



Fig. 7 Carr Lane: a pair of No. 3 cottages flanked by pairs of No. 1 cottages. Note the outhouses. See also Figs. 2, 17 (K. Miller)

Builder of 7 June 1862, suggests this. James wanted to see

the kitchen 14 feet long by 12 feet broad; the scullery 12 feet by 8; and the pantry 7 feet by 6.

On the first floor he wished to see what had become the ideal norm – three bedrooms, for parents, boys, and girls; two should have fireplaces. He emphasised that the scullery or back kitchen should be small,

within such dimensions as to preclude its being used as a sitting-room, it would be sure to be occupied to the neglect of the larger room, which would be preserved for particular occasions.

This way there would be avoided 'company rooms', for, where they were found,

they were sure to involve an untidy and comfortless everyday existence in the wash-house or the scullery.

In terms of social dynamics Winn's houses went far to ensure appropriate use of every part. In some of the new cottages the large room on the ground floor could only with difficulty be set aside as a best room – always 'the room' in Lincolnshire, although how early the term came into use is not known; it could scarcely have been possible before cottage rebuilding, and may represent the infiltration of an urban ideal. In 'Cottage No. 3' at Appleby (Fig. 15), even if the front door were permanently barred or used only for special occasions, the staircase lay through the larger room, whilst access to the range therein appears to have been easier than it was to the

one in the back kitchen. Good design also placed the staircase and pantry on the outside wall opposite the fireplaces, aiding retention of heat and giving the pantry a cool position. All outer walls in the stone-built houses were anyway some 21 inches thick. Outbuildings were invariably detached from the houses themselves, set at some distance behind to give a useful yard enclosed on three sides. Immediately across this yard was the wash-house, with an iron boiler for heating water and pigswill; thus the housewife had access to three well-positioned hearths. All other out-offices were approached from the back of the service block, the combination of pig sty, privy and ashpit being conventional enough, but addition of a cow house with two stalls, a loft and space for an overhead hay manger, was unusual, indicative of Winn's concern to secure the living standards of labourers (Fig. 18). Cottages at Roxby and Risby, built on the Elwes estate about the same time and in other ways closely resembling those at Appleby, were not given cow houses. The provision at Appleby implied continuation of rights of cow-keeping, on land set aside for the use of labourers' animals; elsewhere in the county residual pasture rights were liable to fall into the hands of the farmers, but those attached to cottages at Appleby were firmly controlled and guaranteed by the landlord. Special holdings had been created as early as 1711, and in 1895 there were still 42 of them, each labourer's house being let with $3\frac{3}{4}$ acres of grass; so prosperous were the labourers and so busy their families that charwomen could not be hired easily in the village.²⁹