



ONTARIO
PARKS

By: Hardeep Bhatti (Harvey)

Maitland River Provincial Park Management Plan



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Introduction

Proposed Maitland River Provincial Park is approximately 290.25 ha environmental class park is located on the banks of Maitland River, divided by the municipal boundary of Town of Goderich and Township of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh, in the district Municipality of Huron. The park is approximately 6 kilometers to south-west of the Town of Goderich. The Proposed Park will be managed by Ontario Parks in the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP).

This management plan:

- proposes the creation of four-season campgrounds, day-use areas, and backcountry camping facilities to meet the rising demand from Ontario residents
- provides site-specific management policies that will guide the park's operation over a 20-year period.

The proposed facilities would make the park operational, enhancing recreational opportunities for visitors. Importantly, the plan is committed to maintaining protection and health of local wildlife and the environment.

1.1 Park management planning context

This management plan has been developed in compliance with legislation and policies including the Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act, 2006 (PPCRA), Ontario Provincial Parks: Planning and Management Policies (MNR 1992) and Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy (MNR 1999). The management planning process is guided by Ontario's Protected Areas Planning Manual and Guidelines (MNRF 2014) and Project evaluation policy (2023). Provincial parks protect provincially significant elements of Ontario's natural and cultural landscape and maintain biodiversity while offering opportunities for ecologically sustainable outdoor recreation.

The PPCRA dedicates provincial parks to the people of Ontario and to visitors for their inspiration, education, health and recreational enjoyment with the intention that these areas be primarily managed to maintain their ecological integrity and preserved for future generations. (Government of Ontario, 2006)

1.2 Park Boundaries

Provincial Park boundaries are designated in Ontario Regulation 316/07: Designation and Classification of Provincial Parks under the Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act, 2006 (Government of Ontario, 2006). The Maitland River Provincial Park is an approximately 290.25 ha provincial Park. Most of the Park lies in the municipal boundary of Municipality of Town of Goderich with a small area of nearly 44 ha in the Municipality of Township of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh. The Maitland River divides the park as well as the Municipal boundaries of both towns.

This proposed park boundary would provide long-term protection, increase landscape connectivity and provide enhanced opportunities for recreational activities, such as hiking and backcountry camping.

1.3 Indigenous communities and traditional territories

Indigenous communities have lived on and relied upon the lands and waters within their traditional territories and treaty areas, and they continue to rely on these lands and waters to exercise their constitutionally protected Aboriginal and treaty rights which includes various practices, customs, and traditions integral to Indigenous communities' distinctive cultures and ways of life. Some examples of these practices, customs and traditions may include hunting, trapping, fishing, and gathering food for personal, social and ceremonial purposes; traditional teachings; and ceremonial and spiritual activities.

Maitland River Provincial Park is located within:

- The **Odawa**
- The **Anishinabewaki**
- The **Mississauga**

The lands encompassed by this Provincial Park fall within the area covered by **Huron Tract, No. 29 (1827)**, an agreement made between the Crown and the Anishinaabe peoples. This treaty remains in effect today and affirms the rights, responsibilities, and ongoing relationship between Indigenous Nations and the Crown. (Native land Digital, n.d.)

Many Aboriginal and treaty rights are connected to the natural environment and are primarily exercised on Crown lands in Ontario, including within provincial parks and 6 conservation reserves. Ontario is committed to meeting its constitutional obligations that may be owed to Indigenous communities, including the duty to consult and, where appropriate, accommodate. Further, Ontario Parks is working to rebuild and renew relationships with Indigenous peoples grounded in principles of trust and respect. The aim is to seek opportunities to protect, study and enjoy provincial parks and conservation reserves together alongside Indigenous communities.

Boundary

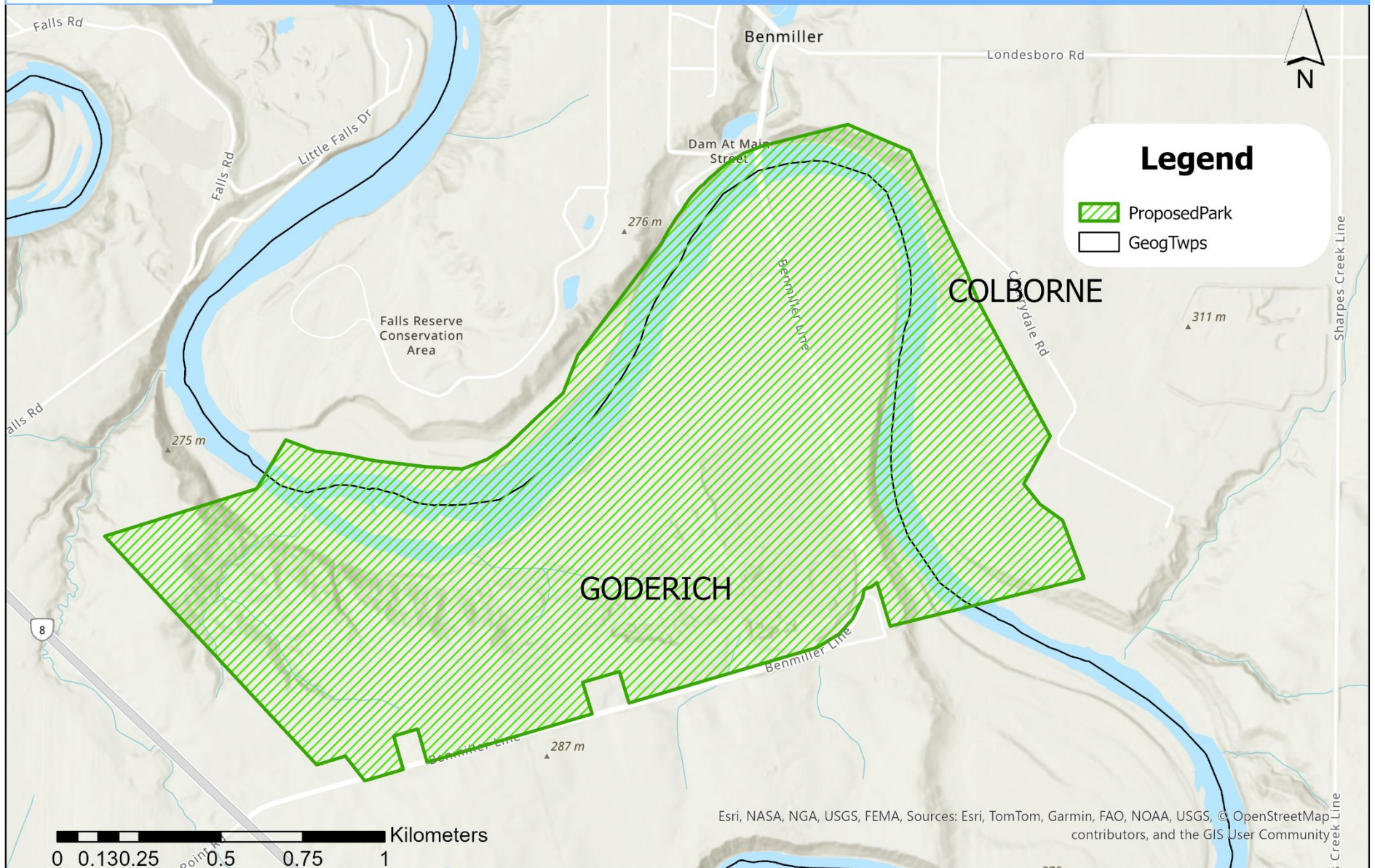


Figure 1. Proposed Park boundary

1.4 Ecological integrity

The Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act, 2006 states its objectives as:

1. To permanently protect representative ecosystems, biodiversity and provincially significant elements of Ontario's natural and cultural heritage and to manage these areas to ensure that ecological integrity is maintained.
2. To provide opportunities for ecologically sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities and encourage associated economic benefits.
3. To provide opportunities for residents of Ontario and visitors to increase their knowledge and appreciation of Ontario's natural and cultural heritage.
4. To facilitate scientific research and to provide points of reference to support monitoring of ecological change on the broader landscape.

Ecological integrity is a concept that addresses three ecosystem attributes- composition, structure and function. This concept is based on the idea that the composition and structure of the protected area should be characteristic for the region and that ecosystem functions should proceed normally. The identification of values and pressures on those values, and an analysis to determine appropriate actions and priorities to address those pressures, is considered the basis for maintaining and enhancing ecological integrity. (Government of Ontario, 2006)

1.5 Socio-economic benefits

Provincial parks can bring a positive social and economic benefit to local communities. The local economy will benefit from park visitor-associated spending in local communities, on items like , supplies, meals, fuel and entry to tourism attractions. Local communities will also experience increased outdoor recreational and employment opportunities year-round, as the park is expected to employ seasonal and student staff, many of whom will be hired locally.

2. Park Classification

Ontario's provincial parks are classified into categories based on how they contribute to meeting the objectives of the provincial park system (section 3.3). Park classification defines a park's role in providing opportunities for environmental protection, recreation, heritage appreciation and/or science, and determines the type and extent of activities that may take place in a park. (Government of Ontario, 2006)

Maitland River Provincial Park is designated as a natural environment class park. These parks are established to conserve significant recreational landscapes, representative ecosystems, and provincially important natural and cultural features, while also offering opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation and educational experiences.

3. Purpose, Vision and Objectives

3.1 Purpose

The purpose of Maitland River Provincial Park is to conserve the park's natural and cultural heritage, safeguard the integrity of the river valley ecosystem, and sustain landscape connectivity, while offering inclusive, sustainable, and high-quality four-season recreational and educational opportunities for visitors.

3.2 Vision

The vision for Maitland River Provincial Park is:

A modern, four-season destination that offers a variety of unique recreational and educational opportunities for visitors, while protecting the natural and cultural environment and maintaining large undisturbed areas for wildlife and species at risk.

3.3 Objectives

Management of Maitland River Provincial Park will be consistent with the four objectives for provincial parks, as described in the Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act, 2006:

1. To permanently protect representative ecosystems, biodiversity and provincially significant elements of Ontario's natural and cultural heritage and to manage these areas to ensure that ecological integrity is maintained.
2. To provide opportunities for ecologically sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities and encourage associated economic benefits.
3. To provide opportunities for residents of Ontario and visitors to increase their knowledge and appreciation of Ontario's natural and cultural heritage.
4. To facilitate scientific research and to provide points of reference to support monitoring of ecological change on the broader landscape.

4. Natural Heritage

4.1 Life Sciences

The Proposed Provincial Park lies within the Mixedwood Plains Ecozone, specifically the Lake Simcoe–Rideau Ecoregion (6E) and the Stratford Ecodistrict (6E-1). This classification places the park in one of Ontario's most biologically diverse yet highly developed landscapes, where intact natural areas are increasingly rare. The Maitland River valley supports a diverse variety of natural features that are central to the ecological integrity of the proposed park. The river itself is a Coldwater system with high-quality riffle pool sequences and gravel substrates, providing spawning and nursery habitat for several Species at Risk fish, including Lake Sturgeon (Endangered) and Black Redhorse (Threatened). Riparian wetlands, oxbow ponds, and

seasonally flooded lowlands contribute to the river's ecological productivity and support amphibians, reptiles, and waterfowl. These aquatic and floodplain ecosystems are also important corridors for nutrient cycling and wildlife movement.

Upland forests within the site are dominated by mature deciduous communities typical of the Huron Fringe, with Sugar Maple, American Beech, Red Oak, and scattered White Pine. These habitats provide breeding areas for forest interior birds such as Wood Thrush (Threatened), Eastern Wood-pewee (Special Concern), and Scarlet Tanager. In addition, meadow and successional habitats within the park sustain grassland bird species, including Eastern Meadowlark (Threatened) and Bobolink (Threatened). The area therefore contributes significantly to regional bird conservation, supporting both woodland specialists and declining grassland species.

The site also supports reptile and amphibian diversity. Riparian edges and sandy openings provide habitat for Queensnake (Endangered), Eastern Milksnake (Special Concern), and Snapping Turtle (Special Concern). Seasonal wetlands and oxbows further sustain breeding populations of Chorus Frog, Leopard Frog, and other amphibians that are sensitive to habitat fragmentation. These species highlight the importance of maintaining both aquatic quality and terrestrial connectivity within the park.

Botanical records from the Maitland River corridor indicate the presence of provincially rare and at-risk plant species, including Tuberous Indian-plantain (Special Concern) and Broad-leaved Puccoon (provincially rare). Tallgrass prairie remnants, alvar-like openings, and floodplain meadows enhance the floristic diversity and provide unique microhabitats uncommon in the surrounding landscape. Together, these elements reflect the park's role as an ecological refuge, offering resilience to climate change and acting as a connectivity link between inland forest tracts, the river valley, and the Lake Huron shoreline. (iNaturalist Network, n.d.)

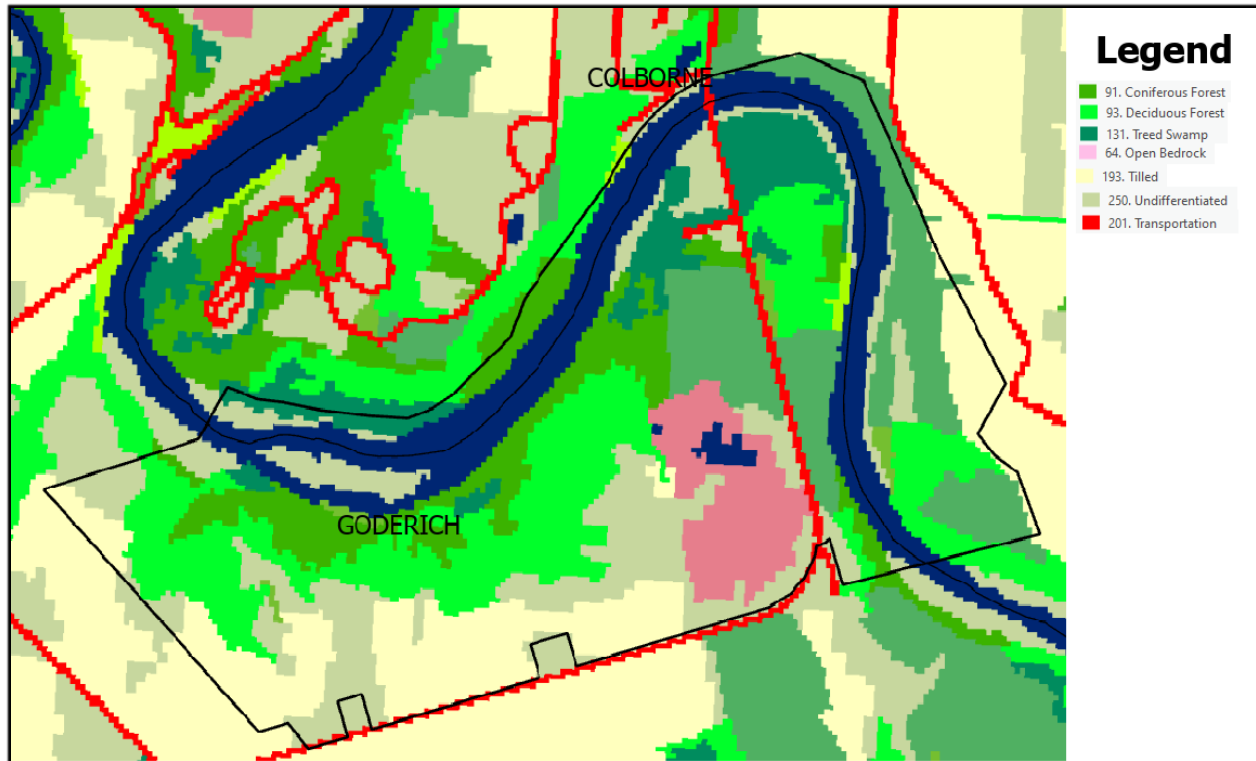


Figure 2: Vegetation Distribution in Proposed area

4.2 Earth Science

Quaternary geology of the Goderich area is characterized by glaciofluvial outwash deposits associated with the advance and retreat of the Huron ice lobe, preglacial Lake Warren and an interconnecting system of meltwater channels. A variety of stone and silt tills surround the area.

An earth science evaluation conducted in 1998 identified the Maitland River corridor as an area of high geological significance. The assessment highlighted three defining features: the steep ravines and deeply incised river valley created by post-glacial rebound and subsequent downcutting of the Maitland River and a striking 10-metre-high cliff exposure of the Middle Devonian Dundee Formation. This limestone unit, deposited in warm tropical seas approximately 380 million years ago, is among the most extensive and characteristic bedrock formations of southwestern Ontario. (Government of Ontario, 2002)

Within the proposed Maitland River Provincial Park boundary, an abandoned aggregate pit also remains as a visible imprint of past land use. While no longer active, the pit provides an important interpretive opportunity to understand the region's industrial and geological history. Exposed soil and substrate layers within the pit offer insights into the underlying stratigraphy and post-glacial deposits of the river valley, while its presence reflects the broader history of resource extraction in Huron County. Managed carefully, the site may serve as both a cultural heritage

marker and a vantage point for earth science education, illustrating the intersection of natural processes and human activity in shaping the landscape.

4.3 Cultural Heritage

More detailed archaeological assessments are required for the proposed Maitland River Provincial Park to fully identify and evaluate the cultural and historical values of the area. Given the long history of Indigenous presence along the Maitland River, as well as the European settlement and resource use, the landscape may contain sites of archaeological significance, including evidence of traditional land use, travel corridors, and early settlement activity. Assessments will help ensure that any artifacts, burial sites, or cultural landscapes are properly documented, respected, and protected. These investigations are an important step in developing a management plan that reflects both the natural and cultural heritage of the park while also complying with provincial policies, the Ontario Heritage Act, and Indigenous treaty responsibilities.

5. Zoning

Zones are established in provincial parks to guide policy development and management decisions based on the sensitivity of natural and cultural values, potential for recreational uses and desired degree of development.

Each zone is managed with specific policies to ensure both protection and appropriate use. Because of digital mapping methods, the measured zone areas in the management plan differ slightly from the regulated area defined under the [Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act, 2006](#) (PPCRA).

Maitland river Provincial Park has been zoned into 3 categories:

- 1. Natural Reserve zones (NE)**
- 2. Natural Environment or Restoration Zones (NE)**
- 3. Development Zone (DC)**

Maitland River Provisional Park

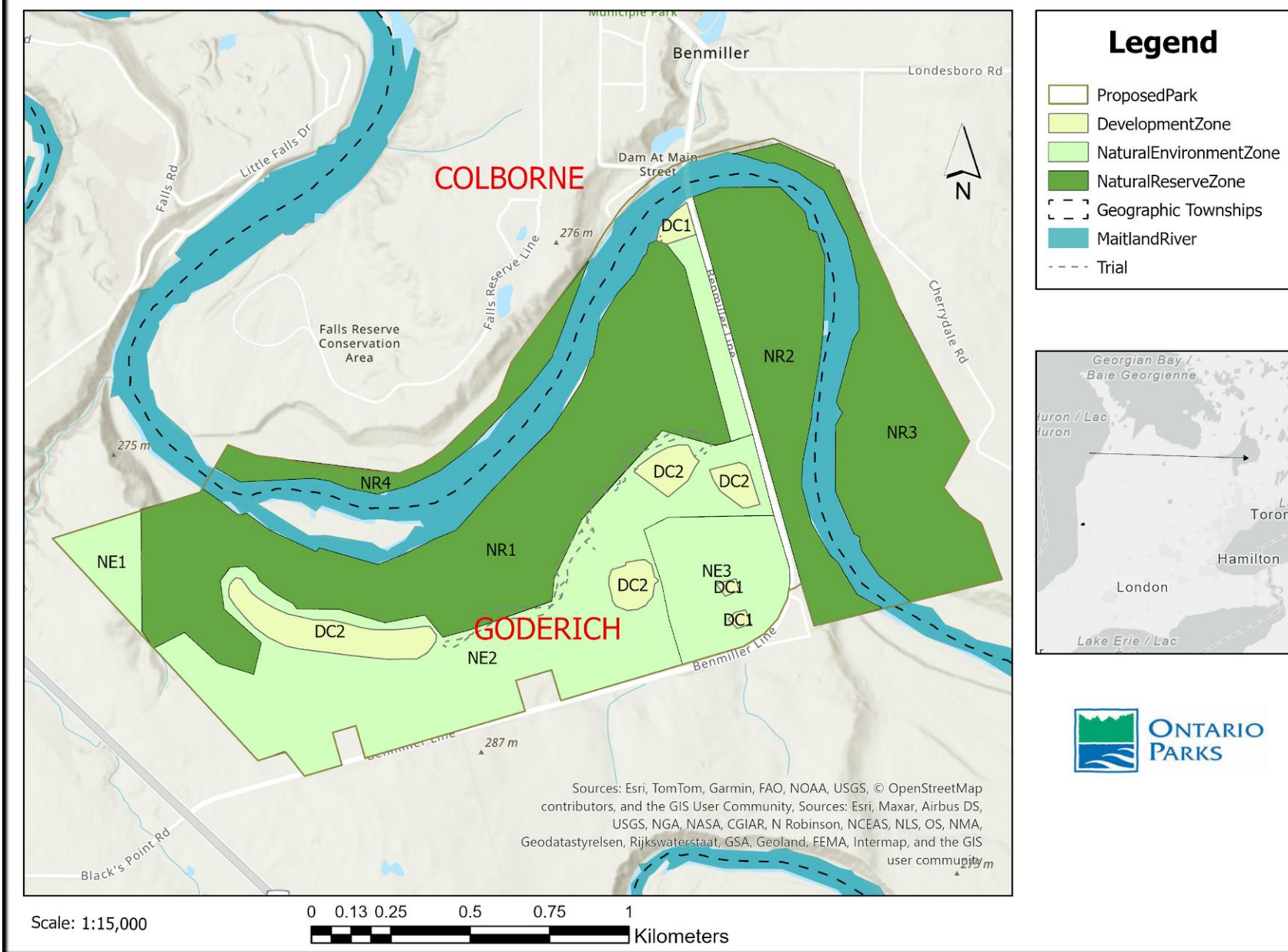


Figure 3: Zoning of the Proposed Maitland River Provincial Park

5.1 Natural Reserve zones

Nature reserve zones include natural and cultural values which require management distinct from that in adjacent zones. Trails, interpretive signs and other minimal infrastructure may be permitted. Campsites are not permitted nature reserve zones. The Natural reserve area will be protected as it provides home to many Species of Concern, Threatened and Endangered species according to COSERIC and SARO data. Moreover, this area is Wildlife Concentration Area providing significant ecological functions like serving as Colonial Waterbird Nesting Area and so much more.

Four nature reserve zones are proposed to protect sensitive species and habitat, with a focus on landscape connectivity and large core areas with minimal disturbance for wildlife.

5.1.1. Central Natural Reserve Zone (NR1)

Description:

NR1 is located on the Central West side of the proposed area touching the southern end of Maitland River and is about 68.48 ha in size. This zone is composed of Coniferous, deciduous and mixed forest with small area with treed swamps. This area has important significant habitat and movement. Largest Natural Reserve in the park provides valuable ecosystem services and provide a thermal refuge for large mammals from the physical stress of extreme heat during summer months.

Management intent:

To preserve and observe the purity of a wildlife and thermal refuge margin, this is a zone meant to be managed predominately through research and monitoring. Trails are allowed in NR1 as opposed to the other nature reserve zones to provide the people a connection with nature.

5.1.2. Natural Reserve Zone- 2 (NR2)

Description:

Located on the eastern side of the park touching the Benmiller Line Municipal Road, this area is about 29.39 ha in size. This area is mainly covered by Deciduous Forest and other forest and also contains treed swamps joining the Maitland River. Trails and other developments are not permitted to protect the wildlife movement and habitat.

Management Intent:

This zone is aimed to protect wildlife population and the integrity of their natural habitats, especially the movement, breeding, and migration of both bird and mammal species. By preserving such wild natural areas, the zone contributes to the capabilities of ecological processes, which are not dampened by human development to any extent. Besides habitation protection, the zone is also created as an area of scientific research and long-term environmental

observation where it is possible to study the behavior of the species, monitoring of the health of the ecosystems, and conservation measures performance with time.

5.1.3. Eastern Reserve Zone (NR3)

Description

The Eastern Reserve Zone (NR3) spans about 39.90 ha on the far eastern side of the Proposed Park area grazing the Maitland River. Containing the mixed forest and deciduous forest, this area is home to many endangered and species of concern.

Management Intention:

The primary management goal for this area is the protection and long-term preservation of significant habitats that are essential to maintaining ecological balance and biodiversity. Both terrestrial and riparian environments play a critical role in sustaining wildlife, as they provide key breeding grounds, nesting areas, and shelter for a wide range of species. These habitats support not only local populations but also migratory species that depend on them during critical stages of their life cycles. Because of their ecological importance and sensitivity, these areas are managed with the highest level of protection, where conservation measures take precedence over other land uses. Human activities are carefully regulated or restricted to ensure that the natural integrity of these systems remains intact. In doing so, the management approach seeks to maintain healthy ecosystems, safeguard species at risk, and uphold the long-term resilience of both land and water environments.

5.1.4. Natural Reserve Zone 4 (NR4)

Description:

The NR-4 lies to the north of the park and the NR1 to the northern side of the Maitland River and spans about 9 ha area. Even though small, the Natural Reserve Zone 4 acts as wildlife concentration area like the NR1, NR2 and NR3 and provides habitat to the terrestrial and riparian significant species. Contains mainly treed swamps and forested area.

Management intention

To protect and enhance the riparian habitat and ecology of the surrounding area is the key management goal alongside providing Ecologically safe and healthy habitat to the species of concern, threatened and endangered species.

5.2 Natural Environment Zones (NE)

Natural Environment Zones include natural, cultural and aesthetic landscapes in which minor infrastructure, such as campsites, trails and minimal interpretive facilities, may be permitted to support recreational activities. These zones will also be used to restore and enhance the overall biodiversity of the park.

5.2.1 Natural Environment Zone 1 (NE1)

Description

The NE1 is about 5.5 ha in size and as of now contains agricultural land and plantains. This area will serve as restoration and enhancement area with limited low impact development.

Management intention

Once the area has been restored and re-established as a wooded environment, it will function both as an important natural landscape feature and as a critical habitat for a variety of plant and animal species. The restored forest cover will enhance ecological connectivity, provide shelter and food sources for wildlife, and contribute to the overall scenic and environmental value of the area. Over time, this woodland will strengthen biodiversity, improve ecosystem resilience, and offer long-term benefits for conservation, education, and passive recreation.

5.2.2 Natural Environment Zone 2 (NE2)

Description

The Natural Environment Zone 2 is the largest Zone, about 76.76 ha of the Proposed Park and contains minimal recreational Sites (development zones). The site also contains some man-made retention ponds constructed while the digging was still in process in the aggregate pits. This area is mostly comprised of treed vegetation and agricultural lands that will be converted into wooded canopy and man-made wetlands to enhance the biodiversity of the park.

Management Intention

This area will serve as important and largest natural and aesthetic landscape areas. While its main purpose is to protect nature and provide space for wildlife, it will also include carefully planned recreational opportunities for visitors. Low-impact facilities, such as electrical and non-electrical campsites, group camping areas, beaches, and parking lots, will be developed in Development Zone 2. These sites will be designed to fit naturally into the landscape, protecting the environment while giving visitors a chance to enjoy camping, swimming, and other outdoor experiences in a sustainable way.

5.3.3 Natural Environment Zone 3 (NE3)

Description

The Natural Environment Zone 3 covers about 15.90 ha of the Proposed Park. Site contains the abandoned pits used as limestone pits by Lavis Concrete. This site will act as natural and cultural heritage site while also serving as study and monitoring site for educational institutes. Restoration process will be conducted to enhance the landscape.

Management intention

The key role of this zone is to function as a natural and heritage landscape attraction that provides visitors with a primary access point to the park. This area will accommodate essential infrastructure, including entry access, parking facilities, and established trail systems. Existing pit features will be restored and enhanced to integrate with the surrounding environment, reinforcing both ecological and scenic values. Management actions will focus on improving visitor orientation and access while ensuring that restoration and development respect the zone's natural character and heritage significance.

5.3 Development Zones

The development zones in the park are within the Natural Environment zone and consists of low impact recreational activity sites like Campgrounds, beaches and trails and other necessary infrastructure like park store, museum and adequate parking lots.

5.3.1 Development Zone 1 (DC1)

Description

The development zone 1 is about 1.41 ha and will serve as a central hub for visitor use, featuring key infrastructure such as store facilities, a museum, and designated beach areas to support recreation and education. The southern portion of the zone will act as the primary entry point, welcoming visitors into the park and connecting them to its natural and cultural features. Development in this area will be carefully planned to balance accessibility and visitor enjoyment with the protection of surrounding landscapes.

Management intent

The purpose of this development zone is to provide a central hub for educational services and recreation while maintaining the park's natural and cultural values. Key infrastructure, including store facilities, a museum, and beach areas, will be developed to enhance visitor experience and education.

5.3.2 Development Zone 2 (DC2)

Description

The development zone 1 covers about 11.35 ha of the proposed park and is designated as recreational usage area. This Zone contains total of 4 campsites (Electrical and Non-Electrical) to accommodate a range of visitor needs.

Management Intention

The sole purpose of this development zone is to provide recreational activities sites for the visitors. 4 Campsites, out of which 3 sites contain electrical supply and half of the last one has

electrical supply. All 4 sites will have water, restrooms and waste disposal facilities at appropriate distance. All development will be designed and operated in a balanced way, in terms of both access and enjoyment by visitors and long-term care of the surrounding landscape.

6. Policies

6.1 Resource management policies

6.1.1 Fisheries

A total of 5 species of fish have been identified by desktop analysis in Proposed Maitland River Provincial Park. (iNaturalist Network, n.d.)

Species:

1. Smallmouth Bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*)
2. Pumpkinseed (*Lepomis gibbosus*)
3. Chinook Salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*)
4. Striped Shiner (*Luxilus chrysocephalus*)
5. Fathead Minnow (*Pimephales promelas*)

Surveys should be conducted to review this information and add additional information about the presence of the fish species.

6.1.1.1 Fisheries management

- Ontario Parks will work collaboratively with MNRF, interested Indigenous communities and researchers to maintain and enhance native self-sustaining fish populations in the park.
- Fisheries will be managed consistent with MNRF's Fisheries Management Zone (FMZ).
- Sport fishing and Commercial bait harvesting is permitted in the park during May to September as the Maitland River and its tributaries from downstream of bridge on highway 21 to the upstream side of bridge on county road 4 is designated as fish sanctuary and no fishing from January to April and from October to December.
- Sport fishing is permitted in the park as described in the Ontario Fishing Regulations Summary.

6.1.2 Wildlife

- Maintaining, enhancing, rehabilitating or restoring the natural indigenous wildlife habitats (e.g. turtle nesting, snake hibernacula and fish spawning shoals), and protection of the species and habitat against the impact of climate change will be undertaken provided feasible and appropriate.
- Sport hunting is not permitted.

- commercial fur harvesting operation will not be permitted in the park.

6.1.3 Species at Risk and rare species

- 11 species at risk species identified as special concern, threatened or endangered on the Species at Risk in Ontario list under the Endangered Species Act, 2007 (ESA) have been found using the desktop analysis from NHIC and iNaturalist data in the park, including:

Species (Common Name)	SARO Status	COSEWIC Status
Midland Painted Turtle	Special Concern	Special Concern
Henslow's Sparrow	Endangered	Endangered
Tuberous Indian-plantain	Special Concern	Special Concern
Eastern Meadowlark	Threatened	Threatened
Wood Thrush	Special Concern	Threatened
Eastern Wood-pewee	Special Concern	Special Concern
Green Dragon	Special Concern	Special Concern
Lake Sturgeon	Endangered	Threatened
Queensnake	Endangered	Endangered
Black Redhorse	Threatened	Threatened
Snapping Turtle	Special Concern	Special Concern

Figure 4: Species at Risk according to SARO and COSWEIC

- Species at risk and their habitats will be protected in a manner consistent with the ESA, regulations and guidelines, and other relevant policy or best practices.
- Ontario Parks can implement management actions concerning species at risk in addition to uncommon creatures according to the results of research and prompted by apposite elevation strategies, government response statements or other species-specific management strategies.

6.1.4 Vegetation management

- The management of the vegetation will aim at ensuring the well-being and diversity of the native vegetation communities and ecological soundness of the park.
- Projects to enhance or restore native vegetation will be implemented, if feasible and appropriate. Extirpated native species may be reintroduced if biologically feasible and desirable for perpetuating park values, using seed stocks native to the park or surrounding area if possible.

- Where possible, efforts will be taken to control or eradicate invasive species in proposed Maitland River Provincial Park. Invasive species management will aim to reduce or prevent impacts to native species, biodiversity, ecosystem function and recreational opportunities.

More information should be acquired by conducting surveys about the native and invasive species in the area.

6.1.5 Heritage Sites Management

- Cultural heritage values will be assessed and managed in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)
- Ontario Parks will collaborate with Indigenous communities in matters to do with identifying, mapping and managing Indigenous values, sites and artifacts within the park. Ontario Parks is dedicated to fulfilling its constitutional responsibilities that it might owe to Indigenous communities and to rebuilding and renewing relationships with Indigenous people.

6.2 Recreational management Policies

- Maitland River Provincial Park will provide many opportunities for outdoor recreational activities, such as camping, hiking, swimming, paddling and bicycling.
- Camping Grounds in the park will provide camping opportunities to the visitors.
- Opportunities for swimming and paddling (e.g. swimming docks, canoe and kayak rentals) will be offered in the park's beach area with certain restrictions including no fishing from January to April and October to December.
- Power boats, ATVs, and Other Motorised vehicles are not permitted except electrical bikes and accessibility equipment.

6.3 Park operations and development policies

6.3.1 Infrastructure

- Parks infrastructure like stores, rental stores, educational buildings and parking spots will be built to provide worthwhile experience to the visitors.
- Low impact development techniques will be adopted while construction phases.
- New Road that connects different facilities of parks will be constructed with minimal disturbance to the natural spaces and biodiversity.
- Adequate Parking areas will provide access to park facilities.
- Measures to reduce road mortality for wildlife, such as reptiles and amphibians, will be installed where needed (e.g. bridges, eco-passages, exclusion fencing). Innovative techniques focused on ecological integrity, connectivity and species protection will be prioritized.
- Campgrounds will be constructed in the Development zone 2 and will have proper facilities of Bathroom, showers, water supply and waste disposal.

6.3.2 Education and heritage appreciation

- Maitland River Provincial Park will offer year-round interpretive programs and products including, but not limited to:
 1. curriculum-based school programming
 2. staff-led programs, such as guided hikes and evening programs
 3. self-guided learning using products, such as trail guides and interpretive signage
- The abandoned pit site will be restored and enhance to make a museum with educational programs on the site's background, history and archeology.
- guided tours or workshops (e.g. Indigenous-led programming, land-based learning) will be provided as a park facility.

7. Implementation

Implementation may be subject to:

- applicable legislation and policies (e.g. ESA, OHA, Project Evaluation Policy for Provincial parks 2023)
- site planning
- the availability of financial and human resources Implementation may include further opportunities for consultation, as required.

8. Summary

Provincial Park management plans are intended to guide park management and operation for 10 years. This management plan is proposed for Maitland River Provincial Park in the Town of Goderich and Colborne. This plan states that the proposed Park development will be divided into 3 Zones namely, Natural Reserve Zone, Natural Environment zone and Development Zone, having different functionalities. The Park will offer environmental protection along side recreational activities like camping, swimming, fishing, hiking and educational activities providing a seamless experience to visitors. The Management practices of these zones and activities has been stated in this document (Section 5 and Section 6).

This management plan will be reviewed when major issues surface and at least once within the next ten years. Any necessary plan amendments will be made with public involvement in accordance with apparent needs.

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