

Appendix 2: Eligible Works for Grant Funding

Temporary Building Works	If there is an unavoidable delay before full repairs are carried out, temporary measures, including work to protect a structure from collapse, damage or deterioration, such as propping and shoring, temporary weatherproofing, or putting up protective structures could secure the building while its structure is being surveyed or a repair specification is being drawn up.
Roofs	Repairing roof structures, together with renewing or substantially repairing roof coverings; repairing roof features such as parapet and valley gutters, dormer windows and skylights, chimneystacks and pots, cupolas and balustrading.
Leadwork	Renewing roof leadwork, if it is no longer serviceable, or using lead welding in order to extend the life of lead that is of historic interest.
Permanent access to carry out maintenance	If difficult access has prevented proper maintenance in the past, installing hatches, handrails or cables, fixed ladders or crawl-boards to improve access for maintenance and inspection may qualify for a grant as part of a wider project.
Rainwater disposal	<p>The extensive repair or replacement of rainwater disposal systems, both above and below ground. Lead and cast iron should be replaced on a like-for-like basis.</p> <p>Installing proprietary electric heating tapes in gutters and rainwater heads where access is difficult and weather conditions are particularly severe, or where especially valuable building fabric or contents may be at risk from the guttering and rainwater disposal systems failing.</p> <p>Providing overflows and weirs to rainwater disposal systems so that, in case of blockage, water is shed away from the building.</p>
Walls	Necessary repairs to external walls, including work to their structure, surfaces, decorative elements on the wall surface, and wallcoverings or claddings.
Windows and doors	Repairing or replacing elements set in walls, such as panels, windows and doors, including their frames, glazing, ironmongery and other fittings.
External features	<p>Repairing or replacing, where necessary, existing external features, such as balconies, canopies, bargeboards and shutters, where these contribute to the special architectural or historic interest of the building.</p> <p>Removal of non-historical features the absence of which will enhance the overall character and appearance of the building.</p>

Damp	Measures to manage rising or penetrating damp, if this is directly damaging the fabric or contents of a historic building, including providing surface water drainage, lowering external ground levels (where this would not be archaeologically or structurally damaging), and improved ventilation, if this is essential. Old buildings need to breathe, and keeping vapour-permeable traditional plaster is preferable to replastering in relatively impermeable cement-based plasters.
Decoration	Decoration does not qualify for a grant unless it is necessary to make good after decorations have been disturbed as part of other work that has been funded by the partnership or where new work (such as joinery) requires a painted finish.
Cleaning	Grants will not be offered for cleaning for purely cosmetic reasons. Cleaning qualifies for a grant only if there is so much dirt on a structure that it must be removed to assess the need for and scope of repairs, if chemicals in the surface build-up are damaging the fabric, or if a surface covering (such as paint) needs to be removed from masonry for technical reasons.
Pigeon deterrents	Non-electric physical barriers to prevent a build-up of damaging pigeon droppings, where these can be provided in a visually acceptable way and without using chemicals.
Reinstating architectural features	<p>The reinstatement of architectural features must be carried out only if the building is otherwise in good repair (or will be repaired as part of the Programme). The objective is to reinstate (in whole or part) elements of the exterior fabric of buildings that are essential to their design and character and that contribute to the character of the building and the high street, provided the reinstatement is to the original size, pattern, detail and material. This can include decorative ironwork, such as balconies, canopies and railings; ornamental masonry, including architectural sculpture, stucco and other applied finishes; and details and joinery to historic patterns.</p> <p>The reinstatement of shop fronts to the original design (based on evidence), or (by exception) to a design that is appropriate to the period and location and supported by evidence, can also be considered for a grant.</p> <p>Generally, eligible work relating to special architectural features will form part of a more comprehensive repair proposal, or be included in a specific 'architectural features' scheme.</p>

Other Costs which may be Grant Eligible:

Professional Fees	The grant recipient must employ the services of a competent professional with relevant specialist conservation knowledge and experience.
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	<p>Where the grant is for any works to a Grade I or II* listed building, or for repair works to a Grade II listed building or an unlisted building, this professional must be an architect, chartered building surveyor or chartered architectural technologist with conservation accreditation – see:</p> <p>Conservation Accreditation for Professionals Historic England</p> <p>The professional adviser may be the person appointed by the local authority or appointed independently by the grant recipient. The service may include, where applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing a thorough survey of the structure(s) or site and its condition, including survey drawings and plans • Research, analysis and archaeological investigation of the fabric likely to be affected • Preparing a detailed specification and drawings for the necessary repairs, or recording of the fabric • Providing a list of competent contractors able to carry out the work to a high standard • Getting competitive tenders and providing a tender report • Arranging a contract for the works • Regular inspections and valuations of the work on site until it is completed • Full contact with the local authority on the technical details of both the application and the work for which a grant has been awarded <p>Applicants for grants should make sure that, when they appoint their professional adviser, they include all the requirements set out above.</p>
Value Added Tax (VAT)	<p>VAT on work associated with historic buildings, monuments and other conservation repairs is not straightforward. The basic divide is that new build residential projects – and charitable ones, as long as they do not generate any income – do not attract VAT, whereas refurbishment and repair works do.</p> <p>In general, grants will be offered on the expectation that all work is liable to VAT (unless an applicant states in their application form that they are able to reclaim some or all of the VAT which they will be charged, or that the work will be zero-rated). Grants</p>

	should only be paid towards the VAT which an applicant is unable to recover. If an applicant is subsequently able to recover the VAT towards which a grant has been paid, they will be asked to repay the relevant amount of grant.
Preliminary costs and insurance	The formal contract between the applicant and their contractor will set out preliminary costs, such as scaffolding, hoardings, contractors' facilities and access for vehicles. The grant offered may take into account these costs.