

Two styles of brick-faced Crick house at 64 Main Road

These are two views of what is now a single dwelling. It illustrates examples of brick, roof and window design referred to on pages 11, 14, 15.

The left hand part was built in stone before 1800 then refaced in brick. The brickwork is typical of early 19<sup>th</sup> century Crick, with burnt (blue) headers and mid-red stretchers. The steep pitch roof, originally thatched, has parapet ends and was later clay tiled. Note the typical 19<sup>th</sup> century brick arch window lintels. But the windows are 20<sup>th</sup> century mock Georgian replacements – see window designs pages 33, 34.



The right hand part was built in brick, probably in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, with larger orange-red bricks and a shallower pitch slate roof. The sash windows and their stone lintels are probably the original design.

Examples of brick-built cottage design



Typical 19<sup>th</sup> century brick built, slate roofed cottages in Yelvertoft Road, the right-hand end one stone faced.

19<sup>th</sup> century cottage bordering The Marsh (P, map 1) with sympathetically designed extension.



## Examples of traditional Crick window designs



**Sash windows:** Few Crick houses had them originally. But in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, some owners replaced their older casement windows. Note the proportions of the glass panes in these late Victorian sashes, usually three in number with a wider centre pane, and never subdivided in mock Georgian style (pages 11, 15).

**Stone lintels and cills:** In stone-faced buildings these are often a sign that the sash window is a replacement of an older casement window and oak lintel. In 19<sup>th</sup> century brick-built houses (above right) sash window lintels and cills were usually stone. These sometimes replaced a brick arched casement window.

## Examples of traditional Crick (and replacement modern) window design

The upper storey in the top illustration is an example of a traditional local casement window design with panes, typically squarish, 300-400mm across, and the full width of each casement without a vertical divider.

Originally these probably bore square leaded lights (see lower left picture ). Larger panes replaced them as glass technology developed, but at the time, the glass was not available in a large single pane which is why it has a single horizontal glazing bar (pages 11, 15).

If taller windows were needed, a three-pane high design would be used (bottom right) retaining the proportions of each pane, as explained above.

No Crick house was ever built with windows like the lower storey of the top illustration. These are 1960s low cost factory-built mock-Georgian style replacements, having small panes and a vertical divider in each casement. This design should not be used to replace older casement windows.

The top illustration is of a stone-built house that was re-faced with brick in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The oak lintels are probably original. The top four brickwork courses are flettons, filling gaps when corrugated iron replaced thatch in the late 1940s.



Examples of design detailing on older brick-built houses



All brick-built 19<sup>th</sup> century houses in Crick had purple-grey slate roofs pitched at around 30 degrees. They all have corbelling below the roof plate (even the barns and sheds) and have cast iron gutters with supports spiked into the masonry. Note the absence of fascia and soffit boards and the patterned brickwork in the 1905 example. This illustrates features described in the brickwork section on page 11.

Examples of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century developments

- building style and technology has changed over the years.

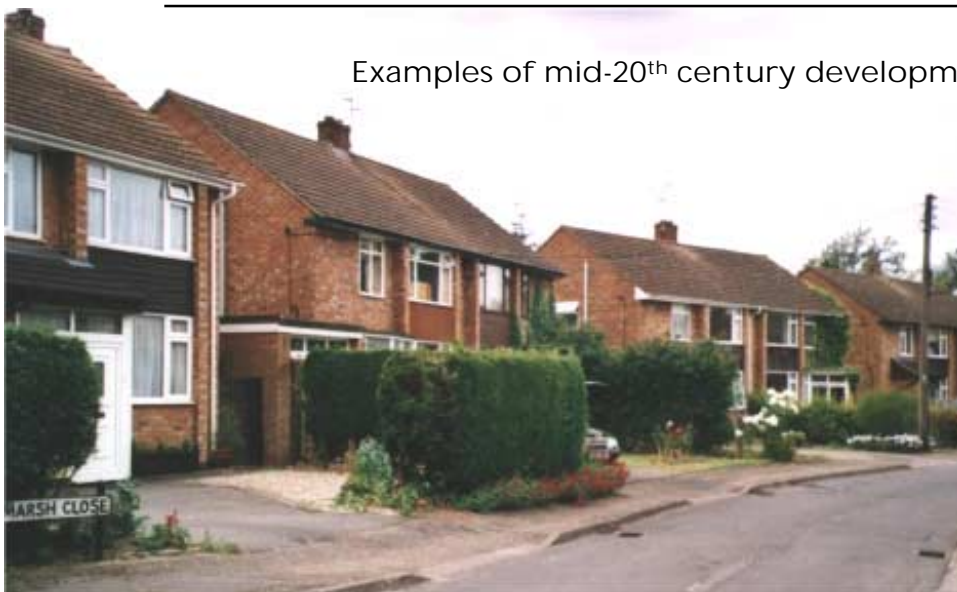


Examples of late 1930s (above) and early 1950s houses in Bucknills Lane.



Concrete fascia 1950s houses in Bucknills Lane.

Examples of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century developments



1960s developments in Marsh Close (above) and Lauds Road (below); - examples of standard affordable housing designs of the time.



The 1960s Rectory Close development (below) built on the gardens of the Regency Rectory, demolished in 1963. Note the typical 20<sup>th</sup> century open road and garden layout, which is typical of suburban rather than village character.



Examples of late-20<sup>th</sup> century developments



1989-90 mock-Tudor style development in The Paddocks (above).

Note design features of these typical 1990s 'executive' suburban design houses such as mock-Tudor style mock timbering, use of fascias and soffits; their roof pitch, window proportions, and stone quoins: a general absence of local vernacular design features illustrated previously. See comments in *Crick house designs* page 10 onwards.

Late 1990s development in Fallowfields (below).





