

Huyton Cricket Club Heritage Impact Assessment

Breck Homes Limited

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1.0 Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Heritage Impact Assessment has been prepared to assess the effects of the redevelopment of the Huyton Cricket and Bowling Club on aboveground heritage assets including the Grade II Listed Pavilion and St Michael's Church Conservation Area.
- 1.2 The Pavilion holds historic, associative and communal value due to its sporting heritage and as a reminder of the growth and success of Huyton. It holds architectural value due to its symmetrical timber-framed form, with elevations fronting both the former cricket pitch and bowling green. It is assessed to be of medium importance.
- 1.3 The setting of the Pavilion is largely confined to the associated grounds, including the former cricket pitch and bowling green. These areas are intrinsically linked to the understanding of the Pavilion and make a positive contribution to its significance. Beyond this area the setting of the Pavilion has seen wholesale change. The Pavilion has been disused for a long time, and it is evident that the building is in a deteriorating condition, in need of repairs, and a new long-term use. The sporting use of the building and the land within its curtilage / setting has already been lost, and the Site is no longer capable of being used for that purpose. Similarly, the former ground is of an untidy and unkempt appearance.
- 1.4 Securing permission for a flexible commercial, community or leisure use for the Pavilion building will greatly increase the likelihood of it being brought back into use. The repair and refurbishment works would restore the structure, and the light-touch fit out works allow flexibility for a future occupier. The package of works represents a clear heritage benefit and an essential step towards securing the building's long-term future. The works to the Pavilion have a moderate beneficial effect on its significance.
- 1.5 The development will inevitably result in harm to the setting of the Pavilion as it will reduce the ability to interpret the building's original purpose. However, sporting use has already been lost, and there is nothing to suggest it would be possible to reinstate it. Indeed, the unsuitability of the pavilion for continued sporting use is demonstrated through the previous applications (ultimately approved) for a replacement clubhouse building. The site layout and architectural design have been developed to minimise harm and ensure the Pavillion retains a certain prominence and dignity within the site. Measures include setting buildings back from the Pavilion, maintaining open space around it, and using scale, massing and materials that reference the Pavilion. The layout also incorporates vistas and ensures that the Pavilion retains visual prominence within the site. The residual harm to the setting of the Pavilion is considered to be a moderate degree of 'less than substantial harm'. In line Paragraph 212 of the Framework, this moderate harm to setting must be weighed against the moderate heritage benefits arising from the repair and refurbishment of the Pavilion, as well as the wider public benefits of the scheme including (for example) the provision of 100% affordable housing in a sustainable location.
- 1.6 Turning to the St Michael's Church Conservation Area; this is centred around Grade II* Listed St Michael's Church and the remnants of historic Huyton Village. The Conservation Area holds historic interest as the surviving core of a historically rural village, with Anglo-Saxon origins. As a group, the Grade II* Listed St Michael's Church, the Conservation Area,

and the other assets within it are considered to be of a high importance. Despite the Site's proximity to the Conservation Area, the visual relationship is very limited due to intervening development and tree cover. The proposed development is of appropriate quality and reflects the surrounding built form and vernacular. The proposed development is considered to have a neutral effect on the setting and the significance of the Conservation Area.

2.0 Introduction

2.1 This Heritage Impact Assessment [HIA] has been prepared by Lichfields on behalf of Breck Homes. It has been prepared to assess the effects of the redevelopment of the Huyton Cricket and Bowling Club on the Grade II Listed Pavilion and surrounding above-ground heritage assets, namely the St Michael's Church Conservation Area and the five listed buildings within it.

2.2 In accordance with paragraph 207 of the National Planning Policy Framework [the Framework], this HIA establishes the significance of the heritage assets that may be affected, including an understanding of their setting and how it contributes to significance. It then considers the effects of the proposal on setting and significance.

About the Author

2.3 This report has been produced by a team at Lichfields including Full Members of the Institute of Historic Building Conservation [IHBC] that has extensive experience in preparing reports which assess the effects of new development on the historic environment:

- Nick Bridgland - Heritage Director - MA FSA Scot IHBC MCIfA
- Dominic Holding - Associate Director - MTCP MRTPI (IHBC Supporter Member)

2.4 There is no formal industry-wide definition of a competent expert for the production of Heritage Statements or HIAs. Full IHBC membership is a benchmark and IHBC accreditation has been identified as compliant with the international standard on cultural heritage conservation practice – the ICOMOS Guidelines of 1993.

3.0 Methodology and Scope

Methodology

- 3.1 This section sets out the approach to assessing the significance of heritage assets as well as the approach to assessing the proposal's potential effect on their significance, including consideration of how changes to setting will affect significance. The methodology accords with ISEP/IHBC/CIfA's guidance the 'Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK' (July 2021) which sets out a broad methodology for understanding heritage assets and evaluating the consequences of change.¹
- 3.2 The Framework defines significance as the 'value' of an asset based on its 'heritage interest', and it defines that interest as archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic. This broadly aligns with the heritage values outlined in Historic England's Conservation Principles, 2008, which are evidential value, aesthetic value, historical value and communal value.
- 3.3 The Framework confirms that significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence but also from its setting. The setting of a heritage asset is the surroundings in which it 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 contribution or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance, or may be neutral.
- 3.4 The overview of the significance of the heritage assets has been undertaken using a combination of desk-based study and fieldwork undertaken on 13 February 2025. Relevant desk-based references consulted include the National Heritage List for England, local list, conservation area appraisals and relevant mapping as well as the Merseyside Historic Environment Record [HER], via the online Heritage Gateway. These methods are common practice when assessing the significance of a heritage asset and have been carried out in accordance with Historic England's Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (Advice Note 12), 2019; and Historic England's Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2, 2015.
- 3.5 'Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK' sets out at paragraph A.16-A19 that the relative importance of an asset should be identified and scaled. A Classification of Importance of Heritage Assets table prepared by Lichfields is included at Appendix 2. This assigns levels of importance to the various types of designated and non-designated heritage assets, drawing from relevant national and international guidance. It should be seen as a starting point as there may be instances where the particular characteristics of a specific asset merit a different category. If this is the case, it will be explained in the assessment.
- 3.6 The approach to considering the potential effect of changes to setting upon significance has been carried out in accordance with Historic England's The Setting of Heritage Assets:

¹ Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA), Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition), 2017 (GPAPN3).

Scope

- 3.7 The following heritage assets were considered to be potentially affected by the proposal:
- 1 Huyton Cricket and Bowling Club Pavilion (NHLE 1471712); and,
 - 2 St Michael's Church Conservation Area.
- 3.8 These assets will be included for assessment. There are five statutorily Listed Buildings within the St Michael's Church Conservation Area [the Conservation Area], four of which relate to St Michael's Church (Grade II* listed) and its associated structures (all Grade II listed). The remaining listing relates to the stone village cross (Grade II). The Conservation Area and the designated heritage assets within it with the have been grouped together for assessment, given the cumulative and interrelated nature of their significance.
- 3.9 There are several heritage assets in the wider surroundings of the Site, including the Victoria Road and Huyton Church Road Conservation Area. This is located circa 230m to the south of the Site, and also contains three Grade II listed buildings. The Orchard Conservation Area is also situated circa 600m to the south-west of the Site, and contains one Grade II Listed building. A further three Grade II listed buildings are located south of the Manchester to Liverpool Railway Line, ranging between 700 – 900 m from the Site.
- 3.10 Due to their distance from the Site, the relatively flat topography of the area, and modern intervening development, these assets have no visual interrelationship with the Site. These assets are therefore not considered to be affected by the proposals and have been scoped out of this assessment accordingly.
- 3.11 This approach is considered proportionate and in accordance with Paragraph 207 of the Framework.

4.0 **Heritage Statute and Policy**

Statute and Policy Context

- 4.1 The relevant statutory development plan for the Site comprises Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy (January 2016). The heritage statutory considerations for the proposal are s.16(2), s.66(1) and s.72(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 [the 1990 Act].
- 4.2 Material considerations include:
- 1 National Planning Policy Framework (December 2024) [the Framework];
 - 2 National Planning Practice Guidance: Historic Environment (July 2019);
 - 3 Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy (January 2016) [the Core Strategy];
 - 4 St Michael's Church Conservation Area Appraisal;
 - 5 National Design Guidance (January 2021);
 - 6 National Model Design Code (October 2021); and,
 - 7 Relevant Historic England guidance.

Application of Statute and Policy

- 4.3 The following are the key heritage policies and statutory considerations the proposal will be assessed against:
- 1 Does the proposal preserve and, where appropriate, enhance the setting, significance and special architectural or historic interest of the affected listed buildings? (s.16(2) and s.66(1) of the 1990 Act; Paragraphs 210 and 212 of the Framework; Core Strategy Policy CS20).
 - 2 Does the proposal preserve or enhance the character, appearance, significance and setting of the conservation area? (s.72(1) of the 1990 Act; Paragraphs 210 and 212 of the Framework; Core Strategy Policy CS20).
 - 3 Does the proposal comprise high-quality design which has been informed by, and relates positively to, the surrounding historic environment, which reflects local design policies and government guidance on design? (Paragraph 139 of the Framework, Core Strategy Policy CS19).

5.0 **Baseline Conditions**

Site and Surroundings

- 5.1 The Site is located approximately 375m to the north-east of Huyton Village Shopping Centre, within the urban area of Huyton. The site surroundings are predominantly residential.
- 5.2 The Site extends to approximately 2.2 hectares and comprises the Grade II Listed former Huyton Cricket and Bowling Pavilion [the Pavilion], and the land formerly associated with the club, including the former cricket pitch and bowling green.
- 5.3 The Site is bound:
- To south by Huyton Lane and beyond this modern residential development, Asda Supermarket, and Huyton Village Shopping Centre;
 - To the south-west by modern residential development and beyond this St Michael's Church/ Conservation Area;
 - To the north-west by modern residential development; and,
 - To the north-east by the River Alt and beyond this modern residential development, St Aidan's Church and Primary School and King George V Memorial Playing Fields.
 - Trees, hedgerow and fencing are present on all boundaries of the Site.
- 5.4 The Huyton Cricket and Bowling Pavilion is a single-storey, timber-framed structure raised on a deep brick plinth, with a symmetrical design that includes a central doorway and a veranda running along its length.
- 5.5 The Pavilion features a gambrel roof with deep, overhanging eaves supported by shaped brackets, and gabled dormers above the bay windows at each end. The timber framing, painted black, is infilled with vertical tongue-and-groove panelling, much of which remains original, while some panels have been replaced with timber sheeting.
- 5.6 The south-east elevation faces the former cricket pitch, and the north-west elevation overlooks the former bowling green. Both feature wide, canted bay windows at each end, with dormers above, a central entrance, and a veranda with decorative turned timber columns and brackets. Fixed veranda benches flank the central doorways. The windows and doors have been boarded up, but internally, the central room preserves its original segmental-arched window frames and glazing bars, as well as a band of small-pane glazing above the entrance. The dormers originally featured decorative glazing, with some leaded, coloured glass understood to still be intact.
- 5.7 Internally, the Pavilion has a large central club room, now partially altered with a modern suspended ceiling and bar area. The original timber stud walls remain in places, particularly on the north-east side, where an encased timber door leads to former changing rooms. These rooms retain their full-height ceilings, tongue-and-groove boarded walls, and traces of a former timber partition. The roof structure remains behind the interior boarding. Holes are present within the floor in various locations.

- 5.8 A modern extension is present on the north-east side elevation, set back from the main structure. This is statutorily excluded from the listing, along with various modern insertions such as the suspended ceiling, bar counter, and kitchen fittings. A small, corrugated sheet metal storage building stands to the west of the Pavilion, adapted from a railway box van.
- 5.9 A selection of images of the Site are included below.

Figure 1: Pavilion, viewed from former cricket pitch



Figure 2: Pavilion, south elevation



Figure 3: Pavilion, north-east elevation, showing modern extension



Figure 4: Pavilion, viewed from north-east, showing rear elevation



Figure 5: Pavilion, north elevation, viewed from bowling green



Figure 6: External storage building



Historic Development

Huyton

- 5.10 Huyton is one of the earliest settlements in Knowsley, with origins that are thought to date to the 7th or 8th Centuries. The St. Michael's Church Conservation Area Character Appraisal identifies that the Church is likely to have Anglo-Saxon origins, and may have been built on a former pagan site. The original settlement is likely to have centred around St. Michael's Church.
- 5.11 The first written evidence of Huyton is from the Domesday Book of 1086 it is written as 'Hitune' and in subsequent centuries as 'Hutona' (1189) and 'Hyton' (1292). It was not until the 18th century that the name became 'Huyton'.

- 5.12 It is thought that in the medieval period the settlement of Huyton was surrounded by a common open field system, which was worked co-operatively by the inhabitants of the village. The growth of population during the 12th to 14th Centuries led to the need for more arable land and a process of enlarging field systems took place.
- 5.13 St. Michael's Church was substantially rebuilt in 1647 with later additions and alterations in the late 17th and early 19th Century. The growth of Liverpool made its presence felt in Huyton as early as 1726 when the Liverpool – Warrington Turnpike opened its first stage to Prescot including a branch road to Roby and Huyton. Bluebell Lane and Huyton Lane are recorded as early as 1771 as part of the Turnpike route but may have pre-existed as historic routes from Huyton to Knowsley and Prescot. There is little evidence of the development of Huyton during the later Georgian period but the enlargement of the Church in 1810 suggests that the area was prospering and the population increasing.
- 5.14 Around 1819 a village green was established when the Vicar, Ellis Ashton erected a cross in order that the land opposite the church no longer be used for bullbaiting and cockfighting. In 1897 the green was formalised with a low sandstone wall and ornate metal railings. The original 1819 cross was designed by Thomas Rickman; this was replaced by a mid-19th Century cross and finally an 1897 replica of the 1819 design.
- 5.15 Huyton maintained its largely agricultural nature until the 19th Century, but this would change dramatically with the opening of the 1830 Liverpool and Manchester Railway. Huyton is located on the route of the Railway and was therefore one of the first villages in the world to have a mainline railway connection. This allowed wealthy Liverpool merchants and businessmen to use the railway to commute to and from their work in Liverpool whilst maintaining a residence in the country, which led to the rapid growth of the settlement.
- 5.16 The Lancashire Sheet CVII Six Inch Series OS map published 1850 shows that at this stage, the Site was still undeveloped, forming part of a wider open field.

Figure 7 - Lancashire Sheet CVII Six Inch Series OS Map published 1850



Source: National Library of Scotland

- 5.17 By this time however, significant development had taken place around the train station, which would radiate northwards towards the Site, over time. This mainly comprises detached villa-type housing and cottages. The land along Derby Road between the Station and St. Michael's Church had also started to be developed. Derby Terrace had also been built to the north of the village cross. To the west side of the village cross remained a row of older thatched buildings facing the road (now demolished), which followed a curved route. A huddle of early buildings (also now demolished) were situated around St. Michael's Church. A collection of scattered cottages lined Blue Bell Lane, including a short terrace called Brookbank Cottages attached to Brook Cottage, (now nos. 137-143 Blue Bell Lane). The largest buildings in the village at this time are St. Michael's Church, Vicarage and the Brewery.
- 5.18 The Lancashire Sheet CVII Six Inch Series OS Map published 1894 shows that the cricket ground, Pavilion and bowling green were laid out by this stage, although the club boundary did not originally extend as far west as it does today. (The history of the Huyton Cricket and Bowling Club is set out in further detail in the following section of this report).

Figure 8 - Lancashire Sheet CVII Six Inch Series OS Map published 1894



Source: National Library of Scotland

- 5.19 At this stage, the land to the north, east and south of the Cricket and Bowling Club remained agricultural, with fields and farms surrounding the growing settlement. The buildings at the foot of the St Michael's Church had been demolished and two more terraces of buildings had been erected along the east side of Blue Bell Lane. These terraces still exist as nos. 113-135 Blue Bell Lane. Large semi-detached houses were also built on Stanley Road and Archway Road and to the south of the village around the railway station large new planned Victorian suburbs 'Huyton Park' and 'The Orchard' had also been laid out.
- 5.20 In 1894, Huyton fell under the administration of the new Huyton-With-Roby Urban District Council. Moreover, although Stanley Terrace was built in 1908, housing was still generally being constructed at a slow pace meaning that between 1900-1930 there was little change in the character of the village. One notable development of this period was the westward expansion of the Huyton Cricket and Bowling Club grounds, as shown below in the Lancashire CVII.10 25-Inch OS Map, published 1907.

Figure 9 - Lancashire CVII.10 25-Inch OS Map, published 1907



Source: National Library of Scotland

- 5.21 The Lancashire CVII.10 25-Inch OS Map also shows that two additional buildings were present on the site by 1907; one small building to the immediate south-west of the Pavilion with a T plan, and one very small rectangular structure on the eastern boundary of the former bowling green.
- 5.22 The next major change was in the 1930s when large areas of farmland around Huyton belonging to the Earls of Derby were sold to Liverpool Corporation to create new housing estates. By the 1930s, the first parts of the Blue Bell and Woolfall Heath estates had been built; by the outbreak of WWII many of the buildings were complete but uninhabited. The government decided that these properties would be an ideal location for an internment camp. There were three camps in Huyton. A number of highly educated and skilled internees who had fled Nazi Germany were subsequently interned at the 'Woolfall Camp' which gave the area its wartime nickname 'Huyton University'. These internees included Nikolas Pevsner, Martin Bloch, Burt Trautman, Kurt Jooss and Hans Gaal. The camps were in use 1940-1948, after which the houses were converted back into local authority housing as had originally been intended.
- 5.23 An aerial photograph from March 1946² shows the beginnings of the wholesale residential redevelopment of the agricultural land to the north of the Site. The photograph shows the laying out of Adswood Road and surrounding streets, to pave the way for the residential estate which stands to the north of the site today.

² https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/record/raf_3g_tud_uk_81_v_5135

- 5.24 The 1:1,250 Series 'SJ4491SW - A' OS Map provides a clear picture of the Site in 1952. By this time, the western part of the Site is shown to contain two tennis courts. The buildings previously depicted remain, although the structure on the right-hand side appears to have changed location. This may indicate either a relocated building or a new structure. It is possible that this relates to the present-day structure now standing to the west of the Pavilion, which appears to have been adapted from a railway box van and was presumably capable of being moved.

Figure 10: OS Map SJ4491SW - A Surveyed: 1951, Published: 1952



Source: National Library of Scotland

- 5.25 Beginning in 1962 and continuing until the early 2000s, all of the pre-20th Century buildings of Huyton Village south of Archway Road were demolished and replaced with new modern buildings. The majority of the work took place between 1963 and 1972, creating a new retail and office centre.
- 5.26 Derby Road, the former principal street was pedestrianised. Archway Road was widened which led to the demolition of the Rose and Crown Public House, and the old Police Station. This sequence of development significantly altered the character of Huyton, visually and physically separating the church and historic village core from the wider settlement of Huyton.
- 5.27 The 1:1,250 Series 'SJ4491SW - B' OS Map, revised in 1966, shows that the Site itself had been subject to very little change since the 1952 edition. By this stage, the three residential properties to the south-west of the Site (1, 2 and 3 The Garth) are depicted. Brookside Bungalow is also shown to the north-west.

Figure 11: SJ4491SW - B, Revised: 1966, Published: 1966



Source: National Library of Scotland

- 5.28 Partly due to development pressures, the area around the Church was designated as a Conservation Area in 1978. Soon afterwards, the old vicarage became derelict and was eventually demolished. The land was partly redeveloped for housing, with Capper Grove and a new vicarage being constructed. The new vicarage had only been in use for about twenty years when a replacement was built partially on the site of the original Victorian vicarage. The second vicarage subsequently became a private house. Capper Grove today consists of a large day-centre building, a detached c1970s dwelling and four post-1974 semi-detached dwellings.
- 5.29 By the turn of the 21st-century, the Huyton Cricket and Bowling Club ground was largely surrounded by modern residential development on all sides, as shown in the satellite photograph from 2020.

Figure 12 - Google Earth Satellite Photograph, taken 2000



Source: Google Earth

Figure 13 - Satellite Photograph, taken 2022



Source: Google Earth

- 5.30 By 2022, the roundabout to the south of Huyton Lane had been installed, providing access to the large food supermarket (Asda), together with a large area of surface parking. The satellite photograph from this time also evidences the former cricket pitch and bowling green having fallen into disuse.

Huyton Cricket and Bowling Club

- 5.31 Huyton Cricket Club was formed at a meeting on 7 May 1860 under the chairmanship of Alexander Eccles, a cotton broker and Victorian sporting patron, with the Bowling section started on 18 August 1862. This subsequently led to a Cricket and Bowling Club Pavilion being built in 1875. The land on which the cricket pitch and bowling green stood was owned by the Stanley family, the Earls of Derby, whose seat was Knowsley Hall. In 1892 Merseyside cricket clubs created a league called the 'Liverpool Competition', of which Huyton was one of the eleven de facto members at the time. As well as their amateur stalwarts, the Club managed to sign a number of professional players throughout the late C19 and early C20, including the long-standing professional Ben Barrell, signed around the outbreak of the First World War, returning after the War to play for the Club during their most successful period in the early 1920s and remaining there until his retirement. In 1935 the land was sold to Thomas Stone, continuing in use as a sports ground.
- 5.32 The Pavilion is first shown on a plan of the village drawn in 1878 by William Wrennall for Huyton Local Board to map his sewer and drainage arrangements. Wrennall drew the Pavilion as rectangular, with a smaller outshoot on the north-east side. It stood between the cricket ground to the south-east and the bowling green to the north-west. The first edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map surveyed around 1891, published 1892, shows the labelled Pavilion in the same position. At this time, it is shown in its present form as a rectangular building with symmetrical and mirrored long elevations, each with two wide canted bays and a covered veranda.
- 5.33 Historic photographs show it as a long, half-timbered building with a railed veranda running its length, overhung by a deep, tiled roof with gabled dormers over the bay windows and cat-slides to the side elevations. The veranda had a low brick wall topped by a timber balustrade with a moulded handrail, shaped posts with finials and horizontal boarding to its bottom half, with steps up to a central, wide doorway, diagonal steps at each end, and long timber benches to each side of the doorway. The Pavilion itself had vertical tongue-and-groove boarding set in the timber framing and continuous fenestration with windows set in the timber frame with shallow segmental-arched heads and slender glazing bars with one vertical and two closely spaced horizontal bars. Above the main windows was a band of small-pane glazing. The dormers also had rows of windows with a central clock to the right-hand dormer.
- 5.34 A timber First World War memorial was erected in the Pavilion. Latterly it stood on an early-C20 timber mantelpiece and covered the central double doors leading onto the bowling green veranda, though its original position is not known. The war memorial has since been moved to Huyton British Legion.
- 5.35 Cricket continued to be played at the grounds until 2012, but the building has been disused for a number of years. It is understood that football was played informally at the Site in the late 2010's.

- 5.36 Today the Site is disused, and the Pavilion stands empty, and showing signs of deterioration. It was designated as a Grade II listed building on 21 September 2020.

6.0 Significance of heritage assets

Huyton Cricket and Bowling Club Pavilion (Grade II)

- 6.1 The Huyton Cricket and Bowling Pavilion was constructed in 1875 and later extended or altered before 1891.
- 6.2 Despite some alterations and the deteriorating condition, the Pavilion retains much of its original vernacular revival character, with its distinctive timber framing, veranda, and decorative details reflecting the late 19th-century sporting heritage of the club. Vernacular revival was generally the preferred style for cricket Pavilions, indicative of the conservatism of the sport, and the suburban location in which they often stood.
- 6.3 The listing description identifies that the building is of particular architectural interest because of its symmetrical timber framed form, featuring mirror image long elevations with verandas beneath the overhanging roof, and fenestration to observe play on both the cricket pitch and the bowling green. While many cricket clubs also had bowling clubs for their retired cricketers, the equal emphasis of the dual aspect design is unusual in Pavilion design nationally and highlights the parity given to both teams at Huyton.
- 6.4 The modern extension to the north-east, and insertions including the modern bar, suspended ceilings and kitchen are not considered to hold architectural interest. The roof covering appears to have been replaced with modern concrete tiles and does not hold interest in its own right. Similarly, the corrugated metal storage building to the west of the Pavilion is not considered to hold architectural interest.
- 6.5 The Pavilion building holds historic interest as a very rare example of an early Pavilion erected by a local cricket club, rather than being associated with a county club ground, educational establishment or public park. It is one of few pre-1914 Pavilions to survive nationally. Associative value is also derived from the club being one of the 11 founding members of the Premier league Liverpool competition in 1892.
- 6.6 The building is also symbolic of the success and growth of Huyton during the latter half of 19th century, following the opening of the Manchester to Liverpool Railway Line.
- 6.7 The building and ground hold communal value as a sporting facility that would have been a focal point for the village for many years, and a source of local pride.
- 6.8 The Huyton Cricket and Bowling Club Pavilion is considered to be of **medium** importance.

Setting

- 6.9 The setting of the Pavilion is largely defined by the land formerly associated with the club (i.e. the Site). This includes the cricket pitch, the bowling green and the parcel of land to the west which was used at tennis courts from the mid-20th century. These areas are intrinsically linked to the understanding of the Pavilion's original purpose. This is particularly true for the bowling green and cricket pitch areas, which were viewed from the dual aspect verandas on the north and south elevations of the Pavilion. In addition to the functional relationship, the openness of these areas also affords the Pavilion a visual prominence within its immediate surroundings. The Site makes a positive contribution to the setting and significance of the Pavilion.

- 6.10 The relationship between the Pavilion and the historic village core is truncated by modern intervening development, and the absence of any direct pedestrian linkage. During winter months, the tower of St Michael's Church can be glimpsed from within parts of the Site, though this is likely to be screened by tree cover during the Spring to Autumn period. This makes a positive contribution to the setting of the Pavilion, as a small reminder of the Site's original context. Given the lack of any functional link between the church and the Pavilion however, this positive contribution is deemed only to be very minor.
- 6.11 Beyond the boundaries of the former club, the setting has seen wholesale change. Whereas the club was once situated on the edge of the village, with agricultural land to the north, east and south, the Site is now surrounded by 20th century development. The only views available of the Pavilion from outside of the Site are from Huyton Lane, with views glimpsed through the hedgerow and fencing in winter months. The busyness of this road, the utilitarian fencing, and the general untidy appearance of the site, mean that these views are of little merit, and are not considered to contribute to the setting or significance of the Pavilion. This is shown in the images below.

Figure 14: Site entrance, Huyton Lane



Figure 15: Filtered views of site from Huyton Lane, during winter months



Group: St Michael's Church Conservation Area

- 6.12 The St Michael's Church Conservation Area, designated in 1978, is centred around St Michael's Church and the remnants of historic Huyton Village. The area, likely settled for over a thousand years, consists primarily of Victorian housing with a leafy character.
- 6.13 There are five listed structures in the St Michael's Church Conservation Area. St Michael's Church (LEN:1075535) is the oldest and most prominent building. The remaining listings are all Grade II. Three of these are ancillary to the church, including the two entrance gateways in the east (LEN:1199006) and south (LEN:1075536) corners of the churchyard, as well as the pedestal monument (LEN: 1343445) to the east of the North Aisle of the Church. The final listing relates to the Village Cross (LEN:1343442), a slender gothic stone column which stands at the heart of the village green.
- 6.14 St Michael's Church is thought to have been founded before the Norman Conquest and may stand on the site of an earlier Anglo-Saxon church. The tower, built in a perpendicular Gothic style, is the most striking feature of the church and a dominant focal point in the townscape. It is adorned with gargoyles and pinnacles, which may date to the 15th century. Atop the tower, eight pinnacles are each surmounted by a golden-coloured vane in the form of a banner, showing the arms of the churchwardens or local families. These vanes, dating from 1664, catch the sunlight and are a distinctive visual feature. The Church is shown below in Figure 16.

Figure 16: St Michael's Church



- 6.15 This location reflects the historical core of the village, with the street pattern and later development shaped around the church as a landmark. The influence of the church on the area is evident in the street layout, with key roads such as Stanley Road designed to maintain views of the building. Key views are identified on Figure 12 (page 23) of the Conservation Area Character Appraisal; all of these comprise views to and from the Church.
- 6.16 The Conservation Area features terraced and semi-detached houses, often with small front gardens, while larger plots are associated with higher-status properties. The junction of Blue Bell Lane, Archway Road and Huyton Lane serves as a key gateway to the conservation area, framed by the church, its surrounding churchyard walls, Barker's Brewery Public House, and Blue Bell Cottages. The village green, laid out in 1897, is another significant focal point. This four-sided enclosure is bounded by low sandstone walls and contains the central village cross, surrounded by grassed areas, planting beds, and mature trees. Its setting among historic cottages contributes to the area's 'estate village' character, as described by Pevsner.
- 6.17 Most buildings in the area date from the 19th century, though some may retain 18th-century fabric, with the medieval tower of St Michael's Church as the only known exception. Later developments include the 1936 Barker's Brewery Public House, the 1960s Parish Hall, late twentieth-century residential buildings in Capper Grove, and a small group of twenty-first-century dwellings on Stanley Road designed in a style reflecting the Victorian character of the area. Architectural styles vary according to period, with the differences tending to manifest in scale and detailing, rather than materials. Larger villa buildings tend to be more ornate, while cottage terraces display simpler designs. Common features include decorative brickwork in string courses, window surrounds and roof brackets. Gabled fronts are used in some semi-detached houses, often incorporating decorative timberwork. Chimneys are a distinctive element, generally large brick stacks with varying degrees of ornamentation, with earlier properties featuring plain deep stacks and later buildings having more elaborate designs with corbelled detailing and clustered pots. Building materials primarily consist of red and brown brick, Welsh slate, local sandstone, and decorative timberwork.

6.18 The historic walls and boundaries throughout the conservation area are typically of brick, local sandstone or sandstone flags, medium in height to provide definition while allowing views into front gardens. The most notable use of sandstone walls being the churchyard wall of St Michael's Church, which faces onto Huyton Lane and Blue Bell Lane.

6.19 The Conservation Area is characterised by extensive greenery, particularly around St Michael's Church and its burial grounds, the village green, and Huyton Lane. Many dwellings retain planted front gardens, reinforcing the area's verdant character. The woodland surrounding St Michael's Church forms an important natural setting that enhances views of the church from Stanley Road and Huyton Lane. The view from Stanley Road is shown below in Figure 17.

6.20

Figure 17: View of Church from Stanley Road



6.21 Overall, the Conservation Area holds historic interest as the surviving core of a historically rural village, with Anglo-Saxon origins. The Conservation Area has retained elements which speak to Huyton's rural origins, while the 19th and 20th Century developments signify the transition of the rural village to a suburban settlement. Prominent focal features are set at nodal points and include the Grade II* Listed Church and its churchyard walls, the Grade II Village Cross and green, the Barker's Brewery Pub and 112-118 Bluebell Lane contribute to several important views. All buildings and views are affected by the dominant presence of the St. Michael's Church and its cemetery. Mature planting and greenery enhance the 'rural village' character. The use of locally distinctive materials such as red sandstone, local brick, timber and Welsh slate reinforces a sense of historic identity.

6.22 As a group, the Grade II* Listed St Michael's Church, the Conservation Area, and the other assets within it are considered to be of **high importance**.

Setting

- 6.23 The St. Michael's Church Conservation Area is largely surrounded by 20th century development. The fairly low level and density layout of the majority of the 20th century suburban housing draws some parallels with the layout of the conservation area, and generally does not detract from its setting. There are also some older properties peppered throughout its surroundings which create a link between the historic village and the wider area, playing a positive role in the setting and significance of the Conservation Area.
- 6.24 To the south, wholesale late 20th century redevelopment has taken place. This includes the seven-storey Ellendale House, and other large utilitarian commercial buildings associated with the 1970's Huyton Village Shopping Centre development. These buildings jar with those found in the Conservation Area, and isolate St. Michael's Church and the Conservation area from wider settlement of Huyton. These late 20th century interventions also saw the widening of Archway Road/Huyton Lane into a dual carriageway. This wide, busy road is in stark contrast to the traditional, tightly enclosed roads that characterise the early village and parts of the Conservation Area. These modern developments to the south detract from the setting and significance of the Conservation Area.

Contribution of the Site to Setting

- 6.25 Despite the proximity of the western boundary of the Site to the eastern boundary of the Conservation Area, due to the intervening development and tree cover, there are no views of the Site experienced from within the Conservation Area.
- 6.26 The tower of St Michael's Church can be seen in heavily filtered views from within parts the Site during winter months, though this is likely to be completely screened by tree cover during the Spring to Autumn period. This visual relationship is shown below in Figure 18.

Figure 18: View towards CA from Pavilion, Church tower shown with red arrow



- 6.27 The role of kinetic views is also limited, given the indirectness of the pedestrian route, which involves walking along the busy Huyton Lane.
- 6.28 The Conservation Area Character Appraisal states that the open character of the Site, as well as the hawthorn hedge and stone slab wall present to the southern boundary, contribute to the rural character of the setting of the Conservation Area. The stone slab boundary wall and hedgerow are certainly positive features that make a small contribution to the setting of Conservation Area. As for the views into the Site itself from Huyton Lane, these are largely screened in summer months by the hedgerow. In winter months, views into the Site are glimpsed through the hedgerow and utilitarian fencing present behind it, experienced from the busy roadside.
- 6.29 In this context, and given the generally untidy appearance of the Site, it is considered that the Site itself plays a neutral role in the setting of the Conservation Area.

7.0 Proposal's Effect on Significance

Description of Proposal

7.1 The details of the proposal are described in the Design and Access Statement (prepared by JDA Architects) and shown on the application drawings. The works to the Pavilion are set out in the accompanying Schedule of Repairs (prepared by provisory) and Proposed Restoration Works Plans and Elevation Drawing (ref. 021). These have been informed by the recommended works set out in section 5 of the accompanying structural engineer's report (dated 13th of June 2025).

7.2 A combination of the above documents, photographs, application drawings and fieldwork has been used to predict and evaluate the change. The following features are key aspects of the proposal relevant to this HIA.

The Scheme

7.3 The application seeks permission for the erection of 81 dwellings and change of use of the former Huyton Cricket and Bowls Club Pavilion (Use Classes E, F1 or F2) together with associated infrastructure and landscaping, and listed building consent for repairs to the former Huyton Cricket and Bowls Club Pavilion.

7.4 The proposed buildings consist of bungalows, maisonettes, semi-detached and terraced houses, and two apartment blocks. The proposed buildings range from one to three storeys are all constructed from red brick, some faced with white render. The apartment blocks, and a selection of the houses and bungalows, feature projecting half-timbered front gables. All buildings feature a pitched slate-effect roof. An accommodation schedule for the proposed development is provided in the Planning Statement.

7.5 The proposed development will be accessed from Huyton Lane to the south of the Site through the creation of a new access point through the addition of a fourth arm to the existing roundabout. The access road will consist of a 5.5m wide carriageway, with 2m wide footways along both sides of the road. The internal road layout will comprising a principal curvilinear road that will run to the Pavilion, allowing vistas towards the Pavilion. From this principal road, arms will be constructed which will provide access to private driveways and car parking for the independent living block and padel courts.

7.6 Tree planting is proposed throughout the scheme to soften the appearance of the development. The layout of the scheme provides an area of formal open space to the south of the Pavilion, which would be grassed and include tree planting. The former bowling green will be retained as soft-landscaped public open space.

Works to the Pavilion

7.7 As noted above, planning permission is sought for the change the use of the Pavilion to a flexible commercial / community / leisure use. An accompanying package of repair works, together with some limited alteration and fit out works, are proposed as part of the accompanying application for listed building consent.

- 7.8 They are set out in the accompanying Schedule of Repairs, which is not duplicated in full here, but notable elements include:

Repairs / Renewal

- Replace decayed timber decking with grooved covering;
- Sectional replacement and splice repairs to decayed timber panelling;
- Replace and MDF and steel sheet infill panels with timber cladding and decorate;
- Provide sectional replacement and splice repairs to external joinery, with all parts fully decorated upon completion;
- Repair compromised roof structure; fully strip modern concrete tile roof coverings, battens, underfelt, valleys, flashings and undertake roof structure works and lateral restraint where needed;
- Provide new roof tiles (materials to be agreed but anticipated to be lightweight reconstituted slate, Sandtoft Britlock – Graphite) over a vapour permeable membrane, fixed to treated timber battens;
- Reinstate stained glass windows to front dormers;
- Dormer window openings to be temporarily covered with black and white timber boarding to match ground floor boarding;
- Repair works to rainwater goods and flashing;
- Patch repair brickwork as necessary;
- Replace damaged plasterboard, skim areas in vicinity and redecorate;
- Provide damp proof treatment in areas affected by damp;
- Provide suitable beams over kitchen opening, as per Structural Engineer's Report;
- Repair / replace damaged sections of ceilings;
- Install additional support hangers as directed by Structural Engineer;
- New beams and ceiling to bar/kitchenette area;
- All floors, which are compromised, to be replaced as per Structural Engineer's report;
- Address dampness and disturbed decoration at base of wall within extension lobby;
- Remove and replace decayed sections of modern skirtings and architraves; and,
- Address dampness and disturbed decoration at base of wall within extension lobby.

Alterations

- Remove suspended ceilings and make good any retained surfaces;
- Remove modern bar area subdivisions to create an open plan communal space and kitchen area;
- Install new kitchen fitout;

- Minor alterations and reconfigurations to existing WCs including formation of accessible WC;
- Replace internal doors to suit fitout, including suitable fire-rated doors as required; and,
- Existing single door and high level windows to modern extension removed and infilled and blockwork to match existing. Steel double doors to gable retained/repaired.

7.9 This package of works will restore the building, and create a flexible open plan space equipped with accessible WC's and an open plan kitchen.

7.10 Asides from this, no further alterations, subdivisions or occupier-specific fit out works are proposed as part of this application. Once an occupier is confirmed, any further fit out works, if required, would potentially be subject to a separate application for listed building consent.

Assessment of Effects

Huyton Cricket and Bowling Club Pavilion (Grade II)

7.11 The proposed development involves direct works to the Pavilion itself, as well as development within its setting.

7.12 It has been established that the Pavilion holds historic, associative and communal value due to its sporting heritage and as a reminder of the growth and success of Huyton. It holds architectural value due to its symmetrical timber-framed form, with elevations fronting both the former cricket pitch and bowling green.

7.13 However, the Pavilion has been disused for a long time, and it is evident that the building is in a deteriorating condition, in need of repairs, and a new long-term use. Similarly, the wider site is of an untidy and unkempt appearance.

7.14 The accompanying planning application seeks a flexible commercial/community/ leisure use for the Pavilion, which will allow a wide range of potential uses for operators to come forward. The sporting use of the site has been lost, and it appears very unlikely that the building could come back into use as a cricket Pavilion, therefore the proposed change of use will maximise the opportunities for alternative occupiers to come forward and use the building. Obtaining a more flexible consent is therefore considered to represent a necessary and beneficial step towards bringing the building back into use.

7.15 The proposal also involves a package of repair and refurbishment works which will arrest decay, restore the structural integrity and condition building, and create a flexible open plan space equipped with accessible WC's and an open plan kitchen. The proposed changes are generally limited to removing harmful modern interventions such as the subdivisions, bar area and suspended ceilings. The proposed roof covering is of an appropriate visual quality and will represent an improvement on the existing concrete tiles.

7.16 The repair works to the building clearly represent heritage benefits in their own right, and will greatly improve the prospects of finding a long-term solution for the building. It is assumed that appropriate method statements and planning conditions will be used where necessary ensure that the extend of the works is appropriate and avoids unnecessary

damage or losses. The proposed repairs, fit out and alterations are considered to result in a **moderate beneficial effect** on the significance of the Pavilion.

- 7.17 Turning to the setting of the Pavilion this largely extends to the associated grounds, including the former cricket pitch and bowling green. These areas are intrinsically linked to the understanding of the Pavilion and make a positive contribution to its significance.
- 7.18 In this context, there is an inevitable harm that arises through the development of these grounds. However, there are a number of design measures which have been incorporated into the scheme to reduce this level of harm.
- 7.19 The layout of the site scheme has been designed to afford the Pavilion a sense of visual prominence. The proposed spine road into the site will facilitate views of the listed building as one moves through the site, including views from the former cricket pitch. Parking courts are generally screened from view within the site.
- 7.20 The proposed buildings are set back from the Pavilion, and the single storey bungalows in the land immediately adjacent to the east of the Pavilion will ensure that these units not to challenge or overwhelm the Pavilion. Similarly, locating the three-storey apartment blocks to the south-east corner keeps them as far away from the listed building as possible, reducing the impact on setting.
- 7.21 The proposed soft-landscaped area of open space to the front/south of the Pavilion helps to provide breathing room for the building, allowing it a certain prominence and dignity within the site. The retention of the former bowling green as public open space will retain a sense of openness and allow its original purpose to be interpreted, to an extent. Tree planting throughout the site will help to soften the appearance of the development.
- 7.22 The design of the building draws both from the local vernacular and from the Pavilion itself. The use of white render, slate-effect pitched roofs, half-timbered front gables and porches, all reference and assimilate with the Pavilion. The unified full-length canopy porch on Plots 53 and 54 also subtly references the Pavilion's veranda. These features help to reinforce the character of the Pavilion and gives a sense of continuity.
- 7.23 Overall, the scheme's design is considered to mitigate harm to the Pavilion as far as possible through a positive and contextually responsive approach. Inevitably however, the redevelopment of the former ground undermines the understanding of its former role and results in harm. The degree of harm is considered to be a **moderate degree of 'less than substantial' harm**.
- 7.24 This moderate harm to setting must be weighed against the moderate heritage benefits arising from the repair and refurbishment of the Pavilion, the steps taken towards securing its long-term future, as well as the wider public benefits of the scheme including (for example) the provision of 100% affordable housing in a sustainable location.

Group: St Michael's Church Conservation Area

- 7.25 Despite the Site's proximity to the Conservation Area, the visual relationship is very limited due to intervening development and tree cover. The Site is visually and physically separated from the historic village core by modern built form.

- 7.26 There are no direct views of the Site from within the Conservation Area. In winter months, filtered views of St Michael's Church tower are possible from parts of the Site, but these are largely screened by tree cover for most of the year. These are not good quality views. Kinetic views are limited in quality and importance due to the indirect pedestrian route along the busy Huyton Lane.
- 7.27 The Site's very limited visual and functional relationship with the Conservation Area, along with its generally untidy appearance, mean that it currently plays a neutral role in the setting of the Conservation Area.
- 7.28 The proposed development is of appropriate quality and reflects the surrounding built context in terms of scale, grain, density, and solid-to-void ratios. The design draws upon the Arts and Crafts vernacular found in the Conservation Area, incorporating features such as red brick, pitched roofs, white render, and decorative half-timbered gable pediments.
- 7.29 Taking all of the above into account, the proposed development is considered to have a **neutral effect** on both the setting and the significance of the Conservation Area.

8.0 Conclusions

8.1 This assessment has established the significance of the Grade II Listed Pavilion and surrounding above-ground heritage assets, namely the St Michael's Church Conservation Area and the five listed buildings within it.

8.2 It has been identified that the proposal would meet the heritage policy tests outlined in Section 4, and the legal requirement can be carried out, as follows:

- 1 Does the proposal preserve and, where appropriate, enhance the setting, significance and special architectural or historic interest of the affected listed buildings? (s.16(2) and s.66(1) of the 1990 Act; Paragraphs 210 and 212 of the Framework; Core Strategy Policy CS20).

The accompanying planning application proposes a flexible commercial, community or leisure use for the Pavilion building, increasing the likelihood of it being brought back into use. It also includes a package of repair and refurbishment works, set out in the accompanying Schedule of Repairs. These works would stabilise and enhance the structure and provide a light touch open plan fit out, allowing flexibility for a future occupier. The repair programme represents a moderate heritage benefit and an essential step towards securing the building's conservation.

The development will inevitably result in some harm to the setting of the Pavilion, as the redevelopment of the wider grounds will erode the Pavilion's historical context. However, the sporting use at the Site has been lost, the Site is very unlikely to be able to be used for its original purpose. However, the site layout and architectural design have been developed to reduce this harm. Measures include setting buildings back from the Pavilion, maintaining open space around it, and using scale, massing and materials that reference the local vernacular and the Pavilion itself. The layout also preserves incorporates vistas and ensures that the Pavilion retains visual prominence within the site.

The residual harm is considered to be a moderate level of 'less than substantial harm'. In line Paragraph 212 of the Framework, this moderate harm to setting must be weighed against the moderate heritage benefits arising from the repair and refurbishment of the Pavilion, as well as the wider public benefits of the scheme including (for example) the provision of 100% affordable housing in a sustainable location.

- 2 Does the proposal preserve or enhance the character, appearance, significance and setting of the conservation area? (s.72(1) of the 1990 Act; Paragraphs 210 and 212 of the Framework; Core Strategy Policy CS20).

Yes. The Site has a very limited visual and functional relationship with the Conservation Area, being separated by modern development and screened by tree cover. It currently makes a neutral contribution to the Conservation Area's setting. The proposed development will improve the general appearance of the Site and deliver a development of appropriate quality and contextual response. As such, it is considered to result in a neutral effect on the setting and significance of the Conservation Area.

- 3 Does the proposal comprise high-quality design which has been informed by, and relates positively to, the surrounding historic environment, which reflects local design policies and government guidance on design? (Paragraph 139 of the Framework, Core Strategy Policy CS19).

Yes. The proposed development responds appropriately to the surrounding context in terms of scale, form, and materials, drawing on elements of the Arts and Crafts vernacular found in both the Pavilion and Conservation Area.

Appendix 1 Huyton Cricket and Bowling Club Pavilion NHLE

A1.1 Grade:II

A1.2 List Entry Number:1471712

A1.3 Date first listed:21-Sep-2020

A1.4 List Entry Name:Huyton Cricket and Bowling Club Pavilion

A1.5 Statutory Address:Huyton Lane, Huyton, Liverpool, L36 7XD

A1.6 Summary

A1.7 Cricket and bowling Pavilion, 1875 for the Huyton Cricket and Bowling Club. Extended or altered before 1891. The late C20 or early C21 extension is not included in the listing.

A1.8 Reasons for Designation

A1.9 Huyton Cricket and Bowling Club Pavilion of 1875 extended before 1891, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

A1.10 Architectural interest: * as one of few pre-1914 Pavilions to survive nationally;

A1.11 * for its symmetrical timber-framed form, featuring mirror-image long elevations with verandas beneath the overhanging roof, and ample fenestration to observe play on both the cricket pitch and the bowling green;

A1.12 * while many cricket clubs also had bowling clubs for their retired cricketers, the equal emphasis of the dual aspect design is unusual and possibly unique in Pavilion design nationally and highlights the parity given to both teams at Huyton;

A1.13 * the Pavilion survives in substantially intact form, with much of its Vernacular Revival character remaining.

A1.14 Historic interest: * a very rare example nationally of an early Pavilion erected by a local cricket club, rather than being associated with a county club ground, educational establishment or public park;

A1.15 * the Club was one of the eleven founding members of the premier league Liverpool Competition in 1892.

A1.16 History

A1.17 Huyton Cricket Club was formed at a meeting on 7 May 1860 under the chairmanship of Alexander Eccles, a cotton broker and Victorian sporting patron, with the Bowling section started on 18 August 1862. This subsequently led to a Cricket and Bowling Club Pavilion being built in 1875. The land on which the cricket pitch and bowling green stood was owned by the Stanley family, the Earls of Derby, whose seat was Knowsley Hall. In 1892 Merseyside cricket clubs created a league called the 'Liverpool Competition', of which Huyton was one of the eleven de facto members at the time. As well as their amateur stalwarts, the Club managed to sign a number of professional players throughout the late C19 and early C20, including the long-standing professional Ben Barrell, signed around the outbreak of the First World War, returning after the War to play for the Club during their most successful period in the early 1920s and remaining there until his retirement. In 1935 the land was sold to Thomas Stone, continuing in use as a sports ground.

- A1.18 The cricket ground is located on the north-east outskirts of the village of Huyton, on the northern side of Huyton Lane. The Pavilion is first shown on a plan of the village drawn in 1878 by William Wrennall for Huyton Local Board to map his sewer and drainage arrangements. Wrennall drew the Pavilion as rectangular, with a smaller outshot on the north-east side. It stood between the cricket ground to the south-east and the bowling green to the north-west. The first edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map surveyed around 1891, published 1892, shows the labelled Pavilion in the same position. At this time it is shown in its present form as a rectangular building with symmetrical and mirrored long elevations, each with two wide canted bays and a covered veranda.
- A1.19 Historic photographs show it as a long, half-timbered building with a railed veranda running its length, overhung by a deep, tiled roof with gabled dormers over the bay windows and cat-slides to the side elevations. The veranda had a low brick wall topped by a timber balustrade with a moulded hand rail, shaped posts with finials and horizontal boarding to its bottom half, with steps up to a central, wide doorway, diagonal steps at each end, and long timber benches to each side of the doorway. The Pavilion itself had vertical tongue-and-groove boarding set in the timber framing and continuous fenestration with windows set in the timber frame with shallow segmental-arched heads and slender glazing bars with one vertical and two closely-spaced horizontal bars. Above the main windows was a band of small-pane glazing. The dormers also had rows of windows with a central clock to the right-hand dormer.
- A1.20 A timber First World War memorial was erected in the Pavilion. Latterly it stood on an early-C20 timber mantelpiece and covered the central double doors leading onto the bowling green veranda, though its original position is not known.
- A1.21 Cricket continued to be played at the grounds until at least 2012, but the building has been disused for a number of years. The war memorial was recently moved to Huyton British Legion.
- A1.22 Details**
- A1.23 Cricket and bowling Pavilion, 1875 for the Huyton Cricket and Bowling Club. Extended or altered before 1891. *The late C20 or early C21 extension is not of special interest and is not included in the listing.
- A1.24 MATERIALS: brick plinth, timber-framing with vertical tongue-and-groove panelling or replacement timber sheet panels, replacement concrete tiles.
- A1.25 PLAN: the single-storey Pavilion is symmetrical. The rectangular building has expanded ends with the long, mirror-image, elevations having a wide, canted bay window at each end with dormers over, a central doorway and a raised veranda running their length.
- A1.26 EXTERIOR: the Pavilion is raised on a deep, brick plinth and has a veranda running much of the length of both long elevations. The building itself is timber-framed. The timbers forming the frame are chamfered, or chamfered and stopped, with larger, moulded verticals denoting the angles of the bay windows. The timber is painted black. The panels infilling the frame beneath and above the windows are vertical tongue-and-groove boarding, a number replaced by timber sheeting, though much original infill remaining. The infill is painted white. It has a gambrel roof with deep overhanging, sprocketed eaves and set-back overlying catslide roofs to both side elevations. The roof is covered in modern concrete tiles.

- A1.27 The long south-east elevation faces the cricket pitch. The closely-spaced sprockets of the overhanging roof have shaped ends and the roof is supported by shaped brackets which rise from two large, canted bay windows towards the outer corners and by a slender, decorative turned timber column and bracket to each side of the central doorway. The main strip of windows each side of the doorway, upper band of small-pane glazing and bay windows are boarded up; internally the original segmental-arched windows remain in the central room, those on the south-east side lacking their glazing bars. The bay windows have undergone some alteration to form single, central picture windows, but the timber frame remains and the positioning and fixing of the boarding between suggests it is likely that the original window frames survive here too (covered both externally and internally). The original band of small-pane glazing remains visible internally above the left-hand bay window. The individual outer windows beneath the catslide are also boarded up. Above each bay window is a wide gabled dormer window with barge boards and boarding to the gable apex with applied decorative timber framing over a row of square windows (boarded up). Internally, the left-hand dormer window is visible above a modern suspended ceiling* (not of special interest) and the five lights are decoratively glazed with leaded, coloured glass. The right-hand dormer window has a replacement row of four lights without the clock. The side panels of the dormers retain their tongue-and-groove boarding. The central doorway has timber double doors now (2020) covered with metal sheeting. To each side of the doorway is a fixed veranda bench. The benches have outer decorative ends with turned balusters, two wide seat planks fixed against the canted bay windows and two back rails. The veranda boarded flooring has been replaced with grooved boarding. The veranda is edged by a low brick wall, plastered and painted white. The modern extension* (not of special interest) is set back at the right-hand end.
- A1.28 The long, north-west elevation faces the bowling green. It is a mirror-image of the south-east elevation. The windows and the door are all boarded up; internally the central room retains the original segmental-arched timber window frames and slender vertical and horizontal glazing bars. The band of small-pane glazing is also visible above the central doorway (previously covered by the war memorial). The bay windows appear to have been similarly altered, with original window frames covered. The central doorway is boarded over externally; internally the timber double doors have inset panels of vertical boarding with chamfered and stopped edges. A narrow doorway has been inserted into the left-hand bay. There is a similar fixed bench to each side of the central doorway. The gables apexes are boarded over. The side panels of the dormers retain their tongue-and-groove boarding. The modern extension* (not of special interest) is set back at the left-hand end. The veranda is of two levels with timber boards next to the building and a lower, concrete level next to the balustrade. The veranda is edged by a low brick wall, plastered and painted white. The central steps retain timber balustrades to each side with shaped posts with diamond finials. The south-west side elevation has a low, catslide roof and a timber-framed wall, partially retaining the original tongue-and-groove infill boarding. There appears to have previously been a doorway at the right-hand end, now boarded up. The ridge gablet is boarded.
- A1.29 The north-east side elevation has a low, catslide roof against which the modern extension roof abuts. The ridge gablet is louvred. Most of the elevation is obscured by the extension.
- A1.30 INTERIOR: the interior has a large central club room with a modern suspended ceiling* (not of special interest). On the south-west side the stud cross wall has been replaced by a

plastered blockwork wall opened-up to give access to a modern bar counter* (not of special interest), with a kitchen with modern fittings* (not of special interest) and WCs* (not of special interest) beyond, the suspended ceiling continuing. The north-east stud wall remains with an encased timber door. Beyond are former changing rooms, and showers* (not of special interest), the former retaining the full-height ceiling.

- A1.31 Above the suspended ceiling to the club room and south-west end the walls and ceiling are lined with tongue-and-groove boarding, as is the lower roof at the south-west end (visible in the WCs). The walls and ceiling of the former changing rooms are lined with tongue-and-groove boarding and the floor has the remains of a timber partition formerly dividing the room into two equally-sized changing rooms. The original timber roof structure remains behind the tongue-and-groove boarding.

* Pursuant to s.1 (5A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ("The Act") it is declared that these aforementioned features are not of special architectural or historic interest.

Appendix 2 Classification of Importance of Heritage Assets, Lichfields

Importance	Designation types
Very High	World Heritage Sites
High	Listed Buildings (Grade I and II*) Registered Gardens and Designed Landscapes (Grade I and II*) Registered Historic Battlefields Scheduled Monuments
Medium	Conservation Areas Listed buildings (Grade II) Registered Gardens and Designed Landscapes (Grade II)
Low	Locally Listed heritage assets Non-designated heritage assets
Negligible or nil	Heritage assets with little or no surviving heritage significance

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