

**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

**LAND AT CRONTON
KNOWSLEY
MERSEYSIDE**

**PREPARED ON BEHALF OF
BELLWAY HOMES LTD (NORTH WEST)**

September 2025

Project Reference: GHC/1325/01
 Document Prepared by: Camilla Collins BSc
 Document Reviewed by: Emily Mercer BA (Hons) MSc MCIfA
 Document Approved by: Paul Gajos BA MA MCIfA

Revision	Reason for Update	Document Updated

Contents

List of Figures	ii
List of Plates.....	ii
Non-Technical Summary	iii
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
2 LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE	1
3 METHODOLOGY.....	6
4 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.....	8
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	9
6 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	13
7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT.....	14
8 CONCLUSIONS.....	14
9 REFERENCES.....	15

Figures

Plates

Appendix 1: Gazetteer of heritage assets

Appendix 2: Development Plan

List of Figures

- Figure 1. The study site and search area showing Designated Heritage Assets
- Figure 2. The study site and search area showing HER Monuments
- Figure 3. The study site and search area showing HER Events
- Figure 4: Cronton Tithe Map 1843
- Figure 5. OS 6 inch Map surveyed 1845-1846
- Figure 6. OS 25 inch Map 1927
- Figure 7. OS 1:10,560 inch Map 1955
- Figure 8: OS 1:10,560 Map 1967
- Figure 9: Aerial Photograph 2000
- Figure 10. The study site and search area showing Historic Landscape Characterisation
- Figure 11. LiDAR Composite 1m DSM 2023 Hillshade

List of Plates

- Plate 1. View of the south-west field from the north-east corner, facing south-west
- Plate 2. View of the south-west field from the north-west corner, facing south-east
- Plate 3. View from the eastern edge of the study site, facing west
- Plate 4. View from the south-eastern corner facing north
- Plate 5. View from the north-east corner facing south-west
- Plate 6. View from the footpath in the northern part of the study site looking towards designated heritage assets, facing north-east

Non-Technical Summary

GHC Archaeology & Heritage was commissioned by Bellway Homes Ltd (North West) to produce an historic environment desk-based assessment of a proposed residential development site at land at Cronton, Knowsley, Merseyside (NGR centred SJ 4902 8835). It is located within the administrative boundary of Knowsley Council.

The heritage desk-based assessment addresses the information requirements set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPPF. It draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of the study site.

The assessment has established that there are no designated or non-designated heritage assets potentially sensitive to proposals and it is reasoned that the study site can be developed without causing harm to any heritage asset.

An assessment of the recorded archaeological findings within the environs of the study site would suggest a generally low potential for remains of all periods. There is no evidence to suggest that the study site contains archaeological remains of sufficient importance to preclude or constrain development.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This historic environment desk-based assessment of land at Cronton, Knowsley, Merseyside (hereafter, the 'study site') has been prepared by GHC Archaeology & Heritage Ltd on behalf of Bellway Homes Ltd (North West). The assessment has been undertaken to inform a planning application for residential development. It is located within the administrative boundary of Knowsley Council.
- 1.2 This document provides an assessment of the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the study site and assesses the potential impacts that the proposed development could have on these and other heritage assets in the vicinity.
- 1.3 The assessment has been undertaken to meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Section 16: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'; revised December 2024) and is in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidelines *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2020).

2 LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

- 2.1 The applicable legislative framework is summarised as follows:
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (AMAAA) 1979;
 - Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (P(LBCA)) 1990;
 - Town and Country Planning Act (TCPA) 1990;
 - Levelling-up and Regeneration Act (LuRA) 2023
- 2.2 The AMAAA largely relates to Scheduled Monuments (SMs) and designated archaeological areas, detailing in particular what can and cannot be undertaken on archaeological grounds.
- 2.3 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (the 1990 Act) provides for the protection of Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas and is largely expressed in the planning process through policies in regional and local planning guidance, as outlined below. This act is the primary legislative instrument addressing the treatment of Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas through the planning process.
- 2.4 Section 66 of the 1990 Act states that '*...in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses*'.
- 2.5 The Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023 has introduced changes to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to provide a statutory duty for the determining authority to have *special regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the asset or its setting*. The

relevant assets are defined as Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Protected Wrecks and World Heritage Sites. It also updates the P(LBCA) Act add *or enhancing* after *preserving* in section 66. However, at the time of writing neither the TCPA or the P(LBCA) have been updated.

- 2.6 Several of the criteria refer to the 'Sites and Monuments Record' (SMR). The SMR has been retitled the Historic Environment Record (HER), however, its role remains identical.

National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.7 Section 16 of the NPPF (revised December 2024), entitled 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets.
- 2.8 Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment, and
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance.
- 2.9 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 212 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.10 A Heritage Asset is defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: '*A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).*'
- 2.11 Annex 2 also defines 'archaeological interest' as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage Assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
- 2.12 A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 2.13 Significance is defined as: '*The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also*

from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.'

2.14 In short, government policy provides a framework which:

- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas);
- Protects the settings of such designations;
- In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk-based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions, and
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in situ* preservation.

Planning Practice Guidance

2.15 The Planning Practice Guidance (DLUHC 2024) is a web-based resource which is to be used in conjunction with the NPPF. It is aimed at planning professionals and prescribes best practice within the planning sector. The relevant section is entitled '*Historic Environment*'. The guidance given in this section sets out the best practice to applying government policy in the NPPF. It also provides clear definition of the terms used to identify heritage interest and how this applies to understanding 'significance' in reference to heritage-related planning policy, i.e. archaeological interest, architectural and artistic interest, and historic interest (Paragraph: 006 Reference ID: 18a-006-20190723).

Local Planning Policy

2.16 The Knowsley Local Plan: Core Strategy (adopted January 2016) is the key document in the statutory development plan for the Borough up to 2028. The following strategic objective and policy provide a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting the historic environment:

Strategic Objective 5 Quality of Place *To promote the quality of place within Knowsley by protecting historically important features and enhancing the character, quality and diversity of Knowsley's built environment, including town centres, key employment areas, residential neighbourhoods, green spaces, conservation areas, rural areas and villages, key gateways and transport routes.*

Policy CS20 Managing the Borough's Historic Environment

1) Development proposals in Knowsley should preserve or enhance the borough's historic and architectural assets, including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens and archaeological remains, together with other local areas, buildings and structures of historic importance. The Council will:

- a) Require preservation of the local distinctiveness and character of historic assets through sensitive design of new development, including appropriate integration with their setting and immediate landscape;*
 - b) Prevent demolition and/or development which would result in substantial harm or the loss of a designated historic asset or its setting, unless the proposal would result in substantial public benefits which clearly outweigh the harm or loss;*
 - c) Where a development proposal will result in less than substantial harm to a designated heritage asset or its setting, assess such harm against the benefits of the proposal;*
 - d) Facilitate long term conservation and enhancement of local assets and areas of historic importance, including through the preparation of Conservation Area Management Plans.*
- 2) The re-use of vacant and underused historic assets will be encouraged, with favourable consideration given, where appropriate, to proposals which will:*
 - a) Enable a use for a purpose sympathetic to its conservation;*
 - b) Retain or introduce public access; and*
 - c) Enhance the importance of the asset for local tourism, leisure or the economy.*
- 3) Development proposals on sites which include, or are considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets or comprising archaeological interest, should be accompanied by a heritage impact statement.*
- 4) Locally important historic assets which are not subject to statutory designation will be identified in a local list and will be afforded consideration in the decision making process.*

Professional Guidance

- 2.17 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (2020) provides guidelines and recommendations for best practice in undertaking archaeological desk-based research and assessment.
- 2.18 The Historic England publication *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment* (2015) outlines a seven-stage process for the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:
 - Understand the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Understand the significance of the affected assets;
 - Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
 - Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
 - Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;

- Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and
 - Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.
- 2.19 In order to understand the nature, extent and level of significance the note advocates considering the four types of heritage value an asset may hold, as identified in Conservation Principles (English Heritage 2015): aesthetic, communal, historic and evidential. Significance results from a combination of any, some or all of the values.
- 2.20 The Historic England publication *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition): The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2017) recognises that whilst setting is not a heritage asset, elements of a setting ‘*may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral*’ (para. 4). Setting is described as being distinct to curtilage, character and context. This guidance also notes that the contribution of setting to the significance of a heritage asset is often expressed by reference to views, although the importance of setting lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset, and this can be influenced by a number of other factors.
- 2.21 In order to assess the contribution made by setting to the significance of a heritage asset, and the implications of new developments, the guidance recommends that a systematic and staged ‘5-step process’ to assessment should be adopted, namely:
- i) identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;
 - ii) assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;
 - iii) assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it;
 - iv) explore the way to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm;
 - v) make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.
- 2.22 This report therefore follows steps (i) and (ii) to identify the local heritage assets and their settings and then makes an assessment of the potential impact of the proposed development having regard to steps (iii) and (iv).
- 2.23 The Historic England advice note, *Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England Advice Note 12* (2019), brings together all of the above guidance in an analysis of an appropriate approach for applicants for heritage and other consents in providing an understanding of the significance of heritage assets in line with NPPF. This is aimed at providing assistance for owners, applicants, local planning authorities, planning and other consultants in the implementation of not only the guidance but also historic environment

legislation and policy. It emphasises the level of detail required in support of both planning and Listed Building consent applications, which should be no more than is necessary, i.e. proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset affected, to reach an informed decision.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment is to meet the requirements of the NPPF and local plan, in order to inform the planning application when considering the potential impact, directly or indirectly, upon heritage assets. It is not concerned with other planning issues.
- 3.2 The degree of impact on archaeological assets is variable and can sometimes be positive rather than negative. The wide range of possible impacts can include loss of historic fabric, loss of historic character, changes to historic setting, and changes to significant views.
- 3.3 Under the requirements of national and local policy and in line with professional guidance, the process of heritage impact assessments can be summarised as involving three parts:
1. understanding the heritage values and significance of the designated and non-designated heritage assets involved and their settings,
 2. understanding the nature and extent of the proposed development,
 3. making an objective judgement on the impact that the proposals outlined in Part 2 may have on the information outlined in Part 1.

Information Sources

- 3.4 The Merseyside Historic Environment Record (HER) has been consulted for all records within 1km of the study site. A gazetteer of all records held on the HER and the Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) is provided in Appendix 1, and their locations marked on a plan in Figures 1-3.
- 3.5 On-line repositories were consulted for historical maps, plans and relevant documentary sources, including published and unpublished documentary sources, in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the ClfA (2020).
- 3.6 The Regional Archaeological Research Framework for the North West of England (NWRF) was also consulted (<https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>).
- 3.7 A site visit was made on 24th July 2025 to provide an assessment of the character of the site and appraise the potential impact of the proposed development on any heritage assets (see Plates 1 to 6).

Assessment Criteria

Setting

- 3.8 The NPPF defines the setting of a heritage asset as: *'The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral'*
- 3.9 Historic England's *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets Setting* (2017) was used to inform the methodology for this assessment which follows steps i) to iv) outlined in the guidance.

Significance

- 3.10 Paragraph 215 of the NPPF (2024) states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 3.11 It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 216, NPPF 2024) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.
- 3.12 Assessment of significance has been undertaken in accordance with the Historic England's *Statements of Heritage Significance. Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (2019).

Definition of Harm

- 3.13 Current guidance by Historic England is that 'change' does not equate to 'harm'. The NPPF and its accompanying PPG effectively distinguish between two degrees of harm to designated heritage assets – substantial and less than substantial. Paragraph 214 of the NPPF states that:

'Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss...'

- 3.14 Paragraph 215 of the NPPF states that:

'Where a development proposal would lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposals...'

- 3.15 In determining the effects of the Proposed Scheme this heritage statement is cognisant of case law. Including the below:
- Flag Station, Mansel Lacy, Herefordshire [22/09/2015] Case Number EWHC 2688
- 3.16 This ruling has emphasised the primacy of the 1990 Planning Act – and the fact that it is up to the decision makers in the planning system to ‘have special regard to the desirability of preserving the [listed] building or its setting’. As stated by HH Judge David Cooke in a judgment of 22 September 2015 regarding the impact on the setting of a Listed Building:
- ‘It is still plainly the case that it is for the decision taker to assess the nature and degree of harm caused, and in the case of harm to setting rather than directly to a Listed Building itself, the degree to which the impact on the setting affects the reasons why it is listed.’*
- PALMER Appellant and Herefordshire Council and ANR [04/11/16] Case No: C1/2015/3383
- 3.17 The judgment was agreed by Lord Justice Lewison at the Court of Appeal, who stated that:
- ‘It is also clear as a matter both of law and planning policy that harm (if it exists) is to be measured against both the scale of the harm and the significance of the heritage asset. Although the statutory duty requires special regard to be paid to the desirability of not harming the setting of a listed building, that cannot mean that any harm, however minor, would necessarily require planning permission to be refused.’*
- 3.18 In assessing harm to non-designated heritage assets, the NPPF does not differentiate between substantial and less than substantial harm and is clear that no additional weight is added to the asset in determining the application.

4 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 4.1 The study site comprises approximately 35ha, currently a large, broadly L-shaped arable field at the western extent of Cronton, a village to the north of the town of Widnes (NGR centred SJ 4902 8835, Figure 1). Bounding the study site to the east and south are residential properties of 20th to 21st century date; and to the north and west are further arable fields. The northern extent of the study site follows the course of Dog Clog Brook. The topography of the site undulated between c.29m and c.33m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 4.2 The recorded bedrock geology within the study site comprises Kinnerton Sandstone Formation overlain by superficial deposits of Till Devensian diamicton (BGS 2025).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 5.1 This section reviews existing archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological and historical background of the surrounding area, based on a consideration of evidence in the Merseyside HER and the NHLE. It is not the purpose of this document to create a detailed archaeological or historical narrative of the area, but to provide an assessment of the study site's historical development and archaeological potential in accordance with the NPPF.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.2 There are no designated heritage assets within the study site.
- 5.3 There are eight designated heritage assets within the 1km search area (Figure 1). These comprise seven Grade II Listed structures and one Conservation Area.
- 5.4 The site visit undertaken as part of this assessment has confirmed that all of the designated heritage assets within the 1km search area are screened from the study site by intervening topography, vegetation and buildings, and these designated heritage assets have any known historic associations with the study site that could be considered to contribute to their significance. These heritage assets are not considered to be sensitive to future development on the study site and, therefore, following step i) of the Historic England setting guidance (2017; see Section 2.23 above), have been scoped out of further assessment.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 5.5 There are no non-designated heritage assets that have been identified by the local planning authority within a 1km radius of the study site.

Recorded Archaeology and Potential

- 5.6 The Merseyside HER contains 104 records for within the 1km search area, comprising 95 Monument records, eight Event records and one SHINE record (Figures 2 and 3). Details of all records are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1.
- 5.7 The HER records relating to archaeological remains, buildings, finds or investigations within the search area breakdown by period as follows. Some records cover more than one period:

Period	Within Study Site	Within Search Area
Prehistoric	0	2
Roman	0	0
Early medieval	0	1
Medieval	0	7

Post-medieval	0	8
Industrial	0	0
Modern	0	75
Unknown	0	2

Previous investigations

- 5.8 There are no records of any intrusive archaeological events having taken place within the study site or the wider search area.
- 5.9 Three recorded events relate to fieldwalking (EME1427, c.680m north-east of the study site; EME1429, c.430m north-east; EME1430, c.930m east), with the remaining five comprising desk-based assessments (EME2382, c.980m south-west; EME3229, c.640m south-west; EME2996, c.160m north-east) and building surveys (EME2910, c.120m south-west; EME3208, c.350m east) of little relevance to this assessment.

Unknown

- 5.10 The HER records two entries of unknown date within the search area. These comprise a possible moated site at Sunnyside Farm (MME7389) and a series of linear earthwork features at Rough Head Wood (MME7123).

Prehistoric and Roman Period (c. 9500 BC – c. AD 410)

- 5.11 There is no recorded evidence of Prehistoric or Roman activity within the study site and only two records within the search area. These comprise findspots of a flint tool, possibly a blade fragment, recovered during fieldwalking at Pex Hill (MME7382, EME1430, c.930m east of the study site); and a small assemblage of lithics including a flake, scraper and blade recovered during fieldwalking to the northwest of Cronton Hall (MME7380, EME1427).
- 5.12 There are no archaeological assets of Roman date identified within the study site, nor the search area.
- 5.13 Within the wider environs of the site, available evidence is generally rare for both periods but would suggest that Prehistoric and Roman activity was largely transient and/or focused towards watercourses including the River Mersey, 4.5km to the south of the study site. There have also been findings at Cronton Colliery, c.2km north-west, and Ochre Brook, c.3.2km west, indicative of dispersed agricultural settlement rather than any intensive occupation.
- 5.14 There is a dearth of evidence relating to Prehistoric and Roman findings within the search area and there is nothing to suggest that the study site would have been a particularly desirable location for occupation during this period. It is considered that there is a low potential for Prehistoric and Roman evidence within the study site. The significance of any such remains would be vested in their contribution to regional research agendas.

Medieval Period (c. AD 410 – c. 1540)

- 5.15 There are no records of medieval activity within the study site.
- 5.16 Cronton is thought to be a settlement with early medieval origins, based on an interpretation of the place name being derived from the Old English *crāwena tūn* (meaning either crows' farm or 'farmstead at the place with a nook', perhaps referring to Pex Hill). It appears to have been a small village by the time of the Conquest (1066), comprising a collection of farmsteads. Although the location of the early medieval settlement remains unclear, it has been suggested that it was to the south of the current village, based on the location of Cronton Hall (MME7348) and Cronton Cross (Grade II Listed, NHLE 1261888, MME7351). The site of a second medieval cross, Phillip's Cross, is recorded at Sandy Lane, formerly marking the parish boundary at this location (MME7650); and the possible site of a medieval holy well dedicated to St Ann is recorded at Cronton Road (MME7356).
- 5.17 The medieval estate of Shaw was first recorded in 1190 and is thought to perhaps be represented by a continuous oval-shaped curvilinear enclosure in Cronton. The estate may have been wooded (shaw being wood), but no other details are known (MME16079).
- 5.18 The remaining records of medieval activity relate to findspots, including a horseshoe and pottery (MME7357, MME7379, MME7381).
- 5.19 During the medieval period the study site would have been located beyond the limits of Cronton and may have been part of the agricultural hinterland of the settlement. The study site does not appear to have been heavily utilised during the medieval period, considering its location away from the settlement core. The study site is, therefore, considered to have a negligible potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) medieval remains.

Post-medieval (c.1540 – 1749)

- 5.20 There are no records relating to post-medieval activity within the study site.
- 5.21 NHLE assets and HER entries relating to post-medieval activity are generally limited to buildings constructed between this and the modern period with little relevance to the current assessment. A full gazetteer of these is included in Appendix 1. Of note is Cronton Hall (MME7348), which is thought to have originally been of 17th century date although at least partially if not wholly rebuilt in the 1740 and subsequently in the 19th century. The Wright family resided at Cronton Hall prior to its purchase by Bartholomew Bretherton of Rainhill and subsequently John Atherton in the early 19th century.
- 5.22 The former site of the 18th century stocks at Cronton is recorded within the historic core, the stone supports of which remain extant and designated as a Grade II Listed structure (NHLE, 1253237, MME7349, MME7376)
- 5.23 Excluding agrarian use, the study site is unlikely to have been heavily utilised during the post-medieval period and it is considered as having low potential to contain significant archaeological remains of this date.

Industrial to Modern (c.1750 to Present)

- 5.24 There are no records relating to Industrial or modern activity within the site.
- 5.25 As with the post-medieval records, the majority of NHLE assets and HER entries relating to activity within the Industrial and modern periods within the search area are houses, outbuildings or other establishments of a well-defined extent that do not have the potential to elucidate the archaeological potential of the study site. As such, they are not discussed further herein, but are listed in Appendix 1 within a full gazetteer.
- 5.26 Several industrial-use sites are recorded in the HER within the search area including the former site of Cronton Smithy, constructed prior to 1786 (MME7373); the Stock's Well Bleach Yard, a mid-19th century textile working site (MME7103); and a kiln listed on historic maps (MME20948). Pex Hill quarry is also recorded to the xx of the study site, and was in use between the 17th and 19th centuries (MME7652).
- 5.27 During the Industrial and modern periods, understanding of settlement, land-use and the utilisation of the landscape is enhanced by cartographic sources, which can give additional detail to data contained within the HER.
- 5.28 The study site is depicted on a series of late 18th to early 19th century maps (including Yates's Map of 1786, Greenwood's Map of 1818, Hennet's Map of 1828; not reproduced), although not in sufficient detail to be of use to this assessment. The Cronton Tithe map of 1843 (Figure 4) and first edition OS map surveyed 1845 to 1846 (Figure 5) show the study site as part of a series of irregular fields, with the latter depicting all boundaries as tree-lined. The apportionments on the Tithe are listed as follows:

Plot	Owner	Occupier	Description of Land
161	Jane Riding	Jane Riding	Black Acre
160	"	"	Big Cliff
171	"	"	Outlet
164	"	"	Brook Meadow
166	John Warburton	"	Lower Meadow

- 5.29 There are two small pond features depicted with further ponds shown in the fields to the north and west. To the south of the study site is Welchman's Farm, to the east of which is an orchard or other plantation within its grounds. George's Hall, although not labelled as such, is depicted to the west of the study site. The village core of Cronton is situated at some distance to the east, with several structures including Dragon House, the Unicorn Inn and the Bee Hive Inn labelled.

- 5.30 There are no notable changes to the study site apparent on subsequent editions until the OS map of 1927 (Figure 6) when the internal field boundaries had been removed or altered. The settlement of Cronton had expanded by the publication of the OS map of 1955 (Figure 7) although there are no changes to the study site itself. By 1967 (Figure 8), housing had been constructed to the east of the study site and in the latter half of the 20th century, residential development continued extensively to the east and south of the study site, as shown on an aerial photograph in 2000 (Figure 9).
- 5.31 The Historic Landscape Characterisation classifies the study site as ‘semi-regular / small Field System’ (Figure 10). The areas surrounding the study site are classified under the same characterisation, as ‘post-19th century residential’ and ‘woodland’.
- 5.32 The LiDAR data (Figure 11) shows several large depressions within the central and northern portions of the study site, which may be of geological origin and/or represent former pond features visible on 19th century mapping. A former field boundary is also visible towards the south-western corner.

6 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

- 6.1 Paragraph 207 of the NPPF states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the archaeological asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 6.2 It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset’s significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 208, NPPF 2024) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.

Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 6.3 There are no designated or non-designated heritage assets within the study site or the wider search area considered as potentially sensitive to development proposals.

Potential Sub-Surface Archaeological Remains

- 6.4 The study site has been assessed as having low potential for archaeological remains of all periods. The significance of any remains present is anticipated to be of low (local) significance vested in their archaeological interest, with any relative importance linked to their potential to add to national and regional research agendas.

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Proposed development

- 7.1 The study site is being considered for residential development. Full details accompany the planning application which should be consulted.

Previous Impacts

- 7.2 Agricultural activity across the study site is likely to have had a low-level yet widespread impact upon potential archaeological horizons.

Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 7.3 The site visit undertaken as part of this assessment has confirmed that there are no designated or non-designated built heritage assets with potential sensitivity to development within the study site.

Potential Sub-Surface Archaeological Remains

- 7.4 This assessment has established that the archaeological potential of the study site is low for all periods.
- 7.5 Groundworks associated with residential development, including excavation for foundations, access and associated infrastructure, have the potential to impact upon any archaeological deposits which may survive within the study site. However, there is no evidence to suggest that the study site contains, or has the potential to contain, archaeological remains of sufficient importance to preclude or constrain development.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 This historic environment desk-based assessment draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of land at Cronton, Knowsley, Merseyside. The assessment addresses the information requirements set out in the NPPF and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPPF.
- 8.2 The assessment has established that there are no designated or non-designated heritage assets potentially sensitive to proposals and it is reasoned that the study site can be developed without causing harm to any heritage asset.
- 8.3 An assessment of the recorded archaeological findings within the environs of the study site would suggest a generally low potential for remains of all periods. There is no evidence to suggest that the study site contains archaeological remains of sufficient importance to preclude or constrain development.

9 REFERENCES

BGS 2025, British Geological Survey website, www.bgs.ac.uk/data/mapViewers/home.html

CIfA 2020, *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*

DCHLG/DLUHC 2024, *National Planning Policy Framework*

English Heritage 2016 *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance*

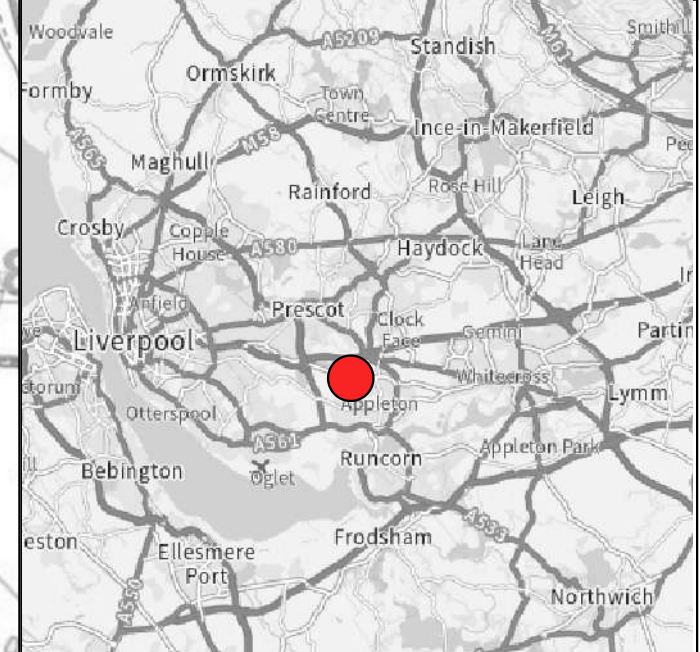
Historic England 2015 *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2:
Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment*

Historic England 2017, *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 3 (second
edition) – The Setting of Heritage Assets*

Historic England 2019, *Statements of Heritage Significance. Analysing Significance in Heritage
Assets*

North West Regional Research Framework, <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/> (last
accessed July 2025).

Figures



Key

-  Study site
-  Search area
-  Listed Buildings
-  Conservation Area

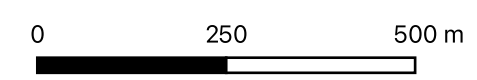
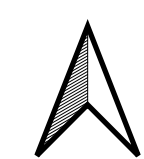
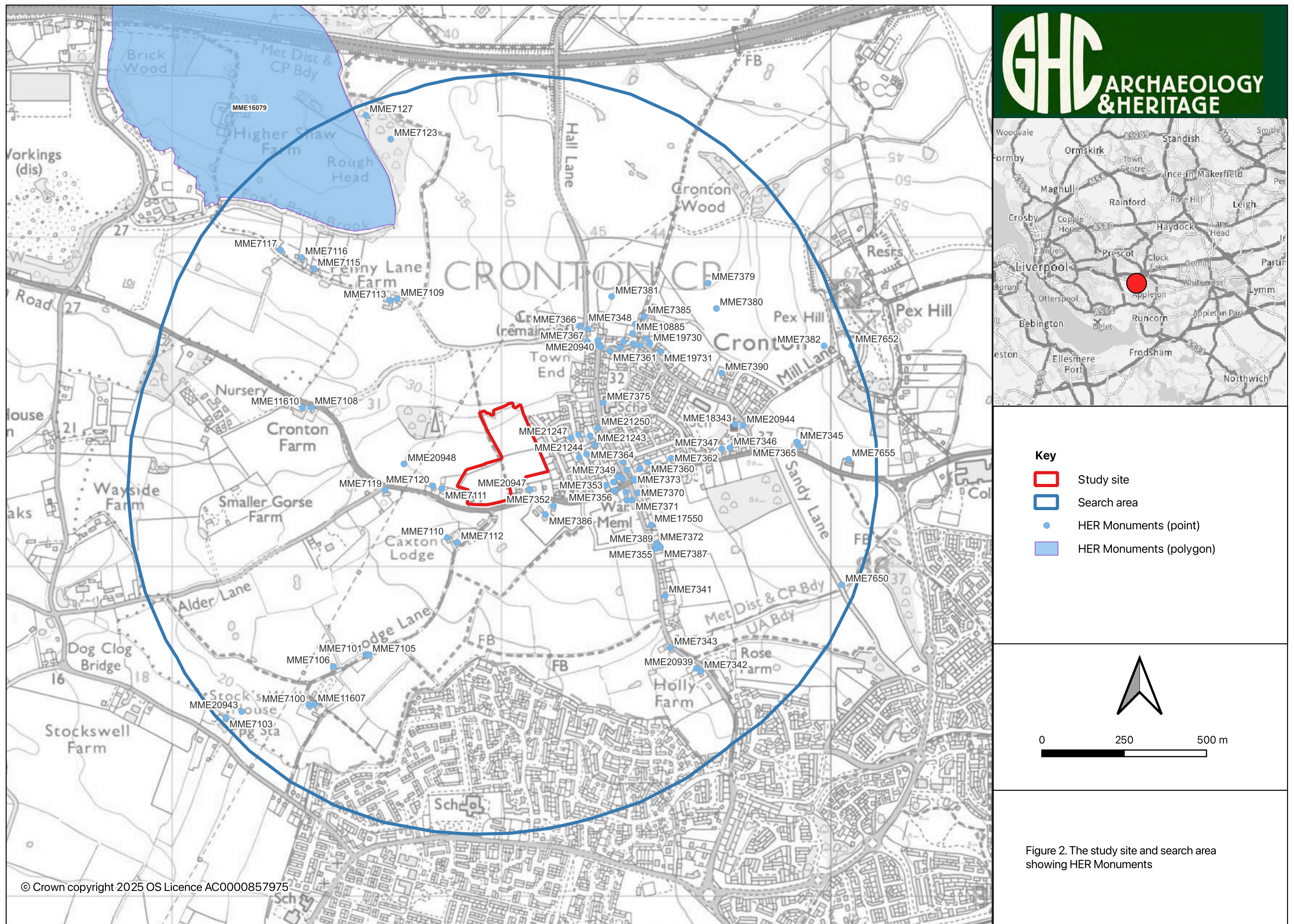
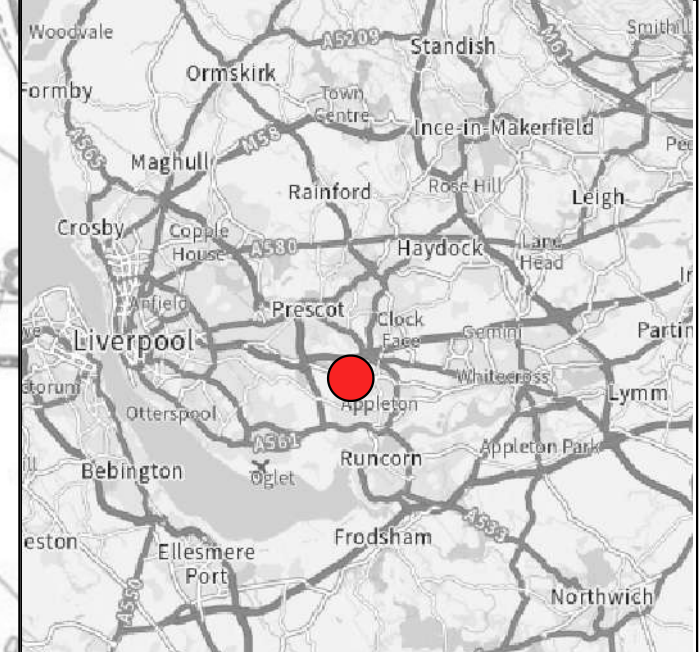


Figure 1. The study site and search area showing Designated Heritage Assets





Key

-  Study site
-  Search area
-  HER Events (line)
-  HER Events (point)

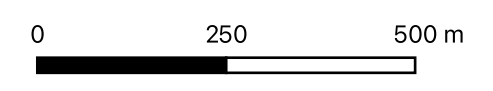
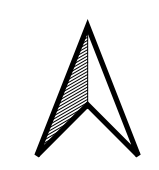


Figure 3. The study site and search area showing HER Events



Figure 4: Cronton Tithe Map 1843

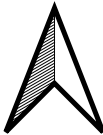
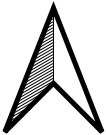
	Key  Study Site	
---	--	--



Figure 5.OS 6 inch Map surveyed 1845-1846

	Key  Study Site	
---	--	--

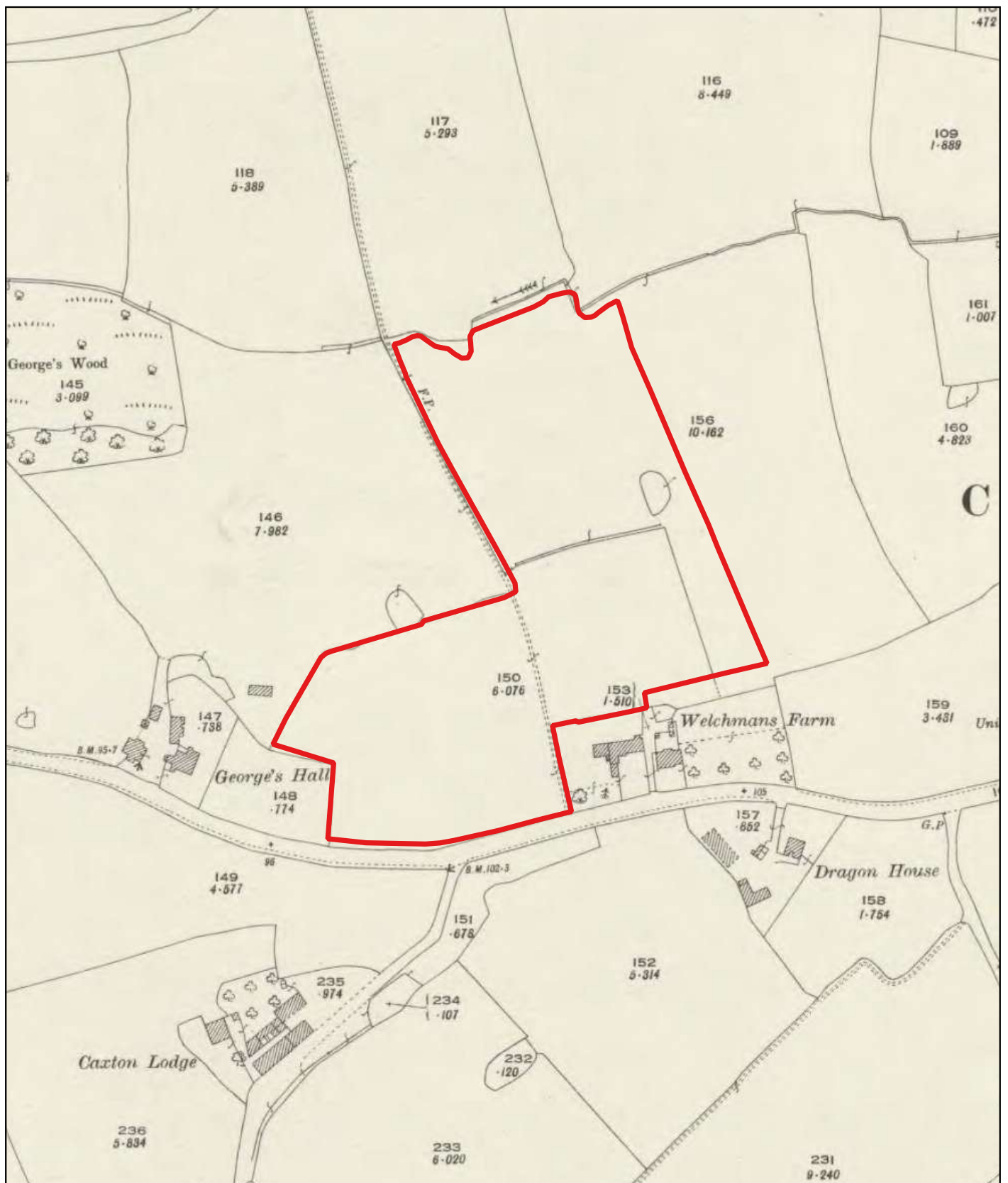


Figure 6.OS 25 inch Map 1927



Key

Study Site

GHC ARCHAEOLOGY
& HERITAGE



Figure 7.OS 1:10,560 inch Map 1955



Key



Study Site

GHC ARCHAEOLOGY
& HERITAGE

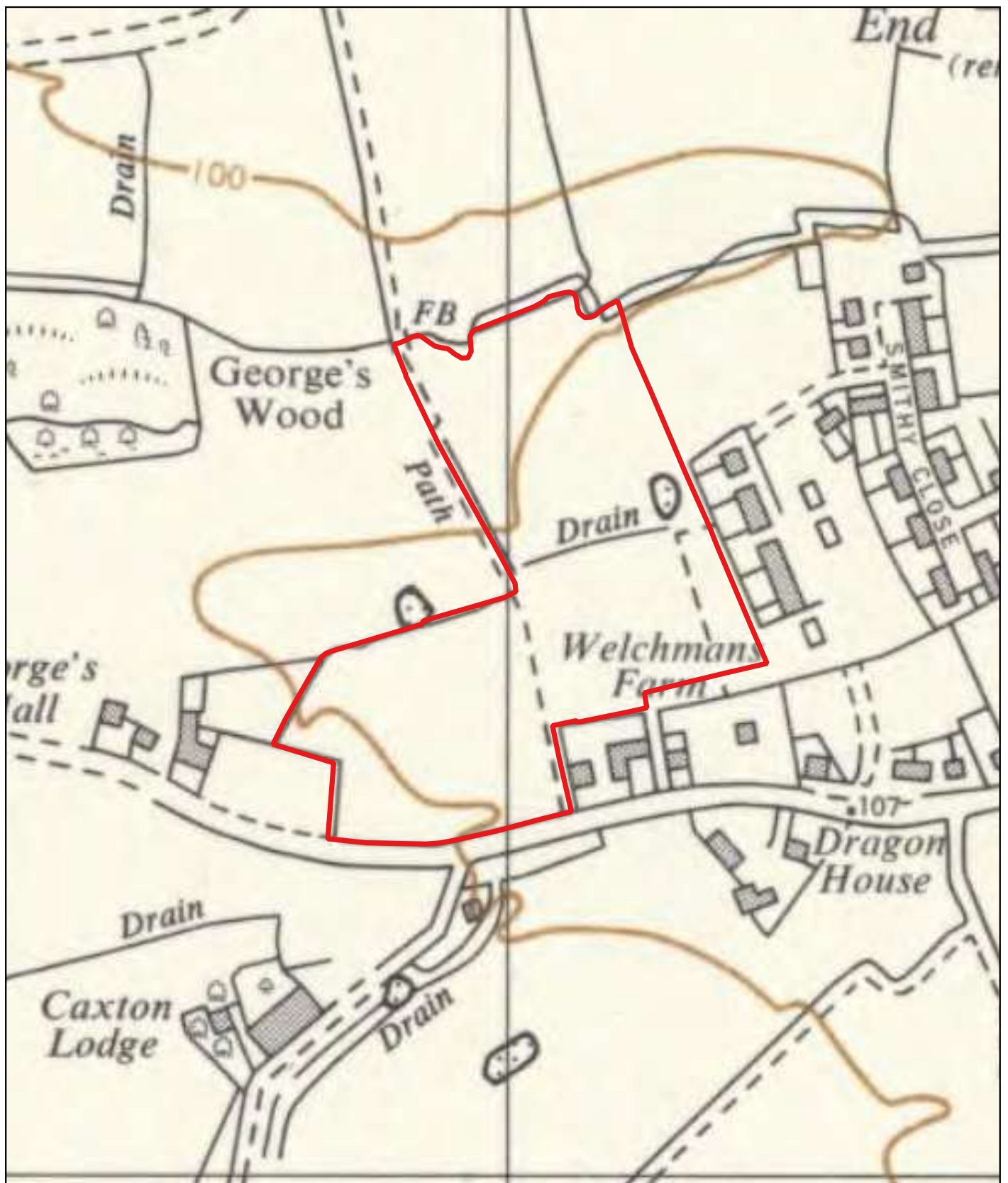


Figure 8: OS 1:10,560 Map 1967

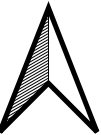
	Key Study Site	
---	---	--



Figure 9: Aerial Photograph 2000

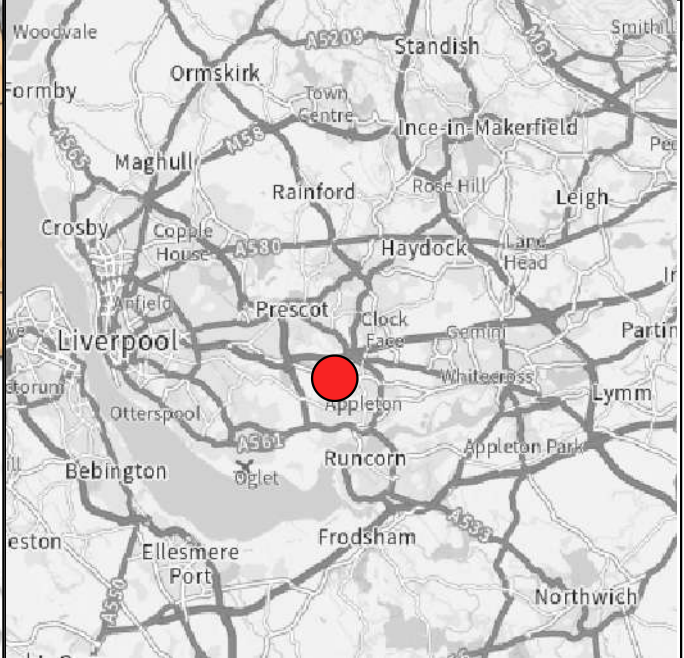
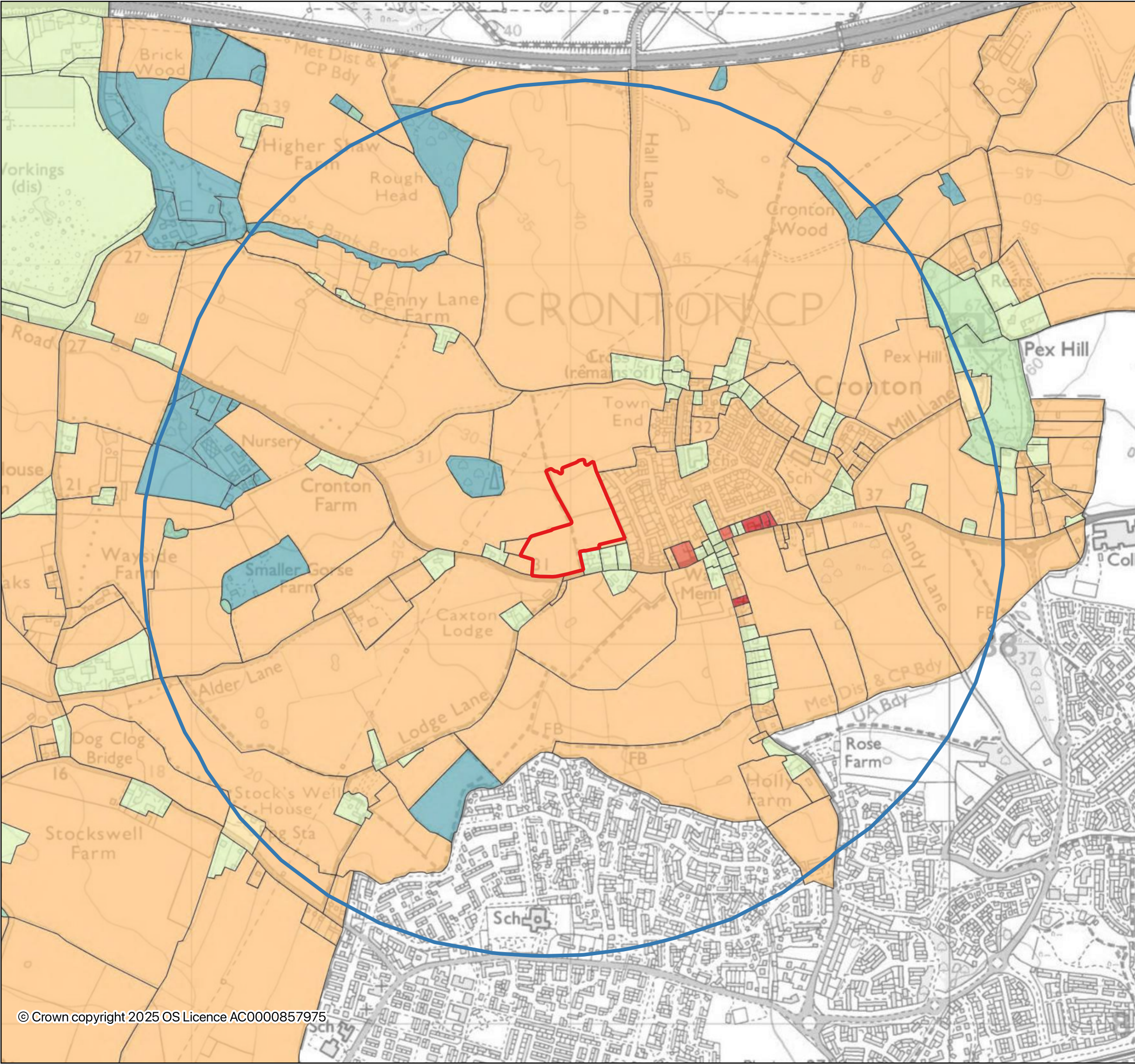


Key



Study Site

GHC ARCHAEOLOGY
& HERITAGE



Key

Study site

Search area

HLC Categories

Civil

Commercial

Field System

Residential

Rough Land

Woodland

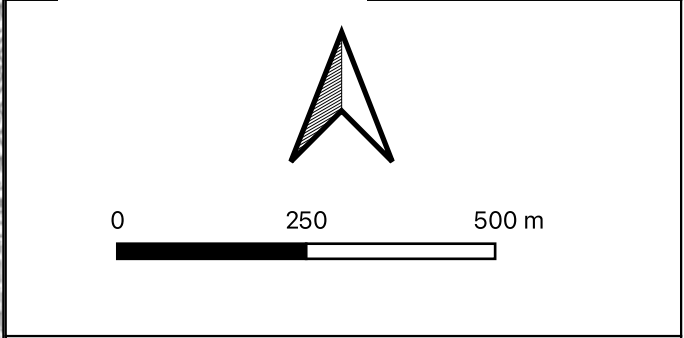


Figure 10. The study site and search area showing Historic Landscape Characterisation



Figure 11. LiDAR Composite 1m DSM 2023 Hillshade



Key

 Study Site

GHC ARCHAEOLOGY
& HERITAGE

Plates



Plate 1. View of the south-west field from the north-east corner, facing south-west



Plate 2. View of the south-west field from the north-west corner, facing south-east



Plate 3. View from the eastern edge of the study site, facing west



Plate 4. View from the south-eastern corner facing north



Plate 5. View from the north-east corner facing south-west



Plate 6. View from the footpath in the northern part of the study site looking towards designated heritage assets (not visible), facing north-east

Appendix 1: Gazetteer of heritage assets

The following table provides details of heritage assets recorded on the Merseyside HER and on the Historic England National Heritage List for England within 1km of the study site. These have been listed in order of their HER references, and their locations are marked on Figures 1 to 3.

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
NHLE Designated Heritage Assets					
1253235	GATE PIERS AND GATES AT CRONTON HALL	2. Two tall square stone piers, panelled, and with paired Tuscan columns on South side with frieze of metopes and triglyphs and cornice. Tall slender urns on top with drapery over masks at cardinal points. Good wrought iron gates.	SJ4940588707	II	Modern
1253236	Town End Farmhouse	II Red sandstone with stone roof. Two low storeys. Centre hall block has a door and a modern four-light casement window on ground floor, and a small four-light casement above under the eaves. Flanking gabled wings each have a window on each floor in gable ends, the datestone being in the right hand gable. Dated W/RE/1705	SJ 49269 88720	II	18th century
1253237	STOCKS	2. Two stone uprights, and decayed wooden leg stocks for two people. Now in small Council park at a corner of cross roads in village centre.	SJ4936388272	II	Unknown
1253471	SUNNYSIDE FARMHOUSE	2. Probably early C17. Two storeys, brick, low proportions and with gabled wing. Horizontal sliding sashes with segmental heads. One end has sandstone base to cill level. Stone slab roof. Central chimney and chimney to gable end. Interior has cruck construction with one visible pair of crucks. Original ceiling beams.	SJ 49447 88691	II	17th Century
1253525	The Field	II Cottage, dated 1740. Brick with slate roof. Two storeys, three bays; gable stacks. Horizontal sliding-sash windows, those on the ground floor under brick-arched segmental heads. Half-glazed central entrance door is early C20 in altered opening. Above it, an inscribed datestone: 'W T:L/ 1740' Right-hand bay of facade obscured by foliage.	SJ 49675 88586	II	18th Century
1261887	REDMYRE	C18. Brick with stone quoins and cornice, slate roof with brick chimneys on gable ends. 2 storeys. Centre modern door in moulded doorcase. 2 12-paned sash windows on ground floor and 3 above, all in moulded frames with flat stone arches and emphasised keystones.	SJ4961287681	II	18th Century
1261888	CRONTON CROSS	2. Hefty stone base of three square steps, surmounted by huge cube hewn out of a single stone, and a stump of a shaft. At South East corner, at junction of Hall Lane and Smithy Lane.	SJ4930988665	II	Unknown
	Town End, Cronton		SJ4936088729	CA	

HER Monuments					
MME7350	Sunnyside Farm, No. 76 Hall Lane, Town End, Cronton	CRUCK HOUSE	SJ4944788691		TUDOR to 21ST CENTURY
MME7349	Stocks, Smithy Lane, Cronton	STOCKS	SJ4936388272		STUART to 21ST CENTURY
MME10192	Nos. 10 and 12 Smithy Lane, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ4936488340		VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME10885	Gate Piers and Gates at Cronton Hall, Hall Lane, Town End, Cronton	GATE; GATE PIER	SJ4940588707		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME11607	Barn at Stock's Well House, Lodge Lane, Cronton	BARN	SJ4843887579		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME11610	Barn at Cronton Farm, Cronton Road, Cronton	BARN	SJ4840388481		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME11681	Outbuilding of Rosewood Farm, Chapel Lane, Cronton	OUTBUILDING	SJ4938788199		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME17550	Cronton Methodist Chapel, Chapel Lane, Cronton	WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL; METHODIST CHAPEL	SJ4946188125		VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME18255	Cronton	SETTLEMENT	SJ4930188670		EARLY MEDIEVAL to MEDIEVAL
MME18343	Roman Catholic church of Holy Family, Hall Lane, Cronton	ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH	SJ4971688430		EDWARDIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME18959	George VI Wall Box, Cronton Road, Cronton	WALL BOX	SJ4942688295		MID 20TH CENTURY to 21ST CENTURY
MME19730	Site of a building, Hall Lane, Town End, Cronton	BUILDING	SJ4945788674		GEORGIAN to MID 20TH CENTURY
MME19731	Site of a barn, Hall Lane, Town End, Cronton	BARN	SJ4948988651		GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
MME20939	Site of a barn at Holly Farm, Chapel Lane, Cronton	BARN	SJ4959887689		GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY

MME20940	Site of a house, Hall Lane, Town End, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ4929988685		GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
MME20941	Site of Cronton Hall Cottage, Hall Lane, Town End, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ4937788681		GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
MME20942	Site of a building, Hall Lane, Town End, Cronton	BUILDING	SJ4936788663		GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
MME20943	Site of Stock's Well, Stockswell Road, Cronton	WELL	SJ4821787558		VICTORIAN
MME20944	Site of a house, Hall Lane, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ4974088427		GEORGIAN to EDWARDIAN
MME20945	Site of Stocks Cottage, Cronton Road, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ4934788255		GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
MME20946	Site of a building, Cronton Road, Cronton	BUILDING	SJ4937488265		GEORGIAN to MID 20TH CENTURY
MME20947	Site of Welchmans Farm, Cronton Road, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ4909388232		GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
MME20948	Location of a kiln, Cronton Road, Cronton	KILN	SJ4871088310		GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
MME21243	Nos. 1 and 2 Smithy Close, Cronton	PREFABRICATED HOUSE	SJ4928888369		COLD WAR to 21ST CENTURY
MME21244	Nos. 3 and 4 Smithy Close, Cronton	PREFABRICATED HOUSE	SJ4926588340		COLD WAR to 21ST CENTURY
MME21245	Nos. 5 and 6 Smithy Close, Cronton	PREFABRICATED HOUSE	SJ4924288329		COLD WAR to 21ST CENTURY
MME21246	Nos. 7 and 8 Smithy Close, Cronton	PREFABRICATED HOUSE	SJ4923088359		COLD WAR to 21ST CENTURY
MME21247	Nos. 9 and 10 Smithy Close, Cronton	PREFABRICATED HOUSE	SJ4921788389		COLD WAR to 21ST CENTURY
MME21248	Nos. 22 and 23 Smithy Close, Cronton	PREFABRICATED HOUSE	SJ4924088399		COLD WAR to 21ST CENTURY

MME21249	Nos. 24 and 25 Smithy Close, Cronton	PREFABRICATED HOUSE	SJ4927588395		COLD WAR to 21ST CENTURY
MME21250	Nos. 25 and 27 Smithy Lane, Cronton	PREFABRICATED HOUSE	SJ4929988419		COLD WAR to 21ST CENTURY
MME7100	Stock's Well House, Lodge Lane, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ4842187578		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7101	Outbuilding at Stone Cottage, Lodge Lane, Cronton	OUTBUILDING	SJ4859487730		VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7103	Site of Stock's Well Bleach Yard, Stockswell Road, Ditton	BLEACHFIELD	SJ4817087540		VICTORIAN
MME7105	Stone Cottage, Lodge Lane, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ4860487731		VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7106	Woodlands, Lodge Lane, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ4849687695		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7108	Cronton Farm, Cronton Road, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ4842888482		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7109	Penny Lane Farm, Penny Lane, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ4868988811		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7110	Caxton Lodge, Lodge Lane, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ4884288086		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7111	George's Hall Cottages, Nos. 277 and 279 Cronton Road, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ4882488235		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7112	Shippon at Caxton Lodge, Lodge Lane, Cronton	COW HOUSE	SJ4887288072		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7113	Barn at Penny Lane Farm, Penny Lane, Cronton	CRUCK BARN	SJ4866788806		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7115	Penny Lane Cottages, Penny Lane, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ4843788903		VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7116	No. 95 Penny Lane, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ4839988936		VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY

MME7117	Oak Lodge, Penny Lane, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ4833688959		VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7119	The Homestead, Alder Lane and The Nook, Cronton Road, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ4865388231		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7120	Barn at George's Hall, Cronton Road, Cronton	BARN	SJ4879888243		VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7123	Earthworks and Features within and near Rough Head Wood, Cronton	EARTHWORK; BOUNDARY BANK; DRAINAGE SYSTEM	SJ4867089296		Unknown
MME7127	Stone Bridge, Rough Head Wood, Cronton	FOOTBRIDGE	SJ4859589368		VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7341	Site of Leigh's House, Chapel Lane, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ4950387909		GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
MME7342	Redmyre, Chapel Lane, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ4961187681		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7343	Laburnam Cottage, No. 8 Chapel Lane, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ4952087752		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7344	Town End Farm, Hall Lane, Town End, Cronton	HOUSE; DATE STONE	SJ4926988720		ELIZABETHAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7345	Bear's Paw Cottage, No. 539 Cronton Road and No. 541 Cronton Road, Cronton	HOUSE; DATE STONE	SJ4990388376		STUART to 21ST CENTURY
MME7346	Hillside Farmhouse, No. 495 Cronton Road, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ4970088359		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7347	Site of the barn at Hillside Farm, Cronton Road, Cronton	BARN	SJ4967588356		GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
MME7348	Cronton Hall, Hall Lane, Town End, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ4941388734		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7351	Cronton Cross, Hall Lane, Town End, Cronton	CROSS	SJ4930988665		MEDIEVAL to 21ST CENTURY

MME7352	Site of Dragon House, Cronton Road, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ4916488182		GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
MME7353	The Unicorn Inn public house, Cronton Road, Cronton	DATE STONE; HOUSE?; PUBLIC HOUSE	SJ4932488245		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7354	No. 2 Smithy Lane and No. 427 Cronton Road, Cronton	HOUSE; PUBLIC HOUSE; HOUSE	SJ4938788291		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7355	No. 53 Chapel Lane, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ4947588054		STUART to 21ST CENTURY
MME7356	Site of St Ann's Well, Cronton Road, Cronton	WELL	SJ4935388228		MEDIEVAL to VICTORIAN
MME7357	Possibly Late Medieval Horseshoe, Cronton Smithy, Cronton Road, Cronton	FINDSPOT	SJ4941688260		MEDIEVAL to TUDOR
MME7359	Stone Cross Farm, Hall Lane, Town End, Cronton	HOUSE; DATE STONE?	SJ4928188665		STUART to 21ST CENTURY
MME7360	Nos. 437 and 439 Cronton Road, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ4945088315		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7361	Site of Rock Cottage, Hall Lane, Town End, Cronton	HOUSE; DATE STONE?	SJ4933588652		ELIZABETHAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7362	School House, No. 457 Cronton Road, Cronton	HOUSE; SCHOOL	SJ4952288327		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7363	Nos. 1-3 Town End Cottages, Hall Lane, Town End, Cronton	HOUSE; DATE STONE	SJ4942688669		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7364	Nos. 4 and 6 Smithy Lane, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ4937688317		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7365	Bramble Cottage, No. 545 Cronton Road, Cronton	WORKHOUSE; HOUSE	SJ4991288363		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7366	Lane End Barn and Lothlorein, Hall Lane, Town End, Cronton	BARN; HOUSE	SJ4924488729		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7367	Barn at Stone Cross Farm, Hall Lane, Town End, Cronton	BARN	SJ4926788681		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY

MME7369	A bridge, Hall Lane, Town End, Cronton	ROAD BRIDGE	SJ4940688675		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7370	Site of a house, Chapel Lane, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ4942088222		GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
MME7371	Barn at Rosewood Farm, Chapel Lane, Cronton	BARN	SJ4940388201		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7372	Site of an outbuilding, Sunnyside Farm, Chapel Lane, Cronton	OUTBUILDING?	SJ4947788069		GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
MME7373	Site of Cronton Smithy, Cronton Road, Cronton	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP; BUILDING	SJ4940888262		GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
MME7374	Rosewood Farm, Chapel Lane, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ4938488225		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7375	Site of Brook Farm, Smithy Lane, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ4931688496		GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
MME7376	Site of stocks, Cronton Road, Cronton	STOCKS	SJ4935088230		STUART to MID 20TH CENTURY
MME7379	Medieval and post medieval pottery and gun flints from northeast of Cronton Hall, Cronton	FINDSPOT	SJ4963488859		MEDIEVAL to GEORGIAN
MME7380	Worked flints, northeast of Cronton Hall, Cronton	FINDSPOT	SJ4965988782		LATE NEOLITHIC to LATE BRONZE AGE
MME7381	Medieval and post medieval pottery, north of Hall Lane, Cronton	FINDSPOT	SJ4934188818		MEDIEVAL to GEORGIAN
MME7382	Flint Tool, west of Pex Hill, Cronton	FINDSPOT	SJ4998688668		LATER PREHISTORIC
MME7384	No. 2 Lyme Tree Court, Town End, Cronton	HOUSE; DATE STONE	SJ4943388730		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7385	Nos. 4 and 6 Lyme Tree Court, Town End, Cronton	BARN; DATE STONE?; COW HOUSE; HOUSE	SJ4944088758		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY

MME7386	Dragon House Farm, No. 370a Cronton Road, Cronton	BARN; HOUSE	SJ4914088156		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7387	Site of the barn at Sunnyside Farm, Chapel Lane, Cronton	BARN	SJ4948988057		GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
MME7389	Possible moated site at Sunnyside Farm, Chapel Lane, Cronton	MOAT?; DITCH	SJ4947788063		Unknown
MME7390	The Field, The Roundabout, Cronton	HOUSE; DATE STONE	SJ4967588586		GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME7650	Site of Philip's Cross, Sandy Lane, Cronton	BOUNDARY CROSS?	SJ5003987943		MEDIEVAL to STUART
MME7652	Site of Pex Hill Quarry, Cronton	QUARRY	SJ5007088670		VICTORIAN
MME7655	Site of cottages, Cronton Lane, Cronton	HOUSE	SJ5006088324		VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME16079	Shaw, a medieval curvilinear enclosure, Cronton	WOOD?; FIELD SYSTEM	SJ4820889465		MEDIEVAL
HER Events					
EME2382	Desk-based assessment of a proposed pipeline route from Stockswell Pumping Station, Stockswell Road to Caldway Drive water works, Little Woolton - 2004	Stockswell Road, Ditton to Caldway Drive, Little Woolton	SJ4644387959		
EME1427	Fieldwalking to Northeast of Cronton Hall, Field CR2, Cronton, 1982	Northeast of Cronton Hall, Cronton	SJ4963488859		
EME1429	Fieldwalking to North of Hall Lane, Field CR4, Cronton, 1982	North of Hall Lane, Cronton	SJ4934188818		
EME1430	Fieldwalking to West of Pex Hill, Cronton	Cronton	SJ4998688668		

EME2910	Building survey of a barn at No. 2 Lodge Lane, Cronton - 2018	Lodge Lane, Cronton	SJ4887488072		
EME3229	Desk-based assessment of Woodlands, Lodge Lane, Cronton - 2021	Lodge Lane, Cronton	SJ4849787695		
EME3208	Building survey of Rosewood Farm, Chapel Lane, Cronton - 2021	Chapel Lane, Cronton	SJ4938488226		
EME2996	Desk-based assessment of land at Penny Lane, Town End, Cronton - 2016	Penny Lane, Town End, Cronton	SJ4915188622		

