

# LASSCO

[www.lassco.co.uk](http://www.lassco.co.uk)

THREE PIGEONS

LASSCO Three Pigeons

Milton Common,

Oxfordshire OX9 2JN

+44 (0)1844 277188

[3pigeons@lassco.co.uk](mailto:3pigeons@lassco.co.uk)

BRUNSWICK HOUSE

30 Wandsworth Road,

London SW8 2LG

+44 (0) 20 7394 2100

[brunswick@lassco.co.uk](mailto:brunswick@lassco.co.uk)



# RECLAIMED GEORGIAN PINE FLOORBOARDS (20.5 SQM EX DOUGHTY STREET),

BATCH SALE: 20.5 square metres the parcel,

Widths with a variance (15cm and 16.5cm wide), to be laid in alternating courses. Square-edged in a mixture of lengths 1.2 to 3m as salvaged. Tongued to the short end on many and adzed to the underside to fit the joists - betraying their age. Good grey/silver colouration with a straight grain.

DIMENSIONS: 15cm (6") Wide, widths: 15 to 16.5cm

STOCK CODE: 46980



## HISTORY

The old growth pine from which these boards are made is straight grained and with a mellow pale yellow colour if sanded. These boards are supplied unfinished and they require cleaning, sanding and finishing for those not celebrating the old patina. Scroll through the pictures < > to see details of the timber. Laying a mixed width board in courses lends a characterful and slightly more informal bent to the finished floor.

Doughty Street, near Great Ormond Street in central London is a beautiful example of a Georgian street of elegant terraces and they are well preserved – this the description in The London Encyclopedia:

*Doughty Street WC1. Built in 1792-1810 and named after the ground landlord, Henry Doughty,*

*who inherited the land from his forebears, the Brownlows.*

*At No. 14 lived Sydney Smith. A confirmed Londoner, he wrote, 'I have no relish for the country. It is a kind of healthy grave.' No. 48 is DICKENS HOUSE. J.W. Cuddy, the architect, lived at No. 21 in 1828-36; William Butterfield, the architect, at No. 24 in 1848-54; J.M. Levy, founder of the Daily Telegraph, at No. 57 in 1850-60. The Spectator, first published in 1828, the name having previously been used by the essayists, Addison and Steele, for their periodical which began in 1711, has offices at No. 56.*

The Building Conservation Society sums up the case for reclaimed pine flooring:

*"The record demand for house building in 18th and 19th century London was an indicator of the nation's prosperity. The demand for buildings resulted in a demand for timber; that timber was pine, felled in Poland and sent to England through the Baltic ports. The soaring popularity of imported softwood was driven by its quality and availability as well as favourable transport and conversion costs. The quality of slow-grown old-stand timber such as Pinus Sylvestris that was cut inland and sent down river to the Baltic ports of Memel and Riga was recognised by architects and craftsmen of the period. Contemporary specifications (for example by English architect Sir John Soane) called for pine and fir from these ports, including Memel and Riga Fir.*

*Much of our historic joinery and flooring was constructed from wood that was slow grown. This wood generally has a fine, close-grained texture and, because much of it was from old stands, it tends to be fairly clear of knots and vertically grained, giving it good durability and stability.*

*Today, managed softwood plantations aim to produce timber as quickly and as economically as possible. This faster grown timber is not as durable as that from the mature trees that were more common up to the start of the 20th century. Much of the modern fast-grown softwood will be used in construction once it has been pressure impregnated with preservatives. Generally this type of timber is not suited to quality repairs of historic joinery. The quality and closeness of grain of repair timber should match that of the original as closely as possible. This will reduce differential movement at the junction of old and new wood."*