REPORT

Prince Edward County Cultural Heritage Master Plan

Final Report

Submitted to:

The Corporation of the County of Prince Edward

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Friends of Sandbanks

Friends of South Shore

Glenwood Cemetery

Hiawatha First Nation

History Lives Here Inc.

Mississaugas of Scugog First Nation

Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte

Naval Marine Archive: The Canadian Collection

Picton Business Improvement Association (BIA)

Prince Edward County Chamber of Commerce

Prince Edward County Historical Society

Prince Edward County Field Naturalists

Prince Edward County Trails/Friends of the Millennium Trail

Quinte and District Real Estate Association

Quinte Home Builders Association

South Shore Joint Initiative

Seventh Town Historical Society

The County Museums

Wellington Community Association

Wine Growers Association

Glossary

Adaptive reuse

Means the alteration of heritage buildings and structures to fit new uses or circumstances while retaining their *heritage attributes* (MCM 2010).

Adjacent lands

Those lands contiguous to a protected heritage property or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan (Government of Ontario 2024).

Alter

Means to change in any manner and includes to restore, renovate, repair, or disturb. “Alteration” has a corresponding meaning (MCM 2010).

Built Heritage Resource:

Means a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured or constructed part or remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community (Government of Ontario 2024).

Built heritage resources are located on property that may be designated under Parts IV or V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or that may be included on local, provincial, federal and/or international registers.

Conserved:

Means the identification, protection, management and use of built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment, and/or heritage impact assessment that has been approved, accepted or adopted by the relevant planning authority and/or decision maker. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessments (Government of Ontario 2024).

Cultural Heritage Landscape:

Means a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association (Government of Ontario 2024).

Cultural heritage landscapes may be properties that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or have been included on federal and/or international registers, and/or protected through official plan, zoning by-law, or other land use planning mechanisms.

Demolition by neglect

Occurs when preventative actions are not taken with the result that a building or structure is allowed to undergo change, through natural action, arson or vandalism, to the point of severe deterioration or collapse, often beyond repair.

Development	Means the creation of a new lot, a change in land use, or the construction of buildings and structures requiring approval under the *Planning Act*, but does not include: a) activities that create or maintain infrastructure authorized under an environmental assessment process or identified in provincial standards (Government of Ontario 2024).
Dispose	Means transferring control to another ministry or prescribed public body, granting licences or rights, entering into operating agreements, or leasing or selling the property. “Disposal” has a corresponding meaning (MCM 2010)
Heritage Attributes:	Means, as defined under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, in relation to real property, and to the buildings and structures on the real property, the attributes of the property, buildings and structures that contribute to their cultural heritage value or interest (Government of Ontario 2024). Heritage attributes are the principal features or elements that contribute to a protected heritage property’s cultural heritage value or interest, and may include the property’s built, constructed, or manufactured elements, as well as natural landforms, vegetation, water features, and its visual setting (e.g. significant views or vistas to or from a protected heritage property).
Potential Heritage Property	Means property recognized as a non-designated property (commonly referred to as a “listed” property) under Section 27(3) of the Ontario Heritage Act; property identified during the background research and/or field review of a previous cultural heritage assessment but not otherwise recognized; property identified during background research and/or field review as having potential to meet criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest outlined in O. Regs 9/06 and/or 10/06.
Protected Heritage Property:	Means property designated under Part IV or VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; property included in an area designated as a heritage conservation district under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; property subject to a heritage conservation easement or covenant under Part II or IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; property identified by a provincial ministry or a prescribed public body as a property having cultural heritage value or interest under the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties*; property protected under federal heritage legislation; and UNESCO World Heritage Sites (Government of Ontario 2024). Also referred to as Known Heritage Property.
Provincial heritage property	Means real property, including buildings and structures on the property, that has cultural heritage value or interest and that is owned by the Crown in right of Ontario or by a prescribed public body; or that is occupied by a ministry or a prescribed public body if the terms of the occupancy agreement are such that the ministry or public body is entitled to make the alterations to the property that may be required under these heritage standards and guidelines (MCM 2010).

Provincial heritage property of provincial significance	Means provincial heritage property that has been evaluated using the criteria found in Ontario Heritage Act O. Reg. 10/06 and has been found to have cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance (MCM 2010).
Significant:	In regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Processes and criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are established by the Province under the authority of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 2024).
Statement of Cultural Heritage Value	Means a concise statement explaining why a property is of heritage interest; this statement should reflect one or more of the criteria found in Ontario Heritage Act O.Regs. 9/06 and 10/06 (MCM 2010).
Visual setting	Includes significant views or vistas to or from a heritage property (MCM 2010).

Abbreviations

ACO	Architectural Conservancy of Ontario
BCHAC	Built & Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee
BHR	Built Heritage Resource
BIA	Business Improvement Area
BP	Before Present
CHER	Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report
CHL	Cultural Heritage Landscape
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Master Plan
CHVI	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
HCD	Heritage Conservation District
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
km	Kilometre(s)
m	Metre(s)
MCM	Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
O. Reg.	Ontario Regulation
OHA	*Ontario Heritage Act*
OHT	Ontario Heritage Trust
PEC	Prince Edward County
PHP	Provincial Heritage Property
PHPPS	Provincial Heritage Property of Provincial Significance
PPS	Provincial Planning Statement (2024)
ROW	Right-of-Way
SCHVI	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
S&Gs	*Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties*
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee

Study Limitations

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The conclusions presented in this report are based on work performed by trained, professional, and technical staff, in accordance with their reasonable interpretation of current and accepted engineering and scientific practices at the time the work was performed.

The content and opinions contained in the present report are based on the observations and/or information available to WSP at the time of preparation, using investigation techniques and engineering analysis methods consistent with those ordinarily exercised by WSP and other engineering/scientific practitioners working under similar conditions, and subject to the same time, financial and physical constraints applicable to this project.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

The County of Prince Edward (the County) is known for its historical towns and villages, vibrant agricultural community, scenic shoreline, museums, and unique island-like character. Equally important is the enduring presence, stewardship, and heritage of Indigenous peoples, which form a foundational part of the County's cultural landscape. With a tourism focused economy, the County is accelerating the plans for developments, both commercial and residential, prompting a renewed focus on the stewardship of its existing cultural heritage resources within this dynamic context.

Recognising that "Heritage is fundamental to our *Sense of Place*", the County has established a robust framework for heritage conservation, reflected in a series of strategic policy documents. In 2011, the County prepared a Heritage Conservation Strategy that identified gaps in heritage policy and set out a comprehensive approach to safeguarding-built heritage resources (BHRs) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs), including enhanced coordination, public engagement, and integration of heritage objectives with economic development (PEC 2011). Additionally, in 2012, the Planning Department wrote a paper titled 'Cultural Resources (Paper 8)' (PEC) (2020a). as part of an Official Plan Review that further clarified the County's cultural heritage resource base and identified issues which can be addressed through the Official Plan review.

More recently, the County's Strategic Plan 2023-2026 has prioritized investing in and protection of the rural character of the County as one of the key Council priorities (PEC 2023a). Furthermore, the County's Official Plan provides direction on the development and promotion of arts, culture and local heritage and recommends partnerships with community organizations to work towards a Cultural Heritage Master Plan (PEC 2021).

In January 2024, the Corporation of Prince Edward County (the County / the Client) retained WSP Canada Inc. (WSP) to prepare a Cultural Heritage Master Plan (CHMP / the Project) in alignment with the County's heritage planning goals and strategic plans. WSP's approach to the CHMP is grounded in the County's established policies and guidelines and is informed by historical research, background review, public and Indigenous Nations rights holders' engagement, field review, and analysis of provincial policies and guidelines, heritage conservation theory, federal conservation standards, and international best practices.

This CHMP aims to provide a clear, actionable roadmap for the management and protection of the County's cultural heritage resources focused on BHRs and CHLs, ensuring that heritage conservation remains integral to the County's identity, quality of life, and sustainable growth. The consideration of archaeological resources is beyond the scope of this Project.

Plate 1: Crystal Palace (2024)

1.1.1 Vision Statement

Guided by the principle presented in the County's Heritage Conservation Strategy **"Heritage is Fundamental to our Sense of Place[1]"** (PEC 2011), this CHMP builds on the County's Heritage Conservation Strategy and Official Plan Review, which recognize heritage as a core value and strategic priority. Heritage conservation should be integrated into sustainable growth and development, so that present and future generations can experience and value the County's unique cultural heritage character.

To address the challenges of disappearing landmarks and the gradual erosion of heritage, this Plan focuses on improving coordination among stakeholders, identifying and mapping cultural heritage resources, and establishing clear priorities for conservation. **Cultural Mapping and Official Plan Amendments** are identified as critical action items under Strategic Directions to support these efforts.

1.2 Purpose of the Cultural Heritage Master Plan

The purpose of the CHMP is to act as:

- A **proactive guiding strategy** that provides direction regarding preserving rural character, heritage conservation matters while supporting the broader economic development goal of the County;
- A **heritage planning tool** that sets goals for heritage conservation and builds upon existing policy framework for the protection and management of BHRs and CHLs;
- A **community-based plan** that reflects the input and values of the local community, stakeholders, and traditional knowledge shared by Indigenous Nations; and
- An **evolving action plan** that provides steps to achieve and implement the County's goals and vision as they relate to heritage conservation.

This CHMP is intended to provide guidance and strategy for the heritage program, considering both current and future challenges and opportunities. It aims to support the County's goals to conserve cultural heritage resources and to build upon the existing tools and strategies to do so.

[1] A sense of place refers to the unique character and meaning that a particular location holds for individuals and communities. It is shaped by three key elements: Built form (the physical environment, such as buildings, landmarks, and landscapes), Human activity (the ways people use, interact with, and experience the place) & Meaning or identity (the emotional and cultural attachment people have to the place, often rooted in history, tradition, and collective memory). (Yi-Fu Tuan 1977)

1.3 Structure of the Plan

PEC Cultural Heritage Master Plan (CHMP) is organized in the following sections:

Section 1 - Provides introduction and background on the Project. The Project scope and purpose of the PEC CHMP are defined.

Section 2 – Provides a summary of the CHMP process and the results of stakeholder, public, and Indigenous Nations rights holders engagement.

Section 3 – Presents a historical summary of the County. The key historical themes are described and potential CHLs that support the themes are presented. Further details regarding potential CHLs are provided in APPENDIX B & APPENDIX C.

Section 4 – The legislative framework and existing policies and guidelines for the County are discussed.

Section 5 – A strengths, weakness, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) analysis is presented.

Section 6 – Presents a Cultural Heritage Strategy and tools for the conservation of BHRs and CHLs.

Section 7 – Presents Cultural Economic Development recommendations.

Section 8– Presents summary of recommendations.

Plate 2: Historical farmstead in Consecon (2024)

2 CULTURAL HERITAGE MASTER PLAN PROCESS

The PEC Cultural Heritage Master Plan (CHMP) has four phases:

- **Phase 1 - CHMP Work Plan Development:** Phase 1 of the Project established a work program to clearly define the objectives of the CHMP and identify key stakeholders and rights holders in collaboration with the County staff. WSP reviewed existing documentation related to the County's cultural heritage resources. A communication strategy was developed to guide community stakeholders and Indigenous Nations rights holders engagement for the project. Project notifications were sent to municipal department staff, the PEC Built & Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee (BCHAC), Indigenous Nations rights holders, and other stakeholders. The '**Have Your Say**' CHMP Project webpage was posted to share information and gather public input.
- **Phase 2 - Existing Conditions and SWOT Analysis:** Phase 2 of the Project included background review and historical research to understand the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) for heritage conservation in the County. Background information, including the County of Prince Edward Official Plan (PEC 2021), Strategic Plan 2023-2026 (PEC 2023a), Heritage Conservation Strategy (PEC 2011), Cultural Resources Paper 8 (PEC 2020a). and *The Settler's Dream: A Pictorial History of the Older Buildings of Prince Edward County* (Cruickshank and Stokes 1984), was reviewed to understand the existing heritage conservation process and applicable planning policies. Stakeholder, public and Indigenous Nations rights holders engagement was completed to gather insight on historical themes, cultural heritage resources, and heritage issues. Fieldwork was completed in November 2024 to understand the existing conditions of the County and gather representative photographs of heritage properties and landscapes that illustrate key historical themes. A list of identified potential CHLs is included in APPENDIX B and mapped in APPENDIX C.
- **Phase 3 - Draft Cultural Heritage Master Plan:** Phase 3 integrated the findings of Phases 1 and 2 of the Project to present a draft CHMP that included a historical summary of the County, results of stakeholder, community and Indigenous Nations rights holders engagement, key historical themes and associated CHLs, SWOT analysis, and legislative and policy overview and recommended Official Plan Amendment policies specific to protection and management of *Cultural Heritage Landscapes* in the County. A cultural heritage strategy for the identification, evaluation, and management of BHRs and CHLs was presented. Recommendations and action items for the County were detailed to guide the conservation of BHRs and CHLs in accordance with provincial policies, guidelines, and accepted best practices. The findings of Phase 3 were presented in a second round of engagement sessions, including an in-person public open house held on October 6, 2025 at the Rotary Hall in Picton, Ontario.
- **Phase 4 - Final Cultural Heritage Master Plan:** Phase 4 refined the analysis completed in Phase 3 and incorporated feedback received from County staff, Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), BCHAC and the public open house. The final CHMP will be presented to Council.

2.1 Public Engagement

The CHMP included community and stakeholder engagement to build an understanding of cultural heritage values, priorities, and issues in the County. The following audiences were engaged:

- BCHAC (July 3, 2024)
- Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) (July 3, 2024)

- Three (3) Focus Group Meetings:
  - Environment and Agriculture (September 3, 2024)
  - Business and Development (September 4, 2024)
  - Archaeology and Heritage (September 12, 2024)
- Public Open House #1 (hosted virtually on October 3, 2024)
- BCHAC (September 3, 2025)
- Public Open House #2 (hosted in-person on October 6, 2025)
- Municipal Staff (October 14, 2025)
- Municipal Staff (November 13, 2025)

In addition, virtual engagement tools were used throughout the CHMP process to gather information and feedback from the community and stakeholders. A virtual mapping exercise was hosted on the Project's '**Have Your Say**' webpage along with Project documents, frequently asked questions (FAQs), and methods to subscribe to Project updates.

Feedback received during Phase 2 and Phase 3 of the Project is summarized in Public Engagement Paper #1 (APPENDIX A) (WSP 2025).

2.2 Indigenous Nations Engagement

A review was undertaken to ensure that Indigenous Nations (Nations) would be actively and meaningfully engaged in the creation of the CHMP. Based on a review of the Government of Canada's Aboriginal and Treaty Rights Information System (ATRIS), it is understood that the County is covered by the Williams Treaties (1923), signed between seven (7) Indigenous Nations and the Crown (Canada, 2024). Two additional Nations have been identified based on historical territory. Considering the review of treaties and claims in the County, WSP identified a total of nine (9) Nations with whom to engage in the creation of the CHMP. These Nations include:

- Alderville First Nation
- Beausoleil First Nation
- Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation
- Chippewas of Rama First Nation
- Curve Lake First Nation
- Hiawatha First Nation
- Huron-Wendat Nation
- Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation
- Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte

Letters to introduce the Project to the nine Nations were mailed in May 2024 by the County. Following this, Nation's interested in being engaged as part of the Project were contacted via telephone and/or email to arrange further conversations regarding the CHMP. To date, meetings have been held with the following Nations who expressed interest in the Project:

- Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte (August 27, 2024)
- Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation (September 17, 2024)
- Hiawatha First Nation (September 19, 2024)

Feedback received from Indigenous Nations during Phase 2 of the Project is summarized in Indigenous Engagement Paper #1 (WSP 2024).

3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

3.1 Indigenous History

The following section is a high-level summary of the rich history of Indigenous Nations who fished, hunted, trapped, and harvested the lands and waters presently known as the County of Prince Edward. WSP is committed to gathering Indigenous perspectives on Ontario history to continually improve our understanding of cultural heritage resources that may have significance to the Nations.

The text below is not intended to provide a comprehensive historical overview of the Indigenous history in the County. Rather, the purpose of this section is to provide general context to gain an understanding of the landscapes and natural resources in the County that may have significance to Indigenous Nations.

3.1.1 Paleo Period (11,000 – 9,000 BP)

The Paleo Period represents an era developed by archaeologists and does not reflect land use histories as told by Indigenous Nations. This period extends from around 11,000 years before the present era (BP), when glacial ice began to recede from the present-day area of Kingston. Following the recession of the glacial ice, Lake Iroquois formed to cover the surrounding area. Over the succeeding years, the existing landscape began to warm with the lakes receding and vegetation being re-established.

Oral history within Williams Treaty member communities indicate that Indigenous peoples inhabited lands within the County while the glacial ice was still present. Doug Williams-ba (Pike Clan), a Mississauga Elder from Curve Lake First Nation, shared the history of the Anishinaabe peoples about a time of ice and great cold that was brought up the land and that "*Anishinaabe peoples have a living memory in their cultural historical teachings about the ice age in the Americas*" (Kapyrka 2011), which provides evidence of Indigenous peoples residing in the area "*since time immemorial*" (Migizi and Kapyrka 2015).

The Paleo Period in Ontario is broadly characterized by many small groups of hunter-gatherers who often travelled distances in excess of 150 km to procure material for the production of lithic tools and hunting animals along migratory routes, including caribou, mammoth, and mastodon. The environment in eastern Ontario during the Early Paleo Period would also have been able to support a variety of other plant and animal resources including fish, birds, moose, elk and muskoxen, and it is reasonable to suggest these resources were also incorporated into hunter-gatherer subsistence strategies (Peers 1985).

By the Late Paleo Period (9,500 - 9,000 BP), coniferous forests with some minor deciduous elements became established in eastern Ontario. It is likely that many of the large game species that had been hunted during the early epoch of the Paleo Period had either moved further north, or as in the case of the mastodons and mammoths, became extinct. Similar to the inhabitants during the Early Paleo Period, Late Paleo Period populations traversed large territories in response to seasonal resource fluctuations (Ellis and Deller 1997).

3.1.2 Archaic Period (9,000 – 2,950 BP)

During the Early Archaic Period (9,000 – 8,000 BP), a gradual increase in humidity and warmer summers influenced the environmental landscape in the vicinity of the County. Populations primarily utilized maritime landscapes during the spring, summer and fall seasons with large base camps on islands, near river mouths, and on the shores of embayment's where a variety of flora, fish, and wild fowl resources could be obtained. Smaller hunting and specialized campsites were also established in the uplands and along smaller watercourses. Waterways were the preferred method of travel. Many burials are located along waterways or

traditionally visited islands (Taylor 2015). Access to islands and mainland shorelines would have been facilitated by a variety of contemporary watercraft such as bark canoes, skin boats and dugout canoes (Monk 1999).

Long-distance trade routes developed during the Middle Archaic Period, which spanned the northeastern part of the continent. Land use by contemporary populations generally continued the trend from the Early Archaic Period, with the majority of documented habitation sites discovered on islands, near river mouths, and along sheltered shorelines where a variety of flora, fish, and wild fowl resources could be obtained during the spring, summer and fall seasons. Smaller hunting and specialized campsites were established in the uplands and along smaller watercourses. Along the waterways, the Trent system from Rice Lake south to Lake Ontario, PEC, and the St. Lawrence shores and islands were particularly favoured during this period (MCR 1981).

Trade networks established during the Middle Archaic Period also continued to flourish during the Late Archaic Period (4,000 – 2,950 BP). Copper implements from northern Ontario and marine shell artifacts from the Mid-Atlantic coast are frequently encountered as grave goods (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990; Ellis, Timmins and Martelle 2009).

It is during the Late Archaic Period that planned burial places, or *Jiibayaki* (spirit places) in Anishinaabeg, appear as defined places of significance. It has been theorized that cemeteries and burial grounds may have provided strong symbolic claims over a local territory. Burial sites reflect the importance of the landscape to Indigenous populations as they represent locations along travel routes that would be returned to, where feasts would occur, and the dead could be honoured (Taylor 2015).

3.1.3 Woodland Period (2,950 – 350 BP)

The Early Woodland Period (2,950 – 2,200 BP) is distinguished from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the introduction of ceramic technology. The first pots were thick walled and friable and were not easily portable (Spence, Pihl and Murphy 1990). Middle Woodland Period inhabitants appeared to have relied more extensively on ceramic technology. Middle Woodland Period ceramic vessels were often decorated with impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface and upper portion of the vessel interior. Consequently, even very small fragments of vessels manufactured during the Middle Woodland Period can be diagnostically distinct.

The use of watercraft contributed to the rapid spread of ceramic technology and other material cultural attributes during the Woodland Period. Evidence of exchange networks during the early stages of the Woodland Period indicate numerous reciprocal, down-the-line exchanges between trade partners located both short and long distances away. There is a gradual intensification of these types of trade throughout the period continuing into, and reaching its apex in, the Middle and Late Woodland Periods (Hartmann 1996).

In terms of subsistence strategies, the Middle Woodland Period (2,200 - 1,100 BP) reflects an evolving transition from hunter-gatherer subsistence strategies to increased consumption of fish as an important dietary component. Some Middle Woodland Period sites have produced thousands of bones from spring spawning species including walleye and sucker (MCR 1981).

The land use patterns reflected from archaeological investigations of Middle Woodland Period sites generally reflect densely occupied locations that appear on the valley floor of major rivers, often producing sites with significant artifact deposits. Unlike earlier seasonally utilized locations, many Middle Woodland Period sites appear to have functioned as base camps, occupied periodically over the course of the year and situated to take advantage of the greatest number of resources. There are also numerous small upland Middle Woodland Period sites, many of which can be interpreted as special purpose camps where localized natural resources were exploited (MCR 1981).

Anishinaabe (Migizi and Kapyrka 2015) and Huron-Wendat Nation (NHW 2018) oral history speak to the occurrence of people travelling from the St. Lawrence River area into the Lake Ontario region during the Late Woodland Period. Villages were established based on a corn growing economy by the newly arriving Nations, which included the Huron-Wendat, Neutral and Petun/Tobacco Nations. Wampum was created and exchanged, a treaty made and ceremony marked the occasion, with pipes smoked, gifts given and received, and roles and responsibilities within the new agreement outlined and honoured. A relationship based in trust and mutual respect was fostered between the Anishinaabeg and the people who later became known as the Huron-Wendat. Yearly ceremonies marked the revisiting of the wampum and the relationship and responsibilities. It was a symbiotic relationship in many ways that was ultimately destroyed through the forces of colonization and warfare (Kapryka 2017).

Many of the villages established by Indigenous communities during the Late Woodland Period, including the Huron-Wendat Nation, incorporated agricultural economies and included palisades that enclosed community longhouses (NHW 2018; Fox 1990; Smith 1990; Williamson 1990). However, not all Nations within the Lake Ontario region resided in villages during the Late Woodland Period, as the Michi Saagiig and Chippewa communities continued camp along waterways during the summer months and hunted inland during the winter.

The Odawa Nation, Michi Saagiig, and Chippewa communities built an amicable political and economic relationship with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, and Neutral Nations (Migizi and Kapyrka 2015). The Anishinaabeg and Huron-Wendat Nations also intermarried, lived beside each other and shared resources, including food and other perishable commodities (Migizi 2020).

Early contact with European settlers at the end of the Late Woodland Period resulted in changes to the land use and lifestyles of Indigenous peoples. There were great changes to settlement size, population distribution, and material culture. The introduction of European-borne diseases significantly increased mortality rates, resulting in a drastic decrease in population size (Warrick 2000).

3.1.4 Contact Period and Treaties

Early European contact with local Indigenous communities within the region prompted dynamic shifts in the distribution of Indigenous populations. Samuel de Champlain is believed to have been one of the first Europeans to navigate the Trent River and Bay of Quinte in 1615 (Coyne 1904). Champlain's group of explorers established relationships with local Indigenous community members, with a group from the allied Huron community providing guidance and knowledge of the local areas (Boyce 1967).

Following the dispersal of the Huron from Huronia by the Five Nations in 1649, the Cayuga occupied the north shore of Lake Ontario. This occupation included a mission situated near Carrying Place known as Kente (Quinte), which is thought to have been located in the Lake Consecon area (Squire 1958).

Although French travellers are believed to have visited the area during the 17th and early 18th centuries, their activities are minimally recorded. Between 1665 and about 1687, in addition to the large village reported at Kente near Carrying Place, another village identified as Oneidas was located near present day Napanee. In 1669, the Sulpicians established a mission at Kente (Quinte), with a government trading post established in the area several years later. By 1700, both villages appear to have been occupied by the Mississauga community following the dispersal of the Cayuga and the area had become part of the Ojibway territory. The Mississauga continued to reside at Kente, while the village near Napanee appears to have been abandoned. The Mississaugas were reported to have been residing around the east bank of the Moira River where it drained into the Bay of Quinte (Brown 2010) and had established a burying ground nearby (Canniff 1869).

Beginning in the 17th century, the British colonial government and later the Government of Canada negotiated a series of treaties with Ontario's Indigenous Nations. For both the Crown and Indigenous Nations, these treaties were intended as formal binding agreements setting out the rights, responsibilities and relationships between the Nations and the federal and provincial governments (Government of Ontario 2021a, Talking Treaties Collective 2022:18).

After defeating the French in the Seven Years' War (1756–1763) the British opened negotiations with numerous Indigenous groups in an attempt to solidify their influence and alliances over the territory that would become Canada. In 1763, the British Crown issued the Royal Proclamation, which was designed to prevent further unofficial incursions and land transactions in Indigenous-controlled territory (Talking Treaties Collective 2022:78). To ratify the Royal Proclamation with Nations living in the Great Lakes Region, British colonial official Sir John Johnson convened a Treaty Council with twenty-four Nations at Fort Niagara in 1764. After a month of negotiations, the Nations agreed to a "grand peace and alliance" with the Crown, one that extended the 1667 Covenant Chain agreement between the Haudenosaunee and British to the Western Alliance Nations including the Anishinaabeg and Nadowek Wyandot (Talking Treaties Collective 2022:79-86). The 1764 Treaty of Niagara was visually represented in the 1764 Great Covenant Chain Wampum Belt and the 24 Nations Wampum Belt, which were to serve as a record that any future agreements between the Nations and Crown must be negotiated through Treaty and as equals (Talking Treaties Collective 2022:86-87).

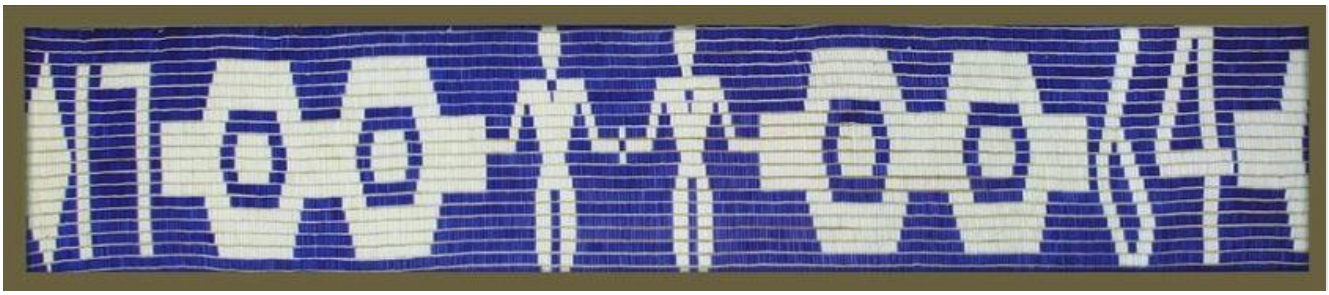


Plate 3: The 1764 Covenant Chain Wampum Belt from Southern and Central Ontario – Michi Saagiig Historical Context (Curve Lake First Nation 2014)

3.1.4.1 Crawford Purchase

In October 1783, Captain Will Redford Crawford negotiated the cession of lands with several Mississauga Chiefs at Carleton Island. Known as the "Crawford Purchase", no written treaties or detailed description of the lands transferred have survived. Captain Crawford outlines the land transactions included the transfer of property in letters to Haldimand, stating that he had purchased from the Mississaugas the lands "from Tonianto or Onagara River to a river in the Bay of Quinte with eight leagues of the bottom of the … Bay including all the islands, extending back from the lake so far as a man can travel in a day" (Rogers and Smith 1994:102). This transaction, as well as subsequent "agreements" to transfer land, included the land within the County.

These purchases were intended to provide land to Loyalists who fought on behalf of the British during the American War of Independence, and by 1784 lands were officially granted to Indigenous allies, including the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte and United Empire Loyalists (Government of Ontario 2024a).

The area from present-day Toronto to Lake Simcoe and the lands of Lake Ontario's north shore became the object of negotiations in 1787-88, initiated with a meeting at the head of the Bay of Quinte in September 1787 between Sir John Johnson and members of the Mississauga Nation (Surtees 1986). The resulting agreement does not contain a specific description of the lands negotiated but simply leaves blank spaces which evidently

were to be filled in later after proper surveys could determine an accurate landscape description (Surtees 1986). The area of the 1787-88 arrangements (often referred to as the “Gunshot Treaty”) was bordered by several subsequent treaties, in 1815, 1818 and 1819 (Surtees 1986).

The absence of a description detailing the lands covered by the September 1787 document and later negotiations in 1788 became a concern for Government officials, and in 1794 Lord Dorchester declared the blank deed taken in 1787 to be invalid (Surtees 1986). A new deed was signed between the Crown and Mississauga Nation in 1805 covering 250,000 acres that also stated that the fishery in the Etobicoke River was to be reserved for the sole use of the Mississaugas (Surtees 1986).

3.1.4.2 Williams Treaties

In 1923, a three-person commission chaired by A.S. Williams was appointed by the Federal and Ontario Governments to review the existing treaties with the Mississauga Nations. The commission visited the reserves of the Chippewa at Georgina Island on Lake Simcoe, at Christian Island on the Georgian Bay, and at Rama, and the reserves of the Mississaugas at Rice Lake, Mud Lake, Lake Scugog and Alderville between September 12 and 26, 1923, and identified several inconsistencies and issues with previous negotiations. The Williams Commission negotiated two new treaties with the Chippewa and the Mississauga to address lands that had not yet been surrendered. The Williams Treaties were signed in 1923 by seven Anishinaabe First Nations and Crown representatives, transferring 2,000,000 ha of land to the Canadian Government between Lake Ontario and Lake Nipissing. The first one of the Williams Treaties was signed by the First Nations of the Chippewa of Lake Simcoe (Beausoleil, Georgina Island, and Rama First Nations), and the second by the Mississauga of the north shore of Lake Ontario (Alderville, Curve Lake, Hiawatha, and Scugog Island First Nations). These land surrenders were combined into the Williams Treaties (Wallace 2020; Surtees 1994).

A significant difference with the Williams Treaties, compared to other treaties such as the Robinson Treaties, the Manitoulin Treaty and others, was that the Williams Treaties did not secure hunting and fishing rights for the communities involved, although this may have been a misunderstanding between the parties during the negotiations as these rights were not intended to be surrendered in the 1923 treaty (Surtees 1994; Migizi-ban and Kapyrka 2015).

Dave Mowat, a Michi Saagiig historian from Alderville First Nation, has led discussions specifically detailing how the treaties affected Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabe) lands, waters, foods, and ways of life and explained how his ancestors would have never agreed to give up the right to hunt and fish. However, that is how the colonial governments of the day interpreted the Williams Treaties and as a result the Michi Saagiig suffered greatly (Kapryka 2017).

In 1992, the seven Williams Treaties First Nations filed a lawsuit against the federal government seeking financial compensation for the 1923 land surrenders and harvesting rights. Through subsequent negotiations, the Williams Treaties First Nations together with the Governments of Ontario and Canada came to an agreement in 2018. The terms included financial compensation, recognition of treaty harvesting rights, and the ability for each of the First Nations to add 4,452 ha to their reserve. Additionally, the Governments of Ontario and Canada formally apologized to the William Treaties First Nations (Wallace 2020; Government of Canada 2018).

3.1.5 Contemporary History

Presently, there are ongoing land claims between Indigenous Nations and the Government of Canada related to differing perspectives on treaty lands and traditional territory in Ontario. Indigenous perspectives on history, land rights, and treaties from the Nations engaged as part of this CHMP can be found here:

- Alderville First Nation: **History**
- Beausoleil First Nation: **BFN Lands and Resources**
- Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation: **Stories | Georgina Island**
- Chippewas of Rama First Nation: **Community History — Chippewas of Rama First Nation**
- Curve Lake First Nation: **History**
- Hiawatha First Nation: **Hiawatha First Nation History**
- Huron-Wendat Nation: **Huron-Wendat Nation – Notre Histoire**
- Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation: **Origin & History**
- Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte: **History**

In addition, the County has adopted the following land recognition:

> We acknowledge that the County of Prince Edward is on traditional land that has been inhabited by Indigenous peoples from the beginning. We thank all generations of people who have taken care of this land for thousands of years. We recognize and deeply appreciate their historic connection to the land.
>
> Today, the County of Prince Edward is still home to many First Nations and Métis people, and we are grateful to have the opportunity to meet here, work, and continue stewardship on this land.
>
> A NOTE ABOUT LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:
>
> A land acknowledgement statement is a recognition of the land that we are on. We speak these words with appreciation for the generations of peoples who have occupied and cared for the land. Land acknowledgements affirm our responsibility to continue to care for the land. Land acknowledgements offer respect to Indigenous peoples and their history with the land. It is important that these words are paired with actions that further the goals of truth and reconciliation.

(PEC 2022a:1)

3.2 Euro-Canadian History

Prince Edward County was surveyed according to the single front system at the end of the 18th century. A complex pattern of concessions emerged primarily as a result of irregular and deeply indented shorelines. The pattern of navigable roads was also complex, with early routes following the shoreline or along natural escarpments (MCR 1981).

Many United Empire Loyalists immigrated to Prince Edward County following the American War of Independence. The Loyalist immigrants who settled in the Bay of Quinte area came from a variety of diverse backgrounds and cultures including German, Dutch, Irish, English and Scottish. Many of these new settlers were skilled farmers, although few had experience in clearing and preparing the land. It has been suggested that the Mohawk community at Tyendinaga, who were also refuges resettled in the area, provided aid and knowledge to the Euro-American settlers during the early years (MCR 1981; Mika and Mike 1983).

Initially, the County was divided into three townships, Marysburgh, Sophiasburghh, and Ameliasburg, so named for King George III's daughters. Loyalist and disbanded soldiers occupied land in all three townships by the end of the 18th century. Marysburgh was the first township to be surveyed in the County. Originally known as "Fifth Town", as it was the fifth district to be surveyed in Upper Canada, it was renamed shortly after to Marysburgh. Originally surveyed in 1785 by Alexander Aikin, Marysburgh was further divided into North and South Marysburgh in 1871 (Cruickshank and Stokes 1984; Middleton 1927; Mika and Mika 1981). Sophiasburghh was surveyed next and originally known as "Sixth Town". Though the township was formally surveyed in 1785, settlement was underway as early as 1778 when land was taken up at the head of Picton Bay (Mika and Mika 1983). Ameliasburgh was the final of the original three townships in the County to be surveyed. Surveyed in 1785 by Louis Kotte, it was originally known as "Seventh Town". Portions of the original township were later divided in 1823 to create Hillier and Hallowell Townships (Mika and Mika 1977).

The first major alteration to the original township boundaries occurred in 1797 with the formation of Hallowell Township. Despite never visiting or residing in the area, the township was named for Benjamin Hallowell, a Loyalist who was granted land in England and Canada as well as the township named in his honour as compensation for his property losses during the American Revolution (Cruickshank and Stokes 1984; Mika and Mika 1983; Naval Marine Archive 2020a).

The Town of Picton was incorporated in 1837, which amalgamated the communities of Picton and Hallowell (Francis 2022). Picton is named for Sir Thomas Picton, a British Officer who died at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.

Athol Township was created in 1848 from lands severed from Marysburgh and Hallowell Townships at the request of farmers wishing for a more local government (Mika and Mika 1977). The township was so named by Charles Bockus, member of Parliament at the time, after Athol, Scotland, his homeland (Cruickshank and Stokes 1984).

The Village of Wellington officially incorporated in 1862 and was named in honour of Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington (Mika and Mika 1983). With three wharves, the village was a major shipping centre in the 1850s and a lucrative salmon and whitefish harvesting area.

Bloomfield was incorporated as a village in 1909 (Mika and Mika 1977). The community was originally known as Bull's Mills, after the four mills operating using the two creeks that flow through the community. A large Quaker population was active in Bloomfield, influencing the architecture of the community over time with the preference for simple lines and subdued accents (Cruickshank and Stokes 1984; Wellington Times 2021a).

On January 1, 1998, the Town of Picton, the villages of Bloomfield and Wellington, and the townships of Ameliasburgh, Athol, Hallowell, Hillier, North Marysburgh, Sophiasburghh, and South Marysburgh amalgamated to form the single tier municipality of Prince Edward County (Ministry of Affairs and Housing 2022). The former municipalities are each now a ward within the County. As part of subsequent governance restructuring, the Bloomfield and Hallowell wards were merged into a single ward, the merger was enacted through By-law No. 3719-2016.

3.3 Themes

Through historical research, public and Indigenous engagement, and information gathering, ten historical themes were identified as being of significance to the historical development of the County. These include:

- Indigenous Landscapes

- Cultural Heritage & Natural Heritage Interplay
- Transportation Routes
- Historical Communities
- Agriculture
- Industry
- Fishing
- Lighthouses
- Shipbuilding
- Canadian Military

These themes are used to identify potential CHLs in the County and provide a framework for the future identification and evaluation of BHRs and CHLs. An overview of each theme is provided in Sections 3.3.1 to 3.3.10.

WSP notes that some CHLs embody multiple historical themes (e.g. the Carrying Place Trail demonstrates the themes of Indigenous Landscapes and Transportation Routes).

INDIGENOUS LANDSCAPES

Massassauga Point (2024)

3.3.1 Indigenous Landscapes

Indigenous peoples have inhabited North America for countless generations, with a presence on the northern shores of Lake Ontario dating back tens of thousands of years (Kapyrka 2011). Before the arrival of Loyalists in Prince Edward County, the Haudenosaunee Confederacy (Six Nations), Wendat (Huron), and Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) called this area home and used it as a seasonal hunting ground (PEC 2023c). The Indigenous communities in the County primarily subsisted through hunting, fishing, and agriculture, and used canoes for waterway travel. These communities had complex social, political, economic, and cultural systems, which were significantly impacted by European colonization. Generally, the Indigenous settlement of the County can be grouped into three 'eras': Archaic (hunter gatherers), Mound builders (larger groups with agricultural practices), and the Iroquois (formed villages) (PEC 2021).

European settlement followed Indigenous use of the land, with transportation routes often following over land and portage routes established by local Indigenous communities. Archaeological sites, burnt stone mounds, and burial sites associated with Indigenous peoples have been documented within the County.

Engagement completed as part of this Project brought forward the understanding that natural heritage is cultural heritage from the perspective of the Nations. Accordingly, natural heritage elements within the County, such as rivers, shorelines, waters, trails, and natural resource areas may be considered as CHLs.

Based on the results of background research, Indigenous Nations rights holders' engagement, and the field review, the following sites are identified as potential CHLs related to the theme of 'Indigenous Landscapes':

3.3.1.1 Wetlands and Waterways

- Wetlands used for traditional medicine harvesting (e.g., black ash, birch bark, maple sap).
- Marsh Creek Park is recognised for its wetland character and proximity to water.
- Waterways and marshes identified as recharge areas and sacred spaces.
- Fishing and hunting grounds, including:
  - Walleye spawning areas in inland lakes (e.g., Consecon).
  - Traditional spring spear fishery sites.
- Wellers Bay and surrounding lands

Highlighted by Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, Weller's Bay in Prince Edward County holds deep cultural and historical value, shaped by centuries of Indigenous use, European exploration, Loyalist settlement, and ecological significance.

  - Anishinabek and Haudenosaunee Peoples: Historically known as Lake Kente, the bay served as a vital waterway for seasonal migration, trade, and conflict routes.
  - Champlain and the Kenté Mission: Samuel de Champlain passed through in 1615. In 1668, French Sulpician priests established the Kenté Mission to serve the Cayuga village near Lake Consecon. The mission was abandoned in 1680.
  - Loyalist Settlement and Asa Weller: Asa Weller, an early settler, named the bay and developed a rudimentary railway system near Carrying Place, possibly one of North America's earliest.

  - Military and Ecological Significance: During the War of 1812, 2,000 soldiers were stationed nearby. A blockhouse was built, and a lighthouse was installed in 1861. Today, the bay is part of the Wellers Bay National Wildlife Area, home to barrier islands and diverse bird species.

Smokes Point Road, adjacent to Wellers Bay, is a historically significant waterway used for portage and fishing. It is also part of the “Graveyard of Lake Ontario,” known for numerous shipwrecks.

Hiscock Shores Road, located near Smokes Point, is tied to broader regional histories involving:

  - Indigenous land use and seasonal migration.
  - Loyalist settlement patterns post-American Revolution.
  - Agricultural and maritime development through the 19th and 20th centuries.

- North Bay and Surrounding Lands
  North Bay wetlands is a culturally significant landscape shaped by Indigenous history particularly the Mississauga First Nation and the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, due to their ecological, historical, and spiritual significance.

    - Traditional Territory: The area lies within the traditional lands of the Mississauga First Nation and is of interest to the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.
    - Ecological Significance: The wetlands and dunes are part of a rare baymouth sandbar system, spiritually and ecologically important to Indigenous stewardship.
    - Historical Use: Nearby Carrying Place portage was a vital Indigenous travel route; the region has deep archaeological roots.
    - Contemporary Recognition: Park planning includes Indigenous engagement and aims to protect both natural and cultural features.

3.3.1.2 Burial and Archaeological Sites

- Burial mounds and high grounds along shorelines and rivers.
- In the 19th century, around 100 burnt stone mounds were identified in Prince Edward County, mainly between Rednersville and Massassauga Point. These structures date back to the Middle Woodland Period. Although a few contained burials, those are believed to be from a later time, leaving the original purpose of the mounds uncertain. Many have been lost due to development, but some may still remain near Massassauga Point (Map Points APF).
- Archaeological fish weirs (e.g., Rama area, over 5,000 years old).
- Sites associated with mid-1600s conflict involving the Mohawks.
- Lands around Wellers Bay, identified by Hiawatha First Nation, for burial sites and traditional medicine harvesting.

3.3.1.3 Viewscapes and Observation Points

- High grounds used for observing movement along waterways.
- Viewscapes with cultural and spiritual significance.

3.3.1.4 Historic and Cultural Settlements

- Area of historical and cultural significance associated with historic Michi Saagiig settlement
- Massassauga Point Conservation Area – mounds identified in Ameliasburgh.
- South Shore and Duck Islands – suggested for cultural and ecological significance.
- Point Traverse – includes a lighthouse, fishing port, and shipwrecks.
- Sandbanks – site of an Iroquois pottery find and historic settlement.
- No. 31 Bombing and Gunnery School – RAF Station Picton– proposed by Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte for its WWII military history and Mohawk involvement.

3.3.1.5 Significant Corridors

- Carrying Place (Ameliasburgh) – identified by Hiawatha First Nation as a culturally significant corridor connecting Lake Ontario and the Bay of Quinte.

3.3.1.6 Broader Cultural Landscapes

- The entire County is considered traditional hunting grounds by the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.
- Indigenous Nations emphasized that natural heritage is cultural heritage, and features such as trees, wetlands, and rivers are integral to cultural identity and should be considered CHLs.

Details regarding these potential CHLs are provided in APPENDIX B and APPENDIX C

This CHMP recommends continued Indigenous Nations rights holders' engagement to ensure CHL planning reflects their knowledge and values.

CULTURAL HERITAGE AND NATURAL HERITAGE INTERPLAY

West view of Sandbanks Dune Beach from County Road 12, West Lake, Ontario (2024)

3.3.2 Cultural Heritage and Natural Heritage Interplay

Prince Edward County was a peninsula until the construction of the Murray Canal (1882–1889), which transformed it into a man-made island by severing its land connection to the mainland. The County boasts hundreds of kilometres of shoreline, ranging from “wind-blown and wave washed sandbars to vertical limestone cliffs” (Cruickshank and Stokes 1984:4). Used for transportation and subsistence by Indigenous peoples, the shoreline and surrounding waters of Lake Ontario have been used for thousands of years.

Drawing people towards the water, the shoreline provides activities ranging from recreational to industrial. The sandbanks on the west cove, today part of Sandbanks Provincial Park, are mentioned as an attractive location for picnics as early as the mid-19th century (Smith 1851). The shoreline was of such importance that great care was taken when laying out lots in townships like Marysburgh, to provide water access to as many lots as possible (Love 1984). The resulting layout is irregular but provided communication routes via water to the centre points of the settlement and fishing access to settlers.

United Empire Loyalists are reported to have first disembarked in McDonnell’s Cove (now Prinyers Cove) in 1784 (Love 1984; Mika and Mika 1980). The cove provides a natural harbour and, as one of the easternmost points of the County, a natural entry point for Loyalist settlers looking for a new home. The cove would later be used heavily to export agricultural product during the “Barley Days” (Mika and Mika 1980). United Empire Loyalists were the first settlers to substantially change the landscape of the County.

Generally speaking, the soil survey of the County describes the land as being of good agricultural soils overlying limestone, with rolling topography, and good drainage (Richards and Morwick 1948). Though the high drought frequency and shallow soils have potential to cause concern, the historical success of the agricultural industry in the County shows that farmers have been able to successfully navigate these potential limitations and cultivate a range of crops.

Cruickshank and Stokes (1984:30) discuss notable views in the County, which are dominated by various types of landscapes and natural features known well to residents. The routes along the lakes on the west side of the county; the panoramas of marshes along Northport, Big Island, and Massassaga Point Roads; the rugged appearance of areas of abandoned pastures since overtaken by red cedar and bushland; and the location of former houses marked by lilac bushes, orange lily, black locust, and Lombardy poplar trees. North Marysburgh is noted to feature abundant views of the water and limestone cliffs, including the dramatic bluffs in Glenora. Views from the limestone escarpment of Sophiasburghh offer panoramas of the plain below and shoreline of the Counties of Hastings, and Lennox and Addington, across the water. The coastline of Hillier affords notable views of Consecon Lake and Lake Ontario. Cruickshank and Stokes (1984) argue that South Marysburgh is the least changed of all the historical townships, due to its location at the southernmost end of the County.

The County today is dotted with Conservation Areas and Provincial Parks, showcasing and conserving the natural heritage that forms the basis of the landscape. Today, residents and visitors to the County enjoy and cherish recreational activities that engage directly with the natural environment. Provincial parks such as North Beach, Sandbanks, and Lake-on-the-Mountain provide natural recreational features. Conservation areas such as Little Bluff, McCauley Mountain, Beaver Meadow manage and conserve natural features. National Wildlife Areas such as Scotch Bonnet Island, Wellers Bay, and Prince Edward Point have been established to conserve wildlife and wildlife habitats. Boating and sailing are enjoyed in areas such as Picton and Prince Edward Bays. Fishing in the County draws visitors to both the interior lakes and surrounding waters. Collinson (1999) refers to these natural resources as the “web” that brings together all who interact with them. Warings Creek is recognized in both the Picton Secondary Plan and the Official Plan as one of the County’s few remaining cold-water creeks. In

the 1980s, it underwent a remarkable rehabilitation thanks to the efforts of numerous volunteers, enabling it to once again support Brook Trout. The surrounding watershed is home to some of the most fertile farmland in Prince Edward County.

Based on the results of background research, public and Indigenous engagement, and the field review, the following potential CHLs related to the theme of 'Cultural Heritage and Natural Heritage Interplay' include:

- Sandbanks Provincial Park (3004 County Road 12, Athol)
- Lake on the Mountain (North Marysburgh)
- Delhi Park (Lalor Street, Picton)
- Warings Creek Watershed (Warings Corner, Picton)
- Quinte Conservation's Little Bluff Conservation Area (3625 County Road 13, South Marysburgh)
- Prince Edward Bird Point Observatory (6056 Long Point Road, South Marysburgh)
- Grimmon's Woods (County Road 13, Milford)
- Bloomfield Mill Pond (Bloomfield)
- Fish Lake (along Fish Lake Road)

Details regarding these potential CHLs are provided in APPENDIX B & APPENDIX C.

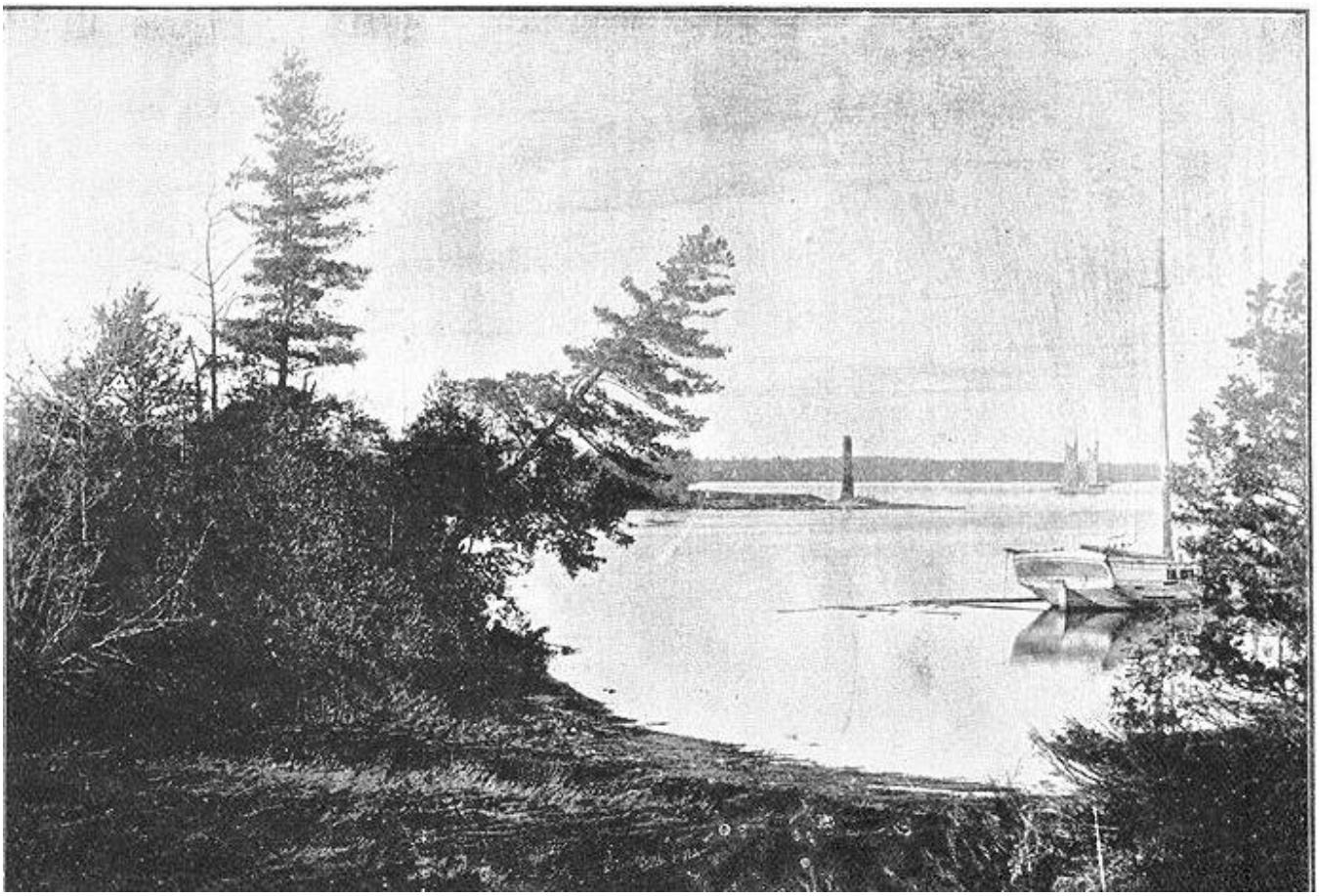


Plate 4: Picton, 1904 (Grand Orange Lodge of Canada 1904a)

Plate 5: Sand dunes of Prince Edward County, between 1898 and 1920 (Kemp n.d. a)

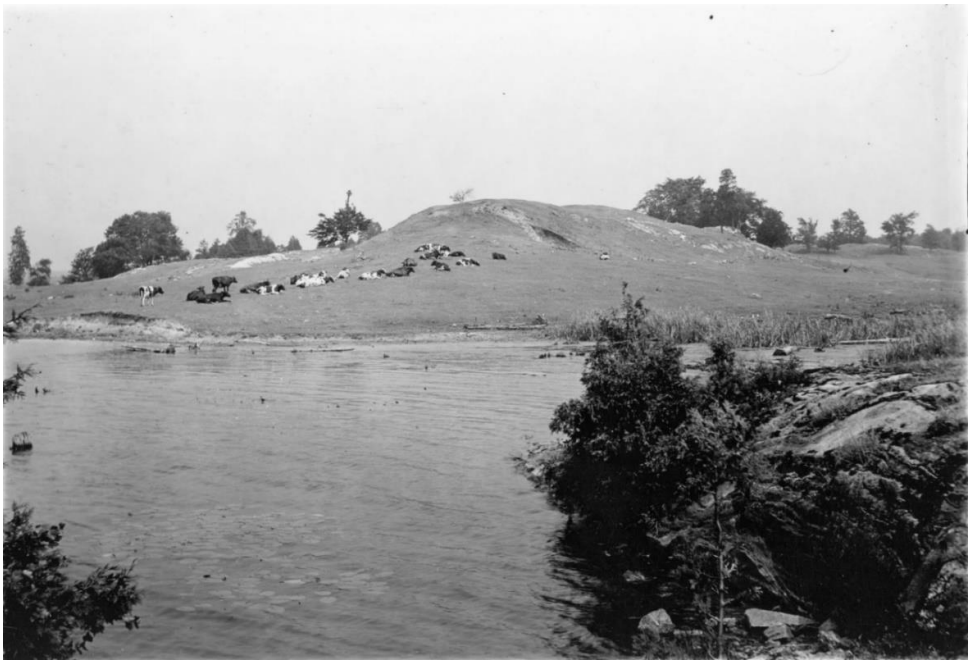


Plate 6: Cattle laying on a sand hill, between 1898 and 1920 (Kemp n.d. b)

Plate 7: Rural country road with large trees and farmhouses, (Kemp n.d.c)

TRANSPORTATION ROUTES

Royal Road, Milford, Ontario (2024)

3.3.3 Transportation Routes

Early travel in the County took place by water or on foot, following paths set out by Indigenous peoples. Early travel between the Bay of Quinte and Lake Ontario involved the portage known as the Carrying Place. Indigenous peoples used the isthmus to portage their canoes and later settlers used a boat hauling service provided by Asa Weller to move crafts between the two bodies of water (Calnan, Leavey, and Sagar 1987). The construction of the Murray Canal in 1889 drew on the Indigenous use of the Carrying Place portage (Collinson 1999; Mika and Mika 1980) and transformed the County, from a peninsula into a man-made island by severing its land connection to the mainland. The canal allowed boats to pass from Lake Ontario directly into the Bay of Quinte.

Typically, the earliest roads utilized by Euro-Canadians were the network of portage routes and overland trails developed by Indigenous peoples over millennia. Travel over land in the County similarly followed routes in use by Indigenous peoples, many of these original Indigenous trails today are major roadways in the County. As United Empire Loyalist and European established communities, these routes became more widely used. Early routes were poorly maintained and could be hazardous to travel, particularly during the spring and fall as the weather transitioned (Cruickshank and Stokes 1984). As major routes between Toronto and Kingston were planned by government surveyors, Highway 33 (Danforth Road) was built through the County in 1799 by Asa Danforth, a private American contractor (Cruickshank and Stokes 1984; Mika and Mika 1980). The route entered the County at the Carrying Place and passed through Consecon, Hillier, Nile's Corners, Wellington, Bloomfield, Picton, to Glenora, then by ferry to Adolphustown and along the shore of the Bay of Quinte to Bath and to Kingston (Calnan, Leavey, and Sagar 1987). This route now forms part of the Loyalist Parkway, still widely known and prized as a scenic roadway through the County, passing by farmscapes, mixed architecture rural residences, historic barns, and historic plaques (Collinson 1999; Loyalist Parkway Association 2024). Though improvements to the road network over the 20th century to meet Ministry of Transportation requirements have reduced the tree cover and scenic qualities of many areas, many early roads in the County retain much of their original character.

Bridges

Palen's Bridge, a rare 200-foot dry-stone structure dating to the original 1784 land survey by Major Collins, supports County Road 8 over Waupoos Creek. Its strategic location likely follows a pre-existing game trail or First Nations path. Built using the dry-stone method, the bridge spans the entire valley floor, raising the roadbed to gentle grade. Often obscured by vegetation, Palen's Bridge is the longest and oldest dry-stone bridge in the County, and possibly in Ontario, making it a significant heritage asset.[2]

Though now accessible by bridges, for over two centuries the County was accessed by boat or ferry. The ferry between Glenora and Adolphustown operated since the early 19th century (Mika and Mika 1980). Additional ferries provided transportation to Waupoos Island and a regular boat service between Kingston and York (now Toronto) stopped at Hallowell for passengers (Collinson 1999; Mika and Mika 1980). Transporting both people and cattle, the early ferries were powered by oars or two horses on a treadmill (Collinson 1999; McBurney 1979). Major Peter VanAlstine is thought to have operated the first ferry here, likely prior to regulations relating to ferries being put into effect by the Province of Upper Canada in 1797 as this service would have promoted access to his

[2] John Lyons, "Palen's Bridge," News for Members, Nov 2025, attachment to PEC Heritage Conservancy, 2025 Nov 7 comments - PEC HC - PALEN'S BRIDGE attachment.pdf.

mill (Naval Marine Archives 2012a). The ferry service was taken over by the Government of Ontario in 1936 (Mika and Mika 1980).

Railway Development

Rail service reached the County in the 1850s and contributed to an increase in growth and expansion to the communities directly connected to it as well as the County as a whole (Cruickshank and Stokes 1984; Mika and Mika 1980). The construction of the Prince Edward County Railway (later known as the Central Ontario Railway) in the 1870s provided an important link between the County and the Grand Trunk Railway mainline at Trenton. Initially, the railway transported iron ore from central Ontario mines to Weller's Bay and agricultural products from the County to markets beyond. It played a critical role in the large-scale development of the canning industry in the early 1900s. In the mid-1950s, the opening of the Marmoraton Ore Mine saw installation of an ore transfer dock at Picton Bay, where pelletised iron ore was transferred from Canadian National Railway trains to lake boats for shipment to the Bethlehem Steel Mill in Lackawanna, NY. The adjacent cement plant was also served by the railway until the line was abandoned in the 1980s. After abandonment, the rail line was repurposed as the Millennium Trail. The original line included the following 10 stations:

1) Picton (original wood station now at 1 Lake Street; later brick station at 56 Main Street as part of C.F. Evans Lumber)
2) Bloomfield
3) Hallowell
4) Wellington
5) Niles' Corner
6) Hillier
7) Consecon
8) Weller's Bay
9) Canal
10) Trenton

These stations represent the transportation heritage of the County and its role in connecting rural communities to broader markets. Today, a system of multi-use trails makes use of many former rail corridors, acquired from Canadian National Railway in 1997 (PEC Trails Committee n.d.; Visit the County 2024). The Millenium Trail forms a 46 km corridor that acts as a recreational trail and local access road for farm vehicles (PEC Trails Committee n.d.). More information on the Millenium Trail has been presented in Section 3.3.5 of this plan.

Cold War Era Military Transportation

The Canadian Armament Research and Development Establishment (CARDE) developed a test range at Point Petre in 1953, known as both the "Picton Range" and "Point Petre Range". Initially built to test the Canadian-designed Velvet Glove air-to-air missile, the range later played a critical role in the development of the Avro Arrow supersonic interceptor. The Point Petre test range was used to launch nine 1/8th scale aerodynamic models of the Arrow atop Nike rocket boosters. After the conclusion of tests and the cancellation of the Arrow

programme in the late 1950s, the site became a telecommunications facility for the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) and continues to serve this function today. The main CARDE test site building and the concrete launch pad, both located on Department of National Defence property.

Based on the results of background research, public and Indigenous engagement, and the field review, the following potential CHLs related to the theme of 'Transportation Routes' include:

- Carrying Place (Ameliasburgh)
- Millenium Trail (Ameliasburgh, Bloomfield, Hallowell, Hillier, Picton, Wellington)
- Highway 35/Loyalist Parkway (Ameliasburgh, Bloomfield, Hallowell, Hillier, Picton, Wellington)
- Royal Road (Athol and South Marysburgh)
- Wesley Acred Road (Bloomfield)
- Marsh Creek Park (4 Bridge Street, Picton)
- County Highway 49 (Picton)
- Palen's Bridge (Stone bridge over Waupoos creek and Connors millpond)
- Black River
- Picton Wood Railway Station (1 Lake Street, Picton)
- Picton Brick Railway Station (C.F. Evans Lumber Company) (56 Main Street, Picton)

Details regarding these potential CHLs are provided in APPENDIX B & APPENDIX C.

Plate 8: Prince Edward County highway (Department of the Interior 1936)

Plate 9: A road in Glenora, between 1898 and 1920 (Kemp n.d. f)

Plate 10: Highway 33, north of Consecon, 1951 (Ontario Ministry of Transportation 1951a)

Plate 11: "A Pretty Drive", Picton postcard, 1905 (Unknown 1905)

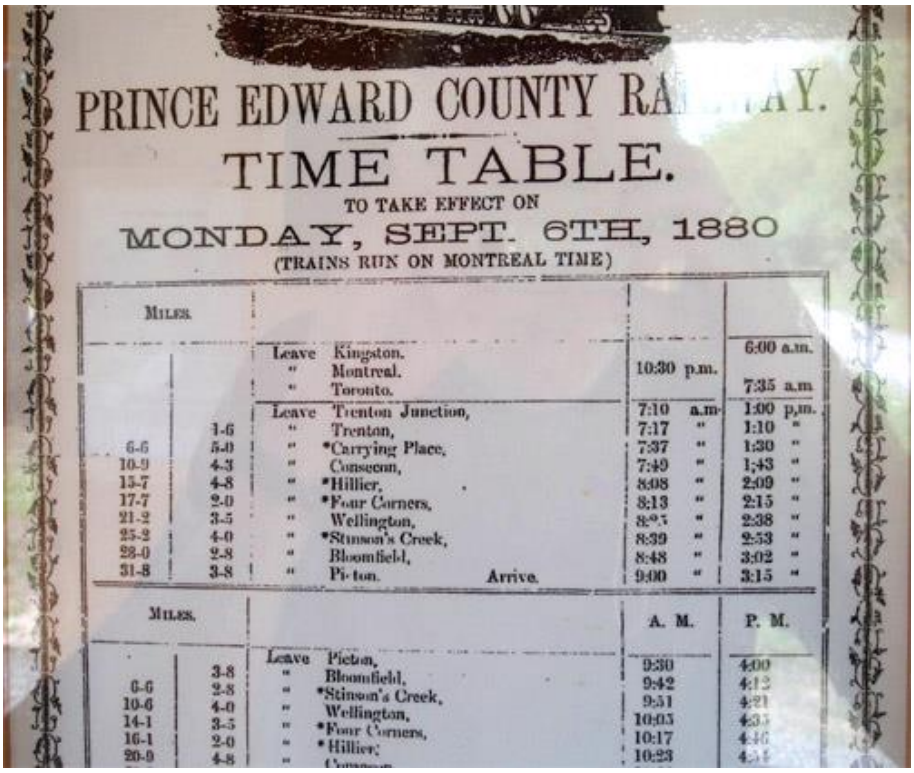
Plate 12: Glenora Ferry, 1911 (Hoare Family Collection 1911)

Plate 13: Adolphustown-Glenora Ferry, looking towards Glenora, 1951 (Ontario Ministry of Transportation 1951b)

Plate 14: 1908 Postcard - 'Stone bridge over Waupoos creek and Connors millpond' (Facing west to County Road #8). Photo credit: J.D.Lyons.

Plate 15: Palen's Bridge, 2025. Photo credit: J.D.Lyons.

Plate 16: Original Central Ontario Railway station with a triangular roof, chimney c.1906. Photo Credit: International Stationary Co., accessed online from Railway stations in Picton Ontario



PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY RA...AY.

TIME TABLE.

TO TAKE EFFECT ON

MONDAY, SEPT. 6TH, 1880

(TRAINS RUN ON MONTREAL TIME)

Miles.				
		Leave Kingston,		6:00 a.m.
		" Montreal.	10:30 p.m.	
		" Toronto.		7:35 a.m.
		Leave Trenton Junction,	7:10 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
	1-6	" Trenton,	7:17 "	1:10 "
6-6	5-0	" *Carrying Place,	7:37 "	1:30 "
10-9	4-3	" Consecon,	7:49 "	1:43 "
15-7	4-8	" *Hillier,	8:08 "	2:09 "
17-7	2-0	" *Four Corners,	8:13 "	2:15 "
21-2	3-5	" Wellington,	8:2[illegible] "	2:38 "
25-2	4-0	" *Stinson's Creek,	8:39 "	2:53 "
28-0	2-8	" Bloomfield,	8:48 "	3:02 "
31-8	3-8	" Picton. Arrive.	9:00 "	3:15 "

Miles.			A. M.	P. M.
		Leave Picton,	9:30	4:00
	3-8	" Bloomfield,		
6-6	2-8	" *Stinson's Creek,	9:42	4:12
10-6	4-0	" Wellington,	9:51	4:21
14-1	3-5	" *Four Corners,	10:03	4:33
16-1	2-0	" *Hillier;	10:17	4:46
20-9	4-8	" Consecon,	10:23	4:51

Plate 17: Timetable at Wellington Kiosk on Millenium Trail. Photo Credit: PEC Trails

HISTORICAL COMMUNITIES

Ameliasburgh Historical Village (2024)

3.3.4 Historical Communities

The County features numerous historical communities that each have their own unique charm and mix of architectural styles and character, often a result of the interplay between the landscape, Indigenous history, Euro-Canadian settlers, and influence of other historical themes (described in Section 3.3). Each historical community includes buildings, culturally significant sites, farmsteads, streetscapes, and landscape elements that together convey a distinctive and unique local heritage character.

The wards existed as former municipalities themselves for close to one hundred years (in the case of Bloomfield, the last township to be formally surveyed), some governing independently for almost 130 years (in the case of Marysburgh, the first to be formally surveyed). Before amalgamating under the existing single tier municipality of PEC, the wards each developed their own community identity and ties to other identified themes. The theme of 'Historical Communities' can be further subdivided according to the wards:

- North Marysburgh
- South Marysburgh
- Sophiasburghh
- Ameliasburgh
- Hallowell/ Bloomfield (merged wards)
- Picton
- Athol
- Wellington
- Hillier

Based on the results of background research, public and Indigenous engagement, and the field review, the following potential CHLs related to the theme of 'Historical Communities' include:

- Ameliasburgh Heritage Village (517 County Rd 19, Ameliasburgh)
- Cherry Valley United Church (1699 County Road 10, Cherry Valley)
- Glenwood Cemetery (47 Ferguson Street, Picton)
- Roblin Cemetery (1889 Fish Lake Rd, Demorestville)
- East Bloomfield Quaker Cemetery (171 Bloomfield Main St, Bloomfield)
- Black River Chapel and Cemetery (822 County Road 13, Milford)
- South Bay United Church Chapel and Cemetery (2029 County Road 13, Milford)
- Hamlet of Milford
- Bloomfield Village
- Picton Main Street Heritage Conservation District

- Wellington Heritage Conservation District
- South Bay Graveyard (2109 County Road 13, Milford)
- Jackson's Falls Country Schoolhouse and Inn (1768 Prince Edward County Rd 17, Milford)
- Hayes Inn (2319 County Rd 8, Picton)
- White Chapel (17 White Chapel Road)

Details regarding these potential CHLs are provided in APPENDIX B and APPENDIX C.

Though some wards may not yet have potential CHLs associated with them, they may in the future as this study is not intended to be an exhaustive list of potential CHLs.

3.3.4.1 North and South Marysburgh

Marysburgh was formally surveyed in 1785 and settled shortly after, when a group of disbanded Loyalist soldiers led by Archibald Macdonnell settled in the area (Middleton 1927). The lots in Marysburgh were intentionally surveyed to be long and narrow, providing waterfront access to a greater number of farmers (Cruickshank and Stokes 1984). The first mill in the County was established in Glenora, Marysburgh (later North Marysburgh) followed quickly by a second gristmill nearby. Although settlement began early in North Marysburgh, it remains a ward defined by its rural neighbourhoods such as Cressy, Waupoos, and Bongard's Corners (Cruickshank and Stokes 1984). Likewise, the relatively remote nature of South Marysburgh has preserved much of the original character of the township and Cruickshank and Stokes (1984:33) note that "there is an intangible sense of cohesiveness here…the old farmhouses have a decidedly localized character, abundant in the many [local] architectural trends". Marysburgh profited greatly from its coastlines and industries such as shipping and ship building flourished in the area. The community of Milford participated in the lumber trade, making use of the local pine stands and establishing service and specialized trades once the sources of lumber were depleted.

3.3.4.2 Sophiasburghh

Though Sophiasburghh Township was formally surveyed in 1785, settlement was underway as early as 1778 when land was taken up at the head of Picton Bay (Mika and Mika 1983). The former Sophiasburghh Township offers shorelines that face the shores of the Counties of Hastings and Lennox and Addington. The ward is characterized by limestone escarpments as well as lowlands and includes Big Island off the northwest shore. Early agriculture in Sophiasburghh focused on hops and barley and circulated harvests via shipping facilities scattered along the shoreline. Communities grew around these industries, such as Demorestville, which began as a milling town, and Northport, known as a port for steamers on their way to Belleville (Cruickshank and Stokes 1984; Mika and Mika 1983).

3.3.4.3 Ameliasburgh

The former Ameliasburgh Township was formally surveyed in 1785, and portions of the original Township were later severed to create Hillier and Hallowell Townships. Owing to its close proximity and connection to the mainland, the historical development of Ameliasburgh is tied to the mainland and City of Belleville. Farmers who lived in Ameliasburgh were able to buy and sell goods in the markets of Belleville and, conversely, travel lodges (such as the Massassaga Park Hotel) almost exclusively served visiting Belleville residents. The transitional nature of the former township can be seen in the architectural trends, which employed a more diluted version of the County's local characteristics. As with many other Loyalist settlements, hamlets grew around the waterways,

either around mills using the rivers or the bays and shipping ports (Cruickshank and Stokes 1984, Mika and Mika 1977).

Plate 18: Ameliasburgh Heritage Village (2024)

3.3.4.4 Hallowell/ Bloomfield (merged wards)

Hallowell Township formed in 1797, constituting the first major alteration to the original township boundaries. The former Township of Hallowell encompasses a diverse range of landscapes including the limestone ledges at Picton Bay, flooded maple trees of the Big Swamp, and the fine white sands that create the sandbanks. The land within Hallowell also features some of the most fertile agricultural lands in the County. Historically known for its agricultural productivity, the architecture of Hallowell reflects the affluent nature of the farmers working the land here. In addition to being known as an agricultural leader, Hallowell's residents were prominent dairy farmers as well as operating several large canneries and shipbuilding yards in the Township. These industries benefitted from the shipping facilities and wharves along the shoreline as well as the link to Highway 33 and the railway which built a station near Picton in 1878 (Cruickshank and Stokes 1984; Mika and Mika 1981).

Bloomfield was incorporated as a village in 1909 (Mika and Mika 1977). Bloomfield's early growth can be credited to its advantageous location. The community benefitted from its proximity to productive agricultural land and the power harnessed from two streams flowing through the settlement. Several mills and factories were established by the 1870s and their location along the Danforth Road (Highway 33) provided access to the main route between York (Toronto) and Kingston (Cruickshank and Stokes 1984, Mika and Mika 1977). Architecturally, early Bloomfield was notably influenced by its active Quaker settlement, whose preference for simple lines and subdued accents shaped the aesthetic of the village as well as nearby communities such as Wellington and Greenpoint. Later development was heavily influenced by William Henry Degroffe, a contractor

who built many structures during the prosperous ‘Barley Days’ and who is credited for much of the uniformity seen today (Cruickshank and Stokes 1984).

As with many communities in the County, Bloomfield prospered during the ‘Barley Days’. With the rise of the canning industry, Bloomfields steady growth in the years after leveraged the abundance of the local farms and the accessibility of the railway. By the late 19th century, at least three large canning factories were operational, contributing to the Bloomfield’s economic vitality (Cruickshank and Stokes 1984; Mika and Mika 1977).

3.3.4.5 Picton

The Town of Picton was incorporated in 1837, amalgamating the two communities of Picton and Hallowell, which grew on either side of the head of Picton Bay in the late 18th century (Francis 2022, Mika and Mika 1983). Prior to settlement by United Empire Loyalists, the head of Picton Bay was used as part of the portage route overland between Picton Bay and East Lake (Cruickshank and Stokes 1984). Picton’s advantageous location on the head of the Bay afforded access to the largest harbour in the County where shipping routes supporting trade of the County’s resources. The early lumber trade was quickly supplanted during the ‘Barley Days’, when substantial quantities of hops, wheat, and barley left Picton’s harbour for markets elsewhere in Canada and the United States (Mika and Mika 1983). Cheese, apples, and canned goods would be a later focus of trade out of the Bay, and today the harbour is a recreational attraction for both residents and tourists.

3.3.4.6 Athol

Athol Township was created in 1848 from lands severed from Marysburgh and Hallowell Townships at the request of farmers wishing for a more local government (Mika and Mika 1977). The landscape in Athol varies, with rich agricultural soils around East Lake transitioning to stony, poorly drained soils to the south. As a result, agricultural enterprises, including beef and dairy farms, clustered along the shores and around East Lake, a pattern that persists to this day (Cruickshank and Stokes 1984; Mika and Mika 1977). Historically, the fourth and fifth concessions were extensively cultivated during the barley days but later cleared for military exercises during WWII (Cruickshank and Stokes 1984). The Township encompasses natural features such as East Lake and Outlet Beach Provincial Park, which attract visitors with activities such as recreational sport fishing and leisure (Cruickshank and Stokes 1984; Mika and Mika 1977).

3.3.4.7 Wellington

Wellington grew along the shoreline at Town Line Road and by the 1850s it was a key shipping centre. Three wharves provided water transportation access in the harbour, and the offshore waters were fished for Atlantic salmon and whitefish (Cruickshank and Stokes 1984, Mika and Mika 1983). The village quickly became the county’s second-largest service centre, after Picton, with diverse stores and specialized services such as builders, physicians, coppersmiths, and insurance agencies (Cruickshank and Stokes 1984). Wellington’s growth spread along the lakeshore, resulting in architectural features that were closely linked with the water such as large verandahs, which benefitted from lake breezes. These accommodation details, coupled with the proximity of natural attractions, such as Sandbanks and Outlet provincial parks, contributed to Wellingtons position as a popular tourist destination.

3.3.4.8 Hillier

Established in 1823 and named after Major George Hillier, a British Army officer, Hillier Ward encompasses the communities of Consecon, Melville, Rosehall, and Hillier. The ward is situated along the Loyalist Parkway (Highway 33) and is known for its scenic rural character, fertile agricultural lands, and growing viticulture industry. Historically, Hillier played a role in Loyalist settlement and agricultural development. Its limestone-rich

soils and proximity to Lake Ontario supported mixed farming and later, the emergence of vineyards and wineries that now define the area's cultural economy. The hamlet of Hillier features a historic town hall, formerly a school, recognized as a national historic site. The ward's cultural landscape includes quiet harbours, rolling farmland, and heritage roads that reflect its evolution from Loyalist roots to a contemporary rural destination. Annual events such as *Hillier in the Park Day* celebrate community heritage and attract families from across the County.

AGRICULTURE

Crystal Palace, Picton, Ontario (2024)

3.3.5 Agriculture

The County has a history of agricultural activity that was established in the early 1800s. The Prince Edward Agricultural Society was founded in 1831 and held their first fair in 1836 (Collinson 1999). Early on, wheat was the primary cash crop, exported to Great Britain (Collinson 1999). The demand for wheat locally in North America contributed to an increase in exports to the United States, especially during the American Civil War (1861-1865) (Greig 1991). A distinct shift towards specialization took place during the mid-19th century in the agricultural economy. Ameliasburgh, Sophiasburgh, and Hallowell saw an increase in hop growing specifically. Across the County, dairying and cheesemaking grew as did apple orchards (Cruickshank and Stokes 1984). In the 1850s, a variety of barley was developed that proved hardy enough to withstand the drier conditions of the County and became prized by brewers as the superior malting barley (Greig 1991; Naval Marine Archive 2020b). This, combined with the high demand for such barley from New York brewers, lead to a period of time known as the “Barley Days”, during which, an estimated 500,000 to 800,000 bushels of barley were exported per year to New York (Mika and Mika 1980). This era of prosperity propelled the development of a ship building industry to provide support for commercial transportation as well as a housing boom as simpler structures were replaced with new houses (Cruickshank and Stokes 1984; Greig 1991).

In 1851, an exhibition was held in Hyde Park, London, England, celebrating the dawn of a new technological era. The centrepiece of this exhibition was a massive structure designed by Lord Joseph Paxton which was made of iron and glass and was named the ‘Crystal Palace’. This concept of the Crystal Palace quickly gained popularity in North America after 1851, leading to the creation of smaller hybrid replicas at agricultural fairs across Canada and the United States.

The Crystal Palace in Picton, Ontario, constructed in 1887 by local contractor Frank T. Wright, is now the only original structure of its kind remaining on the continent. This building significant both historically and architecturally underwent restoration from 1990 to 1996 and was officially reopened by the Honourable Hillary M. Weston, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, on June 15, 1997.

The County’s reputation for its award-winning wineries and cider has roots that date back to the 19th century. Belden’s 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas noted the distinctions awarded local grape growers Samuel J. Cotter and Dorland Noxon at the 1876 International Exhibition in Philadelphia (Belden and Co., 1878).

The Millennium Trail, identified as a potential CHL in this plan, is built on the old rail bed opened in 1879 and expanded in 1882 to transport iron ore and agricultural products. Remnants of canneries and small industrial sites are visible along the route. The trail is deeply intertwined with the County’s agricultural history: trains once transported crops and supported the canning industry, farmers still use the trail to access their fields, and students have long relied on the route to attend school in Picton by train in the past, and by bicycle today. During both World Wars, the railway carried troops to training camps, and in 1951, it transported schoolchildren to Trenton to see the Queen. The recreational trail passes through significant towns and villages, agricultural landscapes, provincially significant wetlands, and near several wineries and breweries, with remnants of canneries and small industrial sites visible along the route. The Millennium Trail is not only a recreational asset but also a living testament to the County’s agricultural, industrial, and social heritage (PEC Trails Committee 2024). More information on Millenium Trail is provided in Section 3.3.3 of this plan.

Agricultural growth continued until the United States implemented the McKinley Tariff, in 1890 which effectively ended the successful agricultural and fisheries trade overnight (Collinson 1999). Seemingly overnight, the price of barley dropped from $1 to $0.50 per bushel and wheat fell to $0.01 per pound (Greig 1991). Farmers turned to crops such as tomatoes, peas, and corn, becoming known as the “Garden County of Canada” in the late 19th

century, a moniker that continued for almost one hundred years (History Lives Here n.d.). These types of crops proved excellent candidates to be preserved and canned. While legitimate exportation decreased significantly as a direct result of the 1890 tariffs, an increase in illegal transportation of goods utilized the many secluded coves along the shoreline of the County (Mika and Mika 1980).

Based on the results of background research, public and Indigenous engagement, and the field review, the following potential CHLs related to the theme of Agriculture include:

- Crystal Palace and Picton Fairgrounds (375 Main Street East, Picton)
- Hiscock Shores Road, located near Smokes Point, is tied to broader regional histories involving agricultural and maritime development through the 19th and 20th centuries.
- Lands around Wellers Bay, identified by Hiawatha First Nation, for burial sites and traditional medicine harvesting.
- Wetlands on either side of Carrying Place: Identified by Hiawatha First Nation for traditional harvesting and ecological value
- Sandbanks: Site of early settlement and farming, also noted for Iroquois pottery finds.
- Historic canneries and dairy farms in Hallowell reflecting Hallowell's role in agricultural processing.
- Consecon: Inland lake area noted for walleye spawning and traditional fishing, tied to agricultural and food systems.
- Hillier's limestone-rich soils support a growing wine industry.
- Massassauga Point Conservation Area: Includes mounds and historic agricultural use.
- Historic cheese factories and farm complexes: Including designated sites like Cermak Farm.
- Wellington agricultural lands: Known for mixed farming and food production.
- No. 31 Bombing and Gunnery School – Royal Air Force Station Picton (Air Base31)[3]: Proposed by MBQ for its WWII history and agricultural transformation post-war. Sandbanks Provincial Park: Beyond its ecological value, historically used for farming and settlement. Bloomfield village: Historic farming community with preserved streetscapes and built heritage.
- Rose Frost Farm Complex (Jane Rose House) (Designated October 23, 2012, through by-law 3141-2012 amended by 3530- 2015)
- Millenium Trail

[3] The County has retained a consultant to develop a Terms of Reference for the ongoing developments at the former Camp Picton and Prince Edward Heights (now known as Air Base31). The consultant is also working on developing the Base31 Heritage Adaptive Reuse Procedure (HARP) to define a process for the County to review the proposed adaptive reuse of the cultural heritage resources located within Base31. This site is recommended to be added to the inventory as a potential CHL only if the Heritage Adaptive Reuse Procedure is not approved by Council.

- County Cider Company House (641-657 Bongard Cross Road, Waupoos)

Details regarding these potential CHLs are provided in APPENDIX B & APPENDIX C.

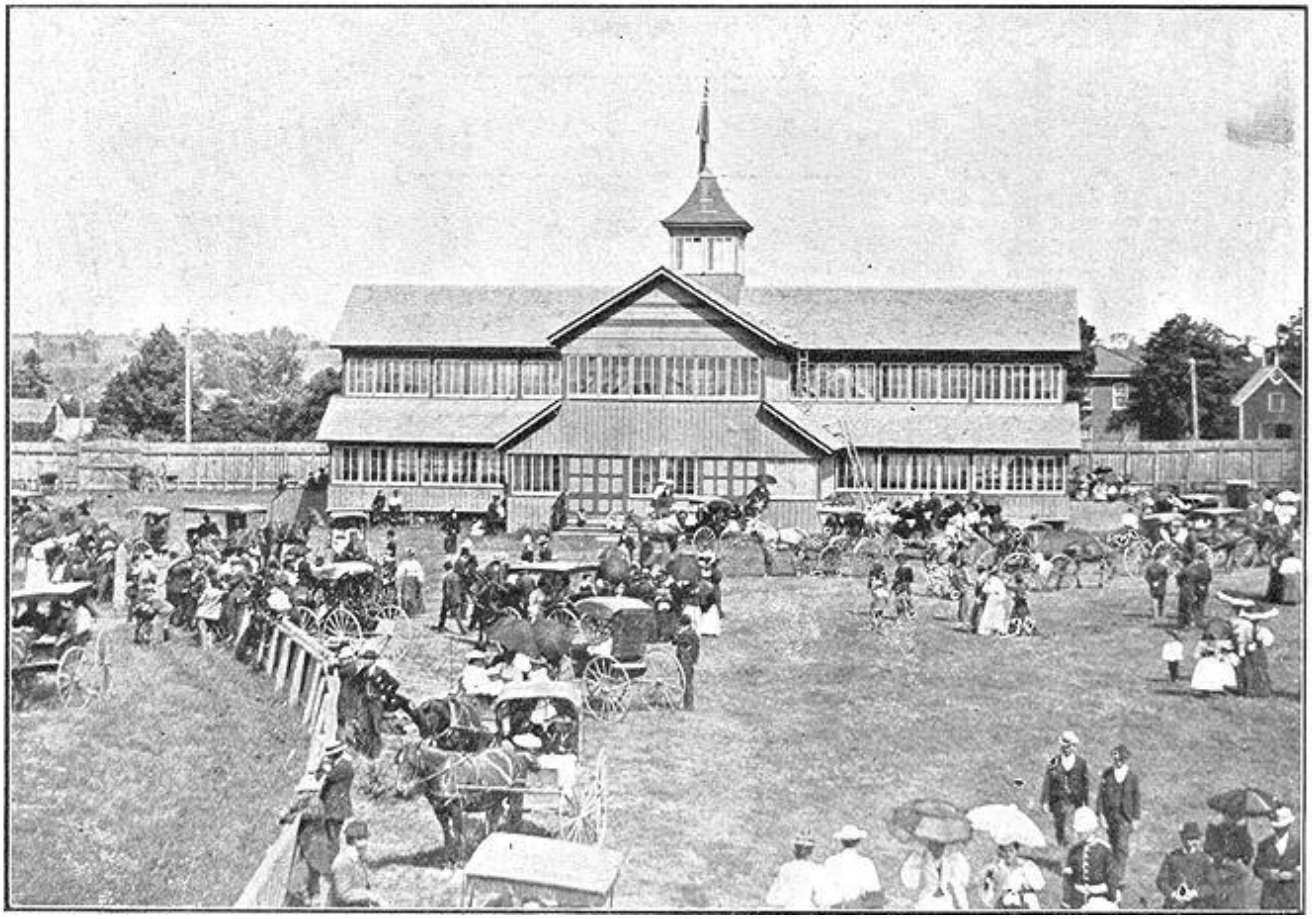


Plate 19: Crystal Palace, Picton Fairgrounds, 1904 (Grand Orange Lodge of Canada, 1904b)

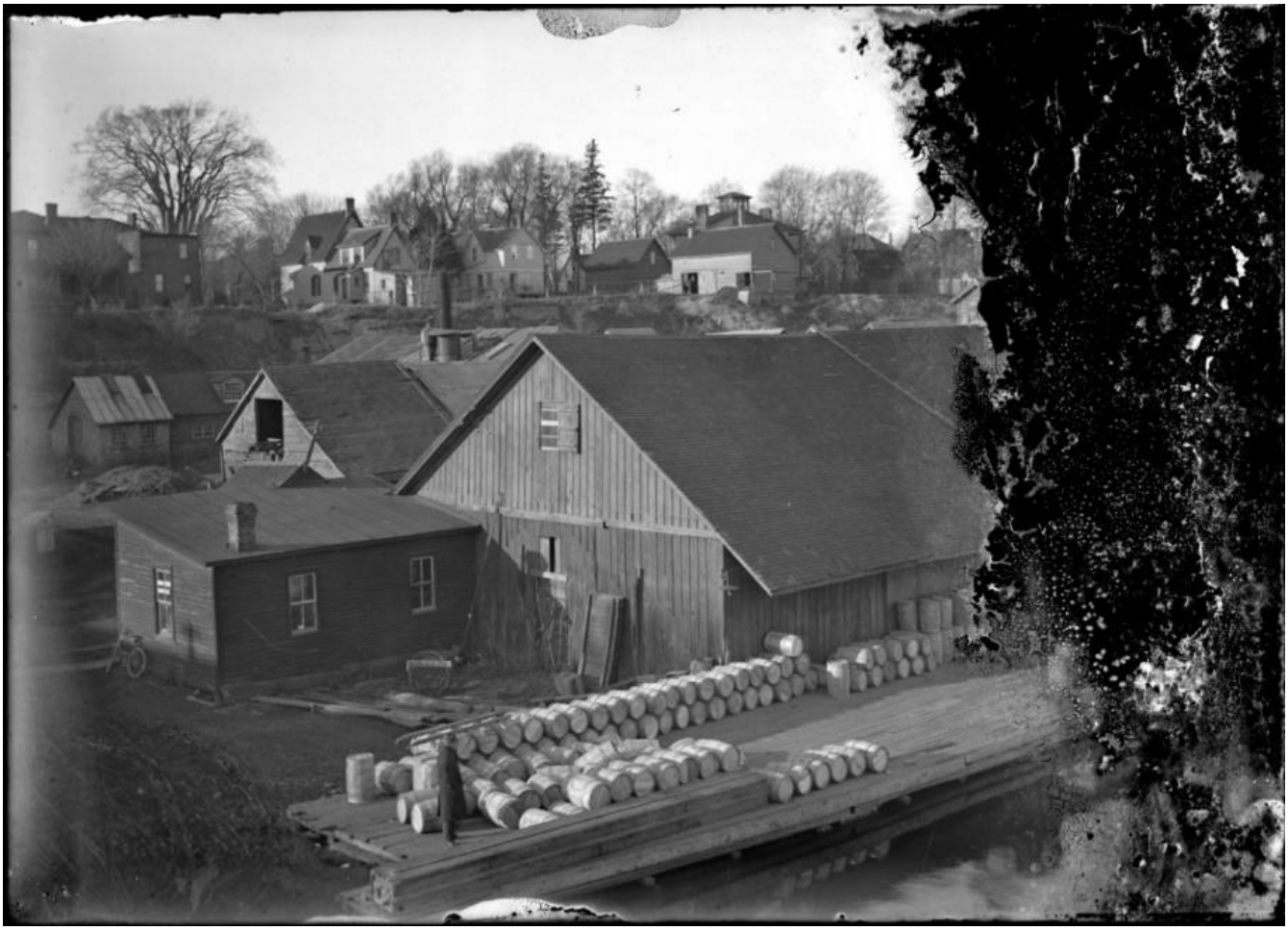


Plate 20: Apple barrels on the dock awaiting transport, Picton (Kemp, n.d.c)

INDUSTRY

Black River Cheese Factory Site, Milford, Ontario (2024)

3.3.6 Industry

The introduction of tariffs on goods imported into the United States in 1890 lead to a shift in the kinds of crops County farmers could profit from. Farmers shifted to dairying and growing crops that were suitable for canning.

Based on the results of background research, public and Indigenous engagement, and the field review, the following potential CHLs related to the theme of 'Industry' include:

- Van Alstine-Harney Mill (59 Hatchery Lane, Glenora, North Marysburgh)
- Cherry Valley Canning and Cheese Industries (150b County Road 18, Cherry Valley, Athol)
- Cannery Road (Waupoos, North Marysburgh)
- Milford Mill Pond (Millford, South Marysburgh)

Descriptions of the cannery and cheesemaking industries are below and details regarding these potential CHLs are provided in APPENDIX B & APPENDIX C.

3.3.6.1 Canneries

By 1902, it is estimated that 1/3 of Canada's canned fruits and vegetables came from the "Garden County" (Collinson 1999). The canning process arrived in the County in the 1880s, championed by George Dunning, who had encountered the process in the United States in the 1870s (QEMA 2023). Dunning, together with his partner Wellington Boulter, opened a fruit and vegetable cannery in 1882 in Picton (QEMA 2023). The factory produced over 25,000 cases of canned goods annually (Mika and Mika 1980). Cans were made by hand, from imported sheets of tin. Shortly after, in 1885, a factory was established in Bloomfield. By 1900 there were five factories in the County, and by 1930 there were 35 (Mika and Mika 1980). In 1941, over 1.5 million cases of tomatoes were shipped from the County (QEMA 2023). The shift to modernize production to keep up with the volume and economic demands of the post-WWII era created an environment in which the small farms and processing plants in the County could not keep up (Lockyer 1991). By 1980, there were less than six canning factories still in operation (Mika and Mika 1980).

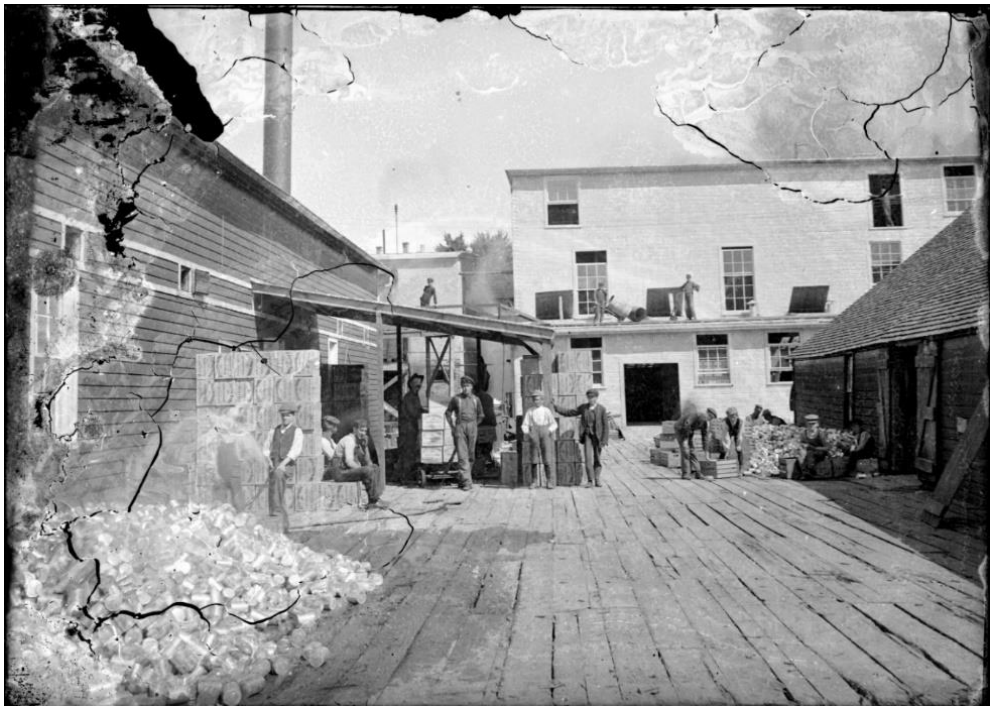


Plate 21: Tomato cannery, Picton, between 1898 and 1920 (Kemp n.d.)

Plate 22: Prince Edward County products from the 1940s and 1950s sold in Gentile's Supermarket (Gentile n.d.).

3.3.6.2 Cheesemaking

Early dairy operations in the County were typically small, rural operations, servicing a local radius. Supply and spoilage were limiting factors in the early days of the dairy trade as fresh milk supply was only available for a few months in the spring. Without the modern benefit of refrigerated trucks, early factories were limited in how far they could be located to their source of milk and focused primarily on cheese, as it is the least perishable dairy product. The first two cheese factories were operating in the County by 1867, one each in Cherry Valley and in Bloomfield (Mika and Mika 1980, Cruickshank 2022). By 1906, 23 cheese factories were producing in the County (Cruickshank 2022) including the Black River Cheese factory established in 1901 along the banks of the Black River. Prince Edward County, together with Hastings and Northumberland Counties, produced the second most total cheese products in all of Ontario, only surpassed by southwestern Ontario (Cruickshank 2022). Refrigerated trucks revolutionized the distribution of food in the 1930s, allowing for milk to be transported over larger distances between farms and processing plants. Rural cheese factories began to close their doors, some selling their plants to larger dairies and by the 1970s few remained in operation.

Plate 23: Black River Cheese Factory (2024)

3.3.6.3 Pottery

The period from 1848 to the early 1900s saw significant growth in the pottery industry in Prince Edward County, particularly along Picton Bay. Notable enterprises included the Hart, Skinner and Lazier Pottery, as well as the Hadley Potteries. These businesses contributed to the local economy and craftsmanship, producing a variety of wares for both domestic and commercial use. A tangible link to this heritage remains in the form of the Lazier House, located on the water side of Main Street, which still stands today as a testament to the County's pottery legacy.

FISHING

Long Point Harbour, Millford, Ontario (2024)

3.3.7 Fishing

By virtue of the peninsular nature of the County, the vast shorelines and abundant water access means that fishing has been a source of subsistence, and later income, for people living in the County for thousands of years. Archaeological evidence indicates that fishing was an important component of the subsistence strategy dating back to the Archaic period. Fisheries and seasonal fishing villages have been established in areas such as the Quintes Isles and Point Traverse Harbour since the early days of United Empire Loyalist settlement (Calnan, Leavey, and Sagar 1987; Naval Marine Archive 2016). The McKinley Tariff of 1890, which heavily impacted the export of grains to the United States, also significantly impacted the commercial fishing industry. American companies began to purchase Canadian fishing businesses as they could no longer buy directly from Canadian wholesalers (Greig 1991).

Presently, Point Traverse Harbour, with its lighthouse and the government dock is still used by fishers. Located near key fishing grounds for Whitefish, Lake Trout, and later, American Eel, the harbour has been a commercial fishing village for 200 years (Bodman 2024). The Van Cott Cottage, still standing and now used by the bird observatory, was originally a commercial fishing family's home. The seasonal village was closely linked with the Main Duck Island fishery, another significant Lake Ontario fishery, once owned by Claude Cole, a County native. The lighthouse keepers at Point Traverse also engaged in commercial fishing.

Based on the results of background research, public and Indigenous engagement, and the field review, the following potential CHLs related to the theme of ‘Fishing’ include:

- Long Point Harbour Fishing Point / Traverse Lane (Long Point Harbour, South Marysburgh)

Details regarding this potential CHL are provided in APPENDIX B & APPENDIX C.

Plate 24: Commercial fishing, Point Traverse/Long Point (Spafford Family Collection n.d.)

LIGHTHOUSES

Prince Edward Point Lighthouse (2024)

3.3.8 Lighthouses

The vast shorelines of the County and reliance on water travel necessitated the development of a lighthouse network to provide safe navigation of the County's shorelines. The first lighthouse was built on False Duck Island, completed in 1829 (Lighthouse Friends 2024). Subsequent lighthouses such as Pleasant Point, Main Duck Island, Salmon Point, Prince Edward Point (aka Traverse), Point Petre, and Scotch Bonnet Island were constructed over the next century, eventually forming a ring around the County that was part of a broader network of more than 45 Canadian lighthouses standing on the shores of Lake Ontario (Thomas 2023, Wellington Times 2021b). Commercial fishermen often ran important lifesaving stations, as they were a constant presence on the waters surrounding the County and often the first responders for vessels in distress. The lighthouses of the County reflect the 'semi-island' character of the landscape and convey the significant historical relationship between the water and land.

Based on the results of background research, public and Indigenous engagement, and the field review, the following potential CHLs related to the theme of 'Lighthouses' include:

- Wellers Bay Range Lighthouse (Wellers Bay, Ameliasburgh)
- Salmon Point Lighthouse and Lifesaving Station (Salmon Point Road, Cherry Valley, Athol)
- Point Petre Lighthouse and Lost Sailors Cemetery (Point Petre Road, Cherry Valley, Athol)
- Scotch Bonnet Island and Lighthouse (Scotch Bonnet Island, Hillier)
- Pleasant Point Lighthouse Site (Prince Edward Point National Wildlife Area, North Marysburgh)
- Main Duck Island Lighthouse (Main Duck Island, South Marysburgh)
- Prince Edward Point Lighthouse (6266 Traverse Lane, Milford, South Marysburgh)
- False Ducks Lighthouse (False Duck Island, South Marysburgh) - The original top third of the False Ducks lighthouse is located at Mariners Park Museum (False Ducks (1967) Lighthouse, Ontario Canada at Lighthousefriends.com). Additionally, a 'newer' lighthouse is located that is federally recognized on the island (Parks Canada - False Duck Island Lighttower)
- Consecon Life Saving Station (Consecon, Hillier)
- Wellington Life Saving Station (Beach Street, Wellington)

Details regarding these potential CHLs are provided in APPENDIX B & APPENDIX C.

Plate 25: Main Duck Island Lighthouse, 1939 (Steve Storms-Brooker Family Collection 1939)

SHIPBUILDING

Picton Harbour, Picton, Ontario (2024)

3.3.9 Shipbuilding

The County's position, largely surrounded by Lake Ontario, together with the rise of local industries contributed to the parallel development of a strong shipbuilding tradition. For much of its history, the County has relied on the waterways for transportation and trade. Early European fur traders and settlers from early 1600s to early 1900s favored canoes. Dugout canoes eventually gave way to birchbark canoes and were a critical means of transportation for Indigenous peoples and later European traders and settlers (PEC 2023c).

The early days of production were primarily focused on supporting the ferry, fishing, and lumber industries, though the first documented schooner built, the Prince Edward in 1798 in Glenora, was said to be active during the war of 1812 (Mika and Mika 1980; PEC 2023c). Early schooners carried lumber to markets and once forests were cleared and sources of lumber diminished, products being shipped shifted to agricultural exports (Mika and Mika 1980; PEC 2023c). The 'barley days' proved profitable for not only the agricultural industry, but the local ship builders as well, as commercial industries rose so did ship building in support. During this period, in addition to larger ships, many locals owned and operated their own boats, together with family members as crew (Naval Marine Archives 2012b). As trade networks grew, so did the size requirements for supporting boats and ships. Milford emerged as a key hub in this tradition. Milford's proximity to South Bay and its sheltered waters made it an ideal location for shipyards, supporting both construction and repair activities. The village became synonymous with craftsmanship and innovation in schooner design, reinforcing its role in the County's maritime economy.

Notable ship builders include John Tait and A. W. Hepburn (PEC 2023c). John Tait built around 100 schooners in his lifetime and used a standard model schooner with two masts that he was able to adapt to customers' needs. He built ships across the County but primarily at Milford. John Tait's most famous schooner, the C. Gearing, had a 9000-bushel capacity and operated at the height of the 'Barley Days' (PEC 2023c). A. W. Hepburn also operated during the 'Barley Days' and ran a small fleet, up to 12 boats at its height, that carried both passengers and cargo across the great lakes until 1914 (Naval Marine Archives 2012b; PEC 2023c). Shipyards operated across the County, with locations at, McKenzie's Point on Smith's Bay, Black Creek, the north side of South Bay, near Point Traverse, as well as Rednersville, Wellington, and Hillier (Naval Marine Archives 2012b).

Based on the results of background research, public and Indigenous engagement, and the field review, the following potential CHLs related to the theme of 'Shipbuilding' include:

- Picton Harbour (Head Street, Picton)
- Picton Bay (Picton Bay, Picton)
- North Port and Country Road 15 (North Port, Sophiasburgh)
- Port Milford, South Bay, South Marysburgh)
- Gravelly Bay Beach (Gravelly Bay, South Marysburgh)

Details regarding these potential CHLs are provided in APPENDIX B & APPENDIX C.

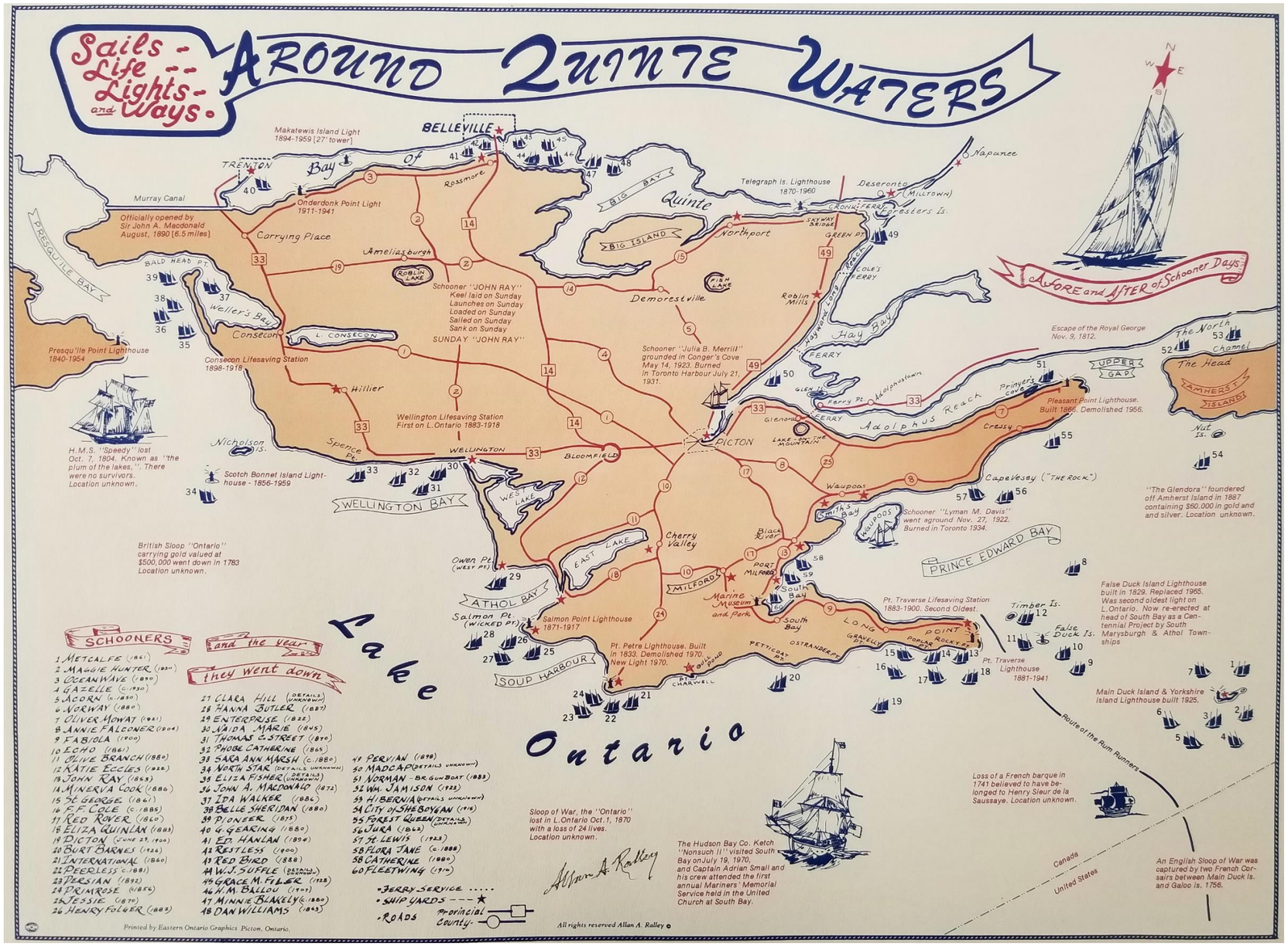


Plate 26: Map showing the location, names and dates of shipwrecks around the shoreline of Prince Edward County. (Allan A.Ralley 1924-2014)

Plate 27: Picton Harbour 19th Century shipbuilding centre and significant port which contributed enormously to the development of Prince Edward County. Photo courtesy of M. Seguin.

Plate 28: Children playing in snow in front of Picton Harbour, 1905 (Kemp n.d. e.)

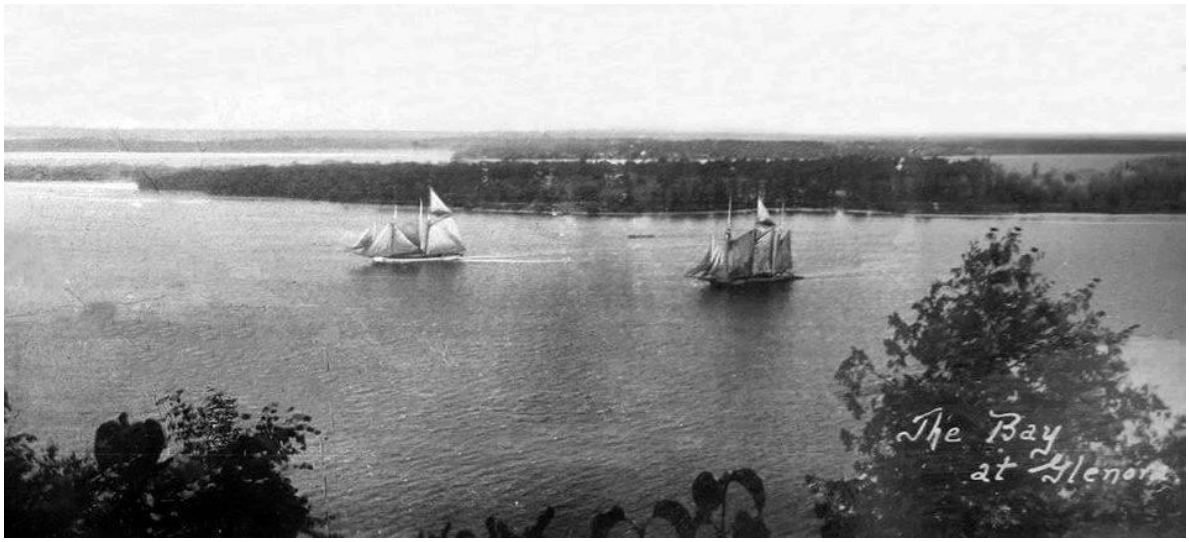


Plate 29: Bay of Quinte at Glenora, c. 1880s (Unknown 1880)

CANADIAN MILITARY

Base 31 (2024)

3.3.10 Canadian Military

The local Canadian Military presence has profoundly shaped both the landscape and population of the County over the 20th and 21st centuries.

World War I and II Contributions

During World War One (WWI), the population of the County banded together to provide local support, turning the iron foundry in Glenora into a munitions factory, using the turbine water wheel works to power the work (McBurney 1979). In 1931, after the end of WWI, a Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) base was established just outside of the County, in Trenton. Canadian Forces Base (CFB) Trenton, along with the construction of an airport near Picton (Base31) during the Second World War (WWII) supported the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, which was established in 1939 to provide essential resources for pilot training. During WWII, parts of the fourth and fifth concessions in Athol Township were cleared of buildings and used by the Department of National Defense (DND) and the RCAF for training exercises (Cruickshank and Stokes 1984). The area around Wellers Bay was used as a target for practicing bomb drops (Calnan, Leavey, and Sagar 1987). The beaches within this area, known locally as the “bombing range”, are still off limits to the public as unexploded bombs may remain (Government of Canada 2024). Many of those who trained and served here in the mid-twentieth century returned to the County after the war to settle permanently (Collinson 1999).

Cold War Era and Aerospace Innovation

In the Cold War era, Prince Edward County played a significant role in Canada’s aerospace ambitions through its connection to the Avro Arrow project. At Point Petre, the Canadian Armament Research and Development Establishment (CARDE) operated a military testing range where nine of eleven Avro Arrow free-flight models were launched into Lake Ontario between 1955 and 1957 to test supersonic aerodynamics. This launch site is located just outside of Monarch Point Conservation Area. The site also housed the Orenda Ring, a circular asphalt track used for tethered testing of the powerful Orenda Iroquois jet engine. Remnants of these facilities including launch pads, tether poles, and camera mounts remain visible today within the Monarch Point Conservation Reserve, marking the County’s contribution to Cold War technological innovation. Base31, originally a WWII training base, also supported Arrow-related activities during this period.

Local Military Legacy

The Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment represents an important military focal point in the County’s history. The stories of figures like Farley Mowat and George Wright, both associated with this regiment, are often recounted as part of the region’s military heritage. Their connection to the Picton Armoury underscores the significance of this site as a local landmark tied to Canada’s military narrative (Veterans Affairs Canada).

Based on the results of background research, public and Indigenous engagement, and the field review, the following potential CHLs related to the theme of ‘Canadian Military’ include:

- Wellers Bay Sand Spit and Bombing Range (Wellers Bay, Ameliasburgh)
- No. 31 Bombing and Gunnery School – Royal Air Force Station Picton (26-343 Country Road 22, Picton)
- Picton Armoury (206 Main Street West, Picton, located within the Picton Main Street HCD, protected under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*)
- Monarch Point Conservation Reserve - South Shore of Prince Edward County, near the end of Point Petre Road, off County Road 24).

- Old Boys Memorial Entrance building (375 Main Street East, Picton)
- Military Testing grounds at Point Petre (Point Petre Conservation Area)
- Free flight test model launch site (M. N. R. Rd, Point Petre, ON)
- Orenda Ring (Located west of Point Petre Road at the southernmost tip of the County)

Details regarding these potential CHLs are provided in APPENDIX B & APPENDIX C.

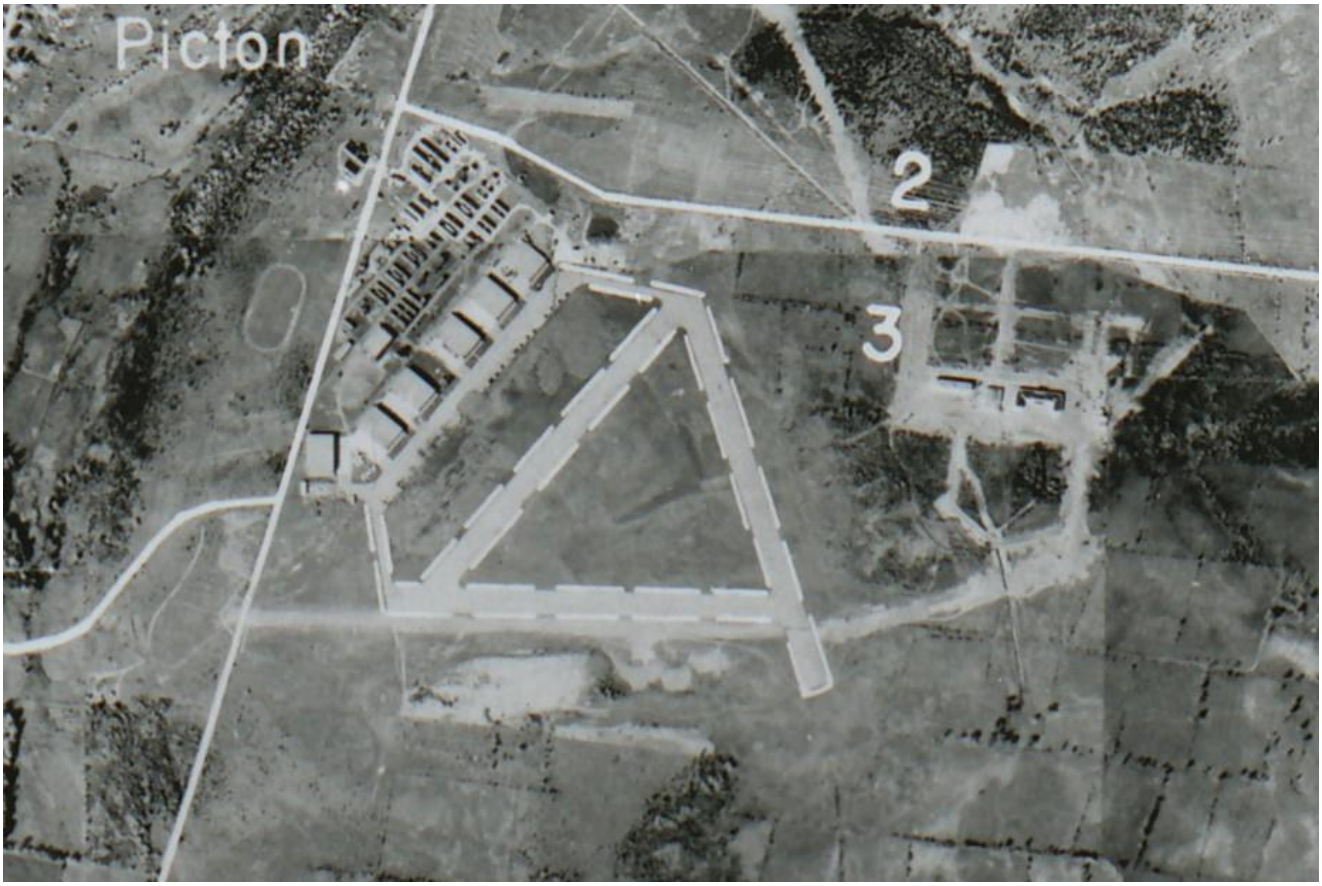


Plate 30: Aerial image of No. 31 Bombing and Gunnery School – Royal Air Force Station Picton in 1954 (Hunting Survey 1954)

Plate 31: No. 31 Bombing and Gunnery School – Royal Air Force Station Picton (2024)

Plate 32: Old Boys Memorial Entrance building. Photo credit: CountyLive, "Old Boys Memorial entrance repairs needed to save building," Retrieved from: Old Boys' Memorial Entrance repairs needed to save building : Prince Edward County News countylive.ca (2025)

Plate 33: Avro technicians prepare an Avro Arrow test model attached to a Nike booster rocket to fire out over Lake Ontario at Point Petre in the 1950s. Retrieved from: The Orenda Ring | OTTAWA REWIND

Plate 34: Avro- Orenda Jet Engine Tethered Propulsion Test Ring at Point Petre, Ontario. Retrieved from: Google Maps, 2025. Annotated by WSP to highlight the Test Ring site.

4 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK AND POLICIES

4.1 Ontario Heritage Act

The *Ontario Heritage Act* provides a framework for the protection of cultural heritage resources in the province (Government of Ontario 2024b). It gives municipalities and the provincial government powers to protect BHRs, CHLs, and archaeological sites. The *Ontario Heritage Act* includes two regulations for determining cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI): Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 9/06 (as amended by O. Reg. 569/22) and O. Reg. 10/06. O. Reg. 9/06 provides criteria to determine the CHVI of a property at a local level while O. Reg. 10/06 provides criteria to determine if a property has value of provincial significance. Single properties can be designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and a defined area with multiple properties can be designated under Part V as part of a Heritage Conservation District (HCD).

To designate a property, a statement of cultural heritage value or interest (SCHVI) must be prepared that includes a description of the property, explanation of the CHVI, and a list of heritage attributes. Section 26(1) defines "heritage attributes" to mean "in relation to real property, and to the buildings and structures on the real property, the attributes of the property, buildings and structures that contribute to their CHVI".

Municipalities are required to keep a heritage register of "property situated in the municipality that is of cultural heritage value or interest" (Section 27[1]) that must include listed (non-designated) properties resources, individual properties designated under Part IV, and properties designated under Part V as part of an HCD.

Prince Edward County's heritage register is available online:

- Non-Designated Listed Properties Prince Edward County (PEC 2025a)
- County of Prince Edward Index of Properties Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (PEC 2025b)

At present, Prince Edward County has two HCDs that are designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. These are:

- Picton Main Street Heritage Conservation District (ERA 2013)
- Wellington Heritage Conservation District (Bray Heritage and LHC 2023)

4.1.1 Cultural Heritage Guidance Documents

The Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) is responsible for the administration of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and has developed checklists, information bulletins, standards and guidelines, and policies to support the conservation of Ontario's cultural heritage resources, including BHRs, CHLs, and archaeological sites. One such document, the Ontario Heritage Toolkit, includes step-by-step guidance for how municipalities can undertake the identification and conservation of heritage properties using powers under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The Ontario Heritage Toolkit also describe roles community members can play in municipal heritage conservation, as participants on municipal heritage committees, or through local research conducted by groups with an understanding of heritage.

4.1.2 Bill 23, the More Homes Built Faster Act

Bill 23 was passed by the provincial government and received Royal Assent on November 28, 2022. Schedule 6 of Bill 23 amends the *Ontario Heritage Act*, which impacts processes and planning approvals related to listed and designated heritage properties. The amendments came into effect on January 1, 2023, and all municipalities are

required to comply with the changes. A high-level summary of the changes to the *Ontario Heritage Act* made through Bill 23 is provided below (ERO 2023).

- **Listing properties on a municipal heritage register**
  - Bill 23 (Schedule 6) imposes changes to the requirements for the removal and inclusion of listed (non-designated) properties on municipal heritage registers.
  - Listed heritage properties must meet one criteria of O. Reg. 9/06 for determining CHVI.
  - If a municipality does not issue a Notice of Intention to Designate (NOID) a property listed on the municipal heritage register, then Council is required to remove the property from the heritage register and it cannot be readded for a period of five years.
- **Designation of Individual Properties**
  - A NOID may only be issued for properties that are listed on a municipal heritage register.
  - A property must meet two or more criteria of O. Reg. 9/06 to be designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
  - If a municipality intends to designate a property subject to a development application under the *Planning Act*, a Notice of Intention to Designate (NOID) must be issued within 90 days of the receipt of a complete application.
- **Heritage Conservation Districts**
  - To warrant designation under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, at least 25% of properties within an HCD must meet two or more criteria of O. Reg. 9/06.
  - Bill 23 (Schedule 6) includes an authority to set out processes to amend and repeal existing HCD bylaws. This regulation has not been developed yet and is undergoing consultation with the MCM.
  - Bill 23 (Schedule 6) includes amendments related to the demolition or removal of non-contributing (non-heritage attribute) buildings or structures within an HCD.
- **Other**
  - Municipalities must make their heritage registers available on a publicly accessible website.
  - Bill 23 (Schedule 6) establishes new authorities under Part III.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* related to the MCM Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties (MCM 2010). Specifically, the Crown and provincial agencies may opt out of compliance with the Standards & Guidelines if another provincial priority is deemed to take precedence. Other provincial priorities may include transit, housing, health and long-term care, other infrastructure, and other prescribed provincial priorities.

4.2 Planning Act and Provincial Planning Statement

The *Planning Act* describes planning direction in Ontario (Government of Ontario 2024c). In particular, Section 2 of the *Planning Act* identifies that planning authorities at the municipality should have regard to matters of

provincial interest, including the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest.

Similarly, the **Provincial Planning Statement (PPS) (2024)** prioritizes the long-term conservation of Ontario's cultural heritage resources, including BHRs, CHLs, and archaeological sites as they provide environmental, economic and social benefits. It is in the provincial interest to protect and utilize these resources effectively over a long term. Section 6.2 states:

1) A coordinated, integrated and comprehensive approach should be used when dealing with planning matters within municipalities, across lower, single and/or upper-tier municipal boundaries, and with other orders of government, agencies, boards, and Service Managers including:

    c. managing natural heritage, water, agricultural, mineral, and cultural heritage and archaeological resources;

Section 4.6 also details the conservation of cultural heritage through the following policies:

1. Protected heritage property, which may contain *built heritage resources* or *cultural heritage landscapes*, shall be *conserved*.

3. Planning authorities shall not permit *development* and *site alteration* on *adjacent lands* to *protected heritage property* unless the *heritage attributes* of the *protected heritage property* will be *conserved*.

4. Planning authorities are encouraged to develop and implement:

    b. proactive strategies for conserving *significant built heritage resources* and *cultural heritage landscapes*.

5. Planning authorities shall engage early with Indigenous communities and ensure their interests are considered when identifying, protecting and managing *archaeological resources*, *built heritage resources* and *cultural heritage landscapes.*

4.3 County of Prince Edward Official Plan

Approved by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing on July 8, 2021, the County of Prince Edward *Official Plan* provides land use planning and growth direction for the County over the next 25 years (PEC 2021). The Plan recognizes the unique role that the County's cultural heritage resources will perform in the future development and growth of the County. Cultural heritage policies are situated under Section 3.3.4 of the Plan and aim to identify, conserve, restore, maintain, and enhance the County's cultural heritage resources as part of the community's evolution.

Section 3.3.4 requires new developments to incorporate and conserve these resources through mechanisms like adaptive reuse and encourages planning that enhances the heritage context. Under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the County can designate properties and districts, promote partnerships for conservation, and consider Indigenous interests. Heritage properties cannot be altered without a Heritage Permit unless deemed minor alterations by the BCHAC. Conservation of designated resources in situ is prioritized, and development affecting heritage attributes is regulated by the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The County may consult the BCHAC on heritage conservation matters and follow established standards and guidelines for conservation. Properties may be designated based on design, historical, or contextual value, and there is an effort to manage heritage resources through a municipal heritage register. The County can designate HCDs with proper studies and public consultation, and similar criteria apply to

CHLs. The Plan notes that special consideration may be given to roads having distinctive character, suggesting that these may be designated as CHLs under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, as Heritage Roads. All development adjacent to Heritage Roads must prioritize conservation, and development on designated heritage properties may require a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA). The County maintains inventories of heritage resources, plans additional heritage activities, and fosters public participation.

Provisions for the development of a CHMP include that such a document may include comprehensive mapping, resource identification, conservation strategies, and programs for implementation and promotion. For municipally-owned heritage resources, the County ensures appropriate conservation, adaptive reuse, and prepares necessary assessments. The heritage alteration permit process may also be standardized for efficiency with possible delegated staff approval.

4.4 Municipal Practices, Guidelines and Administration

4.4.1 Built & Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee

The County's municipal heritage committee, known as the BCHAC, provides advice, assistance, and recommendations to Council and Municipal staff on the following matters (PEC 2022b):

- Administration of Part IV and Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*
- Promotion of the heritage of local cemeteries as guided by the *Cemeteries Act*
- Built heritage and cultural landscape matters, education of the public and promotion of heritage in the County

Some of the committee's more specific tasks include:

- Advising Council and staff on development applications that include designated or listed heritage properties, CHLs, and HCDs
- Reviewing applications for the heritage grant program
- Identifying and recommending properties for listing or designation
- Reviewing and advising staff and council on requests for alteration or demolition for listed and designated properties

BCHAC meets on the first Wednesday of each month and membership of the committee consists of two members of Council, six public representatives appointed by Council whom have a demonstrated interest or expertise in local built and cultural heritage, up to two youth representatives (between the ages of 16 and 25), one representative from Wellington Cemetery, and one representative from Glenwood Cemetery. The mayor is considered an ex officio member of the committee.

The committee has several working groups and task teams to address specific subject matters. The current list of BCHAC working groups includes:

Heritage Designation Working Group (PEC 2022c)

The Heritage Designation Working Group was established in response to Bill 23. The purpose of this group is to review the process and procedures to ensure the County satisfies changes required by Bill 23, to recommend any changes if necessary and to review the current municipal heritage register before the legislated deadline. The

working group membership consists of a minimum of two members of BCHAC, and a minimum of two members of the public and their responsibilities include:

- Review the new process and procedures for removal and inclusion of non-designated properties on the municipal heritage register;
- Review and identify non-designated properties on the municipal heritage register that do no satisfy current regulation;
- Develop recommendations to remove properties that do not satisfy current regulation;
- Develop recommendations to designate properties currently listed on the municipal heritage register; and,
- Coordinate early involvement in the designation process with County staff.

Heritage Permit Task Team (PEC 2023d)

The Heritage Permit Task Team's responsibilities include providing early involvement in the planning process where heritage permits are required, providing a pre-consultation meeting on major heritage permit applications and collaborating with staff to create a clear definition of 'major' versus 'minor' heritage permits. The task team consists of two members of the BCHAC.

Cemetery Task Team (PEC 2023e)

The Cemetery Task Team in Prince Edward County advises the BCHAC on the management of active and pioneer cemeteries under municipal care. Its responsibilities include ensuring compliance with provincial legislation, developing best practices for monument preservation, creating policies for cemetery maintenance and decommissioning, and standardising signage. The team also supports public outreach, identifies funding opportunities, and provides input on financial planning, while engaging technical and historical experts as needed to safeguard the County's cultural heritage.

4.4.2 Heritage Permits and Alteration Management

Alterations to Part IV and Part V designated properties are managed through a heritage permit process in the County. Over the last three years, the County has processed an average of 16 heritage permits per year.

As part of the current heritage permit process, the County has a **Heritage Permit Application Form** which requires owner and applicant information, property information, details of the work proposed including site plan, construction drawings, photographs showing proposed work, etc. as needed. The County's staff only has delegated authority to approve minor alterations for the Picton and Wellington HCDs, as such, all heritage permits not located in the Picton or Wellington HCDs must be approved or denied by Council following consultation with the BCHAC. For major heritage permits, the Heritage Permit Task Group, a working group of the BCHAC, provides a preliminary review and consultation with the applicant. Heritage permits are brought to BCHAC meetings for review and a recommendation whether to approve. The BCHAC's recommendation is then forwarded to Council and Council makes a final decision whether to approve a heritage permit.

In the Picton HCD, the heritage permit process has been designed to fast-track projects that are minor in nature and satisfy the Design Guidelines in the HCD Plan. In the Picton HCD, there are two type of heritage permits- major and minor. Major heritage permits require review and recommendations from the BCHAC and approval by Council, and minor heritage permits can be approved by County Staff. In addition to major and minor heritage permits, the Picton HCD also has a list of minor alterations which do not require a heritage permit. These include:

1) Minor repairs to exterior building elements in the same style, materials, size, shape and detailing;
2) Weather-stripping and caulking of windows and doors;
3) Installation of eaves troughs and downpipes;
4) Interior renovation work;
5) Installation of utilities including gas and water meters;
6) Re-painting of wood, stucco, brick or metal finishes in traditional or compatible colours (e.g. Canadian historical colour palettes); and,
7) Gardening and soft landscaping.

The Picton HCD further clarifies that “minor repairs” refer to work to components of a building element such as the replacement of a bottom rail of a window sash, panel mouldings on a front door, part of an eave fascia board, a tread on entrance steps or a small area of roof shingles/covering.

While the County does not have guidelines for property owners regarding some of the common types of alterations or maintenance, such as repointing, or window repair, the County’s staff direct heritage permit applicants to guidelines in Parks Canada’s Standards and Guidelines for Historic Places in Canada (Canada’s Historic Places 2010) as well as relevant guidelines from other municipalities.

4.4.3 Financial Incentives

Prince Edward County has a **Heritage Property Grant Program** to help owners of designated heritage properties conserve the County’s BHRs (PEC 2024). Eligible properties must be designated under Part IV or Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, however, properties in an HCD that do not contribute to the CHVI of the district, such as those identified as “other” are not eligible.

Projects that conserve or restore elements of the property are given priority and property owners are only eligible to one grant per calendar year as well as per project. Eligible projects include:

- Conservation of existing architectural elements which are significant to the cultural heritage value of the property, such as doors, windows, bargeboard, siding, original roofing, and any other attributes as described in the designation by-law.
- Reconstruction of existing architectural elements normally beyond repair.
- Restoration of architectural elements which have been lost, but for which exists documentation to reproduce those elements as per the original, including materials. The evidence must be for the property in question, not similar properties.
- Work necessary to restore a building or structure to structural soundness.
- New signage on an individually designated property or property within an HCD.

The BCHAC reviews all the Heritage Property Grant Program applications to ensure the proposed works are consistent with the *Ontario Heritage Act* and best heritage conservation practices. BCHAC’s recommendations are forwarded to Council for conditional approval or denial of grants.

Under the program, different categories of projects are eligible for different grant amounts. Once the conditions of the grant have been satisfied staff issue a cheque to the grantee for up to half of the approved eligible project costs as set out in the program application guideline. Projects subject to grant approval must be complemented within one year of the grant approval with the final grant amount payable at the completion and final inspection of the project.

4.4.4 Identifying Resources of Cultural Heritage Value

The County does not have a formal process for identifying resources of cultural heritage value for inclusion on the municipal heritage register (listed properties), or designation under Part IV or Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. However, the County's Heritage Designation Working Group, a subcommittee of the BCHAC, has been tasked with reviewing the municipal heritage register to identify properties that warrant designation under Part IV or V of the Ontario Heritage Act or should be removed from the municipal heritage register.

The Settler's Dream (1984) by Tom Cruickshank and Peter Stokes has shaped heritage conservation in Prince Edward County.

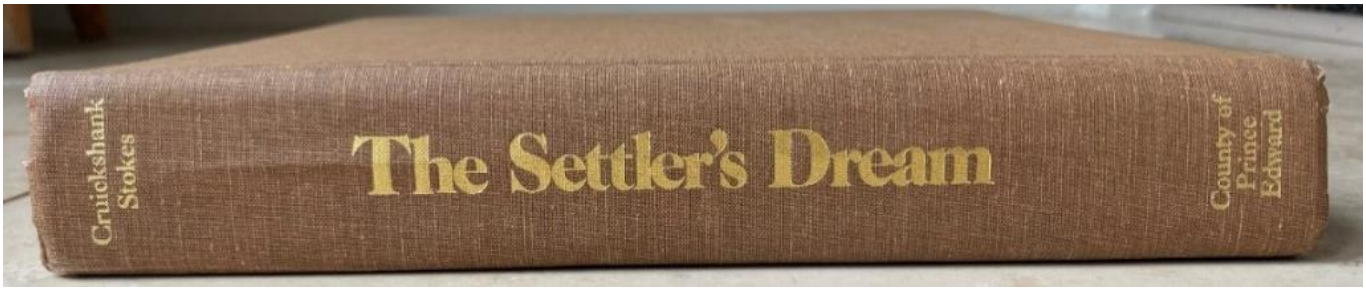


Plate 35: The Settler's Dream by Cruickshank and Stokes (1984)

This tome is highly valued by the local community and includes descriptions and photographs of 323 heritage sites. The book itself is based on the Historical Architectural Survey of Prince Edward (HASPE) and has informed heritage conservation in the County for the past 40 years. The County Library is planning to digitize the HASPE collection to improve access and preservation.

Currently, non-designated (listed) properties, are added to the County's municipal heritage register in consultation with the BCHAC following identification by County staff, BCHAC, or interested members of the public. Similarly, properties are identified for Part IV and Part V designation by BCHAC, County staff, or the public.

While Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs) are only required for development applications including or adjacent to Part IV or Part V, properties of CHVI are occasionally identified as part of this process and added to the municipal heritage register as non-designated properties or designated.

4.4.5 Development Applications and Cultural Heritage Resources

The PPS (Government of Ontario 2024c) provides policy direction that "Protected heritage property, which may contain built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved" and "Planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property unless the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved." As currently defined, *protected heritage property* with respect to cultural heritage and archaeology, refers to property designated under Part IV or VI of the *Ontario*

Heritage Act; property subject to a heritage conservation easement or covenant under Part II or IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; property identified by a provincial ministry or a prescribed public body as a Provincial Heritage Property (PHP) or Provincial Heritage Property of Provincial Significance (PHPPS); property protected under federal heritage legislation; or UNESCO World Heritage Sites (Government of Ontario 2024c: 50).

Consideration for BHRs and CHLs during the development application process is generally limited to properties designated under Part IV or V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The County requires an HIA for development applications where work is proposed within, or adjacent to, a projected heritage property.

For building permit applications, application co-coordinators review internal mapping for non-designated and designated heritage properties, but not for archaeological sites.

4.5 Municipal Heritage Registers

The County has two municipal heritage registers, one that lists all the properties designated under Part IV and Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the other lists non-designated properties included on the register in accordance with s. 27(3) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (PEC 2025a; PEC2025b). At present, the municipal heritage registers include the following:

1) 210 **Non-Designated Listed Properties** (PEC 2025a)

   A high-level review of the municipal heritage register was undertaken by WSP Canada Inc. to proactively identify listed heritage properties located in areas experiencing development pressure. This review was conducted in response to the legislative changes introduced by Bill 23, the More Homes Built Faster Act, which stipulates that listed (non-designated) properties may be removed from the register if not designated by January 1, 2027. To mitigate the risk of losing heritage recognition for these properties, WSP submitted a list of priority candidates to the County for further cultural heritage evaluation and potential designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act.* 95 **Properties Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act** (Part IV) (PEC 2025b)

2) 141 properties designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* as part of the **Picton Main Street HCD** (ERA 2013) and 334 properties designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act as part of the **Wellington HCD** (Bray Heritage and LHC 2022).

4.6 Municipal Trends

The Official Plan describes the history and evolution of the County relative to the natural heritage, agriculture, cultural heritage, and architectural heritage, positioning these elements as crucial informants to the current character. By managing growth thoughtfully, with a conscientious approach that includes conservation of attributes that makes the County a special place, the complex interrelationships of these elements can be conserved and enjoyed for generations (PEC 2021: 5-7).

Official Plan sets out a vision statement that provides context and a framework for long range planning:

> New development will be reviewed through the lenses of sustainability, agriculturally focused, diverse cultural and economic fabric and healthy, complete communities. All new development will be compatible with its surrounding context, champion the protection of rural habitats and the natural environment and, where possible, reduce the climate impact of our decisions.
>
> (PEC 2021:9)

The total population of the County is predicted to reach 38,834 by 2038, an 8.6% growth from 2011 (PEC 2021: 12). Additionally, the general attractiveness of the County for economic growth (particularly in agriculture/viticulture, tourism, and technology-based sectors) is positive (PEC 2021:12). The Official Plan notes that modest growth and positive outcome make predicting the types of development in the various contexts of the County challenging. Section 2 of the Official Plan outlines principles and policy to help navigate growth and advancement while maintaining the scenic rural character and quality of place that define the County.

5 SWOT ANALYSIS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN PEC

Based on the results of background research, public and Indigenous engagement, field review, and analysis of heritage legislation and municipal policies, WSP complete an analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) for cultural heritage resource management in the County. The SWOT analysis is presented in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS

PEC has many significant heritage buildings and landscapes that give the County a distinct sense of place and attract tourism.

Availability of the HASPE Collection to support well-informed heritage conservation

The BCHAC is highly engaged and has established subcommittees.

County Museums (e.g. Wellington Heritage Museum, Macaulay Heritage Park and Ameliasburgh Heritage Hub)

There are existing financial incentives and grants to aid property owners with designated heritage structures.

The County has an established Heritage Permit form and process.

The Picton HCD allows for delegated authority to approve minor heritage alterations within the district.

WEAKNESS

The County has never employed a Heritage Planner.

The County does not have an established Terms of Reference (ToR) for Heritage Conservation Plans (HCPs), or Heritage Documentation and Salvage Plans.

There is no consistent process for the identification and evaluation of potential BHRs and CHLs.

There is a lack of guidance for minor alterations for protected heritage properties. There is no delegated authority to approve minor alterations or common repairs (except for the Picton and Wellington Heritage Conservation Districts).

Lack of uniformity between current and future Heritage Conservation Districts.

Heritage designation is perceived as a burden by some property owners.

Poor Documentation of cemeteries and natural heritage viewscapes.

OPPORTUNITIES

Reconciliation and inclusive history.

The County should hire a heritage planner or retain qualified cultural heritage firms or specialists on a municipal roster to provide expert heritage advice and support.

Provide mandatory heritage training to BCHAC committee members to ensure they can advise on heritage matters in accordance with **BCHAC Terms of References.**

Heritage properties, adaptive Reuse and local heritage experts should be celebrated. (e.g. Doors Open, CAHP Annual Awards, Jackson's Falls County Inn adaptive reuse).

Tourism and heritage conservation can work in concert to be reinforcing and complementary and help align conservation goals with economic goals.

BIAs within the County offer great perspective on the benefit of conserving heritage to support local businesses.

Other protection measures can be used to conserve heritage properties. Heritage Easement Agreements and Cultural Heritage Landscapes are alternatives to Part IV or Part V designation. The County should continue to update the inventory of Cultural Heritage Landscapes that warrants future protection.

THREATS

Legislative changes introduced by Bill 23 put listed (non-designated) at risk. There is high pressure to designate properties in advance of January 1, 2027. 'Listing' a potential heritage property on the municipal register is now a limited tool for conservation.

Indigenous communities face systemic barriers in accessing funding.

Insurance companies hesitate to support designated properties due to perceived risks.

There are no financial incentives (e.g. tax incentives) to support heritage stewardship.

The BCHAC's mandate has been fragmented through the inclusion of cemeteries and museums within its purview, instead of the previous singular focus on its statutory purpose under the *Ontario Heritage Act.*

Development pressure in the County may put heritage properties at risk for removal or demolition. Conservation involves managing change in a manner that supports the heritage character of PEC while embracing the future needs of the County.

6 CULTURAL HERITAGE STRATEGY

Prince Edward County, one of Canada's oldest settlements, is rich in cultural heritage. Efforts to conserve this heritage focus on preserving the County's unique significance for current and future generations, with support from the municipal government, private organizations, not-for-profits, and individuals. Ontario municipalities provide varied best practices for governing development within heritage contexts. Common mechanisms include the implementation of Heritage Conservation District (HCD) Plans under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, which establish design guidelines for alterations, signage, and new construction to ensure compatibility with historic character. Successful adaptive reuse projects, such as Toronto's Distillery District, the Don Valley Brick Works, the Bombardier Centre for Aerospace and Aviation at Centennial College and Hamilton's Cotton Factory (Ontario Heritage Trust. n.d), demonstrate how heritage buildings can be repurposed for contemporary use while maintaining cultural significance. Municipalities also employ tools such as Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA), heritage easement agreements, and financial incentives, including property tax relief and restoration grants, to support conservation objectives. These approaches offer valuable models for Prince Edward County to consider when strengthening governance strategies for heritage development.

Presently, the County categorizes Culturally Significant Properties as:

1) **Designated Heritage Properties**
2) **Non-Designated Listed Properties**
3) Heritage Conservation Districts
    - **Picton Heritage Conservation District** (Designated in 2013)
    - **Wellington Heritage Conservation District** (Designated in 2022)

6.1 Built Heritage Resources

A Built Heritage Resource (BHR) is defined as a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured or constructed part or remnant that contributes to a property's cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community (Government of Ontario 2024). In Ontario BHRs may be designated under Parts IV or V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or that may be included on local, provincial, federal and/or international registers.

The County currently maintains a publicly accessible municipal register that includes both Designated and Non-Designated BHRs.

6.1.1 Municipal Heritage Register

Section 27 of the OHA currently requires the clerk of each municipality to keep a register that lists all property designated under Part IV and Part V of the OHA and property that has not been designated, but that the municipal council believes to be of potential CHVI. Non-designated properties with potential CHVI are often referred to as 'listed heritage properties'.

After enactment of Bill 23 in 2023, Subsection 27(1.1) was amended requires that municipalities posted information on Part IV, Part V, and listed properties on the municipal website.

6.1.2 Built and Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee (BCHAC) Heritage Designation Working Group

As included in Section 4.4.1 of this CHMP Draft report, the County's municipal heritage committee BCHAC advises Council and Municipal staff on heritage matters, including the OHA, local cemeteries, and heritage promotion. Key tasks involve reviewing development applications, recommending properties for heritage listing or designation, evaluating heritage grant applications, and advising on alteration or demolition requests for heritage properties.

6.2 Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Integral to the history of the County, Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs) vary in size, type and form but provide a strong sense of place that define urban and rural communities. As such, providing a means of recognizing and protecting these landscapes is important for the long-term well-being of the County.

A CHL is defined as a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association (Government of Ontario 2024). The conservation of CHLs provides a broad understanding of the landscape as a whole, including the interdependent relationship between the individual built and landscape elements.

A conservation process will ensure that the heritage value of CHLs is proactively identified and conserved during development planning and infrastructure processes. Presently, the County does not have a list of CHLs.

Following background research, field work, input from relevant stakeholders and participating Nations, a list of potential CHLs have been identified and categorised per associated themes listed in Sections 3.3.1 to 3.3.10. Additionally, the inventory table provides recommendations for the next steps for each identified potential CHL as appropriate (APPENDIX B).

Importantly, the CHLs identified in this CHMP are not an exhaustive list of the CHLs in the County, but rather a starting point, recognizing the identification and evaluation of CHLs will be an ongoing process.

6.2.1 Types of Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Cultural heritage landscapes may be properties that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest under the OHA, or have been included on federal and/or international registers, and/or protected through official plan, zoning by-law, or other land use planning mechanisms

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has defined three general categories of CHLs that are widely accepted in the field of heritage conservation and present a good starting point for the identification and classification of CHLs:

1) **Designed cultural landscape:** These types of landscapes are clearly and intentionally made by humans. They typically have clear physical boundaries and are often aligned with aesthetic movements or trends (e.g. cemeteries, parks, and military forts).

2) **Evolved cultural landscape:** These types of landscapes have evolved over time through human use in response to the natural environment and evolving needs of the community (e.g. downtown areas and residential areas developed over time).

3) **Associative cultural landscape:** These types of landscapes have religious, artistic or cultural associations with the natural environment and evidence of human intervention may be insignificant or absent (e.g. waterfalls and sacred sites).

6.2.2 Methodology for Identifying Cultural Heritage Landscapes

A CHL serves as a conservation framework that addresses the complexity and inter-relationships of built structures, views, streetscapes, natural elements and protects their values. The identification of CHLs will be an ongoing process, with resources being identified by this report, the PEC Municipal Heritage Committee BCHAC, PEC TAC staff, members of the public, Indigenous Nations, and as part of planning and infrastructure processes.

Candidate cultural heritage landscapes should include:

a) Areas that reflect **historic themes, architectural styles, and associations** important to the development of the County, a community in the County or Indigenous Nations.

b) Areas that **contain a grouping of cultural heritage resources**.

c) **Landscapes that are valued by a community or Indigenous Nation** as revealed through public consultations, oral histories, written documents such as local histories, newspaper articles, planning documents, etc.

d) **Public spaces** such as sidewalks, roads and streets, and parks, gardens, beaches or cemeteries. Open spaces offer locations and vantage points for observing built structures, while also holding value as landscapes in their own right. Often integral to the original design of a settlement or community, public open spaces frequently serve as key elements in organizing streets, buildings, and other features within the area.

e) **Views or vistas** may be shaped or outlined by buildings, structures, landforms, shorelines or patterns of vegetation. Panoramic views, especially those cherished by the public over many years, can present a "visual mosaic" of the area, conveying the history of past or present land uses and activities.

6.2.3 Methodology for the Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Once a potential cultural heritage landscape is identified, a high-level evaluation should be completed using the criteria provided in Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (Ontario Regulation 9/06) that applies to Heritage Conservation Districts (HCD) [s. 41(1)(b)]. The criteria are as follows:

i. The properties have design value or physical value because they are rare, unique, representative or early examples of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.

ii. The properties have design value or physical value because they display a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.

iii. The properties have design value or physical value because they demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

iv. The properties have historical value or associative value because they have a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.

v. The properties have historical value or associative value because they yield, or have the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.

vi. The properties have historical value or associative value because they demonstrate or reflect the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.

vii. The properties have contextual value because they define, maintain or support the character of the district.

viii. The properties have contextual value because they are physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to each other.

ix. The properties have contextual value because they are defined by, planned around or are themselves a landmark.

While the County could establish their own criteria for evaluating CHLs, there are advantages to using Ontario Regulation 9/06. These advantages include the fact that the criteria have already been established by a provincial agency and therefore, were subject to review by provincial heritage professionals, are applied consistently across Ontario municipalities, and provide a defensible framework means for determining cultural heritage value in cases of development application appeals.

6.3 Protection and Management of Cultural Heritage Resources

Across the County, many older heritage structures show signs of neglect. Over time, this neglect can lead to buildings becoming unsafe or too damaged to repair, making them more likely to be torn down and replaced. This issue is especially pronounced among aging institutional, commercial, industrial, and agricultural buildings, which are less likely to be purchased and restored compared to residential properties. For example, a historic home in Bloomfield is more likely to be restored than a barn from the 1860s, even though both are important to the County's heritage. Structures such as lighthouses, town halls, former canning and cheese factories, train stations, barns, churches, water towers, and mills often remain unused and are not easily adapted for residential purposes, limiting their appeal to potential buyers. In the case of barns, if they aren't listed or designated, owners may demolish them without notifying the municipality, making it hard for the County to protect these historical structures. (PEC 2020a). By identifying and evaluating potential CHLs across the County, the CHMP provides a framework for recognizing at-risk properties and guiding their protection.

6.3.1 Heritage Recognition & Protection

There are different degrees and types of recognition and protection that can be applied to BHRs and CHLs and the appropriate protection type can be dependent on a number of factors. Tools to protect and manage BHRs and CHLs are presented in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1: Tools for the Protection and Management of BHRs and CHLs

Tool	Protection Level and Process	Gaps / Recommendations
Part IV Designation for Individual Properties under the OHA	**Highest Level of Protection** Part IV designation is reserved for a single parcel of land and as such, is appropriate for BHRs and CHLs that fall within a single parcel of land. Enacted through a municipal by-law, that includes a 'Description of the Property', 'Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest', and a 'List of Heritage Attributes', Part IV designation allows a municipality to manage alteration and demolition requests through what is commonly called a Heritage Permit, in accordance with the OHA. When municipalities offer heritage grants and tax incentives, Part IV designated properties are eligible for financial aid for restoration and maintenance projects. Bill 23 removed a municipality's ability to issue a Part IV notice of intention to designate (NOID) for a property unless the property is already listed on the municipal heritage register. In effect, a NOID may only be issued if the property was already included in the municipal register as a non-designated property. Additionally, Bill 23 amendments proposed increase in the threshold for designation under Section 29, Part IV from **one to two criteria** of O.Reg.9/06 of the OHA.	A planning and administrative process change is required to review and evaluate the existing registry of listed properties to determine which properties should be considered for priority designation while ensuring the protection of buildings with high historical value and under-represented communities. The *landmark* heritage properties[4] have the potential to contribute to the identity of the area and cultural economic development. While the County has listed and maintained culturally significant properties on their website illustrated in a PDF format, it is further recommended that the County create and maintain a publicly accessible mapping tool that presents the locations and key information for BHRs and CHLs in the County, including properties designated under Part IV of the OHA, areas designated under Part V of the OHA as part of an HCD, listed (non-designated) properties, properties subject to a heritage easement agreement, and potential CHLs. If the County decides to include inventories properties with no heritage status, this should be presented with clarity.
Part V Designation as part of an HCD	**High Level of Protection** HCDs are groups of properties that have shared cultural heritage value of interest that is typically better understood when recognized as a whole. HCDs are established through a lengthy process that includes a comprehensive HCD Study followed by an HCD Plan and Guidelines. The HCD Plan and Guidelines allows municipalities to manage change to properties in the district through a heritage permit process in accordance with the OHA. In addition, the HCD Plan and Guidelines provide guidance to heritage property owners, setting clear expectations for appropriate maintenance and alterations that are consistent with best heritage practices. When municipalities offer them, properties in an HCD are eligible for heritage grants and tax incentives. Bill 23 resulted in changes to O. Reg. 9/06 Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest to establish that at least 25% of the properties within an HCD must meet two or more criteria in the regulation to be designated. At present, Prince Edward County has two HCDs that are designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. These are: ■ Picton Main Street Heritage Conservation District (ERA 2013) ■ Wellington Heritage Conservation District (Bray Heritage and LHC 2023)	While establishment of an HCD will not be appropriate for all CHLs, use of the criteria for an HCD is a recognized way of determining cultural heritage value or interest and protecting a group of properties. Should the County wish to pursue a HCD for some of the identified CHLs, a more detailed evaluation can be undertaken through an HCD Study. It is recommended that the County establish priority focus areas that may subsequently recommended to be pursued for Part V designation. These may include: 1. An area where a group of listed (non-designated) BHRs or potential CHLs are in close proximity to one and another and together may form a cohesive heritage area. 2. Commercial or mixed-use areas that have high cultural value that are or will be under development pressure. 3. Areas that may have significant Indigenous or natural heritage value for historical/associative or contextual reasons, rather than architectural/design reasons.

[4] Landmark: a recognisable natural or human-made feature used for a point of reference that helps orienting in a familiar or unfamiliar environment; it may mark an event or development; it may be conspicuous."1 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties: Heritage Identification & Evaluation Process, p. 20, 2014. MTCS 2014_Standards and Guidelines_Heritage_IE_Process.

Tool	Protection Level and Process	Gaps / Recommendations
Listing on the Municipal Heritage Register	**Moderate Level of Protection** Listing a property on a municipal heritage register can offer it interim protection against demolition. For properties included on the municipal heritage register, a property owner must give the municipality 60 days' notice in writing of any intent to demolish a building on the property. With those 60 days, the municipality may consider Part IV designation which would protect against demolition and unsympathetic alterations. Where a municipality fails to issue a notice of intention to designate (NOID), a demolition permit will be issued. In the past, municipalities have often used listing properties as a proactive measure to protect properties with potential cultural heritage value or interest. Given that a property owner of a listed must provide a municipality 60 days' notice in writing of any intent to demolish a building, it not only provided municipalities with a way of flagging demolition of potential heritage properties, but some time to consider whether designation under Part IV of the OHA was warranted. Recent changes to the OHA have made such proactive use impractical as properties can only be listed for a period of two years. If the property is not designated within the two-year period, it is removed from the register and cannot be re-added to the municipal heritage register as a listed property for five years.	The recent changes to the OHA greatly reduce a municipality's ability to protect potential heritage properties. The County is recommended to engage a Heritage Planner or retain qualified cultural heritage firms or specialists on a municipal roster to provide expert heritage advice and support. A Heritage Planner or qualified cultural heritage firms/specialists could work with and guide the BCHAC Working Designation Group to proactively review the existing registry of listed properties to determine if any should be considered for designation. A third-party heritage consultant may be engaged for preliminary assessments and evaluations by the Municipality. The County may consider listing properties on heritage register during a development application (e.g. pre-consultation stage or formal consultation phase). If the property is not listed on the heritage register prior to receiving the development application, the property cannot be designated and hence cannot be protected. It is further recommended that the County updates OP requirements for a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) to also include listed properties (at the discretion of staff) in addition to the designated/ protected heritage properties. This provides an opportunity to the County to review the listed property for cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) and recommend designation if warranted. Presently, the County does not have a Terms of Reference (ToRs) for Heritage Conservation Plans (HCPs), and Heritage Documentation and Salvage Plans.
Heritage Easement Agreements	**Moderate Level of Protection** Heritage Easement Agreements (HEAs) are voluntary legal agreements that set out requirements for the conservation of heritage attributes in a property. Section 37 of the OHA empowers municipal councils to enact HEAs, or covenants, with property owners to preserve properties of cultural heritage value or interest. These easements or covenants are formally registered against the property and can be designed to provide additional layers of protection and oversight beyond the council's standard authority to approve or reject demolitions or alterations. It ensures that the heritage property is prudently maintained and adequately insured. It also ensures adequate demolition control. And an easement can be tailor-made to suit the unique heritage character of the resource it protects (Ontario Heritage Trust | Conservation easements).	The County may enact HEAs in return for granting municipal planning approvals or exemptions, such as density bonuses to protect heritage features that are important to the community. The easement agreement runs on title with the property, binding the present and all future owners, thus making them a powerful tool for long-term conservation.
Official Plan Policies	**Moderate Level of Protection** Many municipalities recognize CHLs in their official plan and apply policies specific to that CHL to guide and manage change within the capability of an Official Plan. While an Official Plan can aid in directing change to an area, its power alone is limited. If proposed development is subject to a development application under the *Planning Act* (e.g. Official Plan amendment, zoning by-law amendment and site plan applications) adherence to the site-specific policies that be required as part of the application processes. Notwithstanding, Official Plan recognition alone will not protect a property from demolition, and it may not protect a property from unsympathetic alterations. Proposed alterations and even demolition, that is consistent with the zoning by-law merely requires a building	**Gaps:** ■ The current Official Plan policies related to the protection and management of BHRs and CHLs requires updating to align with recent changes to the PPS 2024, amendments to the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and evolving best practices in cultural heritage conservation and Indigenous Nations rights holders' engagement. ■ While the PPS 2024 requires municipalities to conserve significant CHLs, the current Official Plan lacks land-use policies for their identification, evaluation, or mapping. This limits the County's ability to recognize and protect these resources effectively (PEC) (2020b).

Tool	Protection Level and Process	Gaps / Recommendations
	permit which does not take into consideration Official Plan policies. In the past, municipalities have often used a combination of recognition in the Official Plan as well as listing on the municipal heritage register, but recent changes to the OHA have made listing as a means of long-term protection impractical.	■ The official Plan includes policies for areas like the Loyalist Parkway, Highway 49, and Tourism routes shown on Schedule F1 & F2 Recreation and Tourism that area scenic routes but lack mechanisms for monitoring or enforcement. ■ While Indigenous engagement is acknowledged, there are no structured mechanisms for collaboration or recognition of Indigenous cultural landscapes. ■ There is minimal reference to tools like conservation easements, cultural landscape studies, or integration with land use planning. ■ The Plan does not promote adaptive reuse as a conservation strategy, despite its inclusion in the PEC Official Plan Review **Issues Paper** 8 Cultural Resources. **Recommendations:** ■ Provide reference to CHL Identification and Evaluation Framework and Heritage Inventory: Include criteria, mapping protocols, and integration with land use designations by referencing this CHMP document APPENDIX B and highlighting that the CHLs identified in this CHMP are not an exhaustive list of the CHLs in the County, but rather a starting point. ■ Establish Indigenous Engagement Protocols: Co-develop policies with Indigenous Nations to recognize and protect sacred and cultural landscapes. ■ Integrate and ensure that the PEC **Strategic Plan** (2023-2026)'s cultural goals are supported by actionable policies in the OP. ■ Incorporate Adaptive Reuse Policies: Encourage reuse of heritage buildings through incentives and design guidelines. Successful municipal adaptive reuse examples include the Distillery District and the Don Valley Brick Works in Toronto. ■ Expand Implementation Tools: Use zoning, site plan control, and conservation easements to protect heritage resources more effectively. **Specific OP Policy recommendations:** ■ Cultural Heritage Objective 7.i in the PEC Official Plan currently classifies CHLs as a type of BHR. However, under the PPS 2024, CHLs are recognized as distinct category, differing from BHRs based on their CHVI. It is advised that Objective 7.i be updated to categorize CHLs as a standalone category to ensure consistency with the PPS 2024 cultural heritage policy framework. ■ PEC Official Plan Cultural Heritage Policy 3.3.4 (12) provides guidance on the designation of CHLs as HCDs as a means of protection. To enhance this policy, the County could introduce CHL policies, offering property owners and developers generic guidance regarding applications such as Official Plan Amendments (OPA), Zoning By-law Amendments (ZBA), master planning, and infrastructure projects. Once the CHMP is finalized and approved by Council, the OP CHL policies can incorporate the CHMP as a valuable resource. This would enable the community to better understand identified potential CHLs and advise them on next steps where further heritage

Tool	Protection Level and Process	Gaps / Recommendations
		studies may be recommended. The identification and integration of CHLs into planning processes represent the most effective approach for developing new protective policies for the future. ■ It is further recommended that the County updates OP requirements Section 3.3.4 (14) for a Heritage Impact Assessment to also include listed properties (at the discretion of staff) in addition to the designated/ protected heritage properties. This provides an opportunity to the County to review the listed property and recommend designation if warranted. ■ The Glossary of Terms Section 5.3 of the PEC OP should be reviewed for cultural heritage related definitions and updated where required to be consistent with most recent PPS 2024 definitions. Should the County Staff like to provide additional clarification on certain terms, it is recommended that this is provided as a standalone phrasing so that the PPS definition is not misinterpreted by the reader. ■ Section 3.3.4 of the PEC Official Plan outlines policies for both Cultural Heritage Resources and Archaeological Resources. It is recommended that the policies relating to Archaeological Resources be presented in a separate section within the Official Plan for clarity. **The following updates to the OP Cultural Heritage Policies as they may relate to the conservation of Cultural Heritage Resources are recommended below. The revised policy text is highlighted in blue:** **Section 3.3.2 Objectives** **Cultural Heritage** **Objective 7** Recognize, conserve, enhance and promote *significant* cultural heritage resources and sites including: ■ Indigenous cultural landscapes and heritage features, including sacred sites, traditional use areas, and natural heritage elements that reflect Indigenous knowledge systems and relationships with the land; ■ Built heritage resources of all types, including landmarks, barns and identified protected and potential *cultural heritage landscapes (*designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*); ■ Heritage Conservation Districts (designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*); ■ Properties designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; ■ Non-Designated Heritage Properties ■ *Archaeological resources* (known and potential); ■ Historical streetscapes; ■ Heritage roads; ■ Museums and archives; ■ Viewscapes; and ■ Other cultural heritage resources as may be identified.

Tool	Protection Level and Process	Gaps / Recommendations
		Objective 8 Encourage growth patterns which promote the conservation of cultural heritage resources and integrate *built heritage* resources and *cultural heritage landscapes* into *development* proposals, wherever appropriate. **Objective 9** Maintain and enhance the heritage character of the built environment in a way that contributes to the high quality of place experience that is so integral to local economic *development*. **Objective 10** Convey the importance of the County's cultural heritage and its associated cultural heritage resources to the general public through opportunities for artifact collection and management, in collaboration with the County Museum. **3.3.4 Cultural Heritage Policies** 4) No owner of *protected heritage property* shall alter, through *development* or *site alteration*, the same if the development or alteration will affect the property's heritage attributes, unless the owner applies to the County for a Heritage Permit and receives consent in writing for the proposed development or alteration(s). If the municipality, through the advice of the Prince Edward County Built and Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee (BCHAC), determines a definition for 'minor', then the municipality may permit alterations to a protected heritage property that are minor in nature without the need for a Heritage Permit. *(Definition of 'minor' as it may relate to a heritage permit approval to be provided by County in the glossary.)* ■ It is the intent of the County to conserve and enhance properties listed on the heritage register and designated *Built Heritage Resources* and *Cultural Heritage Landscapes*. in situ, wherever possible. The proposed relocation, removal or demolition of the heritage attributes assigned to a designated heritage property, and the development or site alteration on a designated property shall be subject to the provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act.* ■ The County may consult with the Prince Edward County Built and Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee (BCHAC) to advise and assist on any matters of heritage conservation and shall consult with BCHAC on the evaluation of development applications involving a designated property or properties on the Heritage Register or protected or potential *Built Heritage Resources* and *cultural heritage landscapes*. ■ The inventory, evaluation and conservation of *Built Heritage Resources* and *Cultural Heritage Landscapes* of all types shall conform to the applicable standards and guidelines available in the Parks Canada Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, the **Ontario Heritage Tool Kit**, and the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Gaming 8 Guiding Principles in the Conservation of Built Heritage Properties. ■ As part of its effort to manage and protect the County's *Built Heritage Resources* and *Cultural Heritage Landscapes*, the County shall maintain a publicly accessible municipal heritage register of properties identified as being of cultural heritage value or interest (listed properties) and designated properties under the *Ontario Heritage Act* in the office of the County Clerk. ■ In consultation with BCHAC and the local community, the County may designate one or more areas of the municipality as a Heritage Conservation District, in accordance with Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act.*

Tool	Protection Level and Process	Gaps / Recommendations
		■ *Cultural Heritage Landscapes*, as defined in the *Provincial Planning Statement*, 2024 (PPS) may be designated using the same criteria as is used for Heritage Conservation Districts, as found in the ***Ontario Heritage Tool Kit.*** Definitions of heritage character and of property boundary can be determined using these criteria. ■ Heritage Roads that have a distinctive character may be given special consideration by the County, and may be designated as *Cultural Heritage Landscapes* under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, provided they meet the criteria set out in Ontario Regulation 9/06. On lands adjacent to a Heritage Road that is designated as a Cultural Heritage Landscape, all development road allowance changes or Class Environment Assessments associated with proposed road improvements shall be reviewed by the County, giving a high priority to the appropriate conservation of the scenic, natural and cultural amenities in proximity. ■ Applications for *development* and/or *site alteration* of a designated heritage property or listed heritage property, having known or potential cultural heritage attributes, or *development* adjacent to a designated property or listed heritage property, will require the preparation of a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) to demonstrate how the heritage attributes and integrity of the designated heritage property or listed heritage property are to be conserved and how anticipated impacts may be mitigated. The HIA shall be prepared to the satisfaction of the County, and other appropriate authorities having jurisdiction. ■ In addition to the municipal heritage register, the locations of *built heritage resources* have in the past been inventoried in the Historical Architectural Survey of Prince Edward County (HASPE) and the publication The Settler's Dream. To build on this inventory the County, in partnership with the BCHAC and other community partners, may undertake additional heritage planning activities, including but not limited to, inventories of *cultural heritage landscapes,* cemeteries, historic sites, and landmarks. The County may also establish an inventory of threatened historic properties, including buildings that are considered in poor repair or threatened by “demolition by neglect” or development pressure. ■ To establish a framework for heritage planning, the County has prepared, in partnership with the BCHAC and other community partners, a Cultural Heritage Master Plan (CHMP). Related functions include policies and practices for cultural heritage resource management, interpretation and integration with municipal economic and tourism strategies and plans. The Cultural Heritage Master Plan includes: a) *Cultural heritage landscape* mapping, and inventories; b) Methodology to Identify and evaluate *cultural heritage landscapes*; c) Strategies for conserving and enhancing these identified *Built Heritage Resources* and *Cultural Heritage Landscapes*; d) Programs to foster implementation and promotion; and e) Education and public participation in cultural heritage conservation.

Tool	Protection Level and Process	Gaps / Recommendations
		The following Heritage Planning Policies to be adopted as part of an Official Plan Amendment specific to Cultural Heritage Landscapes are recommended to be added to Section 3.3.4 Cultural Heritage Policies of the PEC OP: ■ A *Cultural Heritage Landscape* is defined as a geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Aboriginal community. ■ PEC will identify, recognize, conserve, and manage *Cultural Heritage Landscapes* as integral components of Prince Edward County's cultural identity, rural character, and planning framework. These landscapes and the long boundary-defining shoreline reflect the County's unique evolution as a rural community shaped by natural features, Indigenous and Loyalist histories, and enduring cultural practices. ■ A *Cultural Heritage Landscape* may include buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites, or natural elements that are valued together for their historical, aesthetic, spiritual, or cultural significance. The criteria for a site to be designated as a Cultural Heritage Landscape as included in the Prince Edward County Cultural Heritage Master Plan include: – Connection to a major historic theme: Indigenous Landscape (evidence of Traditional Practices), Natural Heritage, Agriculture (evidence of Land Use), Military, Industries, Shipbuilding, Fishing, Lighthouse, Transportation and Historical Communities/Settlements & – Designed landscapes (e.g., parks, gardens). ■ The County shall engage with Indigenous communities in the identification, evaluation, and conservation of *Cultural Heritage Landscape*s, particularly those with spiritual or cultural significance. Indigenous Nations may identify *Cultural Heritage Landscape*s through oral histories, traditional knowledge, and community consultation. Sensitive cultural knowledge shall be protected and not publicly disclosed without consent. ■ The evaluation of *Cultural Heritage Landscapes* shall consider: – Connection to major historic themes; – Demonstrated historic significance; and, – Contribution to community identity and sense of place. ■ *Cultural Heritage Landscape*s shall be evaluated using criteria consistent with Ontario Regulation 9/06 and shall consider criteria as identified in the PEC CHMP: – Site that stands out as part of the historical theme; – Site with potential cultural heritage value that are part of evolving communities; – Site highlighted through community engagement and Indigenous Nations rights holders sessions; – A listed heritage property recommended for designation prior to January 1, 2027, in response to Bill 23; and,

Tool	Protection Level and Process	Gaps / Recommendations
		– Areas with clusters of potential *Cultural Heritage Landscapes*, indicating broader landscape-level significance. ■ The County shall maintain a publicly accessible known and potential *Cultural Heritage Landscape* Inventory organized by geographic area and thematic significance, informed by the Prince Edward County Cultural Heritage Master Plan and the **Historic Notes complied by BCHAC**. This inventory shall be reviewed and updated every three years to ensure alignment with provincial policy and community values. ■ The BCHAC shall advise Council and staff on matters relating to the identification, evaluation, and conservation of *Cultural Heritage Landscapes*, consistent with its mandate under Section 28 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* In addition to other responsibilities in **BCHAC's Terms for References 2025**, BCHAC responsibilities include: – Support Indigenous Nations rights holders engagement & Community engagement related to *Cultural Heritage Landscape*s. ■ *Development* and *site alteration* shall not be permitted on or adjacent to an existing or potential *Cultural Heritage Landscape* unless it has been demonstrated through a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) (or an equivalent study) that the heritage attributes of the landscape will be *conserved*. Planning decisions shall consider the contextual, visual, and spatial relationships that contribute to the significance of a *Cultural Heritage Landscape*. A long-term management plan may also be developed to guide change within the landscape. ■ *Development* and *site alteration* shall not be permitted adjacent to an existing Tourism Corridor, Millenium Trail or potential scenic routes or culturally significant corridors unless it has been demonstrated through a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) (or an equivalent study) that the heritage attributes of the landscape will be *conserved*. The County shall encourage the designation of significant *Cultural Heritage Landscape*s under Part IV or V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and shall support mapping and technical studies to define boundaries and attributes. Where appropriate, the County may establish Heritage Conservation Districts (HCDs) to protect *Cultural Heritage Landscape*s. ■ The County shall promote public awareness of *Cultural Heritage Landscape*s through interpretive signage, educational programs, and partnerships with heritage organizations.
Secondary Plans	**Moderate Level of Protection** Prince Edward County currently has three **Secondary Plans**, each guiding growth and development in specific urban centres: 1. Picton Urban Centre (formerly Picton-Hallowell) 2. Rossmore Urban Centre 3. Wellington Urban Centre Each plan includes detailed land use policies, transportation maps, policy areas, and constraints maps tailored to the unique needs and characteristics of these communities.	The Picton Urban Centre Secondary Plan includes a dedicated cultural heritage section that emphasizes conserving built heritage and cultural landscapes as part of its "Quality of Place" framework. It supports heritage conservation through design guidelines and recognizes the Picton Heritage Conservation District (HCD), which protects historic buildings and streetscapes. It is recommended that **Section 3.3.4 Cultural Heritage Policies** of the OP include a reference to this Secondary Plan for developments proposed within the Picton Urban Centre. The **Rossmore Urban Centre Secondary Plan** addresses growth and land use but lacks detailed policies for heritage conservation. It is recommended that the Rossmore's plan be enhanced by incorporating stronger heritage protection measures or considering the establishment of a conservation district along with stronger implementation policy language (e.g. 'The Council shall **require** preparation of a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) in support of any development or site alteration that is adjacent to identified cultural heritage resources.' in place of 'The Council shall **consider** preparation of a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) in support of any development or site alteration

Tool	Protection Level and Process	Gaps / Recommendations
		that is adjacent to identified cultural heritage resources). It is further recommended that **Section 3.3.4 Cultural Heritage Policies** of the OP include a reference to this Secondary Plan for developments proposed within the Rossmore Urban Centre. The Wellington Urban Centre Secondary Plan contains strong heritage policies, particularly through its HCD Plan. It provides detailed guidance for conserving Wellington's historic character, including landscape and streetscape elements, and outlines development guidelines for alterations and new construction within the district. It is further recommended that **Section 3.3.4 Cultural Heritage Policies** of the OP include a reference to this Secondary Plan for developments proposed within the Wellington Urban Centre.
Heritage Character Zoning	**Low Level of Protection** Heritage Character Zoning, or Heritage Overlay Zoning, is the least common protection measure used for CHLs. Due to the prescriptive nature of zoning by-laws, it is most appropriate for areas that have a very similar architectural form. A zoning by-law alone cannot place prevent demolition of buildings and while it can help manage change and infill development it cannot prevent all types of inappropriate alterations or repairs. For example, a Heritage Character Zoning by-law may be able to regulate the size, location and setbacks of an addition, but it cannot prevent replacement of original features such as doors and windows. County's OP aims to support the role of Villages as Urban Settlement Areas (PEC Official Plan Schedule – A Land Use Designation Village), encouraging a balanced mix of housing, small scale businesses, community uses, and facilities. The County OP policies aim to maintain the villages at a scale that preserves their unique heritage character. Furthermore, the Policies provide direction that new developments within Villages must preserve and enhance heritage buildings and landscapes, align with the surrounding heritage character and development pattern, and support the County's distinctive identity and positive image. Section 4.1.3 Villages Designation of the PEC OP provides policy direction regarding heritage buildings when new development is proposed within County Villages. All new development shall conform with the Design Policies for Villages and Hamlets in Appendix C of the OP Plan.	The County may update the existing Village design policies in Appendix C of the OP to include potential CHLs identified as part of this CHMP review process that fall within the designated Villages.
Urban Design Guidelines	**Low Level of Protection** Design guidelines can be a helpful tool to clarify expectations about built form and can be used to reinforce the character of an area that has distinct heritage value. Design guidelines alone cannot protect from demolition or inappropriate alterations or repairs but they can help manage change to properties and infill/new development in a way that respects the character of an area. Design guidelines are most appropriate and effective in areas that are subject to site plan control, so their implementation can be compelled as part of the site plan application process.	The County should update the existing design policies in Appendix C of the OP to include potential CHLs identified as part of this CHMP review process that fall within the designated Villages, Rural Lands, Agricultural and Shore Land area. Additionally, the County should update the Design Policies to include phrasing to recommend further studies, such as a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER), Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), or Heritage Conservation Plan (HCP) where development is proposed within the designated Villages, Rural Lands, Agricultural and Shore Land area.

Tool	Protection Level and Process	Gaps / Recommendations
	Section 4.1.3 Villages Designation and Section 4.1.5 Additional Policies for Villages and Hamlets of the PEC OP provides urban design policy direction to preserve historic character when new development is proposed within County Villages and Hamlets. All new development shall conform with the Design Policies as stated in Appendix C of the OP for: C1 (p.iv) Villages and Hamlets C2 (f) & (g) Rural Lands and the Agricultural Area C3 (d) & (e) Shore Lands	
Ontario Heritage Tool Kit	**Guidance Document (No Protection)** The Ontario Heritage Toolkit is a set of guides designed to help municipalities, landowners, and communities understand and implement the OHA. It provides step-by-step instructions for identifying, evaluating, and conserving heritage properties and districts. The toolkit includes resources on topics such as designating heritage properties, evaluating cultural heritage, establishing municipal heritage committees, and conserving heritage places of worship.	The County's Heritage Conservation Webpage lists Ontario Heritage Tool Kit as a resource and presently this resource is linked to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture ad Gaming page. The County should relink the OHTK weblink to direct it to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) page. MCM administers the OHA legislation (except in respect of clauses 70(1)(a) and (e) as they relate to museums). The OHTK should be considered as an essential part of the BCHAC's training.
Non-Regulatory Tools		
Building an Inventory of Potential Heritage Properties	**No Protection** Objective 1 of the PEC OP Cultural Heritage Policies emphasizes the importance of recognizing, conserving, enhance and promote significant cultural heritage resources and sites including BHRs, CHLs, and HCDs.	The County should engage with the BCHAC to review and update the existing inventory of properties as part of the HASPE collection identified with potential CHVI. The County should proactively review the inventoried properties to determine if any property should be listed. A third-party heritage consultant may be engaged for preliminary assessments and evaluations. To address challenges to listed (non-designated) properties introduced by Bill 23, some municipalities are managing listed heritage properties on municipal heritage register through a high-level cultural heritage evaluation strategy. The purpose of this strategy is to complete preliminary heritage evaluations of non-heritage properties to determine whether, they should be a) designated under Part IV of the OHA, b) designated under Part V of the OHA as part of an HCD or conserved as a CHL, c) retained on the register as a listed (non-designated property), or d) removed from the register. A fillable form can be prepared by municipality or a heritage consultant and used for this review. This strategy would ensure a consistent approach, so that heritage committee, staff, members of public have predictability around how the process works. At present, the PEC BCHAC has a Heritage Designation Working Group to address to address some of these tasks.
Standards and Guidelines	**Guidance Document (No Protection)** Parks Canada's Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, 2010 ("Standards and Guidelines") is a comprehensive framework designed to guide the conservation of historic places across Canada. The document provides	Although endorsed by Council, the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* should be formally adopted and integrated into municipal policy. The PEC Official Plan policy 3.3.4 (7) states that '*The inventory, evaluation and conservation of cultural heritage resources of all types shall conform to the applicable standards and guidelines available in the Parks Canada Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.' It is important to note that the Standards and Guidelines focus exclusively on tangible heritage

Tool	Protection Level and Process	Gaps / Recommendations
	practical, results-oriented guidance for planning, intervening, and maintaining historic places while respecting their heritage value. This resource is widely used by federal, provincial, and municipal authorities, as well as heritage professionals, to ensure informed and respectful conservation efforts.	resources, emphasizing preservation, restoration, and rehabilitation of BHRs and CHLs. Strategies like interpretation, commemoration remain valid for preservation and education of intangible heritage of the County like symbols, characteristics and stories that define its overall character.
Education and Public Engagement	To counteract the diminished protective authority municipalities now face due to recent legislative changes, revitalizing public education initiatives relating to cultural heritage conservation and management is crucial. This aligns with **Objective 10** of the PEC OP Cultural Heritage Policies that highlights the significance of engaging the public by providing opportunities for artifact collection and management, in partnership with the County Museum.	The County may consider having an annual awards ceremony to identify and award exemplary developments, restoration, etc. (e.g. The City of Hamilton does an annual event ceremony organized by the Heritage Committee). BCHAC could consider having an education subcommittee where they could develop guidelines for common heritage alterations, make suggestions for updating the heritage pages on the municipal website, and organization attendance and participation in public heritage events.

7 CULTURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Cultural heritage is a cornerstone of community identity and a contributor to tourism and local vitality. While heritage initiatives in Prince Edward County primarily aim to enhance community engagement and quality of life, they can also support economic development when strategically managed. It is important to acknowledge that most museum-led events such as Flashback February or the Ameliasburgh Heritage Hub programming are designed primarily as community experiences. As a result, positioning heritage as an economic driver requires a broader, more strategic approach.

7.1 Current Community-Based Initiatives

a) The Ameliasburgh Heritage Hub exemplifies a collaborative network of museums, archives, and community partners working together to raise Ameliasburgh's profile as a heritage destination. The group includes local historical societies, museums, archives, and Sprague Foods. The Hub launched initiatives such as:

- A heritage-themed product line with Sprague Foods to fund activities.
- Signature events: Flashback February, Welcome Weekend, Amelia's Birthday, Ameliasburgh Fair, and Christmas in the Village.
- Projects funded by sales: heritage trail signage, advertising, and a new annual event celebrating Princess Amelia.

b) Another community-based social enterprise model is the 'The Heritage Economy'. Recognising the limitations of fragmented, volunteer-led fundraising and the pressures of development, the proposal advocates for a shift to a social enterprise model. This approach would see heritage-themed products, experiences, and services such as tours, events, crafts, and foods marketed to visitors and online consumers, with a portion of proceeds supporting a dedicated heritage fund managed by the County Community Foundation.

However, these initiatives alone do not constitute a sustainable economic model.

7.2 Opportunities for Economic Impact

To align with best practices and staff recommendations, PEC should consider strategies proven successful in other Ontario municipalities:

- **Hosting High-Profile Events**
  Events such as the Ontario Heritage Conference, heritage-themed festivals (e.g., former Cheese Festival, craft beer festivals celebrating agricultural heritage), and cultural tourism experiences can generate measurable economic benefits through visitor spending on accommodation, dining, and retail.

Recommended Action: Develop a Heritage Event Strategy to attract provincial conferences and signature festivals that celebrate Prince Edward County's unique cultural assets.

- **Strategic Management of Municipal Heritage Properties**
  Targeted investment in adaptive reuse or strategic divestment of municipally owned heritage assets such as Wellington Town Hall offers tangible opportunities for cultural economic development. These actions should include clear guidelines to maintain heritage integrity through conservation easements or design standards, even if properties are sold.

Recommended Action: Create an Adaptive Reuse Framework for municipal heritage properties, outlining criteria for investment, partnership, or divestment while safeguarding heritage value.

- **Leveraging Heritage Tourism and Partnerships**
  Develop integrated tourism packages combining heritage sites with experiences. Examples from Ontario, such as Kingston's Culture Plan and Toronto's Distillery District, illustrate how adaptive reuse and cultural programming can stimulate local economies.

  To leverage heritage assets for economic and cultural growth in the County, the following initiatives are further recommended:

  i) Invest, highlight and promote landmark heritage properties that have tourism potential including adaptive reuse opportunities for cultural events, festivals, and hospitality.

  ii) Conserve and repurpose farmhouses and barns for events like weddings, pop-up lunches or dinners, festivals, or seasonal markets.

  iii) Establish partnerships with other heritage organisations, groups, and the private sector and plan commemorative events in collaboration with community, local organizations like Thrive PEC, and other agencies on shared priorities in line with Prince Edward County's Strategic Plan 2023-2026.

  iv) Create a product development plan with both public and private sector partners focusing on development of tourism experiences and packages such as:

  - Walking and cycling tours within the County
  - Wine and culinary experiences tied to historical properties
  - Interpretive routes along CHLs, HCDs, and heritage roads.

  v) Celebrate and conserve traditional intangible heritage via agriculture-tourism and story-telling.

  vi) Develop interpretation plans to educate the community about intangible heritage, while fostering collaboration with Indigenous Nations and rights-holders to preserve and share oral histories, stories or cultural practices (e.g. public art, plaques, walking tours, and festivals).

Recommended Action: Collaborate with Economic Development and Tourism Departments to integrate heritage into broader destination marketing and product development plans

- **Financial Incentives and Funding Models**
  Explore heritage property tax relief, grants, and partnerships with organisations like the Ontario Cultural Attractions Fund to support revitalisation projects and attract cultural events.

Recommended Action: Investigate Funding Opportunities through provincial programmes and private partnerships to support heritage revitalisation, event hosting and initiatives like Prince Edward County Conservancy's to digitise the HASPE Collection.

8 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

To strengthen heritage conservation and planning capacity across Prince Edward County, the following actions are recommended:

8.1 High Priority Recommendations

i) Retain a dedicated municipal Heritage Planner to lead cultural heritage initiatives, guide BCHAC, and review development applications. If the County is not able to engage a full-time planner due to budget constraints, then the County should retain 2-3 qualified cultural heritage firms or specialists on a municipal roster to provide expert heritage advice and support on an as-needed basis.

ii) Establish a dedicated municipal reserve for heritage conservation to ensure sustainable funding for heritage conservation projects and strategic initiatives.

iii) Undertake outreach to develop long-term relationships with Indigenous Nations rights holders.

iv) Develop a funding program for Indigenous Nations rights holders to support their engagement in identification and protection of landscapes of cultural and spiritual significance.

v) Revise the BCHAC Terms of References to include a section titled 'Criteria for Appointment of Heritage Committee Members' and require mandatory training for all appointed members to ensure they can advise on heritage matters in accordance with the **BCHAC Terms of References.** The criteria should include, at a minimum:

- Must be a resident of the municipality, employed within the municipality or owns a business in the municipality.
- Demonstrated expertise or training in one or more of the following areas: heritage conservation, history, architecture, archaeology, Indigenous history, planning, urban design, heritage trades. Recommended courses include:
  - ***Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada: Integrating Accessibility | Royal Architectural Institute of Canada***
  - ***Introduction to Heritage Planning Course – Frontenac Heritage Foundation***
- Previous or current volunteering experience within the community
- Access to a computer and an email address to participate in virtual meetings and be able to access and review digital files.

vi) Collaborate with the BCHAC Heritage Designation Group to review heritage register and prioritize properties for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* with emphasis on sites of high historical value, under-represented communities, and evolving communities that may be facing development pressure. To mitigate the risk of losing heritage recognition for these properties, WSP submitted a list of priority candidates to the County for further cultural heritage evaluation and potential designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Recommendations for priority designations are included in APPENDIX B of this document.

vii) Update the County's Heritage Conservation webpage to include a publicly accessible GIS portal showing the protected and potential BHRs, CHLs, and HCDs.

viii) Update the OP Cultural Heritage Policies to align with the *Ontario Heritage Act* and current best practices in heritage conservation.

ix) Update Section 3.3.4 Cultural Heritage Policies of the County Official Plan to include references to Section 4.2 Cultural Heritage in the Picton, Wellington, and Rossmore Secondary Plans and integrate recommendations from Table 6-1: Tools for the Protection and Management of BHRs and CHLs.

x) Update Section 3.3.4 Cultural Heritage Policies of the County Official Plan to include references to the Picton HCD Plan (Design Policies in Section 4.4), the Wellington HCD Plan (Conservation Policies in Part C and Part D) and integrate recommendations from Table 6-1: Tools for the Protection and Management of BHRs and CHLs.

xi) Include new policies for the identification, evaluation, and protection of CHLs as appropriate per suggested policy language in Table 6-1: Tools for the Protection and Management of BHRs and CHLs, particularly within designated Villages, Rural Lands, Agricultural, and Shore Land areas.

xii) Update the OP Cultural Heritage Policy section 3.3.4 to include recommended heritage planning policies to be adopted as part of an Official Plan Amendment specific to identification, evaluation and protection of Cultural Heritage Landscapes. Draft Policy language and recommendations are provided in Table 6-1: Tools for the Protection and Management of BHRs and CHLs.

xiii) Develop an incentive program for development proposals that include adaptive reuse of inventoried, non-designated or designated heritage properties. Encourage adaptive reuse of heritage buildings to maintain their relevance and integrity. The *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* should be adopted for conserving properties designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, ensuring all conservation work aligns with nationally recognised best practices.

8.2 Medium Priority

i) Investigate Funding Opportunities to support digitisation of the HASPE collection to improve access and preservation.

ii) Maintain and build on the Prince Edward County Inventory of potential BHRs and CHLs presented in APPENDIX B of this CHMP as an official record and undertake preliminary evaluations of the inventoried properties. An action plan for Identification and Protection of BHRs and CHLs in the County has been presented in Table 8-1: Action Plan for Identification and Protection of BHRs and CHLs in the County.

Prioritise designations of inventoried BHRs and CHLs in consultation with BCHAC with a focus on areas facing development pressure. Indigenous Nations rights holders should be engaged to gather information on priority BHRs and CHLs from an Indigenous perspective.

Table 8-1: Action Plan for Identification and Protection of BHRs and CHLs in the County

Action	Description	Purpose	Responsibility
Identification			
Establish Inventory and review any existing Documentation	Review CHMP Inventory of CHRs and add identified site to the County's Cultural Heritage Inventory if not already included in the list. Assign historic theme to the identified potential CHR.	Ensure potential CHR is formally recorded for future evaluation and policy reference.	County Planning Department
Community Engagement	Engage Indigenous communities and local stakeholders for input on cultural significance and stewardship.	Ensure inclusive heritage planning and respect for Indigenous knowledge.	County Planning Department with Qualified heritage consultants.
Evaluation			
Formal Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI)	Conduct detailed assessments for identified potential CHR using criteria included in this CHMP.	Determine eligibility for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.	-Prepared by a qualified heritage consultant -Reviewed by BCHAC
Protection			
Prioritise for Designation	Assign priority levels based on CHVI, Community and Indigenous significance, Clustering of resources, Inclusion on the municipal heritage register & vulnerability to development pressures.	Prioritise inventoried or non-designated heritage property for Designation Work Plan and assign High/Medium/Low priority based on significance or urgency (e.g., Bill 23 January 1,2027 deadline for designation) and risk of loss.	County Planning Department, BCHAC and/or Qualified heritage consultants.
Policy Alignment			
Apply Heritage Planning Policies	Reference and apply Official Plan Cultural Heritage Policies or any applicable Design policies for guidance e.g. Design Policies for Villages, Heritage Conservation Districts.	Align heritage identification and proposed development with municipal planning policies.	County Planning Department with Qualified heritage consultants.
Conservation & Integration			
Review Development Proposal	Review of proposed development or site alteration.	Assessment of potential impacts to the heritage attributes of the CHR.	Qualified heritage consultants.
Complete required Heritage Studies	Complete Heritage Impact Assessment Study.	Complete HIA Study to determine impacts to the heritage attributes of the CHR and suggest mitigation measures if required. HIA Study to recommend subsequent studies if needed.	Qualified heritage consultants.

iii) Ensure alignment with Secondary Plans for Picton, Wellington, and Rossmore, and with existing HCD Plans.

While Picton and Wellington now have established HCDs, there is currently no overarching framework to ensure visual and interpretive consistency across existing and future districts. As additional HCDs are anticipated for locations such as Bloomfield and Consecon, the absence of uniform design standards and interpretive elements could lead to fragmented approaches. This inconsistency may make it difficult for residents and visitors to recognise when they are within a Prince Edward County HCD, reducing the potential for a cohesive heritage identity across the County. Without a unified approach, each ward may develop its own distinct style, which could dilute the County's overall heritage branding and visitor experience.

iv) Ensure land-use policies support the conservation of BHRs and CHLs, especially in areas facing development pressure.

v) Integrate mapping and inventories of designated, listed, and inventoried BHRs and CHLs landscapes into planning documents.

8.3 Low Priority

i) Enhance cultural economic development by using Historical Themes, opportunities and recommended actions presented in this CHMP to highlight and identify local BHRs and CHLs and support adaptive reuse.

ii) Develop context statements for historical settlement areas to guide planning decisions and heritage evaluations.

iii) Conduct periodic review of the Official Plan to ensure it is consistent with the most recent legislation updates and Provincial Planning Statement definitions.

iv) Develop standardized Terms of Reference (ToRs) for Heritage Conservation Plans (HCPs), and Heritage Documentation and Salvage Plans, and Interpretation Plans.

v) Establish a dedicated grant programme to support climate change resiliency retrofits for designated heritage properties. This grant should enable property owners to undertake upgrades that enhance energy efficiency, reduce environmental impact, and improve climate resilience, while ensuring all interventions are compatible with and sensitive to the property's cultural heritage value and character.

The PEC CHMP represents a significant step towards protection of the County's unique cultural identity and heritage assets. Through extensive historical research, stakeholder, and collaboration with Indigenous Nations rights holders, this plan provides a comprehensive framework for identifying, evaluating, and conserving both existing and future BHRs and CHLs.

The CHMP is not only a planning tool but a proactive strategy that aligns heritage conservation with broader community goals, including sustainable development and economic vitality. By integrating cultural heritage policies into the Official Plan and establishing clear methodologies for resource evaluation, the County is positioned to protect its *sense of place* for future generations.

Moving forward, successful implementation will depend on:

- Continued engagement with community members and Indigenous Nations rights holders.
- Adoption of recommended policy updates and designation processes.
- Commitment to monitoring and refining strategies as new challenges and opportunities arise.

This plan reflects our shared responsibility to honour the past while shaping a resilient and culturally rich future for Prince Edward County.

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APPENDIX A

Public Engagement Paper

REPORT

Public Engagement Paper #1

Prince Edward County Cultural Heritage Master Plan

Submitted to:

The Corporation of the County of Prince Edward

332 Picton Main Street, Picton ON, K0K2T0

Submitted by:

WSP Canada Inc.
3450 Harvester Road, Burlington, ON, L7N 3W5 Canada

CA0021620.0171

March 31 2025

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1.0 PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY CULTURAL HERITAGE MASTER PLAN

Prince Edward County (the County), together with WSP Canada Inc (WSP), has initiated a Cultural Heritage Master Plan (the "CHMP") to develop a strategy to manage and protect the County's built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. The CHMP will align with the County's heritage planning goals and strategic plans, building upon the County's Heritage Conservation Strategy (2011).

1.1 Study Area

The County is situated on the north shore of Lake Ontario and south of the City Belleville, roughly between the cities of Brighton and Kingston. The County has a thriving summer tourism sector focused on food, nature, art, agri-tourism and heritage. Home to artists, entrepreneurs, farmers, winemakers, and chefs, the County boasts a bourgeoning craft beverage and wine sector attracting creative and passionate people looking to be part of the rural creative economy. The tourism economy in the County is accelerating the need for development, both commercial and residential, and the County is seeking to understand how to best manage its heritage resources within this context.

1.2 PEC CHMP Overview

The PEC CHMP will act as:

- ***A Proactive Guiding Strategy*** that provides direction regarding preserving rural character, heritage conservation matters, and supporting a larger economic development goal;
- ***A Heritage Planning Tool*** that sets goals for heritage conservation and builds upon existing Policy framework for protection and management of ***Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes;***
- ***A Community Based Plan*** that offers technical guidance on Engagement and Consultation Plans and recognizes the input from community, stakeholders and traditional knowledge shared by Indigenous Nations; and,
- ***An Evolving Action Plan*** that provides steps to achieve and implement County and community's goals and vision as they relate to Heritage Conservation.

The PEC CHMP will entail:

- A Vision Statement
- Historical Research;
- Review of existing polices including County of Prince Edward Official Plan Policies that provide direction on land use planning, cultural heritage resource conservation and management, procedures and guidelines for heritage conservation and management to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) to heritage conservation. Cultural Heritage Policies are situated under Section 3.3.4 of the Official Plan;

- At present, the County has two heritage conservation districts, Picton Heritage Conservation District, including the Picton Main Street and the Wellington Heritage Conservation District.
- A summary of Indigenous and public engagement with the intent to conserve cultural heritage resources that are significant to the community;
- Identify themes to support the identification of cultural heritage resources;
- Methodology to identify and evaluate potential CHLs in the County; and,
- Develop recommendations to address strengths and barriers identified during the SWOT Analysis and consultation.

The CHMP will propose a strategic approach to heritage conservation and the management of both built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes in the County that reflect the County's vast history ranging from its Indigenous heritage to present.

1.3 What is a Cultural Heritage Resource?

A cultural heritage resource can include a built heritage resource (BHR) and/or cultural heritage landscape (CHL). The *Provincial Planning Statement* 2024 defines BHRs and CHLs as:

Built Heritage Resource (BHR):

means a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured or constructed part or remnant that contributes to a property's cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community.

Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL):

means a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association.

Objective 7 of the PEC Official Plan (OP) 2021 states:

'Recognize, conserve, enhance and promote significant cultural heritage resources and sites including:

- Built heritage resources of all types, including landmarks, barns and cultural heritage landscapes (designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*);
- Heritage Conservation Districts (designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*);
- Properties designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*;
- Archaeological resources (known and potential);

- Historic streetscapes;
- Heritage roads;
- Museums and archives;
- Viewscapes; and,
- Other cultural heritage resources as may be identified.

1.4 Project Phases

The CHMP is being undertaken in four (4) phases:

Phase 1: Project Initiation, Background Review and Engagement Strategy

Phase 2: Existing Conditions and SWOT Analysis Report,Indigenous Engagement Paper #1, and Public Engagement Paper#1

Phase 3: Draft CHMP, Indigenous Engagement Paper #2, and Public Engagement Paper #2

Phase 4: Final CHMP

Figure 1: Project Phases Graphic

2.0 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The purpose of engagement with interested parties during Phase 2 of the CMHP was to publicly launch the project and build awareness of the CMHP, as well as invite interested parties and members of the project to inform the approach to identifying CHLs throughout the County. The project team engaged with interested parties on the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) to related to the County's current CHLs. Participants also identified potential sites of cultural heritage significance and key themes associated with each existing and potential CHL.

The project team will use the collected input via Focus Group meetings, Public Open House conducted on October 3, 2024, and Project Mapping Webpage to develop the Draft CHMP, inclusive of a Vision Statement and recommendations for policies and guidelines for heritage conservation management.

2.1 Communications

Communications methods as part of Phase 2 of the CHMP project included:

- A dedicated project webpage at: Cultural Heritage Master Plan | Have Your Say
- Councillor social media posts and newsletters; and,
- Three Media advertisements in the Picton Gazette, Wellington Times and County News Public Open House.

Figure 2: Public Open House advertisement in the Picton Times. Advertisement for Virtual Public Open House. *Picton Times*, Sep 2024, p. x.

2.2 Engagement Activities

Engagement events in Phase 2 included:

1. A presentation to the Built & Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee (BCHAC) and Technical Advisory Committee (TAC);
2. Three (3) Focus Group Meetings;
3. Online Mapping Exercise -10 participants added 54 pins (last reviewed November 12, 2024) to the map; and,
4. A Public Open House conducted virtually on October 3, 2024.

2.2.1 Built & Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee (BCHAC) and Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) Presentation

A presentation was delivered to the County's BCHAC and TAC on July 3, 2024 to inform members of the project's commencement and to provide an overview of the project objectives, scope, timeline and highlight the preliminary CHLs that are being considered by the project team. Input from the BCHAC helped to shape the approach to engagement throughout Phase 2 and included follow-up correspondence such as letters and e-mails to eh project team about sites of cultural value and significance for consideration throughout the CHMP process.

2.2.2 Focus Groups Meetings

Three virtual focus groups were held throughout the Summer and Fall of 2024 with agencies and key stakeholders identified through the CHMP. Participants included Agricultural Advisory Committee, The County Museum, the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario – PEC Branch, Glenwood Cemetery, Ameliasburgh Heritage Hub, and the Seventh Town Historical Society amongst others. Participants for the focus groups organized were invited to participate based on their interest. These interests included:

- Environment and Agriculture – September 3, 2024
- Business and Development – September 4, 2024, and,
- Archeology and Heritage – September 12, 2024.

The three discussions gathered input and feedback to shape the vision and methodology for identifying and evaluating cultural heritage landscapes. During the meetings, the project team provided updates on the project's progress, including completed work, findings from background research, and the next steps for the project. Comments from each focus group have been compiled from the Mural Board activities and aggregated in **Appendix A**.

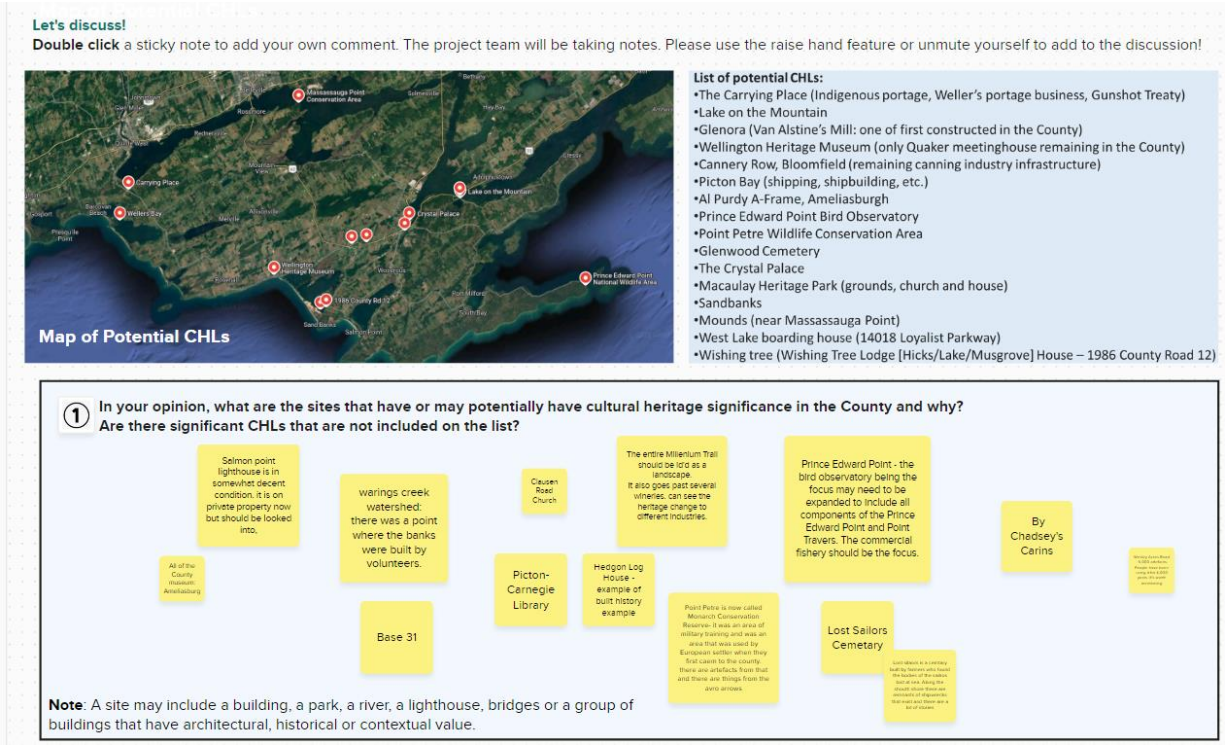

Figure 3: Image of MURAL activity from the Environment and Agriculture focus group led by WSP

2.2.3 Project Website

Phase 2 included the launch of the project webpage on the Cultural Heritage Master Plan | Have Your Say engagement platform. This webpage will serve as a repository for project information throughout its duration, including an overview of the project, relevant reports, and details about meetings and events.

2.2.4 Online Mapping Exercise

An online community mapping exercise was launched on the Cultural Heritage Landscape Mapping | Cultural Heritage Master Plan | Have Your Say webpage during Phase 2. The mapping tool was used by members of the public to share input on the potential CHL's throughout the County. Interested parties were asked to drop pins to illustrate potential CHL's, including an explanation of why they are of potential heritage value. In addition to the pre-populated pins added by the County to depict the potential CHL's developed by the project team, a total of 34 pins and supporting commentary were left on the map by participants (as observed and recorded on January 7, 2025). The feedback from the online mapping exercise has been summarized in Section 4 of this Engagement Summary. Comments from the mapping exercise have been compiled in **Appendix B**.

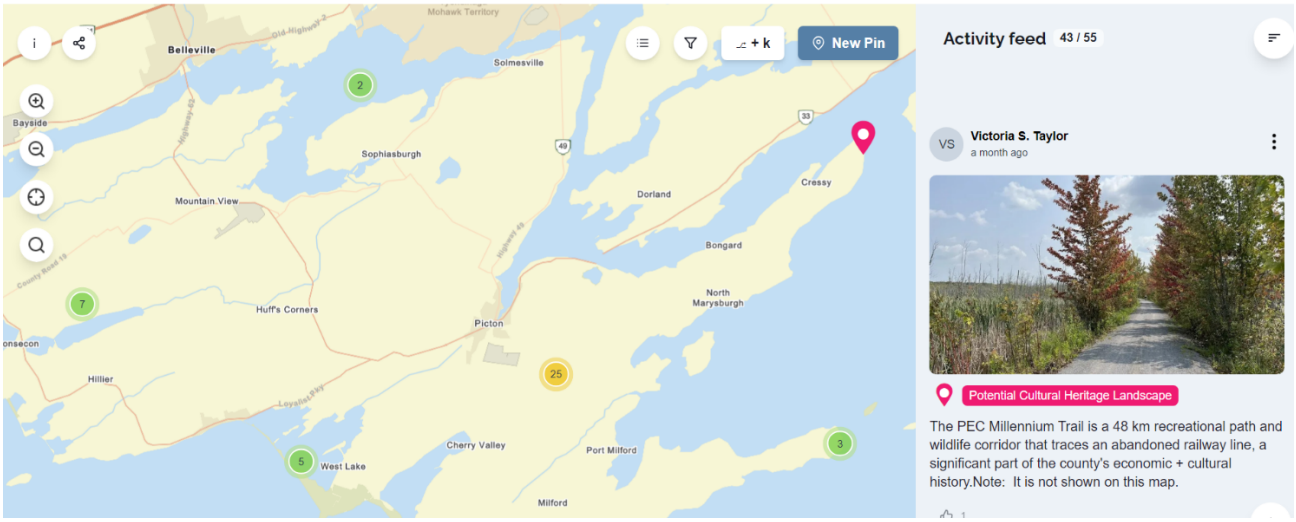

Figure 4: Cultural Heritage Landscape Mapping illustrating pins for potential CHLs added by the community on the project mapping page, January 7, 2025. PEC. Source: Cultural Heritage Landscape Mapping | Cultural Heritage Master Plan | Have Your Say

2.2.5 Public Open House (POH)

A virtual Public Open House was held on October 3, 2024, to update the community on the progress of the CHMP. The Public Open House provided an update on the project work completed so far, insights gained from public engagement, a facilitated discussion, and an overview of next steps for the project. The facilitated discussion component was centred on the strengths and threats of the current heritage conservation approach in the County, with all input being recorded on a virtual whiteboard. The materials presented in the facilitated discussion about the potential CHLs was informed by stakeholders and community members, and the County. Comments from the Public Open House have been compiled from the Mural Board activity in **Appendix C**.

Figure 5: Image of Mural Board activity for the Virtual Public Open House led by WSP

3.0 WHAT WE HEARD

3.1 Sites of Cultural Significance and Key Themes

Engagement activities held in Phase 2 of the project helped to identify sites and themes that were noted as having, or potentially having, cultural heritage significance throughout the County. The project team presented participants with a list developed by the County and the project team as a starting point to generate discussion.

Key themes for identifying CHLs are as follows:

- Areas that reflect **historic associations, architectural value, contextual value** important to the development of the County, a community in the County or Indigenous Nations.
- Areas that contain a **grouping of cultural heritage resources**; and,
- **Landscapes that are valued by a community or Indigenous Nation** as revealed through public consultations, oral histories, written documents such as local histories, newspaper articles, planning documents, etc.

Based on feedback received and the criteria defined above, a list of additional sites with potential cultural heritage significance was generated and is noted below. The list has been organized by key themes. The themes are based on public input and may change or be restructured through the process. New themes may also be identified as the project progresses.

3.1.1 Potential Key Themes and CHLs

Theme: Natural Heritage

- **Lake on the Mountain**: A mysterious lake with no visible source, offering stunning views and rich in local legends.
- **Prince Edward Point Bird Observatory**: A key site for bird migration studies, attracting birdwatchers and researchers.
- **Point Petre Wildlife Conservation Area**: Known for its diverse habitats and wildlife, popular for hiking and birdwatching.
- **Sandbanks**: Famous for its expansive sandy beaches and dunes, a major tourist attraction.
- **Mounds (near Massassauga Point)**: Historical mounds with archaeological significance.
- **Little Bluff Conservation Area**: Features dramatic limestone cliffs and panoramic views of Lake Ontario.
- **Warings Creek Watershed:** The banks were built by volunteers.

- **Wellers Bay Sand Spit**: Former bombing range, site of two lighthouses.
- **Macaulay Heritage Park**: Important for preserving local history.
- **Delhi Park Location**: Former site of a school, now a park. The County still has the school bell which can be incorporated into the park.
- **Quinte Conservation's Little Bluff Conservation Area**: Features remains of an old limestone grain storage.

Theme: Cemeteries

- **Glenwood Cemetery**: Noted for its historical significance and beautiful landscaping.
- **Black River Chapel and Cemetery**: An Indigenous site with numerous artifacts, used seasonally.
- **South Bay United Church Chapel and Cemetery**: Maintained by the South Bay United Church congregation, with services held on Christmas Eve and an annual memorial service

Theme: Farming and Agriculture

- **The Crystal Palace**: A unique structure used for events, reflecting Victorian architectural style.

Theme: Canadian Military

- **Base 31**: A former military base, significant for its role during the World Wars.
- **The Bombing Range**

Theme: Industry

- **Glenora (Van Alstine's Mill)**: One of the first mills constructed in the County, significant for its role in local industry.
- **Black River**: Site of Black River Cheese Factory and Grimmon's Woods.
- **West Lake Brick Factory**: Now buried by dunes.
- **The Mill Pond**: Historical mill site, created by a dam. A working mill existed at both ends of the pond for about a century and a further half up at the east end up to the 1970s.

Theme: Transportation Routes

- **The Carrying Place**: An Indigenous portage route, later used for trade and transport, significant for the Gunshot Treaty.
- **Marsh Creek Headwater**: An Indigenous and pre-loyalist portage and trading route.
- **Wesley Acres Road**: This route has been used for 4,000 years and there are ~5,000 artifacts.
- **Royal Road**: Identified as a cultural heritage landscape.
- **Millennium Trail:** Identified because it is an abandoned CN railbed that has been transformed into a multi-use path that encompasses the county, reaching 49 kilometres from Picton to Carrying Place.

Theme: Lighthouses

- **Pt. Traverse Lighthouse**: Important for navigation, located at the eastern tip of Prince Edward County.
- **Main Duck Island Lighthouse**: Built in 1914, includes a fog-alarm building and lightkeepers' dwellings.
- **Scotch Bonnet Island Lighthouse**: Constructed in 1856, crucial for maritime navigation.
- **Wellers Bay Lighthouses**: Guided ships into Wellers Bay in the late 19th century.
- **Traverse Lane**: A small fishing community with historical importance.

Theme: Lighthouses

- **Traverse Lane**: A small fishing community with historical importance.

Theme: Shipbuilding

- **Picton Bay**: Historically significant for shipbuilding activities.
- **Port Milford**: Known for its shipbuilding heritage.
- **Northport**: A 19th-century shipbuilding center.
- **Schooner-Barge CONDOR**: The remains on the beach of Gravelly Bay, representing the area's maritime history.
- **Lost Sailors Cemetery:** A cemetery built by farmers who found the bodies of sailors lost at seas. There are shipwrecks that the south shore associated with this cemetery.

Theme: Historical and Cultural Sites

- **Westlake Boarding House**: A historic building at 14018 Loyalist Parkway.
- **Marilyn Adams Genealogical Research Centre**: Houses a vast collection of family history information.
- **Wellington Heritage Museum**: The only remaining Quaker meetinghouse in the County, showcasing Quaker heritage.
- **Al Purdy A-Frame, Ameliasburgh**: The former home of poet Al Purdy, a cultural landmark.
- **Wishing Tree**: The Wishing Tree Lodge (Hicks/Lake/Musgrove House) at 1986 County Road 12, known for its unique history.
- **Moses Hudgin Log House**: Built circa 1860, notable for its late log design and use of local white cedar.
- **Picton-Carnegie Library:** Identified for its architectural heritage.
- **Milford Town Hall**: The oldest town hall in Prince Edward County, originally serving South and North Marysburgh. Underneath its drop ceiling is the original tongue and groove hip roof ceiling.
- **Picton Town Hall**: A significant historical site.
- **Mt Tabor United Church**: Closed in 1967, now a community theatre venue, home to the Marysburgh Mummers.
- **White Chapel**: The oldest Methodist chapel still holding services, with an ancestral cemetery overlooking the Bay where Conger Mills was located.
- **Wellington Heritage Museum**: Significant for heritage conservation.
- **Waring House** : Noted for its historical importance.
- **Rose House Museum**: Recognized for its cultural value.
- **Quinte Educational Museum & Archives:** Associated with the schoolhouse at the Heritage Village, important for educational history.

3.1.2 Additional Criteria for Evaluating CHLs

Participants of the focus groups and public open house identified additional criteria for what they defined as CHLs. These insights will help to inform a key outcome of this project phase which is to co-develop the approach to identifying sites with cultural heritage significance. Participants recommendations are summarized below.

- **Transportation Evolution**: The county's development has been influenced by shifts from water-based to land-based transportation, including rail and road, and potentially air transportation, reflecting changes in transportation modes over time.
- **Cemeteries**: The strategy should include a broader consideration of cemeteries. As an example, Glenwood Cemetery was as a result of pioneer cemeteries filling up and these early cemeteries are part of the county's historical evolution in dealing with the dead. Other cemeteries should also be considered.
- **Viewscapes**: Important viewscapes, such as famous roads and areas like Gremmins Woods, should be included. These areas may not have built heritage but hold historical significance due to long-term travel and notable landmarks like one of the oldest churches in Canada.
- **Intersection of Natural, Cultural, and Built Heritage**: Criteria should consider where natural, cultural, and built heritage intersect. Examples include buildings that serve as habitats for species like chimney swifts, highlighting the integration of natural and built environments.
- **Locally Sourced Materials**: Buildings constructed with locally sourced materials, such as quarry sands, are an important theme, emphasizing the use of local resources in heritage structures.
- **Connected Histories**: The strategy should recognize the interconnectedness of different types of cultural history and their links to natural heritage.
- **Indigenous and Loyalist History**: These histories should be more central to the county's heritage narrative rather than being treated as side notes.
- **Geographic Landscapes**: The strategy should include both grand and humble landscapes, considering the original townships and reflecting community values in the selection and protection of these areas.
- **Intangible Heritage**: Recognizing intangible heritage is crucial, capturing cultural practices, traditions, and stories that are not tied to physical locations.
- **Human Heritage**: This model, which can be templated and shared with other clusters of heritage assets, usually involves a localized approach to effectively

manage and promote heritage. These initiatives usually leverage the knowledge of heritage custodians who are often localized and deeply committed, making collaboration essential.

3.2 Strengths of Heritage Conservation in PEC

Participants of the public open house were asked to reflect on what is working well with regard to heritage conservation in the County. Their reflections are listed below:

- The heritage sector thrives on the **collaboration and involvement of local groups** and individuals, such as those involved with the aero trail. Much of the preserved history is thanks to the community's efforts, emphasizing the importance of supporting these groups and transferring knowledge to future generations.
- Public contributions, such as **lectures, Christmas tours, and the built heritage fund**, play a crucial role in heritage preservation. The community's connection to Indigenous Nations and various cultural groups enriches the County's historical tapestry. Investing in a robust heritage plan is seen as essential to maintaining this unique historical landscape.
- **Trees preservation policies** support the preservation of the County's natural heritage, as some trees are older than the listed buildings, highlighting their historical significance. The municipality's efforts to promote tree protection and increase the number of heritage trees are commendable.
- **Adaptive heritage** is a key concept, where museums and heritage buildings are repurposed to meet current community needs while preserving their historical value. This includes using heritage spaces for community services like childcare which can address local needs and support heritage conservation.
- **Culturally significant sites** like the Wellington Heritage Museum and Macaulay Heritage Park are central to the County's heritage. Other important museums include the Waring House Museum, Rose House Museum, and the Quinte Educational Museum & Archives, which holds valuable educational archives.
- **The Women's Institute**, active for 125 years, has documented a century of their contributions, including support for troops during the World Wars. They have preserved a wealth of historical documents, making this a prominent example for preservation and accessibility of heritage resources.
- A community-wide initiative to **digitize the Historical Architectural Survey of Prince Edward (HASPE) Collection** will begin in Fall 2024.This initiative aims to preserve and make historical documents accessible online. This project,

supported by the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario (ACO), is crucial for enhancing public engagement in heritage conservation.

- **Base 31's revival** includes walking tours that fund a heritage fund managed by the County Foundation, providing grants for heritage structure maintenance.

3.3 Challenges to Heritage Conservation in PEC

Participants of the public open house were asked to reflect on the challenges related to heritage conservation in the County. Their reflections are listed below:

- In a County grappling with budget constraints, maintaining physical assets that are crucial to cultural heritage poses a significant challenge. In addition, many heritage properties are owned by organizations and community groups (e.g., places of worship) that are grappling with financial issues and may seek assistance from the municipality.
- Economic considerations are crucial, as integrating heritage into the County's marketing and communication strategies can help generate revenue and promote the area as a heritage destination.
- Despite efforts noted as strengths to heritage conservation, there is a sense that heritage is not sufficiently highlighted in the County's tourism promotion, affecting the heritage economy. Heritage sites, though adjacent to popular attractions like wineries, are not the primary focus, which could be improved to boost the heritage sector.
- There is a lack of support from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM), whose role as been limited in recent years, particularly in terms of training and resources like the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit*.
- The County has also struggled with balancing growth and heritage preservation. While some view heritage designation as restrictive, it is necessary to protect significant sites and landscapes.
- Recent changes to the *Provincial Planning Statement* (PPS) 2024 have further complicated this, limiting conservation requirements to "*protected heritage property*". This shift will require a strategic approach, including the establishment of Heritage Conservation Districts (HCDs) to safeguard large numbers of heritage properties efficiently.

3.4 Key Opportunities for Supporting Cultural Heritage

To effectively preserve and promote the cultural heritage of Prince Edward County, participants proposed several solutions. These include emphasizing multiple examples of themes, approaches to public engagement, particularly with Indigenous communities, and considering CHLs in their broader context rather than a site-by-site basis. These suggestions are listed below:

- The CHMP should include strong language for heritage designations that can withstand appeals to the Ontario Land Tribunal.
- Implementation should be supported by the Heritage Advisory Committee working group to ensure efficient and effective protection of heritage sites. This approach will help all stakeholders understand the steps required for protection. In addition to this, a training program focused on the heritage legislative framework should be developed to build the competency and capacity of new committee members and other interested parties.
- Specific recommendations include designating all six county lighthouses and their settings under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and protecting the six cultural heritage landscapes identified in the White Pines Heritage Assessment Report. These landscapes were the result of community consultation and have been reviewed by the MCM.
- The CHMP should have clear goals, actions, and a timeline for achieving them, along with resources to support the preservation of heritage buildings. The CHMP should also emphasize the need for robust public engagement, including with Indigenous communities.
- The strategy should include multiple examples of themes, both major and minor, if they hold significance to the public. This includes ensuring geographic and thematic coverage of cultural heritage landscapes across the county, representing both unique and common features, from village and rural areas to grand and humble sites, and shoreline, bays, and islands in all wards.
- The CHMP should avoid pinpointing on a map and instead elicit the boundaries of CHLs. Identifying viewscapes as important attributes of CHLs is also recommended, as these views should be protected.
- Rehabilitating and adaptively reusing historic buildings for new commercial and residential uses while preserving their heritage character is essential, though often challenging due to costs.

- Heritage tourism is another key area, with participants suggesting a focus on developing and promoting built heritage sites to generate revenue for local businesses. Supporting the development of cultural and traditional industries is also important, though there is a need for clearer definitions and support for these sectors.
- Promoting heritage awareness and education to foster community identity and pride can have significant social and economic benefits. Developing heritage education and awareness programs that encourage learning, innovation, and creativity is also crucial, with positive experiences already seen in programs supported by the Trillium Foundation and local school boards.
- Making heritage collections accessible online would support the planning process and engage the public in heritage protection efforts. Specifically, it was recommended to digitize the HASPE Collection, which would be a valuable tool for both planners and the community.

4.0 NEXT STEPS

The feedback from Phase 2 engagement will inform the development of a methodology to identifying and evaluating sites with potential cultural heritage significance which will be presented in the Phase 2 Existing Conditions and SWOT Analysis Report. The methodology will inform the assessment of potential CHLs when the project team undertakes site visits in Fall 2024. Phase 3 will include the development of the draft CHMP report to both the TAC and BCHAC. A second round of stakeholder and Indigenous Nations engagement will be held during Phase 3 of the project. A public open house will be held during Phase 3 to gather broader community feedback and inform the development of the final CHMP.

APPENDIX A – SUMMARY OF FOCUS GROUP COMMENTS ON MURAL BOARD

Comments in the table below have been compiled in aggregate and verbatim from the Focus Groups Mural Board Activity, held on the following dates with the following stakeholder groups:

- Environment and Agriculture – September 3, 2024
- Business and Development – September 4, 2024, and,
- Archeology and Heritage – September 12, 2024.

Table 1: Summary of verbatim comments compiled from Focus Group Mural Board activities

Potential Cultural Heritage Landscapes	
Discussion Questions	**Responses**
▪ In your opinion, what are the sites that have or may potentially have cultural heritage significance in the County and why? ▪ Are there significant CHLs that are not included on the list?	▪ The Armoury is a great example of mixed-use heritage that can work for the 21st century. ▪ Base 31 has the Lancaster bomber at the moment. ▪ The Regent. ▪ Picton Terminals is a heated, polarizing debate: an industrial aggregate company sits on the bay, and there is a group advocating against any development. ▪ There was a recent lawsuit between the municipality and a property owner, requiring further context and potential for a meeting with the manager. ▪ The White Chapel group felt that the White Chapel was being compromised by the work being done at Picton Bay in terms of foundation and structure. This group felt that a significant historical structure was being threatened. ▪ Historical downtown is being threatened and may not be able to handle the capacity of growth. Not everyone will like changes, but if there is a guideline and process, it can be managed. ▪ Point Travers has a history with the fisheries. ▪ Camp Picton. ▪ The White Pines heritage assessment report includes six sites that need to be included. These are the only landscapes

	that have gone through strong public consultation, site visits, and were accepted by the ministry. ■ Women's Institute. ■ Royal Road. ■ All of the County museums. ■ Ameliasburg. ■ Salmon Point Lighthouse is in somewhat decent condition. It is on private property now but should be looked into. ■ Warings Creek watershed: there was a point where the banks were built by volunteers. ■ Clausen Road Church. ■ Picton-Carnegie Library. The library recently had an expansion. ■ Hedgon Log House - an example of built history. ■ The entire Millennium Trail should be identified as a landscape. It also goes past several wineries, showcasing the heritage change to different industries. ■ Point Petre is now called Monarch Conservation Reserve. It was an area of military training and was used by European settlers when they first came to the county. There are artifacts from that time and items from the Avro Arrows. ■ Prince Edward Point - the bird observatory being the focus may need to be expanded to include all components of Prince Edward Point and Point Travers. The commercial fishery should be the focus. ■ Lost Sailors Cemetery: built by farmers who found the bodies of sailors lost at sea. Along the south shore, there are remnants of shipwrecks and many stories. ■ Wesley Acres Road: 5,000 artifacts. People have been using it for 4,000 years. It's worth mentioning. ■ Morrison Point Road and Murphy’s Point is lined with stone fences.

Developing the Criteria	
■ **What other themes should we be considering as we develop the criteria?**	■ People have been doing walking tours, such as on Picton Main Street where John A. Macdonald had an office. ■ Concerns about how to grow while allowing communities to develop and respecting heritage. ■ As a destination, we have lost sight of marketing the County as a heritage-relevant place. If we are not promoting and generating revenue based on heritage, we can lose it. ■ There is a balance: some people do not want to be designated heritage because they think there will be limits on their property or land, such as Town Halls. ■ Museums offer co-location of services such as daycare. Challenges include daycare, jobs, and transportation. ■ Audio tours facilitate self-guided tours. ■ Walking tours are done at Base 31, focusing on who was there and how it was used. These tours fund a heritage fund to support the preservation and repair of heritage buildings. ■ Use a working group to lead a ward-by-ward approach. They need to be told the most efficient and effective way to protect heritage so that everyone knows the steps to achieve protection. ■ Provide advice to the County about writing rock-solid designations that the municipality can have confidence will withstand appeals to the Ontario Land Tribunal. ■ A plan with goals, actions, and a timeframe for achieving the plan is needed. ■ The strategy should include geographic landscapes, considering original townships. Selection and protection of the landscape should inform community values. ■ Resources to support the preservation of heritage buildings should be included. ■ Multiple examples of themes, not just multiple canneries, should be considered. Each one might have a particular interest. ■ The strategy should emphasize robust public engagement with Indigenous communities, site visits, and mapping exercises. Elicit boundaries of landscapes.

	■ Pinpointing on the map is one way to get information, but for anyone thinking about landscapes, know they can be a single property; the landscape may not just be limited by the property. ■ An exercise that led to the settler dream created a list of things that the county has been designating from time to time. ■ Identify viewscapes from landscapes, roads, and intangible heritage. ■ Human heritage is an important model. It can be templated and shared with other clusters of heritage assets, usually a localized approach (hub and spoke model). ■ If there's no protection (if your buildings are not designated), anything can happen to those sites and views if they are not given that status. ■ Using the old rule shouldn't be what consultants are doing. They should be using the new rules where there is a new threat to heritage in general. ■ A holistic perspective is needed. ■ Defining Protected: Implications of the PPS 2024 because that change is significant to protected means a strategy to protect those landscapes is needed. ■ Using heritage conservation districts under Part 5 can help establish a draft and a timeline, which can be put into the strategy. ■ Criteria where natural, cultural, and built cultural heritage intersect. ■ Built cultural heritage that is used (e.g., chimney swift habitat) includes the hospital that is part of the base of the chimney swift, such as the armory swifts. ■ Buildings built with locally sourced materials, like quarry sands, etc. ■ All of the histories connect: connect with different types of cultural history and also connect with natural heritage. ■ Importance of documentation: 40 years ago, the County did a survey of 4,000 buildings. The town can be bold again as it is under the threat of development.

	■ The County needs strong messages and good advice on how to go about protecting the things we love about the county. ■ Christmas in the County house tour - visiting largely historical homes, walk through homes. Settler's dream home (currently for sale)

Additional Resources

Participants were asked to identify resources that would help to inform the Cultural Heritage Master Plan.

- Main Street heritage conservation district plan, 2013
- The Heritage Economy, 2023
- History Lives Here website: About Us | History Lives Here Inc
- Peter Lockyer
- History Lives Here - radio show on County FM
- Halton Hills Cultural Heritage Master Plan by Tom Cruickshank and Peter John Stokes
- Country Canners: A History of the Canning Industry in Prince Edward County by Douglas A. Crawford

APPENDIX B – SUMMARY OF COMMENTS ON MAPPING ACTIVITY

Below is a list of the 34 Cultural Heritage Landscapes identified through the "Have Your Say" mapping activity for the Cultural Heritage Master Plan. Some sites include supplementary commentary from participants. Where required, comments have been revised to address grammar or spelling. To review the mapping activity, visit the project webpage: Cultural Heritage Landscape Mapping | Have Your Say.

LIST OF CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES AND THEIR HERITAGE VALUE

1. The PEC Millennium Trail is a 48 km recreational path and wildlife corridor that traces an abandoned railway line, a significant part of the county's economic and cultural history. Note: It is not shown on this map.

2. Consecon Mill.

3. Black River Chapel and Cemetery. This chapel is part of the United Church of Canada and is maintained and supported by the South Bay United Church congregation. Services have been held on Christmas Eve for about 40 years, seeing the return of extended families and former neighbors of the community. An annual memorial service is also held in better weather. This building is without electricity and lit by stunning kerosene lamps. The pump organ was added to the building as an upgrade in 1908, and the heat comes from the woodstove. The cemetery is the resting place of generations of settlers, from the American Revolution originals to the contemporary. It's another community gathering place in Black River and South Marysburgh.

4. While many cultural/historical buildings get torn down, the local community was adamant that this would not happen to the Mt Tabor United Church when it was closed in 1967, exactly 100 years after it opened. This was not a local decision but a corporate United Church of Canada decision. The building was purchased by the Township of South Marysburgh, which recognized the edifice with its towering spire above the village as a landmark that should not be lost. In 1985, a local group started a community theatre group called the Marysburgh Mummers, which operates to this day and will celebrate 40 years of staging plays and providing an incubating space for other thespians and musicians, including a Juno nominee and a young person who worked on the Mars Rover. It operated through the years that the Regent Theatre was closed and now is home to three community theatre companies in the County.

5. The Milford Town Hall is the oldest in Prince Edward County, originally serving what would become South and North Marysburgh. Underneath its drop ceiling is the original tongue and groove hip roof ceiling. The mill pond is a forced one by virtue of the dam. A working mill existed at both ends of the pond for about a century and a further half up at the east end until the 1970s.

6. When I moved across the Black River from this site 47 years ago, I was told stories of an aboriginal site that had existed at this location. Numerous artifacts have been found over the years. Private land, not mine.

7. Marilyn Adams Genealogical Research Centre (Seventh Town Historical Society) has a vast collection of family history information from the County's beginnings to the present. It is also home to Hastings County Land Records and artifacts from the antique collection of Marilyn Adams.

8. Quinte Educational Museum & Archives (associated with the schoolhouse at the Heritage Village) and important archives about education in the county.

9. Ameliasburgh Heritage Village (site of many historical buildings, Jake Devries taxidermy collection).

10. Picton Town Hall and Heritage Market Square.

11. Delhi Park and the Marsh Creek valley, including Picton Bay, Marsh Creek Park, Mt Olivet, and Glenwood Cemeteries. This floodplain, harbor, and marsh were filled in by early settlers to become the town dump (closed 1979) and then a park since 1984.

12. Marsh Creek headwater - indigenous and pre-loyalist portage and trading route into East and West Lake and beyond.

13. Quinte Conservation’s Little Bluff Conservation Area includes the remains of an old limestone grain storage that was used to load barley during Prince Edward County's prosperous ‘Barley Days' from the 1860s-1890s.

14. Moses Hudgin Log House - Circa 1860, Moses Hudgin, a UEL descendant, used local white cedar to build the log house. Moses and his wife Ann (Mouck) raised nine children in the house. Three generations grew rye, buckwheat, corn, potatoes, and turnips, harvested fish from Lake Ontario, and local game. The house is of unusually late (c.1860) log design comprising one and a half stories. It remains a rarity in PEC, especially considering frame construction was common by this date. Built in an area where cedar trees were cut for shingles, the square logs are cedar, an unusual material for log houses. The lap joints are hewn to 5" rather than the typical 8". The chimney design is consistent with a pre-1870 design. The steep roof is a County feature.

15. The 19th Century Wellington life-saving station.

16. Site of the dwelling of the Scotch Bonnet Island lightkeeper.

17. The Consecon life-saving station.

18. Site of two Wellers Bay lighthouses which were used as range lights to guide ships into Wellers Bay in the late 19th Century.

19. Northport - 19th Century shipbuilding center.

20. Salmon Point Lighthouse and lifesaving station, constructed 1871. One of the few 19th Century lighthouses still standing on the shores of Lake Ontario. Site of the first lifesaving station on the Canadian side of the Great Lakes.

21. Salmon Point Lighthouse and lifesaving station, constructed 1871. One of the few 19th Century lighthouses still standing on the shores of Lake Ontario. Site of the first lifesaving station on the Canadian side of the Great Lakes.

22. West Lake Brick factory - now buried by dunes.

23. Salmon Point Lighthouse - first lighthouse to have lifesaving boats stationed at the site.

24. Wellers Bay Sand Spit was a former bombing range used by DND.

25. Cherry Valley site of multiple canning factories and one of the last standing homes built with bricks from the West Lake brick factory - ancestral cemetery.

26. Black River - site of Black River Cheese Factory and Grimmon's Woods.

27. Royal Road - identified as a cultural heritage landscape during the era of White Pines appeal.

28. White Chapel - oldest Methodist chapel still holding services, site of ancestral cemetery, and overlooking Bay where Congers Mills was located.

29. Many British Airmen married local ladies, contributing to the County's culture.

30. Wellers Bay Sand Spit was a former bombing range used by DND.

31. Scotch Bonnet Island and the Scotch Bonnet Island Lighthouse constructed in 1856.

32. Second Point Petre lighthouse and site of the first Point Petre lighthouse activated in 1833. Also the site of three lightkeepers' dwellings and a radio beacon control shack.

33. Port Milford - 19th Century shipbuilding center and 20th Century canning factory.

34. Picton Harbour - 19th Century shipbuilding center and significant port which contributed enormously to the development of Prince Edward County.

APPENDIX C – SUMMARY OF COMMENTS FROM PUBLIC OPEN HOUSE ON MURAL BOARD

Table 2: Summary of verbatim comments compiled from Public Open House Mural Board activity

Review of Updated Potential Cultural Heritage Landscapes	
Discussion Questions	**Responses**
■ Are there significant CHLs that are not included on the list? ■ Why is this landscape or site significant? What are important features?	■ The development of hamlets and villages to themes for potential CHLs, e.g., Milford ■ An important CHL would be the historic commercial fishery at Pt. Traverse ■ Underground Railroad and also alcohol running to the states during Prohibition. ■ Salmon Pt. lighthouse. ■ CHL's that were identified through the White Pines process. ■ Stonewalls - Morrison point. ■ The Loyalist Parkway and the Millenium Trail (former railway line) should be included as linear CHLs. There may be other roads, trails and routes that are also worth considering as CHL's ■ The wetlands, such as Slab Creek, are important natural features and landscapes that are prominently recognized on the Millennium Trail with signage. Development is pushing up to these wetlands, and there are lesser protections for them now. Can they be identified as Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs)? ■ Fence rows define the lines of how lands were settled and are quickly disappearing. These settler landscapes of agricultural lands are ecological corridors with a strong cultural aspect. ■ Hedge rows in the county also speak to the cultural heritage landscape. They have become environmentally important for all sorts of species and were made not only to mark property but to keep cattle or sheep in a certain area. That aspect of farming is part of the heritage history and is closely linked with the environmental importance of those things.

■ **What other themes should we be considering as we develop the criteria?**	■ Ships: think of the park north of Tobermory, water provincial park. ■ Broader recognition of viewscapes, some in the WCO list, such as Grimmins Woods. History of the hamlet called Black River, home to one of the oldest churches in Canada. ■ Royal Road streetscape acceptance would include a designated cheese factory, showing the evolution from cheese factory to winery. The evolution continues. ■ The evolution of transportation patterns from water-based to land-based, rail to road, and air (ties into war and military themes). Changing development of the county in relation to modes of transportation. ■ Consider mapping specific view cones from defined vantage points, as has been done in places like Ottawa, Toronto, and Goderich. ■ Cemeteries as a theme need to be broadened. ■ The reason Glenwood was created was because pioneer cemeteries filled up. Pioneer cemeteries come first; Glenwood is part of the evolution of how we dealt with the dead.
Strengths of Heritage Conservation	
■ **What are the current strengths of heritage conservation in the County (What is going well?)**	■ County Museum- would like to see them strengthen even more. ■ The strength we have in the heritage sector lies in the people and organizations. The municipality doesn't have the staff or resources to succeed alone. There are a number of partners, and most of the history-preserving AVRO members are on this call, which is very valuable to the municipality. How can this be translated to the CHMP? Ways to strengthen groups, continue partnerships, and bring voices to the table will help strengthen the plan. ■ Contribution of the public on Peter Lockyer; people who started the Christmas tours that initiated the built heritage fund. Work by APOC. ■ The County is doing a lot to recognize trees as heritage. There are tree protection policies, a tree protection plan, and forthcoming tree by-law policies. Many trees are older than some of the listed buildings. Efforts are being made to push tree protection forward, including people

	who have been planting trees, the county giving out seedlings, and building the next generation of heritage trees. ■ There is so much history - the biggest strength. There needs to be a new focus on spending what we have to spend to have a strong heritage plan and heritage action.
Threats to Heritage Conservation	
■ **What is a threat to heritage conservation in the Country (What can be improved?)**	• There are urgent cultural heritage matters facing PEC. There are 2 years to protect all the properties on the Heritage Register, and the new PPS 2024 states that only designated properties shall be preserved. We need some urgent first steps to implement. • Ask the public: What viewscapes are important to you? • How do you maintain physical assets in a county that is budget-challenged? • The vision and strategy: the county needs to "up the ante." We are not strong with designating things that people want to be designated. We need a better definition of heritage strength. We need a heritage planner. We need to up the ante money-wise and develop educational systems around the process. • Talk about how all this fits into the economy: an area that can be considerably developed through marketing and communications once the various themes have been identified for promotions. Provide partnerships that will lead to commercialization and turn this into a sustainable endeavor. • People resources are not available to support the eventual implementation approach for CHLs. • Once CHLs are identified, will they be prioritized for possible designation through Part V? If not protected through Part V, which is the strongest protection, will the Official Plan and Secondary Plans (Wellington SP is currently being undertaken) be "tightened" to add stronger protections (e.g., Caledon's Feb 2024 Draft OP)? • The Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport isn't providing as much support as they used to. The ON Heritage Toolkit was important for the committee for how to do an evaluation and assess adverse impacts on cultural heritage. The toolkit was completed in 2006, and the new

	edition is not accessible. The CHMP should be specific and say the county should develop a training program for the committee that is provided at the beginning of their term. • The Ministry of Citizenship now deals with cultural heritage and is setting up training for the BEHAC. The toolkit is under approval at this time. • Create PEHAC for designation purposes. Participants should be trained. The effort to designate should be the number one priority. Council should include benchmarks for heritage sites. • PEHAC was the heritage advisory committee and was renamed BHAC and diluted because it now includes museums and cemeteries. •

Additional Clarifications on list of Potential CHL's

Participants provided clarification on the revised list of Potential CHL's during the Public Open House.

- Glenora Mill was not a cannery, that theme should be expanded to be called industrial, and can include the AVRO arrow.
- Val Alstine was not a Canning factory
- Many canneries that existed through the war are lost heritage
- Cheese factories- days before refrigeration, the only way to get milk to market was through cheese. many buildings exist to day but have been repurposed. County has a long history of cheesemaking
- Ship usage should also be considered: Seafaring, lake faring, rum running, etc.
- Ports - dock on shore of little bluff conservation.
- Port Milford

APPENDIX B

Identified Potential Cultural Heritage Resources & Recommendations for Priority Designations

Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) No.	Name	Location	Theme	Ward	Heritage Status at Municipal Level: Designated or Non-Designated or Identified Potential CHR	Other Recognition	PEC OP Land Use Designation	Criteria for prioritising identified potential CHL	Applicable Policy Framework & recommended next steps	Priority for Designation (High/Medium/Low)
INDIGENOUS LANDSCAPE THEME										
IL1	Massassauga Point Conservation Area Mounds	Massassauga Point	Indigenous Landscape, Agriculture	Ameliasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Quinte Conservation Land	Open Space Land	Site that stands out as part of the historical analysis / theme	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	Low
IL2	Carrying Place of the Bay of Quinte	Carrying Place	Indigenous Landscape, Agriculture	Ameliasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	National Historic Site of Canada	Village	Site that stands out as part of the historical analysis / theme	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. Map 3 Carrying Place Settlement Village Boundary PEC OP is recommended to be used as potential CHL extents. Design Policies for Villages & Hamlets to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction. OP Cultural Heritage Policies to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	Low
IL3	Marsh Creek Park	4 Bridge Street, Picton	Indigenous Landscape	Picton	Identified Potential CHL	None	Urban Centre	Evolving Communities Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Protected Heritage Property designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act Picton Main Street HCD Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. The County Official Plan includes Cultural Heritage Policies in Section 3.3.4 and Design Policies in Section 3.3.7 PEC OP. The Picton Heritage Conservation District Plan includes Design Policies in Section 4.4 Picton HCD Plan.	High
IL4	Smokes Point Road (and shoreland)	Smokes Point Road	Indigenous Landscape, Fishing, Natural Heritage	Ameliasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	None	Other Roads	Evolving Communities Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies for Heritage Policy direction.	Medium
IL5	Hiscock Shores Road (and shoreland)	Smokes Point Road	Indigenous Landscape, Fishing, Agriculture	Ameliasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	None	Other Roads	Evolving Communities Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies for Heritage Policy direction.	Medium
IL6	Wellers Bay shorelands	Wellers Bay	Indigenous Landscape, Fishing, Agriculture, Natural Heritage, Military	Ameliasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	None	Shore Land & Environmental Protection Area	Evolving Communities Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies and Design Policies for Shore Lands to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High
IL7	North Bay shorelands	North Bay	Indigenous Landscape, Natural Heritage,	Hillier	Identified Potential CHL	None	Shore Land & Provincial Park	Evolving Communities	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies and Design Policies for Shore Lands to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High
NATURAL HERITAGE THEME										
NH1	Monarch Point Conservation Reserve (identified as Point Petre Provincial Wildlife Area)	Point Petre Cherry Valley	Natural Heritage	Athol	Identified Potential CHL	Conservation Reserve & International Monarch Butterfly Reserve	Open Space Land	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2 Areas with clusters of potential CHLs	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Rural Lands and the Agricultural Area to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	Low

Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) No.	Name	Location	Theme	Ward	Heritage Status at Municipal Level: Designated or Non-Designated or Identified Potential CHR	Other Recognition	PEC OP Land Use Designation	Criteria for prioritising identified potential CHL	Applicable Policy Framework & recommended next steps	Priority for Designation (High/Medium/Low)
NH2	Sandbanks	3004 County Road 12	Natural Heritage, Agriculture	Athol, Hallowell	Identified Potential CHL	Significant Provincial Area	Provincial Park	Evolving Communities Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Rural Lands and the Agricultural Area to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High
NH3	Lake on the Mountain	Lake on the Mountain	Natural Heritage	North Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Provincial Land	Provincial Park	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Rural Lands and the Agricultural Area to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	Low
NH4	Delhi Park	Lalor Street, Picton	Natural Heritage	Picton	Identified Potential CHL	None	Urban Centre	Evolving Communities Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. The County Official Plan includes Cultural Heritage Policies in Section 3.3.4 and Design Policies in Section 3.3.7 PEC OP. The Picton Heritage Conservation District Plan includes Design Policies in Section 4.4 Picton HCD Plan.	High
NH5	Warings Creek Watershed	Warings Corner	Natural Heritage	Picton	Identified Potential CHL	None	Agricultural Area	Evolving Communities	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Rural Lands and the Agricultural Area to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High
NH6	Prince Edward Bird Point Observatory	6056 Long Point Rd	Natural Heritage	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	None	Open Space Land	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Rural Lands and the Agricultural Area to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	Medium
NH7	Grimmon's Woods	County Road 13, Milford	Natural Heritage	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	None	Shore Land	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2 Areas with clusters of potential CHLs	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Shore Lands to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High
NH8	Quinte Conservation's Little Bluff Conservation Area	3625 County Road 13	Natural Heritage	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	None	Open Space Land	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Rural Lands and the Agricultural Area to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	Medium

Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) No.	Name	Location	Theme	Ward	Heritage Status at Municipal Level: Designated or Non-Designated or Identified Potential CHR	Other Recognition	PEC OP Land Use Designation	Criteria for prioritising identified potential CHL	Applicable Policy Framework & recommended next steps	Priority for Designation (High/Medium/Low)
NH9	Pleasant Bay lands	Pleasant Bay	Natural Heritage	Hillier	Identified Potential CHL	Provincially Significant Wetlands - Forms part of the Core Natural Area List (A- North Bay/Pleasant Bay/Huyck's Bay) under Schedule B of the OP - Natural Features and Areas.	Shore Land & Environmental Protection Area	Evolving Communities	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies and Design Policies for Shore Lands to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High
NH10	West Lake lands	West Lake	Natural Heritage	Hallowell	Identified Potential CHL	Provincially Significant Wetlands - Forms part of the Core Natural Area List (F-South Bloomfield Area & G-Sandbanks) under Schedule B of the OP - Natural Features and Areas.	Shore Land, Provincial Park & Environmental Protection Area	Evolving Communities	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies and Design Policies for Shore Lands to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High
NH11	Huyck's Bay lands	West Lake	Natural Heritage	Hillier	Identified Potential CHL	Provincially Significant Wetlands - Forms part of the Core Natural Area List (A- North Bay/Pleasant Bay/Huyck's Bay) under Schedule B of the OP - Natural Features and Areas.	Shore Land, Provincial Park & Environmental Protection Area	Evolving Communities	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies and Design Policies for Shore Lands to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High
NH12	East Lake Lands	East Lake	Natural Heritage	Athol	Identified Potential CHL	Provincially Significant Wetlands - Forms part of the Core Natural Area List (F-South Bloomfield Area & G-Sandbanks) under Schedule B of the OP - Natural Features and Areas.	Shore Land, Provincial Park & Environmental Protection Area	Evolving Communities	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies and Design Policies for Shore Lands to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High

Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) No.	Name	Location	Theme	Ward	Heritage Status at Municipal Level: Designated or Non-Designated or Identified Potential CHR	Other Recognition	PEC OP Land Use Designation	Criteria for prioritising identified potential CHL	Applicable Policy Framework & recommended next steps	Priority for Designation (High/Medium/Low)
NH13	Bloomfield Mill Pond		Natural Heritage	Bloomfield	Identified Potential CHL	None	Village	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 3	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies and Design Policies for Shore Lands to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	Low
NH14	Stone Walls along Morrison Point Road	149, 167, 355, 370, 505, 526, 538, 541, 542, 553, and 574 Morrison Point Rd.	Natural Heritage	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	None	Agriculture, Other roads	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 3	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies and Design Policies for Shore Lands to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	Low
NH15	Fish Lake	Fish Lake along Fish Lake Road	Natural Heritage, Agriculture, Fishing	Sophiasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	None	Environmental Protection	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 3	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	Low
AGRICULTURE THEME										
A1	Crystal Palace and Picton Fairgrounds	375 Main Street East, Picton	Agriculture	Picton	Designated	None	Urban Centre	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Protected Heritage Property designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. OP Cultural Heritage Policies to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction and County Staff to advise if there is any specific Heritage Policy direction for properties within the Picton Settlement Boundary designated as an Urban Centre.	N/A
A2	County Cider Company-house	641-657 Bongard Cross Road, Waupoos	Agriculture	North Marysburgh	Identified Potential BHR	None	Shore Land	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies for Heritage Policy direction.	Medium
Other potential Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs) associated with the Agriculture theme may also be listed under multiple thematic categories, reflecting their layered historical and cultural significance.										

Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) No.	Name	Location	Theme	Ward	Heritage Status at Municipal Level: Designated or Non-Designated or Identified Potential CHR	Other Recognition	PEC OP Land Use Designation	Criteria for prioritising identified potential CHL	Applicable Policy Framework & recommended next steps	Priority for Designation (High/Medium/Low)
MILITARY THEME										
M1	Wellers Bay Sand Spit and Bombing Range	Wellers Bay	Military	Ameliasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Provincially Significant Wetlands	Environmental Protection	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	Low
M2	No. 31 Bombing and Gunnery School – Royal Air Force Station Picton	26-343, County Rd 22, Picton	Military, Agriculture	Hallowell	Non-Designated	None	Urban Centre	Evolving Communities Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2 The County has retained a consultant to develop a Terms of Reference for the ongoing developments at the former Camp Picton and Prince Edward Heights (now known as Base 31). The consultant is also working on developing the Base 31 Heritage Adaptive Reuse Procedure (HARP) to define a process for the County to review the proposed adaptive reuse of the cultural heritage resources located within Base 31.	Add to inventory as a potential CHL if the HARP is not approved by Council. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction and Protected Heritage Property designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act Picton Main Street HCD The County Official Plan includes Cultural Heritage Policies in Section 3.3.4 and Design Policies in Section 3.3.7 PEC OP. The Picton Heritage Conservation District Plan includes Design Policies in Section 4.4 Picton HCD Plan.	High
M3	Military Testing Grounds at Point Petre	Point Petre Conservation Area (Monarch Point Conservation Reserve) South Shore of Prince Edward County, near the end of Point Petre Road, off County Road 24, Ontario, Canada.	Military	Athol	Identified Potential CHL	None	Open Space Land	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 3	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High
M4	Old Boys Memorial Entrance building	375 Main Street East, Picton	Military	Picton	Designated	None	Urban Centre	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 4	Protected Heritage Property designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. OP Cultural Heritage Policies to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction and County Staff to advise if there is any specific Heritage Policy direction for properties within the Picton Settlement Boundary designated as an Urban Centre.	N/A
M5	Free Flight Model Launch Site	M. N. R. Rd, Prince Edward, ON K0K 2P0	Military	Athol	Identified Potential CHL	None	Open Space Land	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 4	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Rural Lands and the Agricultural Area to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High

Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) No.	Name	Location	Theme	Ward	Heritage Status at Municipal Level: Designated or Non-Designated or Identified Potential CHR	Other Recognition	PEC OP Land Use Designation	Criteria for prioritising identified potential CHL	Applicable Policy Framework & recommended next steps	Priority for Designation (High/Medium/Low)
M6	Orenda ring	Located west of Point Petre Road at the southern most tip of the County	Military	Athol	Identified Potential CHL	None	Open Space Land	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 4	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Rural Lands and the Agricultural Area to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High
INDUSTRIES THEME										
I1	Cherry Valley Canning and Cheese Industries	Cherry Valley	Industries	Athol	Identified Potential CHL	None	Hamlet	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. Map 6 Cherry Valler Settlement Village Boundary PEC OP is recommended to be updated to include this potential CHL. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Villages & Hamlets to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	Medium
I2	3 Scotts Mill Road	Milford	Industries	South Marysburgh	Non-Designated	None	Hamlet	Listed Heritage Property that is recommended to be designated prior to Jan 1, 2027 (considering Bill 23 impacts) Site identified as a Cultural Heritage Landscape in the document 'Appendix F - White Pines Wind Project' by Stantec (2013)	Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. Map 9 Milford Settlement Hamlet Boundary PEC OP is recommended to be updated to include this potential CHL. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Villages & Hamlets to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High
I3	The Consecon Mill	Consecon	Industries	Hillier	Identified Potential BHR	None	Hamlet	Evolving Communities	Add to inventory as a potential CHL Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. Map 4 Consecon Settlement Village Boundary PEC OP is recommended to be updated to include this potential CHL. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Villages & Hamlets to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High
I4	Cannery Row	913 County Road 13, Waupoos	Industries	North Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	None	Rural Land	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Shore Lands to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	Medium
I5	Knox's Store 1886	3046 County Road 10, Milford	Industries	South Marysburgh	Non-Designated	None	Hamlet	Listed Heritage Property that is recommended to be designated prior to Jan 1, 2027 (considering Bill 23 impacts) Site identified as a Cultural Heritage Landscape in the document 'Appendix F - White Pines Wind Project' by Stantec (2013)	Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. Map 9 Milford Settlement Hamlet Boundary PEC OP is recommended to be updated to include this potential CHL. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Villages & Hamlets to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High

Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) No.	Name	Location	Theme	Ward	Heritage Status at Municipal Level: Designated or Non-Designated or Identified Potential CHR	Other Recognition	PEC OP Land Use Designation	Criteria for prioritising identified potential CHL	Applicable Policy Framework & recommended next steps	Priority for Designation (High/Medium/Low)
I6	Milford Mill Pond	Milford	Industries	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	None	Hamlet	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2 Site identified as a Cultural Heritage Landscape in the document 'Protecting Prince Edward County's Cultural Heritage Landscape' by Friends of South Shore (2021)	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. Map 9 Milford Settlement Hamlet Boundary PEC OP is recommended to be updated to include this potential CHL. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Villages & Hamlets to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	Medium
I7	Village of Milford	Milford	Industries	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	None	Hamlet	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2 Site identified as a Cultural Heritage Landscape in the document 'Protecting Prince Edward County's Cultural Heritage Landscape' by Friends of South Shore (2021) Site identified as a Cultural Heritage Landscape in the document 'Appendix F - White Pines Wind Project' by Stantec (2013) Areas with clusters of potential CHLs	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. Map 9 Milford Settlement Hamlet Boundary PEC OP is recommended to be updated to include this potential CHL. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Villages & Hamlets to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High
I8	Black River Cheese Factory	913 County Road 13, Milford	Industries	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential BHR	None	Hamlet	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2 Areas with clusters of potential CHLs	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. Adjacent to the Milford Settlement Hamlet Boundary. Map 5 Milford Settlement Hamlet Boundary PEC OP is recommended to be updated to include this potential CHL within the boundary. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Villages & Hamlets to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High
SHIPBUILDING THEME										
S1	Picton Harbour	Head Street, Picton	Ship Building	Picton	Identified Potential CHL	None	Urban Centre	Evolving Communities Areas with clusters of potential CHLs Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to the existing Main Street Picton HCD Boundary. Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. The County Official Plan includes Cultural Heritage Policies in Section 3.3.4 and Design Policies in Section 3.3.7 PEC OP. The Picton Heritage Conservation District Plan includes Design Policies in Section 4.4 Picton HCD Plan	High

Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) No.	Name	Location	Theme	Ward	Heritage Status at Municipal Level: Designated or Non-Designated or Identified Potential CHR	Other Recognition	PEC OP Land Use Designation	Criteria for prioritising identified potential CHL	Applicable Policy Framework & recommended next steps	Priority for Designation (High/Medium/Low)
S2	Picton Bay	Picton Bay	Ship Building	Picton	Identified Potential CHL	None	Urban Centre	Evolving Communities Areas with clusters of potential CHLs Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to the existing Main Street Picton HCD Boundary. Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. The County Official Plan includes Cultural Heritage Policies in Section 3.3.4 and Design Policies in Section 3.3.7 PEC OP. The Picton Heritage Conservation District Plan includes Design Policies in Section 4.4 Picton HCD Plan	High
S3	North Port & County Road 15	North Port	Ship Building	Sophiasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	None	Hamlet	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. Map 10 Northport Settlement Hamlet Boundary PEC OP is recommended to be updated to include this potential CHL. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Villages & Hamlets to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	Low
S4	Port Milford (19th Century shipbuilding centre and 20th Century canning factory.)	South Bay	Ship Building	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	None	Shore Land	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2 & Phase 3	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Shore Lands to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	Medium
S5	Port Milford General Store 1985	96 Colliers Road, Port Milford	Ship Building & Industries	South Marysburgh	Non-Designated	None	Shore Land	Listed Heritage Property that is recommended to be designated prior to Jan 1, 2027 (considering Bill 23 impacts)	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Shore Lands to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High
S6	Gravelly Bay Beach	Gravelly Bay	Ship Building	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	None	Rural Land	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Rural Lands and the Agricultural Area to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	Medium
FISHING THEME										
F1	Long Point Harbour Fishing Point / Traverse Lane	Long Point Harbour, Ontario	Fishing	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	None	Open Space Land	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Rural Lands and the Agricultural Area to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High
LIGHTHOUSE THEME										
L1	Salmon Point Lighthouse and lifesaving station	713 Salmon Point Road, Cherry Valley	Lighthouses	Athol	Non-Designated	Provincially Significant Wetlands	Shore Land	Listed Heritage Property that is recommended to be designated prior to Jan 1, 2027 (considering Bill 23 impacts) Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High

Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) No.	Name	Location	Theme	Ward	Heritage Status at Municipal Level: Designated or Non-Designated or Identified Potential CHR	Other Recognition	PEC OP Land Use Designation	Criteria for prioritising identified potential CHL	Applicable Policy Framework & recommended next steps	Priority for Designation (High/Medium/Low)
L2	Point Petre Lighthouse and Lost Sailors Cemetery	Point Petre Road, Cherry Valley	Lighthouses	Athol	Identified Potential CHL	None	Open Space Land	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2 Areas with clusters of potential CHLs	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Rural Lands and the Agricultural Area to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High
L3	Wellers Bay Range Lighthouse	Wellers Bay	Lighthouses	Ameliasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	None	Environmental Protection	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High
L4	Scotch Bonnet Island and Lighthouse	Scotch Bonnet Island	Lighthouses	Hillier	Identified Potential CHL	Designated Heritage Lighthouse Federal Land	Environmental Protection	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies and Parks Canada Directory of Federal Heritage Designations Listing to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction and Light House Character-Defining Elements.	Low
L5	The Consecon Life Saving Station	Consecon	Lighthouses	Hillier	Identified Potential CHL	None	Hamlet	Evolving Communities Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. Map 4 Consecon Settlement Village Boundary PEC OP is recommended to be updated to include this potential CHL. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Villages & Hamlets to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High
L6	Prince Edward Point Lighthouse (Point Traverse Lighthouse)	6266 Traverse Lane, Milford	Lighthouses	South Marysburgh	Designated	Designated Heritage Lighthouse	Open Space Land	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. OP Cultural Heritage Policies and Parks Canada Directory of Federal Heritage Designations Listing to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction and Light House Character-Defining Elements.	N/A
L7	False Duck Island Lighthouse	False Duck Island	Lighthouses	South Marysburgh	Non-Designated	Designated Heritage Lighthouse	Open Space Land	Listed Heritage Property recommended to be designated prior to Jan 1, 2027 (considering Bill 23 impacts)	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies and Parks Canada Directory of Federal Heritage Designations Listing to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction and Light House Character-Defining Elements.	Low
L8	Main Duck Island Light station	Main Duck Island	Lighthouses	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Recognized Federal Heritage Building	Open Space Land	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies and Parks Canada Directory of Federal Heritage Designations Listing to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction and Light House Character-Defining Elements.	Low

Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) No.	Name	Location	Theme	Ward	Heritage Status at Municipal Level: Designated or Non-Designated or Identified Potential CHR	Other Recognition	PEC OP Land Use Designation	Criteria for prioritising identified potential CHL	Applicable Policy Framework & recommended next steps	Priority for Designation (High/Medium/Low)
L9	Wellington Life Saving Station	Beach Street, Wellington	Lighthouses	Wellington	Identified Potential CHL	None	Urban Centre	Evolving Communities Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction and County Staff to advise if there is any specific Heritage Policy direction for properties within the Picton Settlement Boundary designated as an Urban Centre.	High
L10	Pleasant Point Lighthouse Site	Prince Edward Point National Wildlife Area	Lighthouses	North Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	None		Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies and Parks Canada Directory of Federal Heritage Designations Listing to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction and Light House attributes.	High
TRANSPORTATION THEME										
T1	Millennium Trail	Millennium Trail	Transportation Routes & Agriculture	Ameliasburgh, Bloomfield, Hallowell, Hillier, Picton, Wellington	Identified Potential CHL	None	Tourism Route	Evolving Communities Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Tourism Corridors to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction regarding viewscapes preservation.	Medium
T2	Highway 33 / Loyalist Parkway	Highway 33	Transportation Routes	Ameliasburgh, Bloomfield, Hallowell, Hillier, Picton, Wellington	Identified Potential CHL	Provincial Highway	Provincial Highway	Evolving Communities	Add to inventory as a potential CHL/Heritage Road Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Transportation Poicies and Cultural Heritage Policies to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	Low
T3	Wesley Acres Road	Wesley Acres Road	Transportation Routes	Bloomfield	Identified Potential CHL	Road	Other Roads	Evolving Communities Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL/Heritage Road Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Shore Land to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High
T4	Royal Road Streetscape	Royal Road, Milford (Intersection of Royal Road and Maypul Lane to Royal Road and County Road 10)	Transportation Routes	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	None	Agricultural Area	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2 Previously identified as a potential CHL as part of the Friends of South Shore Cultural Heritage Landscape Identification (August 2022) Report Site identified as a Cultural Heritage Landscape in the document 'Appendix F - White Pines Wind Project' by Stantec (2013) Areas with clusters of potential CHLs	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High

Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) No.	Name	Location	Theme	Ward	Heritage Status at Municipal Level: Designated or Non-Designated or Identified Potential CHR	Other Recognition	PEC OP Land Use Designation	Criteria for prioritising identified potential CHL	Applicable Policy Framework & recommended next steps	Priority for Designation (High/Medium/Low)
T5	Maypul Layn Road	Milford (Between Bond Road and Royal Road)	Transportation Routes	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	None	Other Roads	Site identified as a Cultural Heritage Landscape in the document 'Protecting Prince Edward County's Cultural Heritage Landscape' by Friends of South Shore (2021)	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. Map 9 Milford Settlement Hamlet Boundary PEC OP is recommended to be updated to include this potential CHL. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Villages & Hamlets to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	Medium
T6	County Road 13	County Road 13, Milford (the Rutherford-Stevens Lookout to the North Shore of the Black River (interchanged with Black River Creek)	Transportation Routes	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	None	Other Roads	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Shore Lands to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	Low
T7	Palen's Bridge:	STONE BRIDGE OVER WAUPOOS CREEK and CONNORS MILLPOND Wapoos	Transportation Routes	North Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	None		Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 3	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Shore Lands to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High
T8	Black River	-	Transportation Route and Natural Heritage	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	None	Rural Land	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 3	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. Adjacent to the Milford Settlement Hamlet Boundary. Map 5 Milford Settlement Hamlet Boundary PEC OP is recommended to be updated to include this potential CHL within the boundary.	Medium
T9	Picton Wood Railway Station	1 Lake Street	Transportation Route	Picton	Identified Potential CHL	None	Urban Centre	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 3	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. The County Official Plan includes Cultural Heritage Policies in Section 3.3.4 and Design Policies in Section 3.3.7 PEC OP. The Picton Heritage Conservation District Plan includes Design Policies in Section 4.4 Picton HCD Plan	Medium
T10	Picton Brick Railway Station (C.F. Evans Lumber Company)	56 Main Street	Transportation Route	Picton	Identified Potential CHL	None	Urban Centre	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 3	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. The County Official Plan includes Cultural Heritage Policies in Section 3.3.4 and Design Policies in Section 3.3.7 PEC OP. The Picton Heritage Conservation District Plan includes Design Policies in Section 4.4 Picton HCD Plan	Medium
HISTORICAL COMMUNITIES THEME										

Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) No.	Name	Location	Theme	Ward	Heritage Status at Municipal Level: Designated or Non-Designated or Identified Potential CHR	Other Recognition	PEC OP Land Use Designation	Criteria for prioritising identified potential CHL	Applicable Policy Framework & recommended next steps	Priority for Designation (High/Medium/Low)
H1	Ameliasburgh Heritage Village	517 County Road 19, Ameliasburgh	Historical Communities	Ameliasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	None	Village	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2 Areas with clusters of potential CHLs	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. Map 1 Ameliasburgh Settlement Village Boundary PEC OP is recommended to be used as potential CHL extents and to be updated to include this potential CHL. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Villages & Hamlets to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High
H2	Ostrander House 1840	1210 Royal Road	Historical Communities	South Marysburgh	Non-Designated	None	Agricultural Area	Listed Heritage Property that is recommended to be designated prior to Jan 1, 2027 (considering Bill 23 impacts) Site identified as a Cultural Heritage Landscape in the document 'Appendix F - White Pines Wind Project' by Stantec (2013)	Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Rural Lands and the Agricultural Area to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High
H3	Wellbanks House c.1835	1038 Royal Road	Historical Communities	South Marysburgh	Non-Designated	None	Rural Land	Listed Heritage Property that is recommended to be designated prior to Jan 1, 2027 (considering Bill 23 impacts) Site identified as a Cultural Heritage Landscape in the document 'Appendix F - White Pines Wind Project' by Stantec (2013)	Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Rural Lands and the Agricultural Area to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High
H4	A.Farwell's House	1595 County Road 13	Historical Communities	South Marysburgh	Non-Designated	None	Shore Land	Listed Heritage Property recommended to be designated prior to Jan 1, 2027 (considering Bill 23 impacts)	Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Shore Lands to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High
H5	Mouck House 1836	2733 County Road 13	Historical Communities	South Marysburgh	Non-Designated	None	Shore Land	Listed Heritage Property that is recommended to be designated prior to Jan 1, 2027 (considering Bill 23 impacts) Site identified as a Cultural Heritage Landscape in the document 'Appendix F - White Pines Wind Project' by Stantec (2013)	Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Shore Lands to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High
H6	Thomas General Store c.1870	2446 County Rd 13 Helmers Farm	Historical Communities	South Marysburgh	Non-Designated	None		Listed Heritage Property that is recommended to be designated prior to Jan 1, 2027 (considering Bill 23 impacts)	Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High

Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) No.	Name	Location	Theme	Ward	Heritage Status at Municipal Level: Designated or Non-Designated or Identified Potential CHR	Other Recognition	PEC OP Land Use Designation	Criteria for prioritising identified potential CHL	Applicable Policy Framework & recommended next steps	Priority for Designation (High/Medium/Low)
H7	Black River Church	822 County Road 13, Milford	Historical Communities	South Marysburgh	Non-Designated	None	Rural Land	Listed Heritage Property that is recommended to be designated prior to Jan 1, 2027 (considering Bill 23 impacts) Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. Adjacent to the Milford Settlement Hamlet Boundary. Map 5 Milford Settlement Hamlet Boundary PEC OP is recommended to be updated to include this potential CHL within the boundary. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Villages & Hamlets to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	High
H7	Black River Cemetery	822 County Road 13, Milford	Historical Communities	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	None	Rural Land	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. Adjacent to the Milford Settlement Hamlet Boundary. Map 5 Milford Settlement Hamlet Boundary PEC OP is recommended to be updated to include this potential CHL within the boundary. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Villages & Hamlets to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	Medium
H8	South Bay United Church Chapel and Cemetery	2029 County Road 13, Milford	Historical Communities	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	None	Shore Land	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	Medium
H9	Cherry Valley United Church Cemetery	1699 County Road 10, Cherry Valley	Historical Communities	Athol	Identified Potential CHL	None	Hamlet	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. Map 6 Cherry Valler Settlement Village Boundary PEC OP is recommended to be updated to include this potential CHL. Design Policies for Villages & Hamlets to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	Medium
H10	Glenwood Cemetery	47 Ferguson Street, Picton	Historical Communities	Picton	Designated	None	Urban Centre	Evolving Communities Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 2	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction and County Staff to advise if there is any specific Heritage Policy direction for properties within the Picton Settlement Boundary designated as an Urban Centre.	High
H11	Bloomfield Village	Bloomfield Village	Historical Communities	Bloomfield	Identified Potential CHL	None	Village	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 3	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. Map 1 Ameliasburgh Settlement Village Boundary PEC OP is recommended to be used as potential CHL extents and to be updated to include this potential CHL. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Villages & Hamlets to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	Medium

Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) No.	Name	Location	Theme	Ward	Heritage Status at Municipal Level: Designated or Non-Designated or Identified Potential CHR	Other Recognition	PEC OP Land Use Designation	Criteria for prioritising identified potential CHL	Applicable Policy Framework & recommended next steps	Priority for Designation (High/Medium/Low)
H12	East Bloomfield Quaker Cemetery	171 Bloomfield Main St, Bloomfield, ON K0K 1G0	Historical Communities	Bloomfield	Identified Potential CHL	None	Village	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 3	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. Map 1 Ameliasburgh Settlement Village Boundary PEC OP is recommended to be used as potential CHL extents and to be updated to include this potential CHL. OP Cultural Heritage Policies & Design Policies for Villages & Hamlets to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	Low
H13	South Bay Graveyard, the story of Minerva	2109 Cty. Rd. 13	Historical Communities	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	None	Shore Land	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 3	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	Low
H14	Jackson's Falls Country Schoolhouse and Inn	1768 Prince Edward County Rd 17, Milford	Historical Communities	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	None	Agriculture	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 3	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	Low
H15	White Chapel	17 White Chapel Road	Historical Communities	Hallowell	Identified Potential CHL	None	Urban Centre	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 3	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction and County Staff to advise if there is any specific Heritage Policy direction for properties within the Picton Settlement Boundary designated as an Urban Centre.	Low

Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) No.	Name	Location	Theme	Ward	Heritage Status at Municipal Level: Designated or Non-Designated or Identified Potential CHR	Other Recognition	PEC OP Land Use Designation	Criteria for prioritising identified potential CHL	Applicable Policy Framework & recommended next steps	Priority for Designation (High/Medium/Low)
H16	Roblin Cemetery	1889 Fish Lake Rd, Demorestville, ON	Historical Communities	Sophiasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	None	Rural Land	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 3	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	Low
H17	Hayes Inn	2319 County Road 8, Waupoos	Historical Communities	North Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	None	Hamlet	Site highlighted by community via engagement sessions in Phase 3	Add to inventory as a potential CHL. Formally evaluate for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. OP Cultural Heritage Policies to be referenced for Heritage Policy direction.	Low

APPENDIX C

Identified Potential Cultural Heritage Resources Aerial Mapping

Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) No.	Name	Theme	Ward	Heritage Status at Municipal Level: Designated or Non-Designated or Identified Potential CHR	Priority for Designation (High/Medium/ Low)
A1	Crystal Palace and Picton Fairgrounds	Agriculture	Picton	Designated	N/A
A2	County Cider Company-house	Agriculture	North Marysburgh	Identified Potential BHR	Medium
F1	Long Point Harbour Fishing Point / Traverse Lane	Fishing	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	High
H1	Ameliasburgh Heritage Village	Historical Communities	Ameliasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	High
H2	Ostrander House 1840	Historical Communities	South Marysburgh	Non-Designated	High
H3	Wellbanks House c.1835	Historical Communities	South Marysburgh	Non-Designated	High
H4	A.Farwell's House	Historical Communities	South Marysburgh	Non-Designated	High
H5	Mouck House 1836	Historical Communities	South Marysburgh	Non-Designated	High
H7	Black River Church	Historical Communities	South Marysburgh	Non-Designated	Medium
H8	South Bay United Church Chapel and Cemetery	Historical Communities	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
H9	Cherry Valley United Church Cemetery	Historical Communities	Athol	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
H10	Glenwood Cemetery	Historical Communities	Picton	Designated	High
H11	Bloomfield Village	Historical Communities	Bloomfield	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
H12	East Bloomfield Quaker Cemetery	Historical Communities	Bloomfield	Identified Potential CHL	Low
H13	South Bay Graveyard, the story of Minerva	Historical Communities	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Low
H14	Jackson's Falls Country Schoolhouse and Inn	Historical Communities	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Low
H15	White Chapel	Historical Communities	Hallowell	Identified Potential CHL	Low
H16	Roblin Cemetery	Historical Communities	Sophiasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Low
H17	Hayes Inn	Historical Communities	North Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Low
I1	Cherry Valley Canning and Cheese Industries	Industries	Athol	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
I2	3 Scotts Mill Road	Industries	South Marysburgh	Non-Designated	High
I3	The Consecon Mill	Industries	Hillier	Identified Potential CHL	High
I4	Cannery Row	Industries	North Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
I5	Knox's Store 1886	Industries	South Marysburgh	Non-Designated	High
I6	Mill Pond	Industries	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
I7	Hamlet of Milford	Industries	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	High
I8	Black River Cheese Factory	Industries	North Marysburgh	Identified Potential BHR	High
IL1	Massassauga Point Conservation Area Mounds	Indigenous Landscape, Agriculture	Ameliasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Low
IL2	Carrying Place of the Bay of Quinte	Indigenous Landscape, Agriculture	Ameliasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Low
IL3	Marsh Creek Park	Indigenous Landscape	Picton	Identified Potential CHL	High
IL4	Smokes Point Road (and shoreland)	Indigenous Landscape, Fishing, Natural Heritage	Ameliasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
IL5	Hiscock Shores Road (and shoreland)	Indigenous Landscape, Fishing, Agriculture	Ameliasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
IL6	Wellers Bay shorelands	Indigenous Landscape, Fishing, Agriculture, Natural Heritage, Military	Ameliasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	High
IL7	North Bay shorelands	Indigenous Landscape, Natural Heritage	Hillier	Identified Potential CHL	High
L1	Salmon Point Lighthouse and lifesaving station	Lighthouses	Athol	Non-Designated	High
L2	Point Petre Lighthouse and Lost Sailors Cemetery	Lighthouses	Athol	Identified Potential CHL	High
L3	Wellers Bay Range Lighthouse	Lighthouses	Ameliasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	High
L4	Scotch Bonnet Island and Lighthouse	Lighthouses	Hillier	Identified Potential CHL	Low
L6	Prince Edward Point Lighthouse (Point Traverse Lighthouse)	Lighthouses	South Marysburgh	Designated	N/A
L7	False Duck Island Lighthouse	Lighthouses	South Marysburgh	Non-Designated	Low
L8	Main Duck Island Light station	Lighthouses	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Low
L9	Wellington Life Saving Station	Lighthouses	Wellington	Identified Potential CHL	High
L10	Pleasant Point Lighthouse Site	Lighthouses	North Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	High
M1	Wellers Bay Sand Spit and Bombing Range	Military	Ameliasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Low
M2	Base 31	Military, Agriculture	Picton	Non-Designated	High
M3	Military Testing Grounds at Point Petre	Military	Athol	Identified Potential CHL	High
M4	Old Boys Memorial Entrance building	Military	Picton	Designated	N/A
M5	Free Flight Model Launch Site	Military	Athol	Identified Potential CHL	High
M6	Orenda ring	Military	Athol	Identified Potential CHL	High
NH1	Monarch Point Conservation Reserve (identified as Point Petre Provincial Wildlife Area)	Natural Heritage	Athol, South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Low
NH2	Sandbanks	Natural Heritage, Agriculture	Athol, Hallowell	Identified Potential CHL	High
NH3	Lake on the Mountain	Natural Heritage	North Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Low
NH4	Delhi Park	Natural Heritage	Picton	Identified Potential CHL	High
NH5	Warings Creek Watershed	Natural Heritage	Picton	Identified Potential CHL	High
NH6	Prince Edward Bird Point Observatory	Natural Heritage	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
NH7	Grimmon's Woods	Natural Heritage	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	High
NH8	Quinte Conservation's Little Bluff Conservation Area	Natural Heritage	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
NH9	Pleasant Bay lands	Natural Heritage	Hillier	Identified Potential CHL	High
NH10	West Lake lands	Natural Heritage	Hallowell	Identified Potential CHL	High
NH11	Huyck's Bay lands	Natural Heritage	Hillier	Identified Potential CHL	High
NH12	East Lake Lands	Natural Heritage	Athol	Identified Potential CHL	High
NH13	Bloomfield Mill Pond	Natural Heritage	Bloomfield	Identified Potential CHL	Low
NH14	Stone Walls along Morrison Point Road	Natural Heritage	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Low
NH15	Fish Lake	Natural Heritage, Agriculture, Fishing	Sophiasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Low
S1	Picton Harbour	Ship Building	Picton	Identified Potential CHL	High
S2	Picton Bay	Ship Building	Picton	Identified Potential CHL	High
S3	North Port & County Road 15	Ship Building	Sophiasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Low
S4	Port Milford (19th Century shipbuilding centre and 20th Century canning factory.)	Ship Building	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
S5	Port Milford General Store 1985	Ship Building	South Marysburgh	Non-Designated	High
S6	Gravelly Bay Beach	Ship Building	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
T1	Millennium Trail	Transportation Routes, Agriculture	Ameliasburgh, Bloomfield, Hallowell, Hillier, Picton, Wellington	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
T2	Highway 33 / Loyalist Parkway	Transportation Routes	Ameliasburgh, Bloomfield, Hallowell, Hillier, Picton, Wellington	Identified Potential CHL	Low
T3	Wesley Acres Road	Transportation Routes	Bloomfield	Identified Potential CHL	High
T4	Royal Road Streetscape	Transportation Routes	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	High
T5	Maypul Layn Road	Transportation Routes	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
T6	County Road 13	Transportation Routes	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Low
T7	Palen's Bridge	Transportation Routes	North Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	High
T8	Black River	Transportation Route and Natural Heritage	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
T9	Picton Wood Railway Station	Transportation Route	Picton	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
T10	Picton Brick Railway Station (C.F. Evans Lumber Company)	Transportation Route	Picton	Identified Potential CHL	Medium

LEGEND

- WARD BOUNDARY
- DESIGNATED PROPERTY (PART IV OF THE OHA)
- IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE (CHR)
- NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE PROPERTY
- IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL BHR

Theme
I – Indigenous Landscape
N -Natural Heritage
A-Agriculture
M-Military
I-Industries
S-Shipbuilding
F-Fishing
L-Lighthouse
T-Transportation
H- Historical Communities

0 2,000 4,000 8,000

1:250,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
2. BASE MAP: EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, SOURCES: ESRI, TOMTOM, GARMIN, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM ZONE 18N

CLIENT
THE CORPORATION OF PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

PROJECT
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY CULTURAL HERITAGE MASTER PLAN

TITLE
IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

CONSULTANT

YYYY-MM-DD	2025-12-18
DESIGNED	KK
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	KK
APPROVED	HS

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
CA0021620.0171	0003	A	1

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25mm

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LEGEND

- DESIGNATED PROPERTY
- PROPERTY OF INTEREST
- IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE (CHR)
- HILLIER WARD
- WARD BOUNDARY
- TRAILS AND PATHS
- FEDERAL PROTECTED AREA

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
2. BASE MAP: EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, SOURCES: ESRI, TOMTOM, GARMIN, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM ZONE 18N

Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) No.	Name	Location	Theme	Ward	Heritage Status at Municipal Level: Designated or Non-Designated or Identified Potential CHR	Priority for Designation (High/ Medium/Low)
H1	Ameliasburgh Heritage Village	517 County Road 19, Ameliasburgh	Historical Communities	Ameliasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	High
IL1	Massassauga Point Conservation Area Mounds	Massassauga Point	Indigenous Landscape, Agriculture	Ameliasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Low
IL2	Carrying Place of the Bay of Quinte	Carrying Place	Indigenous Landscape, Agriculture	Ameliasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Low
IL4	Smokes Point Road (and shoreland)	Smokes Point Road	Indigenous Landscape, Fishing, Natural Heritage	Ameliasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
IL5	Hiscock Shores Road (and shoreland)	Hiscock Shores Road	Indigenous Landscape, Fishing, Agriculture	Ameliasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
IL6	Wellers Bay shorelands	Wellers Bay	Indigenous Landscape, Fishing, Agriculture, Natural Heritage, Military	Ameliasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	High
L3	Wellers Bay Range Lighthouse	Wellers Bay	Lighthouses	Ameliasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	High
M1	Wellers Bay Sand Spit and Bombing Range	Wellers Bay	Military	Ameliasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Low
T1	Millennium Trail	Millennium Trail	Transportation Routes, Agriculture	Ameliasburgh, Bloomfield, Hallowell, Hillier, Picton, Wellington	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
T2	Highway 33 / Loyalist Parkway	Highway 33	Transportation Routes	Ameliasburgh, Bloomfield, Hallowell, Hillier, Picton, Wellington	Identified Potential CHL	Low

CLIENT
THE CORPORATION OF PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

PROJECT
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY CULTURAL HERITAGE MASTER PLAN

TITLE
AMELIASBURGH WARD SHOWING IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

CONSULTANT
wsp

YYYY-MM-DD	2025-12-16
DESIGNED	KK
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	KK
APPROVED	HS

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
CA0021620.0171	0003	A	2

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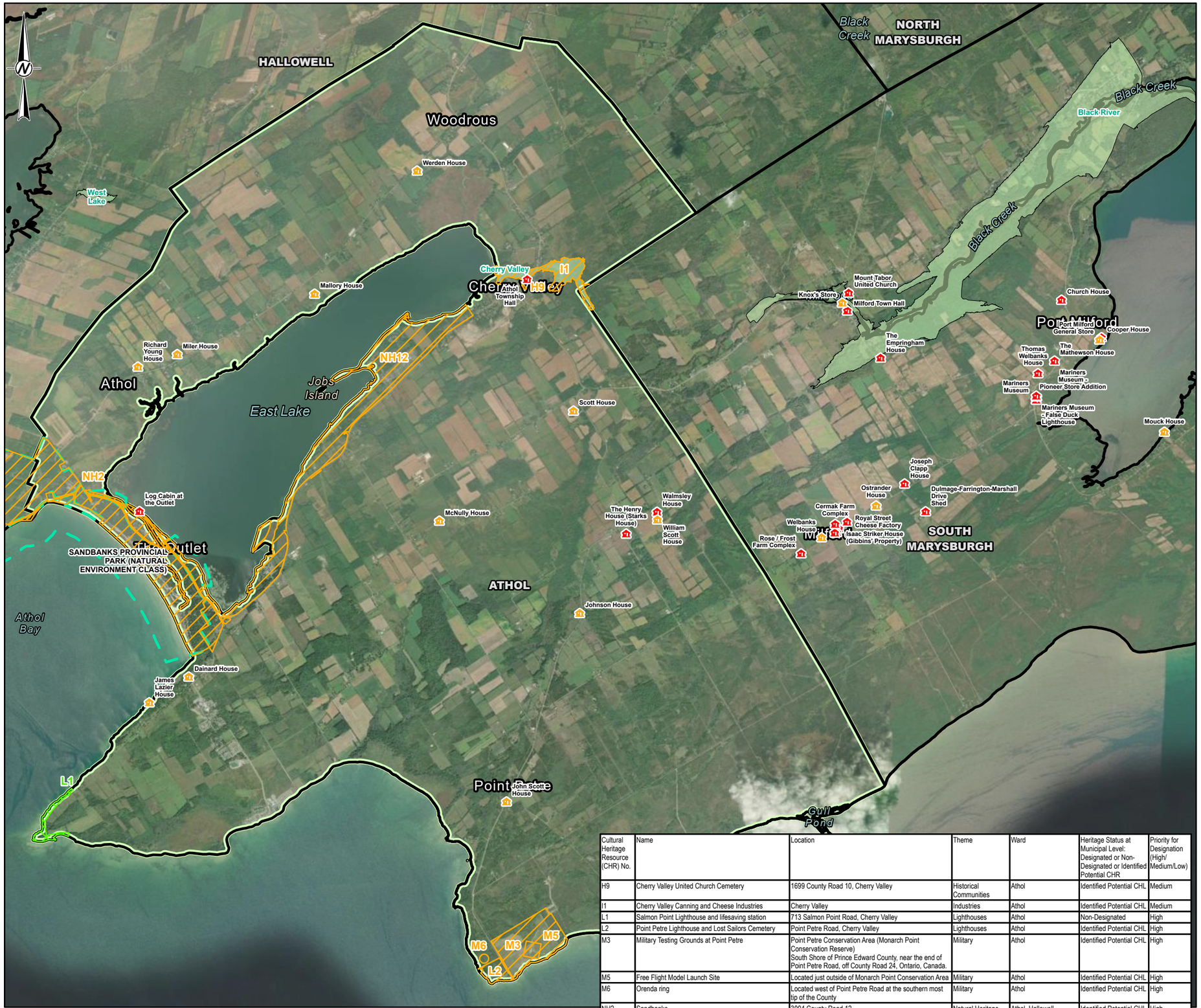

LEGEND

- DESIGNATED PROPERTY
- PROPERTY OF INTEREST
- IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE (CHR)
- NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE PROPERTY
- ATHOL WARD
- WARD BOUNDARY
- VALLEY LANDS
- PROVINCIAL PARK

0 500 1,000 2,000

1:60,000 METRES

Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) No.	Name	Location	Theme	Ward	Heritage Status at Municipal Level: Designated or Non-Designated or Identified Potential CHR	Priority for Designation (High/ Medium/Low)
H9	Cherry Valley United Church Cemetery	1699 County Road 10, Cherry Valley	Historical Communities	Athol	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
I1	Cherry Valley Canning and Cheese Industries	Cherry Valley	Industries	Athol	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
L1	Salmon Point Lighthouse and lifesaving station	713 Salmon Point Road, Cherry Valley	Lighthouses	Athol	Non-Designated	High
L2	Point Petre Lighthouse and Lost Sailors Cemetery	Point Petre Road, Cherry Valley	Lighthouses	Athol	Identified Potential CHL	High
M3	Military Testing Grounds at Point Petre	Point Petre Conservation Area (Monarch Point Conservation Reserve) South Shore of Prince Edward County, near the end of Point Petre Road, off County Road 24, Ontario, Canada.	Military	Athol	Identified Potential CHL	High
M5	Free Flight Model Launch Site	Located just outside of Monarch Point Conservation Area	Military	Athol	Identified Potential CHL	High
M6	Orenda ring	Located west of Point Petre Road at the southern most tip of the County	Military	Athol	Identified Potential CHL	High
NH2	Sandbanks	3004 County Road 12	Natural Heritage, Agriculture	Athol, Hallowell	Identified Potential CHL	High
NH12	East Lake Lands	East Lake	Natural Heritage	Athol	Identified Potential CHL	High

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
2. BASE MAP: EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, SOURCES: ESRI, TOMTOM, GARMIN, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM ZONE 18N

CLIENT

THE CORPORATION OF PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

PROJECT

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY CULTURAL HERITAGE MASTER PLAN

TITLE

ATHOL WARD SHOWING IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

CONSULTANT

wsp

YYYY-MM-DD	2025-12-18
DESIGNED	KK
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	KK
APPROVED	HS

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
CA0021620.0171	0003	A	3

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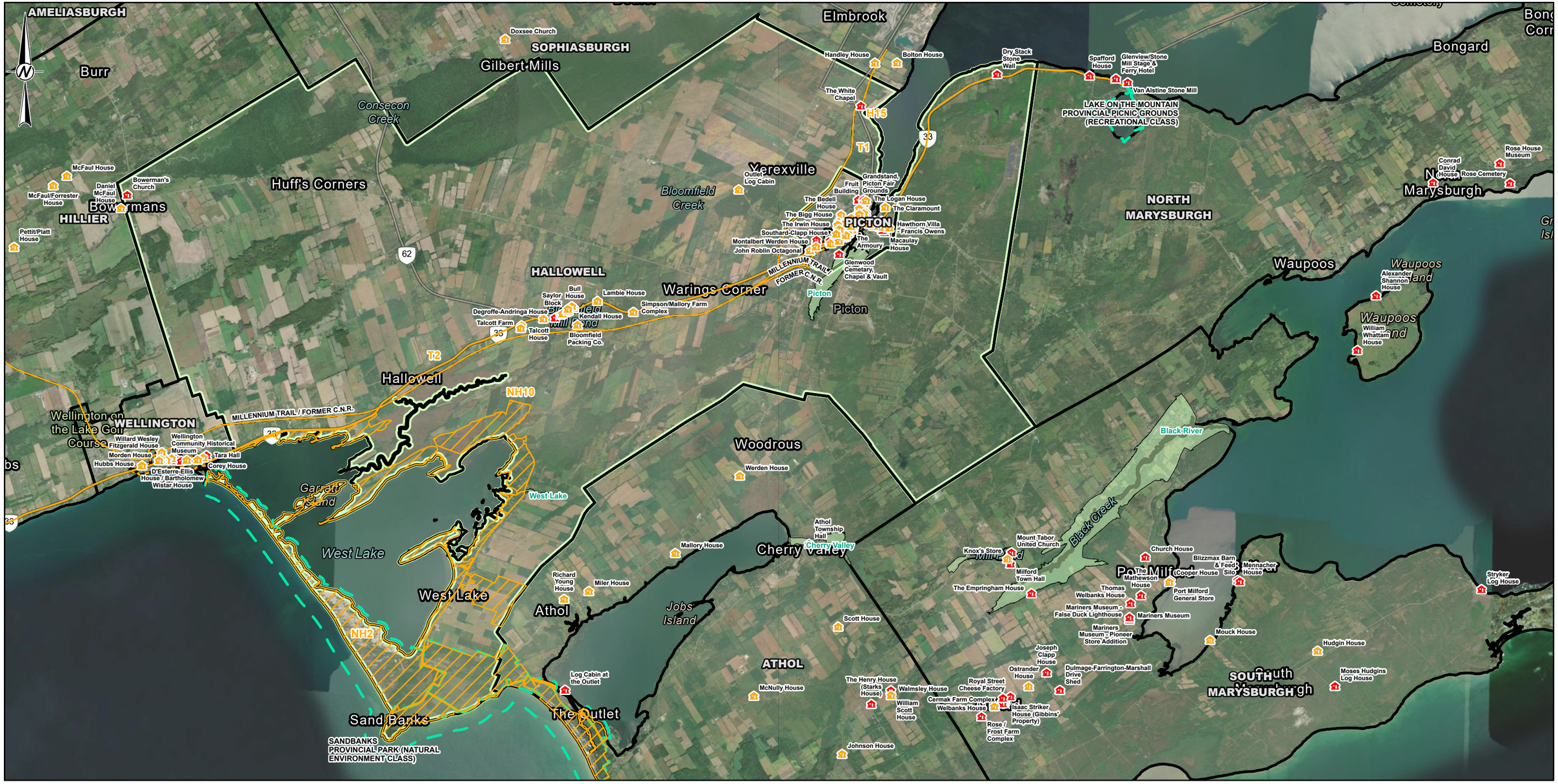

LEGEND

- DESIGNATED PROPERTY
- PROPERTY OF INTEREST
- IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE (CHR)
- HALLOWELL WARD
- WARD BOUNDARY
- TRAILS AND PATHS
- PROVINCIAL PARK
- HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT
- VALLEY LANDS

Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) No.	Name	Location	Theme	Ward	Heritage Status at Municipal Level: Designated or Non-Designated or Identified Potential CHR	Priority for Designation (High/ Medium/Low)
H15	White Chapel	17 White Chapel Road	Historical Communities	Hallowell	Identified Potential CHL	Low
NH2	Sandbanks	3004 County Road 12	Natural Heritage, Agriculture	Athol, Hallowell	Identified Potential CHL	High
NH10	West Lake lands	West Lake	Natural Heritage	Hallowell	Identified Potential CHL	High
T1	Millennium Trail	Millennium Trail	Transportation Routes, Agriculture	Ameliasburgh, Bloomfield, Hallowell, Hillier, Picton, Wellington	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
T2	Highway 33 / Loyalist Parkway	Highway 33	Transportation Routes	Ameliasburgh, Bloomfield, Hallowell, Hillier, Picton, Wellington	Identified Potential CHL	Low

0 1,000 2,000 4,000

1:95,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
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3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM ZONE 18N

CLIENT
THE CORPORATION OF PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

PROJECT
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY CULTURAL HERITAGE MASTER PLAN

TITLE
HALLOWELL WARD SHOWING IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

CONSULTANT

wsp

YYYY-MM-DD	2025-12-16
DESIGNED	KK
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	KK
APPROVED	HS

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
CA0021620.0171	0003	A	4

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LEGEND

- DESIGNATED PROPERTY
- PROPERTY OF INTEREST
- IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE (CHR)
- WARD BOUNDARY
- WARD BOUNDARY
- TRAILS AND PATHS
- PROVINCIAL PARK
- HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT
- FEDERAL PROTECTED AREA
- VALLEY LANDS

Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) No.	Name	Theme	Ward	Heritage Status at Municipal Level: Designated or Non-Designated or Identified Potential CHR	Priority for Designation (High/ Medium/Low)
I3	The Consecon Mill	Industries	Hillier	Identified Potential CHL	High
IL7	North Bay shorelands	Indigenous Landscape, Natural Heritage	Hillier	Identified Potential CHL	High
L4	Scotch Bonnet Island and Lighthouse	Lighthouses	Hillier	Identified Potential CHL	Low
NH9	Pleasant Bay lands	Natural Heritage	Hillier	Identified Potential CHL	High
NH11	Huyck's Bay lands	Natural Heritage	Hillier	Identified Potential CHL	High
T1	Millennium Trail	Transportation Routes, Agriculture	Ameliasburgh, Bloomfield, Hallowell, Hillier, Picton, Wellington	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
T2	Highway 33 / Loyalist Parkway	Transportation Routes	Ameliasburgh, Bloomfield, Hallowell, Hillier, Picton, Wellington	Identified Potential CHL	Low

0 500 1,000 2,000

1:65,000 METRES

NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
2. BASE MAP: EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, SOURCES: ESRI, TOMTOM, GARMIN, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
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CLIENT
THE CORPORATION OF PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

PROJECT
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY CULTURAL HERITAGE MASTER PLAN

TITLE
HILLIER WARD SHOWING IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

CONSULTANT

wsp

YYYY-MM-DD	2025-12-16
DESIGNED	KK
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	KK
APPROVED	HS

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
CA0021620.0171	0003	A	5

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LEGEND

- DESIGNATED PROPERTY
- PROPERTY OF INTEREST
- IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE (CHR)
- IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL BHR
- NORTH MARYSBURGH WARD
- WARD BOUNDARY
- TRAILS AND PATHS
- PROVINCIAL PARK
- VALLEY LANDS

Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) No.	Name	Theme	Ward	Heritage Status at Municipal Level: Designated or Non-Designated or Identified Potential CHR	Priority for Designation (High/ Medium/Low)
A2	County Cider Company-house	Agriculture	North Marysburgh	Identified Potential BHR	Medium
H17	Hayes Inn	Historical Communities	North Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Low
I4	Cannery Row	Industries	North Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
I8	Black River Cheese Factory	Industries	North Marysburgh	Identified Potential BHR	High
L10	Pleasant Point Lighthouse Site	Lighthouses	North Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	High
NH3	Lake on the Mountain	Natural Heritage	North Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Low
T7	Palen's Bridge	Transportation Routes	North Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	High

0 500 1,000 2,000

1:65,000 METRES

NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
2. BASE MAP: EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, SOURCES: ESRI, TOMTOM, GARMIN, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM ZONE 18N

CLIENT
THE CORPORATION OF PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

PROJECT
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY CULTURAL HERITAGE MASTER PLAN

TITLE
NORTH MARYSBURGH WARD SHOWING IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

CONSULTANT

YYYY-MM-DD	2025-12-16
DESIGNED	KK
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	KK
APPROVED	HS

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
CA0021620.0171	0003	A	6

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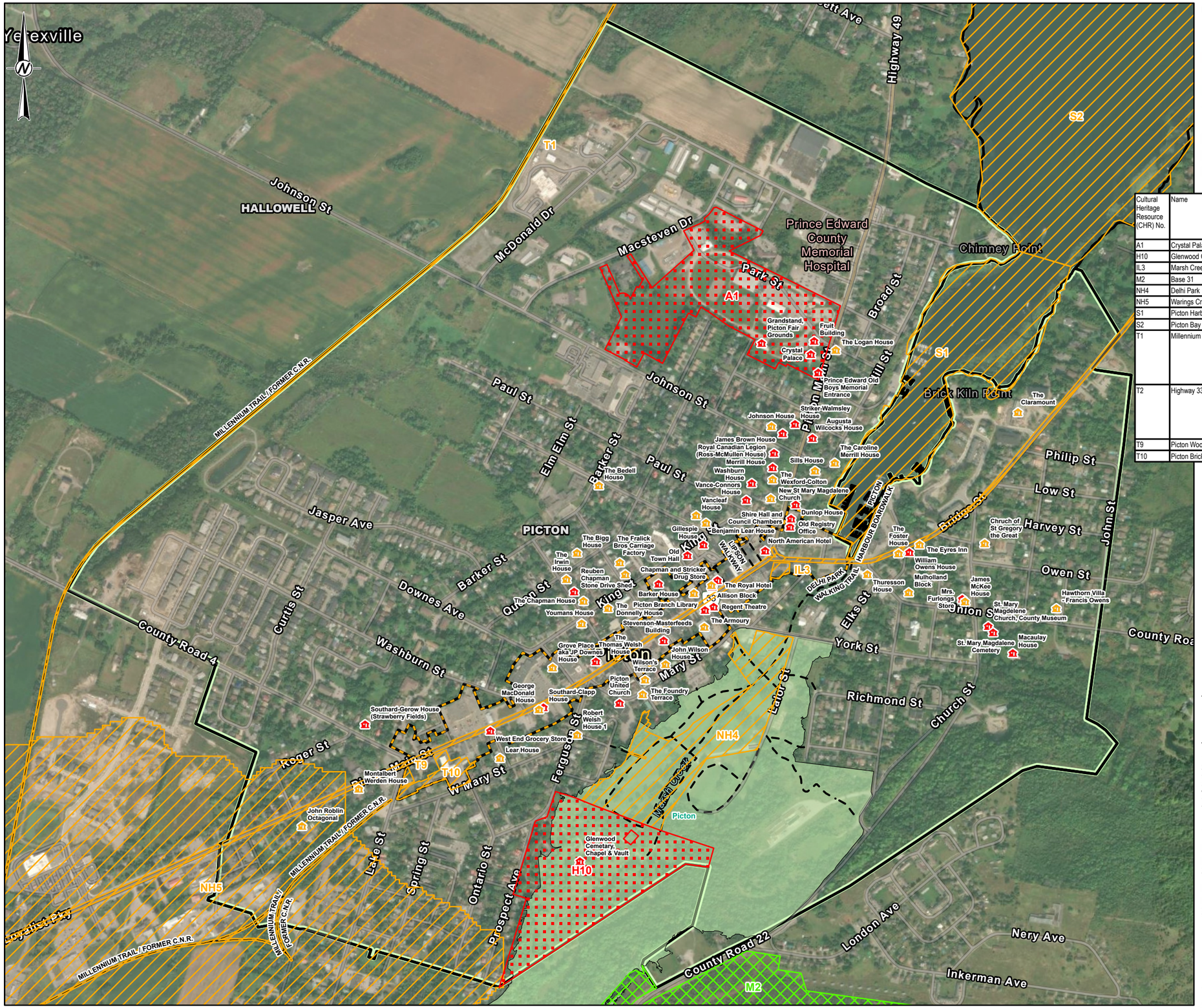

LEGEND

- DESIGNATED PROPERTY
- PROPERTY OF INTEREST
- DESIGNATED PROPERTY (PART IV OF THE OHA)
- IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE (CHR)
- NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE PROPERTY
- TRAILS AND PATHS
- PICTON WARD
- WARD BOUNDARY
- VALLEY LANDS
- HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) No.	Name	Theme	Ward	Heritage Status at Municipal Level: Designated or Non-Designated or Identified Potential CHR	Priority for Designation (High/ Medium/Low)
A1	Crystal Palace and Picton Fairgrounds	Agriculture	Picton	Designated	N/A
H10	Glenwood Cemetery	Historical Communities	Picton	Designated	High
IL3	Marsh Creek Park	Indigenous Landscape	Picton	Identified Potential CHL	High
M2	Base 31	Military, Agriculture	Picton	Non-Designated	High
NH4	Delhi Park	Natural Heritage	Picton	Identified Potential CHL	High
NH5	Warings Creek Watershed	Natural Heritage	Picton	Identified Potential CHL	High
S1	Picton Harbour	Ship Building	Picton	Identified Potential CHL	High
S2	Picton Bay	Ship Building	Picton	Identified Potential CHL	High
T1	Millennium Trail	Transportation Routes, Agriculture	Ameliasb Bloomfiel Hallowell, Hillier, Picton, Wellingto	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
T2	Highway 33 / Loyalist Parkway	Transportation Routes	Ameliasb Bloomfiel Hallowell, Hillier, Picton, Wellingto	Identified Potential CHL	Low
T9	Picton Wood Railway Station	Transportation Route	Picton	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
T10	Picton Brick Railway Station (C.F. Evans Lumber Company)	Transportation Route	Picton	Identified Potential CHL	Medium

0 100 200 400

1:10,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
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3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM ZONE 18N

CLIENT

THE CORPORATION OF PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

PROJECT

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY CULTURAL HERITAGE MASTER PLAN

TITLE

PICTON WARD SHOWING IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

CONSULTANT

wsp

YYYY-MM-DD	2025-12-16
DESIGNED	KK
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	KK
APPROVED	HS

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
CA0021620.0171	0003	A	7

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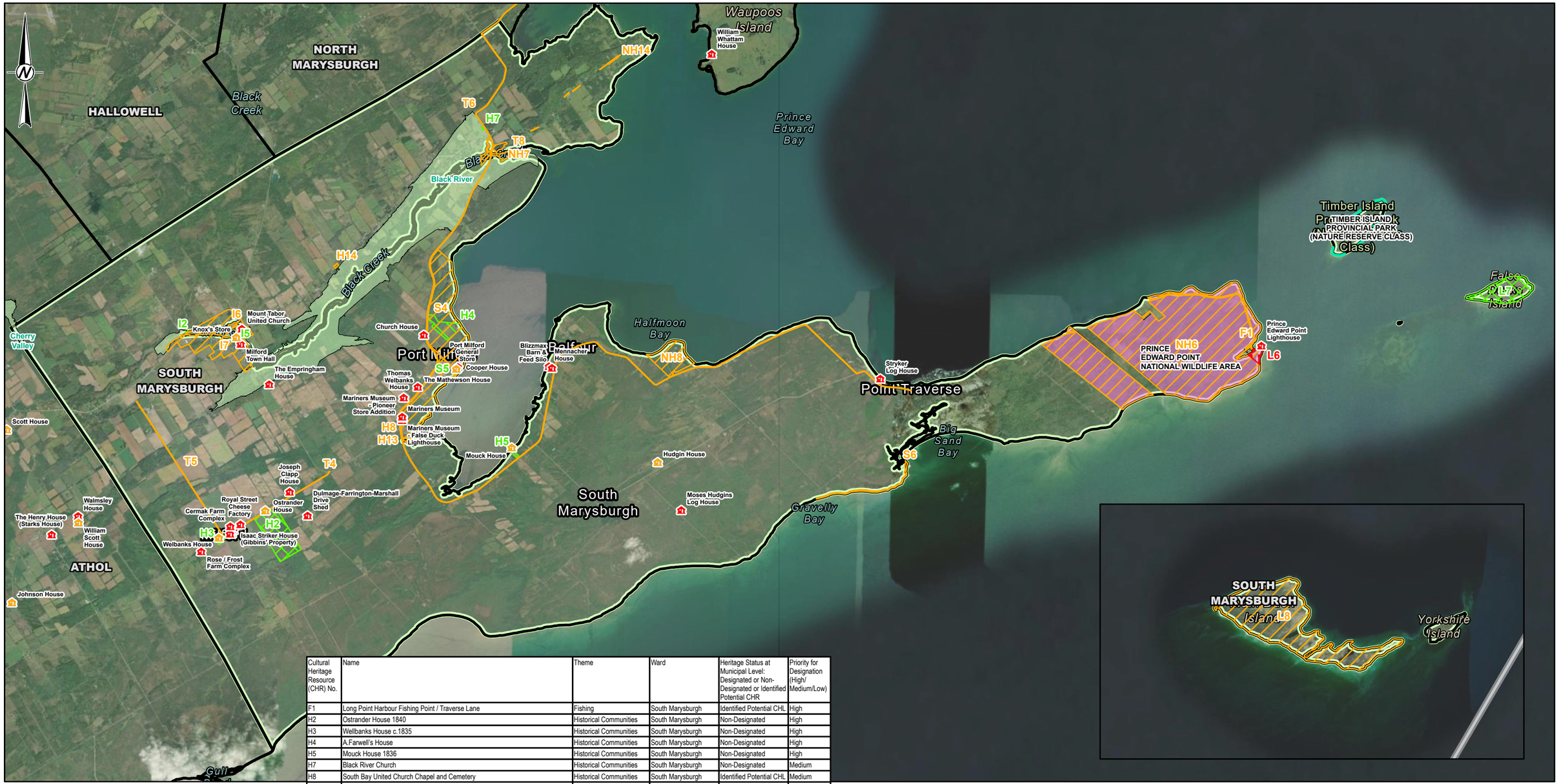

Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) No.	Name	Theme	Ward	Heritage Status at Municipal Level: Designated or Non-Designated or Identified Potential CHR	Priority for Designation (High/ Medium/Low)
F1	Long Point Harbour Fishing Point / Traverse Lane	Fishing	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	High
H2	Ostrander House 1840	Historical Communities	South Marysburgh	Non-Designated	High
H3	Wellbanks House c.1835	Historical Communities	South Marysburgh	Non-Designated	High
H4	A.Farwell's House	Historical Communities	South Marysburgh	Non-Designated	High
H5	Mouck House 1836	Historical Communities	South Marysburgh	Non-Designated	High
H7	Black River Church	Historical Communities	South Marysburgh	Non-Designated	Medium
H8	South Bay United Church Chapel and Cemetery	Historical Communities	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
H13	South Bay Graveyard, the story of Minerva	Historical Communities	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Low
H14	Jackson's Falls Country Schoolhouse and Inn	Historical Communities	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Low
I2	3 Scotts Mill Road	Industries	South Marysburgh	Non-Designated	High
I5	Knox's Store 1886	Industries	South Marysburgh	Non-Designated	High
I6	Mill Pond	Industries	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
I7	Hamlet of Milford	Industries	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	High
L6	Prince Edward Point Lighthouse (Point Traverse Lighthouse)	Lighthouses	South Marysburgh	Designated	N/A
L7	False Duck Island Lighthouse	Lighthouses	South Marysburgh	Non-Designated	Low
NH6	Prince Edward Bird Point Observatory	Natural Heritage	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
NH7	Grimmon's Woods	Natural Heritage	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	High
NH8	Quinte Conservation's Little Bluff Conservation Area	Natural Heritage	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
NH14	Stone Walls along Morrison Point Road	Natural Heritage	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Low
S4	Port Milford (19th Century shipbuilding centre and 20th Century canning factory.)	Ship Building	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
S5	Port Milford General Store 1985	Ship Building	South Marysburgh	Non-Designated	High
S6	Gravelly Bay Beach	Ship Building	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
T4	Royal Road Streetscape	Transportation Routes	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	High
T5	Maypul Layn Road	Transportation Routes	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
T6	County Road 13	Transportation Routes	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Low
T8	Black River	Transportation Route and Natural Heritage	South Marysburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Medium

LEGEND

- DESIGNATED PROPERTY
- PROPERTY OF INTEREST
- DESIGNATED PROPERTY (PART IV OF THE OHA)
- IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE (CHR)
- NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE PROPERTY
- SOUTH MARYSBURGH WARD
- WARD BOUNDARY
- PROVINCIAL PARK
- FEDERAL PROTECTED AREA
- VALLEY LANDS

0 500 1,000 2,000

1:70,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
2. BASE MAP: EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, SOURCES: ESRI, TOMTOM, GARMIN, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM ZONE 18N

CLIENT
THE CORPORATION OF PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

PROJECT
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY CULTURAL HERITAGE MASTER PLAN

TITLE
SOUTH MARYSBURGH WARD SHOWING IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

CONSULTANT

wsp

YYYY-MM-DD	2025-12-16
DESIGNED	KK
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	KK
APPROVED	HS

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
CA0021620.0171	0003	A	8

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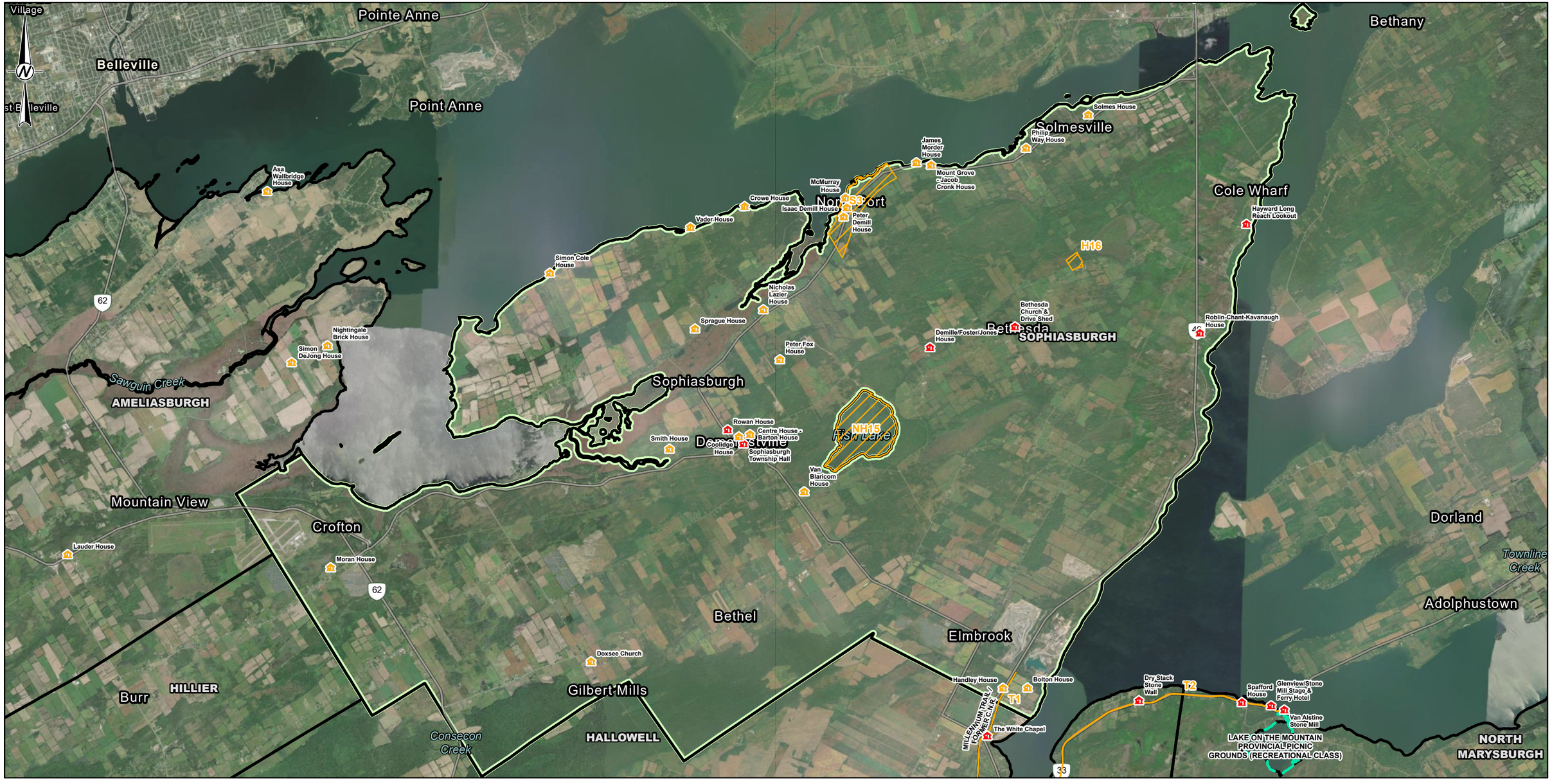
IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B
0 25mm



LEGEND

- DESIGNATED PROPERTY
- PROPERTY OF INTEREST
- IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE (CHR)
- SOPHIASBURGH WARD
- WARD BOUNDARY
- TRAILS AND PATHS
- PROVINCIAL PARK

Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) No.	Name	Theme	Ward	Heritage Status at Municipal Level: Designated or Non-Designated or Identified Potential CHR	Priority for Designation (High/ Medium/Low)
H16	Roblin Cemetery	Historical Communities	Sophiasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Low
NH15	Fish Lake	Natural Heritage, Agriculture, Fishing	Sophiasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Low
S3	North Port & County Road 15	Ship Building	Sophiasburgh	Identified Potential CHL	Low
T1	Millennium Trail	Transportation Routes, Agriculture	Ameliasburgh, Bloomfield, Hallowell, Hillier, Picton, Wellington	Identified Potential CHL	Medium
T2	Highway 33 / Loyalist Parkway	Transportation Routes	Ameliasburgh, Bloomfield, Hallowell, Hillier, Picton, Wellington	Identified Potential CHL	Low

0 1,000 2,000 4,000

1:85,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

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3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM ZONE 18N

CLIENT
THE CORPORATION OF PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

PROJECT
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY CULTURAL HERITAGE MASTER PLAN

TITLE
SOPHIASBURGH WARD SHOWING IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

CONSULTANT

wsp

YYYY-MM-DD	2025-12-16
DESIGNED	KK
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	KK
APPROVED	HS

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
CA0021620.0171	0003	A	9

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LEGEND

- DESIGNATED PROPERTY
- PROPERTY OF INTEREST
- IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE (CHR)
- WELLINGTON WARD
- WARD BOUNDARY
- TRAILS AND PATHS
- PROVINCIAL PARK
- HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) No.	Name	Theme	Ward	Heritage Status at Municipal Level: Designated or Non-Designated or Identified Potential CHR	Priority for Designation (High/ Medium/Low)
L9	Wellington Life Saving Station	Lighthouses	Wellington	Identified Potential CHL	High

0 125 250 500

1:15,000 METRES

NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
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CLIENT
THE CORPORATION OF PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

PROJECT
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY CULTURAL HERITAGE MASTER PLAN

TITLE
WELLINGTON WARD SHOWING IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

CONSULTANT

wsp

YYYY-MM-DD	2025-12-16
DESIGNED	KK
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	KK
APPROVED	HS

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
CA0021620.0171	0003	A	10

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