

SECTION 2: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

2.1 What is Important, Why and to Whom?

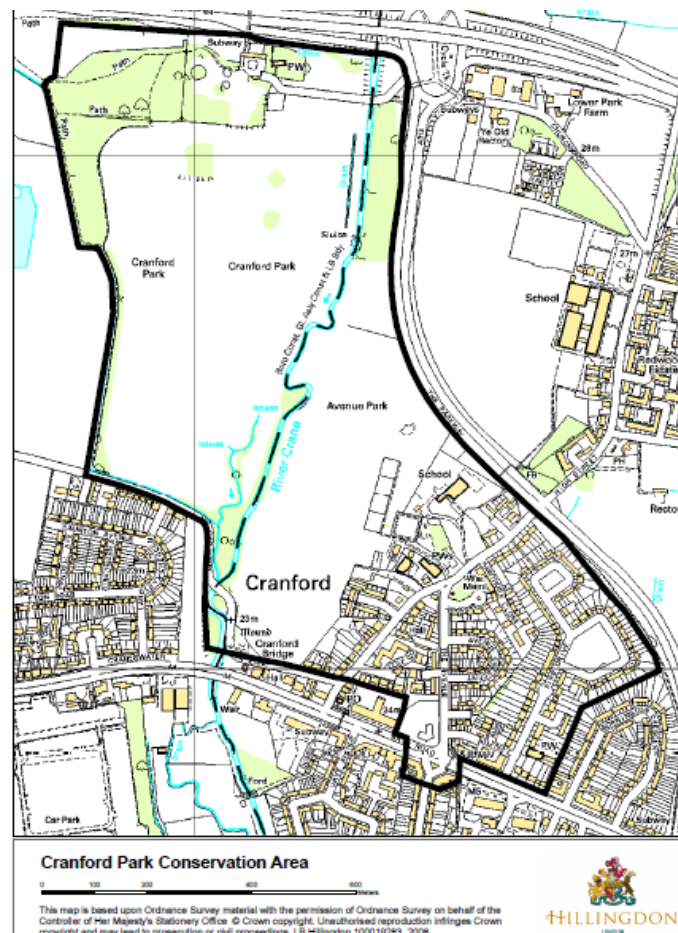
2.1.1. National Significance: Designations

Cranford Park has many legally binding, national designations in place to protect its built and natural heritage. (APPENDIX 11)

Green Belt: The whole of Cranford Park has been included in a large wedge of Green Belt, which stretches west/east across LB Hillingdon, south of Hayes and West Drayton and north of Heathrow Airport, its car parks, traffic and ancillary commercial development. It includes the villages on the open gravel terraces: Longford, Harmondsworth, Sipson and Harlington and stretches west into Staines and east into part of LB Hounslow.

The Green Belt is locally important as it provides an effective buffer from the Airport, whilst the open nature of the area means that it has much archaeological potential, hence the designation of the whole of this area as an Archaeological Priority Zone.

Conservation Area:



Cranford Park and Cranford Village Conservation Areas, the boundary being the River Crane

Conservation Area: Cranford Park, south of the M4 was designated in the 1990's. Its special architectural and historic interest lies in the survival of such an important manorial estate, rich in history, listed buildings, surviving structures and vestiges of historic landscaping. (Conservation Area on the Heritage at Risk Register). The land in Cranford Park to the east of the Crane is situated in LB Hounslow, though owned and managed as part of Cranford Park by LB Hillingdon.

Cranford Village Conservation Area, in LB Hounslow, adjoins Cranford Park to the east and south-east.

Listed Buildings: There are nine separate listings of buildings in Cranford Park, emphasising their national importance in terms of architectural quality, historical and group context and level of survival:

Cellars of former Cranford House (on the Heritage At Risk Register)

Stables (on the Heritage At Risk Register)

Curved wall to south of west end of Stables

Garden walls to west of Cranford House Stables

Walls to north of Stables

Walls to south of east end of Stables

Ha-ha walls to south and south west of Cranford House Stables

Cranford Park Bridge

St. Dunstan's Church

Trees: St. Dunstan's Churchyard is covered by a Tree Preservation Order and includes 7 individual trees and 9 groups. (APPENDIX 4)

Council owned trees are not subject to Tree Preservation Orders. However the three veteran trees are of considerable importance and have been individually identified in a Council publication on significant trees in LB Hillingdon. Moreover, Cranford Wood, with its ancient woodland and formal avenue, together with the trees in the Pleasure Grounds provide evidence of historic landscaping and planting.

Locally the trees are a much loved part of Cranford Park. The Friends lead tree walks and bluebell walks annually in Cranford Woods, which are very well attended by the general public.

Protected Species: Cranford Park stables contains bats, a protected species under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. (See Appendix 6) Although no water voles were detected during recent surveys, there have been sightings in the past.

A Breeding Bird Survey carried out in the Park in 2019 established that Species of Principal Importance in England, listed in Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006, were

Dunnock, House Sparrow, Linnet, Skylark and Song Thrush. RSPB red listed species, Grey Wagtail and Mistle Thrush were also breeding there. (See Appendix 5)

2.1.2 National Significance: Links with important people

The Berkeley Family

An aristocratic English family, nearly unique in English history as it has an unbroken male line from before the Norman Conquest and retains much of the land it held from the 11th and 12th centuries. Berkeley castle, Gloucestershire, originally granted by William the Conqueror to the Norman, Roger de Berkeley in the reign of Henry II (1133-1189), is still the Berkeley family's main residence.

The Berkeley hunt is the oldest hunt pack in the country, and one of very few that are family owned. The hunt masters and staff still wear the distinctive yellow coats with green collars, which have been worn by the Berkeley Hunt for generations.

Cranford Park was a hunting lodge/residence of the Berkeley family, situated close to the Bath Road for easy access to London and Bristol, but with a large country estate to accommodate the stables and dog kennels needed for the hunt. (Dog Kennel Covert, in the northern part of the park, would have been the site of the kennels.)

In the Georgian period Cranford House was known for its large and lavish parties, entertaining many of the rich and famous of London at that time. The 5th Earl also held shooting parties at Cranford, at least one in the company of the Duke of York and other VIPs.

The only reminders now of the Berkeley family at Cranford are the coats of arms, (one kept in the stables and one on the exterior of the east wall of the Church) and the funerary monuments in the Church. These include the tomb of Lady Elizabeth Berkeley, first of the dynasty at Cranford (1633); the tomb of George, Earl of Berkeley, Privy Counsellor to King Charles II and to King James II 1698; the tomb of George, Lord Berkeley, Knight of the Bath (1658); and memorials to Maurice Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley (1867), Thomas Moreton Fitzhardinge Berkeley, 5th son of Frederick Augustus, 5th Earl, (1882); and Hon Craven Fitzhardinge Berkeley, MP, 7th son (1855). Captain Robert Berkeley (1898-1969), joint master of the Berkeley Hunt, was a patron of St. Dunstan's Church. A former Berkeley coronet adorns the sanctuary lamp.

Charles Berkeley, who inherited Berkeley Castle in November 2017, is well aware of Cranford Park, its history and the current project, and his archivists have shown the Cranford Park Friends an important collection of maps and records relating to Cranford's past and made available a list of documents held.



The Berkeley Coat of Arms outside the east end of St Dunstan's Church, by C. Baker 2018



Monument to Lady Elizabeth Berkeley, d.1633, in the Chancel of St. Dunstan's Church, copyright St. Dunstan's Church

Thomas Coke at Melbourne Hall

Through Thomas Coke, Cranford Park is linked with Melbourne Hall, once the seat of the Victorian Prime Minister, William Lamb, 2nd Viscount Melbourne and the origin of the city name of 'Melbourne', Australia.

Henry Wise (possible link with 1720's landscape design at Cranford House)

Henry Wise worked with George London, to whom he was apprenticed, and later Charles Bridgeman, on the landscape designs at: Hampton Court, Chelsea Hospital, Longleat, Chatsworth, Melbourne Hall, Wimpole Hall, Kensington Gardens and Castle Howard. Wise became royal gardener to Queen Anne and King George I.

2.1.3 London Wide Significance

The River Crane catchment area is of much more than local significance. The Shot Tower at Crane Park Island is a heritage and information centre dedicated to the whole of the River Crane, while the London Wildlife Trust project also included the publication of a folder of information entitled 'The Crane Valley: A visitor's guide and maps', relating to the whole river, its flora and fauna, from Headstone Manor in Harrow to its confluence with the River Thames at Isleworth.

<https://www.wildlondon.org.uk/reserves/crane-park-island>

Cranford Park Friends and LB Hillingdon are members of the Crane Valley Partnership, whose objectives include the restoration of heritage sites in the catchment area to be restored and brought back to use.

<http://www.cranevalley.org.uk/news/post/crane-valley-partnership-2018-2028-strategy-published.html>

Also the group FORCE (Friends of River Crane Environment) is a community based voluntary organisation working in the River Crane corridor to maintain the health of the river. <https://www.force.org.uk/>

Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation: In 1988, The London Biodiversity Action Plan upgraded the lower, natural part of the River Crane with Cranford Park from a Site of Borough Nature Conservation Grade II, on account of the greater range of the species recorded there. ("Nature Conservation in Hillingdon: Ecology Handbook 7" - The London Ecology Unit 1988)

The woodland at Cranford Park is a Priority Habitat in the London BAP and the following are priority species: Bats, Grey Heron, House Sparrow, Stag Beetle and Mistletoe. RSPB Amber listed priority species, Kingfisher, Dunnock and Kestrel are present, and probably nesting, in the Park.

Butterflies: Wendy Marks of the Cranford Park Friends, contributes transect information twice a month, March to August, to the UK Butterfly Monitoring Scheme and this helps to provide the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology with a reliable evidence base for the health of the environment nationally, in relation to the impacts of climate change, land use and the progress of policy initiatives such as the UK Biodiversity Action Plan, etc.

In the 12 transects undertaken in 2019, 26 different species were counted. (See Appendix 7) These included the Purple Hairstreak and the Silver Washed Fritillary. In 2018, at the height of the butterfly season, on 18th July 2018, Wendy Marks counted 234 individual butterflies, from 15 different species.



Purple Hairstreak Butterfly, July 2018, Walled Garden at Cranford Park, by Wendy Marks.

Wendy's records and photographs at Cranford Park form part of her on-line blog on winowendyswildlifeworld.blogspot.co.uk.

London Parks and Gardens: Cranford Park is included on the London Parks and Gardens Trust's Inventory of Historic Spaces.

The Community Orchard: The orchard has a wider importance than that to local residents. There was quite a concentration of orchards and fruit growing in the Cranford and Harlington area in the Victorian period and early part of the 20th century. Richard Cox, who first grew the apple cultivar known as Cox's orange

pippins in the 1830's, lived at The Firs in Cranford and it was in his Cranford garden he first experimented with cultivating this apple. In the 1900's, the Spooner family of Hanworth, 4 miles south east of Cranford, developed a local apple cultivar in their nurseries, named the 'Hounslow Wonder'.

The Orchard Group, who have received grants from the Heritage Lottery Fund to stimulate interest and knowledge of orchards and their maintenance, see the orchard at Cranford as an important continuation of this heritage, with the potential to contribute to sharing of knowledge with other orchards in this part of West London. For example, the 'Hounslow Wonder', currently very rare, is to be planted at Cranford's orchard.

THE ORCHARD PROJECT

FIND US HERE:
@WeAreTheOrchardProject
@OrchardProject

MULCHING AND TREE CARE

Cranford Park Orchard

Wednesday 7th November
10am to 4pm

- Come along to help us care for the apple and pear in this historic orchard
- Adding woodchip and mulch mats to keep the trees healthy
- All are welcome, no experience necessary!

FOR MORE INFORMATION
☎ 07714745401
✉ jack@theorchardproject.org.uk

CRANFORD PARK FRUIT
SUPPORTED BY MAYOR OF LONDON
HILLINGDON

The Orchard Project is the working name for the Orchard Project (Cause) Ltd.
Registered address: 48 Collier Street, London N1 9QZ. Company No. 0902190. Charity No. 1130052

Poster advertising the first Orchard Training Day at Cranford Park

Archaeological Priority Area (APA): Cranford Park north of the M4 is designated an Archaeological Priority Area on account of the mediaeval moated manor of Cranford le Mote and the likelihood of early mediaeval and prehistoric remains being found there. Policy DMHB7 in Local Plan 2, adopted in January 2020, states that:

"The Council, as advised by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, will ensure that sites of archaeological interest within or, where appropriate, outside, designated areas are not disturbed. If that cannot be avoided, satisfactory measures must be taken to mitigate the impacts of the proposals through archaeological fieldwork to investigate and record remains in advance of development works. This should include proposals for the recording, archiving and reporting of any archaeological finds."

2.1.4. Local Significance

Artistic Qualities of the Landscape: There are a number of spectacular and much loved local views within Cranford Park, which have been celebrated in paintings and photographs over the years:

- Views from the Pleasure Grounds out over the ha-ha to the meadows. Once designed for the enjoyment of the Berkeley family but now enjoyed by all visitors. The planes are a more modern addition!



Early morning view over the meadow, by C. Baker 2018

- Views from the main drive towards the old house, celebrated in a number of illustrations, this attractive watercolour is of unknown provenance.



- Views up and down the river from the two bridges, again designed for the enjoyment of the Berkeley family but now enjoyed by all visitors



View up the River Crane from the footbridge, C. Baker 2018



View of the driveway bridge from the south, by A. Lad 2014

- Grouping of the church, churchyard, courtyard, courtyard walls and stables. This is an historic grouping at the hub of all Cranford Park and St. Dunstan's events, and celebrated through the close co-operation of the Friends and St. Dunstan's parishioners.



View from the Courtyard in Summer, by A. Lad



View from the Courtyard in November, by C. Baker 2018

Cranford Park Friends: The Friends Group was founded in 2012, and its activities have grown over the years, thanks to the energy and enthusiasm of its Secretary. The heritage most cherished by the Friends and the visitors they bring to events are:

- The Secret Garden. In 2002, the Green Corridor Partnership provided funding to help convert this area into an educational wildlife garden with raised beds and an accessible greenhouse, originally to provide gardening opportunities for Macmillan cancer care patients. Monthly gardening sessions have transformed this into a beautiful haven.
- The Stables, particularly the western end, into which the Friends' History and Conservation sub-group has put exhibitions and display material, opening it, and staffing it, on the annual Family Day and Open House Weekend.
- An annual Family Day, run by the Friends with support from LB Hillingdon, attracts a wide cross-section of the community who come to enjoy activities and demonstrations linked to the park's history and biodiversity.
- History, Trees, Bluebell and Butterfly Walks are led annually by the Friends who are active in promoting, encouraging and teaching visitors about the natural and built heritage of Cranford Park

- The pond outside the visitor centre, restored in 2018 by the Friends, the Council's Countryside Conservation Officer and Blue Sky.
- Memories of the Park before, during and soon after World War II, collected by the Friends from older residents, and published on their website.
- The biodiversity of the park is being promoted by Wendy Marks, one of the Cranford Park Friends, who regularly documents and illustrates her findings on her blog and leads the butterfly and bluebell walks.
- The Bee Hives in the courtyard behind the Stables are maintained by the Friends for pollinating the gardens and orchard.
- The orchard is a community asset. It is the focus of the Cranford Park Friends' Apple Days every October and the subject of volunteer training in orchard planting, maintenance and management.
- River quality sampling takes place on a regular basis, with results fed into a catchment-wide project led by ZSL. River dipping is one of the popular activities available on the Friends' Family Day.
- Local cycling groups, based in Hillingdon and Hounslow boroughs, value cycling opportunities along the canal through Cranford Park and into the surrounding area.
- The history of the Berkeley Family at Cranford Park has been an important research topic for the Friends' history group. In 2017, Charles Berkeley hosted a visit to Berkeley Castle for the Friends, and this included a display of the archive material still held by the family in relation to the Park.
- The Grey Lady. A 'ghost' seen by a number of people over many years, within Cranford House and in its grounds, and now part of the Park's folklore.
- A secret passage from the cellars to the ha-ha, allegedly planned as an escape route by Mary Cole in the 1800's, a colourful character and Dowager Countess of Berkeley. There are believed to be two other tunnels situated in the park.

Hayes and District Model Aero Club: The club meets at Cranford Park on two evenings and one afternoon a week during the summer months, using the take-off and landing strips in the meadow for their battery powered models. Cranford Park is

very suitable as a location for this, being a large public open space with a sizeable area of meadow land, which is free of trees. The club first used this space in the 1930's and returned there after the War when the land became meadow once more. Members come from a wide area.

Heritage featured in films, paintings or literature: There are at least two films which have included scenes filmed at Cranford Park and a number of books have also mentioned the park.

- In 1981, Cranford Park was used as one of the sets for *The French Lieutenant's Woman* with Jeremy Irons and Meryl Streep.
- Lucinda Lambton presented 'Alphabet of Britain' for the BBC, about architectural and historical oddities around Britain. 'H' for Heathrow included some filming at Cranford Park, including the Cranford Park cellars. (The clip has been sourced for possible future display)
- Mandy Baldwin's novel "Quarter Past Summer"(2014) based the manor house on Cranford House
- William Keane: "The Beauties of Middlesex: being a Particular Description of the Principal Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, in the County of Middlesex, comprising a great deal that is Interesting in the History, Architecture and Internal Adornments of the Mansions etc., and in the Gardens, Parks and Pleasure Ground Scenery, from Visits made in 1849 and 1850." (APPENDIX 6)
- Mary Caine: "The Kingston Zodiac" (2002), describing local ley lines and Piscean landscape at Cranford Park
- Hope Costley-White: "Mary Cole Countess of Berkeley" (1961), with many references to the park and house and its most colourful resident

Commemorative Memorial Garden, east of St. Dunstan's: The following people have had trees planted there in commemoration:

Arthur Skiffington – MP for Hayes and Harlington and first president of Arboricultural Association 1964-71. Group of oaks – memorial 1972

Colin James Long (1936-2013) Acer

Colin Frances Crocker (1934-2001) Silver Birch

Vic Harrison (1937-2008)

Also, two dogs – Pepper Boo and Zak

St. Dunstan's Church: The church remains in active use for worship. It also has a light ring of six bells and the Church is the venue for the annual 6 bell, striking competition. The parish once put on large scale events themselves, but a dwindling congregation now concentrates on supporting the Cranford Park Friends, by opening their facilities and putting on refreshments for the CPF Family Day and Open House

Weekend. The only exception is the annual Motorbike event the Church holds in May, which attracts over 100 motorcyclists.

Corporate Volunteers: Marriott Hotels and The Wine Estate participated in Corporate Volunteer days in 2018, for purposes of team building and community involvement. On four separate days in May 2019, about 190 volunteers from Sky Ocean Rescue, helped clean up the River Crane, supervised by Thames 21.

Dog Walkers: Currently the park is very important to dog walkers (some commercial) as it is a very large area of public open space, able to accommodate large numbers of people and dogs. However, this is not without its problems. In November 2019, the Council introduced a licensing system for commercial dog walkers.

2.2 The Value of Heritage through Time

From 1618 to 1918, this was one of the London homes of the Berkeley family, who used it in the stag and fox hunting seasons. They gave lavish parties with royal and celebrity guests and had a large servants' wing with extensive cellars to service such occasions. This was a huge estate, and the Berkeley Family named all around it, for example Berkeley Meadows, The Berkeley Arms and Berkeley Parade.

The Berkeleys did not return there after 1918 however. The house was left empty, with a caretaker, and the community enjoyed the grounds as a community space. Memories of Cranford Park mentioned by local residents include Youth Club football matches, punting on the River Crane, fishing from Cranford Bridge, cycling through Cranford Woods, scrumping apples in the orchard, daring to look for 'the Grey Lady', the Nestle workers enjoying lunch breaks in the park, attending a garden party there as a scout. Those who remembered Cranford in World War II spoke of home guard drills, the air raid shelter, the way the grass was covered with parked vehicles, or pock marked, to prevent aircraft landing, the cultivation of the meadow for wheat, and fire watching from St. Dunstan's tower.

Now Cranford Park is loved for its beautiful trees, woodland, meadow, river, bluebells, birds, butterflies and the old stables, and its built and natural heritage is appreciated by the organisations who seek to protect it. The importance of what remains and what now lies hidden is cherished by the Friends, and visitors who learn of it through guided walks, but it is neither known nor understood by the wider community.

2.3 Table of National, London and Local Significance, based on Sections 2.1 - 2.2

NATIONAL	REGIONAL (GREATER LONDON)	LOCAL
<p>Green Belt</p>	<p>Archaeological Priority Zone: all of park south of M4 motorway.</p> <p>Archaeological Priority Area: all of park north of M4 motorway and including the remains of Cranford Le Mote, moated manor house site, 14th century. Unscheduled.</p>	<p>Green Belt is an important buffer between the residential areas and Heathrow Airport.</p>
<p>Conservation Areas - Cranford Park (LB Hillingdon) and Cranford Village (LB Hounslow)</p>		<p>The views (of the meadow, the river, the driveway and the courtyard) are very fine in all seasons.</p>
<p>For 300 years a hunting lodge, owned by the Berkeley Family, one of the oldest families in the country. The Berkeley Hunt is the oldest and most distinctive in the country.</p>	<p>The former Pleasure Grounds, with vestiges of formal landscaping, planting and pathways, is listed in the London Parks and Gardens Inventory of Historic Spaces</p>	<p>Memories have been gathered of the house and park during and just after WWII.</p> <p>Guided History walks are very popular.</p>
<p>The early 18th C house was built to the designs of Thomas Coke. Henry Wise, royal gardener, may have redesigned the gardens at this time. Drawings in Berkeley Castle archives.</p>		<p>Secret Garden, with well and vine. Once an open courtyard next to the house, and now a community garden.</p> <p>Local Interest in the 'Grey Lady' and the secret passageways leading from the house.</p>
<p>Listed Stables, mid 18th C, especially stable interiors and fittings and 1720's clock from Hampton Court. Grade II</p>		<p>Courtyard: its outlines of former buildings and paving tell a story. It has three Thomas Crapper manhole covers.</p>

<p>Listed Cellars, extensive, early 18th C, Grade II</p>		<p>Ice House and its moat, 18th C.</p>
<p>Listed Garden Walls (4), 17th C and later, of these, the wall to the kitchen garden is almost a quarter of a mile long. All Grade II</p>		<p>Brick Structure west of ha-ha, date and origin unknown.</p>
<p>Listed Ha-Ha, 17th C and later. Grade II</p>		<p>Statue of woman and child, 19th C. Much loved locally.</p>
<p>Listed Bridge carrying the driveway, by Charles Beazley, c. 1805</p>	<p>Early Georgian landscape: the former canals with their traces of moon ponds, created mid 18th C.</p>	
<p>Listed St Dunstan's Church, mediaeval, Grade II, with exceptionally fine funerary monuments to William Aston (by William Cure) and Lady Elizabeth (Nicholas Stone)</p> <p>Memorial to TV and radio comedian Tony Hancock</p>	<p>Fine ring of six bells, used for bell ringing competitions. Oldest Bell in London</p>	<p>St. Dunstan's is in active use for worship.</p> <p>Memorial Garden, with trees dedicated to certain individuals and pets.</p>
<p>Tree Preservation Order No. 460 at St. Dunstan's Churchyard</p>	<p>Cranford Woodland with its formal avenue of horse chestnuts, beeches and traces of ancient woodland. Priority Habitat in the London Biodiversity Action Plan</p>	<p>Bluebells in Cranford Wood, a very popular guided walk.</p>
<p>3 Veteran Trees : Domesday Oak, Sweet Chestnut and Cedar of Lebanon</p>	<p>The Community Orchard, one of many orchards in an area famous for fruit growing in the Victorian period. Richard Cox (Cox's orange pippin) lived in Cranford Village.</p>	<p>Apple Day has become a well attended event</p> <p>The Bee Hives are important to the Friends.</p>
	<p>Short meadow grass, mature woodland, scrub and ruderal vegetation important habitats for breeding birds. Skylark, Grey Wagtail, Linnet, House Sparrow and Song Thrush are</p>	<p>Part of the Meadow is used by Model Aeroplane Club, founded in the 1930's.</p>

	RSPB 'Red Listed' birds.	
	River Crane: Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation. Important as part of the Crane Valley, with its Shot Tower at Crane Island.	
Protected Species: Bats (8 species in the Park) Snakes and Amphibians	Priority Species in the London BAP: Grey Heron, House Sparrow, Stag Beetle and Mistletoe. RSPB Amber List Birds: Kingfisher, Tawny Owl, Meadow Pipit, Dunnock and Kestrel	Pond outside the Information Centre, created by the Friends, home to Dragon and Damsel flies, Smooth Newts and Frogs
	Butterflies: In 2019, 26 species of butterfly were recorded for the UK Biodiversity Action Plan including purple hairstreak and silver washed fritillary	Butterfly walks very popular with visitors. Many species found and hundreds of individuals recorded.

2.4 Assessment of Significance According to the NPPF, with Assessment according to Historic England's Conservation Principles

Definition

The National Planning Policy Framework defines significance as:

“The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence but also from its setting.”

Methodology for assessment

This assessment will measure the values set out by Historic England in their Conservation Principles, Policies and guidance:

- Evidential Value – the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity
- Historical Value – the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present.

- Aesthetic value – the way in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place
- Communal Value – the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

The degree of significance of the buildings and gardens at Cranford Park has also been assessed. (Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance, 2015). These are:

- Areas and features of high historic significance
- Areas and features of moderate historic significance
- Remaining part of wider historic landscape
- Elements and features detracting from historic significance

N.B. This is an alternative method of understanding the Significance of Cranford Park, concentrating on the Heritage and analysing it in accordance with published policies and guidance. This gazetteer will assist in informing priorities in the proposals for the Development Phase of the Heritage Lottery project.

2.4.1 Gazetteer of Heritage Features and Significance

Building or Area	Description of Key Feature	Level of Significance
Stables	<p>Early 18th century stable building, Two storey wings at either end, the ground floors of which retain original stalls and loose boxes, with original fittings and decorative finishes.</p> <p>South facade is ornamental with central Dutch gable and clock by Langley Bradley, possibly from Hampton Court Palace.</p> <p>Grade II Listed.</p>	<p>The Cranford Park stables are a good example of this date and type of building and are the last significant building to survive from the Berkeley estate.</p> <p>The level of survival of the original fixtures and fittings in the stables themselves is remarkable, as is the clock mechanism, dating from the 1720's.</p> <p>The stables are important for their historical, aesthetic and evidential value. The western stables, with their small displays, are greatly valued by the community and staffed by CP Friends on Open Days.</p> <p>HIGH</p>

Cellars	Extensive early 18 th century brick vaulted cellars with tiled floors, original stairs from kitchens, ice house, wine bins, etc. Grade II Listed	The Cranford House cellars are important for the quality of their historic fabric, historic associations with the house, aesthetic value and potential for evidential value. HIGH
Cranford Park Bridge	Single track, humped back, bridge, spanning the River Crane and its curving moon ponds and an integral part of the driveway into the Park. Designed in 1800 by Charles Beazley. Grade II Listed	The bridge is important for its historic fabric, evidential and aesthetic value. It is important to views of the house, and features in a number of paintings. HIGH
Ha-Ha	Substantial 17 th and 18 th century brick ha-ha, marking the boundaries of the pleasure grounds, and dividing the lawns from the meadow, woodland and orchard. Grade II Listed	The ha-ha is a particularly good example and one of the longest and most elaborate in Greater London. It is important for its historical, aesthetic and evidential value. HIGH
Garden Walls	17 th and 18 th century, tall, red brick garden walls, to the kitchen gardens, to the east of the stables and behind the graveyard of St. Dunstan's Church Grade II Listed	The garden walls are particularly tall, are integral to the historic layout of the estate and are important for their group value with the Stables and Church. They are important for their historical, aesthetic and evidential value. HIGH

<p>Crinkle Crankle Wall</p>	<p>18th century serpentine wall, near the former house Grade II Listed</p>	<p>This is a wall of a specific and unusual construction, important for the historic layout of the house and driveway and of group value with the Stables and Church. Important for its historical, aesthetic and evidential value.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HIGH</p>
<p>Church of St. Dunstan's</p>	<p>Saxon, Mediaeval and Victorian Church within Cranford Park, with important funerary monuments, wall painting and ancient bell. Grade II* Listed</p>	<p>Outside the project area but integral to Cranford Park, and still in weekly use for worship. Important for its Group Value, historical features, associations with Berkeley Family and TPO trees. Historical, Aesthetic, Evidential and Community Value</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HIGH</p>
<p>Trees</p>	<p>Evidence at Cranford Wood suggests ancient woodland.</p> <p>The three Veteran trees, the chestnut and beech avenue and the oak and lime trees within the pleasure grounds are of particular importance.</p>	<p>The woodland and these particular trees have significant historical and aesthetic value. Some trees have evidential value, in that they are pointers to the early landscaping of Cranford Park. All are of communal value as the CP Friends lead tree walks and bluebell walks through Cranford Woods.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HIGH</p>

<p>Species of particular interest</p>	<p>Cranford Park contains nationally scarce invertebrates, priority habitat and species identified in the London Biodiversity Action Plan and bats, which are protected species under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Water vole have been sighted in the past.</p>	<p>Cranford Park is of significant value in terms of biodiversity. It is of some aesthetic value and of considerable communal value, nationally, regionally and locally. CP Friend, Wendy Marks, leads butterfly walks, undertakes butterfly transects and writes a regular blog.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HIGH</p>
<p>The Secret Garden</p>	<p>Area enclosed by high walls, between the Stables and the former house. A Well and a vine.</p>	<p>This has some historical and aesthetic value but is of considerable community value to the Cranford Park Friends: it is tended regularly, sometimes daily and staffed by volunteers on Open Days.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MODERATE</p>
<p>Courtyard</p>	<p>This is the hub of the historic site, with original cobbled surface and much potential for evidence of former buildings and structures.</p>	<p>The courtyard has historical, aesthetic and evidential value.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MODERATE</p>
<p>The Pleasure Grounds</p>	<p>The 18th and 19th century pleasure grounds are overgrown but original features survive and are capable of restoration: path network, flower beds/shrubs, yew circle, mature trees amongst scrub and self-seeded trees.</p>	<p>The pleasure grounds have historical, evidential and communal value in that its garden character is much enjoyed by visiting public.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MODERATE</p>
<p>Parkland</p>	<p>The parkland, including the meadow, retains historical evidence of earlier uses and</p>	<p>The parkland is of historical value and has aesthetic value in terms of the views</p>

	landscaping and has biodiversity value. Trees in the Memorial garden	south from the house site. The Memorial Garden has communal value, as does the meadow to visitors and Model Aeroplane Club. MODERATE
Ice House	Built after 1720, ice house survives as below grounds remains.	The ice house is important for its historic fabric, evidential and communal value: it has an interpretation board MODERATE
Brick Structure west of ha-ha	18 th century and later brick structure of unknown use, discovered during informal excavation. No longer visible	This brick structure has historical value and evidential potential. REMAINING PART OF WIDER HISTORIC LANDSCAPE
Statue of woman and child	Life size marble statue surviving from the time of the Berkeley family, recently restored.	This has some historical value as a surviving artefact and is also of communal value, with much local support for its restoration after the fire. REMAINING PART OF WIDER HISTORIC LANDSCAPE
Orchard	Site of historic kitchen garden and later an orchard. Current orchard is mature and has over 47 species of apples and pears.	The orchard is of historical value, in its location and maintenance of a land use traditional in the area. It is of communal value as a community orchard, with Apple Festival. REMAINING PART OF WIDER HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

<p>Cranford Le Mote</p>	<p>Remains of the 13th and 14th century moated manor site</p>	<p>This earthwork is important for its evidential value. However the eastern portion was destroyed by the A312 and undergrowth has obscured the remainder, reducing its significance.</p> <p>ELEMENTS AND FEATURES DETRACTING FROM HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE</p>
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