



HCF's 2009 Top Ten Most Endangered Places List

The Heritage Canada Foundation released its fifth annual Top Ten Most Endangered Places List on July 7, 2009.

The selection—presented here from the West to East Coast—was compiled from the results of HCF's call for nominations as well as those stories and news items followed throughout the year.

Pantages Theatre, 152 East Hastings Street, Vancouver— CURTAINS FOR HISTORIC THEATRE

After three years of negotiation, a redevelopment plan for this historic theatre was scuttled last September when Vancouver City Council rejected a deal allowing the developer to transfer bonus density to another site. Now for sale, the potential purchaser appears uninterested in retaining the building.

Why it matters

Erected 1907-1908, the Pantages is the oldest remaining vaudeville theatre in Canada and an early example of the once renowned Pantages theatre chain. Designed by E.E. Blackmore, the building follows the trend of early theatre design with a plain office-like exterior concealing a lavish interior beyond. In the late 1920s, it was converted to a movie house and operated as such until 1994. In the following decade proposals to restore the theatre were unsuccessful.



Although the interior has suffered significant damage from the leaking roof, it remains virtually intact, exhibiting elaborate plasterwork motifs and a decorative proscenium.

Why it's endangered

Located in Vancouver's Downtown Eastside, the theatre's current owner—Worthington Properties—spent nearly five years developing a plan to restore the building. It

would have seen the 650-seat theatre returned to its former glory, while contributing to the revitalization of the troubled neighbourhood through the creation of 136 units of social housing in a new adjacent building.

Council still has the ability to transfer small amounts of density, but councillors chose not to exercise that right when they turned down the Worthington proposal in July 2008.



Patrick Gunn

Last November's municipal election saw many new members elected who had supported saving the building. Since then, however, the new council has had no discussion with the owner, has not completed a pivotal formal review of the project, and has shown no indication of reversing the previous council's decision.

The drawn-out timelines for the project have taxed Worthington's resources—it costs the company \$30,000 for every month the development sits idle. Early in 2009, the

company decided to cut its losses, put the theatre up for sale (listed at \$8.2 million) and apply for a demolition permit.

Where Things Stand

Western Canada's oldest vaudeville house is on the brink of demolition. Sale of the theatre is under way and the potential purchaser does not intend to retain the building.

While the theatre is on the Vancouver Heritage Register, it is not afforded the protection of heritage designation.

Crowsnest Pass Mining Complexes and Coleman's Historic Downtown, Alberta— CANARY IN A COAL MINE

Even though mining sites in the Crowsnest Pass are designated, they are suffering from neglect, vandalism, and lack of funding. One of the towns—Coleman—is a National Historic Site, yet many of its historic structures will soon make way for condos. Like a canary in a coal mine, Coleman's fate may be a sign of more heritage destruction to come.

Why Crowsnest Pass matters

Nestled in the magnificent Canadian Rockies, Crowsnest Pass is home to exceptional mining sites and the historic communities that grew up around them. The area once hummed with activity, enriched by the many languages and cultural traditions brought by immigrants that included those of German, Italian, Scottish, Irish, Polish and French descent. The mines are now silent symbols of generations of workers and their families, and the changing fortunes of the mining industry. Today, they inspire historians, tourists, hikers and photographers alike.

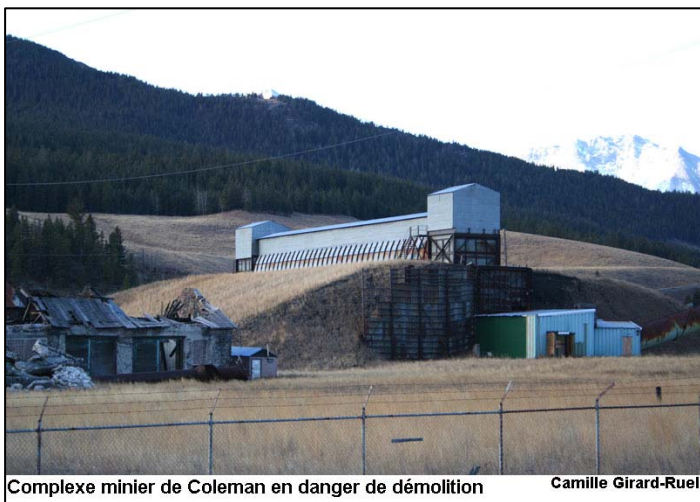


Remains of coke ovens

Crowsnest Museum Collection

The town of Coleman illustrates a long tradition of mining and migrant living. One of Canada's newest national historic sites, it boasts structures that represent almost a century of coal production. Dominating the valley, the processing plant, machine shop, wash house, power house and coke ovens tell an important story of 20th century industry.

Also within Crowsnest Pass, the Lille Coal Mine north of Frank and Blairmore's Greenhill mining complex are eloquent witnesses of by-gone days in mining communities. They are owned by the Province of Alberta and protected under the Alberta Historical Resources Act. Off the beaten path, they possess exceptional historical and cultural values.



Complexe minier de Coleman en danger de démolition Camille Girard-Ruel

Why they are endangered

In its recent past, Coleman's mine site was privately owned by Coal Valley Resources (CVR), which sold the historic property to Green Mountain Properties (GMP) in the summer of 2007. Soon after, GMP applied to the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass to have the entire property zoned residential. A plan submitted to the provincial government shows that most of the historic structures on the property will be demolished in the summer of 2009. The Crowsnest

Heritage Initiative sees this as a significant blow to Coleman National Historic Site which, despite its national recognition, has no real protection.

In any case, legal protection alone is no sure solution: the Lille Coal Mine and Blairmore's Greenhill complex have deteriorated significantly since their designation by the province in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Plaques identifying the sites as heritage resources do not deter vandals from lighting fires and using the buildings as paintball targets.

Where things stand

At the Coleman plant site, negotiations are underway with GMP to stabilize, restore, adaptively reuse and interpret the few historic buildings that will remain. Both CVR and GMP along with Alberta's Historical Resources Foundation are supporting a Crowsnest Heritage Initiative oral history video project that will record the historic plant site and interview past workers.

Renewed funding for the National Historic Sites Cost Sharing Program may benefit Coleman's remaining historic buildings, but other heritage mining complexes in the municipality remain in dire need of attention.

By launching Crowsnest Heritage Route, with prominent signage and a map, the Crowsnest Heritage Initiative hopes to raise awareness and to encourage the travelling public to visit the

site. Still, raising the public's appreciation of heritage is a long process and Crowsnest Pass no longer has the luxury of time.

St. Mary's Community School, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan—CITY REFUSES TO REUSE AND RECYCLE

St. Mary's is one of hundreds of historic community schools from the first half of the 20th century that are under siege in communities across Canada. Despite robust public opposition, it is slated for demolition as part of a neighborhood rejuvenation plan approved by the City of Saskatoon and the Catholic School Board.

The decision runs contrary to Saskatoon's policies related to waste and recycling, greenhouse gas management, community consultation and civic heritage. The demolition of this 96-year-old functional building is environmentally irresponsible.



Why it matters

Located in Saskatoon's multicultural central neighbourhood of Pleasant Hill, St. Mary's Community School is the oldest Catholic school in the city. It is a three-storey load bearing masonry structure built in 1913. The school was designed in the Collegiate style by renowned local architect David Webster (1884-1952) who also designed the historic Legion Building in downtown Saskatoon demolished in 2007 after much protest.

Although the community welcomes the Greater Saskatoon Catholic Board of Education's decision to build a new school across the street, residents have indicated a strong desire to see St. Mary's retained, recognized for its important municipal heritage value, and adapted to a new community use.

Why it's endangered

The school is slated for landfill in order to create a green space as part of the Pleasant Park Revitalization Project.

The decision-making about the fate of the school has been marked by lack of transparency and respect for public consultation. Despite robust public support for retention of the school by area residents, the Saskatoon Heritage Society and even Tourism Saskatchewan, both Saskatoon City Council and the school board have endorsed a concept plan that includes demolition of the school.

Where things stand

At least two independent groups have approached the City about reusing the school: one proposed transforming it into a rental complex serving the Filipino community, and the other converting it to affordable office space.

Despite this, at its May, 2009 meeting city council voted to keep moving forward with development plans that include demolishing the school.

Since then, a fire between the main school and an attached classroom was deliberately set, according to Saskatoon Fire and Protective Services, forcing a temporary school closure.

Dominion Exhibition Display Building II, 13th Street, Brandon, Manitoba—NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE SORELY NEGLECTED

Lack of funding support from the provincial and federal governments—who have both designated this monument to Canada’s agricultural heritage—has left Brandon’s Display Building II hovering on the brink of collapse.

Why it matters

Many generations of families have celebrated agriculture and manufacturing under the impressive domed roof of Display Building II. This architectural monument is the last surviving building of those constructed for the Dominion Fair held in Brandon in 1913. Designed in Beaux-Arts Classical style by Walter H. Shillinglaw and David Marshall, two prominent Brandon architects,



Provincial Exhibition of Manitoba

it also served as a display space for the Provincial Exhibition of Manitoba’s (PEM) three annual events: the Royal Manitoba Winter Fair, the Manitoba Summer Fair and the Manitoba Livestock Expo.

Already designated a National Historic Site, the province declared the building a Provincial Heritage Site in 1984, recognizing it as “a rare surviving example of agricultural buildings constructed in Manitoba.”

Why it’s endangered

Display Building Number II is in poor condition and deteriorating rapidly. It is feared that the building may collapse over the next couple of years. There are holes and gaps in the walls, exposing the structure to vandals and risk of fire.

Currently, it's being used as a storage facility for PEM, which is trying to find funding to restore the landmark and adapt it for office space to house five non-profit organizations, as well as an interactive museum for children.

The building is owned by Keystone Agricultural and Recreational Centre Inc. which has been unable to afford the necessary repairs to reverse the display building's deterioration. Keystone would like to apply to have Display Building Number II de-designated to make way for demolition.

Where Things Stand

There is tremendous community support for the building's rehabilitation. As well as the non-profits wanting to relocate to the site because of its historical connection to agriculture and Brandon, the Commonwealth Air Training Museum has agreed to build new windows and the Agricultural Museum in Austin to mill wood for replacement siding. All three neighbouring municipalities have agreed to pass motions supporting the project, as has Brandon's municipal heritage committee.

PEM was unsuccessful in its application for funding from the Building Canada Program, and general manager Karen Oliver is feeling less confident about the future of the site. "The building may have seen its last hurrah and that is a very sad thought. Time is running out and saving it is now beyond our means," she worries. Oliver sees creating a hub of agriculture and education as a great use of the building and a sound solution to the problem. A substantial financial commitment from a provincial or federal body would give the building a fighting chance to recapture its former glory.

Bellevue House, 525 Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg, Ontario—AT RISK OF DEMOLITION BY NEGLECT

Dating from 1816 and connected with the War of 1812, one of the few remaining examples of Georgian architecture in Ontario is being left to rot by its owner.

With the bicentennial of the War of 1812 approaching the time is now for the municipality to deal with this scandalous case of demolition by neglect and enforce its own Property Standards bylaw.

Why it matters

Its credentials are impressive. This grand historic brick house known as "Bellevue" is one of the few remaining examples of domestic Georgian architecture in Ontario. It was built in 1816-1819 by Robert Reynolds, the Commissary to the nearby British garrison at Fort Malden, after he returned from serving in the War of 1812. He lived



Amherstburg Heritage Committee

there with his family, and his sister Catherine Reynolds, the renowned artist whose landscape paintings provide an invaluable record of early 19th-century life in Upper Canada.

Bellevue House was declared a National Historic Site in 1959, and three years later was selected for an Ontario Heritage Trust plaque. It was designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* by the Town of Amherstburg in 1982.

The house consists of a central core with symmetrical front flanked by imposing chimneys and side wings. Facing the Detroit River, the spacious villa and grounds offer expansive views. Both Robert Reynolds and his sister Catherine lived at Bellevue until their deaths. Over the years, it has served as a private residence, a hospital administered by Veterans Affairs Canada and a Ukrainian Catholic Church.



Why it's endangered

The Bellevue House has been unoccupied since it was purchased by a numbered Ontario corporation based in Windsor in 2001. The building has been without heat since then, leaving it, the outbuildings and the grounds in a growing state of deterioration. It has suffered from vandalism and is at risk of fire. Plans to construct condominiums behind the house, which was to be rehabilitated and possibly used as a Bed & Breakfast, have fallen through.

Where Things Stand

The local Heritage Committee, the Friends of Bellevue and the Amherstburg Historic Sites Association have been joined by the Windsor branch of the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario in advocating for the preservation of this important historic site.

The Town of Amherstburg has been unsuccessful at engaging the owner in a discussion about the future of the property nor has it enforced its Property Standards bylaw in order to reverse the ongoing deterioration of this important residence dating back to the early history of Upper Canada.

**David Dunlap Observatory and Park
123 Hillview Drive, Richmond Hill, Ontario—ASTRONOMICAL DEVELOPMENT
PRESSURE**

Proximity to Yonge Street, recent sale to an Ontario property developer, and a half-hearted approach to legal protection has put immense pressure on this internationally significant scientific site.

It is up to the Town of Richmond to decide whether to act on the recent Conservation Review Board report that recommends the designation of 80% of the 77-hectare property as a cultural heritage site.

Why it matters

A cultural and scientific landmark and the home to Canada’s largest telescope, the David Dunlap Observatory and Park is directly associated with Canada’s international accomplishments in the field of astronomy. The 77 hectare park-like setting contains a number of architecturally significant buildings including the Observatory with its 18-metre dome (1935), the Beaux Arts Administration Building (1935), designed by the noted Canadian firm of Mathers & Haldenby; the Radio Astronomy Equipment “Shack” and the director’s residence, Elms Lea, a finely crafted farmhouse dating from 1864.



A prominent cultural landscape in the history of Ontario, the site contains exceptional heritage values related to its agricultural past and its scientific function. Examples include the arboretums designed to support the technical operation of the telescope by modifying the microclimate around it; the north-south axial line of the north star Polaris on which the Telescope Dome and the Administration Building lie; and the entrance road, Donald Drive, carving a passage through the treed grounds to the astronomy campus. In 1950, a 12-acre parcel of land known as “the panhandle” was added as a southern entrance to the site.



The rotating copper Observatory Dome with its 188-cm telescope saw a number of internationally important astronomical discoveries, including C.T. Bolton’s discovery of the first stellar-mass black hole in the universe and Dr. Helen Sawyer Hogg’s photometry of globular star clusters.

Why it’s endangered

Philanthropist Jessie Donald Dunlap, widow of amateur

astronomer David Dunlap, donated the property to the University of Toronto (U of T) in 1935, with the condition that it revert to the Dunlap heirs in the event U of T no longer required it for use as an observatory. However, after a controversial legal battle, the university obtained the right to sell the property in 2008 for residential and commercial development.

Given the development pressure created by proximity to the Yonge Street corridor, local efforts to ensure protection of the site's heritage values have been intense. The Town of Richmond Hill declared its intention to designate only half the property as a cultural heritage landscape under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, leaving important features that contribute to the scientific, ecological and heritage significance of the site unprotected.

In the meantime, U of T has diminished the integrity of the site by removing valuable scientific and cultural contents commissioned, prepared and collected exclusively for the Observatory Building.

Where Things Stand

In 2007 the Richmond Hill Naturalists, a non-profit club established in 1955 by Dunlap Observatory astronomers filed an objection to the town's proposed designation with the Conservation Review Board (CRB) in favour of maximum heritage protection for the site.

In fall 2008, The Hon. Lincoln Alexander, chair of the Ontario Heritage Trust, wrote the Minister of Culture calling for action to protect the site. In May 2009, a delegation of stakeholders met with federal Environment Minister Jim Prentice to underscore the site's national significance.

In June 2009 the CRB recommended that the Town of Richmond Hill increase the protected area to 80% of the 77-hectare property by adding a minimum of 150 metres to its site designation. The recommendations also advise re-examining the heritage value of the 12-acre panhandle; and include protecting Donald Drive and its associated trees, the interior and exterior of the Great Telescope Dome, the Administration Building, the Radio "Shack", and the Elms Lea residence. The CRB's report also recommends that the site be designated as provincially significant.

The final decision rests with the Town of Richmond Hill, which can either act on the CRB recommendations, or ignore them.

All Heritage Conservation Districts in Ontario—OMB DECISION DECLARES OPEN SEASON

The Ontario Municipal Board's approval of a 20-storey height tower inside the Port Dalhousie Heritage Conservation District in St. Catharines, Ontario threatens the integrity of all heritage conservation district designations in the province, and sets a dangerous precedent for heritage districts across Canada.

Concerned citizens are questioning the Ontario Municipal Board's actions, and urging the Ministry of Culture to stand up for the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Why it matters

The Ontario Ministry of Culture says that designating Heritage Conservation Districts (HCD) under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA) will ensure respect for the community's heritage objectives. But the Ministry was conspicuously absent from a recent high-profile case that made a mockery of that statement.

Port Dalhousie, a historic canal village on the south shore of Lake Ontario in St. Catharines, was designated a Heritage Conservation District under the OHA in 2003. Soon after, the district was threatened with a tower development more than 5.5 times the 11 metre height limit in the zoning bylaw and in contravention of the heritage guidelines adopted by the municipality. Thus began a battle that would rage for 5 years, culminating in an unprecedented 71-day hearing at the Ontario Municipal Board (OMB) that pitted the City and local advocates against the developer. Ultimately, they and local heritage advocates lost out: the OMB rejected the community's stand to protect the character of the district. Instead, the OMB ruled that the tower proposal did not contravene the heritage guidelines and gave the developer the go-ahead for a 20-storey height tower in the middle of the "protected" low-rise historic district. The battle for Port Dalhousie's heritage district cost community volunteers over half a million dollars in professional fees.

Why they're endangered

This landmark OMB decision calls into question the protection afforded the more than 90 heritage districts already designated in Ontario. It also sets a dangerous precedent for heritage districts across the country: if a 20-storey height tower is appropriate in a district comprising mostly one- to three-storey structures, why bother to designate a Heritage Conservation District and endorse heritage guidelines for them at all? New development that ignores municipal heritage guidelines can erode the entire effect of preserving heritage property.

In the U.S., courts have consistently upheld the authority of local governments to deny permits to build incompatible structures in historic districts, even in the face of zoning and subdivision laws permitting more intensive development.

Where things stand

A soon-to-be-released University of Waterloo study of Ontario's mature HCDs confirms that where heritage controls are more stringent, property values are higher and residents have greater enjoyment of the benefits of living within an HCD. The study found that inadequate enforcement of HCD guidelines is a common concern.

In Port Dalhousie, efforts to protect the heritage integrity of the district continue. An online petition organized by Stop the Port Tower, a group with over 4,000 members, targets both the provincial and federal governments.

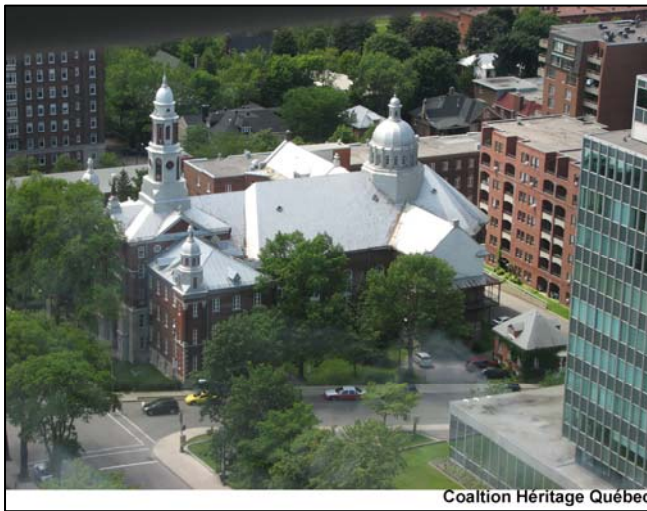
Franciscan Sisters Missionaries of Mary Monastery and Chapel, 388 Grande-Allée East, Quebec City—PRAYING FOR A MIRACLE

A demolition permit has been issued to tear down the monastery and its 124-year-old chapel on one of Quebec City’s most prestigious and historic streets in favour of a planned condo development.

Why it matters

The Franciscan Sisters Missionaries of Mary arrived in Quebec in 1892, quickly establishing themselves on a substantial lot along the Grande-Allée. A monastery designed by Eugène Étienne Taché, architect of the Parliament of Quebec, was under way by 1896, beginning with the chapel.

The chapel’s ambitious interior was designed by renowned wood carver and architect François-Xavier Berlinguet who, with his partner René-Pamphile LeMay, worked extensively throughout Quebec and the Maritimes. The lavish features include beautiful wood carvings, coloured Italian marble columns, decorated balconies and the distinctive fenestrated dome.



Coalition Héritage Québec

Why it’s endangered

The Franciscan Sisters sold the property to the City in 1986 who then converted the monastery into a seniors’ residence, Habitations Grande-Allée, before selling to a private businessman in 2005. The chapel, abandoned since 1987, is in an advanced state of disrepair.

With the demolition permit already issued by the City, the magnificent chapel is in imminent danger of being torn down to allow for the construction of two seven-storey condo towers for seniors. For the

monastery, the plan is to try to retain only the front façade and its bell tower.

The Quebec Minister of Culture and Communications has declined recommending designation on the basis that the building’s 1986 evaluation determined a lack of heritage significance.

According to the development project’s design team, the chapel’s only architectural value resides in the interior plaster ornamental features that have been severely damaged by water infiltration.

Conversely, the Coalition Héritage Québec is of the opinion that there is much more at stake and is calling for the building’s protection. Berlinguet and LeMay’s work inside the chapel is described in the *Dictionary of*



Coalition Héritage Québec

Canadian Biography as “the finest example of neo-baroque décor in Quebec.”

Where things stand

The chapel has been the focus of letters to elected officials, petitions, rallies and numerous media campaigns in favour of its protection. More than one hundred people braved the cold in November 2008 for a candle-light vigil to protest against the loss of this irreplaceable gem.

Anne Guérette, president of Coalition Héritage Québec, is calling for the City and the Province to reconsider the decision and to give the public the opportunity to be consulted on the site’s future.

The Coalition applauds dynamic new urban development and understands the growing need for senior residences. “However, this new project can be completed without the demolition of this jewel,” notes Mme Guérette. The group suggests that the rehabilitation of the historic landmark and the construction of a fourteen-storey tower—with a setback from the street—could be an alternative to demolition.

Without quick intervention, a prominent example of Quebec’s religious and cultural heritage will be lost forever.

Grenville Canal, Village de Grenville, Québec—VILLAGE HAS WILL, LACKS MEANS TO SAVE HISTORIC CANAL

Overwhelmed by the high costs of restoration and maintenance, the small Village of Grenville, Québec, is pleading for a rapid intervention that would ensure the survival of its heritage canal. Currently suffering from an advanced state of dilapidation, the canal has great tourism potential but is severely under funded.



Why it matters

Located along the Ottawa River between Montréal and Ottawa, the Grenville Canal is an example of the channelling efforts of the British Army in reaction to the Anglo-American War of 1812. It was constructed by the Royal Staff Corps as part of a transportation network that included canals along the river in Carillon and Chute-à-Blondeau. In times of war, this waterway was to serve as a supply route towards Kingston and the

Great Lakes. Using hundreds of Irish and French Canadians workers, the construction was completed in 1833—making it one of the oldest testaments to military canal building in Canada.

Why it's endangered

Owned by the federal government for more than 150 years, the canal was transferred to the provincial government in 1988 and downloaded to the municipality two years later. The Village of Grenville, with a population of 1,400, has been unable to absorb the financial burden of its conservation. The cost of \$25,000 for annual maintenance and the estimated \$10 million required to save the canal, are simply too great.

Although the canal's construction was federally recognized in 1929 as a National Historic Event, this 10-km-long historic canal is suffering from years of neglect and remains unprotected. In 2008, the village installed a temporary fence to secure the surrounding area. The retaining walls have begun to collapse, threatening the canal's structure, shoreline and neighbouring dwellings.



Where Things Stand

In May, 2009 the municipality organized a day-long event to study the possible preservation of the canal. The Village of Grenville, along with the MRC d'Argenteuil and Héritage Montréal, joined forces to bring together local citizens, heritage professionals and political figures in order to review the canal's history, propose a preliminary rehabilitation plan and review sources of funding. The findings of the review concluded that urgent action is needed. A declaration endorsing the preservation project included a statement asking the federal government to assume the costs of restoring and stabilizing the site. Without immediate action this historic site will be lost forever.

Moncton High School

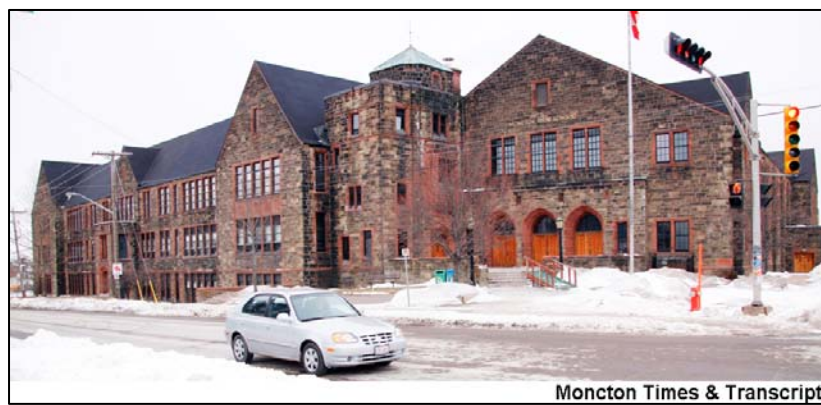
207 Church Street, Moncton, N.B.—USE IT OR LOSE IT

Moncton High School is one of hundreds of historic schools from the first half of the 20th century that are under siege in communities across Canada.

The future of this landmark building—an outstanding example of Normandy Gothic Revival style architecture in New Brunswick—is at risk due to the province's lack of commitment to maintain and invest in existing schools.

Why it matters

Moncton High School (MHS) was built to last. The cornerstone was laid



for this imposing 3-storey sandstone structure in 1934, and its arched bays and massive wood entrance doors have seen thousands of students come and go over the years. The school's character is further revealed in the wood panelling, carvings, vaulted plaster ceilings and other historic details that abound throughout the building.

Known as "the castle" it is considered to be one of the most important architectural landmarks in downtown Moncton and a symbol of permanence in the city.

Why it's endangered

In September 2007 the District Education Council (DEC) requested a complete Master Plan for "major upgrades, renovations and /or replacement of Moncton High." The resulting document, released in January 2009, acknowledges the building's uniqueness and recognizes that much of the original exterior and interior elements and craftsmanship should remain intact. In particular, the auditorium, with its seating area, balcony, stage and decorative finishes in place, is singled out for its heritage value and identified as a space that should not be modified. However, the report goes on to recommend extensive and costly renovations to the building, amounting to \$48 million. Conversely, construction of a new facility has been estimated at \$25 million.

New schools are expected to have a life cycle of 30 years. MHS has already served the community for 44 years, and is made of materials with many more years of service life. The \$25 million cost estimate for a new school does not include many elements that exist at MHS, such as the auditorium. Economics aside, the environmental impact of abandoning this building and replacing it with a new structure would be staggering.

While the decision about the future of MHS rests with the Province, Moncton City Council has come out firmly on the side of "protect and preserve." In February it unanimously passed a resolution urging the provincial government to "take all reasonable steps" to restore MHS and to let the community have its say on the future of the building.

Where things stand

Moncton's Heritage Preservation Review Board is raising awareness about the significance of the building and the need for public consultation. The Board hired Jim Bezanson, a professional planner and architectural consultant, to review the structural investigation component of the Master Plan. His findings, which question the extent of costly structural changes recommended, were presented to the DEC and School District 2 in June 2009. As a result, the staff recommendations in favour of new construction presented to the DEC that evening have been removed from the table. The DEC chair has asked staff to "go back to the drawing board."

The Save Moncton High School Facebook Group is rallying students, teachers, alumni and concerned citizens to work towards finding solutions which would help save this historic landmark.

