



BILLINGHAY

Welcome

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Established in 1975, Billingham Sawmill is a longstanding British timber manufacturer based in the Lincolnshire countryside. What began as a traditional sawmill producing kiln-dried hardwood has developed over more than half a century into a specialist manufacturer of wood flooring and other timber products.

We manufacture a wide range of engineered and solid wood flooring, including extra wide plank boards, and parquet. We also produce doors, skirting, architrave, mouldings, worktops, and timber panels. Combining years of experience with modern manufacturing equipment, we are able to cover the whole process, from drying the raw material to final inspections of the finished products.

A big part of what we offer is flexibility. We work with homeowners, architects, interior designers, builders and timber specialists, helping them choose the right timber, dimensions and finish for their project. Whether it's a single room, a full renovation or a larger commercial scheme, we are always happy to share our knowledge and help find the right solution.

Wood is a natural material, where every board has its own grain, colour and character, and that individuality is something we always try to celebrate rather than hide.

Our aim is simple: to make beautiful, long lasting timber products and provide a friendly, reliable service along the way. We believe in British manufacturing, responsible timber sourcing and supporting the skills and experience of our local team.

To find out more about us, our process, or products visit our website or speak to a member of the team today.

Price List

At Billingham Sawmill, we manufacture our own engineered flooring in-house, giving us greater control over quality, specification and finish. We can source and manufacture a wide range of timber species, grades and finishes, allowing us to produce flooring to suit both traditional and contemporary interiors.

Our flooring is available as engineered boards in either 20mm or 15mm thicknesses, across a wide range of widths. Selected floors can also be supplied as 20mm solid timber boards.

For installations over underfloor heating, we always recommend engineered flooring, with the floor surface temperature kept below 27°C. Engineered boards are considerably more stable than solid timber, particularly where wider boards are required, and can be glued directly to suitable concrete subfloors. By comparison, solid boards glued to concrete would normally be limited to approximately 150mm in width.

As with all natural timber floors, the environment in which they are installed is important. We recommend maintaining a relative humidity of approximately 55% ±10%,

which helps the floor remain stable throughout normal seasonal changes.

Our 20mm engineered board is constructed from 15mm birch plywood with a 5mm hardwood wear layer. This is a structural board and, subject to the installation specification, can be suitable for fixing across joists.

Our 15mm engineered board combines 12mm birch plywood with a 3mm hardwood wear layer. As it is not designed as a structural board, it should be installed over a suitable supporting subfloor.

One of the main advantages of manufacturing our flooring ourselves is the flexibility it gives us. Tongue-and-groove engineered boards can be produced in widths of up to approximately 290mm, while boards with a loose-tongue construction can be manufactured up to 600mm wide. We can also engineer boards in lengths of up to 4 metres.

Length is an important feature of a high-quality timber floor. Much of the imported flooring available in the UK is supplied in relatively short lengths, whereas our ability to



select and process high-quality timber allows us to offer a much stronger length specification. Typically, the majority of boards within an order will be around 2.3 metres long, with longer boards available up to 4 metres. This is particularly effective with wide-plank flooring, but also creates a cleaner, more attractive appearance with narrower boards by reducing the number of joints across the floor.

Our floors can be supplied unfinished or factory pre-finished with UV lacquer or oil. We can also offer a wide range of additional treatments, including staining, brushing and distressing, to create anything from a clean contemporary appearance to a heavily textured, aged finish.

The following pages show a selection of our most popular floors, but they represent only part of what we can produce. If you have a particular species, dimension, colour or finish in mind, please speak to us and we will do our best to manufacture a floor to suit your requirements.

Unless otherwise requested, our boards will have tongue and groove connections and micro bevelled edges. All listed prices exclude VAT.



OAK



Rustic
ORO101

Rich grain, natural colour variation with characterful knots for a warm, authentic finish.

FINISH
Unfinished, Pre-sealed

TYPE
Engineered, Solid

THICKNESS
15mm, 20mm

WIDTH
100mm to 250mm

PRICE
£61/m2 to £93/m2



Prime
OP0102

Clean, refined appearance with subtle grain, minimal knots and consistent natural colouring.

FINISH
Unfinished, Pre-sealed

TYPE
Engineered

THICKNESS
15mm, 20mm

WIDTH
100mm to 250mm

PRICE
£74/m2 to £126/m2



Brown
OB0103

Clean, refined appearance with subtle grain, minimal knots and consistent natural colouring.

FINISH
Unfinished, Pre-sealed

TYPE
Engineered

THICKNESS
15mm, 20mm

WIDTH
100mm to 200mm

PRICE
£61/m2 to £87/m2



Colour Variation
OCV0104

Rich, warm tones and distinctive grain, creating a naturally elegant and characterful finish.

FINISH
Unfinished, Pre-sealed

TYPE
Engineered

THICKNESS
15mm, 20mm

WIDTH
100mm to 200mm

PRICE
£61/m2 to £87/m2



Antique
OA0105

Aged tones, rich texture and a distinctive character for a timeless, heritage inspired finish. Types: Rustic, Colour Variation, Pewter

FINISH
Pre-sealed

TYPE
Engineered, Solid

THICKNESS
15mm, 20mm

WIDTH
100mm to 200mm

PRICE
£80/m2 to £99/m2



Rift Sawn
ORS0106

Clean, linear grain creating a refined and contemporary finish.

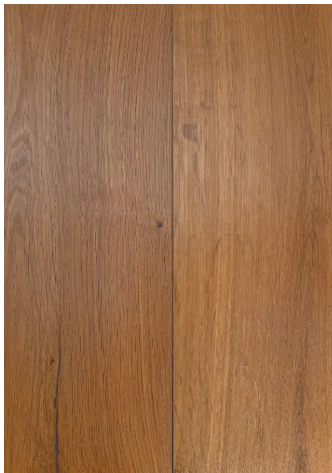
FINISH
Pre-sealed

TYPE
Engineered, Solid

THICKNESS
15mm, 20mm

WIDTH
100mm to 200mm

PRICE
£72/m2 to £94/m2



Smoked
OS0111

Deep, mellow tones with enhanced grain contrast to create a naturally sophisticated finish.

FINISH
Pre-sealed

TYPE
Engineered

THICKNESS
15mm, 20mm

WIDTH
100mm to 200mm

PRICE
£76/m2 to £85/m2



Tudor
OTO108

Combines deep, rich tones with strong grain patterns for a timeless, heritage inspired appearance.

FINISH
Pre-sealed

TYPE
Engineered, Solid

THICKNESS
15mm, 20mm

WIDTH
100mm to 200mm

PRICE
£72/m2 to £92/m2



Jacobean
OJ0109

A warm honey coloured finish with full natural character.

FINISH
Pre-sealed

TYPE
Engineered, Solid

THICKNESS
15mm, 20mm

WIDTH
100mm to 200mm

PRICE
£72/m2 to £94/m2



Golden
OG0110

Rich, sun warmed finish with golden tones and natural grain patterning.

FINISH
Pre-sealed

TYPE
Engineered, Solid

THICKNESS
15mm, 20mm

WIDTH
100mm to 200mm

PRICE
£72/m2 to £94/m2



Pewter
OP0112

Cool grey tones and subtle grain contrast for a contemporary finish with natural depth.

FINISH
Pre-sealed

TYPE
Engineered, Solid

THICKNESS
15mm, 20mm

WIDTH
100mm to 200mm

PRICE
£77/m2 to £99/m2

ASH



Ash

AO1

Light, fresh appearance with distinctive flowing grain, creating a bright and naturally elegant finish.

FINISH

Unfinished, Pre-sealed

TYPE

Engineered

THICKNESS

15mm, 20mm

WIDTH

100mm to 200mm

PRICE

£61/m² to £82/m²

ELM



Elm

E01

Warm, varied tones with a distinctive interlocking grain creating a richly textured and characterful finish

FINISH

Unfinished, Pre-sealed

TYPE

Engineered

THICKNESS

15mm, 20mm

WIDTH

100mm to 200mm

PRICE

POA



YOUR TIMBER

Your Timber

YT01

We can also craft bespoke flooring from your own timber, creating a truly personal product with a unique story.

FINISH

Unfinished, Pre-sealed

TYPE

Engineered, Solid

THICKNESS

15mm, 20mm

WIDTH

Variable

PRICE

POA

We can manufacture both solid and engineered flooring using timber supplied by the customer, creating a truly personal and bespoke finished product. Whether the wood has come from trees grown on your own land, a family property or somewhere with special meaning, we can help transform it into flooring that becomes part of your home.

From assessing the timber through to machining, grading and finishing, the process is tailored to the material and the character you want to preserve. The result is more than just a floor: it is a lasting piece of the tree's history, made into something practical, beautiful and unique to you.

OTHER TIMBER SPECIES AVAILABLE

Please get in touch with our team to find out what alternative timber species we have in stock.

CURRENT STOCK

Walnut
Maple
Wenge
Larch
Cherry
Chestnut
Hickory
Opepe

Product details available upon request.



Floor Care



Proper care will help preserve the appearance, finish and longevity of your wooden floor, while reducing the risk of scratches, staining and moisture damage. Regular cleaning and timely maintenance are strongly recommended, using products specifically designed for wooden floors rather than general-purpose surface cleaners.

Regular Cleaning

For routine cleaning, use dry methods such as a vacuum with a suitable hard-floor attachment or a soft brush. This removes grit, dust and other abrasive particles that can scratch the surface when walked over or trapped beneath furniture.

Damp clean the floor only when necessary, using a well-wrung mop or floor cloth. Always use a cleaning product specifically designed for wooden floors, such as Bona Wood Floor Cleaner or Osmo Wash & Care for oiled flooring. Spray cleaners are preferable because they help minimise the amount of moisture applied.

Never soak the floor or use excessive amounts of water. Frequent washing is unnecessary and, on an oiled floor, may gradually reduce the protective finish. The floor should therefore be cleaned only as required, using as little moisture as possible.

Avoid sanitising, disinfectant and general-purpose household cleaners, as repeated use may break down or damage the floor finish.

Spills, Marks and Stains

Wipe up spills immediately using a clean paper towel or absorbent cloth. A properly maintained oiled floor will offer good resistance to everyday spills, including grease, wine, juice and food.

For stubborn marks, rubber heel scuffs or sticky residues, apply a suitable wood floor cleaner directly to the affected area. Allow it to work for a few minutes before gently wiping the surface clean. Avoid aggressive scrubbing or applying more pressure than necessary, as this may damage the finish.

Protecting the Floor

Fit protective felt pads beneath furniture legs and any other items that come into direct contact with the floor. Mats should be placed at external entrances to reduce the amount of grit and moisture brought into the room.

Protective floor mats are also recommended beneath office chairs, particularly those fitted with castors, and in other areas exposed to frequent or concentrated wear. Pads and mats should be checked and cleaned regularly to prevent trapped grit from scratching the surface.

Caring for an Oiled Floor

An oiled floor is protected by a hardened surface finish that helps resist dirt, moisture and everyday wear. Unlike some other finishes, an oiled floor benefits from being cleaned only when necessary and generally requires relatively little day-to-day attention.

However, the protective oil finish must be maintained. As long as it remains intact, the floor will continue to look attractive and

perform well. If the finish becomes worn, dirt and spills may begin to penetrate the pores of the wood, causing the surface to appear dry, dull or depleted.

Maintenance oil should therefore be reapplied when required, using a product compatible with the original finish. Particularly worn areas may be treated individually, although treating the entire floor will normally provide the most consistent appearance.

The frequency of maintenance will depend on the level of use, wear and indoor conditions. As a general guide, maintenance may be required approximately once a year, or more frequently in entrances, kitchens, hallways and other heavily used areas. The appearance of the floor should be monitored rather than relying solely on a fixed maintenance schedule.

The protective finish should not be allowed to wear away completely. If bare or unprotected wood becomes visible, sanding and refinishing may be necessary. Please contact us for advice before undertaking any remedial work.

Newly Oiled Floors

Oil continues to harden after it has been applied. Newly finished floors should therefore be treated carefully during the initial curing period.

Avoid damp cleaning for as long as possible and allow approximately five to seven days for the oil to harden fully, subject to the instructions provided with the particular finishing product. During this period, protect the surface from moisture, dirt and heavy wear.

Drying and curing are generally most effective in a well-ventilated room at approximately 20°C and 45% relative humidity.

Indoor Temperature and Humidity

Wood is a natural material that responds to changes in temperature and relative humidity. It will expand when it absorbs moisture and contract when the surrounding air becomes drier. Some seasonal movement, including small changes in the gaps between boards, should therefore be expected.

An indoor temperature of approximately 18–25°C and relative humidity between 30% and 65% should be maintained wherever reasonably possible. Prolonged exposure to conditions outside this range may cause excessive movement, drying, distortion or damage to the floor.

Cleaning and maintenance requirements may also vary according to the indoor climate, so the floor should be inspected regularly and timely action taken if the surface begins to appear dry or worn.

Cleaning and Maintenance

Products

We stock the appropriate cleaning and maintenance products for our floors. Please speak to a member of our team to place an order or for advice on selecting and using the correct product.

This guidance should be read alongside any product-specific care instructions supplied with your floor. Inadequate maintenance, the use of unsuitable cleaning products or prolonged exposure to an unsuitable indoor climate may adversely affect the appearance, durability and performance of the flooring.

For further information, or advice regarding a worn or poorly maintained floor, please contact our team. Installation guidance can also be found on our website.

Joinery



In addition to our timber flooring, we also manufacture and supply high quality timber doors. Each door is made with careful attention to detail, combining selected timber, skilled joinery and a durable finish. From traditional ledged and braced designs to glazed internal doors, our focus is always on lasting quality, natural character and dependable craftsmanship.

Reach out to one of our team to find out more.



6 Pane
D0206

A warm honey coloured finish with full natural character.

FINISH
Unfinished, Oiled

TYPE
Engineered

THICKNESS
35mm

WIDTH/HEIGHT
686–838mm/1980mm

PRICE
POA



15 Pane
D15

Rich, sun warmed finish with golden tones and natural grain patterning.

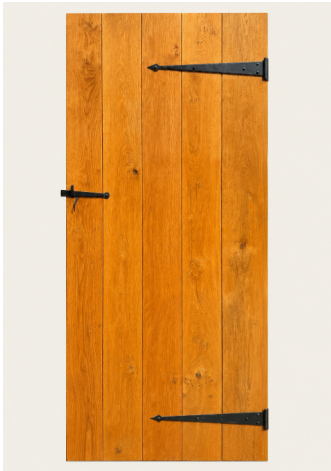
FINISH
Unfinished, Oiled

TYPE
Engineered

THICKNESS
35mm

WIDTH/HEIGHT
838mm/1980mm

PRICE
POA



Ledge & Brace
DLB01

Deep, mellow tones with enhanced grain contrast to create a naturally sophisticated finish.

FINISH
Unfinished, Oiled

TYPE
Solid

THICKNESS
20mm

WIDTH/HEIGHT
Variable

PRICE
POA

Visual Guide

The Natural Character of Timber

No two trees grow in exactly the same way. Differences in soil, climate, age and growing conditions leave their mark in the colour, grain and character of the timber. Knots, mineral markings, medullary rays and natural colour changes are not simply imperfections; they are part of the story of the tree and make every wooden floor unique.

The appearance of a finished floor is shaped by three main choices:

- **The visual grade**, which determines how much natural character and colour variation is included.
- **The way the timber is cut and prepared**, which influences the grain pattern and surface texture.
- **The colour treatment and finish**, which can preserve the timber's natural appearance or alter its tone, texture and sheen.

Wood is a natural material, so samples should be treated as a guide rather than an exact representation of every board. Even within the same species and grade, variation should be expected and is part of the character of a genuine timber floor.

Understanding Visual Grades

An appearance grade describes how timber is selected according to visible characteristics such as knots, colour variation, mineral markings and changes in grain. It relates to appearance rather than the structural strength of the board.

Terms such as Prime and Rustic are widely used throughout the flooring industry, but there is no single universal definition applied by every manufacturer. The permitted size, number and type of knots or markings may therefore differ between products. Our grading descriptions and samples should always be used as the guide for Billingshay.

Prime Grade

Prime grade offers the cleanest and most consistent appearance. Boards are selected to contain almost no knots and limited natural marking, although some variation in grain and colour will always remain.

A Prime floor tends to feel calm, refined and contemporary. It works particularly well where a more uniform surface is preferred or where the floor is intended to sit quietly alongside other design features.

Rustic Grade

Rustic grade contains a greater concentration of visible natural character. Larger knots, splits, colour contrasts and irregular grain patterns may all be present, creating a highly individual and expressive floor.

Open features are filled and stabilised as part of the manufacturing process, but they remain intentionally visible. Rustic flooring is often chosen where the natural history of the timber is intended to form part of the design.



Prime grade



Rustic grade

Knots

Knots and other natural figuring are some of the features that give timber its individuality and visual appeal. A **live knot** is formed while the branch is still alive and connected to the tree, so it is usually well integrated into the surrounding timber, with the grain and colour flowing naturally around it. These can range from small pin knots to larger, more decorative features.

A **dead knot**, by contrast, develops when a branch dies before the tree continues growing around it. Dead knots are often darker, more clearly defined and less firmly connected to the timber than live knots. In flooring, any loose or open dead knots are usually removed, filled or stabilised, although their outline may remain visible as part of the board's character.

Some forms of figuring go beyond standard knots and create even more distinctive surfaces. **Pippy oak** contains clusters of small, tight knots, often called "cat's paw" markings, which give the timber a gently spotted or rippled appearance. It offers plenty of natural character while still feeling refined, and is especially associated with British and European oak.

Burr (or burl) is a rarer and more unusual growth that produces dense, swirling or interlocked grain. When cut, it reveals intricate and highly decorative patterns that are especially prized for statement joinery and selected feature use. Together, these natural characteristics help create floors and timber products with depth, texture and a unique sense of identity.

Natural Markings

Timber often contains natural features that add richness, individuality and visual depth to the finished floor. A **mineral streak** is a naturally occurring line or patch of darker colour within the wood, which may appear brown, grey, greenish or even purple depending on the species. These streaks develop as the tree absorbs and transports minerals and other substances during growth, so they are part of the timber itself rather than a surface stain, and they remain visible even after sanding and finishing.

Another important feature is **heartwood**, the mature inner wood of the tree, which is usually darker than the younger sapwood around it. Heartwood is often responsible for the deeper, richer tones associated with species such as oak and walnut.

Some of the most distinctive markings in timber are created by natural processes within the tree. **Brown Oak** is not a separate species, but oak that has developed a warm brown to deep chocolate colouring through a naturally occurring fungal process while the tree was still growing. This can create striking tonal contrasts between affected and unaffected areas, making each board unique. **Spalting** is another decorative effect caused by fungi, often visible as fine black lines, pale zones or irregular areas of contrasting colour. It can produce highly characterful and dramatic patterns, although the timber must be carefully selected and properly dried to ensure it remains suitable for use.

A further highly prized natural feature is the **medullary ray**: a ribbon like band of cells running from the centre of the tree towards the bark. In oak, these rays are especially noticeable when the timber is quarter sawn, where they appear as pale flecks, ribbons or shimmering figures across the grain. Although sometimes mistaken for imperfections, medullary rays are a natural and valued part of the timber's beauty.

How the Log Is Cut

The angle at which a board is cut through the log has a major influence on the direction and appearance of its grain. The same tree can produce boards with flowing cathedral patterns, straight linear grain or prominent medullary ray figure.

Flat Sawn

Flat sawn timber is cut broadly across the growth rings. It usually displays the widest and most varied grain patterns, including the familiar sweeping or arched shapes known as cathedral grain.

Flat sawing makes efficient use of the log and can produce wider boards. Its expressive grain makes it a popular choice for flooring where the natural movement of the wood is intended to remain visible.

Quarter Sawn

Quarter sawn boards are cut so that the growth rings meet the face of the board at a steeper angle. This generally produces a straighter, more consistent grain and can reveal the medullary rays of species such as oak.

Quarter-sawn timber is often selected for its elegant linear appearance, distinctive ray figure and relatively stable behaviour.

Rift Sawn

Rift sawn timber is cut so that the growth rings generally meet the face at an intermediate angle. It produces a clean, straight and relatively even grain, usually with less visible ray figure than quarter-sawn oak.

Rift-sawn boards are often selected where a linear, contemporary appearance is preferred.

End Grain

End grain is the surface exposed when timber is cut across the direction of its fibres. It reveals the annual growth rings, pores and radial rays as a cross-section.

End grain absorbs moisture, oils and finishes more readily than the face of a board. It can also be used as a decorative surface in block flooring, where individual pieces are installed with the end grain facing upwards.



Medullary rays visible on a rustic antique board

Surface Texture

Surface preparation changes how a floor feels underfoot and how light and colour interact with its grain. A smooth sanded floor offers a clean and refined appearance, while textured finishes create greater depth and can make natural markings more prominent.

Brushed Finish

A brushed finish is created by brushing the surface to remove a small amount of the softer wood between the denser grain. This leaves the harder grain slightly raised and produces a tactile, gently textured surface.

Band Sawn Finish

A band sawn finish retains or recreates the linear marks left by a bandsaw. These fine, repeated lines run across the surface and give the timber a handcrafted, workshop made character.

The depth and spacing of the marks can be varied, from subtle texture visible only in angled light to a more pronounced surface intended to become a central design feature.

Rough Sawn Finish

A rough sawn finish retains a coarse, irregular texture similar to freshly sawn timber. Unlike the more regular lines of a band-sawn surface, rough sawn boards may contain varied saw marks and changes in texture.

Distressed Finish

A distressed finish is deliberately worked to give the timber an aged or timeworn appearance. Techniques may include hand scraping, softened edges, dents, saw marks, filled splits and uneven colouring.

Distressing does not mean that the floor is damaged. The marks are introduced as part of the manufacturing and finishing process to give new timber an established and informal character.

Antique Finish

An antique finish combines selected texture and colour treatments to give new flooring the depth and variation associated with an older floor.

- It may include:
- Distressed or hand-worked surfaces
 - Softened or irregular board edges
 - Darkened knots and grain
 - Filled splits and character markings
 - Matt or low sheen protective finishes

Changing the Colour

Colour treatments can either subtly adjust the natural tone of timber or transform it more dramatically. Some add pigment to the surface, while others react with substances already present in the wood.

Finished samples are important, as the species, individual board, sanding method and final coating can all affect the result.

Stain

A stain adds colour while allowing the grain and natural markings to remain visible. It can create anything from a subtle tonal change to a deep, dramatic finish. As stain does not usually provide full protection on its own, it is normally sealed with oil, hardwax oil, lacquer or another compatible coating.

Fuming

Fuming changes the colour of oak by reacting with its natural tannins. Traditionally, the timber

is exposed to ammonia vapour, producing tones from warm brown to deep, smoky shades.

Limed Finish

A limed finish introduces pale or white pigment into the open grain, highlighting the timber’s natural structure and creating a softer, lighter appearance. Brushing beforehand can open the grain and make the contrast more pronounced.

Bleaching

Bleaching chemically lightens the timber itself, reducing warm, red or yellow tones and creating a paler base for further finishing. Unlike staining or liming, it changes the natural colour of the wood rather than adding pigment.

Oils, Lacquers and Waxes

The protective finish affects more than colour. It also influences the feel of the surface, its sheen, its maintenance requirements and the way the grain is perceived.

Natural Oil

A natural oil is a penetrating finish based primarily on plant derived oils. Rather than creating a heavy film above the timber, it works within the surface fibres and enhances the depth and colour of the grain.

Oiled Finish

An oiled finish describes flooring protected with a penetrating oil or oil-and-wax system. It generally retains a close-to-the-wood feel and produces a natural, low sheen appearance.

Oiled flooring can often be maintained or locally refreshed without completely sanding

the entire room, although suitable cleaning and maintenance products must be used.

Lacquer

A lacquer forms a protective coating over the surface of the timber. It creates a more sealed finish and is available in a wide range of appearances, from almost invisible ultra-matt coatings to highly reflective gloss finishes.

Modern flooring lacquers may be water based or solvent based and can be clear, amber toned or pigmented. A lacquered floor generally feels smoother and more sealed than an oiled floor.

Wax Finish

A wax finish leaves a thin protective layer on or close to the surface of the wood and produces a soft, mellow sheen. Wax may be used on its own for some interior timberwork, although flooring products more commonly combine oils and waxes in a hardwax oil formulation.

Waxed surfaces may require periodic buffing for refreshing to maintain their appearance.

For more information and any questions on the visual guide, please reach out to a member of our team.

Our Heritage

Starting out in 1975, Billingham Sawmill began life as a tree felling business for the local area within Lincolnshire. After a couple of years, the first sawmill was placed on the company site and milling of logs into boards began.

A mixture of hardwoods and softwoods were processed to make slabs, boards, pallets and other products.



In the 1990's Billingshay Sawmill then diversified and upgraded the manufacturing capabilities to start producing wood flooring. At this time it was only solid flooring, however once engineered entered the market, this new and advanced product was quickly added to the companies offering.

Alongside the flooring, joinery products were offered to customers creating a wider one-stop shop for all timber requirements.

A number of high profile projects have been completed over the years ranging from castles and heritage homes, to new build offices, restaurants, and hotels.

At Billingshay, a core belief from the start is that quality should only ever be the highest achievable. This is why the best materials have

always been supplied using trusted partners, and we take huge pride in the handling and care we give to each board.

Looking ahead, Billingshay will continue to provide our customers with the best, locally manufactured flooring, in addition to looking at new opportunities for our mill to provide additional specialist timber products.

Please reach out to a member of the team to learn more about our journey and what to expect in the future.



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