

A Moated Site at Cranford

ROBERT LANCASTER

TRIAL EXCAVATION on the eastern of the two moated enclosures at Cranford took place continuously for three weeks between 11th June and 1st July 1973. The site lies within Cranford Park, which is jointly owned by the London Boroughs of Hounslow and Hillingdon, some 40 metres north of the M4 and immediately west of The Parkway (the A312). The eastern enclosure, which lies next to the remains of the western enclosure, was probably originally square but about half was destroyed when The Parkway was built. Today only the western part of the moat surrounding this enclosure and some 1,200 square metres of the interior remain undamaged. Possibly this is the earlier of the two enclosures, but as excavation only took place within the eastern enclosure it is unwise to speculate further.

The western enclosure was also originally approximately square and enclosed an area of about 2,470 square metres. Unfortunately the western arm of the moat was cut away when the River Crane was re-directed and canalised during construction of the M4. The southern arm of the moat was filled in at about the same time.

Both enclosures are on brickearth at about 30 metres above O.D. and are extensively overgrown with thick undergrowth and a number of large trees, including some yews.

Documentary Evidence

Due to pressure of other work little research has been carried out on the documentary evidence. However, from a preliminary investigation of the published records it is clear that there was some occupation during the 13th century. At the moment it is impossible to say which of the two moated enclosures the records refer to, but there was certainly a house on one of the enclosures in 1603, when Sir William Fleetwood lived there. In 1740 the site is described as having half an acre of courtyards and gardens within the moat. The house was pulled down in 1780 and it is interesting to note that the pottery sequence recovered ends at about this date.

The Excavation

Due to inclement weather and a small labour force it was only possible to excavate an area of 32 square metres and of this, only approximately 6 square metres were excavated down to natural brickearth. The earliest 'feature' was a 5 to 7 cm thick layer of dirty brown clay textured soil with pebble. This contained a small amount of charcoal, fragments of daub that became very abundant to the north and a few

sherds of late 12th or 13 century date. Possibly this is a buried soil.

Cutting this layer was a narrow U-sectioned gully (I) (fig. 1) running east-west. The width varied from 60 to 68 cms, the depth was a fairly uniform 23 cms. The primary fill was a brown soil with abundant pebble; the depth was approximately 3 cms. The remainder of the fill was similar but had less pebble. From this filling came a quantity of broken roof tile and a few sherds of 13th to early (?) 14th century date including a thumbled jug base in hard medieval grey ware¹ and a body sherd from a Surrey ware jug with vertical strip decoration. The purpose of this gully is uncertain, it may be for drainage or possibly it is a timber slot. With such a small portion it is unwise to pursue either hypothesis further.

Also cutting the buried soil and the natural brickearth was a small stakehole (II) about 3.70 metres north of gully I. This stakehole was 9 by 7 cms and 10 cms deep. The fill consisted of brown soil and pebble. No dating evidence was found in the filling. As this part of the site was not excavated to natural brickearth it is possible that further stake or post-holes exist.

Both features were sealed by a layer of dark brown soil with patches of pebble. The pottery from this layer dates from the (?) late 12th century to the 14th and includes a relatively large amount of Surrey Ware. One interesting sherd is from the shoulder of a Surrey ware jug and is decorated with applied vertical strips and whorls of clay. Also from this layer came a very corroded iron buckle and a small portion of green glazed floor tile in a buff sandy fabric. The tile is about 1.6 cms thick.

A small gully running north-south apparently cut the lower part of this layer. This gully (III) was c. 10 cms deep at the southern end and tapered away after 1.8 metres. There were two Surrey sherds in the fill. A square pit (IV) cut the southern part of this gully. The pit was c. 60 cms square and at least 10 cms deep. The lower fill was a hard clay textured grey-brown soil with abundant pebble; the upper fill was mixed clay and soil.

All the above layers and features were sealed by a layer of dark brown gritty soil with flint pebble that became very abundant towards the northern edge of the trench. The thickness varied between 20 and 25 cms. A relatively large amount of pottery and

¹ Northolt group k — see 'The Kitchen Area of Northolt Manor' by J. G. Hurst, *Medieval Archaeol.* 5 (1961) 267-270.

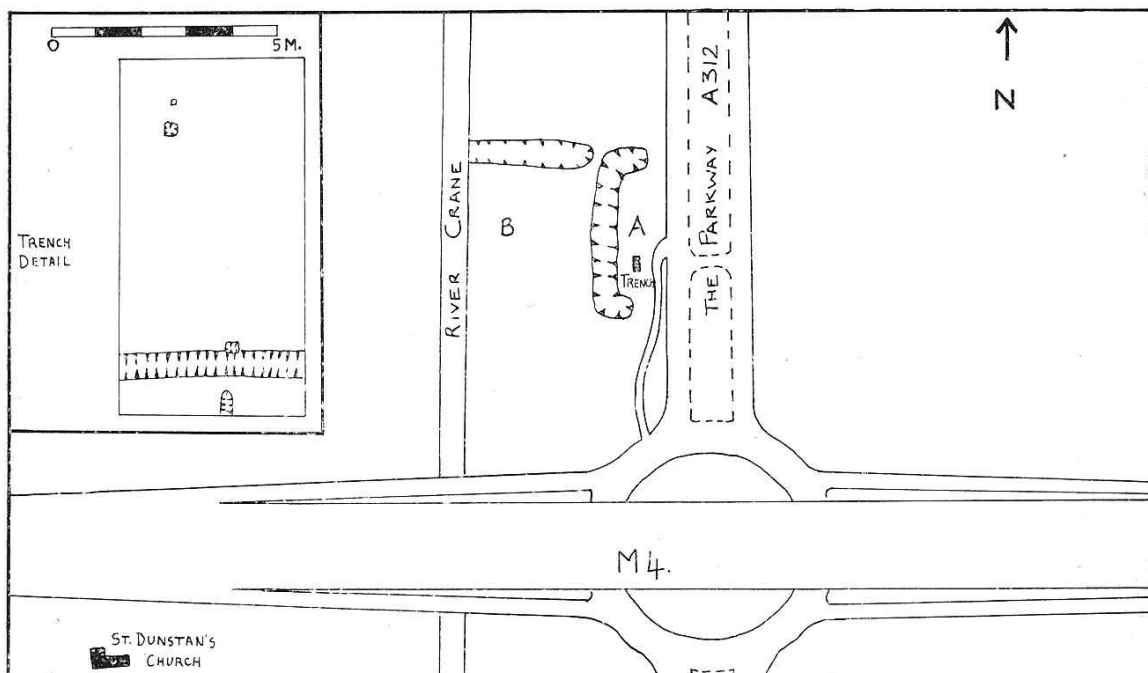


Fig. 1. Location map with site plan inset.

other material was recovered. The pottery ranges in date from the late 12th to the late 18th century and includes much Surrey ware, various types of stoneware, medieval and post-medieval coarse wares, including a few sherds of East Anglian red wares of the 15th century. The glass includes both window and vessel glass. Clay tobacco pipes were not as abundant as might be expected and the majority date from the 18th century with remarkably few earlier examples.

Two pits cut through this and earlier layers. Pit V was lozenge shaped, 2.2 metres by 1.3 metres and c. 25 cms deep. The lower fill consisted of a gritty brown soil with some pebble; a few pipe stems and a small fragment of tin-glazed earthenware came from this level. This layer merged into a similar soil but with a few lumps of clay and some small fragments of chalk, charcoal and coal. The final fill was again similar but had a larger amount of clay.

Pit VI was rectangular with rounded corners, it measured 1.5 metres by 1 metre and was 60 cm deep. The lower fill, c. 25 cms thick, consisted of a mixture of sand, gravel and gritty soil. A single sherd of early 17th century date was the only find. Above this was a layer of brown pebbly soil with a few pipe stems and two Surrey sherds. The final fill consisted of a soft dark brown soil with lumps of clay.

All features were sealed by a mixture of top soil and rubble which was extremely difficult and time-consuming to remove. This material was probably dumped on the site when The Parkway was constructed.

Conclusions

This small excavation has shown that medieval and later features survive on at least one of the enclosures. No concrete evidence was found for substantial buildings in the area excavated, although the fragment of glazed floor tile hints at possible buildings within the enclosure. The only other evidence for a possible (timber) building is the shallow east-west gully (I), which contained 14th century sherds, and the quantity of daub in the buried soil cut by the gully. The finds are deposited at Gunnersbury Park Museum.

Thanks are due to the people who helped to excavate and back-fill the site; The London and Middlesex Archaeological Society for financing the excavation; The Cranford Park Joint Committee for permission to excavate; Roy Canham of the London Museum for arranging the excavation, loan of equipment and many other acts of kindness; to my employers, the London Borough of Hounslow for seconding me, with pay, to L.A.M.A.S.; the police for keeping an eye on the site; and many others.

Unidentified brick structure found at Cranford Park, Middlesex

Colin Bowlt
Eileen Bowlt

Background

THE MANOR of Cranford was divided in the 1230s, and the two halves became known as Cranford le Mote, the property of Thame Abbey until the Reformation, and Cranford St. John, owned by the Knights Templar from 1242 to 1308 and by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem from 1338 to 1540. They were reunited in 1542 when they were granted to Andrew, Lord Windsor. Elizabeth, the widow of Sir Thomas Berkeley, bought both manors in 1618, and the Berkeley family remained in possession until 1932, when Cranford House and Park were sold to Hayes and Harlington Urban District Council. Middlesex County Council bought them in 1935 and leased them back to the UDC to be used as public open space. The house was demolished in 1945, but the stables and cellars remain. The medi-

eval church of St. Dunstan, which contains Berkeley family monuments, stands just to the east of the house site. Since 1965 the area has been divided between the Boroughs of Hillingdon and Hounslow.

Berkeleys and Fitzhardinges

Frederick Augustus, 5th Earl of Berkeley (died 1810), allegedly married the same lady twice, secretly in 1785 and publicly in 1796. Because the earlier marriage could not be proved, the older offspring of the union were declared illegitimate and the earldom passed to Thomas Moreton Fitzhardinge Berkeley, the first son born after the public ceremony. Mary, Countess of Berkeley, had a life interest in the Cranford estate and lived there during her widowhood. She was buried in St.

(continued on p. 263)

(continued from p. 261)

ity, Aldgate (c. 1108); Merton (1117) and St. Bartholomew's (1123), were later to overshadow St. Marie Overie, Southwark.

The involvement of William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, probably sometime in the 1120's, and perhaps in association with Pont de l'Arche, who was now an important curial in Henry's administration, brought a series of changes to the priory. Giffard might, as he did at Taunton in 1127, have instigated a change in rule and therefore a change in priory layout to accommodate communal structures essential to regular, monastic life. As at St. Frideswide's, Oxford, this may not have happened immediately, but over the next few decades.

These developments also heralded other developments within the priory during the latter part of the 12th century. Parts of the nave, east end, and cloister were rebuilt, using the French-influenced styles of the 'Canterbury School'. This period, perhaps, also witnessed alterations to the chapter house (Fig. 6).

It is perhaps during this period that St. Marie Overie priory had its *floruit*— with the building of a hospital and the bishop's palace, and its church extended and decorated in the latest continental style. Unfortunately, prolonged flooding, a destructive fire in 1212, a period of stagnation during its subsequent rebuilding, and the growing importance of its sister houses across the river meant that its potential to become one of medieval London's most influential and prosperous houses was, to an extent, largely unfulfilled.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Gustav Milne (UCL) for his valuable support in setting up SCARP, Nathalie Cohen and the team: Alex Langlands, Neville Constantine, John Binns and Kathryn Thomas and also Peter Draper, Tim Tatton-Brown, Barney Sloane and Andrew Reynolds. Also thanks to the cathedral staff, especially the vergers — Paul, Marcus, Derek, Graham and Aidan, my father, Brian Roffey, for the van and scaffold, and Mike Webber (MOL).

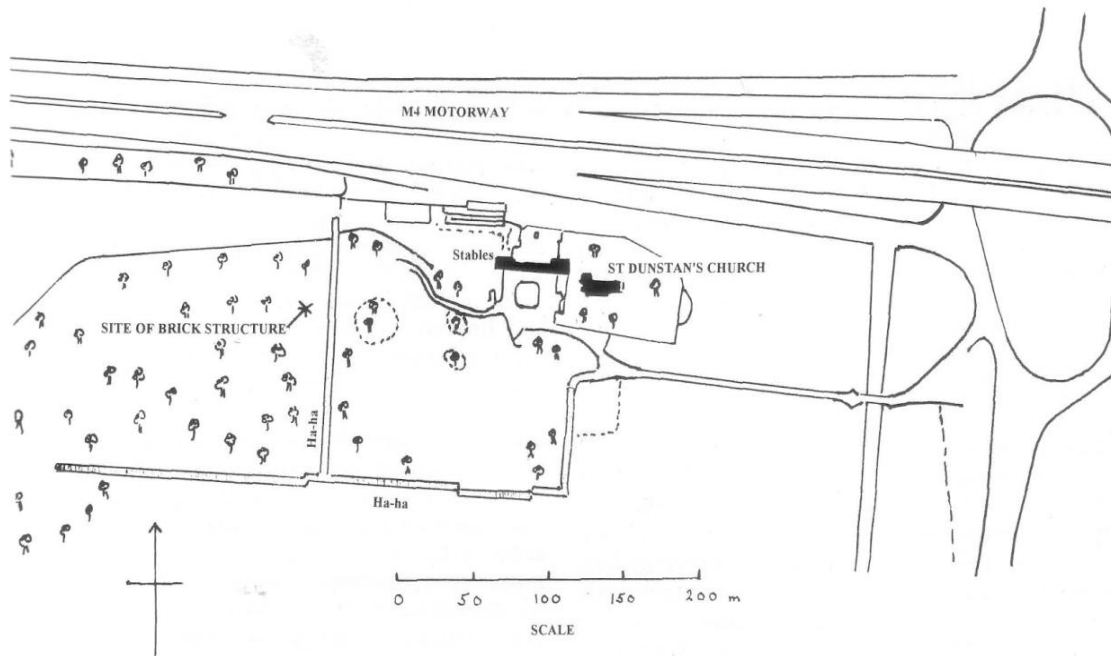


Fig. 1: plan of site in Cranford Park.

Dunstan's, the parish church beside the house, in 1844. Cranford then devolved upon her eldest illegitimate son, who had been created Earl Fitzhardinge in 1841. He died in 1857 and his next brother inherited the estate. He became the first Baron Fitzhardinge and died in 1867. The house was left empty after the third Baron Fitzhardinge died in 1916. Ownership passed back to the Earl of Berkeley's line. That earldom has been extinct since 1942.

Manor houses

The original Cranford Manor House perhaps stood within Cranford le Mote. The moat was about 1/4 mile north-east of St. Dunstan's church. Documentary evidence² supports the presence of a house there from 1603 to 1797 when, according to Lysons, it was pulled down, but archaeological finds from a trial excavation carried out in June 1973 included pottery ranging from the late 12th to the late 18th century³, pointing to earlier occupation as well. The woodland around the moat was called Moat House Wood in 1843⁴. This part of the estate now lies on the north side of the M4. The moat where the trial dig took place was largely destroyed by the building of *The Parkway* in the 1960s, and the finds came from the western remnant of it.

So far as the manor of Cranford St. John is concerned, the hall of the Knights Templar appears to

have stood north of St. Dunstan's, as the early manor house of Cranford St. John called a 'Temple House' is mentioned in that position in documents from 1664 to 1746⁵.

However, there are also references to another mansion house over the same period, lying just west of the church. James, third Earl of Berkeley and Lord High Admiral, rebuilt it before his death in 1736. Known as Cranford House, it stood (with added bow windows) until 1945. It remained unoccupied from the time of the First World War. The stables contain a small exhibition relating to the history of the house and estate, largely put together by interested amateurs and volunteers. Estate maps show an ice house situated south-west of the house from 1820 to the 1860s⁶. The position can still be seen in the park.

The brick structure

Gardens with a ha-ha lie west of the stable block; in February 1998 unauthorised digging for old bottles in this area revealed a brick structure about 0.3m below the surface and 13m west of the ha-ha (Fig. 1). Before this intrusion was backfilled, the site was tidied up and the 19th/20th-century infill was removed to a depth of about 1.5m in an effort to establish the nature of the structure (Fig. 2). We were only able to view the structure through a protective wire covering.

1. *Burke's Extinct Peerage*.

2. *VCH Middlesex*, vol. IV, 179-81.

3. R. Lancaster 'A moated site at Cranford' *London Archaeol* 2, no. 8 (1974) 200-1.

4. LMA: Acc 867/6.

5. *Op cit* fn 2.

6. LMA: Acc 867/4, 10.

The red bricks appeared earlier than those used in the nearby ha-ha retaining wall, and probably earlier than most other remaining brick structures in the area, and might well date to the construction of the mansion house by the third Earl Berkeley in the early 18th century. Initial inspection suggests a well, but certain features seem not to support this supposition, not least that its distance from the former house would have made it an inconvenient supply of water.

The internal diameter of the circular part was 1.73m, and the internal width of the rectangular part was 0.55m. At about 0.45m depth from the surface there are three equally-spaced slightly arched openings (one is shown in Fig. 2). The top of another opening was just visible at a depth of 1.5m (maximum extent of removal of infill). Such openings would have allowed surface water to contaminate a well. The distinctive box-like structure was brick-floored and seems an unusual feature for a well. The end wall of this structure was only a single brick thick ($\approx 0.11\text{m}$), and later inspection of the photographs suggests that it was not keyed into the side walls. Was this the blocked end of a former culvert? The thick wall of the circular part ($\approx 0.81\text{m}$) suggests that it carried a superstructure.

Conclusion

Whatever this feature was, it does not appear on estate maps dating from 1820 to 1989⁷, nor is it

mentioned in a description of the house and gardens by William Keane in *Beauties of Middlesex* (1850). The best guess at the moment is that it was built at about the same time as the 18th-century reconstruction of Cranford House, and was finally filled in with rubbish and soil at the time of the demolition of the building in 1945, or during its period of decay after the First World War. The infill included rusty items such as garden tools, and broken window glass. The broken pottery included several pieces bearing a coronet and the letter F, presumably relating to the occupation of the house by the Fitzhardinges. The finds are in private hands at Cranford. It is impossible to draw any conclusion as to the purpose of the brick structure. It has been suggested that it is possibly the base of a garden feature connected with water, as the arches seem to suggest conduits; a second ice house; or a gunpowder store which enabled cartridges for sporting guns to be made on the estate and which had to be kept cool. The feature appears to predate the ha-ha.

Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Frank Wheaton for alerting us to this site and for providing the photographs, and to Rob Whytehead (GLAAS) for discussion and providing the diameter measurement. Other measurements were derived from the photographs.

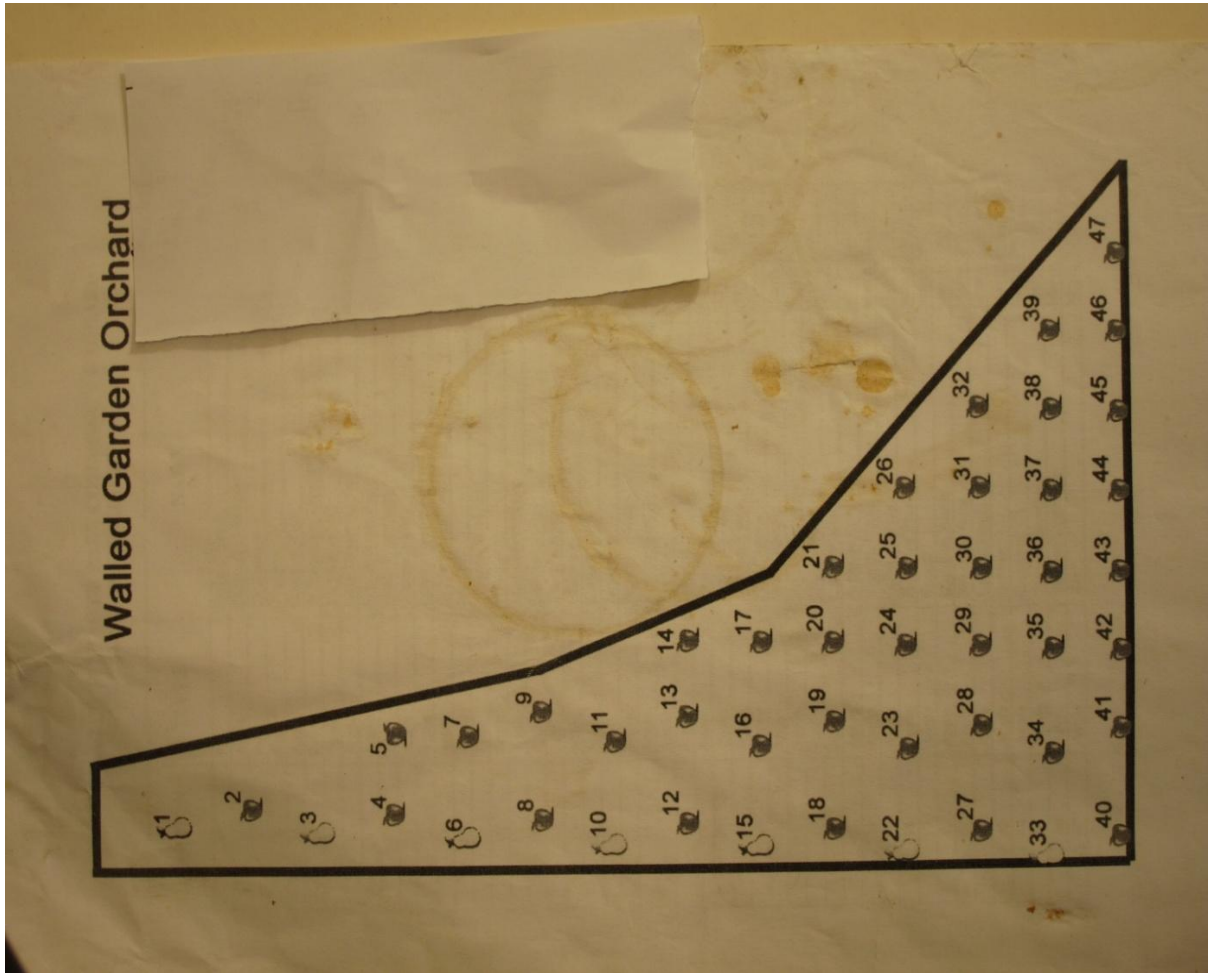
7. LMA: Acc 867/4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12.



Fig. 2: the partially-excavated structure in Cranford Park, Middlesex, looking west, February 1998 (photo: Frank Wheaton)

APPENDIX 3

a. PLAN OF THE ORCHARD (2003)

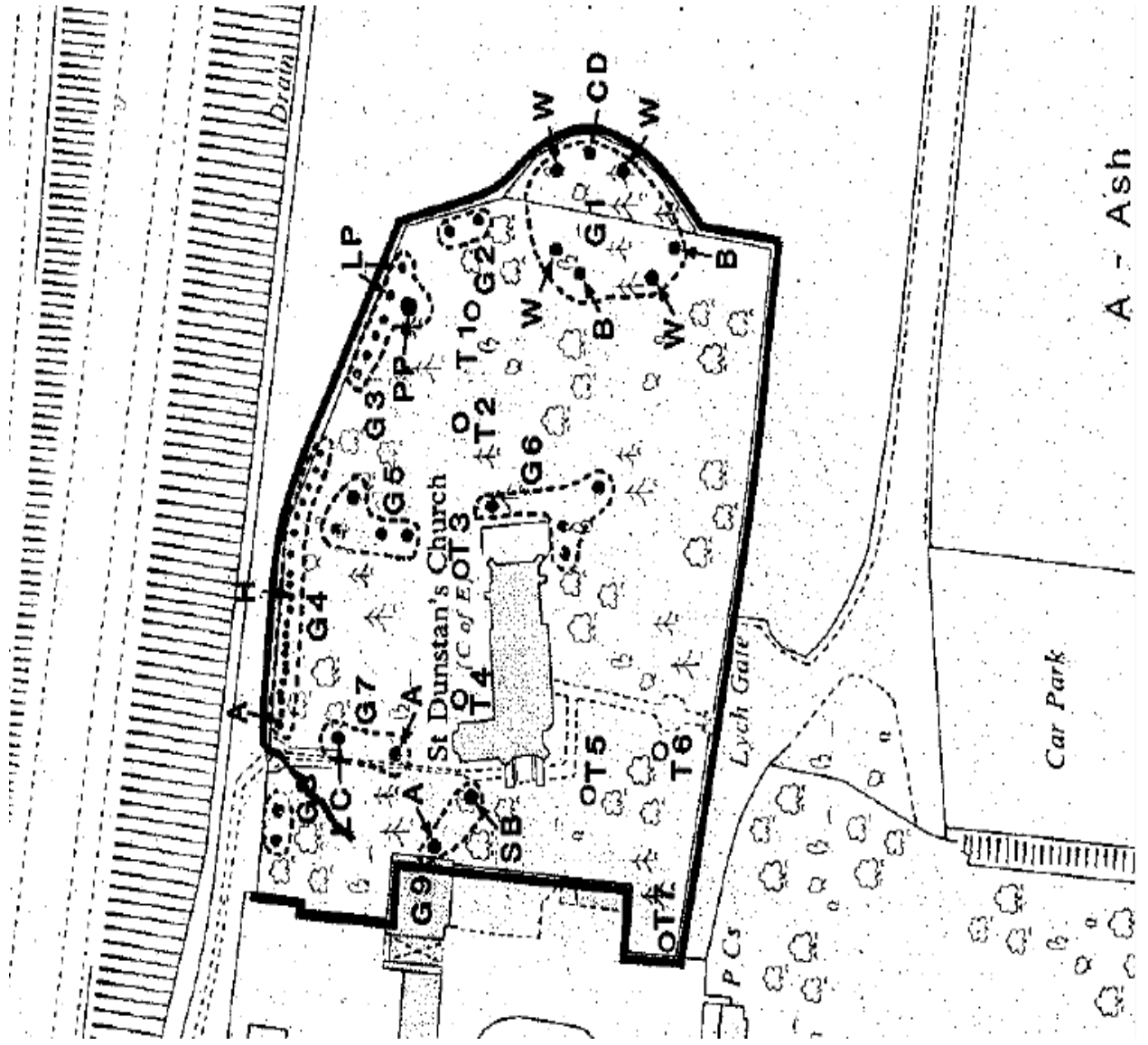


APPENDIX 4 - ST. DUNSTAN'S CHURCH TREE PRESERVATION ORDER, 30th JAN 1990

a. First Schedule

<u>First Schedule</u>			
<u>Trees Specified Individually</u> (encircled in black on the map)			
<u>No. on Map</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Situation</u>
T1	Tree of Heaven	Allanhus altissima	St Dunstan's Churchyard
T2	Corsican Pine	Pinus nigra var maritima	Cranford Park
T3	Sweet Chestnut	Castanea sativa	Hayes, Middx
T4	Gean	Prunus avium	"
T5	Silver Birch	Betula pendula	"
T6	Yew	Taxus baccata	"
T7	Horse Chestnut	Aesculus hippocastanum	"
<u>Group of Trees</u> (within a broken black line on the map)			
<u>No. on Map</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Situation</u>
G1	Consisting of: 4 Wellingtonia (W) 2 Beech (B) 1 Deodar Cedar (CD)	Sequoiadendron giganteum Fagus sylvatica Cedrus deodara	St Dunstan's Churchyard Cranford Park Hayes, Middx
G2	Consisting of: 2 Lombardy Poplar (LP)	Populus nigra 'Italica'	"
G3	Consisting of: 6 Lombardy Poplar 1 Purple Leaf Plum (PP)	Populus nigra 'Italica' Prunus cerasifera 'Pissardi'	" "
G4	Consisting of: 33 Holly (H) 1 Ash (A)	Ilex aquifolium Fraxinus excelsior	" "
G5	Consisting of: 4 Silver Birch	Betula pendula	"
G6	Consisting of: 4 Lawson Cypress	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	"
G7	Consisting of: 1 Lawson Cypress (LC) 1 Ash (A)	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana Fraxinus excelsior	" "
G8	Consisting of: 2 Silver Birch	Betula pendula	"
G9	Consisting of: 1 Ash (A) 1 Silver Birch (SB)	Fraxinus excelsior Betula pendula	" "
<u>Areas of Trees</u>			
None			
<u>Woodlands</u>			
None			
(0368a) (0381a)			

b. TPO Plan of St. Dunstan's Churchyard



APPENDIX 5 - LIST OF BIRD SPECIES 2018/2019

B - Breeding/Likely to be Breeding at Cranford Park. F - Foraging M - Migratory.

TABLE 1: Recent sightings by Wendy Marks, Middlemarch Environmental Ltd or both

Date	Species	Conservation status	Notes	Observer
2018/2019	Linnet	RSPB Red	B	Mm
	Skylark	RSPB Red	B	WM/Mm
	Song Thrush	RSPB Red	B	WM/Mm
	Mistle Thrush	RSPB Red	B	WM/Mm
	Redwing	RSPB Red	Winter Visitor	WM
	Grey Wagtail	RSPB Red	B	WM/Mm
	House Sparrow	RSPB Red	B	Mm
	Starling	RSPB Red	F	Mm
	Herring Gull	RSPB Red	F	Mm
	Whinchat	RSPB Red		WM
	Pied Flycatcher	RSPB Red	M	WM
	Dunnock	RSPB Amber	B	WM/Mm
	Kingfisher	RSPB Amber	B	WM/Mm
	Mallard	RSPB Amber		WM
	Swift	RSPB Amber	F	Mm
	House Martin	RSPB Amber	F	Mm
	Black Headed Gull	RSPB Amber	F	Mm
	Kestrel	RSPB Amber	B	WM/Mm
	Bullfinch	RSPB Amber		WM
	Stock Dove	RSPB Amber		WM/Mm
	Great Black Backed Gull	RSPB Amber		WM
	Red Kite	WCA Sch 1	F	WM/Mm
	Cetti's Warbler	WCA Sch 1	B	Mm
	Swallow		F	Mm
	Golden Plover		F	WM
	Waxwing		Winter Visitor	WM
	Water Rail		F Possibly B	WM
	Common Pochard		F	WM
	Blackbird		B	WM/Mm
	Blue Tit		B	WM/Mm
	Great Tit		B	WM/Mm
	Coal Tit			WM
	Long Tailed Tit		B	WM/Mm
	Common Whitethroat		B	Mm
	Moorhen			WM
	Heron			WM

	Great Spotted Woodpecker		B	WM/Mm
	Green Woodpecker		B	WM/Mm
	Collared Dove		B	Mm
	Woodpigeon		B	Mm
	Feral Pigeon		F	Mm
2018/19	Species	Conservation Status	Notes	Observer
(contd.)	Carrion Crow		B	Mm
	Blackcap		B	WM/Mm
	Chiffchaff		B	WM/Mm
	Goldfinch		B	WM/Mm
	Chaffinch		B	WM/Mm
	Greenfinch		B	Mm
	Nuthatch		B	WM/Mm
	Treecreeper		B	WM/Mm
	Stonechat			WM
	Goldcrest		B	WM/Mm
	Garden Warbler		B	Mm/Mm
	Jay		B	Mm
	Jackdaw		B	Mm
	Magpie		B	Mm
	Robin		B	WM/Mm
	Wren		B	WM/Mm
	Mandarin		F	WM
	Ring Necked Parakeet		B	WM/Mm
	Sparrowhawk		B	WM/Mm
	Common Buzzard		F	WM/Mm
	Little Egret		F B?	WM
	Little Owl			WM

TABLE 2: List of Historic Sightings 2013 or earlier

Date	Species	Conservation Status	Notes	Observer
2013 or earlier	Fieldfare	RSPB Red	Winter Visitor	WM
	Spotted Flycatcher	RSPB Red	M	WM
	Lapwing	RSPB Red	F	WM
	Woodcock	RSPB Red		
	Lesser Redpoll	RSPB Red	F	WM
	Mute Swan	RSPB Amber	Flyover	WM
	Teal	RSPB Amber	F	WM
	Meadow Pipit	RSPB Amber	B	WM
	Snipe	RSPB Amber		

	Tawny Owl	RSPB Amber	B?	WM
	Reed Bunting	RSPB Amber	F	WM
	Lesser Black Backed Gull	RSPB Amber	F	WM
	Greylag Goose	RSPB	Flyover	WM
	Curlew		Flyover	WM
	Little Grebe		Winter Visitor	WM
	Coot		B	WM
	Hobby		B	WM
	Barn Owl			
	Pheasant		F	WM
	Rock Dove			
Date	Species	Conservation Status	Notes	Observer
2013 or earlier	Pied Wagtail		F	WM
	Wheatear		M	WM
	Lesser Whitethroat		B	WM
	Willow Warbler		F	WM
	Rook			
	Lesser Redpoll		F	WM
	Siskin		F	WM
	Canada Goose		Flyover	WM
	Cormorant		Flyover	WM
	Oyster Catcher		Flyover	WM

APPENDIX 6: LIST OF BAT SPECIES 2019

Middlemarch Environmental Ltd - Surveys July to September 2019

(LC denotes species of 'Least Concern' amongst the Red Listed species. Static detector in place for 7 nights)

Species of Bat	Red List Rating	When recorded	Comments
Leisler	Near Threatened	2 nd Dusk Emergence Survey	1 individual commuting from south-east, close to the east of the stables
Noctule	LC	1 st and 2 nd Dusk Emergence Surveys. Static Detector	1 individual during each, commuting high from the north west to the south. 40 passes recorded in eastern block, over 6 nights
Brown Long Eared	LC	2 nd Dusk Emergence Survey	3 individuals emerging from north-west corner of western tower. Current roosts unlikely.
Common Pipistrelle	LC	1 st and 2 nd Dusk Emergence and Dawn Re-entry Surveys. Static detector.	Emerging from western block, commuting and foraging. 1060 passes recorded in eastern block, 208 in western, 2 in clock tower. Current roosts likely.
Soprano Pipistrelle	LC	2 nd Dusk Emergence and Dawn Re-entry Survey. Static Detector.	Commuting and foraging. Re-entry to eastern block. 35 passes recorded in eastern block, 4 in western. Current roosts likely.
Unknown species of Pipistrelle	LC	Dawn Re-Entry Survey	1 individual foraging only
Alcathoe	Data Deficient	Static detector	17 passes recorded in eastern block on 1 st night only
Daubentons	LC	Static detector	4 passes recorded in eastern block
Whiskered	Data Deficient	Static detector	2 passes recorded in eastern block

APPENDIX 7: LIST OF BUTTERFLY SPECIES 2019 - WENDY MARKS

UK Butterfly Monitoring Scheme (UKBMS) 2019 Summary Table – Cranford Country Park

MARCH 2019 – AUGUST 2019

12 transects carried out over 6 months

SPECIES	MONTH 2019 FIRST RECORDED	MONTH OF BEST NUMBERS	ROUTES SEEN (SEE MAP OF TRANSECT ROUTES)	NOTES
Small Skipper*	June	July	1 / 3 / 5 / 6 / 7	*also see Essex Skipper – can only be split by black dot under antennae
Large Skipper	June	July	5 / 6	Good numbers
Brimstone	March	March	3 / 5 / 6 / 8 / 9	Good numbers
Large White	May	July	1 / 3 / 5 / 6 / 7 / 8 / 9	prolific
Small White	July	July	1 / 2 / 5 / 6 / 7	prolific
Green-veined White	May	August	1 / 6	prolific
Orange-tip	March	April	1 / 3 / 7 / 9	prolific
Small Copper	May	July	5 / 7	Numbers growing
Common Blue	May	June	1 / 3 / 5	In decline
Holly Blue	April	August	1 / 5 / 7 / 9	prolific
Red Admiral	June	August	1 / 3 / 6 / 7 / 8 / 9	prolific
Painted Lady	June	August	1 / 3 / 7	Good season for these migrants
Small Tortoiseshell	-	-	-	No sightings in 2019. 2 sightings in 7 months in July 2018. Decline of nettle patches? There was a concentrated area in route 3 2016 with double numbers recorded. Cause for concern ?
Peacock	March	July	1 / 2 / 3 / 7 / 9	prolific
Comma	March	March	1 / 3 / 4 / 6 / 7 / 9	prolific
Speckled Wood	March	August	1 / 2 / 3 / 6 / 8 / 9	prolific
Marbled White	July	July	5	One sighting in July 2019 in cattle enclosure
Gatekeeper	July	July	1 / 3 / 5 / 6 / 7 / 8 / 9	prolific
Meadow Brown	June	July	1 / 3 / 5 / 6 / 7 / 8	prolific

Ringlet	June	July	1	Success story – only single numbers recorded until 2019 – concentrated area between orchard and stone wall where route 1 meets route 2
Small Heath	May	June	5 / 7	Still quite rare in Middlesex
White-letter Hairstreak	--	-	-	Recorded in 2008/2009/2010/2015/2017 Red List 'Endangered Species'
Purple Hairstreak	July	July	1 / 3	4 th recorded sighting since 1999
Silver-washed Fritillary	July	July	1	3 rd recorded sighting since 1999
Brown Argus	-	-	-	Only single numbers recorded in 2017 and 2018 – cause for concern ?
Essex Skipper*	June	July	As Small Skipper	*Also see Small Skipper - recordings only confirmed from photos

APPENDIX 8 : CONCISE HISTORY OF CRANFORD PARK

Year	Owner	Details
1045	Thurstan, Thane of King Edward the Confessor	
1066	Given to Ansculf de Picquigny, knight of William I	
1086	In Domesday Book, William son of Ansculf de Picquigny	
1212	William of Cranford	In 1220, he divided the manor into two: Cranford Le Mote (smaller and to the north) and Cranford St. John (the heart of the Berkeley Estate)
1240	John de Cranford	Gave Cranford Le Mote to the Abbey of Thame and the Cistercians (who owned it until the dissolution)
		Gave Cranford St. John to the Knights Templar.
1308	Edward II and then the Bishops of Lichfield	Confiscated Cranford St. John and installed a rector at the Church
1363	Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem	Given Cranford St. John
1540	At the Dissolution, both estates given to Windsor family, then vested in the Crown	
1604	Sir Roger Aston, Barber, Gentleman of the Bedchamber and Keeper of the Great Wardrobe to James I	Both manorial estates conveyed to him. Memorial in St. Dunstons. He had no male heir. He is likely to have built the first house on the present site.
1618	Lady Elizabeth Berkeley, grand daughter of Queen Elizabeth I's first cousin, Henry Carey	Bought Cranford as a dower house for £7,000
1667	The 1 st Earl, George Berkeley	George Berkeley rebuilt/alterd the Aston house. (His master builder sued him for non-payment of bills)
1720	Vice Admiral James, 3rd Earl of Berkeley	Surveyed his inheritance. Map shows a square house, which matches the outline shown in yellow on Thomas Coke's drawing.

		In 1722, James employed Thomas Coke to rebuild the house and stables. The park was landscaped, the canals formed by diverting the River Crane and the moated ice house built in the park.
1792	George, 5th Earl of Berkeley	Extended the house to add a drawing room (with floors above it), a new entrance and enlarge the servants' quarters. He also built the driveway bridge and re-landscaped the park.
1865 or before		Rounded ends were added to the billiard and drawing rooms and a semi-circular entrance way added to the house. Boat house now shown on the OS Map and an orchard in the kitchen garden
1918	The Berkeley Family leave	A caretaker lived in part of the house
1932	Leased (999 years) jointly to Hayes and Harlington UDC and Borough of Heston and Isleworth	
1941		World War II: 75 acres under food cultivation
1945		Cranford House and the south wing of the Stables were demolished by the Council,
1949		Cranford Park opened as a Public Open Space
1960		Work started on the M4 and A312. In 1965, M4 opened and Cranford Park cut in two.
1965	LB Hounslow and LB Hillingdon are formed .	LB Hounslow manages the park. Toilet block demolished and Information Centre built.
2012	LB Hillingdon	LB Hillingdon take over the management of Cranford Park

APPENDIX 9

WILLIAM KEANE

The Beauties of Middlesex: being a particular description of the principal seats of the nobility and gentry in the County of Middlesex.

CRANFORD PARK

The Seat of the Hon Francis Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley

Is two miles north-west of Hounslow and about the same distance east from the West Drayton station on the Great Western Railway. The estate is entered by a pretty lodge, which acquires a high degree of adornment from the two handsome villas on the left near the entrance to the park, one is occupied by Mr. Hicks and family and the other by Mr. Flockden. The approach road assumes the appearance of an avenue, being straight through trees that are few and far between, to a stone bridge that spans a narrow neck of the lake which extends to some distance on both sides. The sedges along the banks to the right, the varying outlines of the deep wood that approach it on one side and the bright features of the Temple, at the head of the lake, reflected in the waters and backed by wood, formed a most interesting and pleasant scene. To the left of the bridge, the banks are cut straight and the waters appear dammed up, probably to turn a water wheel, in the building attached. Then the carriage road skirts along the south side of the wood to the house, from the bridge a bye road turns to the right and through the wood to the stables, etc.

This park of about 100 acres appears dead level and although by a stretch of fancy we connected some few trees into groups, we could never see our way clearly through the confusion of trees that were planted without judgement and were retained to disfigure when they could easily be made to embellish the whole. A flat surface like this must be indebted in a great measure to trees for all the pleasing diversities that they can be made to produce. There is sufficient wood on this flat to produce varied outlines to form deep recesses and to break all the sides into parts and to mark the whole with pleasing irregularity. To the south of the house is a handsome piece of smooth lawn separated from the park by a ha-ha; the lime trees of beautiful forms feathered to the ground. Scotch pines of considerable growth and a large growth principally of the latter sort of tree, bearing away to the west give a magnificence to the sylvan scene which has the only great fault of being too close to the eye. A walk passes along by a plantation of trees and shrubs that hides the kitchen garden from the Pleasure Grounds and enters the park. The kitchen garden is a long strip of ground divided into four compartments with a fruit wall at back more

than a quarter of a mile long. One of the horticultural buildings is of polished oak. The large yew hedges indicated the antiquity of these grounds. The church is close to the house in accordance with the general custom of former ages, when the church was built near the mansion of the Lord of the Manor. In this churchyard are two fine yew trees, 6 feet 9 inches and 6 feet 5 inches in girth.

*Beneath those rugged elms that yew trees shade
Where heaves the turf in many a mould'ring heap
Each in his narrow cell forever laid
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep*

From the silence that reigned around and the difficulty of seeing any part of the grounds through fear of disturbing the game, and from the stealthy movements of a gamekeeper, whose gaiters were the only parts of his dress that we could occasionally distinguish, as he dodged about amongst the shrubs, we left with the strong impression that the delight of the sport is an instinct common to man and that the preservation of game inherent in some families as the following anecdote will elucidate: Queen Elizabeth, in one of her progresses, visited Berkeley Castle, when the Earl of Berkeley happened to be absent. Here the Queen found a splendid collection of deer and as an attachment to hunting was not the slightest of her masculine tastes, she forthwith commenced with a merciless massacre among the game that 27 prime stags were slaughtered in a single day. When the Earl of Berkeley, who was also a keen sportsman, returned and learned the wasteful havoc that had been wrought in his chase, he was in such a towering passion that he broke up his enclosures and his hunting establishment. But this indication of resentment had like to have cost him dear. He was warned by a friend at Court that the Queen was indignant at his proceeding, and that the Earl of Leicester, by whom the slaughter of the game had been instigated, had an eye to the Berkeley estates and their owner's head.

APPENDIX 10

A CATALOGUE OF SOURCE MATERIAL COMPILED BY THE CPF HISTORY AND CONSERVATION WORKING PARTY

1. Personal Memories of Cranford Park

a) "The Memory Wall": Recollections of Cranford Park in the 20th and early 21st centuries contributed by visitors to Cranford Park .

Visit: cranfordparkfriends.org/the-memory-wall .

b) Tape recordings of individual memories have also been made.

2. Archives Consulted

a) **Berkeley Castle Archive**: Documents pertaining to Cranford House, including 19th and early 20th century inventories of contents, household accounts and original deed of purchase of Cranford estate by Lady Elizabeth Berkeley in 1618 . *Requires further detailed research*

b) **Berkeley Castle Archive** : Cranford Estate Surveys and plans dated 1720, 1799 & 1800 : Ground Plans of Cranford House c. 1800 : Designs by the Architect Charles Beazley for a bridge, commissioned by 5th Earl of Berkeley, spanning the River Crane in Cranford Park, plus estimates c. 1805 . Typewritten copies of Manorial Court Procedures pertaining to Cranford and neighbouring manors . *All of the above require further research*

c) **Hounslow Library, Local History Archive** : Historic Photographic material recording the appearance of Cranford Park and House before, during and after the construction of the M4 Motorway. Additionally there are watercolour paintings of Cranford House in a state of decay, and a view of the rear of the central stable block. *Further work needs to be done in examining council records which may feature Cranford Park*

d) **Uxbridge Central Library Local History Archive** : Photographs of Cranford House, reports on the appearance of the House before and after WW2 . Reproduction of a watercolour of Cranford House and Park c. 1940 by Hubert Freeth, part of the Recording Britain project .

3. Books, Pamphlets and Articles concerning Berkeley Family Members, Historical Figures and Personalities connected with Cranford House :

a) **Scotland Tony, "Bazouker" : The untold scandals of Captain Lennox Berkeley, 7th Earl of Berkeley.** Published by Shelf Lives 2016

Although the 7th Earl had no direct connection with Cranford, this short biography sheds light on a hitherto shadowy figure and contributes to our knowledge and understanding of the Earldom of Berkeley.

b) **Costley – White, Hope..... ."Mary Cole, Countess of Berkeley"**

First published by G.G. Harrap 1961. Reissued 1990 for Berkeley Castle by Ian Harrap at The Pelham, Havant. Definitive biography of this important and fascinating woman, who lived out her long widowhood at Cranford House between 1810 and 1844.

APPENDIX 11

THE STORY OF PRESERVATION

1. Natural Environment

- Green Belt
- Grade II Site of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation
Nature Conservation in Hillingdon – London Ecology Unit 1988, re-assessed the river and found that the importance of the naturalised section of the river had been under-valued.
- Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation (along River Crane)
- Tree Preservation Order 460 (around St. Dunstan's Church) - 30 Jan. 1990
- 3 Veteran Trees: oak, sweet chestnut and cedar
- Flood Zones 2 and 3, as designated by the Environment Agency.

2. Historic Environment

- Cranford Park Conservation Area
Designated in the early 1990's. No designation report has survived.

3. Archaeology

- **Archaeology Priority Area (APA)**
Definition: A local area within which the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) holds specific evidence indicating the presence or likely presence of heritage assets of archaeological interest.

A report by LB Hillingdon in 2003 recommended that the area to the north of the M4 and west of the River Crane be designated an APA, although it was never formally adopted. (The land east of the River Crane is within LB Hounslow, although now owned and managed by LB Hillingdon. It has already been designated an APA).

As part of the evidence base for Local Plan 2, CgMS were asked to review all the APA designation proposals. (<https://www.hillingdon.gov.uk/lpp2>)
Their conclusion in regard to Cranford Park was that the area could reveal information relating to prehistoric settlement in the area, as well as early Medieval settlement relating to the moated site of Cranford le Mote and the early Saxon settlement to the north-east. They recommended it be designated an APA in the emerging Local Plan 2.

- **Cranford Park Archaeology Priority Zone (APZ)**

Definition: Archaeological Priority Zone (APZ): A landscape-scale zone within which the GLHER holds evidence indicating the likely presence of as yet unidentified heritage assets of archaeological interest.

CgMS recommended that the whole of LB Hillingdon, south of the M4, and including the main, southern part of Cranford Park, be designated an APZ in the emerging Local Plan 2. The reason for this is due to the importance of the excavations in advance of Terminal 5 and the potential of the Heathrow area, much of which is undeveloped, to yield archaeological deposits.

Listed Buildings

- **Cellars of former Cranford House**

Listed Grade II on 10th April 1972

c. 1720. Extensive red brick barrel vaulted cellaring, much of it two bays wide with the vaults springing from a range of Portland stone piers with plain capitals.

- **Stables**

Listed Grade II on 27th May 1949

Early C18. Rectangular building originally L-shaped. Brown brick with red dressings. 1 storey with 2 storey wings. Ground floor has 10 semi-circular arches with stone keystones, 8 dummy and with brown brick hand connecting impost, semi-circular panel above. Parapet, central Dutch gable with inset clock. Left wing; 1st floor 3 sashes with glazing bars under flat gauged brick arches. Parapet, old tiled roof. Right wing; 1st floor one sash window, a weather-boarded gable at right end, parapet. Roof renewed in machine tiles. Half gables, similar to the central gable, connect wings with centre. An early C18 wall runs south from the left section.

(The Church of St Dunstan and Cranford House Stables with the Walls to North and South of the Stables form a group)

- **Curved wall to south of west end of stables**

Listed Grade II on 6th September 1974

Fragment of red brick wall of C17 or early C18 appearance, must have been part of a courtyard wall of the former Cranford House.

- **Garden walls to west of Cranford House Stables**

Listed Grade II on 6th September 1974

Long walls of red brick, parts of C17 appearance with steep sloped coping, parts look more C18 with buttress piers, almost surrounding large garden.

- **Walls to north of Stables**

Listed Grade II on 6th September 1974

Early C18 red brick walls.

The Church of St Dunstan and Cranford House Stables with the Walls to the North and South of the Stables form a group

- **Walls to south of east end of Stables**

Listed Grade II on 6th September 1974

Tall, stone-coped C18 red brick wall running south and west from south-east angle of stables

(The Church of St Dunstan and Cranford House Stables with the Walls to North and South of the Stables form a group)

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

Listed Grade II on 6th September 1974

Long ha-ha walls running east-west to mark southern boundary of plantation. At east end and in centre similar walls run northwards. Early C18 with restorations.

- **Cranford Park Bridge**

Listed Grade II on 21st May 1973.

Road over river bridge. Late C18. Red brick with C20 render. Each side with central segmental arch with keyblock flanked by panelled piers carried on semi-circular plinths. Panelling to piers above parapet string course. Swept parapet warts each with two panelled sections separated by a panelled pier and terminating in square annulated piers.

- **St. Dunstan's Church**

Listed Grade II* on 27th May 1949.

Probably C13 with C15 tower, early C18 nave, mid C20 vestry. Restorations of 1895 by JL Pearson and 1935-6 by Martin Travers.

While the exterior of St Dunstan's is relatively modest in design and scale, the interior is of particular interest containing a medieval wall painting of early C14 and C15 date, a variety of quality fixtures and fittings, and an extraordinary collection of monuments from the early C17 onwards. Some of these, such as the two early C17 monuments in the chancel to Sir Roger Aston and Elizabeth Berkeley, are of the very highest quality.

- **Historic Gardens**

Cranford Park is included on the London Parks and Gardens Trusts Inventory of Historic Spaces on www.londongardensonline.org.uk

APPENDIX 12

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES ARISING FROM THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION IN APRIL- MAY 2015

A three week public consultation was held between 18th April and 11th May 2015. Exhibition boards illustrating potential uses and improvement options for the buildings and park were produced by LDA Design, following input from the Steering Group. A public consultation event was held at the park over the weekend of 18th/19th April 2015, providing park visitors with the opportunity to speak to Council Officers and the Cranford Park Friends about the present condition of the park and ideas for its future. Also, the artwork and questionnaires were placed at Botwell Library and posted on the Council website, with a view to gaining the opinion of residents as well as current park users on the proposals.

There were a total of 193 written responses. The issues and opportunities they identified formed the evidence base for the Feasibility Study. An abridged version is set out below.

Key Issues identified from Public Consultation

1. 91.3% thought that there was a lack of facilities on the site (cafe, restaurant, toilets)
2. 87.2% thought that the upkeep of the historic buildings and environment was an issue
3. 83.6% thought that there was a lack of a visitor centre on the site
4. 78.5% thought that there was limited interpretation relating to the history and importance of the site
5. 68.2% thought that access from the M4 roundabout was a significant issue

Other Issues Raised

- Lack of security
- Vandalism
- Poor signage and way-finding (including nature and heritage trails)
- Condition and lack of pathways
- Litter (including dog litter)
- Fly-tipping (particularly outside the northern entrance)
- Upkeep of green space
- Lack of general and educational (school) activities within the park (including space available for such activities)
- Public access to historic buildings including cellars
- Condition of river

- Limited access to river and number of bridge crossing over
- Condition of St. Dunstan's subway
- Air quality and noise pollution
- Lack of seating areas (benches)

The public consultation demonstrated an overwhelmingly positive response in terms of preserving the natural environment and enhancing the heritage of the site. It clearly identified areas in need of improvement in order for this park to be used and experienced to its full potential.

Opportunities identified from public consultation

As part of the public consultation process, people were provided the opportunity to comment on a potential scheme for Cranford Park. This was used to gauge what existing and future park users viewed as important aspects to the existing park and what was needed in order to enhance it further.

The general response in relation to the importance of the park focussed on the environmental, historic and recreational significance of the park.

Aspects that were particularly highlighted included:

- Green open space
- Historic built and natural environment
- Nature/wildlife
- History
- Woodland
- Meadow and orchard
- Walking
- Family friendly

Responses to Master Plan proposal and Scheme for Historic Core of the Park

The overall response to the outline proposals and ideas was positive:

- The top two improvements people wanted to see within the park were the creation of visitor facilities and the restoration of the existing listed buildings (90.3%)
- 80.5% agreed to the proposal of new buildings and uses on the site in order to make the site more economically viable and in turn improve the maintenance of the site as a whole. In addition to this, 82.1% would like to see the provision of an educational space for school groups and 86.7% wanted to see public access to the cellars.

- In relation to the historic landscape, 89.2% agreed with the proposal to restore historic landscape features (eg ha-ha) and 86.2% would like to see the development of heritage trails and better site interpretation.
- 79% of people would like to see improvements to the existing access points and as well as the provision of additional access points within the site. 69.7% wanted better car parking facilities around the park.
- 84.6% would like to see views and access to (and across) the river improved. In addition to this, 67.2% agreed with the proposals for flood alleviation schemes.
- 82.6% of respondents wanted to see schemes to encourage greater biodiversity and improve ecology (inclusion of a wetland habitat).
- In relation to potential community activities on the site, 78.5% were pleased with the potential opportunity to participate in community archaeological digs.
- Further to this, 73.8% would like to see community gardening events and the growing of produce.
- In order to improve security on the site, 86.2% of respondents supported the proposal of a site manager, based at the park.

In the 'general comments' section further key areas were identified, these included:

- Better security (provision of 24hr security presence)
- Access improvements (for vehicles, pedestrians, cyclists, etc.)
- Restoration of buildings and landscape
- Public access to cellars
- Visitor facilities on the site
- Educational activities and park and heritage interpretation
- Enhancement of the park's ecology and biodiversity
- Improvements to river and flood alleviation.
- More activities within the park
- Better signage
- Removal and prevention of litter (and fly-tipping)

Potential future activities people would like to see in the Park

In addition to people responding positively to the community activities suggested as part of the proposal, they also made suggestions of their own:

- Desirability of introducing cycling routes
- Space for small businesses: eg. Bicycle hire and repair. Bicycle courses
- Desirability of walking/running routes and a green gym

- 'Park Run' event
- Mooring of boats on a jetty on the river
- Skateboarding area
- Space for studios: eg pottery, art, furniture restoration, photography
- Bee keeping/wine making/farm produce/shop with themed products
- Keeping of small animals on the site, including ponies
- Events: music, fun fairs, drama, dance and circus

**APPENDIX 13 - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF CONDITION
(Stables and Cellars only)**

**by Jonathan Williams, MRICS
LB Hillingdon**

7th October 2016



1. External view of Western Stables



2. Rear of clock tower



3. Adjacent wall and opening



4. Boundary wall with areas of missing and eroded mortar



5. Eroded brick faces to boundary wall



6. Vandalised rendered infill panel



7. Stained soffit to eastern access way



8. Gate pin



9. Eastern stable general view



10. Eastern stable general view



11. Eastern stable general view



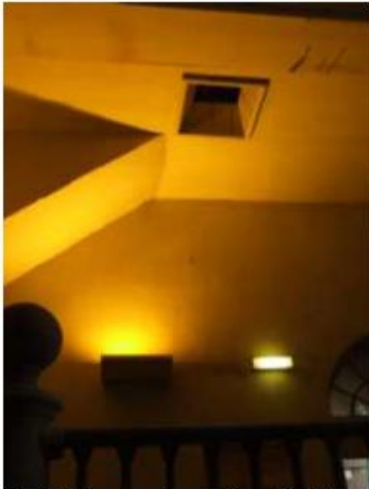
12. Original corner sink



13. Tiled area and chain restrainer



14. Cracks to tiles



15. Ceiling and vent termination point



16. Staining to ceiling and wall plaster



17. Original trough sink



18. Brick on edge herringbone pattern



19. Decorative storey light over door



20. Cracking to plaster above timber cladding



21. Crack to plaster below high level window



22. Timber staircase to first floor



23. Cut timber roof and box gutter construction bearing off blockwork inner skin



24. General view of first floor room. Flue above fireplace has been removed.



25. Galvanised straps utilised to secure roof timbers



26. External polycarbonate sheet and window mullions damaged by vandalism.



27. Timber clad ventilation shaft to first floor room. Terminates above ceiling finish.



28. View within ventilation shaft showing flooring to stable below.



29. Handle to operate ventilation shaft



30. New steel RSJ bearing on internal blockwork skin.



31. Timber double gate adjacent western stable



32. Collapsed ceiling and scaffold support in western stable



33. Ventilation shaft



34. Original fittings still present



39. Brick supports adjacent entrance to possible 'Ice House'



40. Brickwork domes roof in possible 'Ice House'.



41. Vegetation growth at abutment between different sections of construction. Possible indication of different construction dates.



42. Additional access stair, now sealed, comprising brick risers with stone treads.



43. Slate storage shelves



44. Corroded metal gate

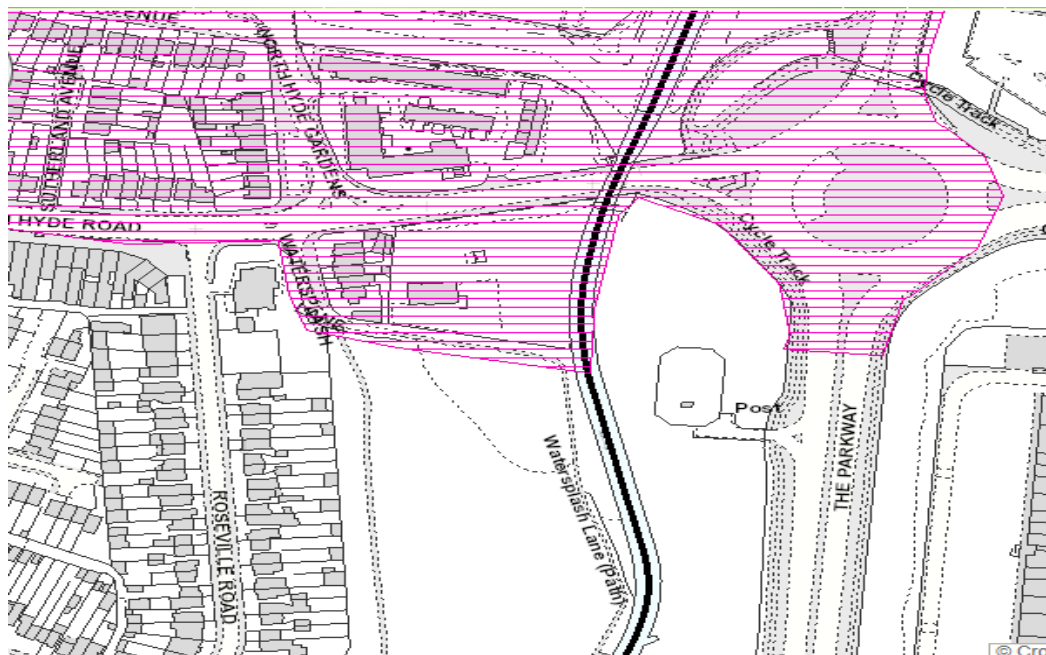
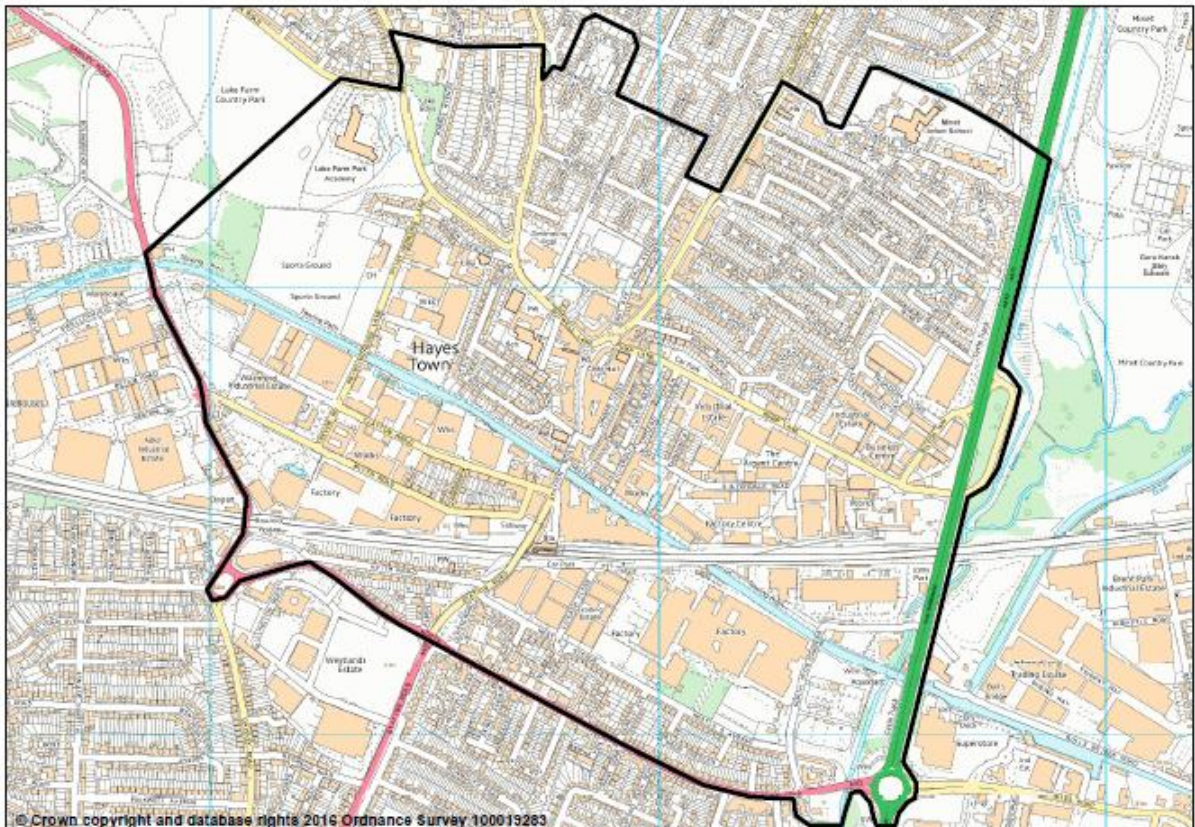


45. Loose and missing plaster to soffit of vaults



46. Hole in soffit of vault 'plugged' with plastic bag.

APPENDIX 14 HAYES HOUSING ZONE - BOUNDARY



DETAIL OF SE CORNER AND CRANFORD PARK