

1.2 Development of Park through time

1.2.1 History

(See APPENDIX 8 for a concise history)

At the time of the Norman invasion, Cranford was a Saxon settlement, headed by the chieftain, Turstan, a thane of Edward the Confessor's. Following the Norman Conquest however, William the Conqueror gave the Manor of Cranford to his loyal knight, Ansculf de Picquigny, who was rewarded with some 80 manors in eleven different counties. At his death in 1084, Cranford passed to his son, Baron William fitz Ansculf and, following a change of ownership, it was eventually divided into two manors: Cranford le Mote and Cranford St. John.

Cranford le Mote, by far the smaller of the two, was granted to the Abbey of Thame, the monks assisting with services at St. Dunstan's. The moated site, with its house still surviving, was shown on the 1740's Rocque Map of Middlesex. The house was used for a while as St. Dunstan's rectory.

Cranford St. John was granted to the Knights Templar and then, on their disbandment, to a number of owners until resting with the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. At the Dissolution, in the 1520's, both manors were confiscated by the Crown and given to various members of the Windsor family. In 1603, Cranford St. John was conveyed to Sir Roger Aston, an officer at the court of James I, who bought both Cranford St. John and Cranford le Mote, re-uniting the estate. As he had no male heirs, the estate was sold to Lady Elizabeth Berkeley in 1618 for £7,000.

The Berkeleys were a rich and powerful family, with many royal associations, in whose ownership Cranford Park remained for 300 years. The first Berkeley to own the Manor, Lady Elizabeth, was the great granddaughter of Queen Elizabeth I's aunt, Mary Boleyn. Her son George, who inherited the Barony of Berkeley in 1658, was one of the commissioners who went to The Hague to invite Charles II to return to the kingdom in May 1660.

In 1667, there is evidence that George Berkeley either rebuilt, or had alterations made, to an existing house (Roger Aston's?), on approximately the present site. The RCHM, in 1936, records elements of this Jacobean house surviving in parts of the early 20th century house. The walled garden and the square ha-ha would also have been contemporary with this earlier house.

In 1710, George's grandson, James, first Lord of the Admiralty, inherited Cranford Park and in 1720, he commissioned a detailed survey of his estate. This map shows a house with a square floor plan and a building apparently predating the current



Survey Map of 1720 for the 3rd Earl Berkeley

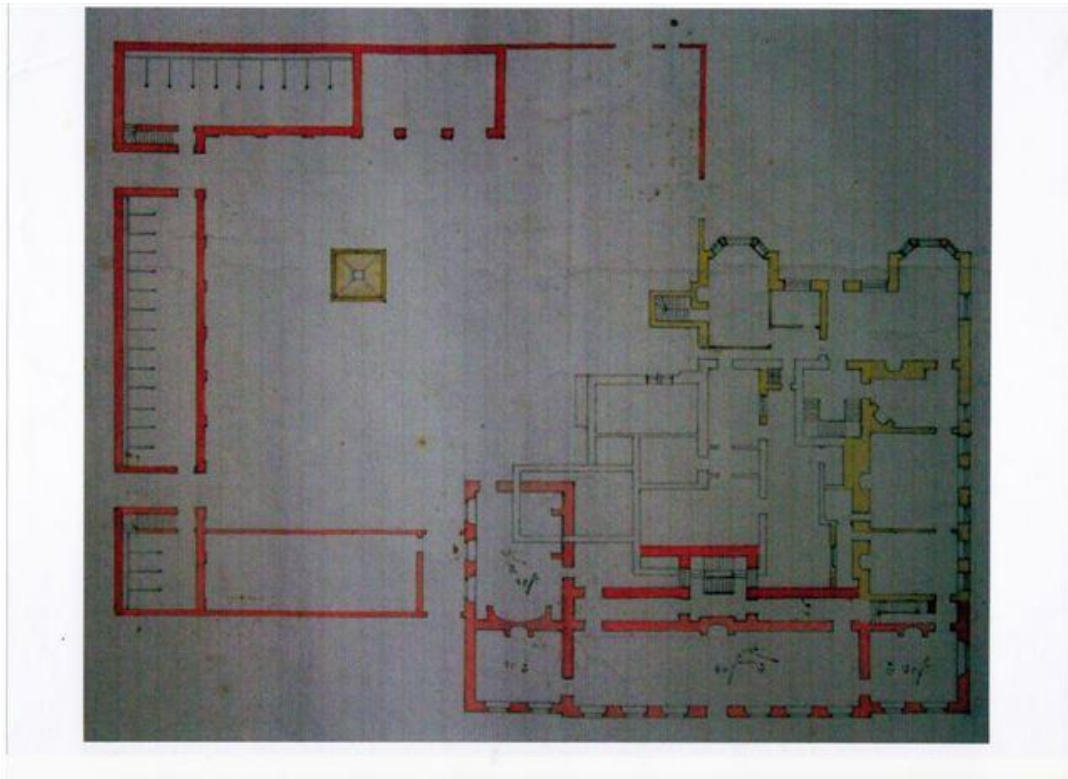
stable block with a detached southern wing. There is a pleasure garden around the house to the west and south, surrounded by a ha-ha, which appears to run north to join the break in the garden wall.

Two moated sites are recorded, both to the north of St. Dunstan's Church. The first is the former Manor of Cranford le Mote, with a large double pile house, labelled The Mote House, on the moat platform (the enclosure shown towards the bottom of the plan). Today, part of this moated site lies within Dog Kennel Copse and part beneath the M4. The second is immediately to the north of St. Dunstan's church: it is rectangular in shape with a wider moat and is described as the 'Old Orchard Pasture'. This site now lies beneath the western slip road of the M4.

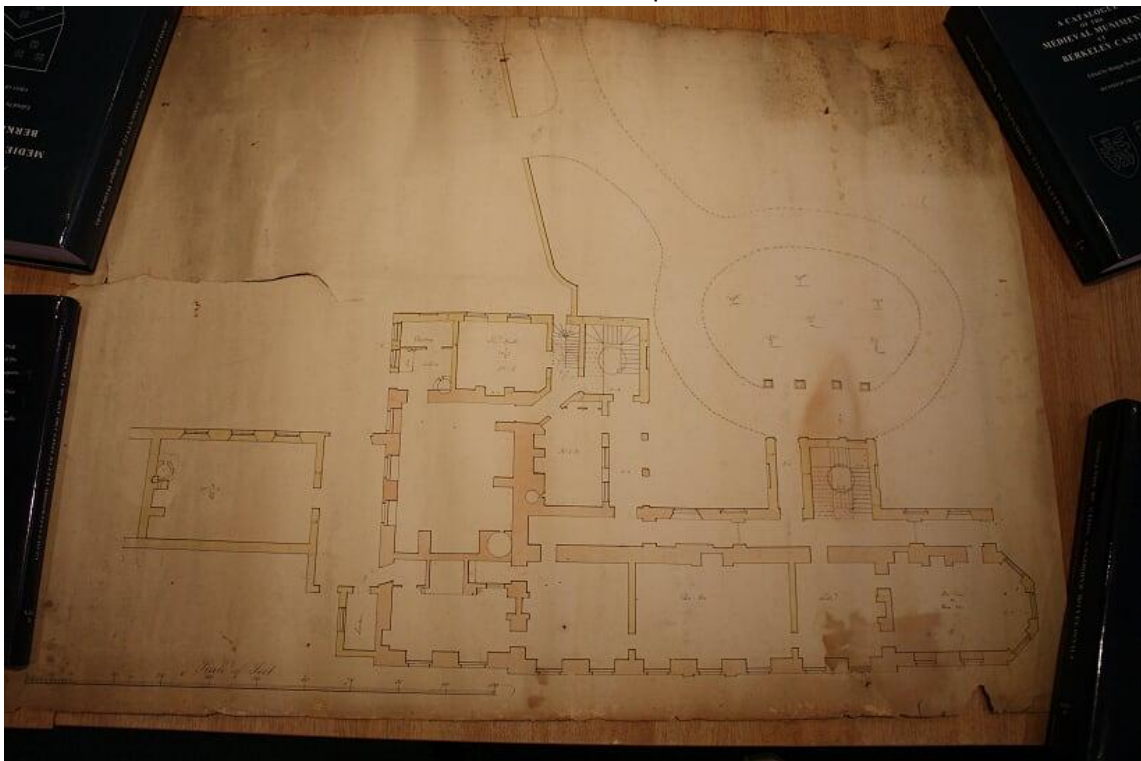
As today, the estate was approached from the east over the river. However at this date, the drive is forked: the northern route passing to the north of the church and past the site of Cranford St. John; the southern route, labelled 'the road to Mr. Hatchetts', following the current drive to the House and courtyard.

In 1721, work began on the new house for James, the 3rd Earl. Thomas Coke (1675-1727), an amateur architect and friend of the 3rd Earl, is said to have been the architect. The Coke Papers in the British Library, dated 1720-23, and previously in the Berkeley family archives, include his floor plans for the remodelled house at

Cranford (red). These have been super-imposed upon the plan of an earlier house (yellow), presumably the squarish plan of the Jacobean house, which can be seen on the 1720 map. The 1800 plan, pictured below it, shows a very similar house, with a few additional alterations to the eastern end and servants' wing.



The Plans for the House and Stables in 1720's, with the previous house shown in yellow
From the Coke Papers



Plan of the Ground Floor in c.1800, an original in the archives of Berkeley Castle.

Thomas Coke's family seat was Melbourne Hall, Derbyshire. Between about 1696 and 1706, he laid out the intricate formal gardens there, with the professional assistance of the royal garden designer Henry Wise (1653-1738). This connection has given rise to the suggestion that Coke sought the help of Henry Wise in designing the gardens at Cranford Park too. Certainly it is known that a substantial redesign of gardens and landscape accompanied the work to the house as the Coke papers include long lists of flowers, deciduous and fruit trees, timber, gravel soil and turf with costings, for this new work at Cranford Park.



From Rocque's Survey of Middlesex, 1754

John Rocque's 1754 survey of Middlesex, shows the considerable changes to Cranford Park which had taken place since 1720. It was during this time, and probably in the 1720's when the house was remodelled, that the park was formally landscaped to the grand design, with tree planting creating avenues to frame views to and from the house and river. The river itself had been widened to form a long ornamental canal on either side of the entrance bridge, which curved elegantly around four moon shaped ponds, two on the north side and two on the south. The park was also enlarged at this stage, with the acquisition of Elderstub Field to the south.

By the 1790s the 5th Earl had inherited Cranford Park and, like his predecessors, began to put his own mark on his new estate. He extended the house, adding to the projecting servants' wing and introducing the large rounded bays and balconies at the southern end. He also made alterations to the landscape and its features. The 5th Earl would probably have been influenced by the overriding landscape style of his time, that of `naturalized` or Arcadian parkland. There is some evidence for this in the 1820 Plan of the Parish of Cranford which shows that some of the avenues had by then been removed, and a new structure, possibly a temple, built at the head

of the ornamental lake. Cranford Park Bridge, designed by the architect Charles Beazley, dates from this period.



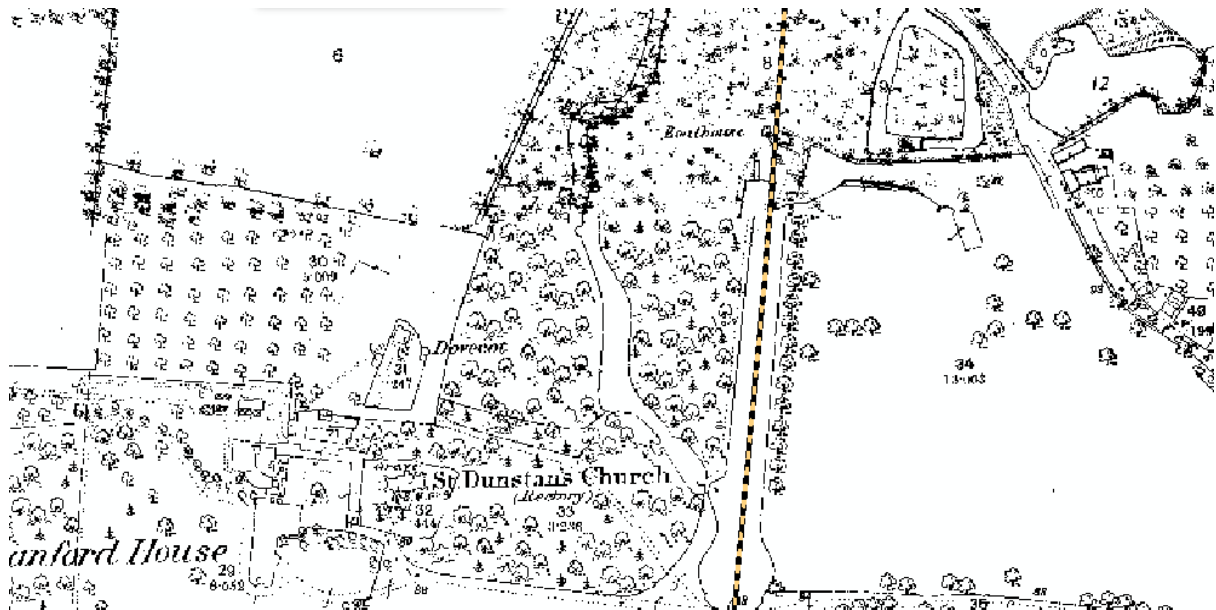
Plan of the Parish of Cranford in 1820, from the Berkeley Castle Archives

This map also shows the layout of the interior of the walled garden in a bit more detail, with its paths and greenhouses. By this time, the ha-ha has trees along its length, and appears to have been extended westwards. By this time too, though probably much earlier in the 1750's or 60's, the current stables had been built, with the range at right angles, since demolished. There are two other groups of ancillary buildings shown too, to the north of the courtyard.

In 1850 William Keane, a travel writer and social commentator, published his work 'The Beauties of Middlesex'. Writing of Cranford Park, he confirms the existence of the temple at the head of the lake, mentions the kitchen gardens as having a fruit wall of nearly a quarter mile long and describes some noteworthy lime trees and Scots Pines. He reveals that, at that time, the park was being used mainly for game. (APPENDIX 9)

The Ordnance Survey County Series Map (1865) shows the icehouse and moat earthwork, a feature in the courtyard and a structure at the head of the lake, labelled 'The Boat House' (not 'Temple' by this stage). By this date too, the house has been

extended again: the two rounded bays are clearly visible at the southern end, and the semi-circular entrance feature has appeared.

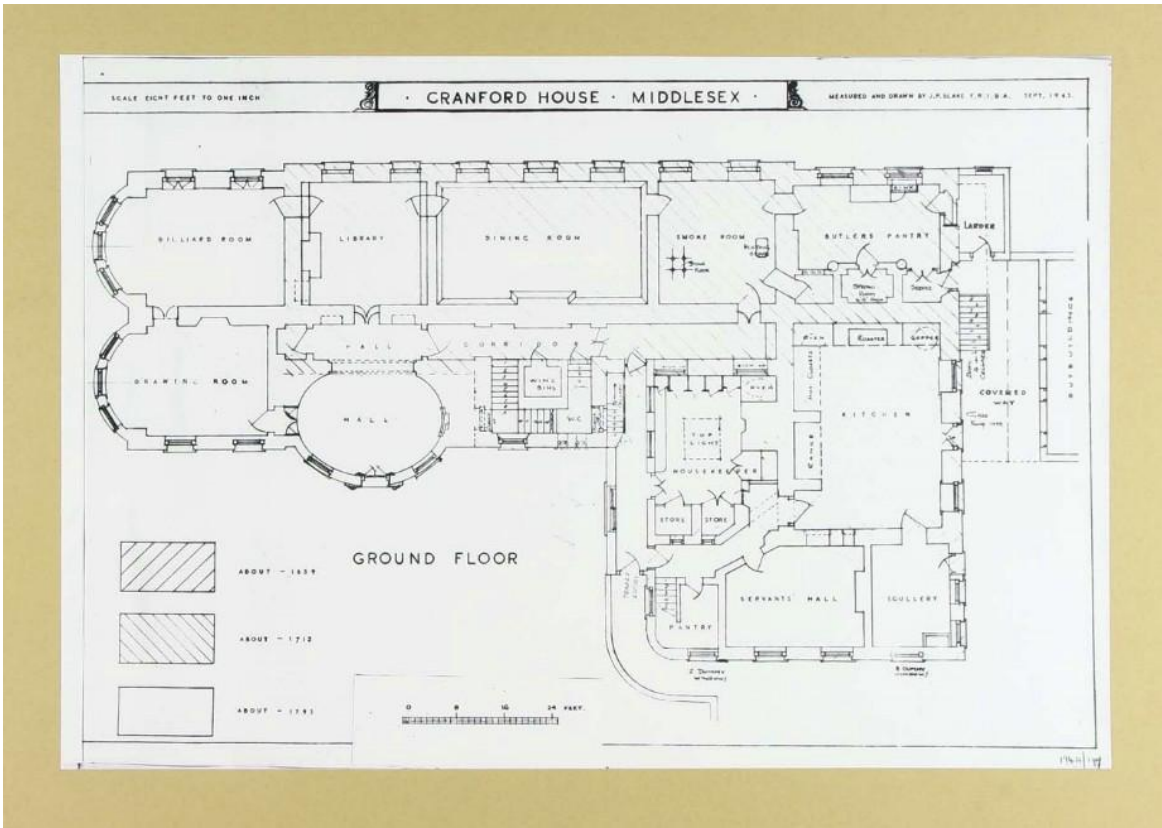


Ordnance Survey May 1865, showing the boathouse at the head of the lake

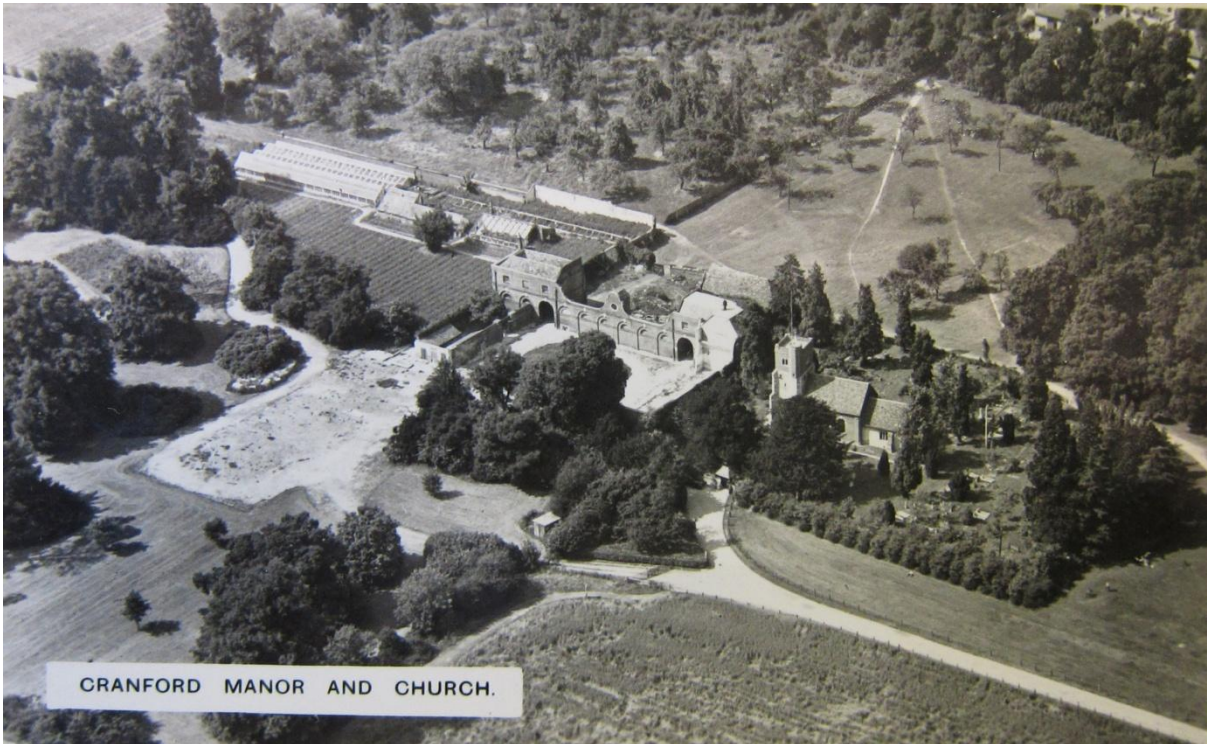
The 20th century saw the end of the Berkeley family's ownership of the Cranford estate. They did not live in the House after the First World War and, in 1932 the estate was sold to Hayes & Harlington Urban District Council. Although the house lay unoccupied during the war, the park was very much in use. A cultivation order was served in May 1941, until 1952, resulting in 73.5 acres of the park being worked by JA Heyward, market gardener. This was to increase food production but also to impede glider landings.

There are various memories of wartime in the park: the land girls haymaking, wheat cultivation in the meadows, anti-aircraft obstacles being laid out, an air raid shelter (possibly accessed via the current route to the cellars) and possibly a gun emplacement in the courtyard. A pill-box has survived in Avenue Park, adjacent to the south-eastern boundary of Cranford Park.

By the 1940's, the house had fallen into disrepair and the Council could not find new uses for it, despite many local appeals. It was surveyed (all three floors, plus cellars and exterior) in September 1943 by JP Blake, the drawings now kept in the Historic England archives in Swindon. The ground floor plan below thus shows the house just before its demolition in 1945. The southern wing of the stable block was demolished at the same time, leaving just the main stable block, the cellars, ha-ha, garden walls and bridge. Cranford was opened as a public park in 1949.



Drawing of the Ground Floor of Cranford House in 1943 by JP Blake, FRIBA, now in Historic England Archives, Swindon



Cranford House and Gardens soon after its demolition in 1945

In 1965 the M4 Motorway severed the park, immediately to the north of the House and Stables, destroying a number of historic features, including the orchard and the dovecote. The moated site of Cranford St. John, known from early maps, to be immediately to the north of the track skirting the north of St. Dunstan's Churchyard was covered by the western slip road and its embankment and it is unlikely that much, if anything has survived. Only a fragment of parkland around the river survives to the north of the motorway, linked to the remainder by a subway.

In 1973, the A312 Parkway was built north/south, a hundred metres to the east of the River Crane, and through the eastern half of the moated site of Cranford Le Mote. During the work, there was a formal excavation on the moated site's square housing platform. Although limited in scale, it did reveal a 14th century gully which may have been a foundation trench, together with occupation debris of mainly 13th and 14 century date. Pottery of 18th century date, together with fragments of glazed floor tiles, may be evidence for the former house, known to have been demolished in the 1780s.

1.2.2 Archaeology

The Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) contains considerable evidence of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age activity during the excavation of the Western International Market site to the east of the A 312. In summary, this included a penannular ditched enclosure and a cremation cemetery, with linear and posthole features suggesting continuous occupation up until the middle Iron Age period. The GLHER also records Bronze Age pits on Cranford Park to the south, and chance finds of similar date in the general area.

To the north, to the east of the river, there is the western portion of the eastern enclosure at Cranford Le Mote, the remainder of this enclosure having been destroyed by the A 312. This moat had a house on its island platform until the late 18th century and, fed by the River Crane, water stood in all four arms of the moat until the 19th century.

The Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service also has the following description (P. Booth, 3/7/13. pers. comm.): "Cranford and Cranford Moat (Hounslow): Saxon and medieval village, recorded in the Domesday Book. The moated site of one of Cranford's medieval manor houses, bisected by the Parkway. A number of occupation sites have been discovered in this area and there is the potential for further discoveries. Sites so far identified: - Cranford Saxon and medieval village, recorded in the Domesday Book. A moated manorial site. - Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon occupation sites - Bronze Age cremation cemetery.

Over 4 days in November 2018, a community archaeological excavation, led by AOC Archaeology took place in Cranford Park. The objectives were threefold: to discover how much survived of the House under the surface, whether there was any evidence for an early garden layout and whether the centre of the Ice House could be located. The trench locations were guided by the geophysics results.

Some wall foundations and stone paving of part of the 1720 building phase were uncovered, with the toilet-cubicle insertion in the sub cellar and powdery brick and rubble and mortar, possibly infill over the brick vaulted cellars. The condition of the below ground foundations suggests that demolition has had minimal impact on ground level and below ground remains, and that extensive foundations are likely to survive, possibly also of older and ancillary structures associated with Cranford House.

The garden trench revealed gravel features that may represent former pathways amongst grassy banks and planted beds. The trench was of limited size however, so further interpretation is not possible at this stage.

The two trenches within the Ice House moat did not identify the Ice House: geophysical anomalies may have been derived from stray bricks from the Ice House. The topographic survey on the other hand may have identified its location.

1.3 Local Context

1.3.1 Surrounding Area: Hayes Town

Hayes is a large urban area just to the north of Cranford Park. The Grand Junction Canal, later amalgamated and modernised to become the Grand Union Canal (GUC), runs through the southern part of Hayes, on its 137 mile journey from Birmingham to London. The canal stimulated much industrial and commercial development, much of it connected with the brick making and gravel extraction industries.

Although the GUC itself (1795-1805) has not been designated a Conservation Area within LB Hillingdon, its six locks (Springwell, Coppermill, Black Jacks, Widewater, Uxbridge, Cowley) have been, as has the area around Bulls Bridge, just to the north east of Cranford Park, where the GUC joins the Paddington Arm. In addition, a number of warehouses and factories along its route, close to Cranford Park, have been listed or locally listed (the EMI Factory, Nestle Factory, Benlow Works and the warehouse and dock at Silverdale Road).

There is little commercial canal traffic now on the canal, but the towpath is an important amenity for walkers and cyclists.



View of the Grand Union Canal, looking west towards the former Nestle factory, by C. Baker 2018

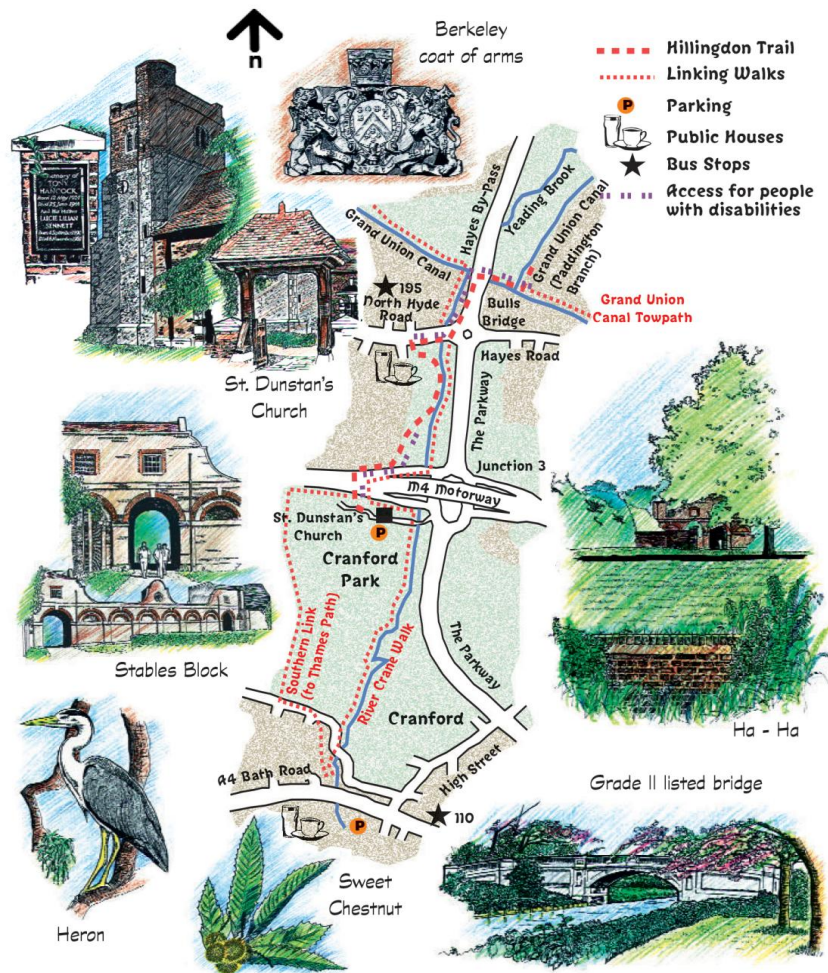
The Great Western Railway, built by Isambard Kingdom Brunel, crosses the canal at Hayes on its way from Paddington to Bristol, the section in Hayes having being opened in 1838. Hayes station, now Hayes and Harlington, 1 km west of the park, will become a station on the Elizabeth line, when it eventually opens.

1.3.2 Surrounding Area: Walks

Cranford Park has two major walks running through it.

Firstly, Section 10 of the London Loop begins at Hatton Cross Tube station and goes due north, through River Crane Park and Berkeley Meadows. It then traverses right through Cranford Park until it meets the towpath of the Grand Union Canal and follows that west to Hayes and Harlington Station.

Secondly, the Hillingdon Trail begins at Cranford Park in the south-east and extends 20 miles through LB Hillingdon to Harefield in the north-west. The walk is illustrated on a number of illustrated sheets, for walkers, the first being Cranford Park to the canal towpath just beyond Bulls Bridge.



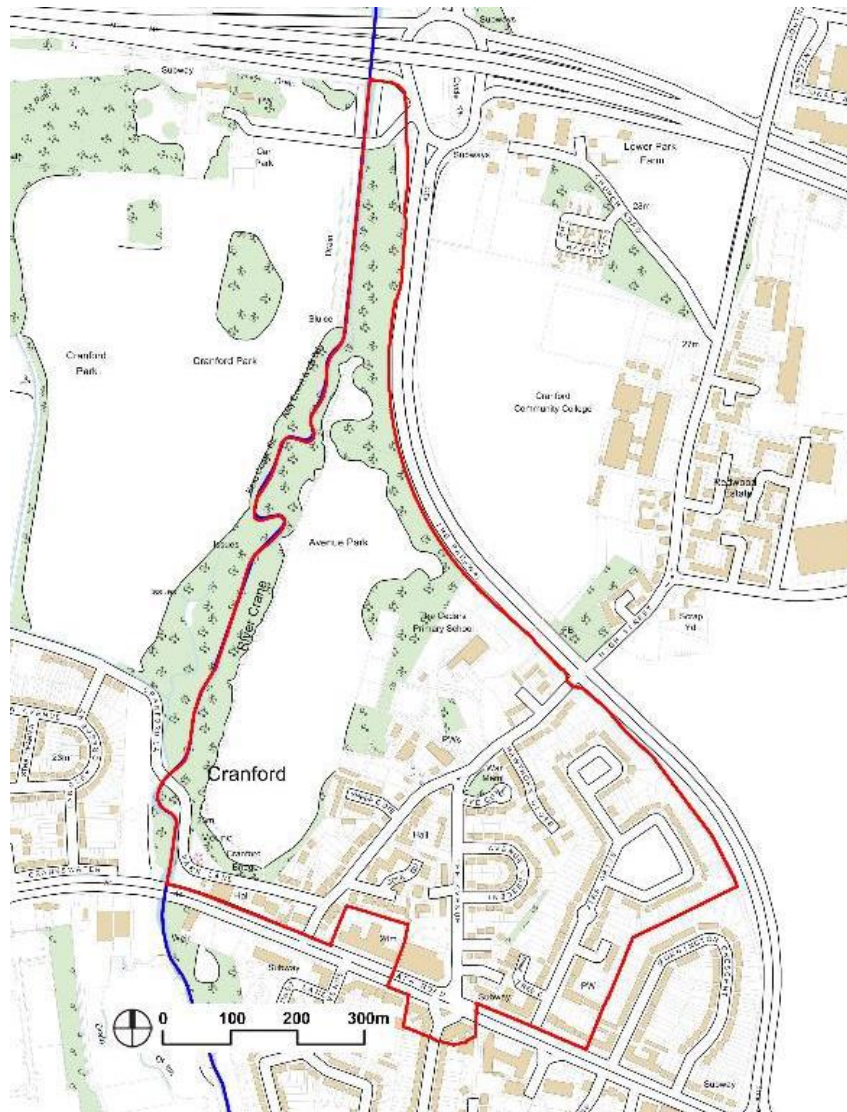
Hillingdon Trail: Cranford Park to Bulls Bridge

1.3.3 Surrounding Area: Minet Country Park

Minet is linked to Cranford Park and the canal via the Yeading Brook (which becomes the River Crane once it crosses the canal) and via a segregated cycle path. This 36 ha park was once part of the Coldharbour Estate, owned by the Minet family from 1766 to mid 20th century. It is less coherent as a park in terms of its shape but has a network of habitats and numerous species of flora and fauna in addition to a visitor centre, cycle circuit and a play area. The access road for the 'Waterside' residential development in LB Ealing cuts through the south of the park.

1.3.4 Surrounding Area: Cranford Village Conservation Area, LB Hounslow

Cranford Village was designated a Conservation Area in June 1991, and the appraisal was published in April 2018.



Map of Cranford Village Conservation Area from LB Hounslow's Appraisal document
Published in 2018, showing the relationship of the village with Cranford Park

The Conservation Area comprises the core of the historic Cranford Village bounded by the Bath Road to the south, River Crane to the west and the Parkway to the northeast. It includes Avenue Park (the meadow to the east of the River Crane), Cranford Lane with its listed bridge over the river, Cranford High Street with Stansfield House, the Lock Up and Brunel Close, The Avenue, with Berkeley Parade the and The Firs, with its interwar houses arranged around two large greens. At the junction of the High Street and The Avenue is the village green and war memorial.

Brunel Close

This development of two storey brown brick terraced houses in a mix of late Georgian and early Victorian styles is arranged around a small square. It was built on the grounds of Isambard Kingdom Brunel's house.

Berkeley Parade,

A group of three château type buildings at the junction of The Avenue and Bath Road. By E B Musman, and dating from 1930, they are in a modest form of the Scottish Baronial style, with crow stepped gables and little slated turrets, and were described as "ingenious architectural fun" in the journal *Architectural Review* in 1939. Above the front entrance is the Berkeley shield of arms.

The Village Lock-Up, High Street. (Listed Grade II)

This little building, 12 ft in diameter, is brick with a conical rendered roof, barred window and iron plated door. It was built in 1838 as an overnight lock up for thieves and drunks caught by the village constable. It was abandoned a few years later, as the Metropolitan Police had holding cells at their police stations. It was restored by LB Hounslow, with a grant from The Heritage of London Trust in December 2017.

Stansfield House and Stable Cottage, High Street (Listed Grade II)

An imposing 18th century, brown brick house with slate roof, sash windows and decorative entablature with Roman Doric pilasters. Brown brick gate piers with elaborately carved stone vases.

1.3.5 Surrounding Area: Sites and Monuments Record

700 Bath Road:

- Excavation by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd. (2007) for Janson Properties revealed Neolithic pit, post-built structure and an amber bead. Later Bronze Age circular buildings, 4 post granaries, pits and a field system and 8 BA cremations also recorded, also a Roman stock enclosure complex.

Cranford Lane

- Excavation by MOLAS in 1994 revealed Iron Age pits and possible structure. Middle Neolithic settlement site
- Watching brief by MOLAS in 1995, prehistoric artefact scatter, mainly Bronze Age pits with some Iron Age finds. The northernmost feature was a cooking pit that was 1.12m north-south by 0.48m east- west and 0.12m deep.
- Excavation by MOLAS in 1997. Two Roman enclosures found (250 - 400).

Cranford Bridge to Rectory Farm sewage pipeline:

- Unstratified mediaeval and post mediaeval finds with a large fragment of stone quern at southern end of Avenue Park.

Cranford Park

- Mediaeval ridge and furrow covering whole of southern part of park visible in aerial photographs taken in 1946.

Park Lane (Land to rear of Nos 1-6)

Trial trenching by Cotswold Archaeology in 2007 revealed a late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age Ring ditch and evidence of intensive activity in both the Neolithic and Bronze Ages. A Roman pit was uncovered at 1-6 Park Lane, Hounslow during trial excavations by Cotswold Archaeology in 2007. Only part of the pit was visible and its single fill contained sherds of pottery and tile of a 1st to 2nd century date.

The remarkable concentration of evidence along the Crane Valley suggests fluid occupation with short lived settlement sites shifting across the landscape over a long period and highlights the potential of the area to produce more such sites. The absence of Middle and later Iron Age sites is notable.

1.3.6 Surrounding Landscape: Landscape Character Appraisal

In 2012, LB Hillingdon commissioned Land Use Consultants (LUC) to carry out a Landscape Character Appraisal for the Borough. In their introduction, LUC state that they "*used techniques that have been developed to facilitate systematic analysis, description and evaluation of the landscape and visual sensitivities of the various character areas.*" <https://www.hillingdon.gov.uk/article/9123/Hillingdons-Landscape-Character-Assessment>

The document divides the Borough into landscape types which are generic and share common combinations of geology, topography, vegetation and human influences. Within the types, more detailed descriptions are provided for the landscape character areas, which are single and unique, discrete geographical areas. Cranford Park fell within sub area K3, 'Open Terrace Gravels', and among the general characteristics of this area were listed:

- A flat landscape predominately underlain by Taplow Gravel Formation, with a small area of Langley Silt Formation in the north. There is a large area of infilled ground to the west of the character area
- Operational sand and gravel extraction occurs in the north adjacent to Cranford Park
- Arable farmland predominates in the west of the area, occupying large scale fields, with smaller scale fields of paddock interspersed close to Harlington
- Hydrological features are largely associated with Cranford Country Park with the exception of a large pond in the north, which occupies former gravel works. The River Crane flows along the eastern boundary, with Frogs Ditch passing across the north and west and a number of ponds scattered throughout.

- Hedgerows provide an important linear corridor connecting fragmented habitats throughout the character area, particularly within farmland
- Varying degrees of enclosure, with open farmland contrasting with dense woodland enclosure at Cranford Country Park
- Modern edge settlement filters in from Harlington, however settlement is limited elsewhere. Heathrow Airport and associated infrastructure feature prominently close to the southern boundary.
- A network of footpaths, bridleways and numerous informal footpaths cut through Cranford Country Park, however public rights of way are limited elsewhere.
- Open long views south across farmland and with Heathrow notable in many vistas.

1.3.7 Surrounding Landscape: Gravel Extraction

The fields immediately adjacent to Cranford Park, to the west, are in the private ownership of Henry Streeter (Sand and Ballast) Limited. Permission was granted in 2005 for the extraction of sand and gravel; backfilling (including fresh water lagoon) with inert waste; the use of land for the recycling of inert construction and demolition waste; the retention of temporary buildings for a period of 10 years and the restoration of land to agriculture/wildlife habitat. Re-instatement has been partially completed.

1.3.8 Surrounding Landscape: The River Crane to the South

South of Cranford Park, the River Crane goes through Berkeley Meadows, managed as a remnant wet meadow by LB Hillingdon and home to a wide range of wildlife. At the southern end of the Meadows is a bridge built in 1776 to take the Bath Road over the River Crane. There is known to have been a bridge over this crossing in 1274. The River Crane continues south, through River Crane Park, which is a wetland site, managed for the nesting, roosting and hibernating of birds, bats, amphibians and reptiles. It then emerges close to Hatton Cross Station. The high water table of the ground beneath the river made it impractical to tunnel the Piccadilly Line extension under the river, so the line has to emerge from its tunnels and cross over it.

The River Crane flows south past Donkey Wood, on the outskirts of Hounslow Heath, where gunpowder was made during the 19th Century. The remains of a gunpowder mill survives near the junction with the Duke of Northumberland's river and, in the woods, a huge earth mound was built to provide some protection from possible explosions. The wood got its name from the donkeys that used to carry materials to and from the Gunpowder Mills.

At Hanworth, the River bends to the east, through Crane Park, once the site of the Hounslow Gunpowder Mills, built in 1766 and one of the largest gunpowder mills in Europe. The mills were known as ‘incorporating mills’, where the ingredients of gunpowder, sulphur, saltpetre & charcoal were mixed together. By 1859, 320 men, women and children were employed there.

Crane Park Island was created to provide a mill pond for the water to drive the machinery and the Shot Tower, built on the island in 1823, was used for the production of lead shot. In 2004, the tower was restored by the London Wildlife Trust, with Heritage Lottery funding, as a visitor centre for Crane Park Nature Reserve.



The Shot Tower at Crane Island Nature Reserve, by C. Baker 2018

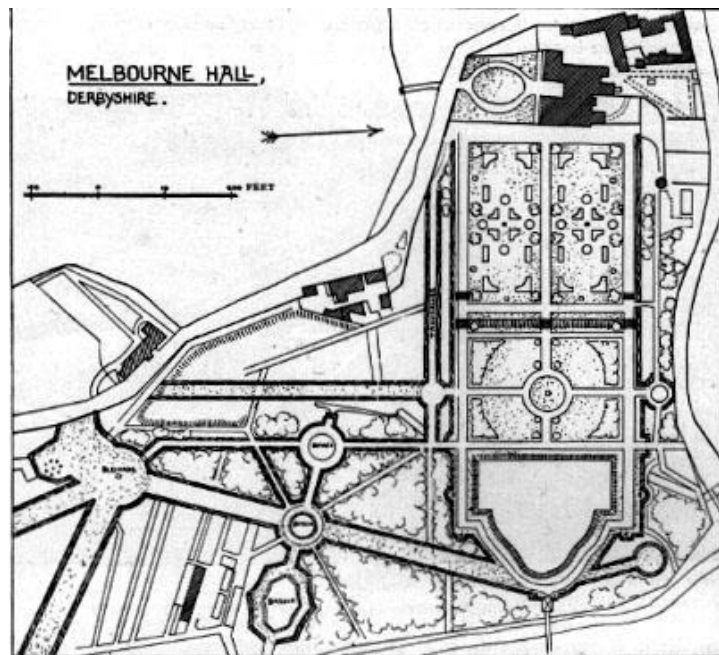
1.4 Wider Heritage Context

Although it is known that the 3rd Earl Berkeley, rebuilt the 17th century manor house and remodelled the pleasure gardens between 1720 and 1723, it is not known for sure what the house and pleasure gardens looked like at that time, or who the designers were.

However, the rebuilding has been attributed to the designs of the amateur architect, Thomas Coke (1675-1727). Thomas Coke lived at Melbourne Hall in Derbyshire, and was a friend of the 3rd Earl. Howard Colvin, in his ‘Biographical Dictionary of

British Architects, 1600 – 1840', writes that: "there are drawings and sketches by him (Thomas Coke) for rebuilding Cranford House for a fellow courtier, 3rd Earl of Berkeley". Colvin also remarks that "Cranford, as rebuilt in 1722, resembled Coke's drawings, so it is possible that he should be regarded as its architect." However it is also true to say that the house did not exactly correspond with Coke's drawings, hence the enigma as to how far he was involved with the design.

It is known too that Thomas Coke engaged Henry Wise, Royal Gardener to both Queen Anne and King George I, for the redesigning of his own garden at Melbourne Hall. Through this connection, Wise's name has been linked with Coke's work at Cranford. London Gardens Online states that "the house was probably designed by Thomas Coke who, with Royal Gardener Henry Wise (1653-1738), laid out the garden there." However, there is no documentary or physical evidence for Henry Wise's involvement, although it is possible that the later, more naturalistic style brought in by the 5th Earl around 1800, swept an earlier garden away.



Henry Wise's formal gardens at Melbourne Hall, Derbyshire still survive today

1.5 Current Management of the Park

Cranford Park is the responsibility of the Green Spaces section of the Directorate of Residents Services at LB Hillingdon. The Green Spaces Manager has the day to day responsibility for the parks in the Borough.

Reporting to the Green Spaces Manager is the Countryside Conservation Officer for the south of the Borough, who is responsible for working with Council staff, a range of contractors, Community Payback and corporate and local volunteers to look after

the park, guided by a published Management Plan.

<https://www.hillingdon.gov.uk/localparks>

- Council's Grounds Maintenance Team
Carry out general maintenance such as mowing amenity grass, hedging, emptying litter bins and locking the vehicular gate at night
- Contractors: Trees (Red Squirrel) - fell dangerous trees, branches, etc
Hay Cut (JSA) - annual late summer cut of the meadow
Maintenance of stable building, as necessary, to ensure weather tight (Churchill)
Repair of fences and other structures (Drayton Fencing)
Playground maintenance (RSS)
- Blue Sky: Social enterprise employing and training ex-offenders.
Employed by LB Hillingdon for small projects, such as helping to create the wildlife pond, clear river of rubbish, etc.
- Payback Community Payback Team carries out litter picking duties every Sunday morning. Other duties as necessary under supervision.
- Volunteers: Cranford Park Friends look after the Secret Garden on a monthly basis, help clear the ha-ha and tackle clearance of litter and invasive species, bulb and wild flower planting and river work, under the guidance of Green Spaces. They also carry out monitoring roles such as water kick-sampling and the annual butterfly transects.

National citizenship group worked at Cranford Park in 2019

Corporate Volunteers also work within the park. Two groups come annually to carry out river clearance and removal of ragwort, Himalayan Balsam and Giant Hogweed.

The Cranford Park Friends publicise, organise and lead the many events at Cranford Park. These are published in a Council booklet (printed every 6 months) and on line at www.hillingdon.gov.uk/greenspaces. The Friends' own website is very active too: <http://cranfordparkfriends.org>. They also support the Open House Weekend and the annual motorbike rally, hosted by St. Dunstan's Church

The Friends have an active history group, who have been researching various topics at Cranford Park. Two recent projects are the Pleasure Grounds and the identification of the servants who resided at Cranford House at the time of the

Berkeleys. Some of this material is displayed in the Stables on Family Day (late July) and on Open House Weekend. Also the Friends have collected memories of those living and working in the area during and after the War, and these have been published on their website, some in the form of voice recordings. (APPENDIX 10)