



FRIENDS OF SOUTH SHORE

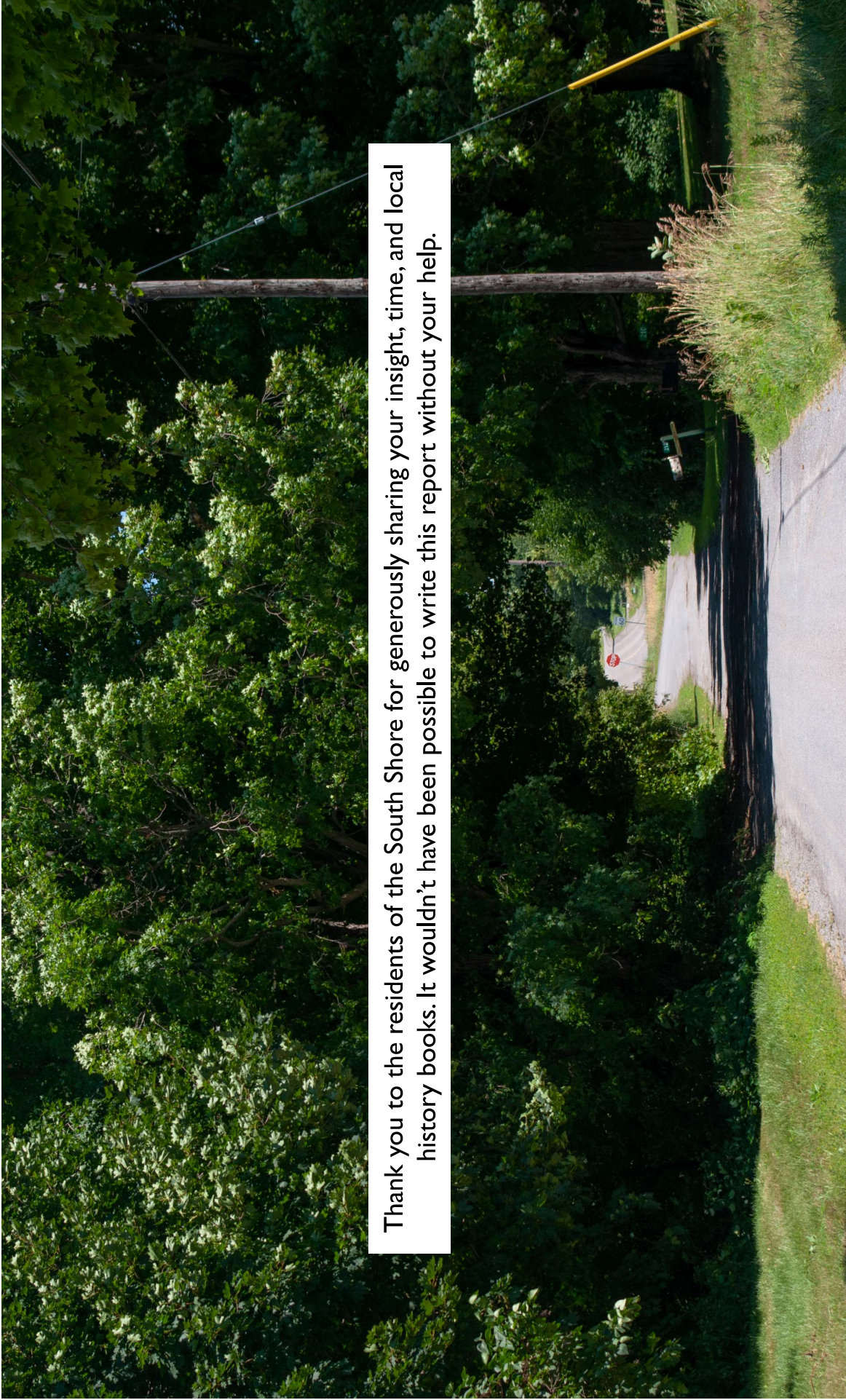
**CULTURAL HERITAGE  
LANDSCAPE IDENTIFICATION**

AUGUST 2022

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# Acknowledgments



Thank you to the residents of the South Shore for generously sharing your insight, time, and local history books. It wouldn't have been possible to write this report without your help.

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# Introduction



Farm landscape near Cherry Valley, 2022

Prince Edward County (PEC or the County) is a remarkable place to both to live and travel to as it boasts unique creative industries and spectacular natural environments alike. Located on the north-eastern shoreline of Lake Ontario, the County is home to approximately 24,735 people who live

in small villages and hamlets that are spread out across the island. The County's economy and socio-cultural contexts are deeply rooted in its diverse agricultural history that continues to be reflected in the landscape. In recent years the County has become known for its craft wine and beer industries and



# Introduction

artistic and entrepreneurial cultures, building vibrant local economies, and attracting tourists to the area. This transition however has also increased development pressure that is threatening the loss of important natural and cultural heritage resources. Strong policy and planning actions need to be taken now to preserve the County's important Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL) and ensure that its unique quality of place is maintained into the future. This report focuses on the County's South Shore, located south of East Lake, Miller Rd, and Smith Bay, encompassing the island's southern shoreline.



South Shore Boundary, PEC

Heritage is commonly recognized as individual historic buildings. However, in some cases the stories and heritage held by a place can be better captured through a holistic look at a

landscape because of how its different elements interact with each other. Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs) are a policy tool that the municipality of PEC has at its disposal to recognize and protect areas that may contain a diversity of built and natural elements which hold significance to a community because of their interrelationship with each other. CHLs can be designated under Part IV or Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act depending on the scale and makeup of the landscape being considered. CHLs offer a way of recognizing places or areas that have cultural and natural elements which in conjunction with each create a significant landscape. This planning tool offers a means through which to recognize special places that have become intertwined with a community's memories, stories, and values.

The necessary first step in the process of protecting cultural heritage is to identify and inventory the region's existing CHLs, which is what this report seeks to do. This report uses historical research and consultation with community members and stakeholders to create a candidate list of CHLs in PEC's South Shore. The report first explores pre-colonial and colonial settlement of PEC and subsequently provides an overview of relevant federal, provincial, and municipal policy on cultural heritage. It then outlines four potential CHLs, detailing heritage significance, historical integrity, and community value.



# Indigenous Histories on the Northern Shores of Lake Ontario

## Pre-colonial History

When thinking about a place-based history of PEC it is imperative to recognize that different Indigenous nations have occupied parts of PEC's South Shore for time immemorial. The cultural histories on the northern shores of Lake Ontario can be traced back approximately 12,000-15,000 years before European colonization and settlement began in the 17th and 18th centuries (Munson & Jamieson, 2013). PEC is known to have been occupied by Iroquoian speaking peoples including the Huron-Wendat and Haudenosaunee (Birch and Hart, 2021). These groups lived on Lake Ontario shorelines in small villages that focused on horticulture. Prior to 1450 CE communities would disperse seasonally to look for a more varied resource base, but around 1500 the villages started to be occupied year round and grew in size to form larger communities (Birch and Hart, 2021). Around 1600 most Iroquoian groups left the north shore of Lake Ontario moving either northward or westward to join ancestral or allied groups due to conflict between the Wendat and Haudenosaunee and with the Anishinaabe speaking Mississaugas (Birch and Hart, 2021).

At the time of early European contact in the 1600s, the Mississaugas occupied the northern shores of Lake Ontario. What is now known as Carrying Place and the Bay of Quinte area were important sites for trade during early contact with

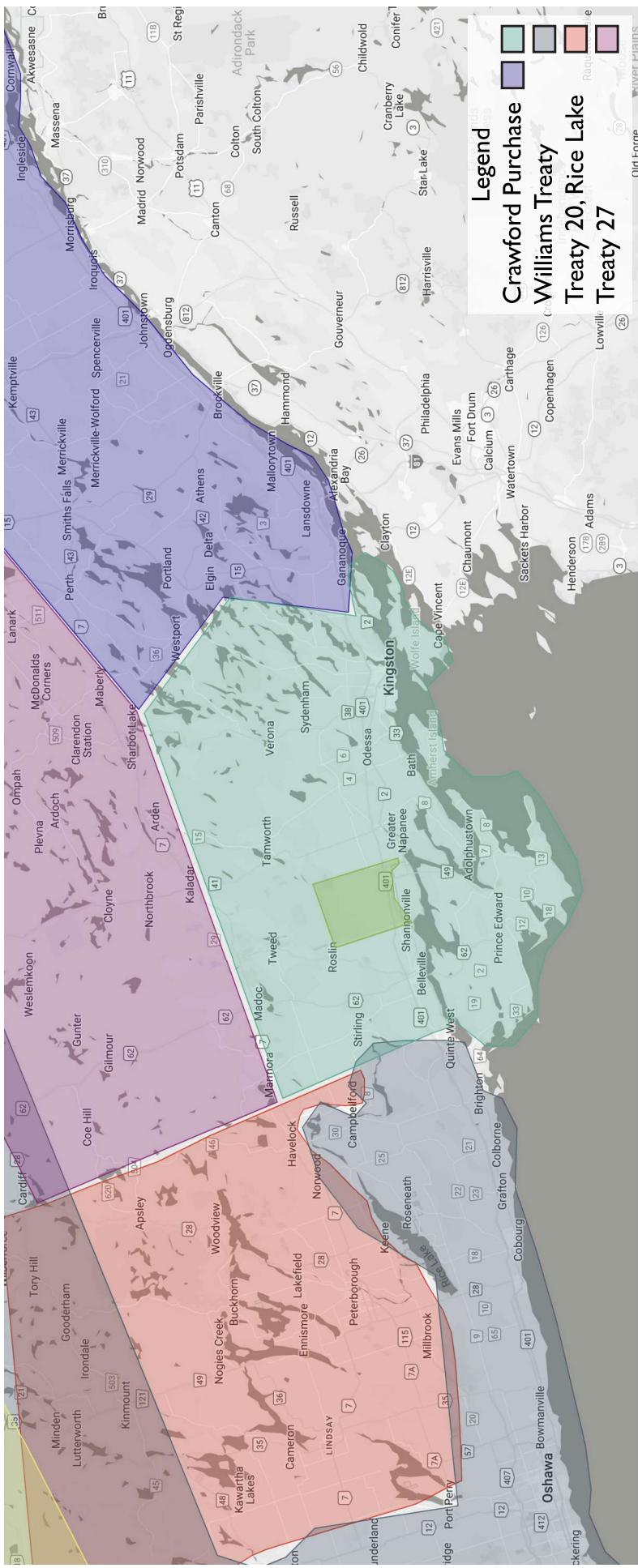
Europeans. Most recently, the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte who control Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory are the closest Indigenous Nation to Prince Edward County.

## Treaties and Land Survey

Following the end of the American Revolution, the British Crown undertook major efforts to survey tracts of land in what we now know as Southern Ontario as a means of land acquisition and settler colonial expansion. Land was given to United Empire Loyalists who fought for the British Crown in the American Revolution. In 1783 lands between the tributary of the Saint Lawrence River and the Bay of Quinte on the North Eastern Shores of Lake Ontario were purchased by the Crown from the Mississaugas (Government of Ontario, n.d). This is known as the Crawford's Purchase, or the Gun Shot Treaty. This agreement was considered a land surrender by the British Crown, however there is no written documentation that details exact lands that the agreement covered (Whose Land, n.d.). Contrary to what has been established by settler records, the Mississaugas recall that they were forced to surrender this land within the sound of a gunshot, hence the unofficial treaty name (Whose Land, n.d.). These treaties were intended to extinguish Indigenous title to land and have created deep structural inequalities that continue to be experienced by Indigenous nations and communities across Canada. Treaty responsibilities have not been upheld by provincial or federal colonial governments.



# Indigenous Histories on the Northern Shores of Lake Ontario



Land by Treaty Territory, map created by Whose Land?

## Positioning FOSS

Proximity to Lake Ontario, access to creeks and streams, and topographical elements of the landscape like ridges over shorelines and marshland all indicate that the South Shore of PEC holds potential archaeological significance predating colonial settlement. Cultural heritage in PEC is therefore not singularly reflective of more recent European settlement in the area. However, because FOSS is primarily formed by people of

settler backgrounds this document focuses on the County's more recent history and development. FOSS hopes to foster further conversation that engages Indigenous communities who hold historical and cultural ties to PEC that can lead to a more robust exploration of Indigenous cultural heritage in the area.



# Policy Context

## Planning Act and Provincial Policy Statement

In Canada, municipalities fall within provincial jurisdiction, which means that provincial legislation and policy regulates how planning for heritage is carried out. The Planning Act (1990) regulates land use planning decisions in Ontario. Section 2 of the Planning Act (1990), “Provincial Interest”, makes the following provision:

2. The Minister, the council of a municipality, a local board, a planning board and the Tribunal, in carrying out their responsibilities under this Act, shall have regard to, among other matters, matters of provincial interest such as,
  - d) the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archeological or scientific interest

The Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) (2020) is the guiding policy document for planning decisions in Ontario, it provides further direction for matters of provincial interest surrounding land use planning and development. Section 2.6 of the PPS (2020), Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Resources, makes the following provision:

- 2.6.1 Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved

Under Section 1.7 Long-Term Economic Prosperity a provision is also made about the interrelationship between planning for a sense of place and the importance of conserving features including cultural heritage landscapes which contribute to a sense of place.

1.7.1 Long-term economic prosperity should be supported by:

- e) encouraging a sense of place, by promoting well-designed built form and cultural planning, and by conserving features that help define character, including built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes

The PPS (2020) sets out of the following definition of CHLs:

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.



# Policy Context

## County of Prince Edward Official Plan

Prince Edward County's Official Plan (OP), updated in July of 2021, provides a comprehensive and long-term vision for the region that balances goals of economic growth with the principles of strong community development and a healthy environment. The OP outlines a commitment to identifying and conserving cultural heritage resources as part of the community's ongoing evolution (section 3.3.4 – 1). Under Section 3.3.2 objectives for creating a livable community are detailed. Objective 7 addresses Cultural Heritage:

Objective 7: Recognize, conserve, enhance and promote significant cultural heritage resources and sites including:

- i. Built heritage resources of all types, including landmarks, barns and cultural heritage landscapes (designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act);

Section 3.3.4 outlines Cultural Heritage Policies, which includes the following provisions:

### 3.3.4 Cultural Heritage Policies

- 1) The County shall identify cultural heritage resources while ensuring their conservation, restoration, maintenance and enhancement as part of the commu-

nity's ongoing evolution.

- 3) Pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act, the County may designate properties including, but not limited to, built heritage resources, heritage conservation districts, cultural heritage landscapes, archaeological resources and other heritage elements

## Ontario Heritage Trust CHL Definitions:

The Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT) is a non-profit agency of the Government of Ontario that is responsible for protecting the Province's built and natural heritage. The OHT (2012) provides a CHL identification toolkit which outlines the following definitions of cultural heritage landscapes. These categories were first established by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1992 as the first international legal instrument created to recognize and protect cultural landscapes.

### Designed cultural landscape:

This type of cultural landscape is clearly defined and was created intentionally by man. These landscapes include garden and parkland landscapes, which are constructed for aesthetic reasons, which are often but not always associated with religious or other monumental buildings and ensembles.

# Policy Context

## **Evolved cultural landscape:**

This type of cultural landscape results from an initial social, economic, administrative and/or religious imperative, and has developed its present form by association with, and in response to, its natural environment. Such landscapes reflect that process of evolution in their form and component features.

## **Associative cultural landscape:**

The inclusion of such landscapes on UNESCO's World Heritage List is justifiable by virtue of the powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element, rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent.

CHL identification in the following section is reliant upon the above three definitions.

## **Why Roads as Cultural Heritage Landscapes?**

Two out of the three CHLs outlined below are roadsides. Roads have played a significant role in human lives and are essential to understanding the evolution of a place. A region's road networks provide interconnections between people and their landscape that relates the diverse sites and structures located within an area. For these reasons, roads offer important insight into development and change across a

landscape and can hold intrinsic cultural heritage value (Grau-zuleviciute-Vileniske & Matijosaiiene, 2010). In Prince Edward County's South Shore, certain roads hold deep meaning for surrounding communities as they represent the evolution of industry and livelihood in the area while still demonstrating continuity with past uses. This inventory documents three different road landscapes, including an overview of their boundaries and key characteristics, and an exploration of their cultural value and interest. This methodology for inventorying CHLs is drawn from a CHL study done by the City of Waterloo.



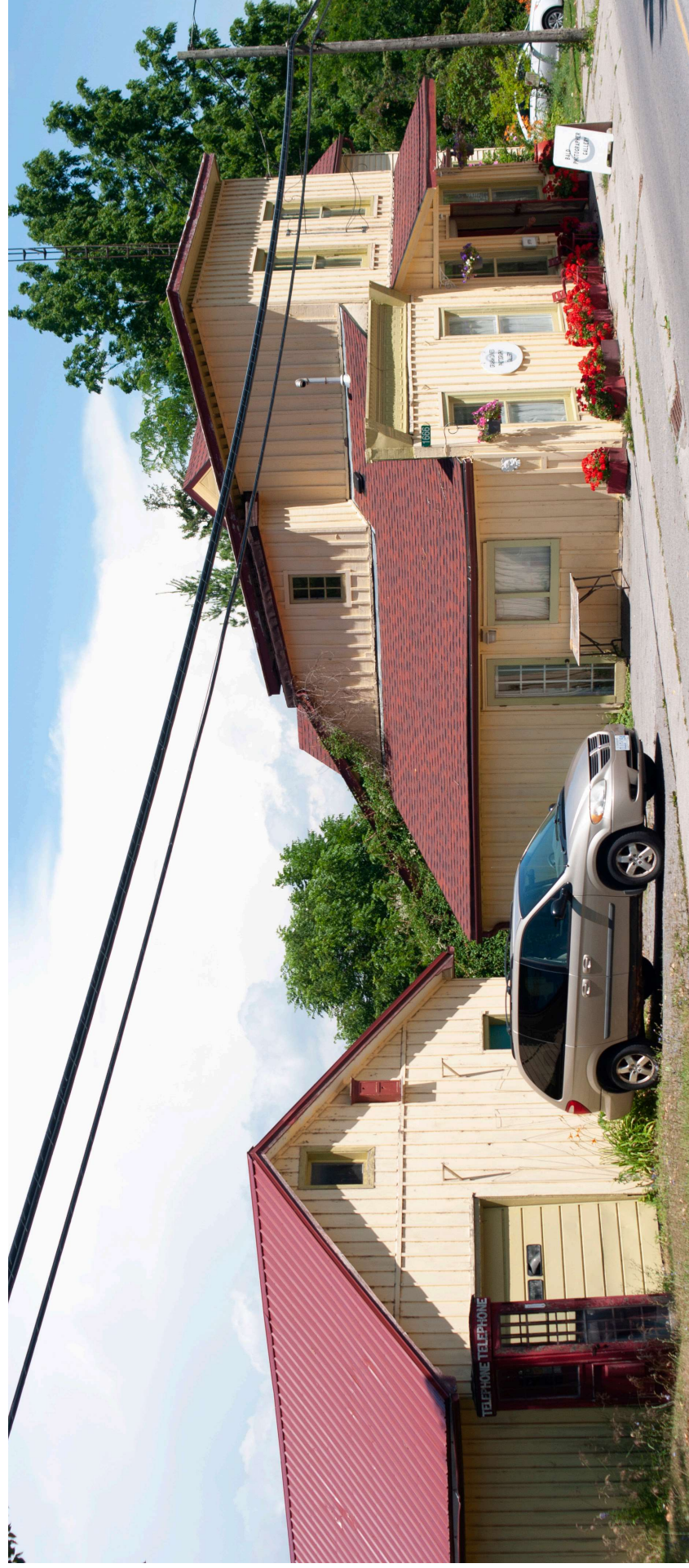
Intersection of County Rd 10 & County Rd 18, Cherry Valley, 2022



# Methodology

This report was written by a planning student intern with Friends of South Shore. To prepare this report, relevant federal, provincial, and municipal heritage and planning policy was reviewed. Research was subsequently conducted on the local histories of PEC by exploring local lore, archival documents, and existing research on heritage in the County, such as the heritage registry and heritage studies conducted for

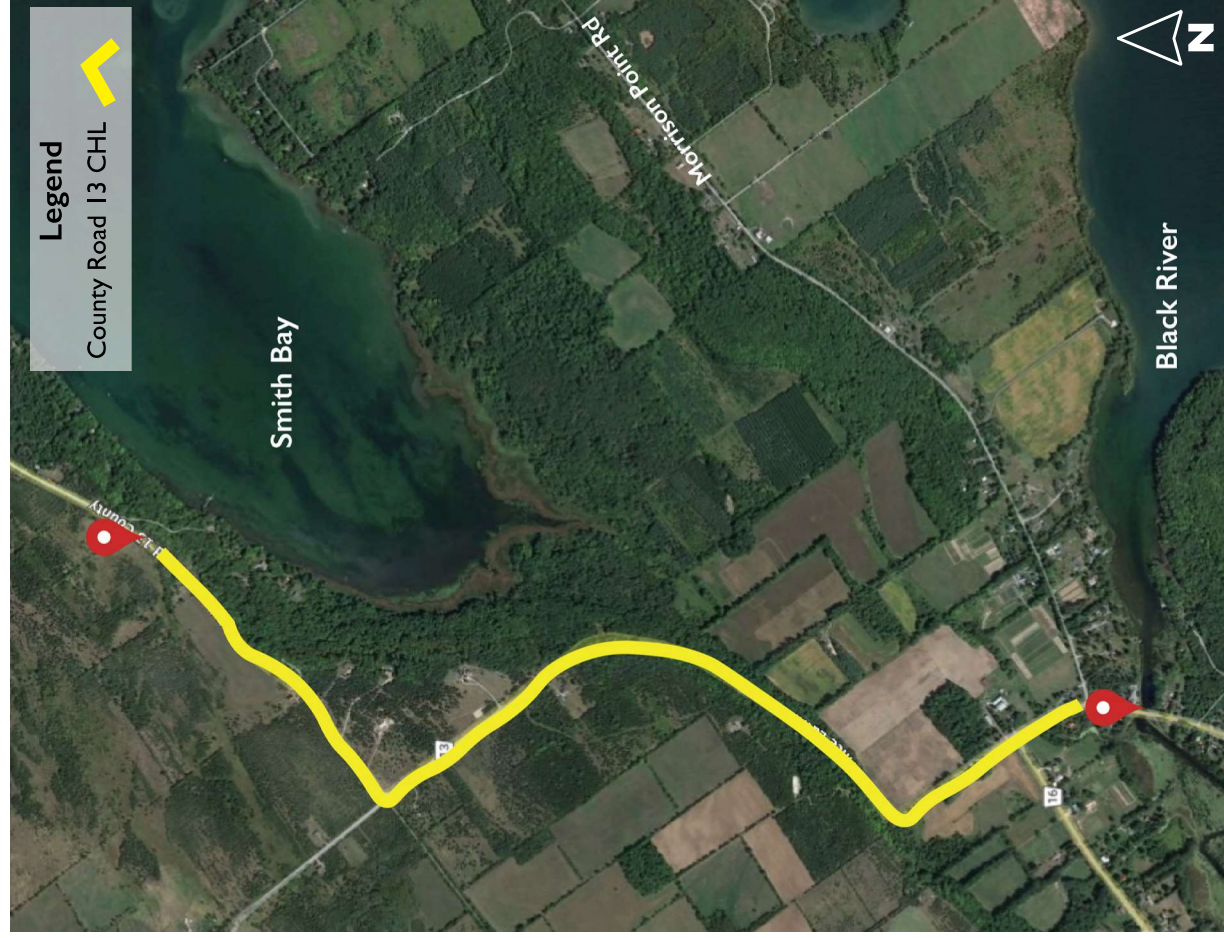
development purposes. A multi-day site visit was then conducted which included interviews with three residents of the South Shore and a cultural heritage mapping workshop with residents of the Black River hamlet. Research on local history combined with resident input was used to identify three candidate CHLs in the South Shore which are detailed in the following section of the report.



Former General Store in Cherry Valley, 2022



# CHL Inventory: County Road 13



## County Road 13

**Boundaries:** County Road 13, the Rutherford-Stevens Lookout to the North Shore of the Black River (interchanged with Black Creek creek)

**Recognition:** Hudson Farm, protected by the Ontario Farmland Trust, Rutherford-Stevens Lookout small conservation area managed by Quinte Conservation, Black River Memorial Chapel listed heritage property

**Historic Themes:** Agriculture, Transportation, Fishing, Community Development

**Type of Landscape:** Transportation Corridor

## Description:

County Road 13 between the Rutherford-Stevens Lookout and the north shore of the Black River connects several significant natural and cultural heritage resources. A key feature of this stretch of County Road 13 is Grimmons Woods which lines either side of the road. It is a mature maple grove planted in the late 1800s that creates a linkage between the limestone ridge north of the Black River and the Black River Valley. Grimmons Woods were planted following provincial government legislation that incentivised tree planting along roads and highways to help with flood prevention, and in the winter as a form of snow fence to control drifting snow. This stretch of road is important to the community because it

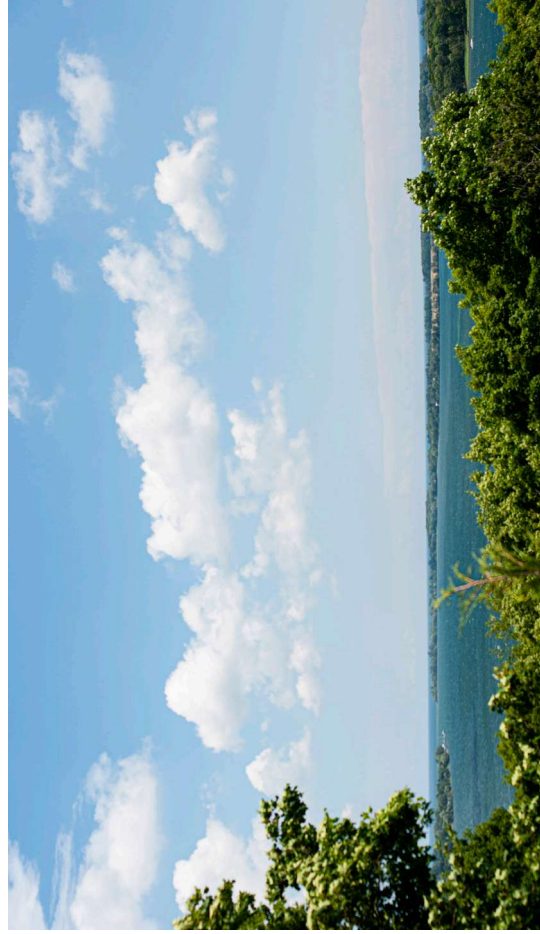


# CHL Inventory: County Road 13

reflects local histories of industry and development, which is also exhibited by sites like the Black River Memorial Chapel and the Black River Cheese Factory.

## Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The boundary of the selected CHL along County Road 13 begins at the Rutherford-Stevens Lookout, a small conservation area managed by Quinte Conservation, which offers a viewpoint from the limestone ridge of Smith Bay and Waupos Island. Continuing south along County Road 13, the roadscape then descends through Grimmon's Woods. This cultural landscape can be understood as an "evolved landscape" as the socio-economic evolution of the community is inseparable from surrounding natural features.



Rutherford-Stevens Lookout, overlooking Smith Bay, 2022



Grimmon's Woods  
Photo credit: Jaime King, County Moments

Grimmon's Woods represent a historical evolution of the landscape as it was an intentional tree planting effort undertaken by Loyalist Farmers in the Black River area. In 1871 the Ontario Government passed *An Act to Encourage the Planting of Trees Upon the Highways in the Province* which paid farmers and landowners 25 cents per tree they planted between woodlot and road (Dunkin, 2008). This was subsequently followed with the more widespread *Ontario Tree Planting Act* passed in 1883 which encouraged tree planting in any marginal space bordering an owner's land, rather than just along highways. The program was a response to environmental

# CHL Inventory: County Road 13

disaster that was arising due to settlers' massive land clearing efforts throughout the 19th century and subsequent severe soil erosion (Dunkin, 2008). The Ontario Fruit Growers Association was a vocal proponent of this program as fruit farmers were concerned for the wellbeing of their orchards and saw the importance of reforestation for protecting their crop's health and yield (Dunkin, 2008). At the time that the trees were planted, the Grimmon farm was growing apples (among other things) that were sent to market in Kingstons. Apple growing on the property paved the way for the construction of an evaporator that was used to preserve the fruits, which was an important early industry in PEC. The Grimmon Woods were planted as a functional feature of the landscape that has grown with the community over the last 120 years.

On the south end of Grimmon Woods, the road then continues through the hamlet of Black River (colloquially interchanged with Black Creek) past the Black River Memorial Chapel and the Black River Cheese Factory. The Black River Memorial Chapel is a listed heritage property on Prince Edward County's Inventory Listing. The Chapel was built in 1870 with some updates made to the building in 1908 including the installation of new windows. Throughout the latter half of the 19th century and the early 20th century the Chapel has been a hub for community gathering and ceremony. Regular services stopped being held at the Chapel in 1967, however one memorial service is still convened each year. The Chapel also



Black River Memorial Chapel, 2015  
has a cemetery that is regularly maintained.

The current Black River Cheese Factory was built in 1901 and completed in 1903 in place of a predecessor factory located across County Road 13. Dairy farming including cheese and butter production was an early and essential part of subsistence agriculture for settlers in PEC. The first Cheese factory was built in 1867, and was later followed by the construction of approximately 30 other factories, some of which survived longer than others. Until the Black River Cheese factory was bought by Gay Lea in 2016, it maintained a collective ownership model which was established in the early days of cheese making in the County. While the ownership model has since changed, Black River remains the only cheese factory



# CHL Inventory: County Road 13



Black River Cheese Factory, 2022

still open in Prince Edward County. County Road 13 between the Rutherford Stevens Lookout and the Black River demonstrates different elements of the county's agricultural history and the evolution of a small farming community over the last 250 years.

## Historical Integrity

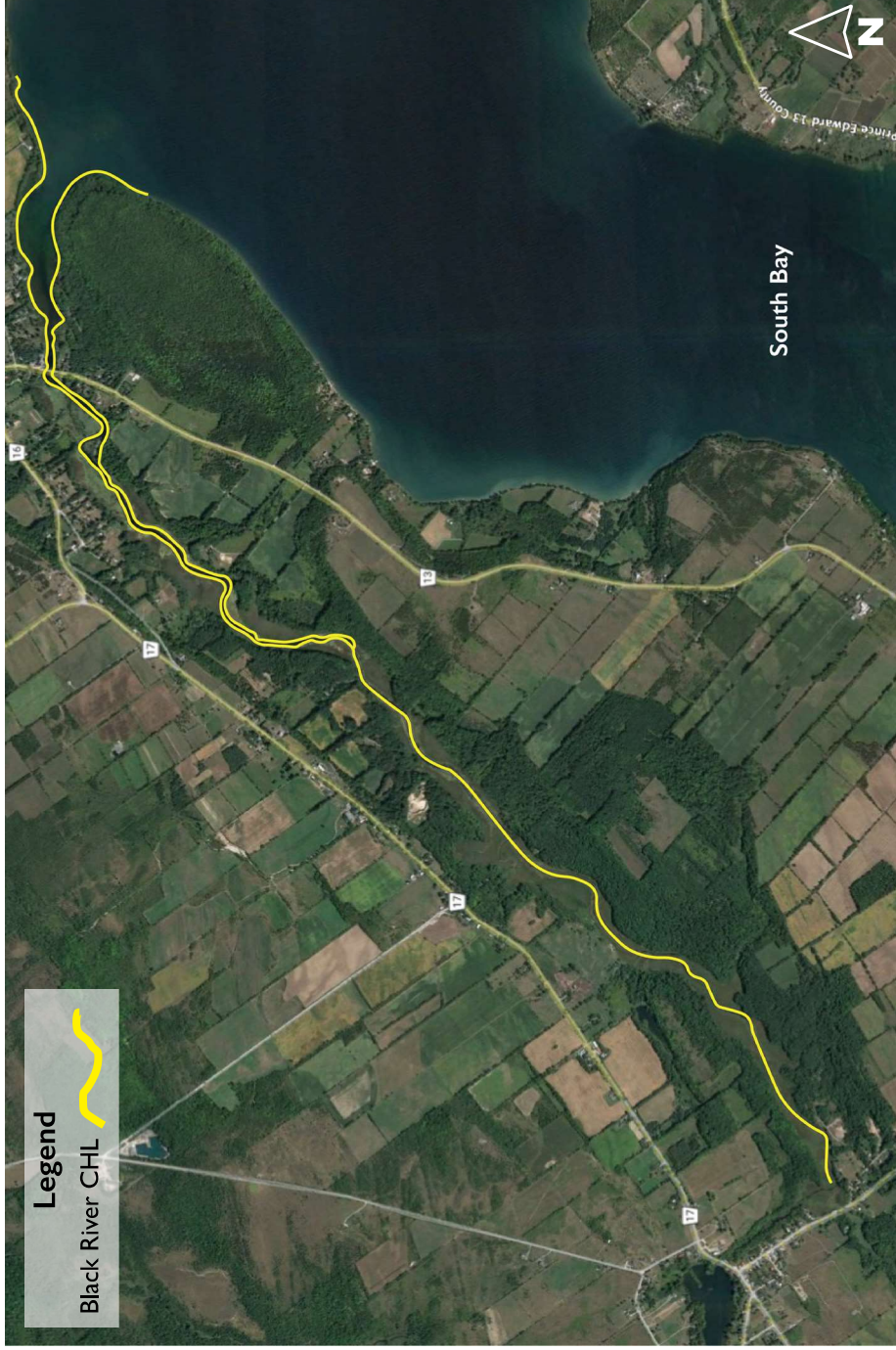
Traveling along County Road 13 offers a compelling look at the development of the Black River Community over the last three centuries. While the area has become a lakefront destination for visitors and tourists, the local community is still deeply rooted in agricultural livelihoods. Many of the structures and sites located along County Road 13 maintain continuity with past uses, and much of the land ownership in the area has likewise been passed down across generations. For example, the trees that now make up Grimmon's Woods were planted by Lavinnia Grimmon (wife of Alva Grimmon)

in the late 1800s and remains in the ownership of the Grimmon Family at present. The view from the Rutherford-Stevens Lookout Buildings such as the Black River Memorial Chapel and the Black River Cheese Factory hold many memories and stories about the community that developed there and speak to its ever evolving history.

## Community Value

Members of the Black Creek community have expressed that the sites along County Road 13 including Grimmons Woods, the Chapel and the Black River Cheese Factory hold an important place in the history and development of their community. Grimmon's Woods represent a significant vegetative feature in the area that have been maintained through community stewardship of the land. While some of the older maples are nearing the end of their lives, there have been efforts made to replant young maples in their place to maintain the integrity of the woods. Current owners of the Hudson Farm (formerly Grimmon Farm) which is crossed by County Road 13 have established an easement agreement with the Ontario Farmland Trust to ensure that the important ecological and cultural elements of their land are conserved into the future. There have also been concerted efforts to conserve the Black River Memorial Chapel as the South Bay Congregation established a committee and fund to manage the Chapel and Cemetery and run the yearly memorial service to remember those in the area who have passed.

# CHL Inventory: The Black River



## The Black River

### Boundaries:

The river begins just east of County Road 10 and flows out to river mouth at the north end of South Bay, into Lake Ontario

### Recognition:

Natural Core Area identified by County of Prince Edward Official Plan

### Historic Themes:

Transportation, Fishing, Community Development

### Type of Landscape:

Waterway

## Description:

The Black River (colloquially known as Black Creek) begins in Milford and runs alongside County Road 17 where it lets out into South Bay. It is the largest river in PEC, at approximately six kilometers long, and was an important transportation

passage for PEC's burgeoning shipbuilding industry in the late 18th and 19th centuries. The River is no longer used for commercial industry, however it is an hub for recreational boating activity in warmer seasons.



# CHL Inventory: The Black River

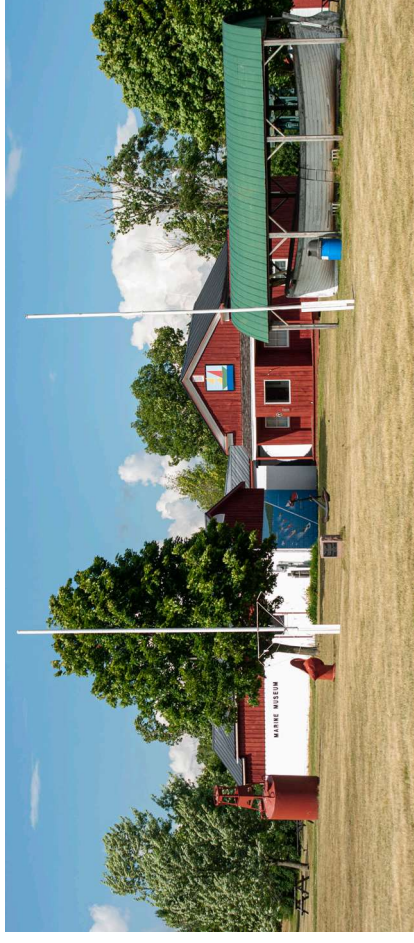
## Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Based on settlement patterns of Indigenous peoples on the Northern Shores of Lake Ontario there is reason to believe that the Black River area holds important cultural histories for Indigenous groups including (but not limited to) the Huron-Wendat and the Mississaugas.

Following European settlement, communities along the Black River such as Milford and Black River have had a vibrant history of shipbuilding, fishing, and sailing, as most travel, transportation, and economic development in early years of settlement in PEC was done by boat. While the river is no longer used for commercial industry, it was highlighted in a cultural mapping workshop conducted with residents of Black River that the river continues to be a place well loved by the community and visitors alike.

The river offers a place for recreational activity such as canoeing and kayaking, while still holding stories and memories of the PEC's marine history. It is also an important natural habitat that contains significant wetlands and offers ecosystem services for the region. Long time Black River residents noted that in their lifetimes they have noticed wildlife returning to the area with the introduction of greater environmental protections for waterways.

The shipbuilding and shipping industries in PEC are closely interlinked with a regional transition to growing cash crops



Mariners Park Museum, 2022

(c. 1840) when farmers started to grow hops, barley, and other grains. The decades between 1860 - 1890 are popularly known as the barley days and mark the prosperous grain shipping economy between PEC, ON, and Oswego, NY (Metcalf, 1975). PEC became known in the great lakes region for its boat building. Schooners built in Milford traveled down the Black River to begin their voyages across the great lakes region and further (Metcalf, 1975).

The marine history of the area is told by Mariners Park Museum located along County Road 13. At present the river only sees the use of small pleasure crafts and industry lining the river is likewise no longer reflective of a commercial shipping industry. However, there does remain continuity in surrounding land uses as the majority of peripheral lands along the river continue to be farmed. It is also dotted with evidence of PEC's newer tourist economy, as there are a number

# CHL Inventory: The Black River

of cottages and bed and breakfasts that host visitors to the island. The river maintains its reputation as a destination for leisure activities and tourism, while offering critical ecosystem services as a natural heritage system within the landscape.

## Historical Integrity

A decline in industrial development along the river over the latter half of the 20th century has allowed for ecosystem regeneration. The alignment of the river itself remains intact and the river and surrounding area offers important habitats for fish and other wildlife, which has seen increased environmental protection and stewardship in recent decades. Schedule 'B' of the PEC OP identifies the river as a Natural Core Area within the region, and identifies the lands immediately surrounding the river as significant wetland. Some structures located along the river, such as the Black River Cheese Factory, maintain continuity with historical uses.

## Community Value

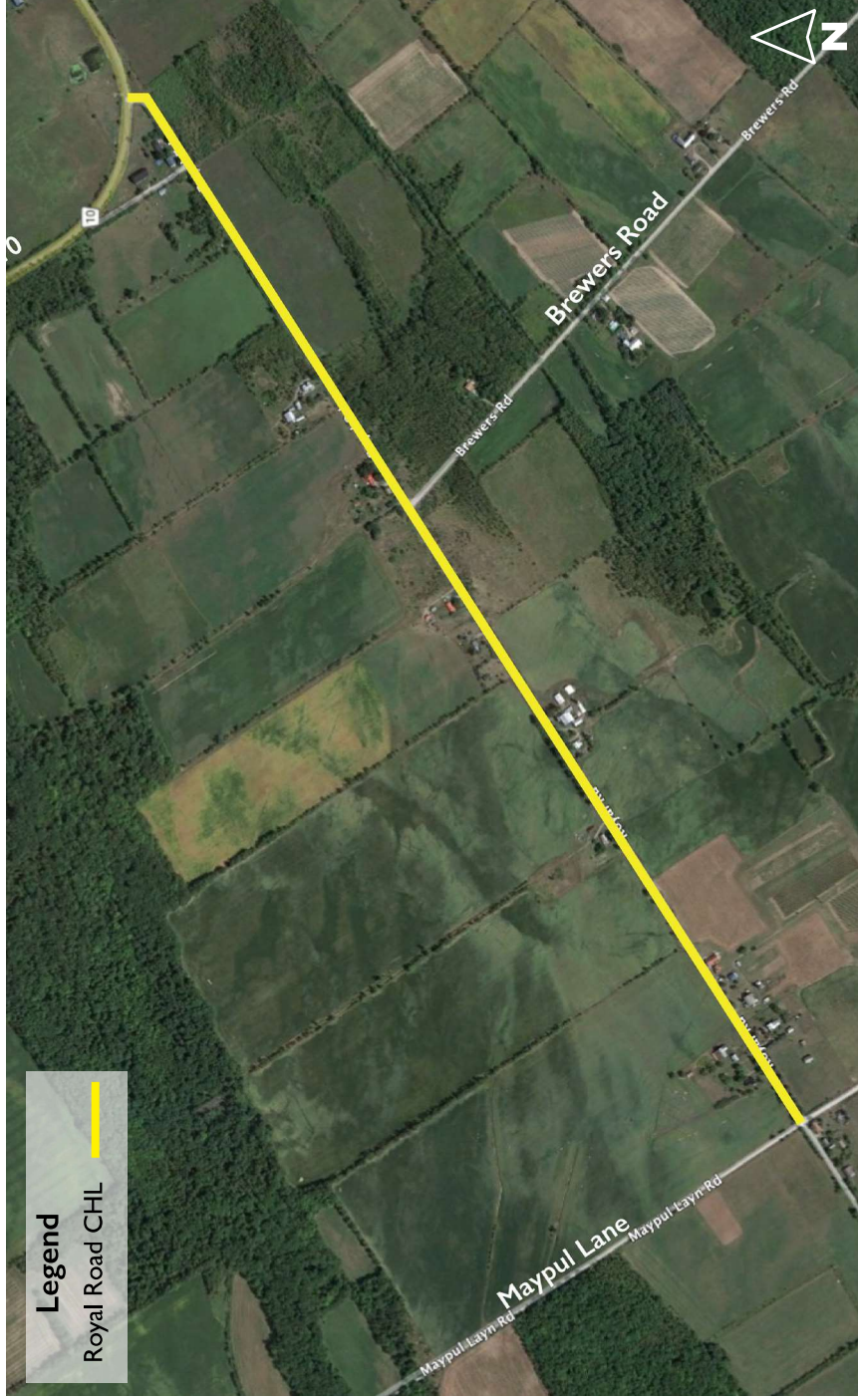
The Black River is significant in shaping community identity in the area and the namesake for the nearby hamlet. The boat building and shipping history connected to the river is well documented in local history and lore (see Willis Metcalfe's Marine Memories) and is also marked by Mariners Park Museum. In the Community Mapping Workshop, residents of Black River discussed the importance of protecting the River as a habitat for fish and wildlife.



Kayaking on the Black River, 2022



# CHL Inventory: Royal Road



## Royal Road

### Boundaries:

Intersection of Royal Road and Maypul Lane to Royal Road and County Road 10

### Recognition:

Several designated and listed heritage properties located along road

### Historic Themes:

Agriculture, United Empire Loyalist Settlement, Community Development

### Type of Landscape:

Transportation Corridor

## Description

Royal Road is a side road located in the South Shore that runs east to west, beginning at an intersection with County Road 10 and ending at an intersection with County Road 24. The “patchwork quilt” that describes the lot lines created by United Empire Loyalist settlers and farmers in the area are still intact along the road. Royal Road’s more remote location

in PEC, located physically further away from the 401 Highway, has resulted in it maintaining a sense of cohesiveness with past uses, along with distinct historical features and character. There are many notable structures along the road built between the 1830s and 1870s that represent the lifeways of early settlers in the area.

# CHL Inventory: Royal Road



Royal Road and Maypul Lane looking North East, 2022

## Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Royal Road was created as a forced roadway used by farmers in the area that the municipality of Prince Edward has since taken responsibility for. The road is lined by several properties with heritage designation including 1078 Royal Road (Gibbins' Property/Isaac Striker House), 1112 Royal Road (Royal Street Cheese Factory) and 940 Royal Road (Rose/Frost Farm Com-

plex). Two other properties are included on the Heritage Inventory Listing for South Marysburgh, which are 1327 Royal Road (Joseph Clapp House) and 1210 Royal Road (Ostrand-er/Striker House). Other significant but unrecognized properties include 1038 Royal Road (the Welbanks Farmhouse), 1071 Royal Road (Minaker House/Cermak Farm Complex), and 1247 Royal Road (School House No. 14). Several of the properties along the roadway have seen relatively few changes in ownership since their construction and many of the structures remain comparable to when they were built. This landscape represents the uniquely narrow lot lines of Loyalist farms and provides insight into the evolution of local farming industries. The roadscape can be considered an “evolved” CHL that also includes intentional design elements reflective of agricultural lifeways.

The area was settled by United Empire Loyalists in the 1780s and saw steady population growth over the subsequent century. Long, narrow lots were established to maximize waterfront access. The road is particularly notable for its built structures including farmhouses and barns which maintain many of their original features. Many of the structures along Royal Road were built before 1870 with some barns and outbuildings dating to before 1850 (Stantec, 2012). The houses located along Royal Road, along with the school house and the cheese factory formed a small, cohesive community that is linked by the road.



# CHL Inventory: Royal Road

## Historical Integrity

Many of the properties along Royal Road continue to be farmed and maintain continuity with past agricultural uses. Relationships between designed elements such as the farm houses, outbuildings, fields, and hedgerows are visibly intact in the landscape. Some notable buildings along Royal Road

constructed in the 1860s and 1870s were built in Loyalist vernacular and Gothic Revival Styles or reflect elements of these styles. This is visible in the Royal Street Cheese Factory, the Rose/Frost House, the Minaker House and the Ostrander House. Properties including the Rose/Frost House have seen few changes to the original building structure and design.

Landmark buildings on Royal Road include the Royal Street Cheese Factory and the School House. The Royal Street Cheese Factory abandoned production in 1956, however in 2004 the property was purchased by new owners and converted into a winery. While it is no longer used for dairy production, it continues to be used for agricultural purposes.

## Community Value

The CHL of Royal Road offers a less commonly found representation of early settlement in the County, which is the result of both intentional conservation efforts and inadvertent factors like proximity from major roadways. Community value of the heritage landscape is reflected in property owners efforts to obtain heritage designation for unique properties. The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario Quinte Region, a citizens group that focuses on architectural protection, has also highlighted the importance of Royal Road as a CHL in their work conducting walking tours and other architecture conservation-related events.



Rose/Frost House, 2021

# Next Steps

PEC has a diverse array of historically and culturally significant landscapes ranging from built structures, to agricultural complexes, to viewpoints, to natural phenomena. Understanding the interconnections between the different historic, natural, and cultural elements that make the County special offers new routes through which they can be recognized and protected. This report has highlighted three CHLs in the County's South Shore and aims to set parameters and groundwork for the identification of other potential CHLs. Other landscapes that should be investigated include Soup Harbour,

County Road 18 south of Cherry Valley, and Welbanks Road.

Friends of South Shore strongly encourages the municipal government of PEC to invest in a comprehensive review of the County's CHLs in conformance with provisions made in both the Provincial Policy Statement and Official Plan. It is also imperative that Indigenous groups with ties to PEC be consulted on work involving CHL identification moving forward.



Hay Field, in the South Shore 2022



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