

Paper to be presented at the British Society of Sports History Conference, London, 2-3 September 2011

(The text only is given here; the presentation itself is fully illustrated.)

The Architecture of Cricket: Pavilions Home and Away

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Despite the huge amount of research and writing available on most aspects of cricket, including cricket grounds themselves (as the bibliography below shows) one element is almost consistently ignored - its architectural history. However, this situation may be changing. The 2011 English Heritage guide to listing sports and recreation buildings describes cricket pavilions as 'a quintessential image of English national identity', and the *Played in Britain* series published by English Heritage (editor Simon Inglis), has made considerable inroads into the study of Britain's sporting architecture. I wrote *Played in Tyne and Wear* for the series, which included many surviving pavilions in the north-east, and am following this up with a broader study of cricketing architecture. This paper represents its initial stages; I hope it should eventually contribute to greater recognition of cricket's architectural heritage and cultural significance in Britain and abroad. Some questions immediately come to mind, concerning the role (if any) of specialist cricket architects; architects who were themselves cricketers; and types of pavilion, from major grounds to country house.

There is one listed cricket pavilion in Wales, six in Scotland and 25 in England, the oldest probably being this thatched building at North Devon CC, Instow. It wasn't built as a cricket pavilion, but converted around 1836. There's also a thatched scoreboard of uncertain age. So the oldest pavilion actually built as a pavilion is likely to be at the Sevenoaks Vine ground in Kent, where the core of the current building dates from 1850. The oldest pavilion to survive pretty much as built is the grade II listed Green Pavilion at Rugby School, erected by a local builder, Mr Haddon, in 1851. It is little more than a smallish shed, in contrast to Old Trafford's original pavilion of 1857, which was demolished in 1894. Of the same era is the listed Birkenhead Park pavilion designed by Lewis Hornblower, which could be earlier than the Rugby School example. Birkenhead is the earliest known instance of a named architect designing a cricket pavilion.

I have now built up a database of pavilions of architectural or historic interest in the British Isles, and taking an initial trawl of the period up to 1939, have found 136 relevant pavilions. As this research is at a very early stage, there is a clear bias towards those still surviving - many have been lost. Of these 136, thirty were put up by educational institutions, from schools and colleges to universities and services establishments. Another 12 were in public parks, 12 were works grounds (these were generally later in date), 13 were country house grounds, 60 were club grounds and 9 were county club grounds - although these categories do overlap. Timewise, once into the 1880s, there were no significant differences in the rate of building pavilions between any of the decades up to the Second World War.

Educational establishments

Good examples come from Marlborough College, probably dating from before 1914, Repton School, also probably early 20th century, and Stonyhurst, near Clitheroe, perhaps a little later.

Public parks

The 25 acre Clarence Park in St Albans was laid out in 1894 as a combined sports ground and public park. The plan was by the City Surveyor G. Ford, who was probably also responsible for the pavilion design. The park and buildings were funded by Sir John Maple, of Maple's furniture store, whose favourite sport was cricket.

Country house cricket grounds

Close House, a georgian mansion in the countryside west of Newcastle, had its own cricket pitch and indeed - between the wars - its own cricket team. The 1894 pavilion and scoreboard - both little changed externally - were designed by Newcastle architectural practice Septimus Oswald & Son, best known for their work with Newcastle Breweries. The former cricket pitch is now a golf course, and the pavilion is currently serving as the golf clubhouse.

Club cricket grounds

The outstanding example of a pavilion at a club cricket ground is at Lord's, the only grade II* listed cricket pavilion, opened in 1890 and designed by Thomas Verity, the theatre architect, with fine terracotta by Edwards of Ruabon. On the same scale is the much-altered Oval (1897) by the Manchester architect Thomas Muirhead (1855-1921), who had recently completed Old Trafford's 1895 pavilion. Muirhead, himself a cricketer, was one of a handful of architects - the others are Jackson, Blomfield and Creed - who designed several pavilions.

T. G. Jackson (1835-1924), often known as Oxford Jackson because of the amount of work he carried out there, designed pavilions at The Parks in Oxford (1880), Brighton College (1883) and Giggleswick School (1900).

Reginald Blomfield (1856-1942) designed pavilions at Haileybury School (1885) and Salt Hill Park in Slough (1907), and very likely the Pink Pavilion (1902) at Wellington College in Berkshire, where he is known to have worked on other buildings.

The London architect Richard Creed (1846/7-1914) designed pavilions at the Essex county ground in Leyton (1886) and the Westminster School ground in 1889. He also submitted a design, unsuccessfully, for the new pavilion at Lord's in 1889.

Coming back to pavilions generally, at Nottinghamshire's county ground Trent Bridge, the 1872 pavilion by Samuel Dutton Walker (1833/4-85) - note the large windows - was demolished in 1886 and replaced by Henry Milnes Towns(h)end's pavilion, which still stands today. Liverpool CC's little altered 1881 pavilion at Aigburth, by local architect Thomas Harnett Harris(s)on (1843-1913), is the oldest at any first class venue. Another of the older cricket-related structures still extant, dating maybe from the 1870s or 1880s, is Werneth CC's pavilion at The Coppice in Oldham, with splendid stained glass windows showing cricketers and the pavilion itself.

Into the last decade of the 19th century, and from around 1893 is Swindon CC's pavilion (no known architect), listed grade II, with fine ironwork and first floor seating, rather like a racecourse grandstand of the same era. The Scarborough pavilion of 1896, apparently almost unchanged, does look as if some alterations have taken place. The Trowbridge pavilion, built by the club's chairman in 1896-7, has been refused listing due to excessive alterations. In Edinburgh the Grange CC pavilion, also with high level seating, dates from 1892 and was restored in 1998. The three-storey pavilion at the Crabble Athletic Ground, Dover (1897, architect F. C. Hayward) was set into the terraced hillside. Hayward may have been a relative of one of the ground's original developers.

At Jesmond Cricket Ground in Newcastle, this pavilion dates from its construction in 1887 for the Royal Jubilee Exhibition on the city's Town Moor. From there, where it was a tea house, it was bought by the local police for their Constabulary Ground, as Jesmond was then known. The ground was sold to Northumberland CCC in 1897, and the pavilion survived until 1962, when it was demolished to make way for a modernist pavilion. The 1887 building

is a good, if rather unusually flamboyant, example of a prefabricated pavilion, of which many were sold at home and throughout the world, especially the British Empire, during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

There were several specialist prefabrication firms, including Rowell's of London, who offered ironwork pavilions, although smaller wooden structures - like those in William Cooper's catalogue (another London firm) - were probably more popular. Boulton and Paul of Norwich produced a huge range of prefabricated wooden structures, some quite elaborate including a two-storey cricket or golf pavilion with a balcony and tower, costing £198 in 1898. This design does bear some resemblance to the grade II listed pavilion in West Meon, Hampshire.

Finally from the 19th century is the 1899 pavilion at Ashbrooke in Sunderland, designed by James Henderson, a local architect and member of Sunderland CC. This is still extant, but two wings were added in 1930, designed by another architect and Ashbrooke club member, Stanley Milburn. In general, architects of pavilions were quite often players or friends of players, or had some other connection, for instance having been at a school and later designing its pavilion.

The pavilion at the Aylstone Road ground in Leicester has much the same combination of dates, in this case built in 1901 and altered in 1931. On a much smaller scale, and perhaps more typical of pavilions at grounds up and down the country, is the still little-changed pavilion at Moseley Ashfield in Birmingham, probably dating from soon after 1904. So by this time, the early 20th century, any battle of the styles - if there ever was one - concerning how a cricket pavilion should look had been resolved in favour of Tudoresque half-timbered.

Works grounds

Now to a few works grounds, firstly, and not far from Moseley, is Cadbury's in Bournville, with this impressive all-purpose 1902 pavilion overlooking the cricket ground. The half-timbered design was by the Bournville Estate's own architect, H. Bedford Tyler. W. G. Grace visited Oldfields Sports Ground in Uttoxeter, and described it as 'one of the finest pavilions and best laid out grounds in the country'. The ground was built by John Bamford, owner of Leighton Ironworks and a great cricket enthusiast. The picturesque pavilion dates from 1904 and was designed by local architect Edward Forshaw. The huge Winnington Works pavilion in Northwich dates from around 1905 with later alterations.

Interwar cricket pavilions

Now to interwar pavilions. Blackpool CC's half-timbered pavilion in Stanley Park was designed by the town's innovative borough surveyor J. C. Robinson and put up in 1925. Two others from the interwar years adopted the neo-georgian style: at the Weetwood Ground in Leeds (1933) and at Stowe School (1935, architect R. Fielding Dodd). The 1932 art deco pavilion at the Blue Circle Sports Ground at Hope, Derbyshire was made from the firm's own product Snowcrete.

The 1960s onward

Not surprisingly, it seems few pavilions date from the 1950s, but the 1960s saw a boom in gently modernist pavilions, like this one from 1963 at Jesmond Cricket Ground (architect L. J. Couves & Partners). Its long, low lines are ideally suited for providing accommodation for spectators and especially players watching the game. One of the best from this period - indeed it is listed grade II - is Liverpool University's 1962 pavilion, designed by Gerald Beech. Another interesting example, with tendencies to Festival of Britain style, was the 1964 pavilion at the Blue Circle Sports Club in Bromley, architects Hammett & Norton.

Very occasionally, something really unusual in terms of design was tried. At Wolverton, Milton Keynes, in 1972 the local council offered the cricket club the services of one of their young architects, Pierre Botschi, who had an interest in fibreglass structures. He produced a combined bowls and cricket pavilion, with a large window looking out to the bowling green (the bowlers refused to use the building) and no view of the cricket ground. Christened The Pineapple, the club put up with the cold, inefficient and impractical structure until 1980, when it was sold off to a farmer.

It might be useful at this point to look briefly at the requirements of a cricket pavilion: changing rooms; maybe somewhere to eat, drink and socialise; power and water; an external clock; possibly a scoreboard and scoreboard; somewhere for the players to view the pitch, very often a balcony, or a verandah in smaller pavilions; and larger pavilions might provide tiered spectator accommodation. Changes in technology (heating, water supply) might affect design, as might planning legislation.

The modern cricket pavilion

In contrast to the Pineapple, perhaps the ideal cricket pavilion was put up in 1990-1 on Sir Paul Getty's estate at Wormsley Park in Buckinghamshire; there is also a matching scoreboard. The pavilion is thatched, and in traditional style with modern tweaks (the balcony railings of cricket bats), just like another but rather smaller modern example, the Broadhalfpenny Brigands pavilion put up about 2000 at the home of cricket, Hambledon. But in a money-conscious era, pavilions need to be multifunctional, even small ones, as at Wellington College, where the Munro Sports Pavilion with its tent-style roof opened in 2009.

The major grounds are taking modern pavilions to a new scale, as at Edgbaston, completed in 2010-11 to a design by the developers Galliford Try. At Old Trafford, The Point, costing £12 million and designed by BDP, opened in 2010; while at Headingley, the Carnegie Pavilion, designed by Alsop Sparch, also opened in 2010 combining facilities for cricketers, spectators, press, and students and staff from Leeds Metropolitan University. The idea is that it is multifunctional and can be used all year round. The need for a sightscreen, and for the players to have a behind-the-arm view of the pitch (at the expense of the press box view) has somewhat compromised the design. We have probably seen the end of the cricket pavilion as such, strictly defined, at the larger grounds - as buildings, they need to work harder, including function suites and the like.

Cricket pavilions abroad

'As the Empire expanded across the globe, the British themselves, as settlers and as rulers, erected a wide range of structures, in a variety of architectural styles, in the colonies they established. For the most part these buildings were not, until recently, judged of sufficient importance to be worthy of study.' (Metcalf, 1999, p589) The focus of this paper moves abroad, asking if English pavilion designs and designers travel abroad, or were the needs of a cricket pavilion so universal that home-grown architects could produce successful designs?

A few examples include The Junction Oval, Melbourne; the little Derby CC pavilion, Tasmania; the Members' Pavilion at Sydney Cricket Ground; Rideau Hall cricket pavilion of 1892 in Ottawa; and the early 20th century pavilion at Bagh-e-Jinnah (Lawrence Gardens) Cricket Ground in Lahore, Pakistan.

In 1864 this little timber pavilion was erected on the first of Canterbury CC's grounds in Christchurch, New Zealand. According to its description in the NZ Historic Places Register, it was 'built to a traditional English design' with changing rooms, a communal area, an open verandah and a viewing balcony. In 1866 it was moved to its present site at the Hagley Oval, and was used by an assortment of clubs up to the 1980s, then taken over by the local umpires' association in 1988; it was restored in 1990. It is definitely the oldest cricket

pavilion in New Zealand (assuming it has survived the earthquakes) and could well be the oldest cricket-related structure to survive in Australasia - some even claim it to be the oldest pavilion in the southern hemisphere.

The Singapore CC pavilion of 1884 has been much extended. The highly ornate Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee Pavilion, Alexandra Park, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, 1897, is a combination grandstand and pavilion by architect William Lucas. The N. F. Oppenheimer Ground, Randjesfontein, South Africa, is an example of a modern pavilion at a private ground, built about 2000. At the Georgetown CC ground, The Bourda Oval, Guyana, was a pavilion dating from about 1884; in contrast is the Garfield Sobers Pavilion (2007), Kensington Oval, Bridgetown, Barbados which was put up for the 2007 Cricket World Cup. Finally, the DSC Cricket Stadium - the Dubai Sports City Cricket Stadium - in the United Arab Emirates, an example of the increasingly common multisport stadium, but in this case used mainly for cricket, opened in April 2009; the architects were the German-based practice GMP (Architekten von Gerkan, Marg und Partner). It does include what is referred to specifically as a pavilion, but this seems to be simply a designated area from which the players emerge.

Conclusion

We have seen how the typical English club cricket pavilion was a small timber-framed structure with half-timbered detailing, often set on a brick plinth. Verandahs, awnings and raised viewing platforms became commonplace by the 1890s; the English Heritage listing guide suggests these items were modelled on the Indian bungalow style, but I'd say they could just as easily be seen as an obvious response to English weather and the needs of players and spectators. Larger pavilions, such as those of the county clubs, retained this domestic air, sometimes with a touch of arts and crafts styling. It was only from the 1960s that pavilions began to take on a new, modernist look. But however practical these modern pavilions were, it is still generally the case that the traditional look - seen nowhere better than at Wormsley - is still the first choice for a new pavilion, other than at Test Match grounds.

The most interesting questions thrown up by this paper relate to the evolution of pavilion architecture outside the British Isles, and the possible effects on English (Scottish and Welsh) pavilion design of cricketers returning from abroad, having seen the game played in a different climate and cultural background. The small-scale English style of prefabricated pavilion was sold around the world, but many larger pavilions were built in the southern hemisphere that deserve further investigation, as these took pavilion architecture well beyond its English roots.

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