Prince Edward County's

VitalSigns®

2025 Focus Report

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE
Access, Connections and Gaps

The 2025 Vital Signs® Focus Report explores how social infrastructure – public spaces, services, and facilities that support community life – shapes connection, inclusion, and well-being in Prince Edward County.

Using maps and local data, the report shows where residents have strong access to these spaces and where gaps may lead to isolation.

By identifying these patterns, the report supports local efforts to build more connected, resilient, and inclusive communities within Prince Edward County.

Vital Signs is produced by

The County FOUNDATION

CONTENTS

VITAL SIGNS: DATA THAT DRIVES CHANGE

Prince Edward County's

VitalSigns®

Vital Signs® is Canada's largest community-driven data initiative, spearheaded by Community Foundations of Canada. Prince Edward County's Vital Signs report, produced by The County Foundation, provides a comprehensive snapshot of key community trends and issues.

Purpose of this report

- **Highlight the importance of human-centred approaches to urban planning** – one that prioritizes belonging, inclusion, and well-being.
- **Identify existing strengths and gaps** in local infrastructure that affect accessibility, equity, and connection.
- **Inspire action** among community champions, volunteers, neighbours, and local leaders to strengthen the infrastructure that supports social connection.

How reports are used and shared

- **Widely published**: Available online, in print, through local newspapers, and featured nationally via Community Foundations of Canada.
- **Presented locally**: Shared through webinars and in-person presentations across Prince Edward County.
- **Guiding decisions**: Used by municipal leaders, planners, and funders to shape priorities and allocate resources.
- **Fueling advocacy and action**: Local organizations use the reports to advocate for change and apply for funding that supports community well-being.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Vital Signs Focus Report 2025: Social Infrastructure – Access, Connections and Gaps

The 2025 report explores how **social infrastructure** – our public spaces, services, and facilities – shapes daily connection, inclusion, and well-being.

The report builds on the theme of *Inclusion and Belonging,* first introduced in 2021 during the pandemic when residents were experiencing both heightened isolation and accelerated community change.

Using maps and local data, it highlights where social infrastructure is strong, where gaps exist, and how these patterns affect access to services, opportunities for connection, and overall community life.

Key insights include:

✅ **Rural resilience makes connection possible**. In Prince Edward County, where 26,868 residents are spread across 1,050 km², distance, limited transit, and fewer gathering places make staying connected difficult. Despite the challenges, PEC residents show creativity and determination in staying connected.

✅ **Belonging is essential.** Connection improves mental health, reduces stress, and strengthens civic participation, yet social isolation is rising across Canada.

✅ **Barriers remain**. Long distances, inaccessible spaces, car-centred design and centralization of services can deepen isolation.

✅ **Access is uneven**. Mapping reveals disparities in access to education, childcare, healthcare, cultural centres and recreation, all of which affect well-being and belonging.

✅ **Inclusive design matters.** People-first planning creates safer, more welcoming spaces for everyone.

✅ **Community-led change works**. Local efforts to reclaim underused spaces show how collaboration can transform them into inclusive hubs for multiple shared purposes.

Together, we can ensure our communities are not just places where we live, but places where we thrive, connect, and grow.

Cookie swap Hillier Hall | Photo credit - Hiller Recreation Committee

Milford Fair | Photo credit - South Marysburgh Recreation Committee

Sophiasburgh hockey tournament to support local firefighters | Photo credit - Sophiasburgh Recreation Committee

METHODOLOGY

Data is drawn from both quantitative and qualitative primary and secondary sources. Statistical data was gathered from a variety of sources at the national, provincial, and municipal levels, as well as from studies conducted by community and regional organizations. For this report, statistical data primarily comes from Statistics Canada unless otherwise noted. GIS (Geographic Information Systems) mapping was used to illustrate demographic patterns and social infrastructure in different parts of the community.

Drawing on the wealth of available data and the insights of our Vital Signs Committee, focus areas and indicators were carefully selected. Each was chosen based on:
 • availability and consistency of the data
 • reputation and reliability of the source
 • how current and up-to-date the information was
 • relevance to our community
 • suitability for tracking over time and making future comparisons.

Information that is specific to Prince Edward County (PEC); combined with Hastings County (HPE); or with Lennox and Addington County (PELA) is indicated throughout.

ⓘ Reference sources are online at *PECdata.ca*.

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We invite you to learn more about Vital Signs® sponsorship opportunities. Reach out to us at *ed@thecountyfoundation.ca*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Indigenous Land Acknowledgement

The County Foundation does its work in and from the traditional territory of Huron-Wendat, Anishinaabe, and Haudenosaunee peoples.

These peoples agreed to mutual sharing obligations and responsibilities as stewards of the land and water. We recognize that these are now our shared obligations working in partnership with our current neighbours, the Mohawk Bay of Quinte peoples.

Community Contributions

We are grateful for the contributions of the Vital Signs review team and the community organizations and individuals that provided statistics, photos and feedback, all of which informed the preparation of this report.

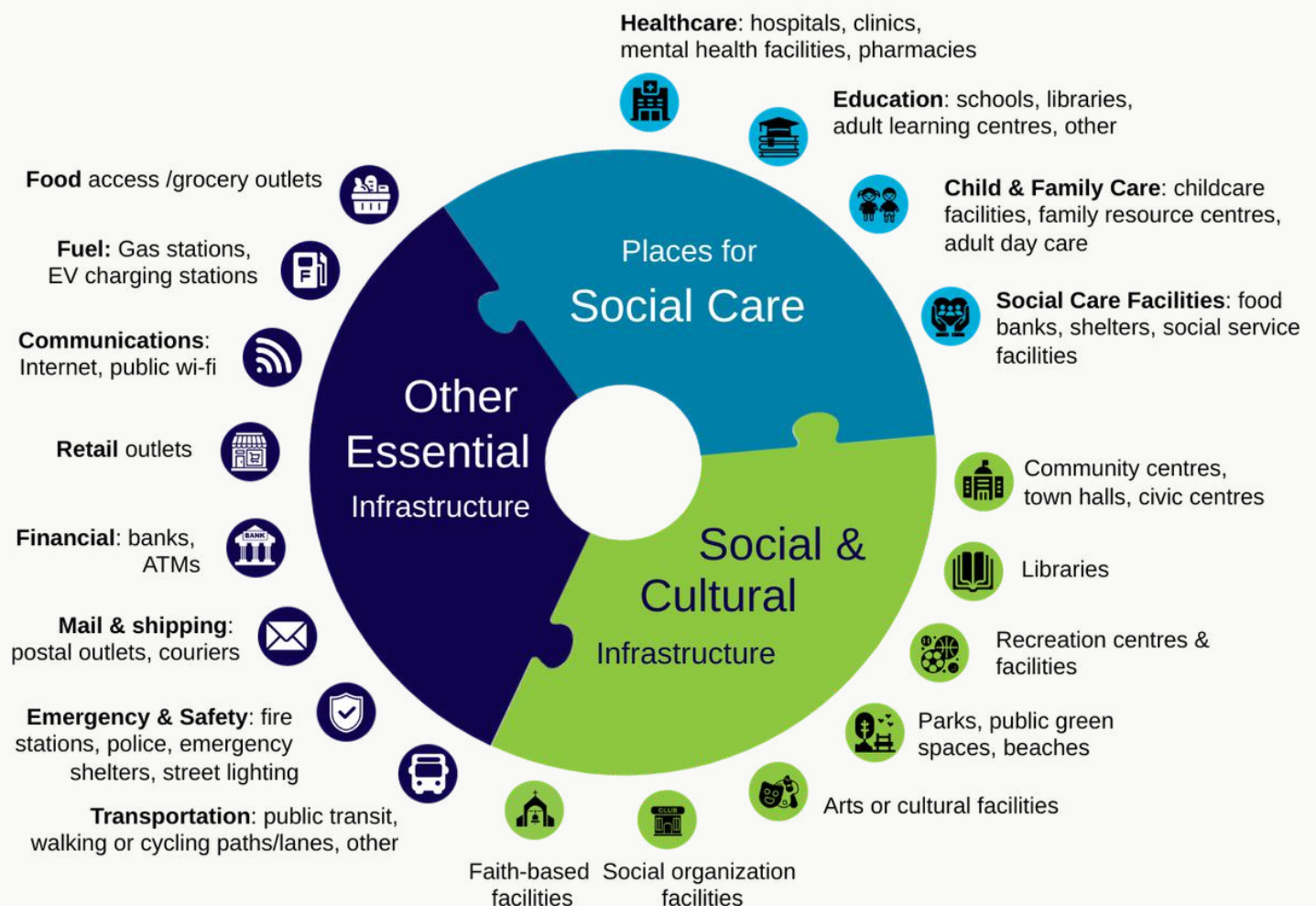The complete list is online at *PECdata.ca*

What is
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Social infrastructure refers to public spaces and facilities that support community connection and everyday social life. It reflects a more human-centred approach to community planning – one that prioritizes belonging, inclusion, and well-being. For purposes of this report, social infrastructure is categorized into three key areas:

Places for Social Care – e.g. hospitals, schools, childcare facilities
Social and Cultural Infrastructure – e.g. community centres, libraries, recreational facilities, parks
Other Essential Infrastructure – e.g. public transit, grocery outlets, fuel stations, banks & ATMs

Healthcare: hospitals, clinics, mental health facilities, pharmacies

Education: schools, libraries, adult learning centres, other

Child & Family Care: childcare facilities, family resource centres, adult day care

Social Care Facilities: food banks, shelters, social service facilities

Food access /grocery outlets

Fuel: Gas stations, EV charging stations

Communications: Internet, public wi-fi

Retail outlets

Financial: banks, ATMs

Mail & shipping: postal outlets, couriers

Emergency & Safety: fire stations, police, emergency shelters, street lighting

Transportation: public transit, walking or cycling paths/lanes, other

Community centres, town halls, civic centres

Libraries

Recreation centres & facilities

Parks, public green spaces, beaches

Arts or cultural facilities

Faith-based facilities   Social organization facilities

Places for Social Care

Social & Cultural Infrastructure

Other Essential Infrastructure

Social infrastructure data was gathered from many sources to provide a full picture of community assets and gaps. Insights came from community conversations in Sophiasburgh, Picton, Wellington, and Ameliasburgh, a resident survey across all wards, and data from Statistics Canada and the municipality. Together, these inputs highlight key trends in social infrastructure across Prince Edward County.

Why connection matters
CREATING SPACES TO CONNECT

How Social Infrastructure Builds Connection & Cohesiveness

Shared Spaces, Shared Lives – Parks, libraries, community centres, and markets offer natural gathering places where residents interact, build trust, and form lasting relationships.

Supportive Networks – Facilities like childcare centres, health clinics, and neighbourhood hubs enable people to access help, give back, and stay engaged in daily life.

Bridging Differences – Inclusive public spaces promote interaction across cultures, generations, and social groups, helping reduce division and foster understanding.

Community Identity – Places like town halls, festivals, and local landmarks build shared memories and a sense of pride in place, reinforcing the idea of "us."

Civic Engagement – Social infrastructure encourages residents to get involved in community decision-making, volunteerism, and local projects, strengthening bonds and ownership.

Sense of Belonging – Regular access to welcoming, accessible places reinforces that everyone is part of the community, especially for newcomers or those at risk of isolation.

Resilience in Hard Times
In times of crisis like extreme weather, economic downturns, or public health emergencies, social infrastructure becomes a lifeline that helps people come together and support each other.

When people have places to gather, connect, and participate, they're more likely to feel like they belong—not just in a space, but in the life of their community.

Pride in the Park 2024 | Photo credit - Greater Than County Youth Collective
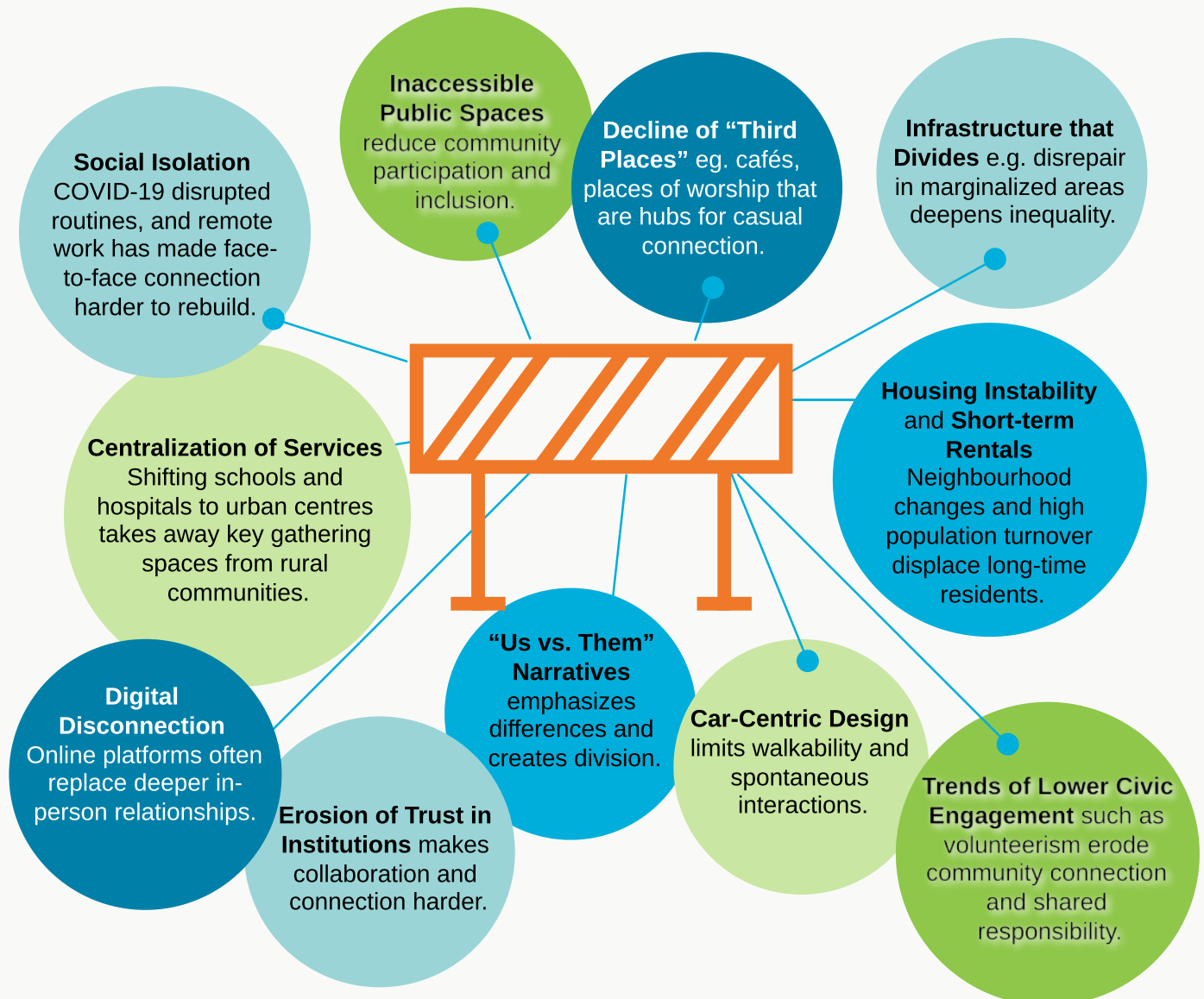
The disconnect
BARRIERS TO CONNECTION

Social isolation and loneliness are increasingly being recognised as a priority public health problem and policy issue across all age groups.

Experiencing loneliness or social isolation has been linked with a **higher risk of premature death.** (*World Health Organization* (2025))

Barriers to connection affect communities everywhere, and Prince Edward County is no exception.

Inaccessible Public Spaces reduce community participation and inclusion.

Social Isolation COVID-19 disrupted routines, and remote work has made face-to-face connection harder to rebuild.

Decline of "Third Places" eg. cafés, places of worship that are hubs for casual connection.

Infrastructure that Divides e.g. disrepair in marginalized areas deepens inequality.

Centralization of Services Shifting schools and hospitals to urban centres takes away key gathering spaces from rural communities.

Housing Instability and **Short-term Rentals** Neighbourhood changes and high population turnover displace long-time residents.

Digital Disconnection Online platforms often replace deeper in-person relationships.

"Us vs. Them" Narratives emphasizes differences and creates division.

Car-Centric Design limits walkability and spontaneous interactions.

Erosion of Trust in Institutions makes collaboration and connection harder.

Trends of Lower Civic Engagement such as volunteerism erode community connection and shared responsibility.

Sources:
Let's Talk about Placemaking, Canadian Urban Institute.
Social Infrastructure: Connecting People and Places for Healthy Communities, Gehl - Making Cities for People.
"Third places" as community builders, The Brookings Institution.

Rural community resilience
FINDING WAYS TO STAY CONNECTED

In PEC's rural and spread-out communities, people have found creative, resilient ways to stay connected even when services and infrastructure are limited.

Grassroots culture and community celebrations thrive through markets, music nights, fairs, parades, festivals, community dinners, art shows and outdoor theatre in creative "third spaces" like parks, barns, and airplane hangars.

The geographic spread of town halls, libraries, schools and recreation facilities helps ensure that smaller communities have a place to gather, share resources, and stay informed.

Accessible community gatherings – Free and pay-what-you-can gatherings reduce financial barriers and create inclusive, meaningful opportunities for connection.

Local news outlets and radio, social media, and informal networks such as rideshares, clothing swaps, and neighbour check-ins keep residents informed, engaged, and connected.

Volunteerism is vital to PEC's social fabric, enabling essential programs, services and social activities that would not exist without community time and expertise.

Faith and spiritual communities – Places of worship and spiritual groups act as gathering places, social support hubs, and organizers of community care.

Service clubs and fraternal organizations – Rotary, Lions, Legions, and similar clubs support events, raise funds for community causes and maintain community spaces.

Photo credits: (top and left to right)
- Music in the Park Wellington | Photo credit - PEC Lions Club
- Macaulay Heritage Museum | Photo credit - The County Foundation
- Community dinner at Athol Town Hall | Photo credit - Athol Recreation Committee
- Pumpkinfest in Wellington | Photo credit - Prince Edward County Pumpkinfest
- PEC Junior Firefighter Challenge in Consecon | Photo credit - Ameliasburgh Recreation Committee

Connecting neighbourhoods
PEOPLE FIRST COMMUNITY DESIGN

People-first community design means planning with residents at the centre of every decision. Rather than focusing on cars or traffic flow, it prioritizes what people need to feel safe, comfortable, and connected. (_Building & Cities: Social values and social infrastructures_)

Key elements include:

• Walkable streets and pathways
• Safe crossings and traffic calming
• Accessible public spaces and facilities
• Gathering places like parks and seating areas
• Mixed-use spaces that integrate housing, shops, services, and recreation
• Design features that support all ages and abilities.

Infrastructure can divide communities ie. highways bisecting a neighbourhood, failing infrastructure in marginalized communities, or it can help to bond communities - social cohesion, bonding and bridging within and across lines of difference.

Prince Edward County has a unique opportunity to **champion human-centred community planning** – both in new developments and by activating underutilized public spaces within existing neighbourhoods.

These are examples of action groups that are advocating for inclusive and people-centric community planning:

Accessibility Advisory Committee

The Accessibility Advisory Committee helps create a barrier-free community by supporting the County's accessibility commitments and reviewing new development plans to ensure they are accessible for everyone.

Above: Rendering of a new affordable housing development in PEC | Photo credit: Prince Edward County Affordable Housing Corporation

Community Benefits Network

Community benefits agreements give residents a meaningful voice in development, ensuring projects deliver local gains such as affordable housing, local hiring, and social procurement.

Prince Edward County has created Canada's first rural, community-led Community Benefits Framework – a tool to guide negotiations with developers and ensure projects reflect community priorities.
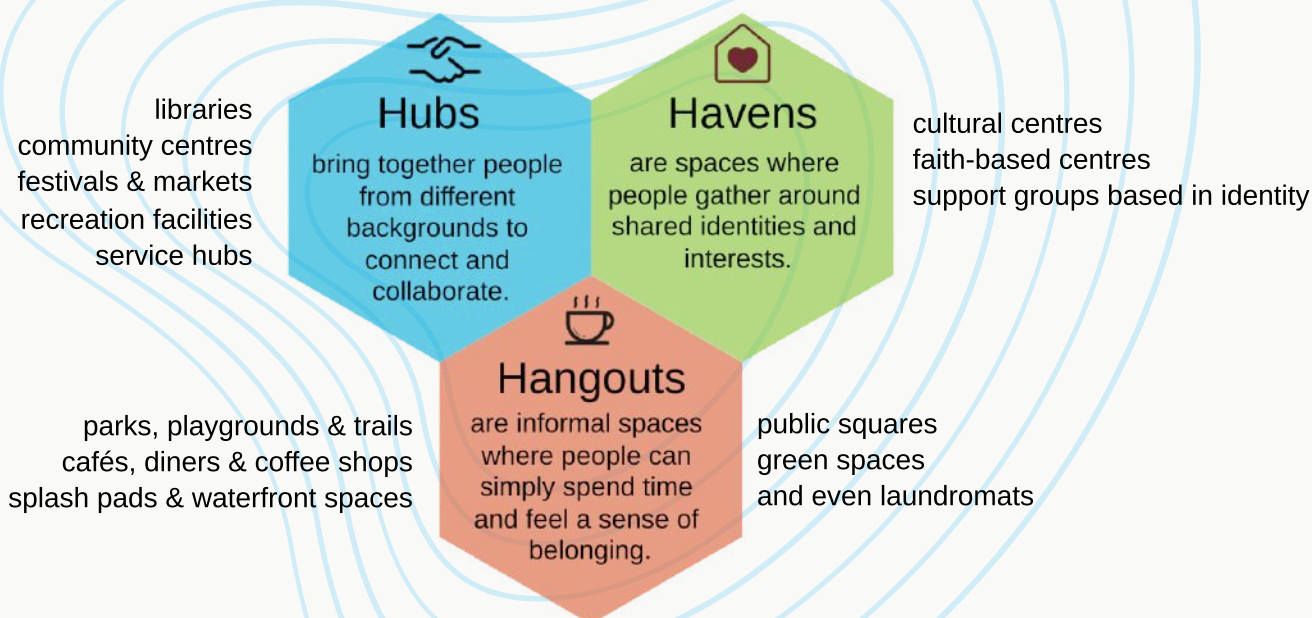
This framework emerged as a priority from **Thrive PEC's 2022 community engagement,** where nearly 400 residents came together to shape a vision for a stronger, more inclusive local economy.

Connecting people
HUBS, HAVENS & HANGOUTS

A holistic view of social infrastructure focuses on *what* spaces enable, not just what they are. Framed as Hubs, Havens, and Hangouts, these spaces work together to strengthen resilience, belonging, and well-being. (*Gehl - A framework to spur social infrastructure*)

libraries
community centres
festivals & markets
recreation facilities
service hubs

Hubs
bring together people from different backgrounds to connect and collaborate.

Havens
are spaces where people gather around shared identities and interests.

cultural centres
faith-based centres
support groups based in identity

Hangouts
are informal spaces where people can simply spend time and feel a sense of belonging.

parks, playgrounds & trails
cafés, diners & coffee shops
splash pads & waterfront spaces

public squares
green spaces
and even laundromats

REIMAGINING COMMUNITY SPACE

Once an overlooked green space, **Macaulay Village Park** has become a year-round hub and hangout for activity, connecting people and igniting community spirit. Change began when residents and partners came together to reimagine the park through a community-led design process. With support from volunteers, businesses, organizations, and the municipality, they planted trees, created gardens, built accessible pathways, added a playground, and raised a shade structure – turning the park into a welcoming place for play, rest, and belonging. Today, it thrives as a gathering place for community groups, events, workshops, and festivals.

Macaulay Village Park | Photo credits - Prince Edward Learning Centre, project lead

Creating inclusive public spaces
THE ROLE OF THE MUNICIPALITY

As a single-tier municipality, the County of Prince Edward manages all local services across its nine wards, including planning public spaces and allocating funds for parks, libraries, and community centres.

Key services like healthcare and education are funded and governed by the provincial and federal governments.

The municipality has a role in ensuring that public spaces are accessible and meet the real needs of local residents.
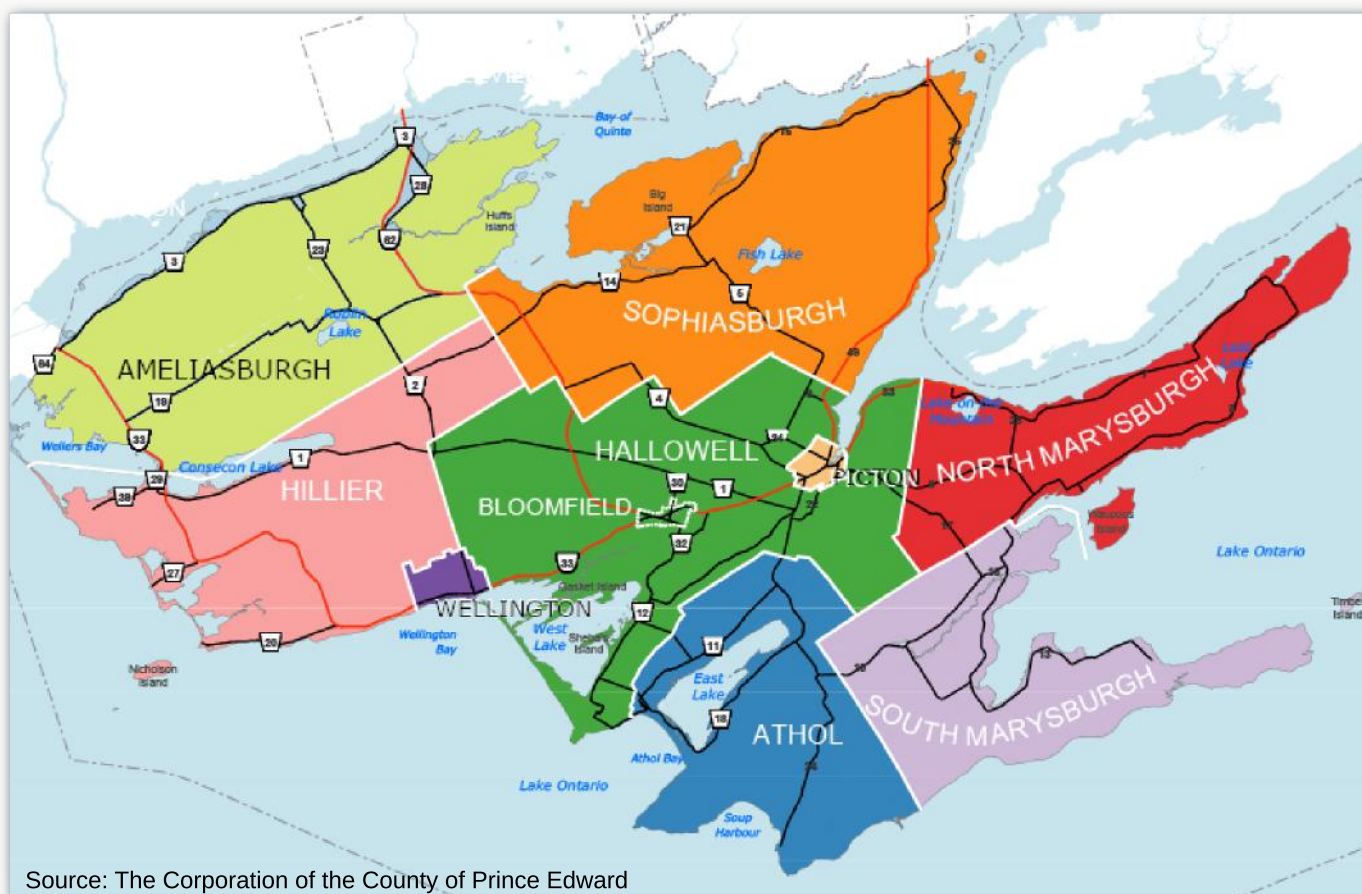
Source: The Corporation of the County of Prince Edward

| Ward 1 Picton	Town of Picton
Ward 2 Bloomfield/Hallowell	Bloomfield (village) and the area surrounding the Town of Picton and West Lake
Ward 3 Wellington	Village of Wellington
Ward 4 Ameliasburgh	The villages of Ameliasburg, Carrying Place, Consecon and Rossmore; the hamlet of Rednersville, and area
Ward 5 Athol	The hamlet of Cherry Valley and East Lake area
Ward 6 Sophiasburgh	The hamlets of Demorestville and North Port, Big Island and area
Ward 7 Hillier	The hamlets of Hillier and Rosehall and area
Ward 8 North Marysburgh	The hamlet of Waupoos and area
Ward 9 South Marysburgh	The hamlets of Black River and Milford and area

Mapping population patterns
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION & MOBILITY

77%
live rurally

Prince Edward County is a mostly rural community, stretching over 1,050 square kilometers with more than 1,000 km of roads *(County of Prince Edward)*. Its 26,868 residents (2024) are spread out across the region, with 77% living in rural areas *(Statistics Canada)*.

Connection in rural areas can be challenged by distance, limited public transit, fewer gathering spaces, and spotty internet access. These factors can make it harder for people to access services, stay socially engaged, and feel part of a larger community.

Sources: Statistics Canada 2021 Census, Quinte Transit
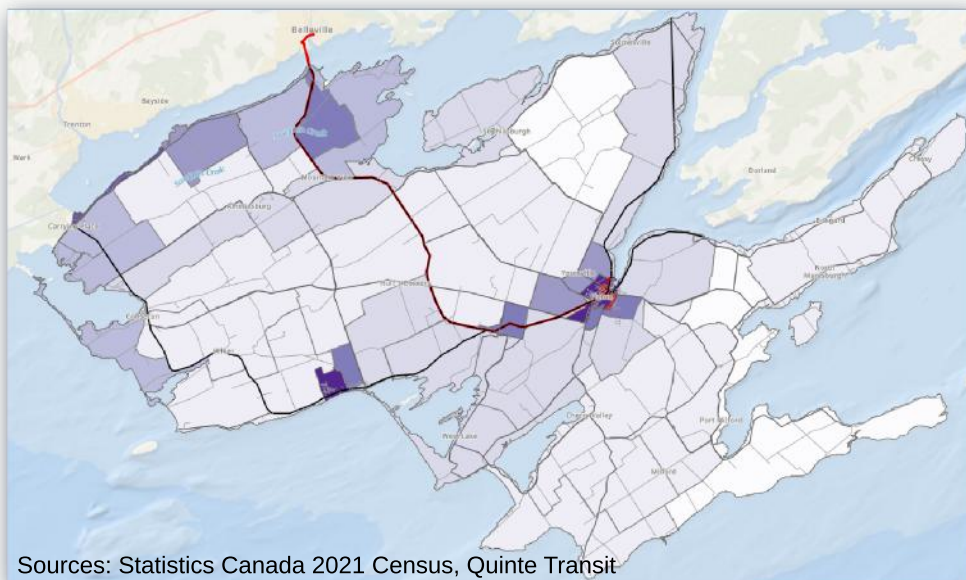
Darker areas on the map show where population density is highest.

The County Transit fixed public route is marked in red. Specialized transit services and County Transit Rides on Demand are available across all areas.

Taxi companies, Uride and volunteer drivers also provide service in the County.

View the *interactive map*.

Transit links people to places

Transit links people to places — jobs, schools, health care, grocery outlets, social services, cultural spaces, and community events.

By enabling mobility, especially for those who don't drive (seniors, youth, low-income residents, people with disabilities), transit reduces isolation and helps people participate in community life.

"I am proud to live in a rural municipality that has County Transit. Belleville's VIA rail station is the destination when my job requires me to be in the Hamilton office. Reliable, affordable, pleasant – County Transit is often my best transportation choice."
Regular transit rider

Well-designed public spaces (like safe walking paths, bike trails, and transit hubs) reduce dependence on cars and increase access.

Walkable communities encourage everyday social interaction, support better physical and mental health, and contribute to a higher quality of life.

The Prince Edward County Transportation Master Plan (TMP) outlines strategies to support walking, cycling, transit, and road networks as the County prepares for population growth through 2038 and beyond.

Learn more about the *Transportation Master Plan*.

The Millennium Trail is a great way to explore The County by bike, with 46km of trails connecting key areas.

Visit the *Millennium Trail and Bike Friendly Routes*

Visualizing age patterns
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

On the map below, darker areas represent higher concentrations of seniors, while lighter areas indicate younger populations, primarily aged 0 to 39. Understanding population distribution is key to planning and delivering services.

Sources: Statistics Canada 2021 Census, Queen's University
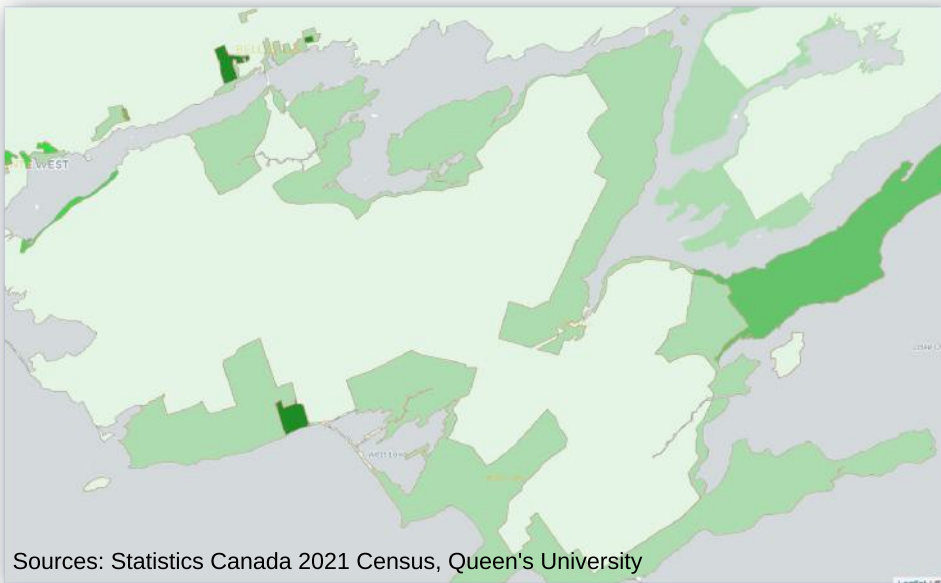
More than one in three PEC residents (35.2%) are 65 or older – nearly double the Ontario average of 18.3%.

The concentration of seniors in rural outlying areas highlights the importance of accessible community transportation and outreach services to reduce social isolation and help older adults age safely and comfortably in their own homes.

Every age group needs places to feel welcome, safe and included.

The County Seniors' Centre is a new space for seniors to connect

The newly opened County Seniors' Centre in Picton offers older adults a welcoming place to connect, socialize, and take part in activities.

For some participants, it's the first opportunity to re-engage socially outside their homes since the pandemic.

Photo: The County Seniors' Centre | Photo credit: The Prince Edward County Community Care for Seniors Association

Athol-South Marysburgh Public School playground is now open for community use

The schoolyard is now accessible to the public outside of school hours, thanks to strong community advocacy. In response, the School Board approved shared use of the playground – a welcome improvement for Athol Ward, where park space is limited and the number of young families is growing.

This initiative also makes meaningful use of an existing community resource, enhancing access without the need for new infrastructure.

Mapping access to early learning and education
ACCESS TO PRIMARY EDUCATION

While public education is provincially governed, nearby schools play a vital local role – reducing commute times, supporting student well-being, and fostering stronger community connections through parental involvement and shared experiences.
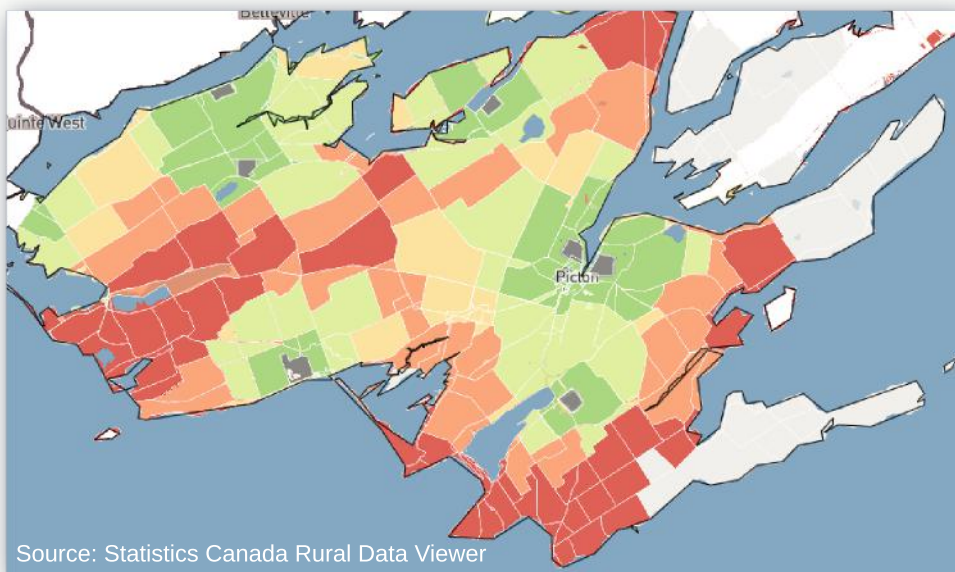
Source: Statistics Canada Rural Data Viewer

On the map, green areas show neighbourhoods closest to primary schools, while red areas highlight places that are farthest away – more than a 15 km drive. White areas lack sufficient data.

PEC has 7 elementary public schools, a separate school, 1 secondary school, as well as private schools, and adult education.

Four elementary schools closed in recent years due to low enrolment, but numbers have increased since 2020 as more young families have moved in.

ACCESS TO CHILDCARE

When families lack nearby childcare, it strains their ability to balance work, education, and caregiving – directly impacting well-being.

The Hub Child & Family Centre provides 176 full-time spaces across its two sites in Picton and Massassauga-Rednersville, as well as through home childcare. The waiting list has grown from 155 in 2021 to 350, reflecting growth in the age 0–9 population. Efforts are underway to expand capacity.
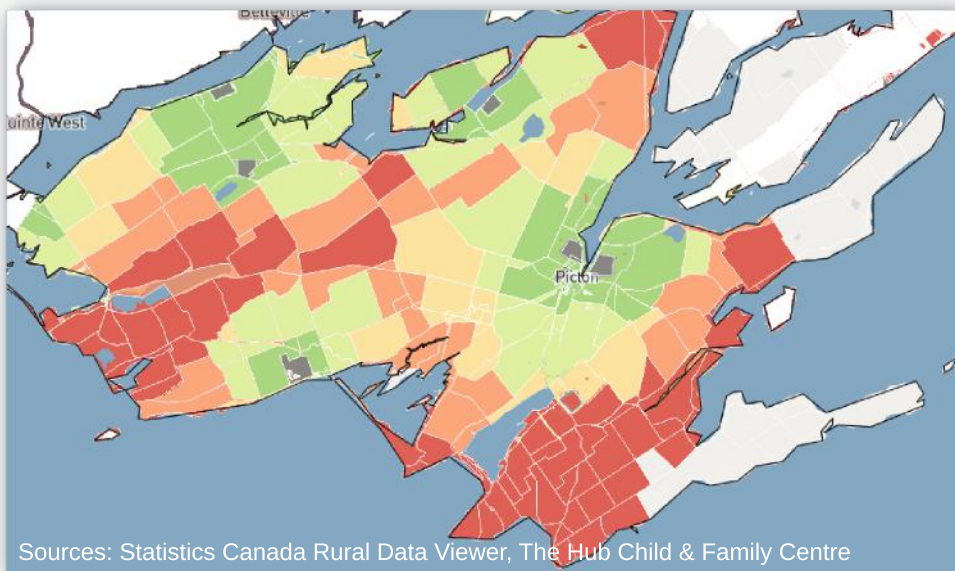
Sources: Statistics Canada Rural Data Viewer, The Hub Child & Family Centre

On the map, green areas show neighbourhoods closest to registered childcare centres, while red areas highlight places that are farthest away – more than a 15 km drive. White areas lack sufficient data.

After-school childcare is also available at public schools: Kente, St. Gregory's, CML Snider, Sophiasburgh and PECI.

Mapping community and health service locations
ACCESS TO CULTURAL CENTRES

Public libraries and museums are vital social infrastructure – safe, inclusive "third spaces" that go beyond books and exhibits to support learning, cultural connection, and a strong sense of community belonging.
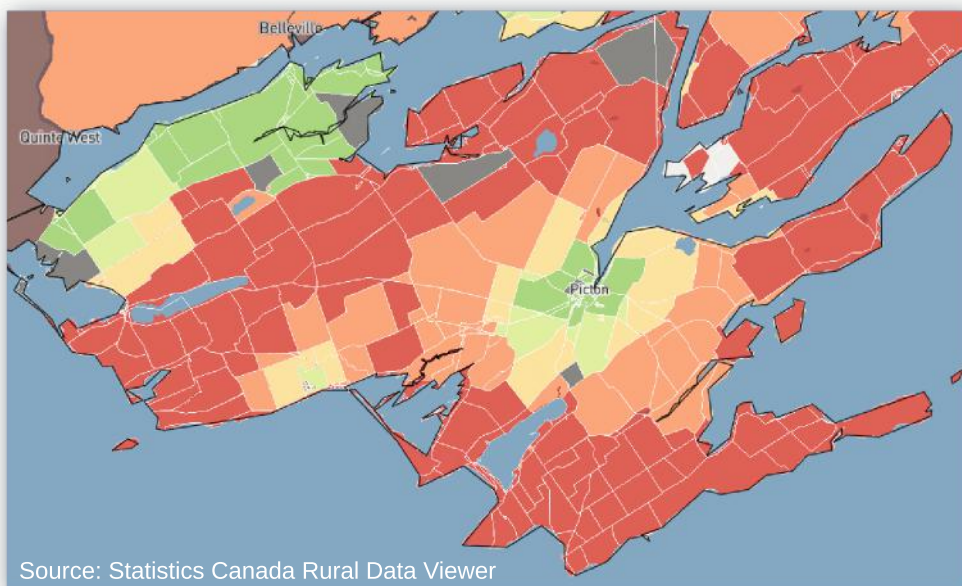

Source: Statistics Canada Rural Data Viewer
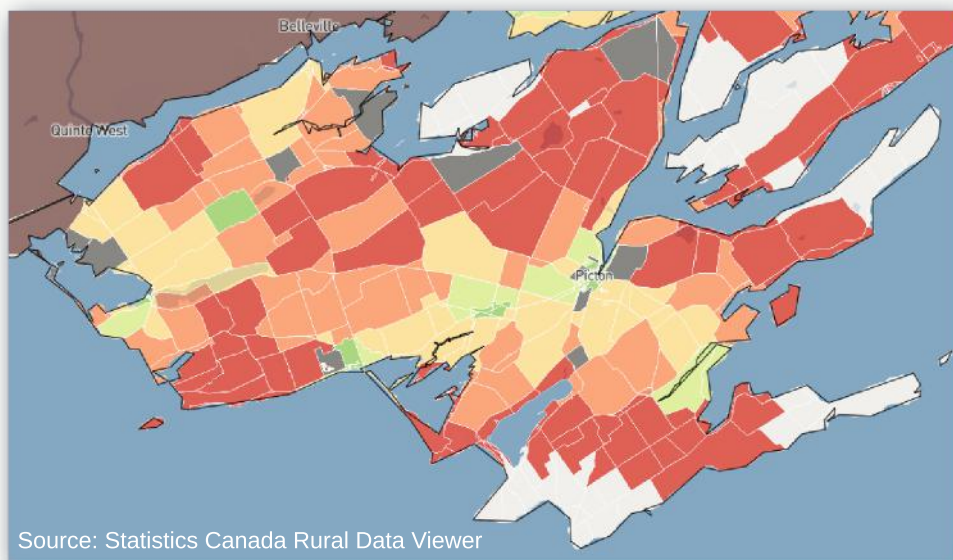
On the map, green areas show neighbourhoods closest to libraries, while red areas highlight places that are farthest away – more than a 15 km drive. White areas lack sufficient data.

PEC's six library branches and eight museums and archives reflect the community's strong commitment to preserving local heritage, fostering lifelong learning, and providing welcoming spaces for all.

↗ View the *interactive map*.

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

Proximity to health care facilities directly affects people's ability to access timely, preventative, and emergency care. When health services like hospitals, clinics, family doctors and dentists are close by, individuals are more likely to seek care early, manage chronic conditions effectively, and experience better overall health outcomes. For rural or aging populations in particular, being near health care services reduces barriers such as transportation challenges, time off work, and travel costs.

Source: Statistics Canada Rural Data Viewer

On the map, green areas show neighbourhoods closest to healthcare facilities, while red areas highlight places that are farthest away – more than a 15 km drive. White areas lack sufficient data.

PEC has 25 Ministry of Health facilities including hospital, clinics, pharmacies, doctors' offices, long term care, hospice and seniors' centre.

↗ View the *interactive map*.

Active living
ACCESS TO GREEN SPACES & RECREATION

Access to green spaces increases community belonging by 1.5×. (*My Healthy Community*)

Parks, community gardens, and green corridors support social connection and also:

- Improve urban cooling
- Absorb carbon
- Manage stormwater
- Support biodiversity.

Residents have access to:

- 23 Municipal parks
- Millennium Trail
- Wellington Rotary Beach

- 3 Provincial parks
- 5 Conservation areas
- Wildlife protected areas

Picnic in Delhi Park | Photo credit - Department of Illumination

View the *interactive map of PEC green spaces*

Public Recreation Facilities: Residents can enjoy a wide range of public recreation facilities that support active living, connection, and community well-being.

Outdoor Facilities: Playgrounds • Baseball Diamonds • Soccer Pitch • Band Shells Canteens Cenotaphs • Multi-use Courts • Horse Ring • Community Gardens • Shelters Skate Park Splash Pad • Outdoor Rinks • Trail Systems • Boat Launches

Indoor Facilities: Community Centres • Indoor Ice surfaces • Crystal Palace • Curling rink Stand-alone Town Halls • Swimming pool through PE Fitness & Aquatic Centre (PEFAC)

Explore the *Parks & Recreation Master Plan (May 2025)* to see upcoming initiatives to improve the safety and accessibility of parks and waterfront facilities. Highlights include the Delhi Park revitalization and the Picton Harbour Trail and Boardwalk.

Activating Recreation Spaces

Community organizations transform these physical spaces into vibrant hubs of connection, participation, and community life.

- **Sports organizations** bring people together through leagues, tournaments, practices, and recreational programs in arenas, fields, gyms, parks and waterways.
- **Recreation Committees** plan and deliver events, programs, and activities that connect residents.
- **Service Clubs** (like Rotary and Lions) fundraise, volunteer, and advocate to improve community spaces, organizing events and projects that build pride and belonging.
- **Arts and Cultural organizations** activate spaces with performances, exhibitions, workshops, and festivals, turning public areas into vibrant places of creativity, expression, and cultural celebration.
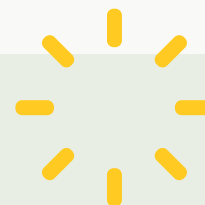
Community voices
FROM GAPS TO SOLUTIONS

These suggestions highlight the social infrastructure needs and gaps identified by residents through recent community conversations and survey. It reflects what people feel is missing or could be improved to strengthen connection, inclusion, and well-being in the community.

Transit:
- Introduce scheduled bus transportation (e.g. 2 days/week) to outlying communities.
- A consistent boarding spot at the Belleville bus terminal, with signage
- Text or in-app notifications with time of arrival for regularly scheduled and on-demand pickups
- Evening transit to support people who can get to Belleville for later events, but have no way to get back home.

Provide access to medical walk-in clinics.

Increase availability of childcare facilities.

Provide year-round access to public washrooms.

Improve accessibility for people with disabilities, including:
- Better sidewalk infrastructure
- Accessibility upgrades in buildings, including municipal facilities
- Greater consideration for people with invisible disabilities (e.g. hearing impairments)
- Accessible features in all playgrounds.

Public Spaces:

- Create accessible "hangout" and conversation spaces on main streets with benches, picnic tables, and umbrellas.
- Provide safe and welcoming spaces for youth.
- Offer neutral, accessible public spaces for community groups to socialize and gather.

Activate underused parks and parkettes to encourage community use.

- Improve signage throughout the County.
- Develop walking paths in population centres with clear signage.

Launch public art initiatives in population centres to make spaces more inviting.

- Publish a yearly listing of services and events, including costs and accessibility details.
- Set standards for public services to reduce travel to urban areas.

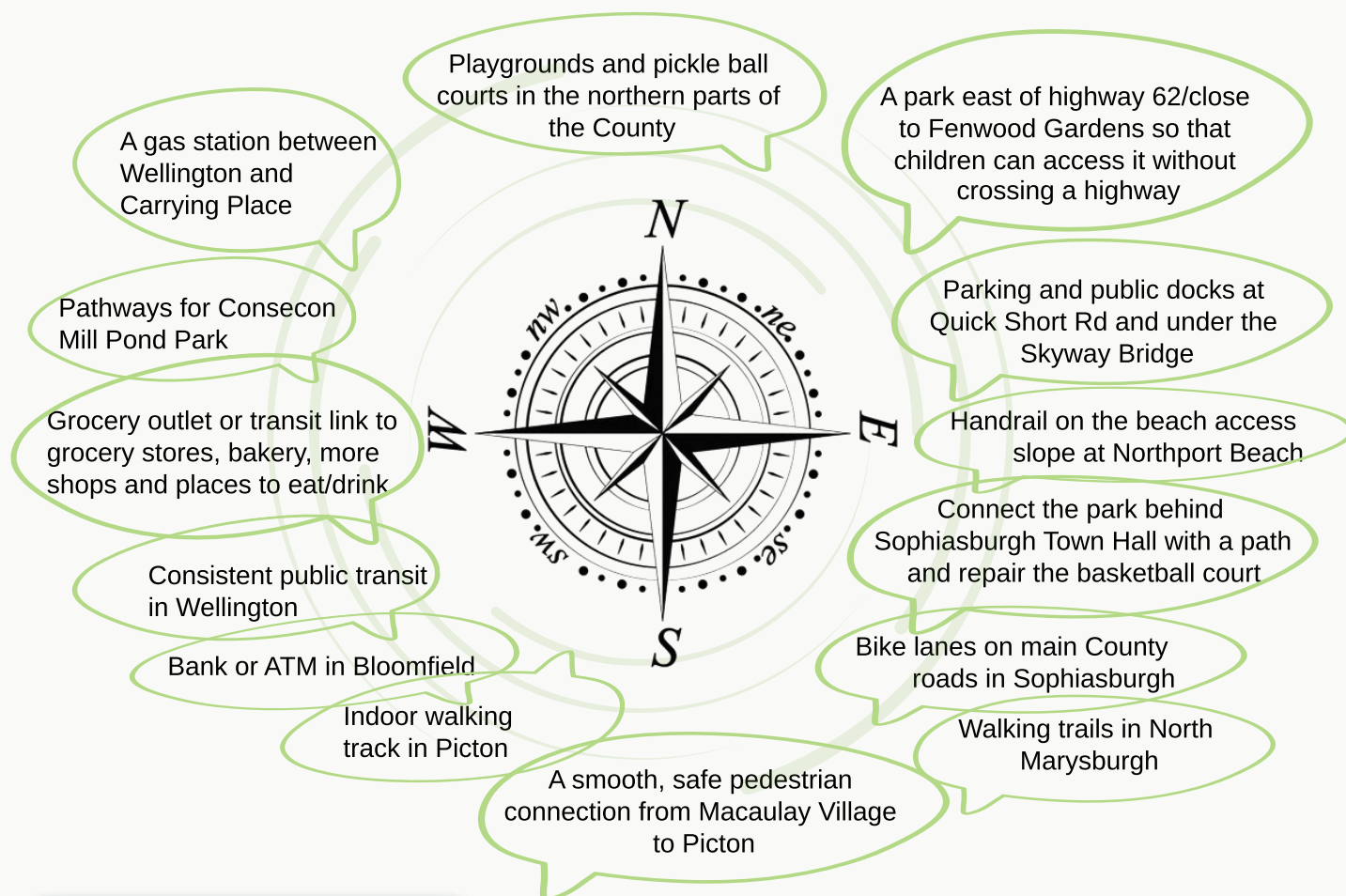Provide boat ramp access information without needing Google on a cell phone.

Support local organizations (e.g. Rec Committees, Fair Boards) to develop succession plans and engage youth to build institutional knowledge and create relevant activities for younger demographics.

Encourage community care opportunities - repair cafe, clothing swap, skills exchanges.

Neighbourhood voices
FROM GAPS TO SOLUTIONS

Neighbourhood-specific suggestions also emerged from community conversations, reflecting what people value in their neighbourhoods and where they see opportunities to enhance social connection and inclusion.

Playgrounds and pickle ball courts in the northern parts of the County

A park east of highway 62/close to Fenwood Gardens so that children can access it without crossing a highway

A gas station between Wellington and Carrying Place

Parking and public docks at Quick Short Rd and under the Skyway Bridge

Pathways for Consecon Mill Pond Park

Grocery outlet or transit link to grocery stores, bakery, more shops and places to eat/drink

Handrail on the beach access slope at Northport Beach

Connect the park behind Sophiasburgh Town Hall with a path and repair the basketball court

Consistent public transit in Wellington

Bank or ATM in Bloomfield

Bike lanes on main County roads in Sophiasburgh

Indoor walking track in Picton

Walking trails in North Marysburgh

A smooth, safe pedestrian connection from Macaulay Village to Picton

Easter Egg Hunt at Centennial Park in Northport | Photo credit - Sophiasburgh Recreation Committee

Concert in the Park at Waupoos | Photo credit - North Marysburgh Recreation Committee

Bloomfield Kids Fishing Derby at the Mill Pond | Photo credit - Bloomfield Hallowell Recreation Committee
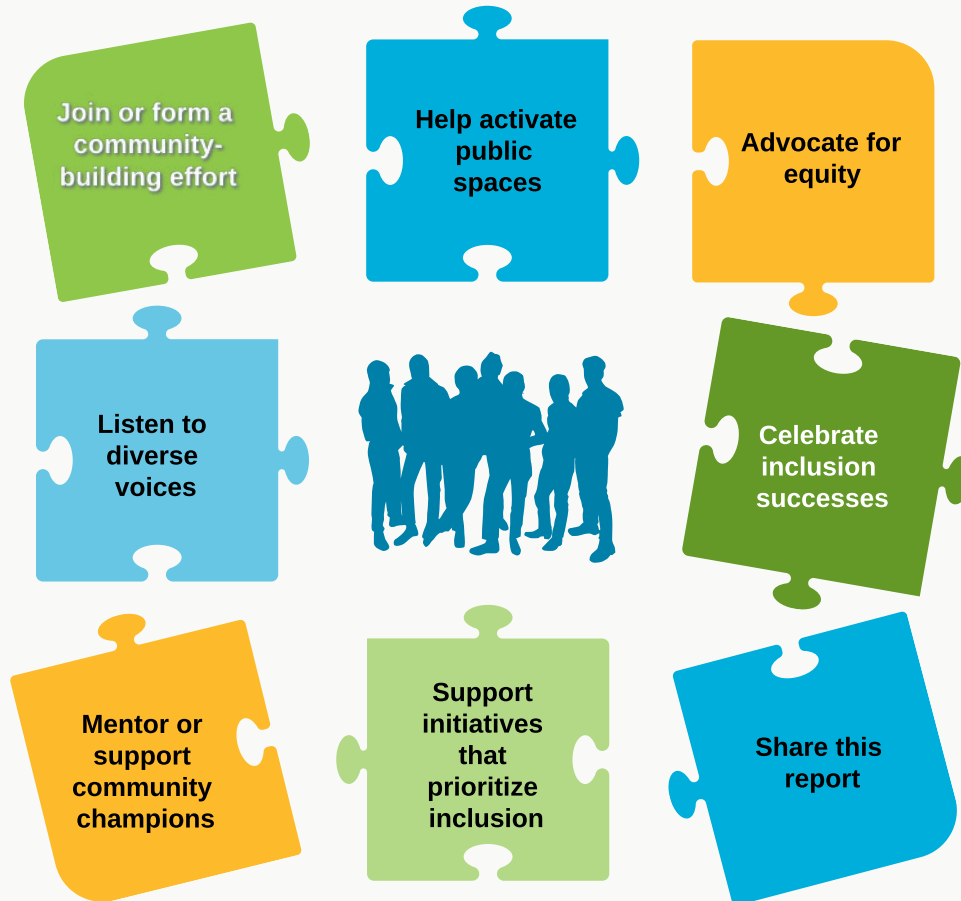
Turn insights into action
CALL TO ACTION

Every Piece Matters
Like a puzzle, our community is strongest when every piece fits. By connecting the gaps, we build a complete picture of a stronger, more connected County.

View online at
PECdata.ca

Join or form a community-building effort

Help activate public spaces

Advocate for equity

Listen to diverse voices

Celebrate inclusion successes

Mentor or support community champions

Support initiatives that prioritize inclusion

Share this report

Do you have a social infrastructure **idea** or **success story** that's made a difference in your community? **We'd love to hear it!** Share your experiences to help inspire others and spark new possibilities across the County. Reach out to vitalsigns@thecountyfoundation.ca

The County FOUNDATION

The County Foundation is a local charity in Prince Edward County, Ontario that aims to create a vibrant and inclusive community.

Suite 107 – 35 Bridge Street, Picton, Ontario

You can have a positive impact in Prince Edward County for many years to come.
Learn about more ways to support local causes at *thecountyfoundation.ca*