

This list of roofing types seeks to identify the various areas of skill required for carrying out vernacular slating and tiling. It does not seek to comprehensively list all types of vernacular slating and tiling. It is supported by English Heritage, Cadw Welsh Historic Monuments, Historic Scotland and the Environment and Heritage Service for Northern Ireland.

Name of slate or Tile Type	Brief Description	Geographic Areas
	SUBSTITUTION - please see note below regarding underlays and torching, laths, battens and fixings.	
CLAY TILES - Not Machine Made		
1.1 Peg Tiling	Handmade clay plain tiles with large holes for use with wooden pegs (also used with mortar torching).	South and East of a line from The Wash to the Bristol Channel (South-east of the Limestone Belt).
1.2 York Peg Tiling	Large format handmade clay plain tiles with large holes for use with wooden pegs (also used with mortar torching).	In an area of Yorkshire centred around York .
1.3 Plain Nib Tiling	Handmade clay plain tiles with single or multiple nibs but with no holes for nailing, usually fixed with torching or selective spot bedding.	All Midland and some Eastern Counties.
1.4 Pan Tiling	Handmade single-lap Roman and pantiles with notches or mitres laid to a fixed gauge, with or without torching.	The eastern counties from Moray Firth to Kent, and a large area centred on Bridgewater , with isolated estates in other parts.
SMALL RANDOM SLATES - Where setting out involves a small number of size-lengths and a large number of courses.		
2.1 Limestone Slates Also known as stone tiles	Head-fixed (nails or pegs) laid dry or with spot bedding.	In an area stretching from Dorset to Lincolnshire along the Limestone belt and including the Cotswolds and around Brandsby in East Yorkshire.
2.2 Limestone Slates	Head-fixed (nails or pegs) laid in mortar as an alternative to dry laying.	In an area around Stamford, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire. Generally known as Collyweston Slates .
2.3 Slates Natural metamorphic slates are also known as Blue Slates See 7.7	Various small metamorphic slates usually head-fixed and formerly torched, laid dry or spot bedded or head-bedded, fixed to laths, battens or boards, some known as Doubles or Peggies.	All slate areas including West Country, Wales, Swithland, Westmorland, Cumbria, Galloway, Borders, Bute-Luss-Aberfoyle-Dunkeld, Foudland and Lorn - Easdale and Ballachulish, also in Northern Ireland.
2.4 Slates (Triple-lap) See 7.7	Various small metamorphic slates usually head-fixed, laid dry, fixed to laths or battens, sometimes referred to as Scantle.	West Country.
2.5 Slates (Wet-laid) See 7.7	Various small metamorphic slates usually head-fixed to a triple-lap, laid with intermittent or continuous mortar tail bedding, fixed to laths or battens, sometimes referred to as Scantle.	West Country.
LARGE RANDOM SLATES - Where setting out involves a large number of size-lengths and a small number of courses often with only one course per size-length		
3.1 Gritstone Slates Also known as Grey Slates	Head-fixed to laths or battens with pegs or nails and laid dry with torching or spot bedding.	Pennine counties north from Staffs, Derbyshire and Cheshire to the Scottish Border.
3.2 Red Sandstone Slates	Head-fixed to laths or battens with pegs or nails and laid dry with torching or spot bedding.	Cumbria, Eden Valley and Dumfries.
3.3 Sandstone Slates	Head-fixed to laths or battens with pegs or nails and laid dry with torching or spot bedding.	Wealden area centred on Horsham .

3.4 Sandstone Slates	Head-fixed to laths or battens to a single-lap with thin soaker slates to each perpend (under-and-over) and laid with mortar bedding.	Wealden area centred on Horsham
3.5 Limestone Slates	Head-fixed to laths or battens with pegs or nails and laid dry with torching or spot bedding.	Area based on distribution from Portland, Purbeck, Sherborne and Bruton
3.6 Welsh Ton Slates Also known as Blue Slates	Head-fixed to laths or battens with pegs or nails and laid dry with torching or spot bedding.	Large thick randoms known as Bangor Ton Slates and distributed coastwise mainly around the Irish Sea and through the canal and river systems including Cheshire, Lancashire and Yorkshire.
3.7 Welsh Queen Slates	Head-fixed to laths or battens with pegs or nails and laid dry with torching or spot bedding.	Fine large slates with same distribution as Bangor slates including by railway and coastal shipping around the UK.
3.8 Welsh Queen Slates	Centre-nailed randoms fixed to battens or boards with nails and laid dry with torching or spot bedding.	Fine large slates with same distribution as Bangor slates including by railway and coastal shipping around the UK.
3.9 Burlington Slates Also known as Roundheads	Head-fixed or Centre-nailed randoms fixed to battens and laid dry with torching or spot bedding or to boards.	Fine large slates distributed mainly by the canal and river system but including railway and coastal boats around the UK mainly northern.
3.10 Rag Slates	Wide slates fixed direct to rafters at close-centres with nails and torched.	Fine large slates from some West Country quarries mainly Cornish .
MEDIUM RANDOM SLATES - Where setting out involves a large number of size-lengths and a large number of courses, with an increasing number of courses in each size-length up the roof		
4.1 Sandstone Slates	Head-fixed to laths or battens with pegs or nails and laid dry with torching or spot bedding.	Around the coal fields of the Bristol Channel and South Wales. Hereford and Shropshire , also in Fife, Angus, Moray and Caithness, Orkney and Shetland .
4.2 Tilestones Sandstone Slates	Head-fixed to laths or battens with pegs or nails and laid dry with torching or spot bedding.	West and Mid Wales from Carmarthen to Shropshire.
4.3 Schist Slates	Head-fixed to laths or battens with pegs or nails and laid dry with torching or spot bedding.	Speyside .
4.4 Slates See 7.7	Various metamorphic slates usually head-fixed and formerly torched, laid dry or spot bedded or head-bedded, fixed to laths or battens.	West Country, Wales and Lake District , used locally.
MODERN RANDOM SLATES - Where setting out involves change-course nail hole positions, size-lengths and number of courses as for medium random slates		
5.1 Slates See 7.7	Various metamorphic slates centre-nailed to sawn battens, formerly torched but mainly laid over underlay, also boards mainly Scotland or complex work.	West country, Wales and Lake District distributed nationally.
TALLY SLATES		
5.2 Tally Slates See 7.4	Single size slates usually centre nailed to battens or boards.	National
OTHER TYPES - Usually confined to a small area and a special local material		
6.1 Diamond Pattern Also known as Diagonal Lapping	Special stone slates of one size laid to battens and similar to Roman slating.	Around Thornhill in Dumfries and in Angus .
6.2 Stone Slabs	Large flagstones laid under-and-over.	Particularly local in Caithness, Orkney and some small Pennine and Purbeck roofs.
6.3 Vaulting	Stone slabs laid under-and-over in conjunction with solid masonry.	Central Scotland - mainly religious buildings or castles.
6.4 Patent Slating	Large metamorphic slates laid under-and-over to patent cast-iron or timber framing.	On special buildings during Victorian period distributed by rail.
6.5 Fire-proof Slating	Slates fixed to metal battens.	

7.1 Substitution	It is realised that the majority of roof conservation projects use an underlay and sawn softwood battens (or boards) rather than torching and cleft hardwood laths.
7.2 Fixings	Many specifications substitute special nails for wooden pegs and are nailed into battens rather than hooked over laths
7.3 Labour Skills	The differences between the three groups of random slating is intended to differentiate between the skills of sorting and setting out gauges for laying, together with local variations which are significantly different in each of the three categories.
7.4 Tally Slates	Tally slating is straight-forward compared with most other heritage roof types. Applications will therefore be subject to the strictest assessment and any errors at all will result in rejection of the application.
7.5 Clay Tiles	Plain and single-lap tiles made by pressing, extrusion or machine manufacture, and provided with nail holes (mainly post 1865) are not a Heritage Roofing Type.
7.6 Imitation	Imitation and artificial modern slate and tile products are not included
7.7 Slates	The use of the words slates or slate is restricted to metamorphic slate rock. Slates from other rocks are qualified e.g. Limestone Slates.
7.8 Arts & Crafts	Some of the heritage roofing systems given above have been copied by designers of revival property in the late 19th and 20th centuries (notably limestone and tiles)