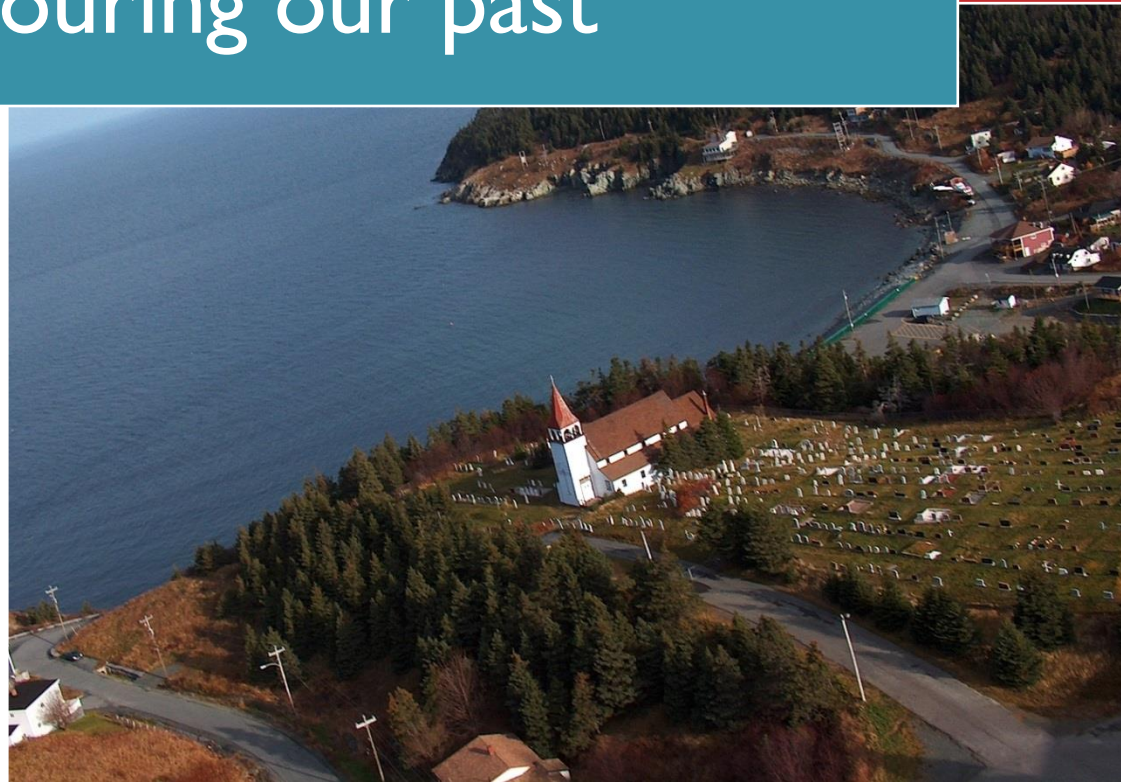


January 15, 2015

ST. PHILIP'S 1894 CHURCH:
Enriching our future;
honouring our past



A Proposal for the Town of
Portugal Cove-St. Philip's by the
Church by the Sea Inc.
Heritage Group

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1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this proposal is to seek a partnership and/or agreement with the Town of Portugal Cove-St. Philip's (PCSP) to preserve, maintain and use the St. Philip's 1894 Heritage Church. Now is the time to move forward for the benefit of the historic Church and community.

The Church by the Sea Inc. Heritage Group (CBTS) is a volunteer non-profit registered charity, which began as a committee in 2008, incorporated as a non-profit organization and established as a CRA charity in 2010. The CBTS Inc.'s board members serve on a volunteer basis.

Our eight Board members are dedicated to preserving and restoring the historic Church, which is a designated Municipal Heritage building in the Town of PCSP. Our mission is to see this building preserved as a heritage landmark and become a vibrant part of the community.

Our Goals are to:

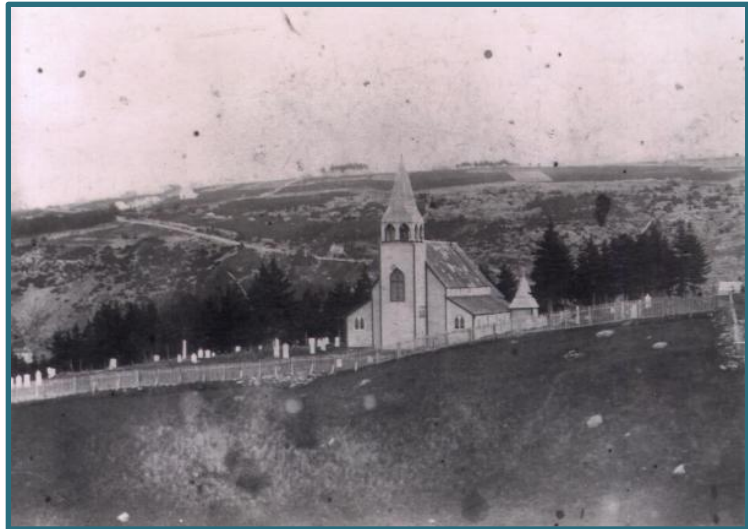
1. SAVE Our Steeple: reattach the toppled steeple to the Church tower.
2. PRESERVE the St. Philip's Heritage Church building to its 1894 memory, glory, and dignity.
3. USE this historic building, as:
 - A Newfoundland and Labrador Church Architecture Museum;
 - An education model and tool for schools and the community;
 - Any other uses that are deemed acceptable by the Parish, Diocese, the Town of PCSP and the community, to bring income for operation and maintenance.

All of our below board members are either PCSP residents and/or taxpayers (7); Parishioners of St. Philip's Parish (5); or former Select Vestry members of St. Philip's Parish (3):

- Stephen Sharpe (President)
- Amy Jones (Vice-President)
- Winston Fiander (Former Vice-President)
- Majella Sharpe (Recording Secretary)
- Maria Squires (Secretary)
- Cyril Morgan (Treasurer)
- William Lamswood (Board Member)
- Jim Squires (Board Member)

2.0 Background

The Church has a rich history, some of which was documented in newspaper articles from 1893 and 1894, and all of the following quotes come from an article in *The Telegram* from June 8, 1893. About 80 men from the town of “Broad Cove”, as St. Philip’s was known then, built the Church with “such strength and skill of workmanship as could be surpassed by but very few tradesmen.” These men cut much of the timber for the Church themselves. They bought the rest from a lumber yard in St. John’s, which they brought back using “every horse available in the place”.



The funding was raised by the men and women of Broad Cove. The Church, capable of seating 400 people, was built in a week, with “remarkable energy and skill” in 1893, and was consecrated in 1894. In addition, it actually dates back 166 years, as the 1893/94 Church is built on the partial foundation of the original St. Philip’s Church that was built there in 1848. The Church is undeniably part of the heritage of the town, and has become a popular landmark because of its beauty and scenic surroundings.

In 2002, the Parish decided that a new Church plus Parish Hall complex would be built to serve the Parish community. In March the Diocesan Synod of Eastern NL passed a motion that when the new Church was built, the old Church and Parish Hall would be disposed of. However, most Parishioners were not consulted or aware of this decision.

The 1894 Church continued to serve the community until 2003, when services began in the new Church that was built on the same Parish property. Some parts of the 1894 Church were removed and placed in the new Church, but otherwise it remained virtually untouched other than a rental period for a TV/Movie production (when the electrical was upgraded), a recycling program, and as storage for Parish records. The Parish hall located on Thorburn Road was sold.

Before and especially during 2002, Parishioners discussed the fate of the old Church and their desire to save it. Despite questions to the Parish, no clear answers were forthcoming. In late 2008, Parishioners became aware that there were plans being made to demolish the old Church in the immediate future. This came as a surprise, great disappointment and shock to many Parishioners, community members and others. The CBTS began at that time.

In 2010, the CBTS presented a legacy proposal to the Rector for the Vestry, offering to accept responsibility for the 1894 Church in perpetuity, financially and otherwise, under the guidance of the Parish. However, after a short meeting, some of the vestry were not prepared to give responsibility to the CBTS.



In 2010, the Anglican Parish made a permit request to the Town of PCSP to demolish the 1894 Church. On March 30, 2010, this request was strongly rejected by the Town Council. However, early the following morning on March 31, the steeple was maliciously cut and toppled from the 1894 Church. The Parish refused to request a police investigation, so it is still officially unknown who took this action.

In reaction to the steeple being torn down, the Town Council held an emergency meeting on March 31 and designated the St. Philip's 1894 Church a Municipal Heritage building (which had been recommended in the preceding few years by the Town's Heritage Advisory Committee), hopefully helping to protect the historic Church from any more harm. Providing additional protection, there are at least four graves underneath the Church, and any demolition plans must be approved by the Provincial Archaeologist.

Since that time, the CBTS has been trying to work with the Town, Parish and Diocese to move forward the restoration and preservation of the 1894 Church. Although some progress has been made, there is still much to be done. In 2011, the steeple was placed on pallets off the ground by concerned citizens, and the Diocese and Parish allowed the CBTS to cover and protect the top of the Church tower that had been damaged when the steeple was toppled.

Although there has been little progress with the Rector and Parish Hierarchy, Bishop Peddle seemed eager to resolve the issues with the historic Church. He has indicated that the Parish is not open to working with the CBTS, due to our opposing viewpoints. However, he has indicated that if an acceptable third party proposed to restore the steeple and preserve the building, he would want to bring the Parish and Diocese on Board. The CBTS approached the Newfoundland and Labrador Historic Trust (NHT) to act as this third party, and they were interested in moving forward and approached the Bishop to view the inside of the old Church. However, the Bishop could not gain access to the Church from the Parish, and the NHT was discouraged from being involved.

The Bishop has also indicated on multiple occasions that he would like a letter of support from the Town of PCSP, and would like the Town to be a partner in the process of preserving the 1894 Church. He has since decided to allow the Parish to submit a demolition permit request to the Town, thus forcing your hand on making a decision on your involvement.

3.0 Church Condition

The Town of PCSP hired Tiller Engineering Inc. to do an independent inspection as of December 2011, found in Appendix A. We had an engineer give his opinion of this report. His comments about the report are below:

1. There are no cases of failure stated in the report
2. Heat and ventilation should be taken as immediate actions to prevent further decay.
3. The foundation “for the most part is in fair to good condition”.
4. Dry rot was found in only one spot. Dry rot is to be expected in a structure of this age and is easily fixed.
5. The finding that “the interior columns and roof system are in relatively good condition...no significant settlement of the roof structure has occurred” shows that the majority of the interior structure and roof is in good order.
6. The issues identified can be risk managed.

Overall it is what is not said that is also important:

- No indication any support structures have failed
- No immediate repairs but recommendations to prevent things from getting worse
- No immediate stoppage to occupancy.
- All actions listed as High Priority are not yet failed, but “these deficiency if not addressed over time could become a significant structure concern.”

The engineer’s comments are to provide clarity to non-technical individuals and are not meant to review, judge or critique the recommendations of the report. Also, an architect gave the following verbal comments: “It has dry rot but not in imminent collapse, and the drainage is very good.”



Inside the 1894 Church

4.0 Church Restoration

Some actions and repairs are needed at the 1894 Church immediately, and these are our current priorities. However, other work is still required, but can be completed later.

4.1 Current Priorities

1) Clean the inside of the building: from removing carpeting to general cleaning. This will be done with volunteers, who are already anxious to complete this task. We would also begin to heat the Church, either by electric baseboard heating, propane, solar energy, or a combination.

2) Reattach the steeple: there are a number of options and ways to do this – from basic carpentry to using steel supports or a combination. This would all be completed to heritage standards. In detailed discussion with a master carpenter, he described how a collar system with timber supports could cost only \$2,500.00 in materials: shingles/shakes, steel nails/screws, wood and timber to rebuild the arches, etc. He also indicated that steel supports could be used, as was suggested by a structural engineer. As to attaching the steeple itself, a supporter has contacted the CBTS and advised us to organize this with a local construction crane company and then send her the invoice.

3) Re-shingle the building: we could consider doing repair to the roof; however, we are more inclined to re-shingle the entire roof, which would last longer. We have an estimate of \$32,953.06 (including materials, disposal, labour, scaffolding and HST). However, we have volunteers, possible reduced prices on materials, scaffolding, etc. which could reduce this to about \$24,000.00.

4.2 Future Needs

The inside painted paneling would be removed, to expose original woodwork. We intend to eventually put back the original 1893/1894 gothic style windows. The original wood clapboard was covered over with siding. A professional carpenter had a look at a small section, and the original wood clapboard looks good.

The gothic window that is covered over in the Church tower was stained glass, and we have a professional mosaic craftsperson who has offered to do this glasswork for us at no cost. Plus we have inspected the inside of the tower, and the frame for that original window is easily visible inside.

We would also need to complete washroom facilities within the old Church prior to opening to the public. There are waste disposal alternatives to underground septic tank systems, such as composting toilets, incinerating toilets, and others. These would not impact the graves or the ground surrounding the old church, and there are options for providing modern and usable toilet facilities. Water could also be delivered to the site, or connected to the Parish's water supply.

5.0 Programming

When the steeple has been restored and repairs to the Church have been completed, there are various options for regenerative use. We understand, from the Heritage Foundation of NL, that the dimensions of the St. Philip's Church are just right: not too big to be overly expensive to maintain, yet not so small that nothing can be done with it.

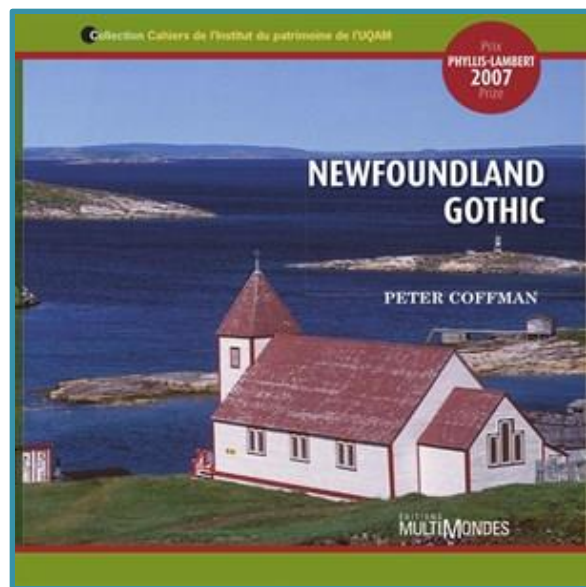
First and foremost is the use of the building as a venue to display and define Church architecture in NL. Ultimately, Churches of all faiths could be included (an ecumenical concept appreciated by Bishop Peddle) but it would probably be most practical to begin by focusing on the architecture of Anglican Churches in NL. Beaton Shepherd, an architect who has done extensive work on Churches throughout the province, is highly supportive of this concept. He is a resident of St. Philip's, who lives near the historic Church. He points out that all Anglican Churches tended to have a gothic style and a pattern that was borrowed from Churches in neighboring communities but often they have features introduced by the local clergyman or the local builders. The ship building skills of the men who built them is a common aspect of most Churches of NL.

"Newfoundland Gothic" by Peter Coffman is an award-winning book that will be referenced for the Newfoundland and Labrador Church Architecture Museum, which would be unique in the province. We have been in contact (at Carlton University Ontario) with the author who has asked to be kept posted of our project.

Professor Shane O'Dea of Memorial University has researched the subject and presented his findings at a lecture to the Newfoundland Historical Society on September 23, 1982 (See Appendix B). This knowledge base, supplemented by further research, will make a solid base from which to select displays, and design and construct models and other exhibits.

Research, possibly through summer student employment programs, could be used to gradually build displays. In addition, a retired government exhibit specialist has offered to assist us at no cost.

Secondly, the 1894 Church building could be used as a venue to display the history of the St. Philip's Parish, and tell the story of how the building was constructed by Parish volunteers who cut the trees, milled the wood, and built it. A major contribution to the story is contained in a log book owned by CBTS Board Member and Parishioner Bill Lamswood, which lists the names of the volunteers and records the hours of labour each of them donated to the project. The CBTS has completed a genealogy of these builders. The display could also record the names of the families who worshipped, significant events in the life of the old building, and the clergy who served there over the 100+ years of its existence. We also have a record of all headstones up to 1994, with the oldest identifiable headstone dating to 1801.



Thirdly, it could become a venue for a PCSP Town museum. This could be in the interim until the Town develops its own museum, or it could be more permanent. This is a direct, tangible benefit to the Town at no cost. Fourthly, the old Church could be used as a venue to sell various items in a small boutique, including models, photographs, paintings, prints, books, and memorabilia on the history of NL Churches. The CBTS has had and will have such items as: calendars, fridge magnets, T-shirts, paintings, etc.

While NL Church Architecture would be the anchor attraction, the venue could be used for other activities that would help make the old Church a gathering place in the community. Such activities might include gospel singing, traditional music, storytelling, displays of art work (paintings, prints, crafts and photographs), genealogy talks and other heritage events. The building could be set up for meetings, such as book launches or lectures; as such space is needed in PCSP and the Northeast Avalon in general.

Architect Beaton Sheppard has done a drawing to show some uses of this building: from a meeting place, to entertainment, to even a columbarium space. More information can be found in Appendix C.

6.0 Operations

One way to outline our expected operational costs is to look at similar heritage Churches that are providing comparable programs and services to what we would deliver. These Churches are also very similar to the St. Philip's Church, in their age, materials, and close proximity to graves.

6.1 St. George's Heritage Church, Brigus

Constructed in 1876, this Church was sold to the St. George's Heritage Committee Inc. in 2004. The group received government grants to restore the building. It is now used for summer concert series, public functions, weddings, and it is open to the public for viewing. Revenue comes from concerts, a donation box, and fundraising at the Blueberry Festival. They typically get two student grants each summer to staff the Church. Their operating cost is between \$2000 and \$3000 annually, with insurance taking up one half. As a comparison, the CBTS pays \$1,100 annually for two insurance policies: Commercial General Liability, plus Directors and Officers Liability coverage. Fuel cost is low because they close most of the winter. They are debt free, and have made money every year they have been in operation. They are now saving for future maintenance costs.



6.2 English Harbour Cultural Arts Centre (former All Saints Anglican Church)

Constructed in 1889, the All Saints Anglican Church was restored by the English Cultural Arts Association in 2009, after fundraising and receiving funding from ACOA. Prior to restoration, it was in need of a new roof and clapboard, the tower needed to be rebuilt, the stone foundation needed stabilization, and the ceiling had to be restored. The landmark is now used as an arts centre with studios, delivering arts programming to the community from July to September.



They have one paid part-time staff member, and also receive funding from Service Canada for two students a year. Operating expenses include insurance, electricity, computer service, office supplies, some maintenance, and staff. They generate income by offering workshops and hosting performances, selling items in a small gift shop, selling artwork from their gallery, and some fundraising (donations, raffle tickets, etc.). They do not lose money on any activity they undertake, and they try to make at least \$10,000 a year which covers expenses (last year making around \$16,000).



7.0 Funding

We have had items for sale, from fridge magnets to paintings, and relatively small fundraising events, such as regatta booths to moose dinners. Currently we have \$15,000.00 in the bank: see December bank statement in Appendix D. This is an excellent amount for a relatively new organization, especially considering that we have not carried out extensive fundraising efforts. Without an agreement with the Diocese to restore and preserve the old Church, we have carried out small-scale awareness-raising events and sales. We know that there is more public and private funding which will help our project, especially with an agreement to move forward to save the steeple and old Church. Some of the potential private and public funding sources are listed below.

7.1 Public Sources

- **Registered Heritage Structure Restoration Grants** from the Heritage Foundation of NL aid in the initial preservation and/or restoration of exterior features. Items covered under this grant may include labour, shingles, windows, doors, clapboard and architectural details. The amount allocated is \$50,000 (matching 30/70 grant). Match funding can include other grants and non-paid volunteer hours. If the Diocese/Parish decides to have a chapel, then this match funding can be tripled, for example, to 3 grants totaling \$150,000 toward the heritage building.
- **Registered Heritage Structure Maintenance Grants** from the Heritage Foundation of NL may be awarded to Registered Heritage Structures which have already received their maximum approved restoration grant under the Registered Heritage Structure Restoration Grants program, and have an easement in place. The maximum amount that may be allocated is \$5,000 per structure, but organizations can reapply every 5 years.
- The **Cultural Economic Development Heritage Program** is offered by the Department of Business, Tourism, Culture and Rural Development for community heritage organizations such as museums, archives, and historical societies.
- The **Museums Assistance Program (MAP)** is a Department of Canadian Heritage initiative that helps fund projects in the categories of Access to Heritage, Exhibition Circulation Fund, Aboriginal Heritage, Organizational Development, and the Canada France Agreement.
- The **Building Communities through Arts and Heritage Program** delivers its funding through three separate components: Local Festivals, Community Anniversaries and the Legacy Fund.
- The **Canada Cultural Investment Fund** supports projects that are intended to contribute to the organizational, administrative and financial health of arts and heritage organizations. This is achieved through support for initiatives intended to diversify revenue streams, strengthen management capacities and ensure that arts and heritage organizations are supported in their communities for the contribution they make.
- The **Canada Cultural Spaces Fund** seeks to improve physical conditions for artistic creativity and innovation. It is also designed to increase access for Canadians to performing arts, visual arts, media arts, and to museum collections and heritage displays.
- The **Innovative Communities Fund** is an Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA) program that contributes toward projects that strengthen communities in Atlantic Canada. The fund is a total of \$175 million over five years.
- **Canada Summer Jobs (CSJ)** is a Service Canada initiative that is part of the Summer Work Experience program and provides wage subsidies to Canadian employers to create career-related summer jobs for students. Not-for-profit groups are eligible to apply.
- **Young Canada Works (YCW):** This program helps employers to create summer jobs for students and recent graduates. YCW in Heritage is delivered by several organizations.
- **Celebrate Canada** is a Department of Canadian Heritage program that helps support community activities and events that celebrate Canada during the period of June 21 to July 1. Non-governmental community and charitable organizations, municipal governments, educational institutions and public and private corporations are eligible to apply.

7.2 Private Sources

- The **Benjamin Moore Community Restoration Program** offers cash grants (up to \$4,000) and paint (up to \$750 retail value) to support registered charities with heritage restoration projects in Canada.
- The **Aviva Community Fund** distributes a total of \$1,000,000 in funding annually to a range of small, medium and large projects that have been proposed and selected by communities, through an on-line competition format.
- The **Canadian Museums Association Bursary Program** provides funding for individual professional development through events related to museum studies. Individuals must apply for a bursary before the event and are eligible for a maximum of five bursaries or \$5,000.
- **Herb Stovel Scholarship Fund**, administered by the Heritage Canada Foundation, funds annually to one or more Canadian students or young professionals (age 35 and under) pursuing studies or working in heritage conservation or a related field.
- The **Getty Foundation** provides grants to national and international professional membership organizations in fields related to the preservation of the visual arts, such as art history, conservation, and museums.
- The **Hylcan Foundation** accepts applications from registered charities fitting the following categories: health and social service, education, arts and animal welfare. Grants range from approximately \$1,000-\$25,000.
- The **McLean Foundation** awards grants to projects that demonstrate a general public benefit in areas such as conservation, the arts, education, health and welfare. Grants average approximately \$6,500 in a given year.
- The **Royal Bank of Canada Charitable Foundation** focuses on providing funding to registered charities that fit within the following categories: education, health, social services, civic and arts and culture. Other banks also offer similar programs.
- The **Conservation Corps NL** is dedicated to providing youth with training and employment in environmental and cultural heritage conservation. Community proponents can apply to have an intern work with them for a 12-week period.
- The **American Express Foundation** accepts letters of inquiry from not-for-profit, registered charitable organizations in Canada and abroad with projects that fit within the themes of Cultural Heritage, Leadership, and Community Service.
- Fund raising from **individuals** at community events, “crowdfunding” online, user fees, or a donation box.
- Other large **corporations**, such as Oil and Gas companies.

8.0 Benefits

The benefits of this project will not only help to build the heritage resources of this community, but the province as a whole. Reuse of heritage buildings means that the once integral parts of a community are given a second chance to shine, and that the spirit and stories of these places will live on

As mentioned to us by the English Harbour Cultural Centre after restoring their local Church, they have influenced their community by providing great artistic talent at a very affordable cost, they have lifted the spirits of the folks in the area, and local people are feeling pride in their heritage and are now restoring houses. There is a spirit of optimism and productivity in the community that did not exist before.

8.1 Parish and Diocese

- Positive image and pride: Some Parishioners have left the Church, and others have reduced their givings, because of the situation with the old Church. Many would likely return if the steeple were back up and the old Church was preserved. The positive relationship and understanding from having the historic building would be a much better legacy than the negative action of demolishing such an iconic structure.
- Income: There are ways in which the Parish itself can make money from the heritage Church. There is the simple way in which we can have a donation box at the door, and a percentage could go to the Parish. Visitors would also come to visit a 120 year old Church, and the Parish could have a tea room available, and they could also accept donations. In addition, removing the old Church would actually cost the Parish money, thus keeping it would be a win-win situation.
- Security: There would be added security by having activity at the old Church, and installation of motion detector lighting. Most activity would be during the summer months, when the Parish activities are reduced, or stopped.
- Facilities: With water hook up, we can place water access near the cemetery for Parishioners and others to get water for the graves and the lawn area. In addition, there would be access to toilet facilities when the new Parish Church is not open. Both water and toilet facilities could be easily installed.
- Documentation: With a Parish and Town museum, there will be continuous documentation of Parish and Town history.

8.2 Town and Province

- Positive image: The cutting of the steeple from the Church has cast a negative shadow on the town, and turning the Church into a valuable community asset would help improve this image by showing strong support of its built heritage.
- Pride in community heritage: The heritage Church is the oldest surviving church building in the Town of PCSP. We need to preserve and showcase this piece of our history. We could also collect and display the Town's heritage within the old Church, if that was deemed an appropriate use.

- Town museum: the Heritage Church can become a venue for a PCSP Town museum (unless/until the Town has a building and funds their own museum), which would be a major benefit to the Town, at no cost for a building.
- Tourism and economic development: Tour buses were known to visit the parking lot when the steeple was on the old Church. Obviously, this could be started again, and encouraged. Being so close to St. John's is certainly an asset in this respect. In addition, renovating the Church itself will create employment, as local businesses will need to be hired to complete some of the work.
- Education: Students in local schools from the Northeast Avalon could come on school trips to learn about their local historic architecture.
- Space: There is a lack of event and meeting space in the town, and on the Northeast Avalon in general, and the Church could be used as a community centre and hub for cultural events (see Appendix C).
- Documentation: This project could benefit the province, not just the Town, as we propose to create a Newfoundland and Labrador Church Architecture Museum to document the history, heritage, and architecture of Churches throughout the province.

9.0 Support

The CBTS has many volunteers and supporters, evidenced from petitions (of 600 and 800 names), sold-out dinners and dances, and donations. Additionally, our Facebook Group (Help Save the St. Philip's 1894 Church) has almost 600 members, and property owners have placed about 130 "Save Our Steeple" signs on their properties, mostly in the St. Philip's area, and also in Portugal Cove and elsewhere. There have also been many companies who have voluntarily offered their products and services: such as signs from EC Boone and Bugden Signs, a large electronic billboard from EC Boone, building materials from Rona, Canada PO Box assistance, multiple fundraiser prizes donated by local businesses, as well as legal, engineering, graphic design, and architectural services. We also have skilled trades people who have offered to volunteer their time and knowledge, including carpenters, electricians and plumbers. The media has also generally given the CBTS good coverage.

Letters of support have been provided by previous and current MHAs, MP, former Mayor of PCSP, and Heritage organizations. See enclosed letters, provided in Appendix E. Of course, there is the continuous support as Heritage Canada follows our campaign to save the historic Church, as can be seen in their Heritage Magazines, and the fact that we have been named to their "Top Ten Endangered Places in Canada". The NHT also has us on their "Building at Risk" list and has been following our cause.

Importantly, the CBTS has also received a great deal of support from the Town of PCSP. In 2011, we received a Volunteer Recognition Award from the Town of PCSP, and in 2012 we were recognized by the Town as Volunteer Group of the Year. People within the community have also showed support, as most of the attendees at our fundraisers are PCSP residents.

10.0 Timeline

Time is of the essence. The steeple is on the ground: or actually on pallets close to the ground. And the Church is sealed, without heat and ventilation. We would like to access the building as soon as possible, to clean it and ventilate it right away, work on the steeple and get it back up, and re-shingle. We would like to have an agreement this winter to move forward on our plans. We would work over the summer, fall, winter and spring, to open to the public in summer 2016.

11.0 Role of the Town of PCSP

We urge the Councillors to deny the permit request to demolish the St. Philip's 1894 Church. Not only is it a Municipal Heritage Building, it also has gravesites underneath it that must be protected. Any plans to demolish the Church would have to be approved by the Provincial Archaeology Office, and show that these gravesites would not be disturbed.

The Town's own Municipal Plan 2014-2024 and Development Regulations outline the Town's responsibility to preserve and enhance the traditional character and landscape of the original harbour communities in the vicinity of Portugal Cove and St. Philip's. A particular Council priority within the town plan is to preserve heritage sites and buildings, such as St. Philip's 1894 Church, in the traditional community zone. The Town Plan also recognizes the linkages between heritage areas and the tourism sector, and the 1894 Church has a great deal of tourism potential.

Of particular interest is the statement "Council will consider a range of proposals for new and enhanced uses of historical sites and buildings that will facilitate their preservation, and will pursue all available options to prevent their demolition." We hope that Council will deny the demolition permit, and work with the CBTS to present possible ways to preserve St. Philip's Church to the Diocese and Parish. Additional relevant extracts from the Municipal Plan are available in Appendix F.

12.0 Conclusion

We hope that this proposal has demonstrated the value and feasibility of keeping the 1894 St. Philip's Heritage Church in our community for generations to come. We have outlined possible ways forward to make this happen, with the CBTS as a strong partner. With this in mind, we recommend that Councillors:

- Reject the demolition application and maintain the Municipal heritage status of the 1894 Church
- Form a partnership with the Diocese, as suggested by Bishop Peddle
- Re-start the Memorandum of Understanding process with the Diocese regarding the preservation of the 1894 Church
- Form a partnership with the CBTS to undertake restoration of the Church and move toward preservation and public use
- Be open to other partnerships, including the NHT or corporate sponsors who could add financially and otherwise to the project

We are not asking the Town of PCSP to provide any funding toward the heritage church. As we have demonstrated, there are other public and private funds available that we can possibly avail of. Your involvement would show that with effort, progress can be made to preserve structures that are so important to retaining the character and fabric of communities around the province.

With the goal being to save the Church, we are open to the above options or any other options or ideas that you deem appropriate in reaching that goal.



The Church By The Sea, Inc.

a Canada Revenue Agency registered charity

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