**BHIS Qualifying and Non-Qualifying Works Qualifying Works**

**Qualifying Works:**

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| **Type of Works** | **Notes** | **Protected Structure** | **Structure in ACA** |
| Structural stability | **Works essential to stabilise a structure or part of a structure.** Works should involve minimal removal or dismantling of historic fabric and proposals for the reinstatement of fabric should be included.The installation of specialist systems to monitor structural movement. | Yes | Yes |
| Roofs | **Repair (or renewal) of roof structures, coverings and features** Works should use appropriate materials and detailing; the salvage and re-use of existing slate and other materials from the structure should be a priority. Repairs to thatched roofs should use appropriate traditional materials and detailing in accordance with the Advice Series A Guide to the Repair of Thatched Roofs. The use of materials and methods appropriate to the region and the evidence from the building itself should always be preferred. Works to renew damaged or missing metal sheeting, gutter linings and flashings (of materials such as lead, copper or zinc) should be to appropriate detailing. Where there is a risk of theft of metalwork from a roof, the use of suitable substitute materials as an interim solution may be considered acceptable. In some circumstances, it may be necessary to redesign the substrate to the sheeting to comply with current good practice; however the visual and physical implications need to be carefully considered before changes are made.Roof features such as dormer windows, skylights, chimneystacks and pots, cupolas, balustrades, etc. should be retained and appropriately repaired. | Yes | Yes |
| Rainwater disposal | **Repair or replacement of rainwater goods** Lead and cast-iron rainwater goods should be repaired or, where this is not feasible, replaced on a like-for-like basis to ensure efficient disposal of rainwater from the building. However, where there is a risk of theft or vandalism, the use of suitable substitute materials as an interim solution may be considered acceptable.Overflows and weirs to rainwater disposal systems should be provided so that, in the case of a blockage, water is visibly shed clear of the structure. | Yes | Yes |
| External walls | **Works to repair external walls** Works to repair walls including surfaces and decorative elements, wall coverings or claddings; works to remedy defects or problems that have the potential to create serious future damage if left untreated, such as foundation settlement, chimney collapse, fungal attack on timber, or salt migration within the fabric.Works to deal with issues of damp such as the provision of ventilation, and the creation of French drains (subject to the requirements of the National Monuments Service in the case of archaeologically sensitive sites).Works to repair or replace elements set in walls such as panels, ironwork or fixtures. | Yes | Yes |
| External joinery | **Repairs to external joinery** Works to prevent water ingress.Repairs to significant elements of external joinery such as windows, doors and associated elements, with minimal replacement of decayed timber and appropriate selection and detailing of new sections. Salvage and reuse of historic glass should be prioritised. Draught-proofing works to windows and doors in accordance with the Advice Series may qualify (See ‘Non-Qualifying Works’ Table below regarding non-qualifying Energy Efficiency and Double Glazing works). | Yes | Yes |
| Stained glass | **Repairs to stained glass windows** Repair of stained glass panels and associated fittings, and the installation of wire guards or repositioning of panels within isothermal glazing, should be carried out in accordance with Chapter 6 of The Conservation of Places of Worship (Advice Series, 2011) | Yes | Yes |
| External Fixtures | **Repair and conservation of external fixtures** Qualifying fixtures may include for example urns, statues, balconies, canopies, flagpoles, weathervanes and sundials that urgently need conservation.It should be noted that urgent structural repairs should always be given priority over the conservation of fixtures. Fixtures attached to the exterior generally should be prioritised over those protected from the elements | Yes | Yes |
| Interiors | **Repair and conservation of internal structure and features** This includes repairs to internal structural elements such as floors, walls, staircases and partitions (see also ‘Non-Qualifying works’ below) Works to conserve significant decorative historic features such as wall and ceiling plasterwork, interior joinery and fittings and decorative elements as appropriate | Yes | **No** |
| External Fixtures | **Works to stabilise or protect masonry or other elements at risk** | Yes | Yes |
| Machinery | **Repair of machinery which is an integral part of a structure**Machinery which qualifies may include moving parts of buildings of industrial heritage interest or scientific interest, or machinery such as stage machinery for historic theatres or service installations such as early or historic lifts, plumbing mechanisms and heating systems.Examples of machinery may include waterwheels, millstones, sieves, drying kilns, hoists etc. | Yes | **No**(unless otherwise contributes to the principal street facing elevation or those elevations which are visible from public areas within the ACA). |
| Energy efficiency improvements | **Works to increase the thermal performance and energy efficiency of the building in line with the relevant Advice Series guidance**In order to qualify the works must be appropriately detailed, using materials appropriate for use in an historic building, and specified by a qualified conservation professional. The building must be in good repair and well-maintained. Qualifying energy efficiency works may include:* Draught-proofing of windows, doors and other openings
* Attic/loft insulation to pitched roofs
* Replacement of outdated services with high-efficiency units and updated controls
* Repair and upgrading of historic window shutters
* Installation of appropriately detailed secondary glazing
* Insulation of suspended timber floors

NOTE: There are certain energy efficiency works that do not qualify and the table below on Non-Qualifying Works should be consulted regarding these. | Yes | **No** |
| Services | **Works to functional services** For example electricity, gas, heating and drainage only where they are necessarily disturbed in the course of other funded repairs. | Yes | **No** |
| Temporary works | **Works to reduce the risk to a structure from collapse or partial collapse, weather damage, fire, vandalism and unauthorised access.** Such works should ensure the maintenance of adequate ventilation of the structure and the protection of significant features of the building from endangerment.In exceptional circumstances, where it is considered necessary to remove fixtures or features of interest for safe-keeping, this shall be conditional on the inclusion of acceptable proposals for their secure storage for later reinstatement within a stated timeframe. | Yes | Yes |
| Other works | **A case may be made** by the applicant and/or the LA **for other works not listed above which they deem to be of exceptional importance** | Yes | Yes |
| Professional fees | **Professional fees** incurred for the portion of capital works funded to include surveys and method statements indicating methods and sequence of works, on site supervision and monitoring, reasonable travel and subsistence costs and sign-off on project | Yes | Yes |

**Non-Qualifying Works:**

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| **Type of Works** | **Notes** |
| Routine works | **Routine maintenance and minor repairs** Works of this nature are not generally eligible under the BHIS. However, the Department does allow for local authorities to assign part of their BHIS allocation for a ‘micro’ grant scheme for routine maintenance and minor repairs.**NOTE: Fingal County Council operates its own ‘Stitch in Time Grant’ to fund minor repairs and maintenance works and so directs all applications for works of this nature to apply to this other scheme, particularly where the cost of works is €5,000 or below.** |
| Removal of External Render or Damp-proofing of External walls | **External walls and damp–proofing**The removal of render from a previously rendered exterior and associated repointing are excluded except where these are inappropriate later interventions that are damaging the historic fabric. The application of tanking or waterproof plasters to combat damp problems. Works to install a new damp proof course, whether a physical or a chemical one. |
| Double Glazing or Storm Glazing of Windows | **Alteration of Historic Glazing**The fitting of double-glazed units, including slim-profile double glazed units and vacuum sealed units, into the existing or new sashes or casements.The fitting of storm glazing.The replacement of historic glass with energy-efficient glass. |
| Energy efficiency | **Energy efficiency - Micro-Renewables and Wall & Floor Insulation**The installation of micro-renewables such as photo-voltaic panels or wind turbines.Insulation* The application of external wall insulation does not qualify, except where an insulated render can be applied that would not require the removal of historic render and would be of a thickness appropriate to the architectural detailing of the building. External insulation of brick or stone facades does not qualify, or to buildings with decorative or architectural detailing to the exterior elevations.
* The application of internal wall insulation will not qualify except in circumstances where no architectural features will be impacted upon and where the ‘breathability’ of the overall structure is not adversely affected.
* Insulation of solid floors will not qualify except where the historic floor has previously been lost.
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| Alterations | **Alterations and improvements**All new works to a structure, for example the installation or renewal of damp-proofing, loft conversion and extensions do not qualify with the exception of energy efficiency improvement works indicated in the table above for Qualifying Works |
| Demolition | **Demolition** Works to demolish or remove any part or element of a protected structure do not qualify except where the project involves careful dismantling prior to reinstatement or the removal of later work which alters or obscures the original design of the building |
| Restoration | **Restoration and Reconstruction** Works of conjectural reconstruction where there is no sound physical or documentary evidence of the earlier state of the structure of element |
| Non-essential | **Non-essential works**Works that are not essential to secure the conservation of the structure |
| Pre-existing | **Pre-existing works** Works that have commenced before notification of funding approved under the scheme has been received or where works have commenced before the LA has undertaken an inspection of the building for which works are proposed |
| Public realm | **Public Realm Works (ACAs)** In the case of ACAs, public realm works will be excluded |