was needed for the following (which largely relate to appointments by the Queen) –

- changing the “style” of female judges of the Court of Appeal (appointed by the Queen by Letters Patent) and giving power to change the style of other judges;
- changing the commission of the peace so that there would be a single one for the whole of England and Wales;
- changing provisions about the appointment of justices of the peace in Lancashire;
- making provision about the effect of the Act of Settlement on the appointment of justices of the peace;
- replacing sheriffs in their role of enforcing writs of execution (sheriffs are appointed by the Queen “pricking” them) by enforcement officers.

A.16 But consent was required at third reading for the bill for the Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007 which could have changed the exercise of jurisdiction over the Crown as a party to tribunal proceedings or how it can recover a debt.

Crown Estate Commissioners

A.17 On the bill for the Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2007, Queen's consent was required for provisions enabling the prosecution of the Crown Estate Commissioners (a body corporate under section 1 of the Crown Estates Act 1961) for corporate manslaughter or corporate homicide. On the basis that any resulting fine would be paid from Crown Estate revenues, the bill could affect the hereditary revenues of the Crown.

Education

A.18 On the bill for the Higher Education Act 2004, Queen's consent (prerogative) was required because the bill affected the Crown's jurisdiction as a visitor of universities and Oxbridge colleges (see sections 20 and 46 of the Act).

Employment

Deduction from earnings orders (child maintenance and social security)

A.19 On the bill for the Child Maintenance and Other Payments Act 2008, Queen's consent was required for provisions about deduction from earnings orders. The interest of the Crown was affected because of a possible increase in the number of cases in which the Queen had to make payments under such orders in respect of staff of the Royal Household.

A.20 The consent given for the bill for the Child Support Act 1991 (which originally applied deduction from earnings orders to the Royal Household) was not sufficient to cover the extension of that application by the Bill. Nor was the extension so minor as to be *de minimis*.

A.21 But on the bill for the Welfare Reform Act 2012, which made provision about recovering overpayments of benefits by deduction from earnings orders, Queen's consent was not needed. Indeed, it was hard to see why consent would be required for provisions which merely affect the Queen in the same way as all other employers and which do not affect the personal property or interests of the Crown. The House authorities indicated that—

- they do not require Queen's consent where general labour or social security law is concerned merely because of its applicability to the Royal Household⁵¹,
- consent would conceivably be required where there was a disproportionate or unexpected effect on the Royal Household,
- each case did of course have to be considered on its merits, and
- the decision on the bill for the Child Maintenance and Other Payments Act 2008 was not a binding precedent.

51. This is not, though, to be taken to mean that "general labour law" is applicable to the Queen in her personal capacity. The Trade Union and Labour Reform (Consolidation) Act 1992, the Employment Rights Act 1992 and the Employment Tribunals Act 1996 do not bind the Queen personally and there is no necessary implication to that effect. On that basis, Queen's consent was not required for Part 2 of the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Bill (2012-13).

National insurance contributions

A.22 Different approaches have been taken on national insurance contributions.

A.23 Section 115 of the Social Security (Contributions and Benefits) Act 1992 provides that Parts 1 to 6 of that Act “apply to persons employed by or under the Crown in like manner as if they were employed by a private person”.

A.24 Given that the Queen must, as an employer, pay national insurance contributions, it is clear that issues of Queen's consent can arise on bills dealing with such contributions.

A.25 On the bill for the National Insurance Contributions and Statutory Payments Act 2004, the House authorities drew a distinction between provisions making changes of a general administrative nature and those making substantive changes to the national insurance contribution regime (for example, shifting liability between classes of national insurance contributions). Only the latter gave rise to a need for Queen's consent.

A.26 On the National Insurance Contributions Bill 2005, it was decided, on the basis of this type of reasoning, that Queen's consent (but not Prince's consent) was required because the bill made substantive changes to liability for national insurance contributions.

A.27 On the bill for the National Insurance Contributions Act 2011, Queen's consent was not required for increases in contributions (on the basis of the precedents of the National Insurance Contributions Act 1992 and the National Insurance Contributions Act 2002). It was also not needed for the national insurance “holiday” provisions for new businesses as they were unlikely to affect anything the Queen might do and, if they did, they would affect her positively rather than adversely.

Pensions

A.28 The bill for the Pensions Act 2011 required Queen's consent, in respect of interest, on third reading. The Act amended the Pensions Acts 2004, 2007 and 2008, the bills for which had all required Queen's consent.

A.29 The bill for the 2004 Act applied to occupational pension schemes managed by or on behalf of the Crown – in particular, pensions for the Queen's employees under the Royal Household Pension Scheme which are payable under section 7 of the Civil List Act 1952. It did not apply to private Crown schemes (the Private Estate scheme and the Royal Household Group (or “Privy Purse”) scheme): see section 313(5) of the 2004 Act. Similar reasoning was relied on for the bills for the 2007 and 2008 Acts.

Statutory maternity pay, adoption pay, paternity pay and sick pay

A.30 Section 169 of the Social Security (Contributions and Benefits) Act 1992 provides that the provisions of Part 12 of that Act (which relate to statutory maternity pay) “apply in relation to women employed by or under the Crown as they apply in relation to women employed otherwise than by or under the Crown”. Section 171ZQ makes corresponding provision in relation to Part 12ZB (statutory adoption pay).

A.31 The wording in sections 169 and 171ZQ is similar to the wording in section 115(1) of the Act (see above in relation to national insurance contributions). Accordingly, issues of Queen's consent can arise on statutory maternity pay and statutory adoption pay.

A.32 Issues of Queen's consent may also arise on statutory paternity pay and sick pay. For example, because of the definition of "employer" in section 171ZJ(1) of the 1992 Act, the bill for the Work and Families Act 2006 required the Queen to pay additional statutory paternity pay for members of the Royal Household who took advantage of the new rights following the birth or adoption of a child. This was a substantial restructuring of the existing arrangements.

Land

A.33 Queen's consent was required for the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill 1962 because it amended the Agricultural Holdings Act 1948 which applied to land owned by the Crown or Duchies. No Prince's consent was required, as the Prince of Wales was not of age.

A.34 Queen's consent was given for the bill for the Animal Welfare Act 2006, largely because of the powers of inspectors to enter onto land owned by the Crown Estate and the Duchies; there is an exemption for land forming part of the Queen's private estate.

Passports

A.35 Passports are issued under the prerogative, so issues of Queen's consent can arise. For example, Queen's consent was needed for the Identity Cards Bills 2004-06.

A.36 Also, on the bill for the Child Maintenance and Other Payments Act 2008, Queen's consent was required for giving the Child Maintenance and Enforcement Commission power to disqualify a person who had failed to pay child support maintenance from holding a UK passport.

A.37 Merely requiring the surrender of a passport does not engage the prerogative – see, for example, the travel restriction order provisions in the bill for the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 2001 for which Queen's consent was not required.

Ports

A.38 Queen's or Prince's consent needs to be considered carefully in the context of ports, not least because the Duchy of Cornwall is the harbour authority for the Isles of Scilly.

A.39 Prince's consent was required on third reading for the bill for the Merchant Shipping and Maritime Security Act 1997 because it imposed new duties on harbour authorities (including that for the Isles of Scilly). Nothing in the bill dealt expressly with the Duchy of Cornwall, so it was not immediately obvious that the issue of Prince's consent arose.

A.40 Prince's consent was also required on second reading for the Marine Navigation Aids Bill 2009-2010, where the Prince as statutory harbour authority was also the local lighthouse authority. As the Bill made provision about lighthouse authorities it affected the Duchy.

Restricting or ousting the courts' jurisdiction

A.41 No consent was required for the Consular Relations Bill 1967 in relation to a provision which sought to restrict the jurisdiction of the courts where the jurisdiction was exercised by the courts under statute rather than the prerogative (the Queen as the fount of all justice).

APPENDIX B THE PRINCE AND STEWARD OF SCOTLAND

B.1 The styles “Prince and Great (or High) Steward of Scotland” appear to be inseparably connected. The Great (or High) Steward of Scotland is a hereditary office dating from the twelfth century. An Act of 1469 confirmed that the title should go to “the first-born prince of the King of Scots for ever”. The designation “Principality of Scotland” implies not Scotland as a whole but the lands in Renfrew and the Stewartry appropriated as the patrimony of the monarch’s eldest son for his maintenance.⁵²

B.2 Prince’s consent was given for the bill for the Conveyancing and Feudal Reform (Scotland) Act 1970 “as far as the Prince of Wales’s interest, in respect of the Principality and Stewartry of Scotland, is concerned”.⁵³ Section 51 of that Act applied the Act to “land held of the Prince and Steward of Scotland”.

B.3 It was given for the bill for the Prescription and Limitation (Scotland) Act 1973. And it was given for the bill for the Land Registration (Scotland) Act 1979 “so far as the interest of the Prince of Wales in respect of the Principality and Stewartry of Scotland is concerned”.⁵⁴ The Act applied to “land held of the Crown and of the Prince and Steward of Scotland”.

B.4 These were exceptional cases relating to Scottish land law and feudal reform in Scotland. The need for the consent of the Prince and Steward of Scotland appears to have been an extension of the need for Queen’s consent in relation to Crown land (similar to the extension required for the Duchy of Cornwall). Thus, the Prince and Steward of Scotland held residual Crown lands in Scotland in lieu of the monarch and, in particular, held feudal superiorities of certain land, mostly in the south-west of Scotland.

B.5 But the need for consent was rare even when the Prince and Steward of Scotland held feudal superiorities in Scotland. The Abolition of Feudal Tenure etc. (Scotland) Act 2000 has now abolished any feudal estate (for example, a superiority) held by the Prince and Steward of Scotland that was not a dominium utile (the equivalent of ordinary ownership of land). It is no longer clear whether there is any remaining land or interest held by the Prince of Wales as Prince and Steward of Scotland.

B.6 If there is no such land, there is no residual scope for Prince’s consent as the Prince and Steward of Scotland. And even if there is any such land, the fact that land and feudal reform has been devolved makes it even more unlikely that Prince’s consent as the Prince and Steward of Scotland will ever be relevant to future Westminster bills.

B.7 In addition, on the same principles as for Duchy of Cornwall land, consent as Prince and Steward of Scotland is only ever likely to be an issue if a bill specifically mentions the Prince and Steward of Scotland or has some special application to him. Queen’s consent is likely to be sufficient for any bill that affects Crown land (including any land held by the Prince and Steward of Scotland) but does not mention, or have any special application to, the land held by the Prince and Steward of Scotland.

B.8 The question of the consent of the Prince and Steward of Scotland presumably also cannot arise at all if he is not of age or there is no separate Prince and Steward of Scotland (for example, there was no Great (or High) Steward of Scotland from the accession of Edward VIII to the birth of Prince Charles because there was no first-born prince of the King). In these circumstances, Queen’s consent is, again, presumably taken to be sufficient.

52. See Stair, “The Laws of Scotland”, Vol 7, para. 786.

53. See CJ 1969-70 p.321.

54. See CJ 1978-79 p.259.