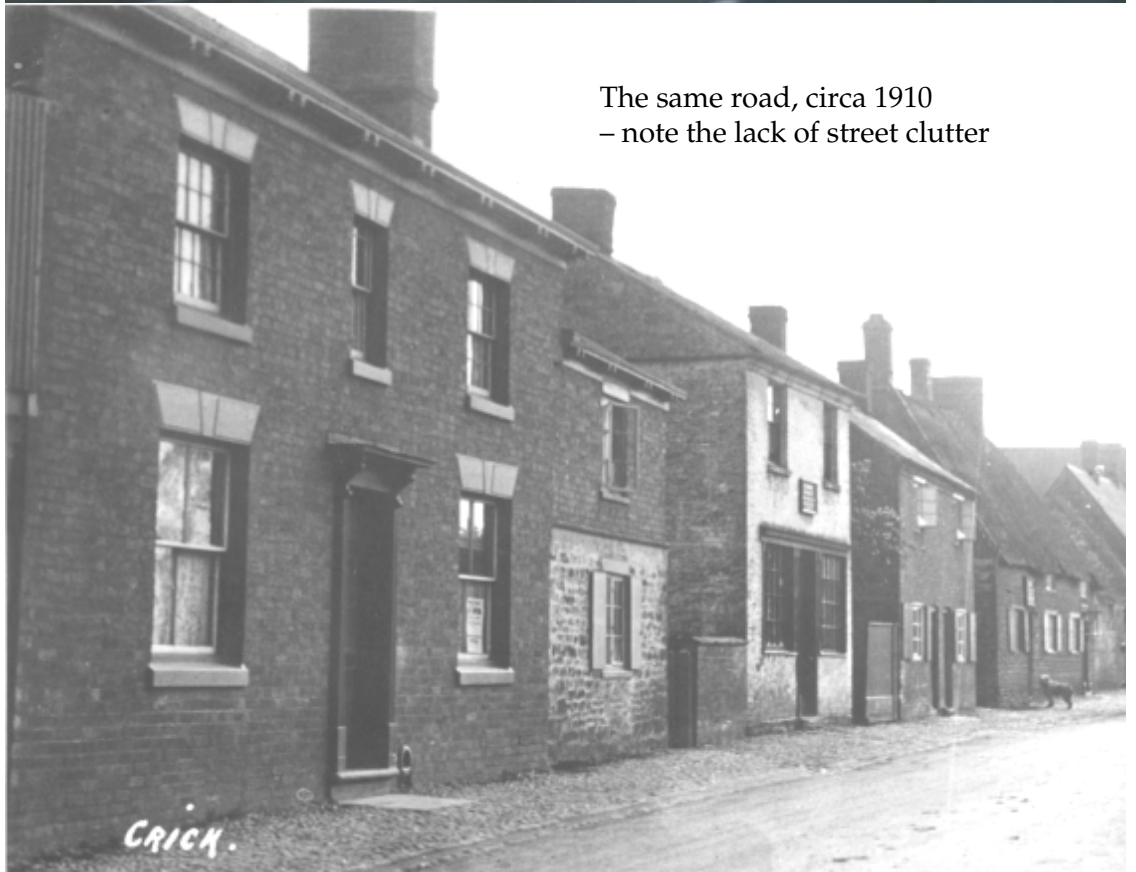


Main Road, Crick

This view of Main Road shows a mix of early houses. To the right, the oldest have steeper pitch thatched roofs. The brick-built houses are mainly 19th century with shallower pitch slate roofs. Some stone buildings were later refaced in brick, like the first building on the left.



The same road, circa 1910
– note the lack of street clutter

Views of industrial developments seen from western areas of the village: top, from Well Hills; lower, from Main Road.

These can be dominant or intrusive, as the illustrations show, and would benefit from being screened by extensive mixed deciduous/evergreen tree planting. See comment page 19.



Sandpits on Well Hills

Such sites were the source of local building materials for the old village: This ridge would benefit from a tree screen beyond it (K, map 1 and text pages 5, 19)

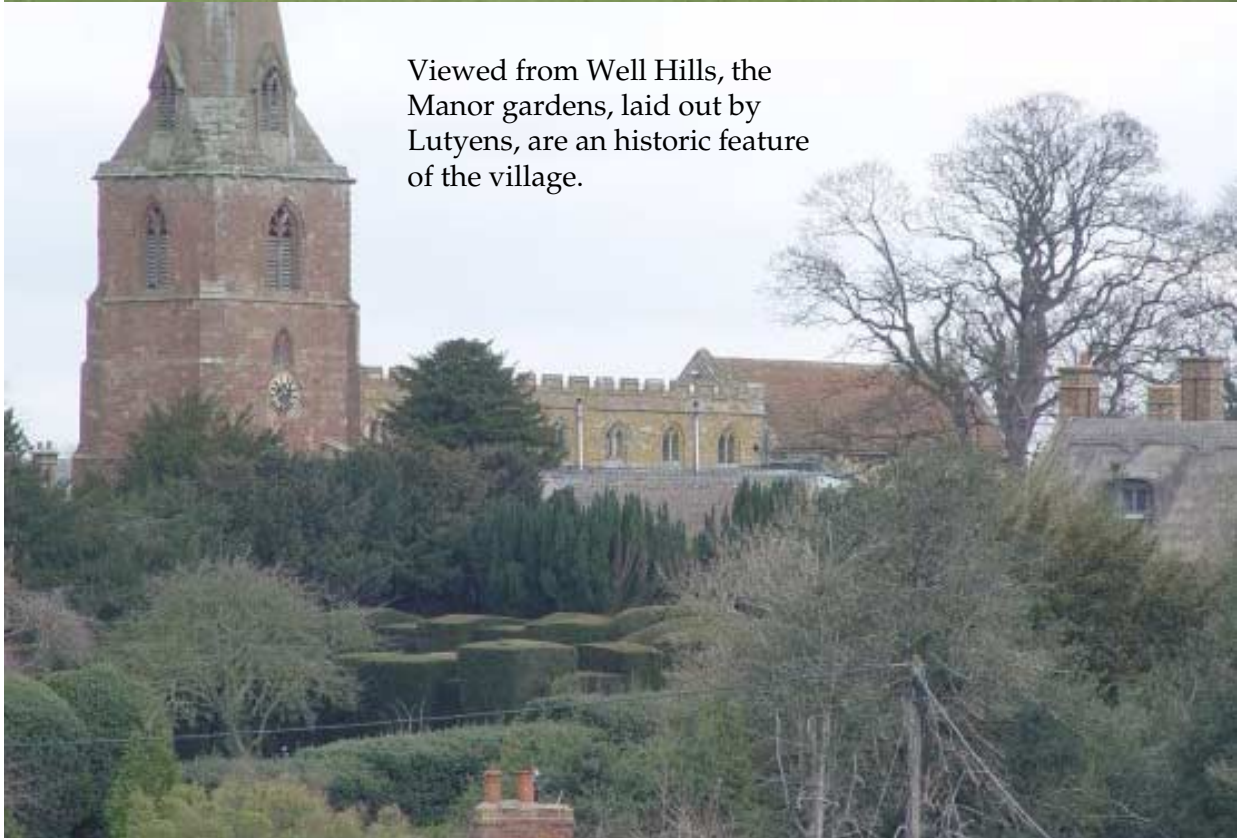


Views into the village from the west (j, map 2)

Views from Well Hills, showing the site of the old steam mill (right). Looking across to the old village, the church spire is the dominant feature on the skyline.



Viewed from Well Hills, the Manor gardens, laid out by Lutyens, are an historic feature of the village.



Views of the countryside to the west and south of the village

Long views of the surrounding countryside, seen from within the village, are a key part of Crick's character. Top left and the bottom two are views from Watford Road (f, map 2).

Top right, from Main Road, on the horizon is one of the two brick towers used to excavate the railway tunnel, on the Euston to Birmingham line opened in 1836 (d, map 2). Centre right shows the fields running up to the canal, viewed from Lauds Road (a, map 2).



Views and features within the village

The Marsh, an historic open space used in past years for village events in summer (P, map 1)



Site of the original village settlement east of the church (to the right of the fence: E, map 1); beneath the pasture are old foundations. It also shows vestiges of original ridge and furrow planting. Further examples of this are seen in the fields north of the village near the canal.



Typical example of one of the old stone boundary walls (on Main Road). These, and old brick retaining walls, are part of the character of the village. Another example, the wall in front of the chapel, is shown on the next page.



The Crick Churches



St Margaret of Antioch

The original timber church existed here around AD700. The existing church dates from before 1200, mostly built after that. The main structure is dressed limestone but the tower is of sandstone with a pink Hartshill stone broach spire. Extensive work was done in the 19th century, including installing the organ from St James' Chapel, London. The full peal of bells was restored in the 1990s and the chancery floor in 2001 as a millennium project.



The United reformed Church (1820)

This brick built, slate roofed, chapel shows many of the vernacular features of 19th century village buildings that are described in the text.

It also shows, in front, an example of a typical 19th century capped brick wall built on the remains of an earlier stone wall.

Design features of the older stone-built Crick houses



This house in Lauds Road is one of the oldest in Crick. Note proportions of the cills, the wide oak door, oak window frames and lintels (text pages 15, 16).

Originally thatched, it was re-roofed with clay tiles. Few had their thatch replaced by slates. Note the parapet ends on the roofs.



Design features of the older Crick houses

Before the 19th century, Crick houses were built either in stone or cob (a mud-straw composite). All had tall thatched roofs of 50-55° pitch. This example in High Street has weavers windows in a third storey. Originally leaded panes were diamond shaped; after 1700, they were more likely to be rectangular as in this restored example.



These two 18th-19th century examples show typical design features of the older stone and brick houses. See page 11 onwards on stonework, brickwork, roof and window design. The porch on the left-hand house might have been added in the 19th century when the similar porch was installed on the right-hand house..



Examples of Grade II listed 18th and 19th century houses
- showing brick and stonework



Queens House and White Cottage, Lauds Road, both referred to on page 11.

Vintners Manor and Ash Tree House (formerly Garth Rosel) are examples of stone-built houses that show many of the vernacular design features described in the text. Vintners Manor has features found only on the more costly houses such as stone mullioned windows. Ash Tree House is more typical of most of Crick's stone houses.



Vintners Manor, High Street



Ash Tree House, Oak Lane