

PERIOD LIVING

CELEBRATING CLASSIC HOMES AND TIMELESS STYLE FEBRUARY 2025

Green dream

The key to decorating in a thoughtful, sustainable and beautiful way

Plus

- TIPS ON STYLING A LOFT SPACE
- PERFECT PANTRY STORAGE IDEAS
- YOUR GUIDE TO WINDOW UPDATES

RECLAIM & RECYCLE
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PLOT THE FUTURE
ECO-FRIENDLY GARDEN DESIGN AND PLANTING

Renovation story

Stunning homes sensitively restored to their former glory



ABOVE Launched in 1935 by Anglopoise, the enduring classic Original 1227 desk lamp is easily the brand's most iconic style, pioneering its unique 'constant spring' technology for ultimate flexibility. This Coral Red version is a limited-edition design. £219

BELOW The Tiber glass shade was originally designed in the early days of electrical lighting with purely practical purposes as a guide to form. This wall light design from Hector Finch is mirrored inside to reflect light onto work surfaces, from £540. Hector Finch



Echoing the simple elegance of 15th-century Dutch ball chandeliers, the Flemish five-light armed pendant in Bronze from David Hunt Lighting updates the concept of historic lighting. It costs from £375, with shades sold separately



consequently by the 17th century dark colours became common in well-used rooms. Rush lights, an even cheaper lighting source made by dipping dried rushes in animal fat, produced a faint, quick-burning flame. Beeswax candles burned cleaner and brighter but were more costly and a luxury option only for wealthier households.' Danielle adds: 'In 18th and early 19th-century Britain, candles made from spermaceti, a waxy substance derived from sperm whales, became a sought-after household lighting source. Unlike foul-smelling tallow candles, it burned with a clean,

bright flame and produced less soot, making it a desirable option despite its higher cost.' Portable oil lamps, fuelled by vegetable oils, such as olive or rapeseed, continued to be valuable, too.

Reflected glory

Medieval light structures – such as candelabra, wall torch holders or candle-holding corona suspended from chains – were commonly forged in iron or constructed in wood. These were superseded by more highly polished metals – including brass – as metalwork techniques advanced. The 15th-century

multi-armed Dutch ball light design, also commonly known as a Flemish chandelier, became popular in England and remains an enduring classic.

The development of nearly colourless, transparent glass in Venice from the 15th century meant that it could be used in lighting for protecting flames from draughts. The invention of lead crystal – attributed to English glass businessman George Ravenscroft in 1674 – led to the potential to create hard, clear glass on an industrial scale.

Clare Wrenn, restoration specialist at lighting firm Fritz Fryer, explains that

