

# Halewood

## Location

Halewood Village Conservation Area retains the character of a Victorian village with its open aspects, green areas and well spaced buildings. The Conservation Area includes a Victorian ecclesiastical group of buildings located adjacent to an earlier inn and cottages. The area was originally part of Hale, though the two townships had separated by the 15th Century.

## History

Hale's Wood was felled by the 16th Century and had become the largest township in Childwall Parish. The three main areas were Halewood Green, Halewood Lane Ends and Halebank. One of the earliest buildings is the Eagle & Child public house that features prominently with a now redundant brewery on the historic 1843 Tithe Map. The Eagle & Child used to be thatched and incorporated a smithy and a room for cockfights.

The area known as Halewood Lane Ends evolved into Halewood Village and the church of St. Nicholas was built in 1839. The church was significantly altered in 1847 and the tower and bells were later additions in 1883. The village school was built next door to the church in 1876.



Sketch of the original St. Nicholas Church as it may have appeared in 1839, before the transept (1847) tower and bells (1882-83) were added.



Photograph: 1976. St. Nicholas Church, Church Road, Halewood, was built using sandstone excavated from Woolton Quarry.

## Townscape and Key Buildings

The Conservation Area has two main focal points:

The first group of buildings consists of the old rectory, vicarage, old school and Hazeldene Cottage. The buildings are constructed of sand stone which was sourced from Woolton Quarry and are set in a pleasant well treed environment.

The second group of buildings consists of the Eagle and Child Inn, the Bowling Club, the Hollies and Pear Tree Cottage. On the corner of Court Avenue and Church Road are four attached, late 19th Century black and white Tudor style cottages that retain much of their original character.

St. Nicholas Church is a Gothic style, Grade II Listed Building and displays pew boxes and stained glass designed by William Morris. The old rectory has an attractive late Georgian frontage and retains the original pattern of windows.



Date of Photograph: 1950's.  
The Eagle & Child Inn has existed on this site since the late 17th Century.



Date of Photograph: 1998.  
The name Eagle and Child derives from the crest of the Stanley's, Earls of Derby, and their ancestors the Lathom family.

The two cottages on Hollies Road are included in the Conservation Area and form part of the Eagle & Child grouping. Both cottages are rendered in a similar colour, however one of the cottages has had inappropriate windows fitted and modern extensions added.

## Potential Improvements

In order to enhance the overall quality of the Conservation Area the following actions are suggested.

- Consider listing older historic properties;
- Ensure the use of appropriate design and materials in new development;
- Introduce an interpretation feature and signage to highlight the boundaries and places of interest in the Conservation Area; and
- Provide advice for improvements to the following:

- Resurface car parks;
- Repaint fences in a more appropriate colour;
- Improve paved areas;
- Improved management of woodland;
- Repair damaged gateposts; and
- Replace or remove obsolete signage.

## **Glossary**

### **Article 4 Direction**

A legal direction imposed by the Council which requires that development which would otherwise be 'Permitted Development' will require planning permission.

### **Conservation Area**

Areas of special historic or architectural character. New development within these areas must preserve or enhance the special characteristics of the area.

### **Listed Building**

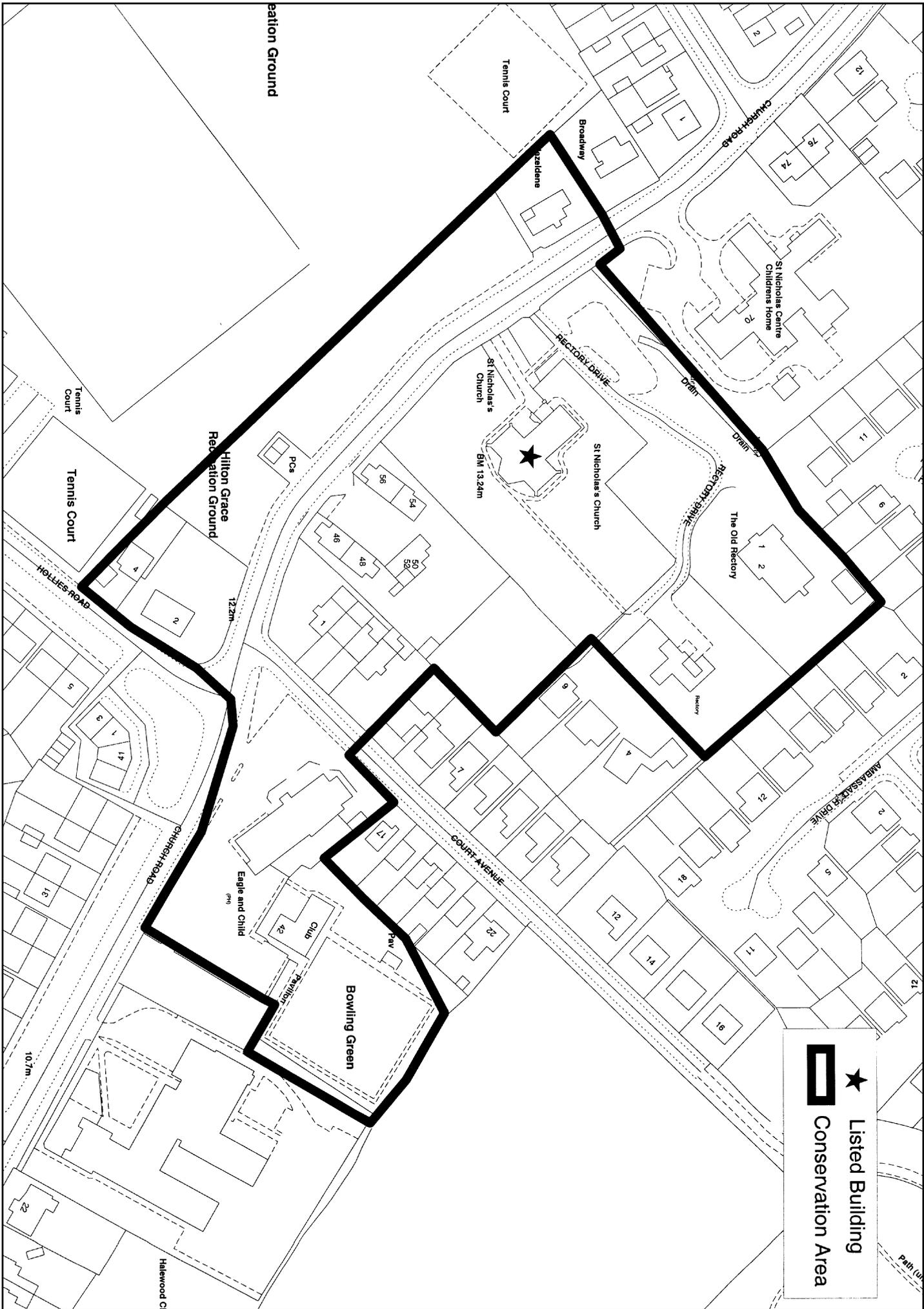
Buildings or other structures which are on a statutory list because of their special architectural or historic character, and which are protected from demolition or inappropriate alterations. Listed Building Consent is required for works affecting these buildings.

### **Permitted Development Rights**

Under government legislation, certain forms of minor development (such as small extensions to houses, small fences and walls, small extensions to factories) are automatically granted planning permission. This means that you do not always need to apply to the Council for planning permission for these forms of development. However, the rules governing these 'Permitted Development' rights are complex and you are always advised to contact the Council for advice. In some areas (eg. some Conservation Areas, converted barns and in some housing estates) Permitted Development rights have been removed by the Council meaning that planning permission is required even for the smallest extensions to houses, boundary walls, etc.

### **Trees**

Tree coverage provides a vital aspect of the character and appearance of a Conservation Area, therefore they too are protected through legislation. Any work affecting trees within the Conservation Area requires six weeks notice to be given to the Council.



 Listed Building  
 Conservation Area