

# KEYMER

EST ENGLAND 1588

A close-up photograph of a man, likely a roofer, wearing a red long-sleeved shirt with reflective stripes on the shoulders and a dark cap. He is looking down with a focused expression, working on a dark surface, possibly a roof. The background is blurred, showing vertical yellow and blue elements.

# KEYMER SPECIFICATION GUIDE

The Keymer specification guide is a piece of roofing history, its drawings and explanations have become as much a part of the heritage of handcrafted roofing as has the brand in the hearts of those that touch, use and feel its products.

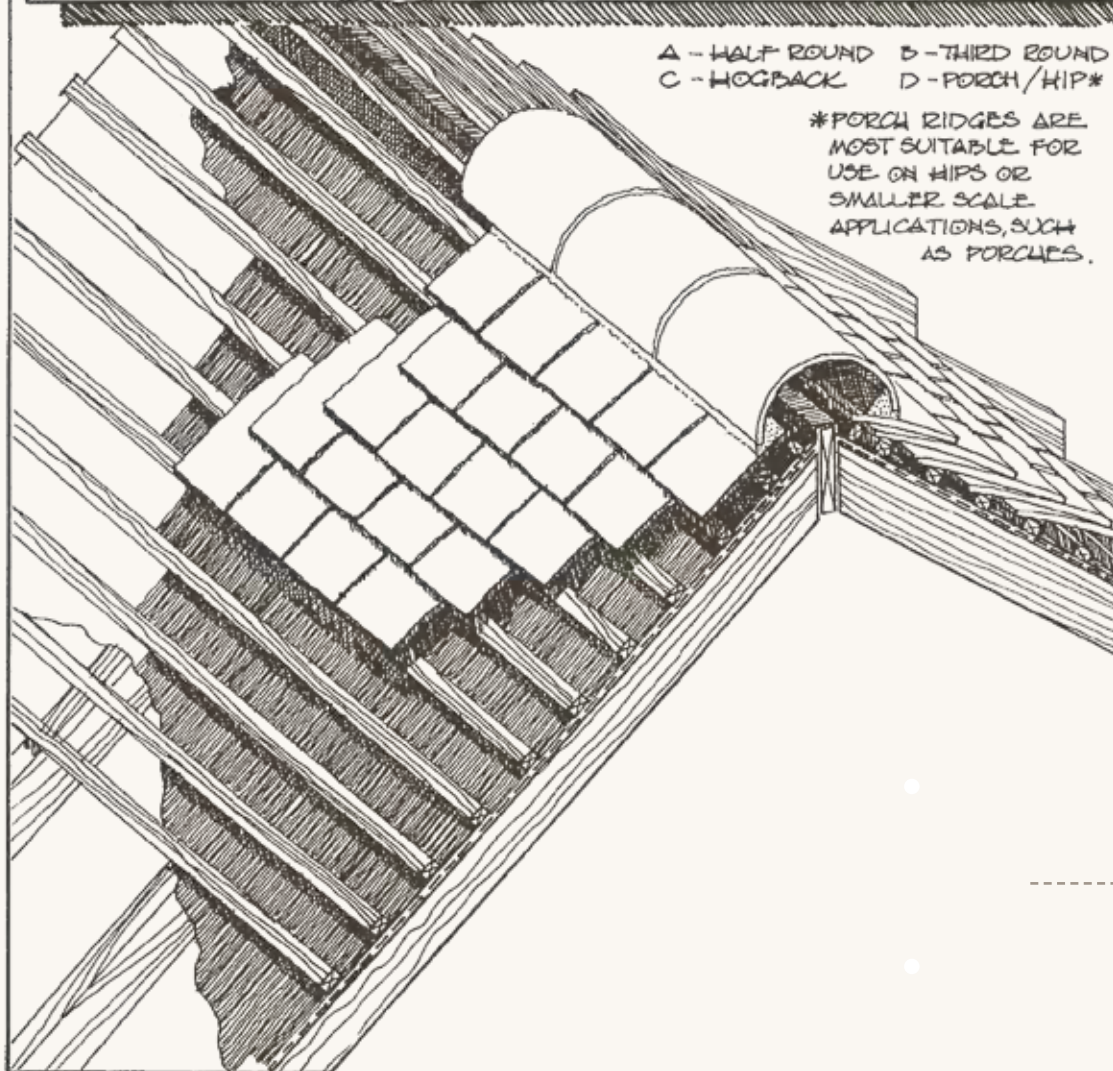
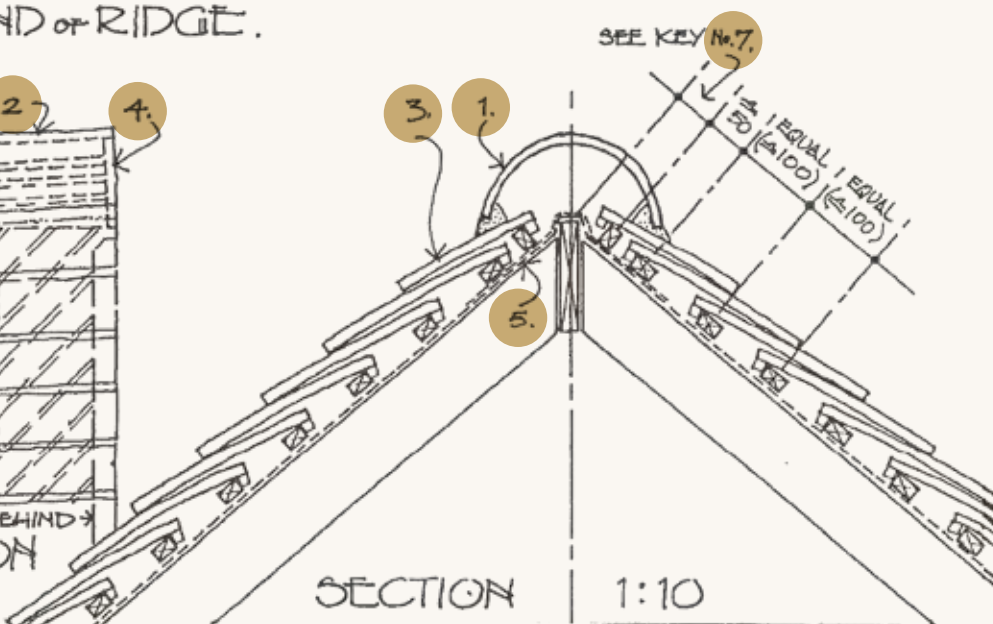
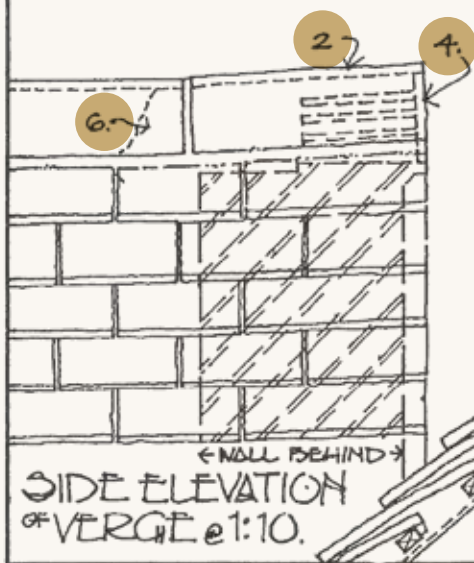
This guide is intended to act as a walkthrough for the many uses of clay plain tiles and the versatility of the products, all of the practices are still viable today, but many have become lost to the market apart from the few skilled roofers still working today.

Keymer wishes to thank David Baker Architects for their invaluable and extensive expertise in preparing the following drawings and details.

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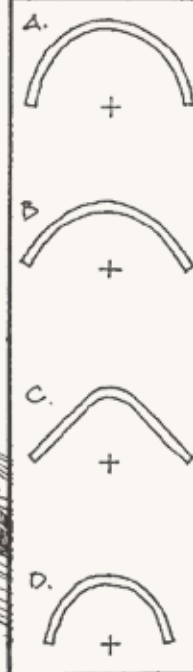
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- A - HALF ROUND      B - THIRD ROUND  
C - HOGBACK      D - PORCH/HIP\*

\*PORCH RIDGES ARE MOST SUITABLE FOR USE ON HIPS OR SMALLER SCALE APPLICATIONS, SUCH AS PORCHES.





# RIDGES

- 1 Ridge tile

---

- 2 Ridge is tilted up at verge and creasing tile slips inserted in ridge end to reduce visual impact of mortar bedding

---

- 3 Use 165 x 210 “Top Tile” here on batten turned through 90° to give correct pitch to top tile

---

- 4 Pointing to ridge struck back 10mm or so, to keep tile edge clean, protect mortar, + make shadow line.  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{3}{4}$

---

- 5 Strip of underlay fixed over ridge board to overlay general underlay by not less than 150mm

---

- 6 Mortar bedding of ridge tiles

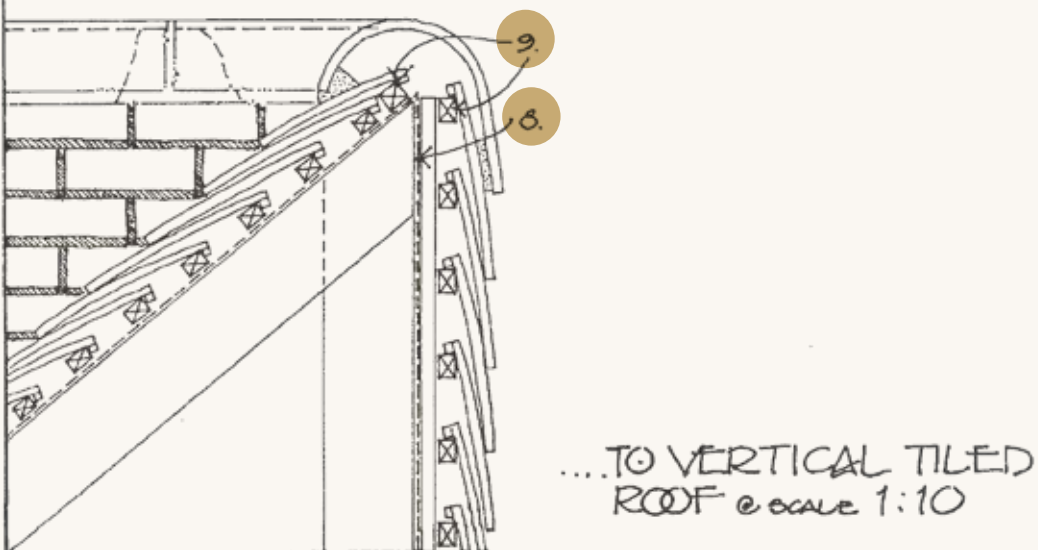
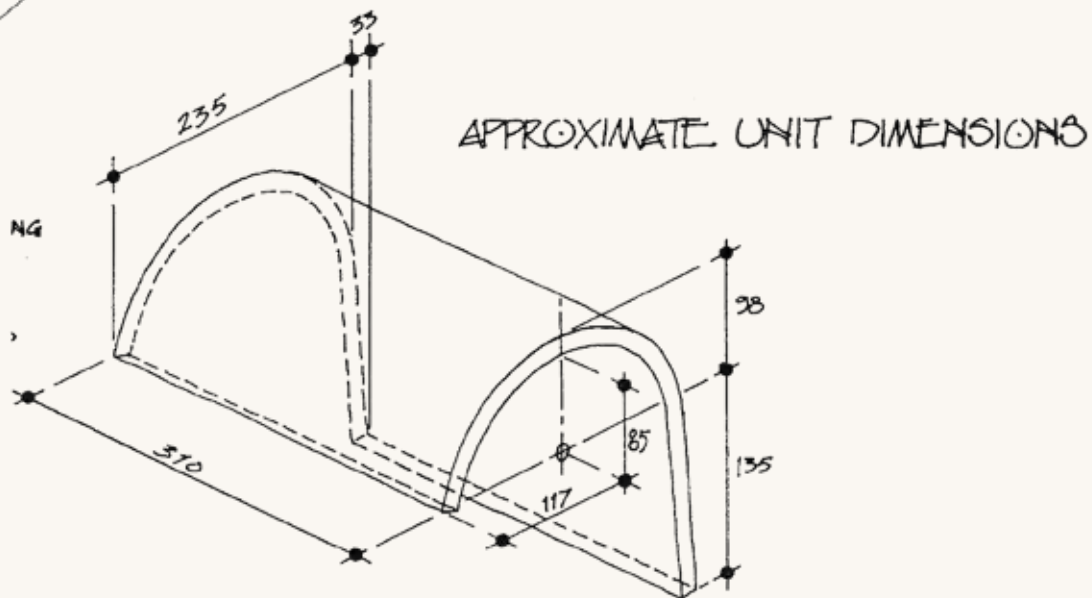
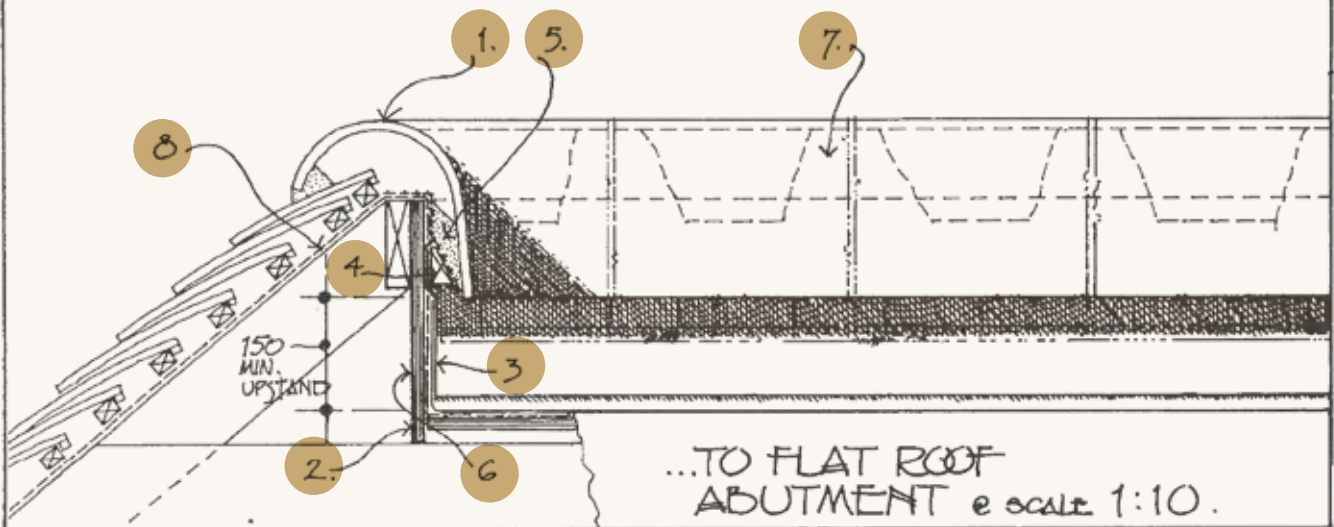
---

- 7 Setting out the top tile batten requires care, + depends on the spread of the ridge tile. The line chosen must ensure that the ridge tile overlaps the top tile by a minimum of 65mm

Please note, these drawings are only intended as an aid to the correct usage of Keymers products.

# MONOPITCH RIDGE

1A

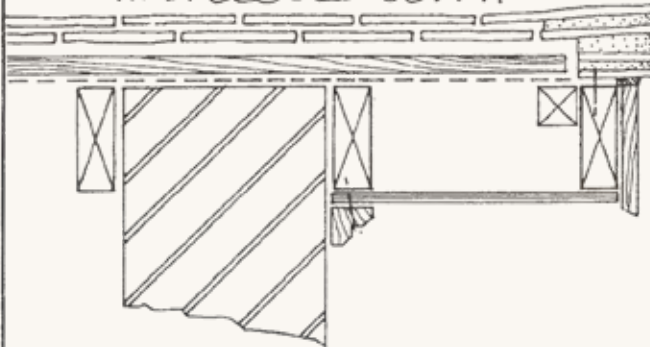


# MONOPITCH RIDGE

- 1 Monopitch ridge unit
- 2 Vertical board/sheet substrate for membrane roof covering
- 3 Flashing
- 4 Timber fillet carrying expanded metal mesh as key for mortar bedding
- 5 Mortar bedding
- 6 The flat roof covering is turned up under flashing min 150mm, and fixed/restrained to manufacturer's recommendations
- 7 Solid bedding under butt joints – see model spec
- 8 Underlay
- 9 For guidance on setting out first batten



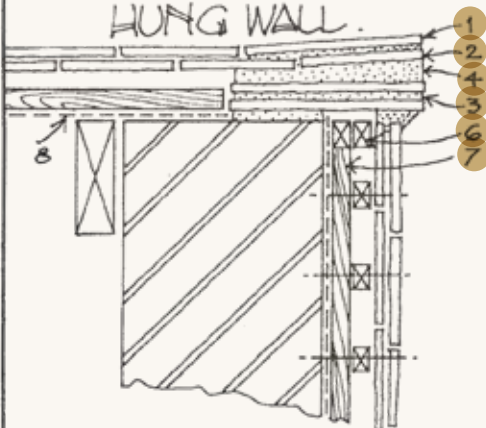
EXTENDED BARGEBOARD WITH CLOSED SOFFIT



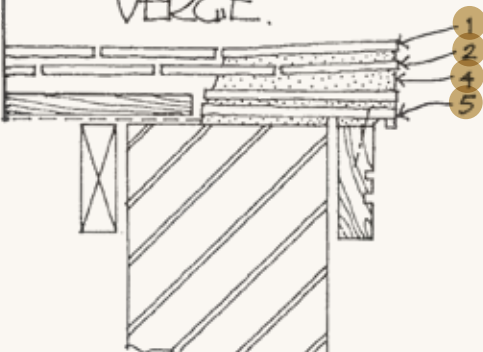
THE ESSENTIALS OF A GOOD VERGE ARE :-

- (A) IT MUST BE WELL BEDDED + POINTED SO THAT WATER WILL NOT PENETRATE BETWEEN THE VERGE TILES + SO INTO THE ROOF.
- (B) IT MUST OVERHANG THE WALL BELOW BY AT LEAST 35mm, + PREFERABLY 50mm, SO AS TO PROTECT THE SURFACE IMMEDIATELY UNDER THE VERGE.
- (C) IT MUST BE TILTED SO THAT WATER IS ENCOURAGED TO RUN DOWN THE ROOF, RATHER THAN OVER THE VERGE. ALL OF THESE DETAILS SHOW A DOUBLE UNDERCLOAK COURSE, WHICH ASSISTS IN PRODUCING THIS INWARD TILT, + ALSO MAKES A ROBUST DETAIL IN ELEVATION, PARTICULARLY SUITABLE FOR LARGER BUILDINGS. A SINGLE UNDERCLOAK COURSE WOULD BE QUITE ADEQUATE FOR ONE OR TWO STOREY BUILDINGS OF MODEST SCALE.

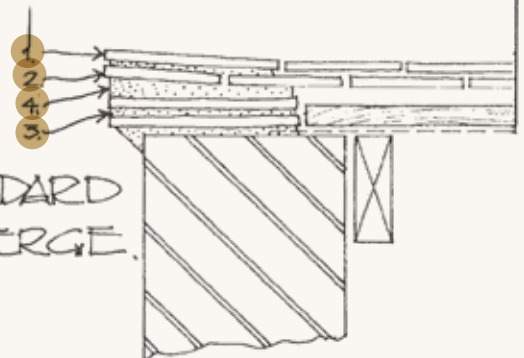
VERGE TO TILE HUNG WALL.




BARGE BOARDED VERGE.



STANDARD VERGE.



# VERGES

- 
- 1** Tile and a half tile

---
  - 2** Standard tile

---
  - 3** Double undercloak course of standard or nibless tiles with 165mm edge showing and face side downwards

---
  - 4** Mortar bedding, pointed when verge is bedded, or as soon as possible thereafter

---
  - 5** 'Tile-on-end' undercloak course fixed to bargeboard with nibs showing to give dentil effect

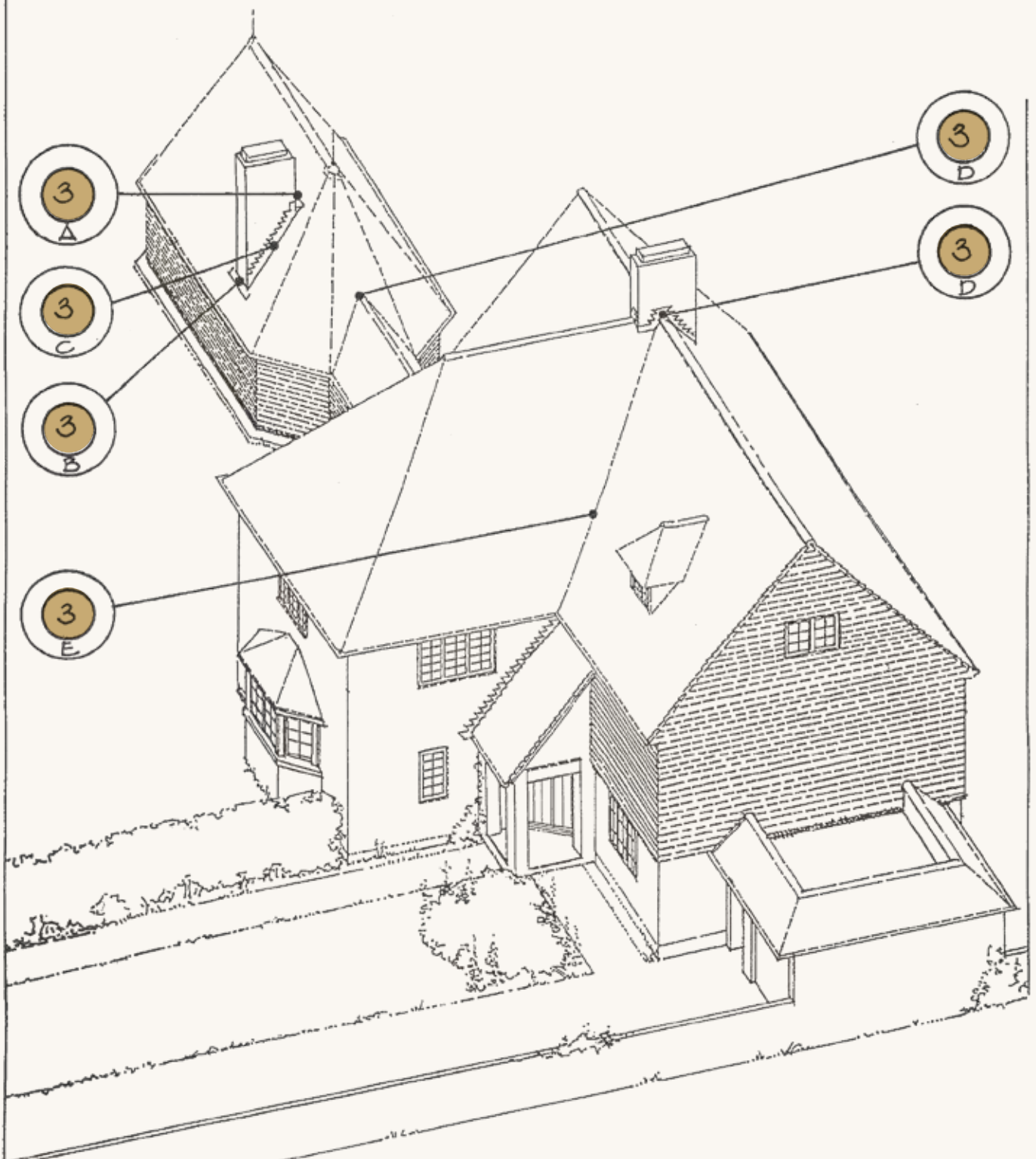
---
  - 6** Battens

---
  - 7** Counterbattens

---
  - 8** Underlay. In cavity work, this should bridge the cavity and lap onto the outer leaf by 25mm

## ABUTMENTS KEY TO DETAIL SHEETS

3





# ABUTMENTS

**3A**

Page 44-45

---

**3B**

Page 46-47

---

**3C**

Page 48-49

---

**3D**

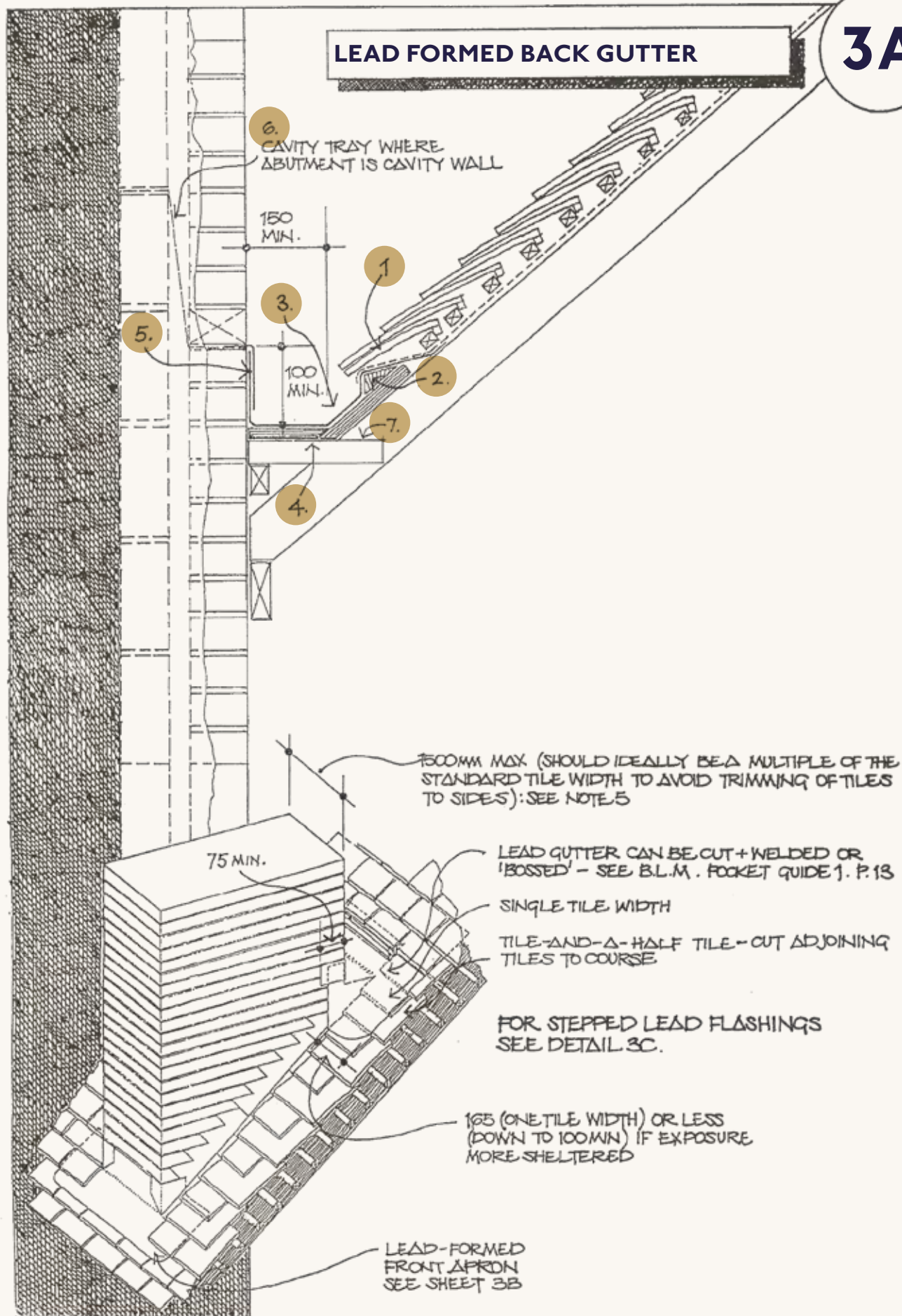
Page 50-51

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**3E**

Page 52-53

## LEAD FORMED BACK GUTTER



# LEAD FORMED BACK GUTTER

- 1** Eaves tile course

---

- 2** Treated timber fillet with lead-formed gutter bossed\* over (\*gutter gently worked to form)

---

- 3** British Lead Mills code 5 lead formed gutter. The gutter here is nominally flat, having a relatively short length. Maximum length for this detail is 1500. For longer abutments a stepped lead gutter should be used

---

- 4** Board/Sheet gutter former for lead-formed gutter

---

- 5** Code 5 lead flashing to masonry course.

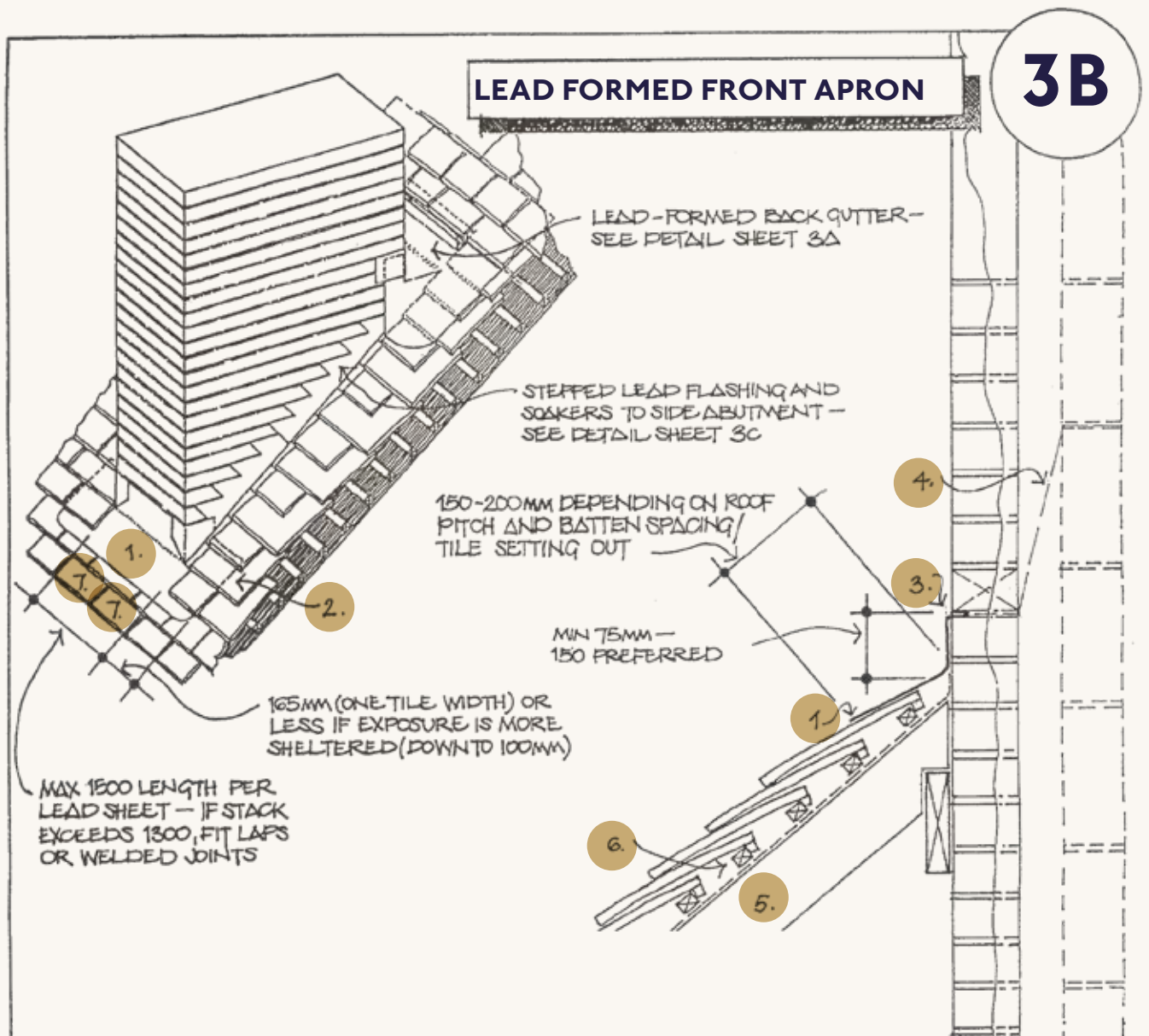
---

- 6** Where abutment is to solid masonry, consider installing a through-wall D.P.C. to reduce damp penetration down through wall. Where abutment is to cavity wall, install cavity tray and weepholes.

---

- 7** Treated timber bearer supporting gutter former





# LEAD FORMED FRONT APRON

- 1** British Lead Mills Code 5 lead-formed front apron

---

- 2** Apron is fitted under side abutment flashings and extends under tile courses as shown

---

- 3** Where abutment is to solid masonry, consider installing through-wall D.P.C. to reduce damp penetration down through wall

---

- 4** Where abutment is to cavity wall, install cavity tray and weepholes, for similar reasons

---

- 5** Rafter

---

- 6** Tile battens and underlay

---

- 7** If the width of the abutment is not a tile module, cut gable tiles to achieve half tile coursing

# 3C



- LINE OF SOAKERS UNDER,  
WHEN IN PLACE

SECTIONS  
1:10

(VARIES)  
MIN. 65  
MAX. 150



# STEPPED FLASHINGS

To side masonry abutments

- 1 Full width tile (165mm) – cut adjoining tiles as necessary to achieve half-tile coursing

---

- 2 Tile-and-a-half to alternating courses

---

- 3 British Lead Mills code 3-4 lead soakers to each abutment tile.

---

- 4 Stepped code 4 or 5 lead flashings fitted over soakers and fixed to masonry joints with lead wedges. Note lower extremity of stepped flashing is brought over and around front abutment flashing

---

- 5 Where abutment is to solid masonry wall, consider installing through – wall D.P.C. to reduce damp penetration down through

---

- 6 Where abutment is to cavity brickwork, install cavity tray and weepholes for similar reasons

---

- 7 Edge tiles are laid down over open welted lead secret valley lining. Upper edge tiles to be pointed

---

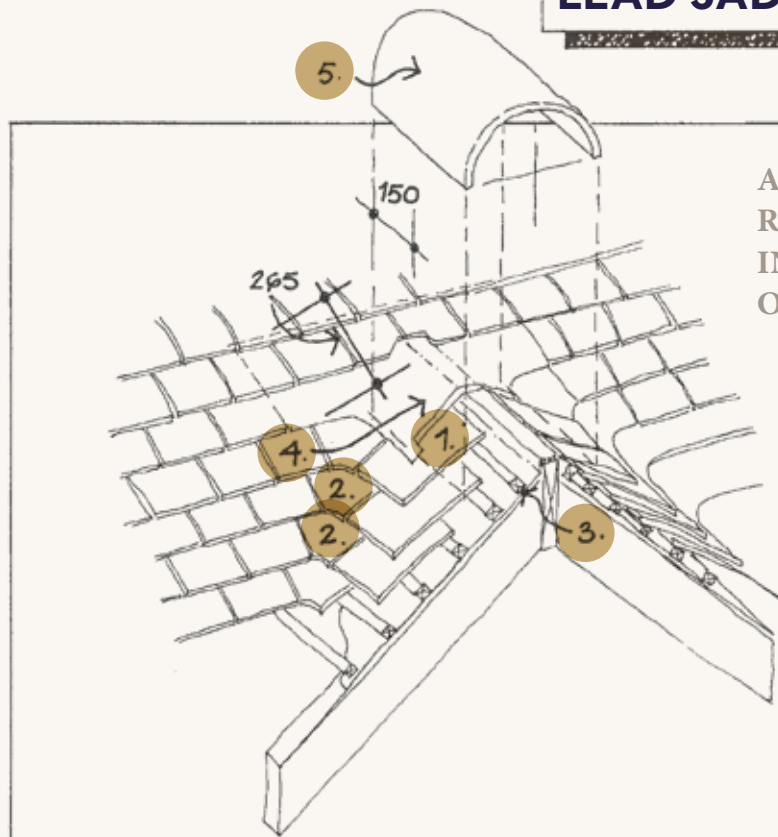
- 8 25 x 25 treated counter batten

---

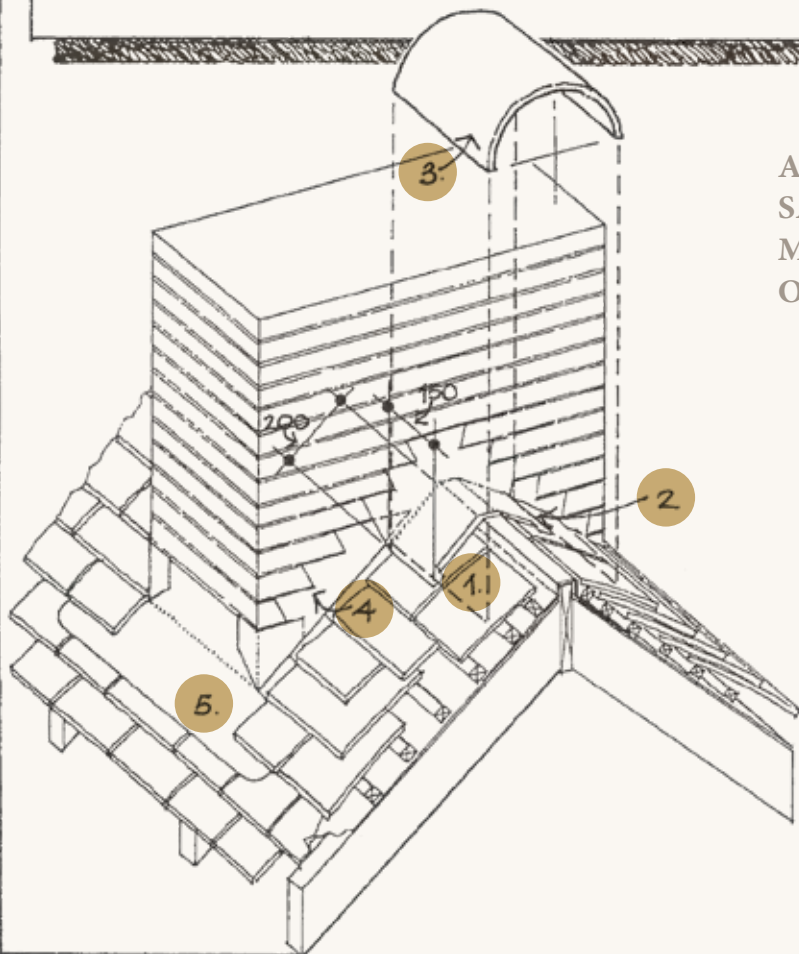
- 9 Treated bearer / sheet valley former

## LEAD SADDLES

3D



ABUTMENT  
RIDGE FLASHING  
INTERSECTION  
OF ROOF/RIDGE



ABUTMENT  
SADDLE FLASHING-  
MASONRY ABUTMENT  
OF ROOF/RIDGE

# LEAD SADDLES

Abutment ridge flashing intersection of roof/ridge

- 1** Top tile

---

- 2** Purpose made valley tile

---

- 3** See ridge on pages 1 -2 or batten/felt details

---

- 4** British Lead Mills Ltd. Code 5 formed lead saddle to abutment junction. Saddle can be bossed or have welded gusset for steeper roof pitches – see BLM details

Abutment ridge flashing intersection of roof/ridge

- 1** Top tile

---

- 2** British Lead Mills Ltd. Code 5 formed lead combined saddle/flashing. Flashing is wedged 25mm into masonry joints with lead wedges

---

- 3** Ridge sits on lead saddle and is pointed to masonry abutment

---

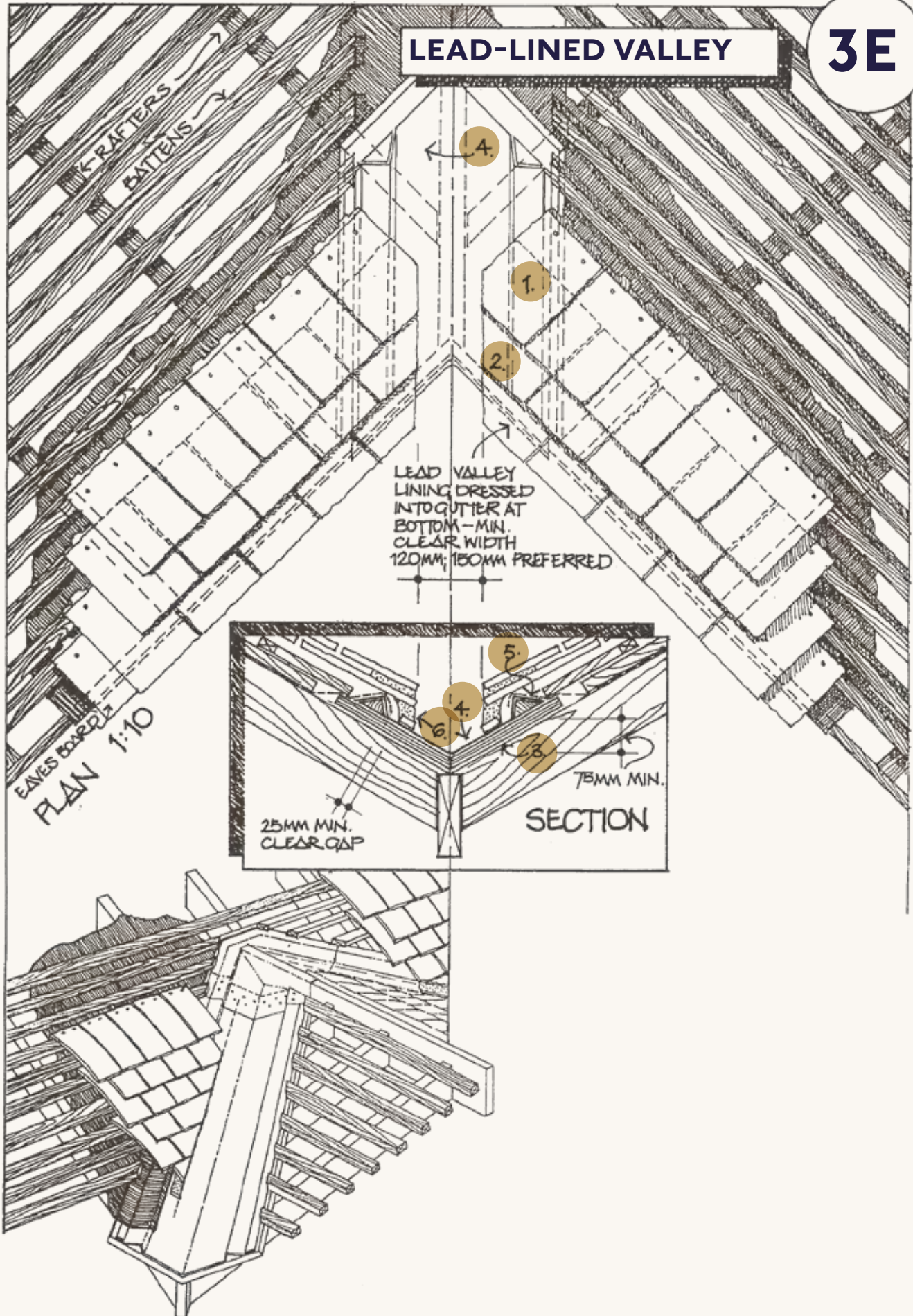
- 4** See detail: Page 13 for C3 side abutment flashing details

---

- 5** See detail: Page 11 for 3B for front lead formed abutment



# LEAD-LINED VALLEY



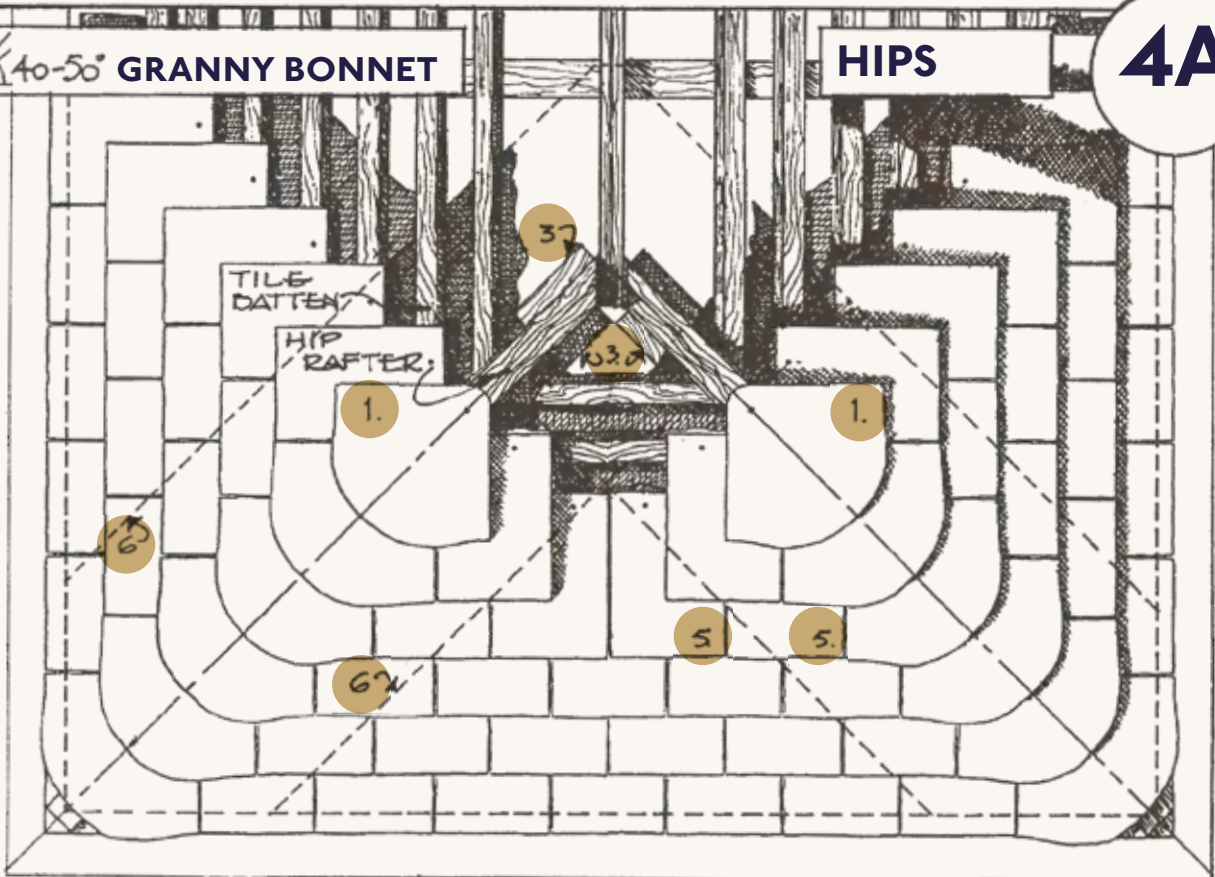


# LEAD LINED VALLEY

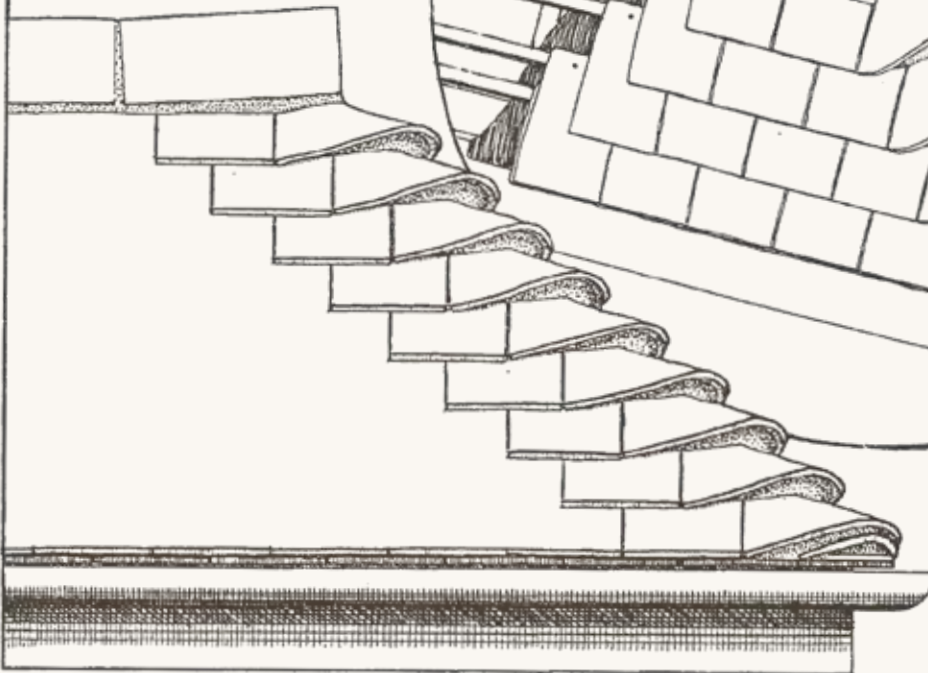
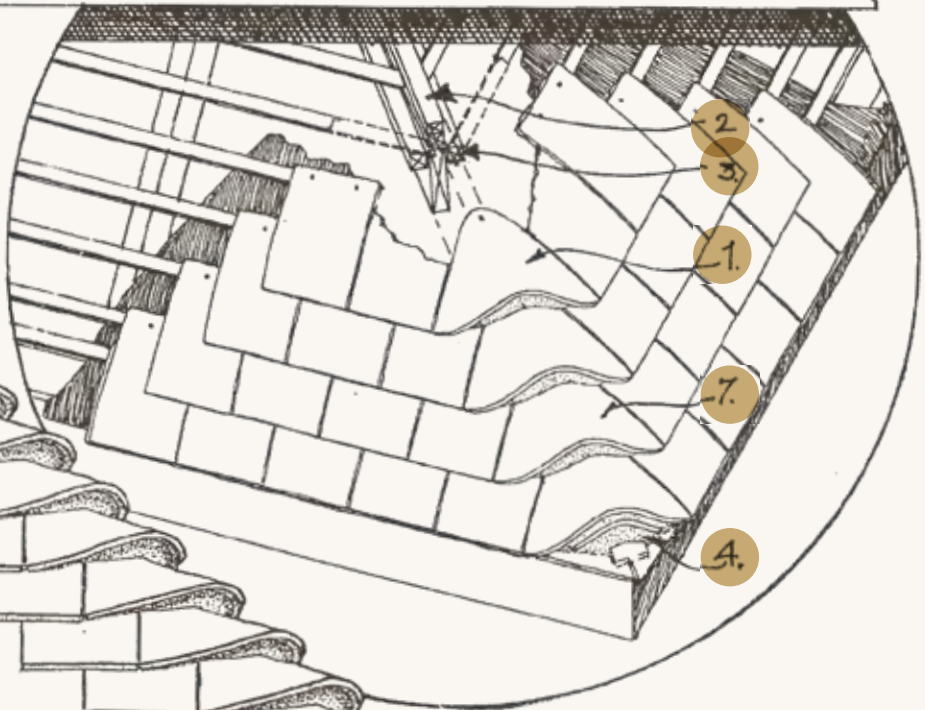
- 1 Cut plain tiles to form valley channel
- 2 Cut gable (tile-and-a-half) tiles may be required to maintain half tile coursing
- 3 Ply valley board + timber fillets each side to support tiles at valley channel
- 4 British Lead Mills Ltd. Code 5 lead valley lining
- 5 Roofing felt to be dressed over fillet into 25mm gap
- 6 Mortar bedding on plain tile slips

40-50° GRANNY BONNET

HIPS



CUT-AWAY  
PLAN @ 1:10



ELEVATION @ scale 1:10

# 40-50° GRANNY BONNET-HIPS

- 1 Granny bonnet

---
- 2 For lower roof pitches (ie 40-45°) it is recommended to fix a double batten along the hip rafter to tip the bonnet up, and so reduce the thickness of mortar bedding

---
- 3 Treated S.W. bearers support batten ends when doubled hip battens are used

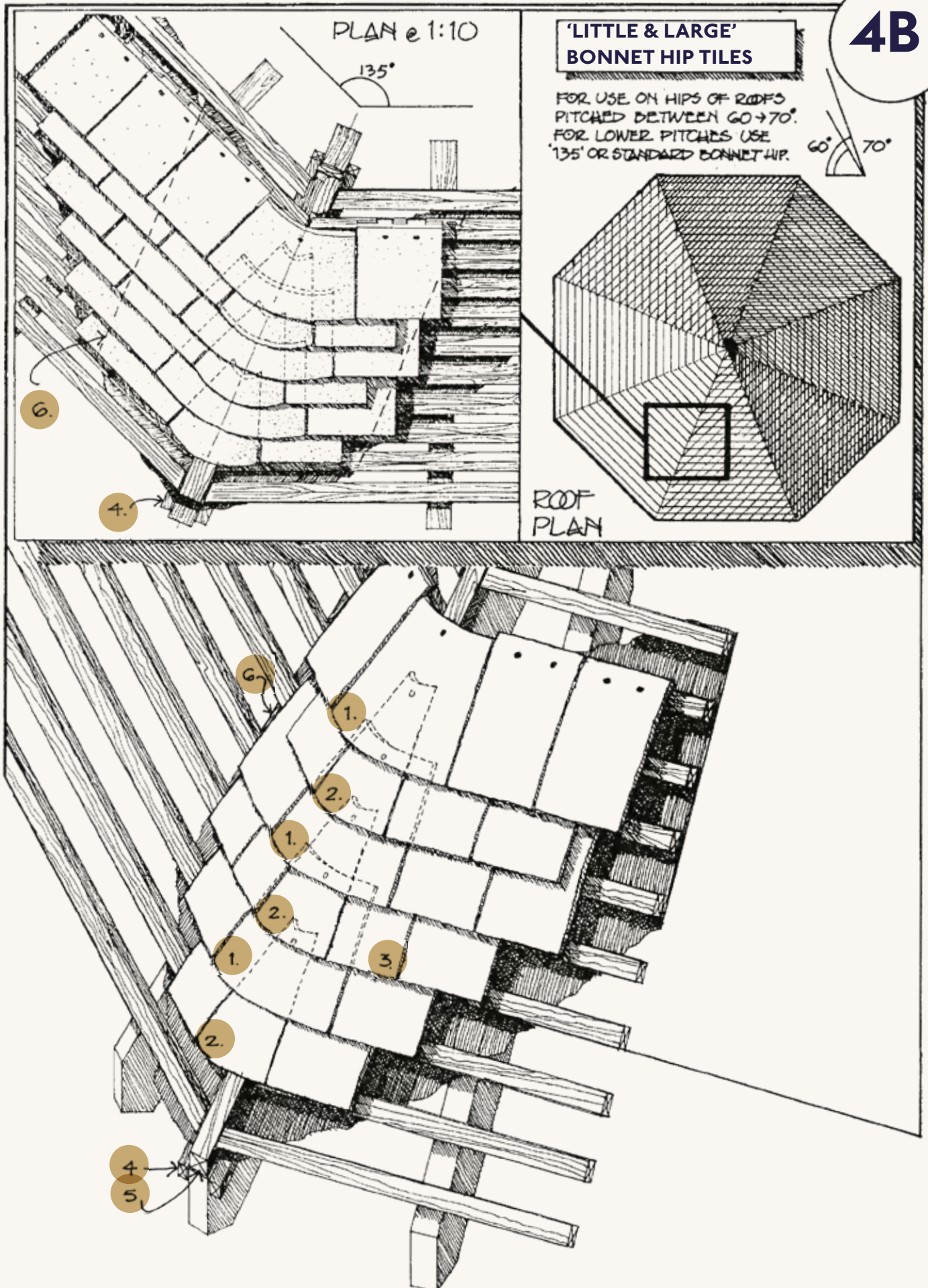
---
- 4 Bonnet tile trimmed as 'undercloak' and tile 'tongue' to reduce visual impact of mortar bedding to bottom bonnet

---
- 5 Use gable tiles and out tiles as needed to achieve half tile coursing to main slopes

---
- 6 600mm wide strip of roofing felt laid over general roofing underlay

---
- 7 Jockeying of bonnets







# 'LITTLE + LARGE' BONNET HIP TILES

- 1 'Large' Tile

---
- 2 'Little' tile

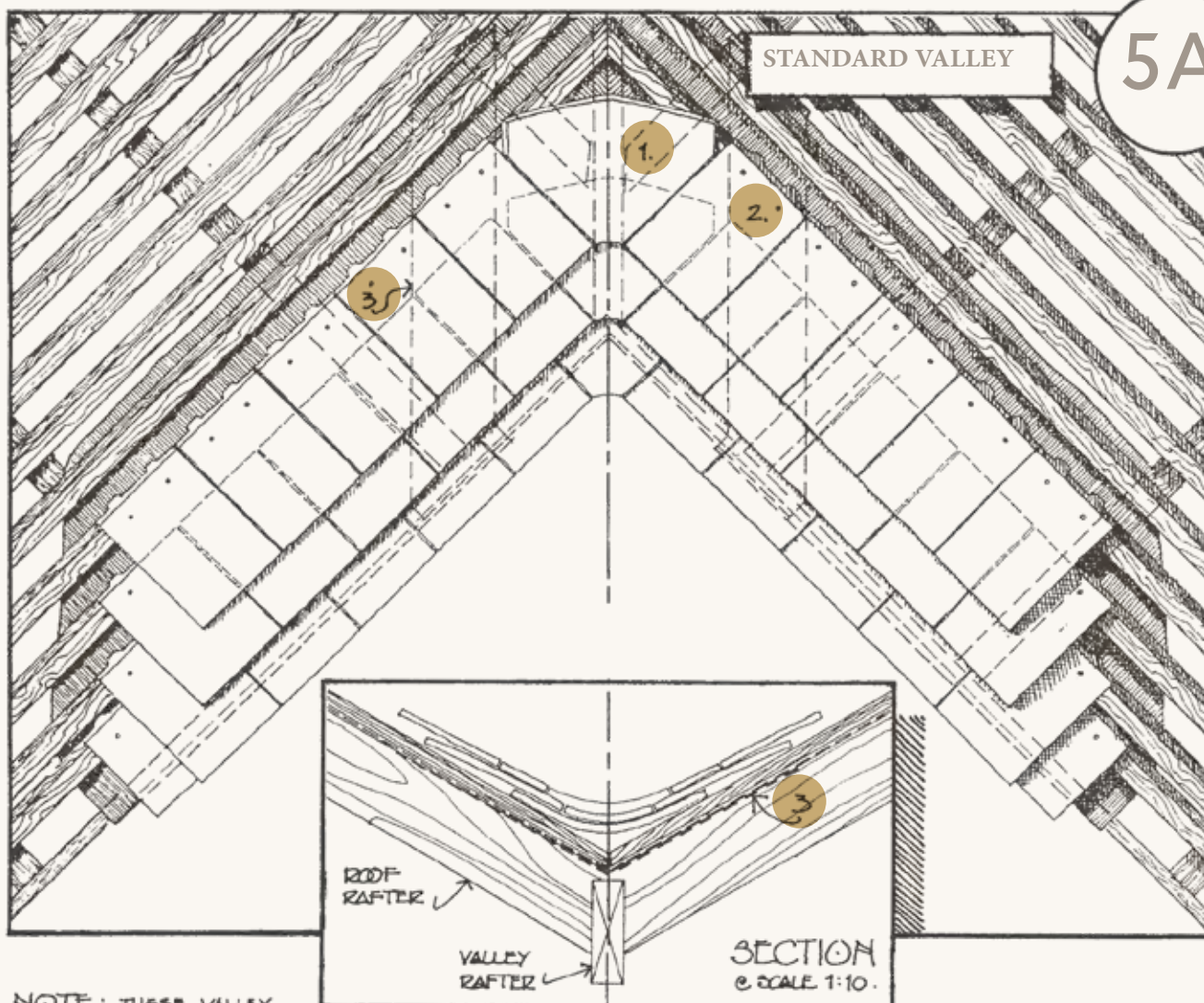
---
- 3 Depending on pitch, cut tiles may be required to ensure good file + half tile coursing

---
- 4 Timber bearer to batten ends

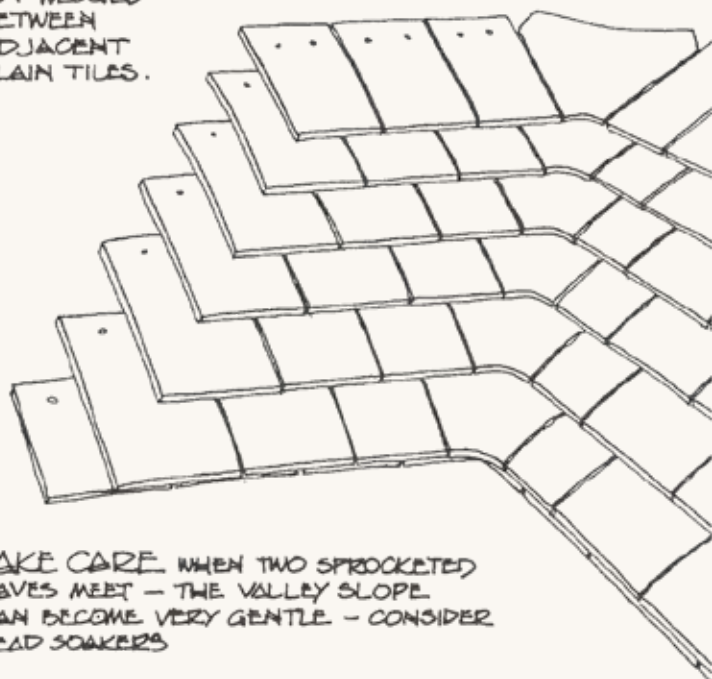
---
- 5 Counter batten to give tile + good fixing for bonnet nails

---
- 6 600mm wide strip of underlay, laid over general underlay

## STANDARD VALLEY



NOTE: THESE VALLEY  
TILES ARE NOT NAILED,  
BUT WEDGED  
BETWEEN  
ADJACENT  
PLAIN TILES.



TAKE CARE WHEN TWO SPROCKETED  
EAVES MEET - THE VALLEY SLOPE  
CAN BECOME VERY GENTLE - CONSIDER  
LEAD SOAKERS

# STANDARD VALLEY

- 1** Tile-and-a-half ' tile turned through 90° in alternate courses

---

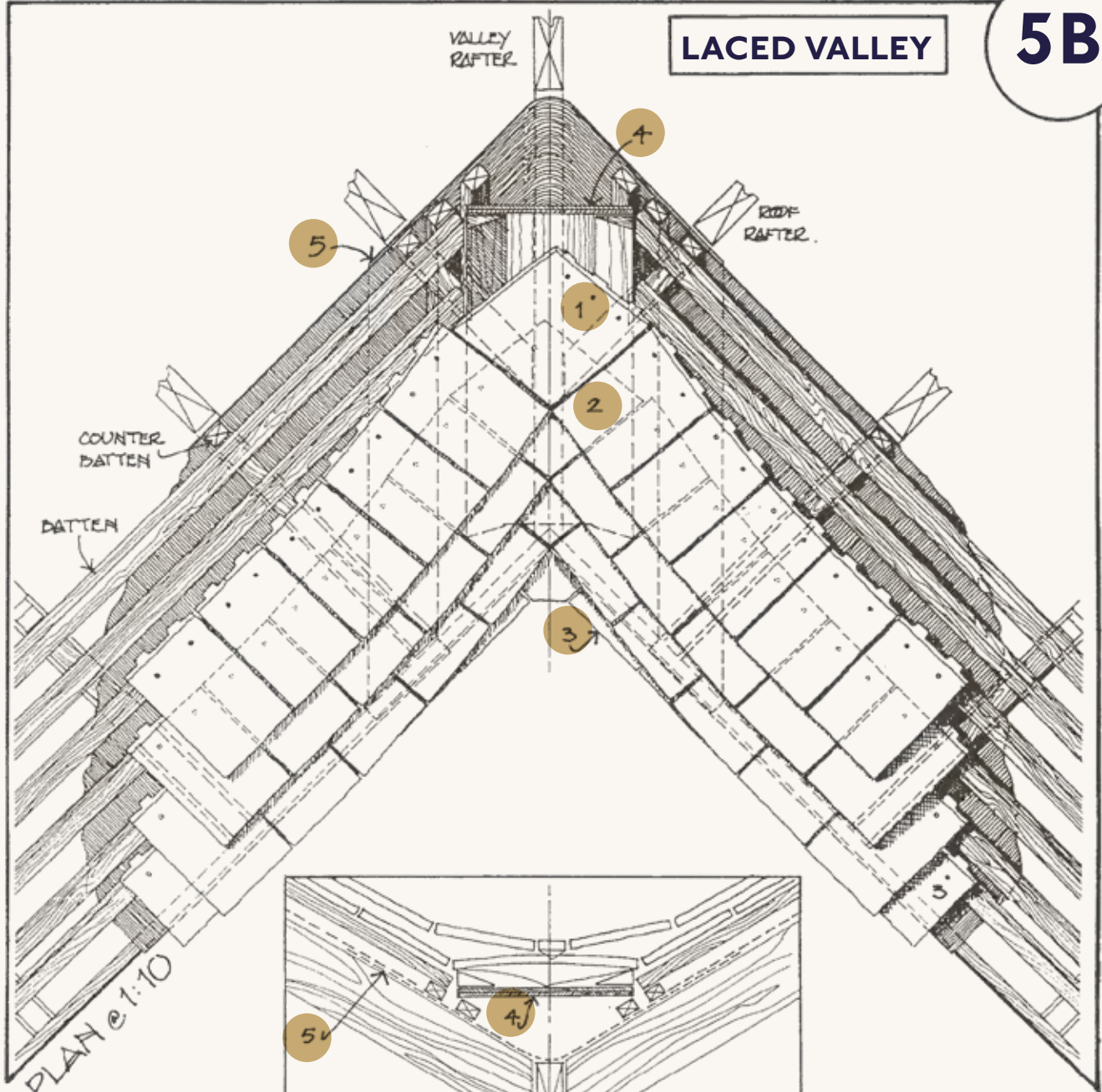
- 2** Adjacent plain tiles may require cutting to fit + course

---

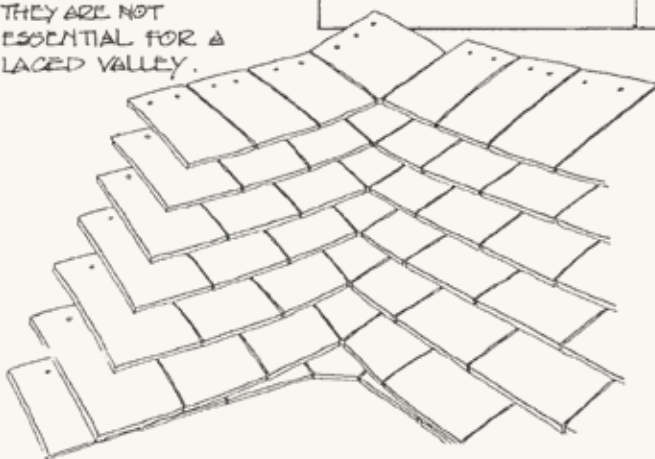
- 3** Eaves tile course continues straight, but the next course (the first course of full size tiles) tilts up at the valley to start the 'lacing'



LACED VALLEY



N.B. THIS DETAIL SHOWS COUNTERBATTENS. THEY ARE NOT ESSENTIAL FOR A LACED VALLEY.





# LACED VALLEY

- 1** Standard valley tile, suitable for the meeting of equal pitch slopes of 40-50°. For pitches of 50-60°, use the Keymer 60° valley. For pitches outside these ranges, consult Keymer who will make special valley tiles

---

- 2** Depending on pitch, adjacent plain tiles may require cutting to form neat junction, + to keep ½ tile coursing

---

- 3** Continuous 600mm wide strip of underlay, under general underlay, + overlapped by the general underlay by at least 150mm

---

- 4** Ply valley board + timber fillets each side to support tile-and-a-half tile

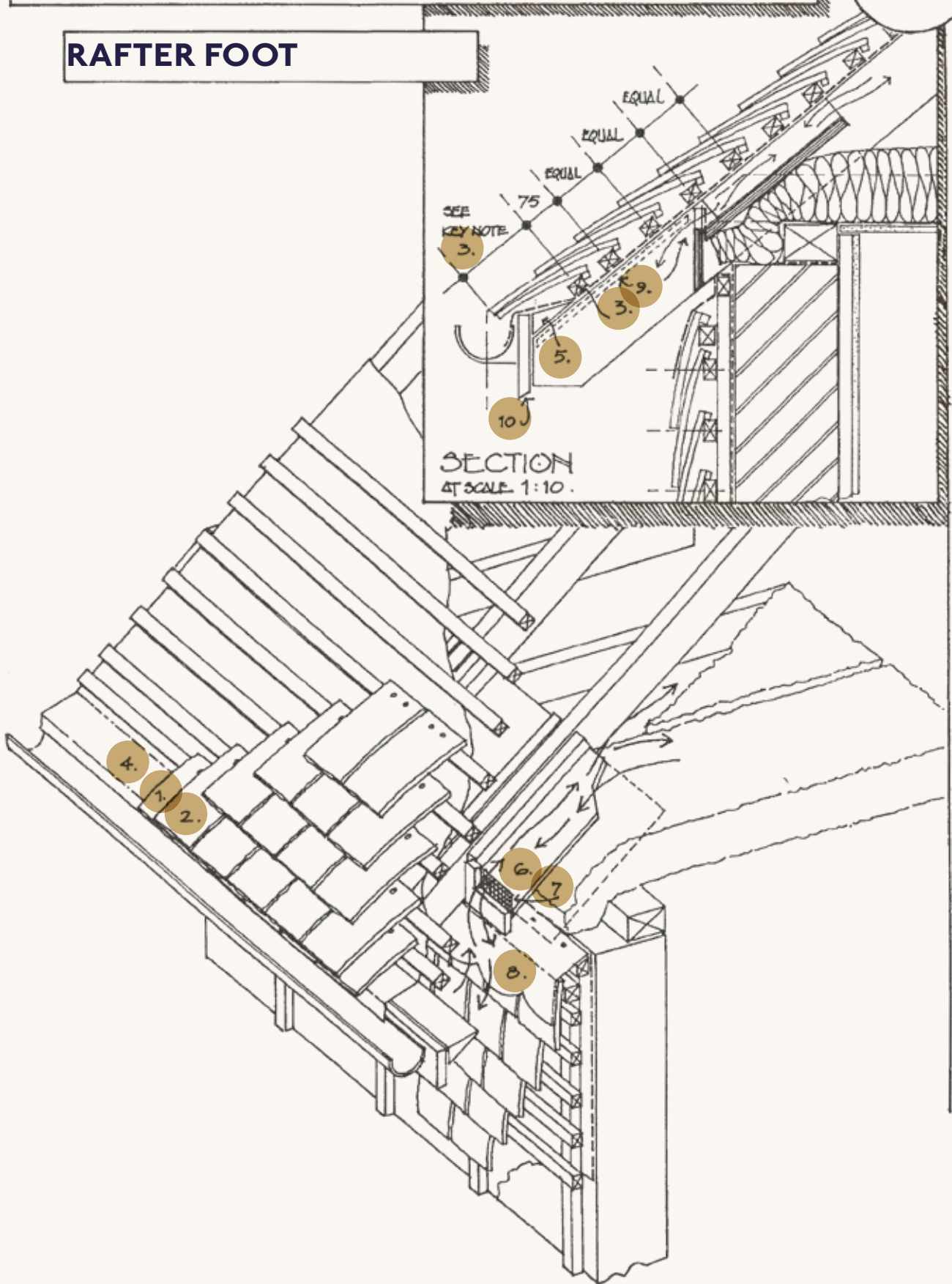
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- 5** Continuous 600mm wide underlay strip, under general underlay

# EAVES DETAIL WITH OPEN SOFFIT & STRAIGHT

6A

## RAFTER FOOT



# EAVES DETAIL WITH OPEN SOFFIT & STRAIGHT RAFTER FOOT

- 1 Eaves tile (190mm long)

---
- 2 Standard tile (265mm long)

---
- 3 First batten set out to ensure that rainwater discharges to centre of gutter

---
- 4 Underlay extends into gutter and ponding is avoided by the use of a underlay support tray

---
- 5 Timber tilting fillet

---
- 6 Ply sheet + supporting noggins to maintain ventilation path

---
- 7 Mesh to keep out insects, birds etc

---
- 8 Flashing to neaten + weatherproof the top course of tile hanging

---
- 9 If the eaves overhang is large, consider using a dark stained timber under lining - looking up at underlay is not attractive – but make sure that it does not trap the underlay or obstruct the vent path

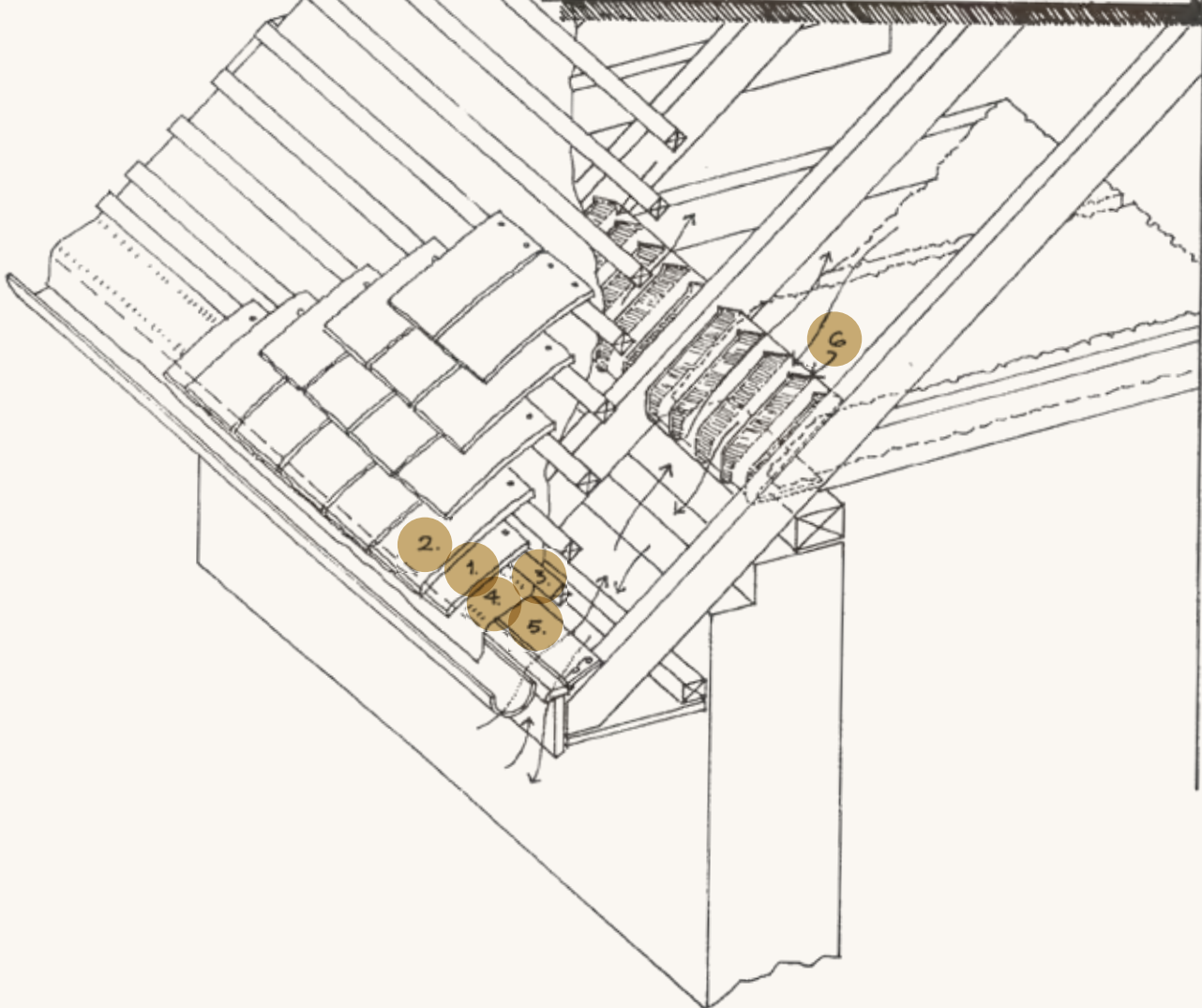
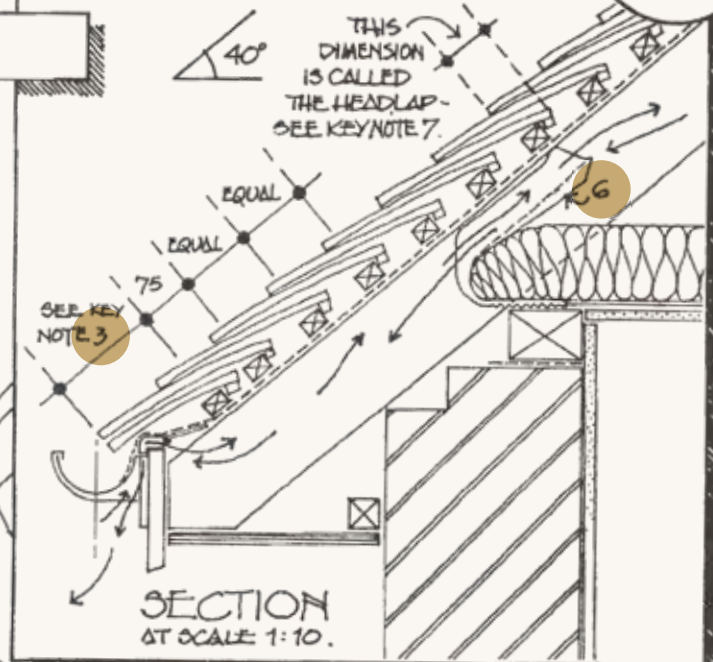
---
- 10 This detail shows a fascia – it can be omitted + the rafter feet exposed (but remember to use rafter brackets to support the gutter, not fascia brackets)

# EAVES DETAIL WITH CLOSED SOFFIT & STRAIGHT

6B

## RAFTER FOOT

N.B.  
THIS SHEET SHOWS  
A ROOF PITCH OF  
40°, THE MINIMUM  
GENERAL PITCH  
FOR A KEYMER  
TILED ROOF.  
(SPROCKETS CAN BE  
A LITTLE GENTLER)





# EAVES DETAIL WITH CLOSED SOFFIT AND STRAIGHT RAFTER FOOT

- 1 Eaves tile (190mm long)

---
- 2 Standard tile (265mm long)

---
- 3 First batten set out to ensure that rainwater discharges to centre of gutter

---
- 4 Underlay extends into gutter + is always sloping to avoid ponding

---
- 5 Keymer 'in-line' eaves vent accessory supports the underlay and gives continuous vent. The need for insect mesh etc., cutting of soffit board and so on is avoided

---
- 6 Keymer 'in-line' eaves vent accessory keeps insulation from obstructing air path venting the roof space

---
- 7 Battens set out to give minimum headlap of 65mm. In practice, this means a maximum batten spacing of 100mm

# EAVES DETAIL WITH SPROCKETED

6C

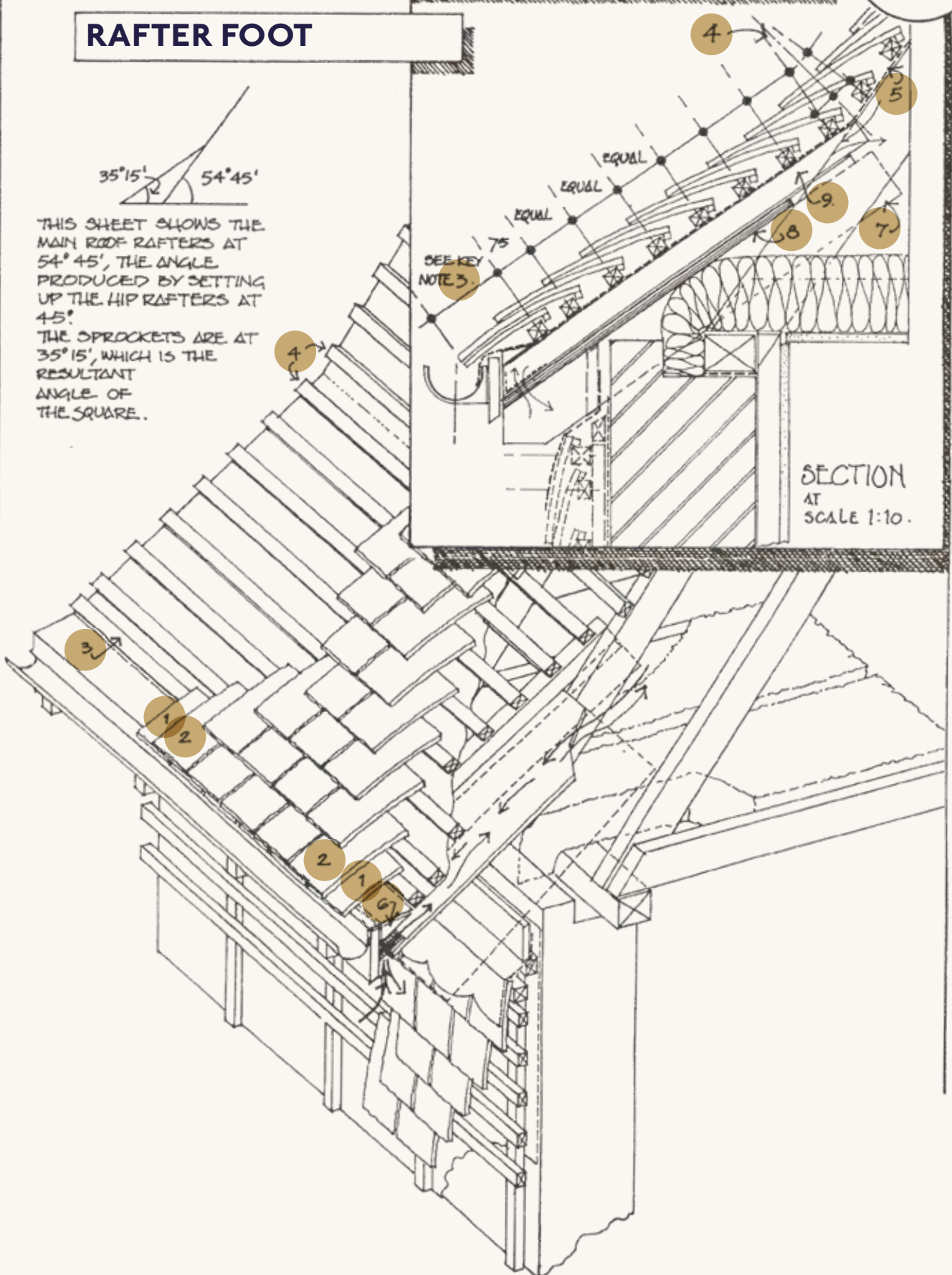
## RAFTER FOOT



THIS SHEET SHOWS THE MAIN ROOF RAFTERS AT  $54^{\circ}45'$ , THE ANGLE PRODUCED BY SETTING UP THE HIP RAFTERS AT  $45^{\circ}$ . THE SPROCKETS ARE AT  $35^{\circ}15'$ , WHICH IS THE RESULTANT ANGLE OF THE SQUARE.

SEE KEY  
NOTE 5.

SECTION  
AT  
SCALE 1:10.



# EAVES DETAIL WITH SPROCKETED RAFTER FOOT

- 1** Eaves tile (190mm long)

---
- 2** Standard tile (265mm long)

---
- 3** First batten set out to ensure that rainwater discharges to centre of gutter

---
- 4** These battens should be set out to miss the change in angle between sprocket and rafter. This gives a much gentler 'bell cast' shape to the roof

---
- 5** Underlay

---
- 6** Tilting fillet

---
- 7** Sprocket nailed to side of rafter foot

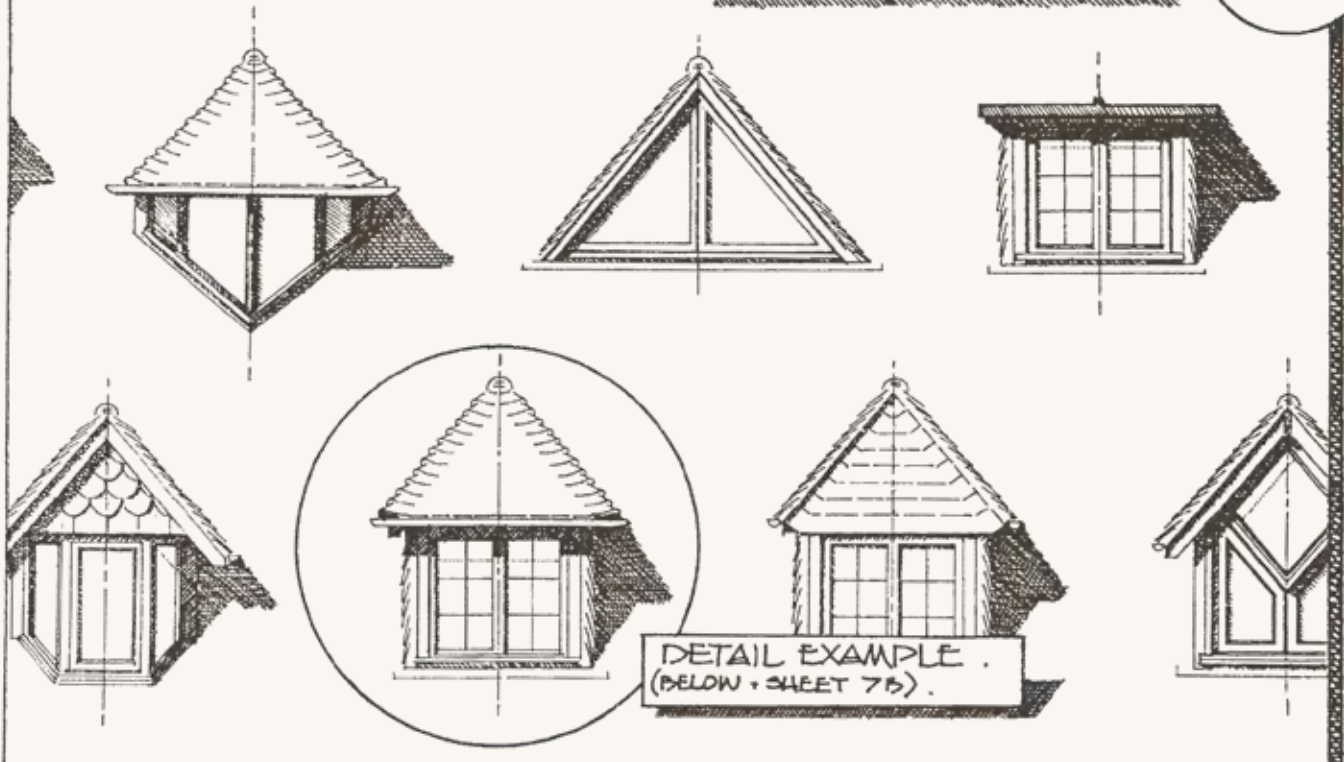
---
- 8** Ply sheet to maintain vent path\*

---
- 9** Counter-batten to produce air path.  
(Don't forget the insect mesh)



# DORMER WINDOWS

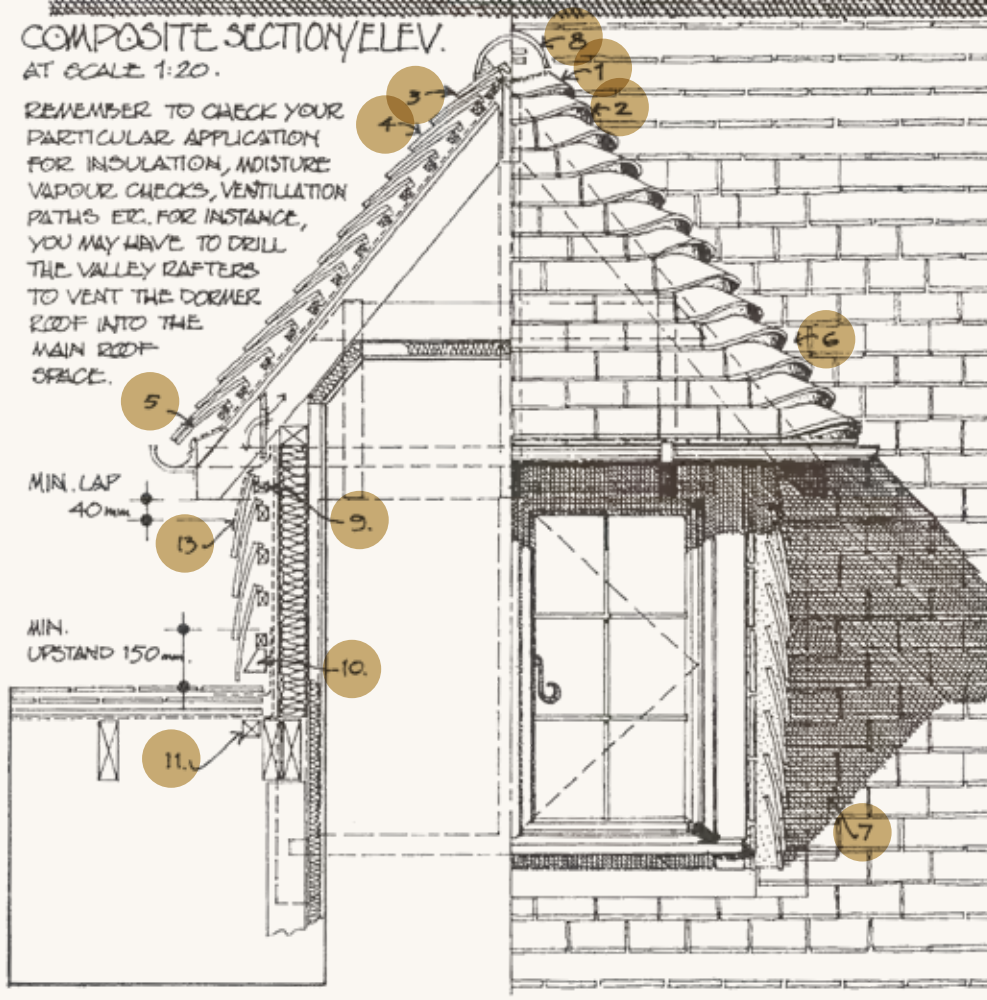
7A



## COMPOSITE SECTION/ELEV.

AT SCALE 1:20.

REMEMBER TO CHECK YOUR PARTICULAR APPLICATION FOR INSULATION, MOISTURE VAPOUR CHECKS, VENTILATION PATHS ETC. FOR INSTANCE, YOU MAY HAVE TO DRILL THE VALLEY RAFTERS TO VENT THE DORMER ROOF INTO THE MAIN ROOF SPACE.





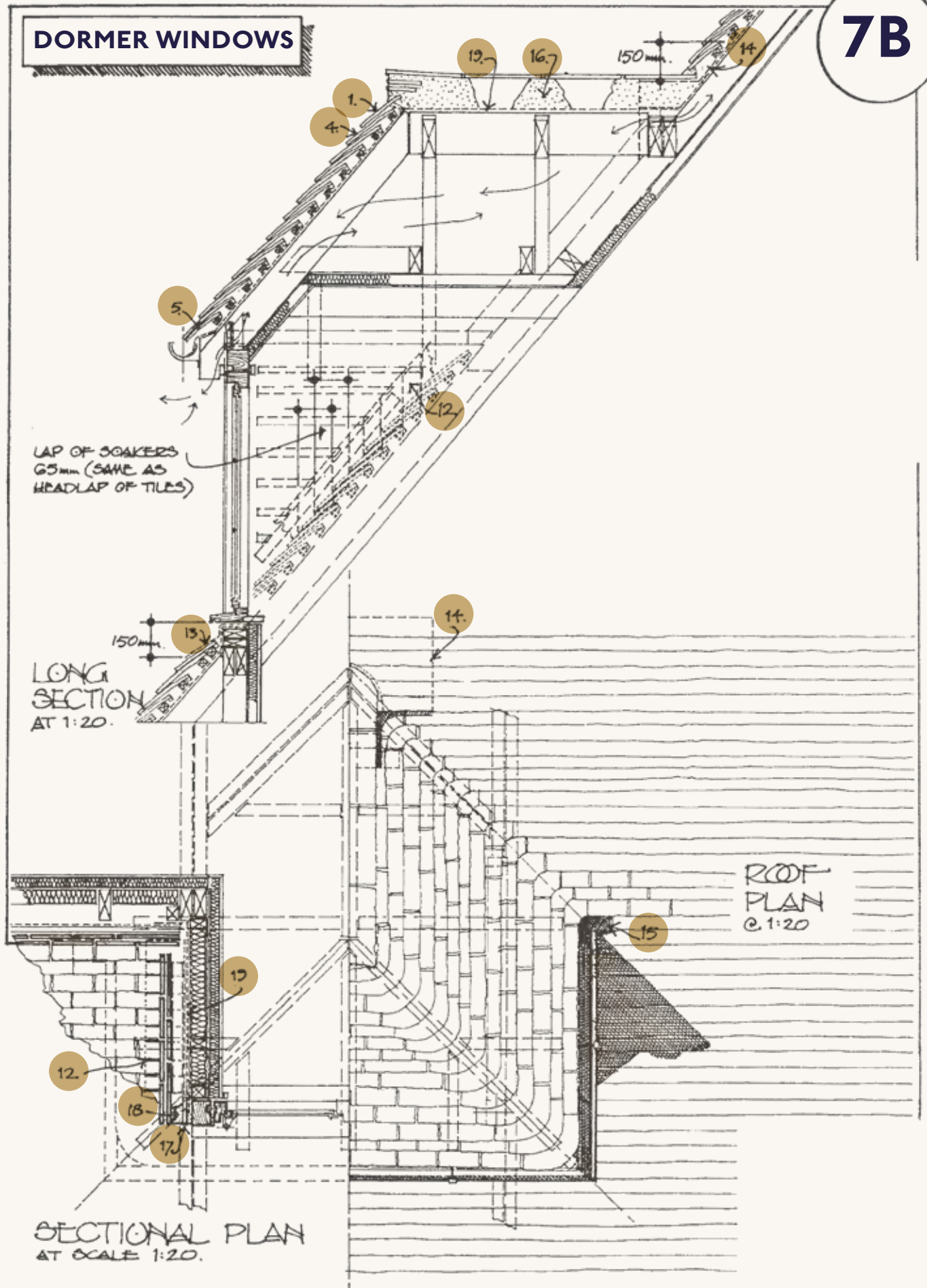
# DORMER WINDOWS

From diagrams 7A - 7B

- 1** Top bonnets out to fit + to course, and to lift end ridge tile
- 2** Standard bonnet – sheet 2A for further guidance
- 3** Top tile (210mm long)
- 4** Standard tile (265mm long)
- 5** Eaves tile (190mm long)
- 6** Standard valley
- 7** Tile-and-a-half tile
- 8** ½ Round ridge tile. Tile slip end filling
- 9** Top batten turned through 90° to build out top course
- 10** Tilting fillet
- 11** Batten bearer may be needed, depending on width of dormer cheek structure

# DORMER WINDOWS

7B



# DORMER WINDOWS

Continued from page 69

- 12**      Lead soakers, 150mm upstand + 150mm under each tile,  
and projecting 10mm past leading edge of each tile

---

- 13**      Lead dressing over top tile

---

- 14**      Lead saddle under ridge and carried 150mm up slope

---

- 15**      This area will receive rainwater from both the valley and the  
gutter. A lead apron would be sensible

---

- 16**      Solid mortar bedding to ridge tile joints

---

- 17**      ½ Tile slips nailed to post, to stop battens, give key for mortar,  
and to reduce visual mass of mortar. Set the mortar back a little,  
and take care to keep the tile edges clean

---

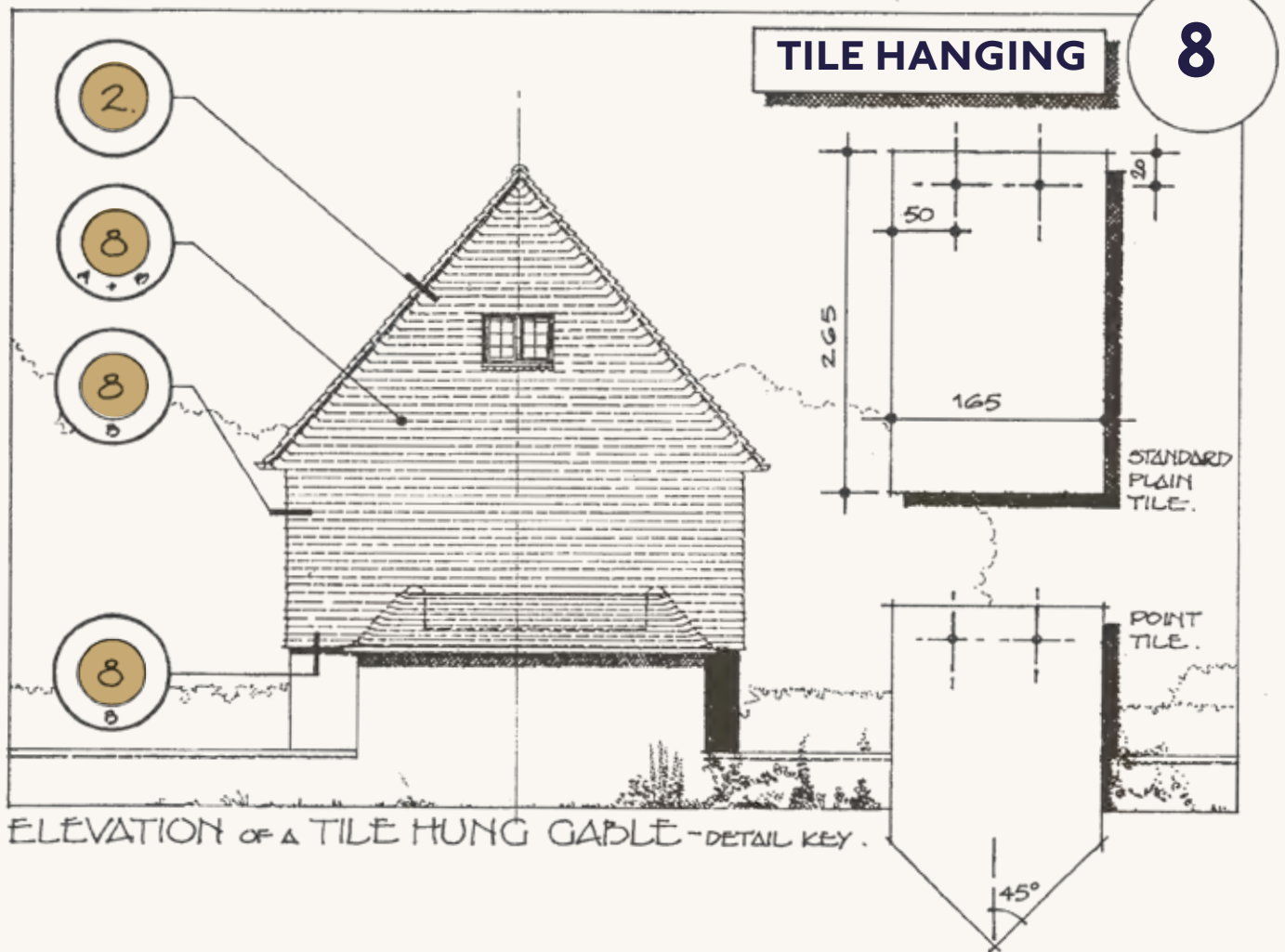
- 18**      Mortar pointing to weatherproof edge of tile – hung cheeks.  
Again, keep the tile edges clean

---

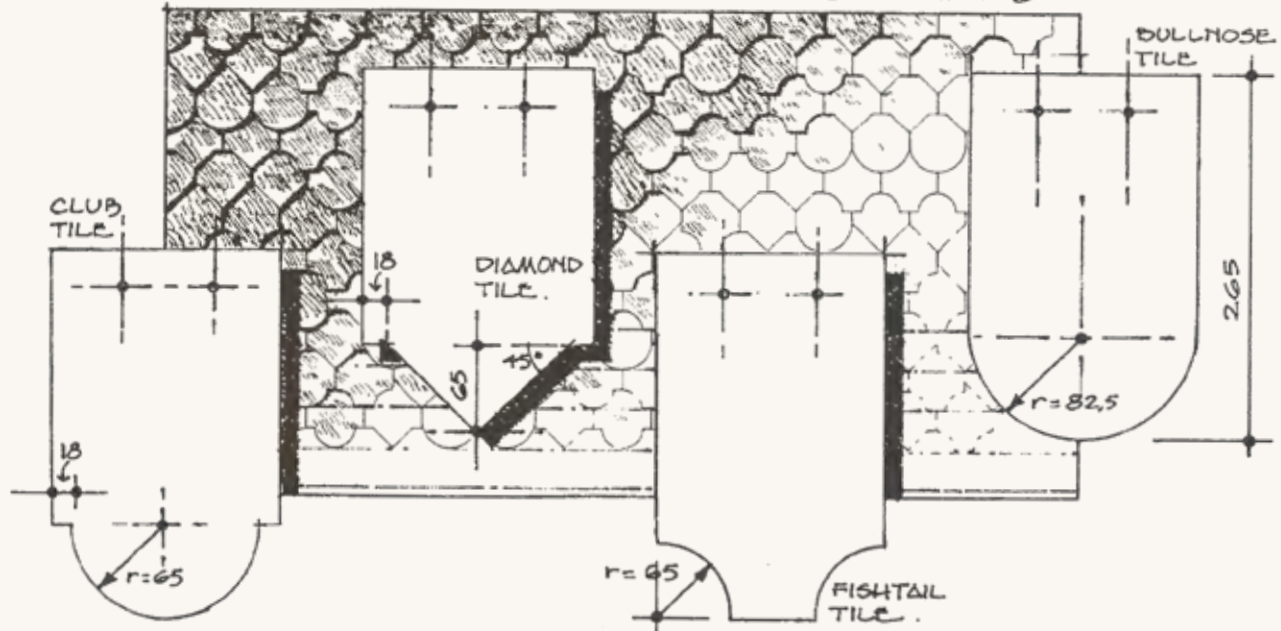
- 19**      ½ Round ridge tile. Tile slip end filling

---

- 20**      Underlay is fixed in pieces + strips in accordance with the  
recommendations for each particular junction.



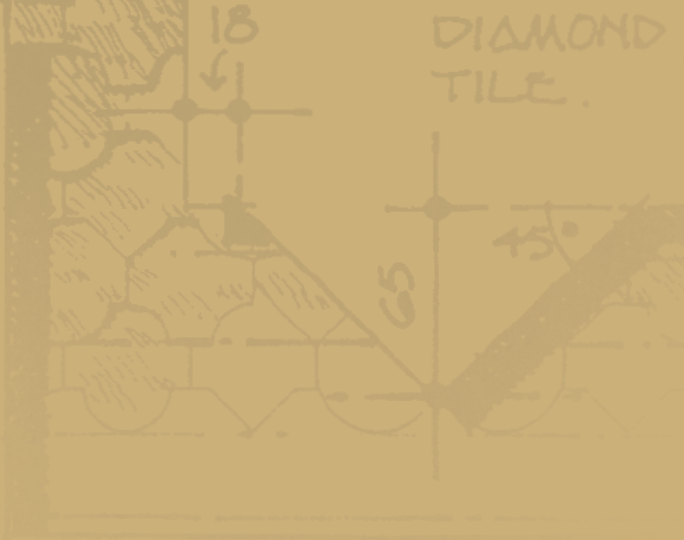
KEYMER STANDARD ORNAMENTAL TILES AT 1:5.





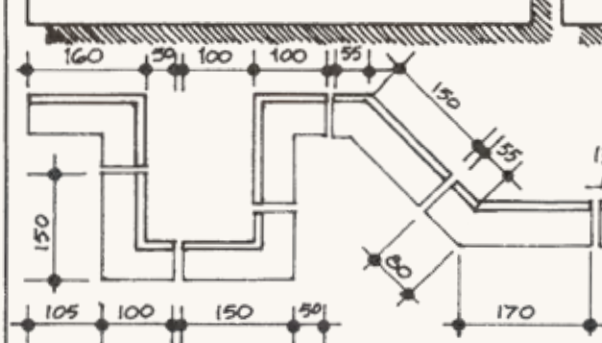
# TILE HANGING

See key detail 8A + 8B on pages 74 - 77

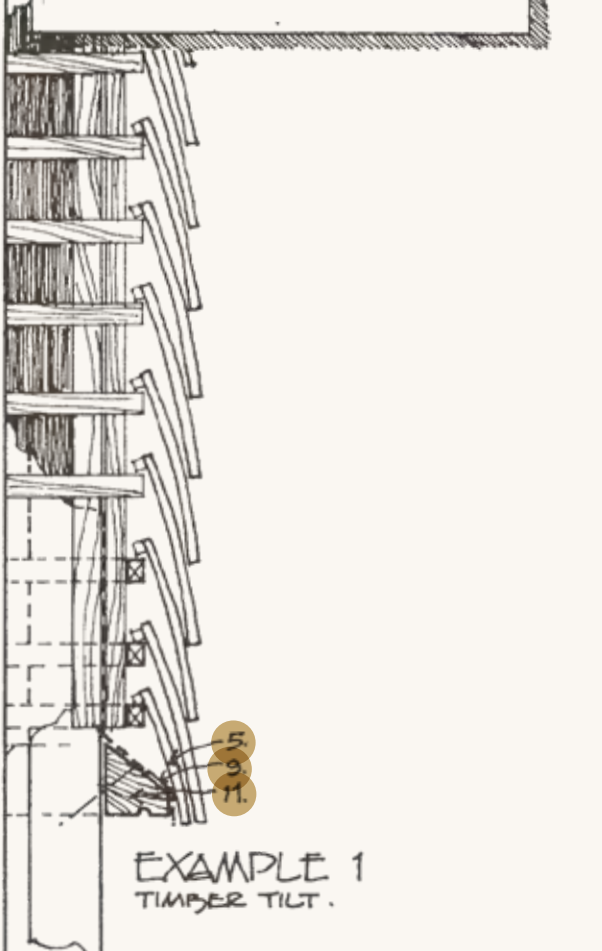


# CORNERS IN TILE HANGING

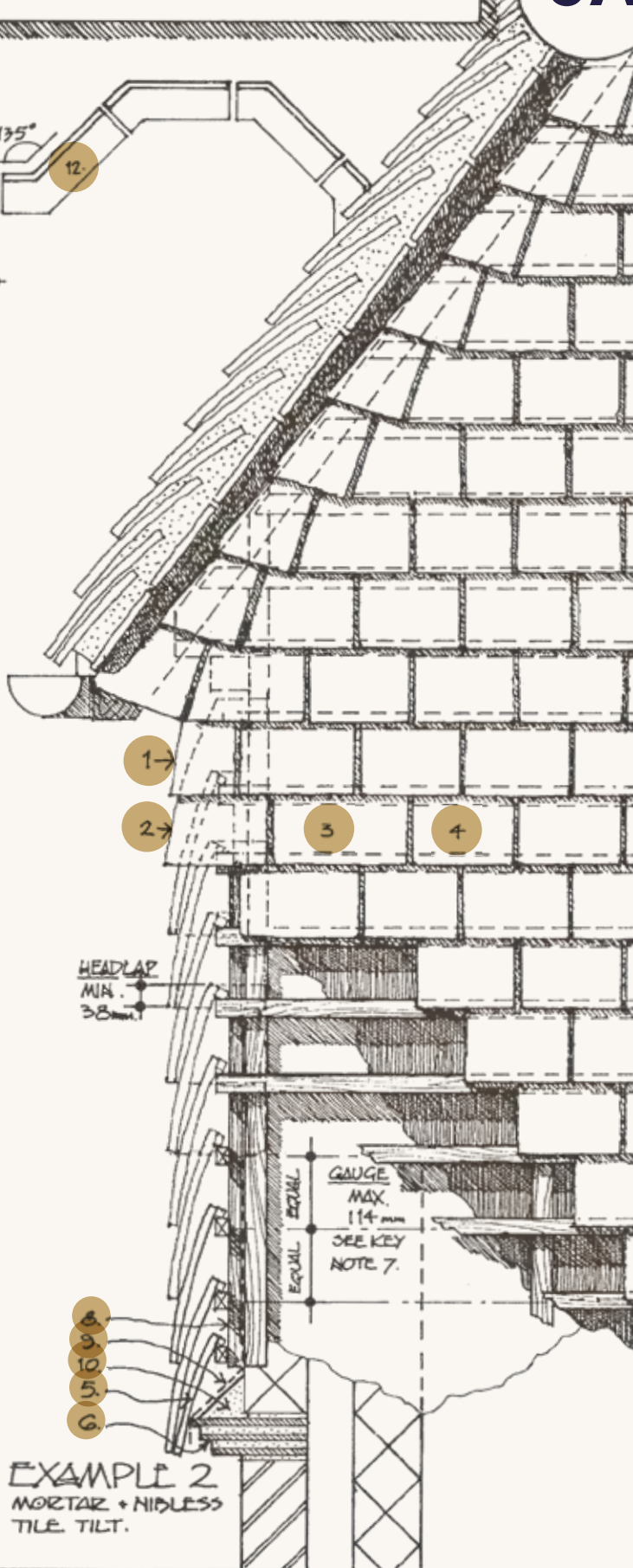
# VERTICAL TILE HANGING



## GENERAL VIEW OF TILE HANGING



## BASE OF TILE HANGING



# CORNERS IN TILE HANGING.

## VERTICAL TILE HANGING.

## GENERAL VIEW OF TILE HANGING.

## BASE OF TILE HANGING.

- 1 90° external angle (left hand)  
-----
- 2 90° external angle (right hand)  
-----
- 3 Cut tile-and-a-half tile to achieve  $\frac{1}{2}$  tile coursing  
-----
- 4 Standard plain tile  
-----
- 5 Eaves tile (190 long)  
-----
- 6 Nibless tiles  
-----
- 7 Battens set out to give minimum headlap of 38mm. In practice this gives a maximum batten spacing for vertical tile hanging of 114mm. The formula is tile length-lap = gauge  
-----
- 8 Vertical counter battens  
-----
- 9 Underlay  
-----
- 10 Mortar tilting fillet  
-----
- 11 Timber tilting fillet  
-----
- 12 Keymer also produces 135° internal + external angles in handed sets  
-----

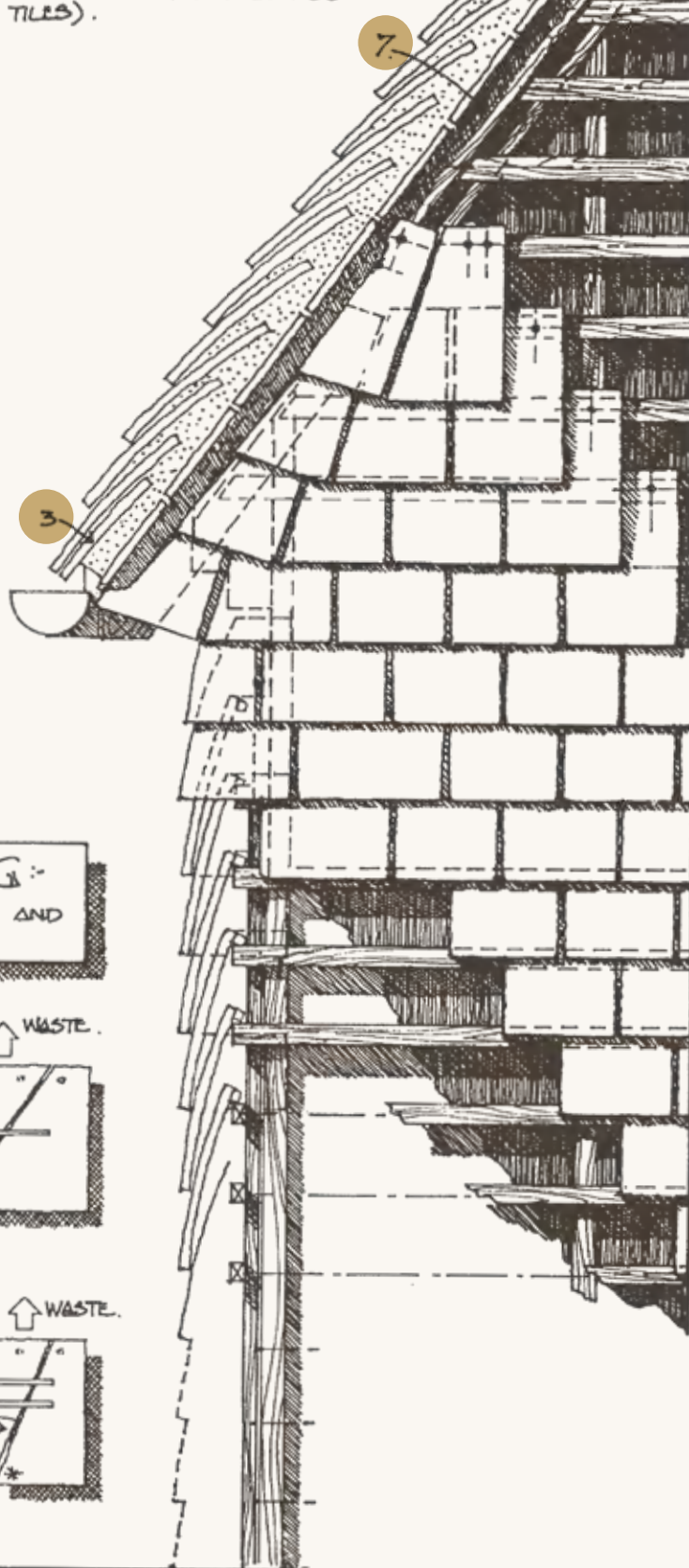
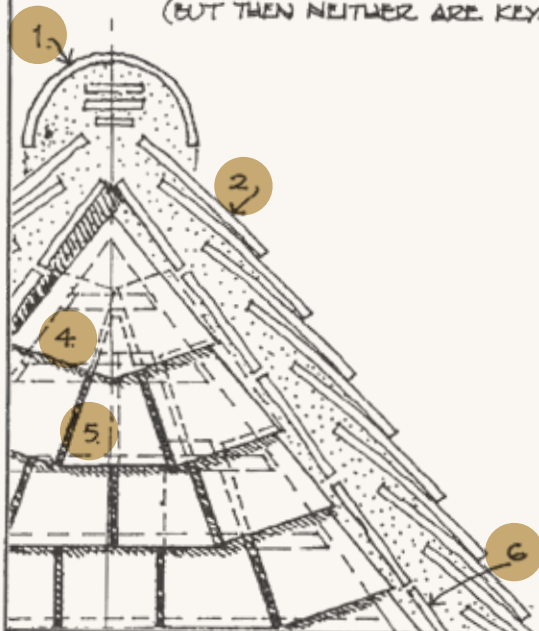


## RIDGE & VERGE

## VERTICAL TILE HANGING

8B

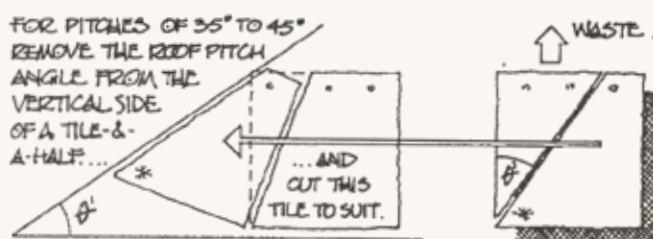
NOTE: THE WINCHESTER CUT DETAIL ILLUSTRATED HERE IS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR THE VERGES OF ROOFS PITCHED BELOW 35° (BUT THEN NEITHER ARE KEYMER TILES).



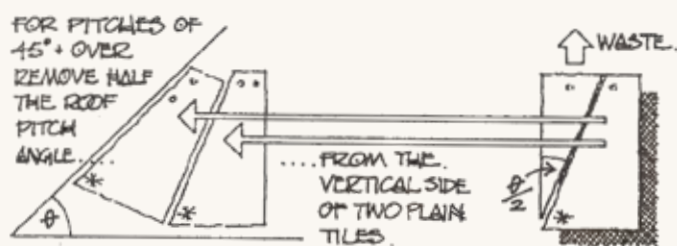
### WINCHESTER CUTTING:-

TILES CUT FROM TILE-AND-A-HALF TILES AND STANDARD PLAIN TILES.

FOR PITCHES OF 35° TO 45°  
REMOVE THE ROOF PITCH  
ANGLE FROM THE  
VERTICAL SIDE  
OF A TILE-AND-  
A-HALF....



FOR PITCHES OF  
45°+ OVER  
REMOVE HALF  
THE ROOF  
PITCH  
ANGLE....



NOTE SITE DRILLED NAILHOLES.



# RIDGE + VERGE JUNCTIONS. VERTICAL TILE HANGING.

- 1**     $\frac{1}{2}$  round ridge tile with tile slip filling

---

- 2**    Top tile (see sheet 1 for further guidance)

---

- 3**    Eaves tile (see sheets 6A, B + C for guidance)

---

- 4**    Special tile cut on site from tile-and-a-half tile, and fixed with mortar, lead clips and/or nailed through site-drilled nail holes

---

- 5**    Special tile cut on site from standard plain tile = fixed as noted in 4 above

---

- 6**    Nibless or standard plain tiles with short side showing as undercloak

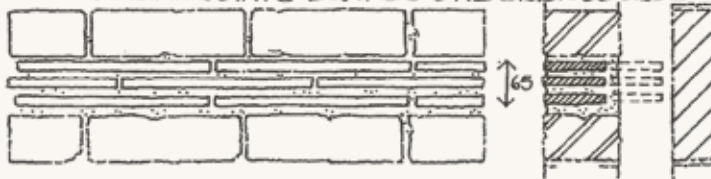
---

- 7**    With all roof pitches when Winchester cutting, it will be necessary to fix an additional tiling batten running parallel to the line of the roof pitch, in order to secure the last tile

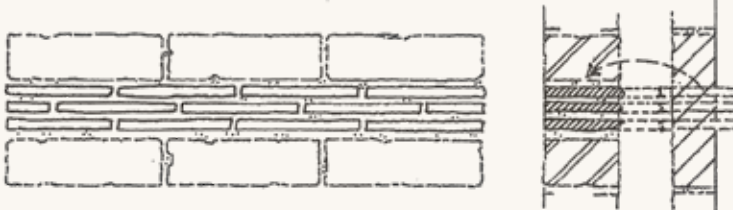
## BONDING

## TILES IN WALLS

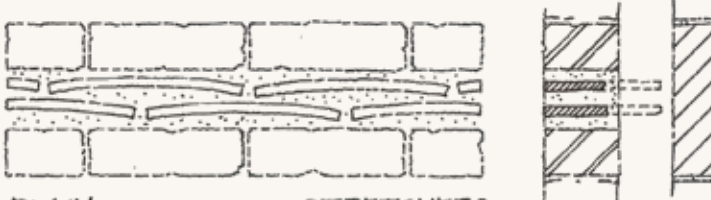
TILES IN WALLS SHOULD BE BONDED IN MUCH THE SAME WAY AS BRICKS. BUT REMEMBER! TILES ARE NOT THE SAME LENGTH OR WIDTH AS BRICKS  $\approx 50$  PERPENDS WILL NOT LINE THROUGH BUT COURSING GENERALLY WILL  $\approx$  THREE TILES PLUS MORTAR JOINTS EQUALS ONE BRICK COURSE.



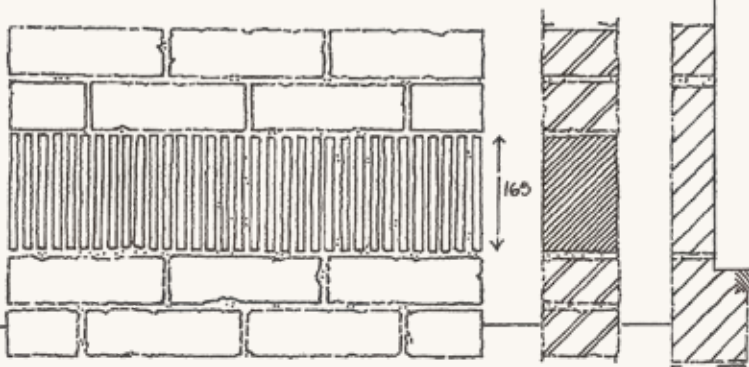
NIBLESS TILES LAID AS STRETCHERS @ SCALE 1:10



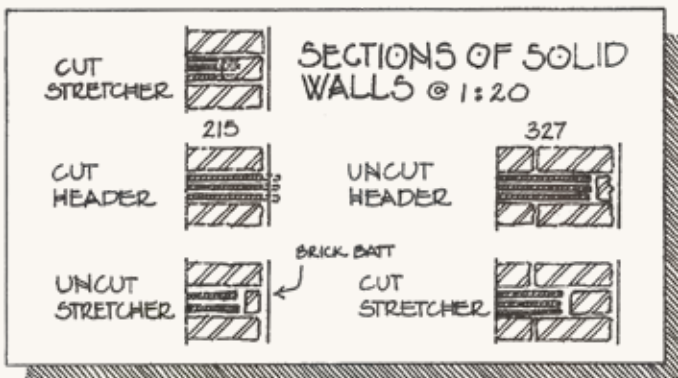
NIBLESS TILES LAID AS HEADERS  
- OR USE PLAIN TILES



PLAIN TILES LAID AS STRETCHERS



PLAIN OR NIBLESS HEADER SOLDIER COURSE



# BONDING.

## TILES IN WALLS

### Why use tiles in walls?

- Weather resistance – use to resist the passage of moisture.
- Non brick shapes – use to form arches, brackets + small module shapes.
- Colour/texture contrast – use to break up large areas, introduce texture variations, run string courses bands and patterns

### Which tiles to use

- Plain – the Keymer plain tile is suitable in many situations, but the nib must be taken into account (or used to advantage!).
- Nibless – this solves any problems you may have with nibs.
- Ridges – these are useful as copings.
- Other tiles – your ingenuity is the only limitation!

### Cutting

- How? – disc cutter (neatest and less wasteful), skutch or nibbler.
- Avoid! Showing cut edges in face-work. They're ragged and lighter

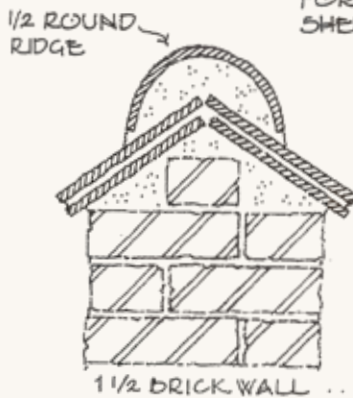
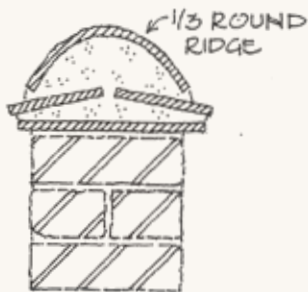
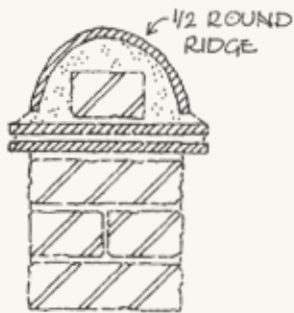
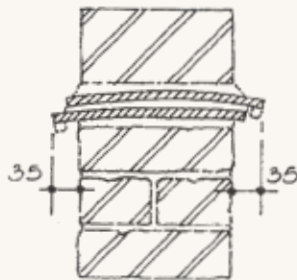
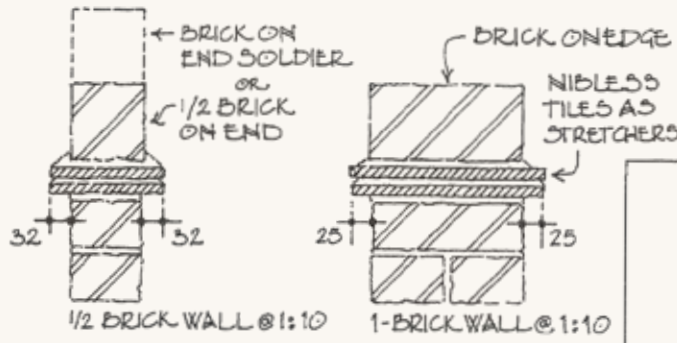
### Mortar

- MIX – 1 cement : 1 lime : 1 fine aggregate Or 1 cement : 3 fine aggregate.  
DON'T use soft building sand.
- JOINT – don't point – nominally recess the joint to keep the edges clean, but don't create ledges – bag or stipple on completion to remove cement laitance and to expose a little aggregate

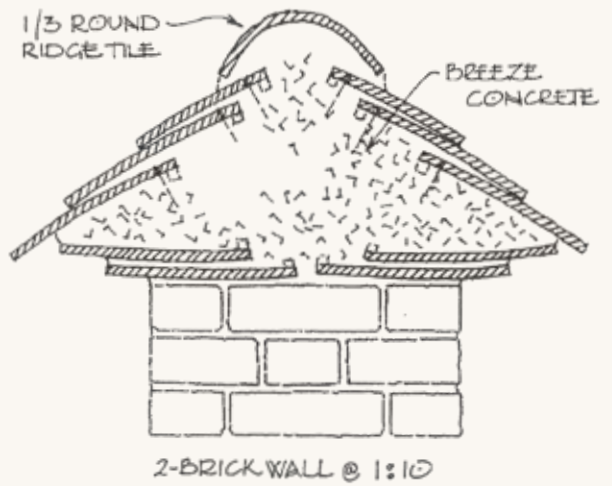
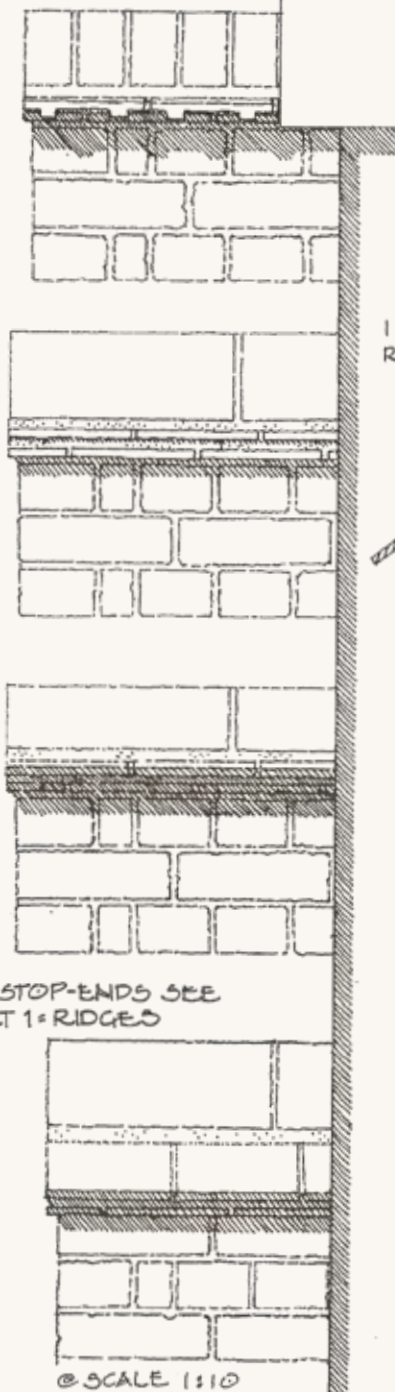
### Danger - Aesthetic Health Warning

In the words of Nathaniel Lloyd, "the adaptability of the unit frequently produced appalling results." Use tiles in walls sparingly and thoughtfully – and avoid fussiness. Laitance and to expose a little aggregate

TILES IN WALLS



FOR STOP-ENDS SEE  
SHEET 1 - RIDGES





# TILES IN WALLS.

## COPINGS

½ round ridge tile with tile slip filling

---

Top tile (see sheet 1 for further guidance)

---

Eaves tile (see sheets 6A, B + C for guidance)

---

Special tile cut on site from tile-and-a-half tile, and fixed with mortar, lead clips and/or nailed through site-drilled nail holes

---

Special tile cut on site from standard plain tile = fixed as noted in 4 above

---

Nibless or standard plain tiles with short side showing as undercloak

---

With all roof pitches when Winchester cutting, it will be necessary to fix an additional tiling batten running parallel to the line of the roof pitch, in order to secure the last tile

# FINALLY...

Here are some of the past projects we've been involved with

## ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS

Windsor Castle  
Kensington Palace  
St James's Palace  
Hampton Court Apartments

## RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS

St Pauls Cathedral, the Deanery  
All Saints Church, Ongar  
Choir House, Canterbury Cathedral  
St Thomas Church, Brentwood  
St Mary's Church, Rickingham  
Portsmouth Cathedral  
Ely Cathedral  
Tewkesbury Abbey  
Bradwell Abbey  
Douai Abbey, Berkshire  
Blendworth Church, Hampshire  
Caldey Island Monastery  
Dunwich St James, Suffolk  
Golders Green Crematorium  
Our Lady Queen of Martyr's, Chideok  
William Booth College, London  
Rosslyn Chapel, Roslin  
St Columba's Church, Glasgow

## NATIONAL TRUST / ENGLISH HERITAGE

Dover Castle, Kent  
The Vyne, Basingstoke  
Bodiam Castle, East Grinstead  
Scotney Castle, East Sussex  
Critchley Hall, Buckinghamshire  
Harvington Hall, Worcestershire  
Hever Castle, Kent  
Ightham Mote, Kent  
Michelham Priory, East Sussex  
Leeds Castle, Kent  
Watts Chapel, Surrey  
Chartwell, Kent  
Cliffords Tower, York  
Oxborough Hall, Norfolk  
Shakespeare's Birthplace,  
Stratford-on-Avon  
Tyntesfield, Somerset  
Welbeck Estate, Notts

## PUBLIC & HISTORICAL BUILDINGS

Jane Austen's House, Hampshire  
Thames Hospice, Maidenhead  
Tonbridge Castle, Kent  
The Tower of London  
County Hall, London  
Market Cross, Wymondham

Shakespeare's Birthplace Trust  
Lord Leycester Hospital, Warwick  
Cobtree Museum,  
Weald & Downland Museum, Sussex  
Leatherhead Town Hall, Surrey  
Reading Town Hall  
Bournville Village, West Midlands  
Zoological Museum, Hertfordshire  
Bursledon Brickworks Museum,  
Hampshire  
Goodwood Estate  
West Boathouse, Glasgow Green  
Boston Guildhall, Lincolnshire  
Mawley Hall, Shropshire  
Ashby Hall, Lincolnshire  
Cawood Castle, North Yorkshire  
Cliveden House, Berkshire  
Ednaston Manor, Derbyshire  
Finsbury Circus Pavilion  
Fountains Abbey, North Yorkshire  
Halnacker Windmill, Sussex  
India Building, Liverpool  
Middle Temple Hall, London  
The Old Curiosity Shop, London  
Queensbury House, Edinburgh  
Well Court, Edinburgh  
Reform Club, Pall Mall  
Saffron Walden Town Hall  
Stonor Park, Berkshire  
The Burge, Coventry  
The Old Courthouse, Worcs  
Verulamium Museum, St Albans  
Villa Urbana, Wroxeter  
The Rectory, Frome

## EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS

Sevenoaks School – new girls and boys  
boarding houses.  
Ibstock Place School Refectory  
Brentwood School  
Churchill College, Cambridge  
Queens College, Cambridge  
Farnborough Hill College  
Kings College, Cambridge  
Oxford University  
Duke of York Military School, Dover, Kent  
Clare College, Cambridge  
Cambridge University Library  
Eton College  
Merchant Taylors School, Middlesex  
Sawston School, Cambridge  
University of Manchester  
Fylingdale School, North Yorkshire

## Sponsorships

### English Heritage – Corporate Partnership

Conservation in Action interpretation programme at Dover Castle 2021 – 2022

### Historic England – Heritage Angels Awards 2018

Sponsor of Best Rescue of a Historic Building or Place (projects under £5 million)

Winner | *The Florence Institute, Liverpool*

### Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB) – Heritage Award

Sponsors of Sustainable Heritage Category 2022

Winner | *No.4, Black Bull Close – the rescue of an abandoned 18th-century building behind Dunbar High Street, by community-based charity the Ridge*

## Recent Awards

### Pitched Roofing Awards 2022

Best Use of a Heritage Roof | Jane Austen's House with Clarke Roofing Southern Ltd

### 2017 Grand Designs RIBA House of the Year

Caring Wood

### RIBA National Award 2022

### RIBA Regional London Award 2022

### AJ Awards - School category 2021

Ibstock Place School Refectory by Maccreanor Lavington

### RIBA Regional Southeast Award 2022

Aisher House Sevenoaks School, Kent by Tim Ronalds Architects'

### RIBA Regional South Award 2022

### AJ Awards - Health and Wellbeing category 2022

Thames Hospice, Maidenhead, by KKE Architects

### RIBA Regional East Award 2022

Churchill College, Cambridge, by Cottrell & Vermeulen

### RICS Award 2018 (Finalist)

### AJ Specification Award 2019 (Finalist)

Grevel Lane – Arts & Crafts House with Design Storey Architects

### RIAI Universal Design Award 2022

### RICS Awards 2022 - Refurbishment/Revitalisation Project

India Buildings, Liverpool





For further information please contact the Keymer team on  
01444 232931 | [info@keymer.co.uk](mailto:info@keymer.co.uk)

[keymer.co.uk](http://keymer.co.uk)    

KEYMER

EST ENGLAND 1588