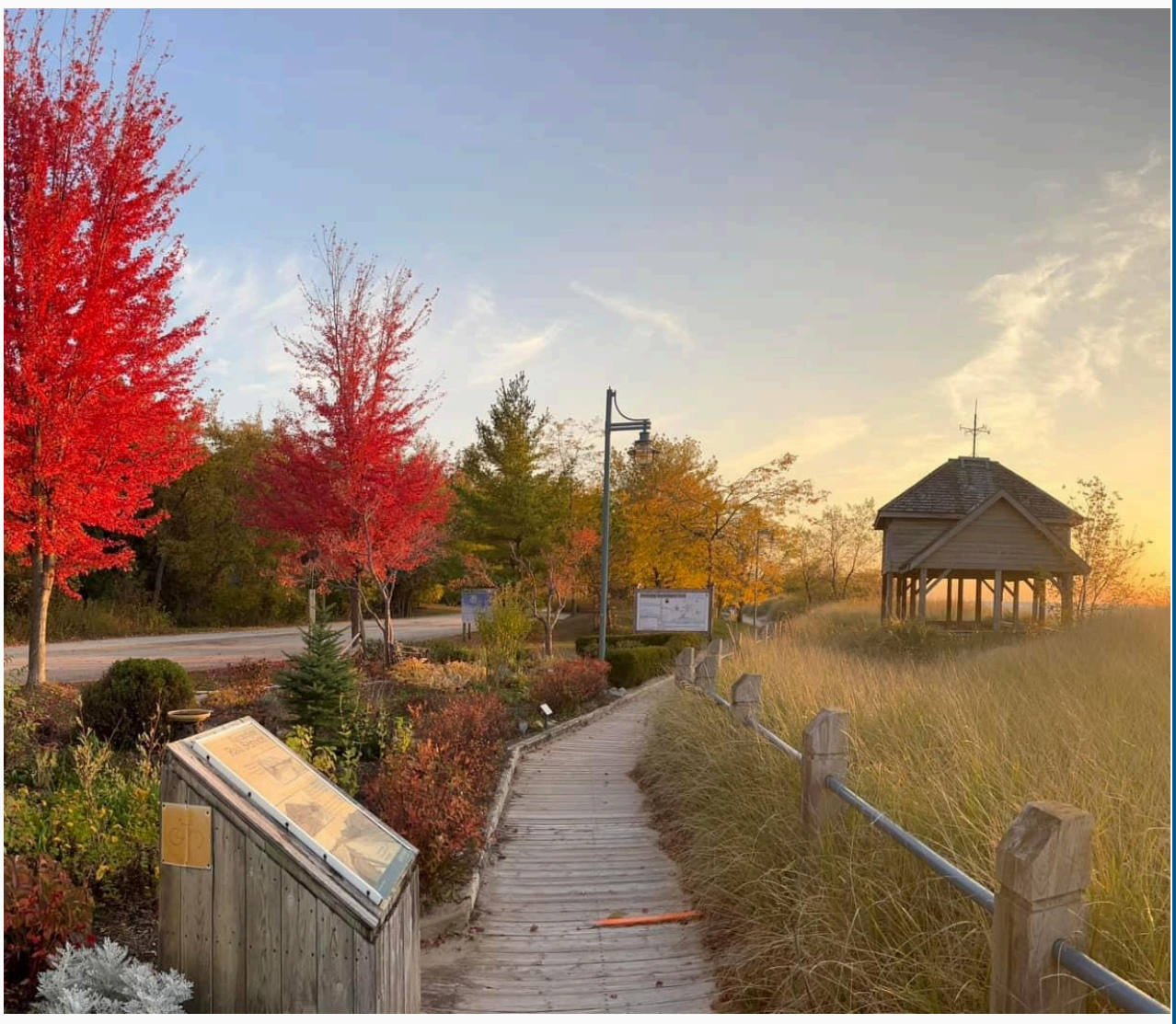
Municipality of Kincardine

# Beach Stewardship and Maintenance Plan



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THE MUNICIPALITY OF KINCARDINE
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# Municipality of Kincardine
# Beach Stewardship and Maintenance Plan

August 2025 Version

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## Introduction

A Beach Stewardship and Maintenance Plan is a strategy put in place by municipalities to ensure that beaches are protected, clean, safe, and accessible for both residents and visitors. This Plan addresses environmental, operational, and community needs, helping to maintain the overall health and appeal of the beach.

This Plan focuses on the 49 km of beachfront within the Municipality of Kincardine, excluding the operations of the Kincardine Marina. It also does not include the sections of waterfront maintained at the Stoney Island and Brucedale Conservation Areas, which are managed by the Saugeen Valley Conservation Authority.

As part of this Beach Stewardship and Maintenance Plan, the 49 km of waterfront has been divided into 9 distinct zones. This zoning was established to facilitate the tracking of operational activity, allowing for more efficient planning, maintenance, and monitoring efforts along different sections of the shoreline.

### Purpose of a Beach Stewardship and Maintenance Plan

**Environmental Protection:** To preserve the natural ecosystem of the beach, ensuring that wildlife habitats are protected and natural resources are not harmed.

**Public Safety:** To make sure beaches remain safe for swimming, sunbathing, and other recreational activities. This includes things like ensuring proper signage for dangerous currents, maintaining lifesaving stations, or managing beach erosion.

**Tourism and Recreation:** Beaches are often key tourism destinations. A clean, well-maintained beach enhances the experience for visitors and supports local tourism-based economies.

**Waste Management:** Beaches can accumulate a lot of trash, typically from human activity. A maintenance plan ensures regular cleaning and waste management systems are in place to handle this.

**Sustainability:** Reducing reliance on heavy machinery and prioritizing manual removal methods where practical to lessen the environmental footprint of beach activities.

## Benefits of a Beach Stewardship and Maintenance Plan

**Enhanced Aesthetics:** Clean and well-kept beaches create a more enjoyable environment for beachgoers.

**Increased Tourism:** Properly maintained beaches often become major attractions, bringing in more visitors and boosting the local economy.

**Community Health and Safety:** Regular monitoring for safety hazards, like sharp objects or unsafe swimming conditions, ensures that the public can enjoy the beach while limiting liability for the Municipality.

**Environmental Conservation:** The plan includes measures to protect the local ecosystem, keeping beaches healthy and ensuring biodiversity is preserved.

**Long-term Cost Savings:** By preventing damage, like erosion or the buildup of dangerous debris, municipalities can avoid costly repairs or cleanup efforts in the future.

## Challenges of a Beach Stewardship and Maintenance Plan

**Funding and Resources:** Beach maintenance is expensive, requiring ongoing labor, equipment, and supplies. Securing enough funding for a robust plan can be difficult, especially in smaller municipalities or those with limited budgets.

**Environmental Factors:** Natural environmental conditions significantly impact beach stewardship and maintenance efforts. Storms, fluctuating lake levels, and seasonal changes can cause rapid alterations to shoreline conditions. Intense storms and high winds lead to beach erosion, while fluctuating water levels can either submerge or expose larger areas of beach, influencing sand movement and dune development. Climate change has further complicated these dynamics by increasing storm frequency and intensity, reducing ice cover, and contributing to long-term shifts in lake levels, all of which require municipalities to continually adapt their maintenance strategies. In winter, freezing conditions can reduce visible debris accumulation as ice traps litter; however, once thawed, large volumes of debris may reappear, demanding significant cleanup. These conditions also pose risks to infrastructure like piers, lifesaving stations, and ladders, which may sustain ice-related damage. Therefore, beach and pier maintenance planning must account for the full range of seasonal and climate-related environmental factors to ensure safe and sustainable shoreline use year-round.

**Pollution and Waste Management:** Beaches can quickly accumulate litter, including plastics and other non-biodegradable materials. Effective waste disposal systems are essential, but managing large amounts of waste can be difficult, especially during peak tourist seasons.

**Balancing Tourism and Preservation:** While tourism can bring in revenue, it can also put a strain on the natural environment. Striking a balance between attracting visitors and maintaining ecological integrity is often a challenge.

**Community Involvement and Monitoring Capacity:** With limited municipal resources, community participation is essential to the success of this Plan. The Municipality encourages residents and visitors to support stewardship efforts by joining beach cleanups and reporting concerns such as dead fish, birds, or other wildlife.

Programs like Coast Watchers, led by the Lake Huron Coastal Centre (LHCC), offer opportunities for shoreline monitoring and community science. While the Municipality currently lacks capacity to coordinate a program of this scale, it recognizes their value and may collaborate with LHCC where appropriate. Individuals are encouraged to engage directly with LHCC, and the Municipality welcomes relevant reports specific to Kincardine's shoreline.

Volunteer involvement continues to play a critical role in maintaining the health, safety, and sustainability of Kincardine's beaches.

## Level of Service

The Level of Service for the Municipality of Kincardine's beach areas and waterfront is defined by the minimum standards necessary to ensure the safety, functionality, and aesthetic quality of the areas for all users. This service level is guided by available resources, community expectations, and the goal of sustainable management. It reflects the maintenance of 49 km of Kincardine's waterfront, as established in the Council-approved Business Plan, with a focus on preserving the beauty and accessibility of the waterfront. The Department of Community Services is committed to delivering a consistent level of service that includes regular upkeep of pathways, public amenities, beach areas, and natural spaces.

This service level addresses factors such as cleanliness, safety, environmental stewardship, and the maintenance of beach facilities. Regular cleaning,

inspections, and safety checks ensure that both the beaches and waterfront remain accessible, safe, and enjoyable. Environmental concerns, pertaining to poor sand and vegetation management, are integrated into the plan to preserve the natural integrity of the area. Maintenance efforts vary across different zones of the beach and waterfront, with higher-traffic areas receiving more frequent upkeep and less visited areas receiving the minimum necessary attention. Any enhancements or increases in service beyond the scope of this Plan will require additional resources and must be approved through the annual Council process.

## Review of the Beach Stewardship and Maintenance Plan

The Beach Stewardship and Maintenance Plan will be reviewed annually to reflect alterations to the level of service reflecting Council direction, environmental impact and community feedback. This review process ensures that the plan remains responsive to evolving needs, such as increases in beach usage, environmental changes, or resource availability, while maintaining the municipality's commitment to safety, cleanliness, and environmental stewardship. This ensures accountability, responsiveness to community priorities, and alignment with environmental best practices.

## Excerpt from the Kincardine Coastal Stewardship Plan (2011) – Lake Huron Coastal Centre

*The Lake Huron Coastal Centre has had the opportunity to review this document and provided meaningful environmental input consistent with their mandate and their goals of wise shoreline stewardship. The following excerpt is taken from their 2011 Kincardine Coastal Stewardship Plan and is included to support ongoing beach stewardship and maintenance efforts.*

## Beach Processes

Sand is continually being eroded and deposited on the shore by waves. Storm waves will erode the beach, taking the sand offshores, and forming a sandbar. The sand bar acts as a temporary protective berm, absorbing wave energy that otherwise reach the shore causing even more erosion. Once the storm subsides, gentle waves bring the sand from the sandbar back to the shore and re-deposit it on the beach. Once onshore, the sand is then prone to movement by wind.

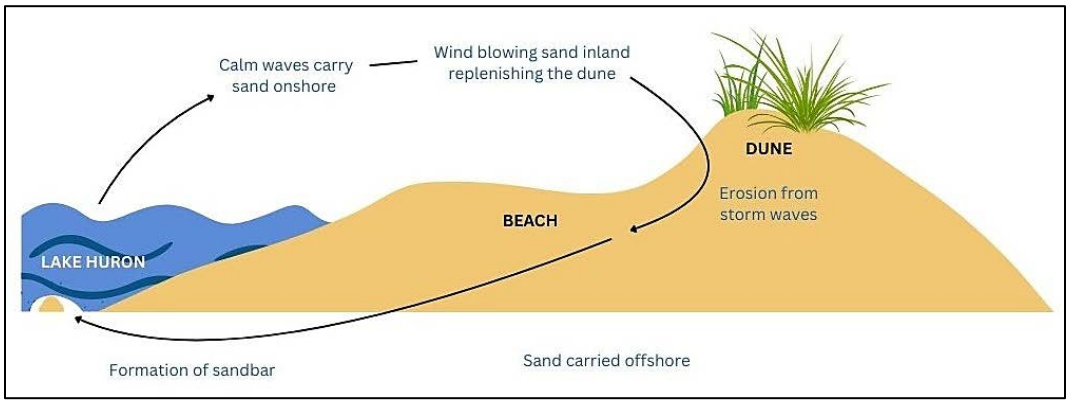



***Figure 1:*** 'Sand Cycle' – wind blown sand collects forming a dune. Waves will erode the dune carrying the sand to form sand bars. Sand bars protect the beach. Gentle waves gradually move sand onshore to be carried by wind back to the dunes.

Dunes form when sand is carried by the wind from the beach toward the land. Sand particles begin to move when wind velocity reaches about (20kph). The smallest particles (0.05-0.15mms in diameter) are so tiny that they float in the air: this is known as suspension. Slightly larger particles (0.15-0.25mms in diameter) move in a hopping motion know as saltation. The energy of the falling grains may not be completely absorbed on impact and may therefore rebound. This may cause another particle to jump or may push larger grain (0.25-2mms in

diameter) forward. These larger grains are continually bombarded by saltation and being pushed forward: this is known as sand creep.

Although most sand particles are moved by saltation, surface creep may account for 20-25% of the moved sand (Bagnold, 1954). Most of the sand is carried within 0.15 m (6 inches) of the ground surface. The very fine sands light enough to be carried by suspension are usually carried well outside of the active dune system. Onshore winds will dry the sand and selectively pick up the smaller grains of sand (0.08-0.5 mms) and move them towards the land. Sand grain sizes in dunes are typically finer than those on beaches. This is important because fine sand deposits have greater capacity to retain water than coarse sands and are therefore more suitable for vegetation growth. Moist sand is moved less easily by the wind than dry sand since moisture causes sand particles to stick together. The wind strength that is needed to initiate sand movement is higher for moist sand. While wind strength is important, the quantity of sand moved is also influenced by how long the wind is blowing from a particular direction. Wind duration is an important consideration, and knowing the prevailing wind directions at certain times of the year can help with determining management strategies for dune conservation and restoration efforts. Winds from the west and southwest are perhaps the most influential in the movement of sand along the shores within the Municipality of Kincardine.

As well as wind speeds and duration, water levels play a significant role in how much sand transportation will take place. During high water levels, more of the beach is submerged and the width of dry beach is less. As a result, less of the beach is exposed to wind erosion. Conversely, during lower water levels, more of the beach is exposed and greater wind erosion of the beach is possible. Therefore, periods of dune building tend to occur during lower water levels. Periods of natural dune erosion tend to occur during high lake levels when storm waves erode the base of the dune and carry that sand to offshore bars. What is fundamental to understand is that sand dunes and beaches must be managed as one system. Dunes depend on beach sand for their formation, particularly during low water level periods, and beaches need the sand reserve held in the dunes during high lake levels and storm events.

## Beach Management – the basics

In recent years we have experienced a period of lower-than-average water levels on Lake Huron. This has resulted in much wider beaches. This period of low

lake levels has given rise to the migration of dune vegetation (particularly Marram grass) toward the lake. This is a natural process which should not be disturbed. This plant migration allows the dune to develop outward and build up its sand reserve. When plants are removed or damaged, the dune tends to build upwards, often obstructing views of the lake.

The lakeward expansion of dune vegetation during low lake levels helps the beach to retain sand (reducing wind erosion), and slows the dune building process, effectively allowing certain rare dune species to establish populations. A return of higher lake levels will cause erosion of the dune and return sand to the beach and nearshore. Maintaining this sand cycle preserves high quality beaches.

Beach and dune systems are best managed by not interfering with the natural processes but instead accepting that wave erosion will occur during periods of high lake levels, and wind erosion and sand deposition will be more prevalent during low lake levels. Working with natural lake processes, rather than at odds with them, provides a wide range of advantages, including ecological, economic and public health benefits. Beaches and dunes are dynamic environments and physical change occurs normally and with regularity.

Mechanical beach grooming is a practice that some municipalities undertake in order to achieve a certain aesthetic. One of the problems with beach raking is that it can interrupt natural processes such that the end result is a compression of the dune (the dune isn't allowed to expand in response to lower lake conditions) and the dune will grow vertically, rather than laterally. This will eventually lead to sightline obstructions, mobility issues for people travelling over the dune to the beach, and sand drifting issues. If raking is done at all, it should be confined to the lower beach area near the water and well away from the leading edge of the dunes.

## Species at Risk

Species can become "at risk" for a number of reasons including habitat loss, pollution, development and the spread of invasive species. More than 190 of Ontario's wild species are at risk (MNR, 2011). Species at risk are like the "canary in the coal mine" alerting us to serious declines in our biodiversity. Along Kincardine's coast, a number of species fall under the provincial and federal lists for species at risk. Many other coastal species are provincially, nationally and globally rare.

As discussed, earlier dune grasslands are remarkably diverse ecosystems. Inverhuron Provincial Park contains considerable dune grassland biodiversity. The Inverhuron beach community south of the park may present some habitat potential if dune restoration and stewardship become implemented there. The park contains a small population of the endangered Pitcher's Thistle. While no plants are known to exist outside of the park boundaries at present, the dune grasslands surrounding the park could one day provide suitable habitat for this species, which would aid in its recovery. Again, this could only happen if dune stewardship measures were implemented by the cottage community.

Other Species at Risk that have occurred historically within the Inverhuron area include Dwarf Lake Iris (Threatened), Butternut (Endangered), and Monarch Butterfly (Special Concern). The endangered Spotted Turtle is also known to occur along Kincardine's coast.

Aside from Species at Risk, there are a number of rare species present along Kincardine's coast, including American Beachgrass, Long-Leaved Reedgrass, Great Lakes Wheatgrass and Blue Leafed Willow.

Plant communities (special assemblages) occur along the coast as well. Coastal wetland communities located north of Baie du Dore, and south of Inverhuron are part of a Graminoid Coastal Meadow Marsh Type, which is ranked S2 or Imperiled (OMNR, 2010), and as such should be considered significant wildlife habitat. Species at Risk identified in the coastal meadow marshes of Kincardine include Turtles (endangered), American White Pelican (threatened), Eastern Ribbonsnake (special concern), Bald Eagle (special concern), Chimney Swift (threatened), Barn Swallow (threatened), and Bobolink (threatened).

*— End of excerpt from the Kincardine Coastal Stewardship Plan (2011).*

## Invasive Species Management: Phragmites Control

In addition to protecting native species and ecosystems, the Municipality of Kincardine remains committed to addressing invasive species, with a particular focus on Phragmites australis (Common Reed). This aggressive plant forms dense monocultures that displace native vegetation, reduce biodiversity, obstruct public access, and alter natural dune and wetland systems.

The Municipality of Kincardine, in partnership with the Phragmites Control Centre, has worked for several years to combat the spread of Phragmites along the shoreline and in adjacent natural areas. Together, they have implemented targeted control strategies focused on early detection, effective treatment, and public education. This partnership has strengthened the Municipality's capacity to respond to changing shoreline conditions, including fluctuating lake levels that influence the plant's growth and spread.

Monitoring continues in high-risk areas such as dune systems and coastal wetlands, where ecological impacts are most significant. The Municipality remains committed to investing in prevention, education, and collaboration with stakeholders to ensure that invasive species management aligns with broader shoreline stewardship goals.

## Services Provided

This section outlines the core services and infrastructure maintained along the Municipality of Kincardine's waterfront. These include maintenance, public amenities, and features that support environmental stewardship and visitor experience throughout the year.

These services are delivered through a coordinated effort led by the Community Services Department, with contributions from Infrastructure and Development.

Please refer to the accompanying maps and tables for zone-specific service details.

1. **Garbage Collection** – Collection and disposal of waste properly placed in designated garbage containers throughout the beach area.
2. **Litter Collection** – Manual removal of loose waste scattered along the beach and shoreline by visitors, wind, or water.
3. **Beach Grooming** – A work activity aimed at preserving the quality of the beach. There are two types of beach grooming:
    - **Beach Grading** – Large-scale mechanical leveling of the beach surface utilizing heavy equipment such as road graders, dozers, loaders, and/or dragging with a heavy beam to achieve an even surface. *Note: This service is not currently performed.*
    - **Beach Raking** – The use of mechanical rakes towed by tractors or manual raking to remove small debris, including natural materials (e.g., sticks, vegetation) and human-made litter. These materials are then removed from the beach and disposed of in an appropriate landfill.
4. **Debris Removal** – The collection and removal of larger natural debris, such as logs or accumulations of organic material (e.g., vegetation), along with larger human-made litter. This task is typically performed manually or with the aid of mechanical equipment, such as a loader.
5. **Grass Cutting** – Routine maintenance to ensure that turf grass areas are well-trimmed and visually appealing, excluding natural vegetation such as dune grass.
6. **Parking Lot Maintenance** – Grading of parking lots, with frequency of service determined by the specific needs of the destination.
7. **Washroom Facilities** – Conveniently located washrooms along the waterfront, cleaned and maintained on a regular schedule for visitor comfort and hygiene. Open from mid-May to mid-October.
8. **Water Quality Testing** – Regular water quality testing conducted by the Grey Bruce Health Unit (GBHU) for designated swimming beaches, with results posted publicly on the Health Unit's website.

9. **Playground Facilities** – Playground structures located along the waterfront, designed to provide recreational opportunities for visitors, especially families.
10. **Beach Access Points** – Public pathways to the beach, including both formal and informal access points.
11. **Pedestrian Pathways** – Hardened surfaces, such as boardwalks, sidewalks, trails, and promenades, designed to facilitate pedestrian movement and enhance the visitor experience. This includes portable and durable rollout mats, called "Mobi-Mats" to enhance accessibility.
12. **Snow Fencing** – Snow fences strategically installed to reduce sand migration and build dunes.
13. **Coastal Ecosystem** – Protection and enhancement (where possible) of coastal ecosystems.
    a. **Dunes** – Ridges or mounds of loose wind-blown material, usually sand, held together by specially adapted vegetation (Kincardine Coastal Stewardship Plan, 2011).
    b. **Coastal Wetland** – Lacustrine wetlands predominantly influenced by lake forces, in protected bays or on a stretch of open shoreline (Kincardine Coastal Stewardship Plan, 2011).
    c. **Cobble Beach** – A coastal area dominated by various sized cobble, pebble, shingle, or boulder-sized stones with less than 5% plant cover (Coastal Action Plan, 2019).
14. **Lifesaving Stations** – Lifesaving equipment, including a ring buoy, reaching pole, and educational signage, strategically positioned along the waterfront for safety and public awareness.
15. **Accessibility** – Ensuring areas of the waterfront are usable by people of all abilities, with features like accessible pathways, ramps, parking, and amenities to support individuals with mobility challenges or other needs.
16. **Emergency Services Access** – identification and assessment of emergency access points with proximity to our beachfront.

**Maintenance Zone 1** is from Saratoga Road to St. Albert Street. This area consists of cobble beach that is not actively maintained. The zone remains in a natural state with no scheduled beach grooming, vegetation management, or facility services. While minimal municipal intervention occurs here, a portion of this zone is regularly monitored through seasonal water quality testing conducted by the Grey Bruce Public Health Unit.

| ✓ | Activity | Additional Notes |
|---|---|---|
| | 1. Garbage Collection | |
| | 2. Litter Collection | |
| | 3. Beach Grooming | |
| | 4. Debris Removal | |
| | 5. Grass Cutting | |
| | 6. Parking Lot Maintenance | |
| | 7. Washrooms | |
| ✓ | 8. Water Quality Testing | - Completed by Grey Bruce Public Health Unit a minimum of 4 times each summer |
| | 9. Playground | |
| ✓ | 10. Beach Access Points | - There is a total of 17 beach access points within this zone |
| | 11. Pedestrian Pathways | |
| | 12. Snow Fencing | |
| ✓ | 13. Coastal Ecosystem | - This area consists of a cobble beach |
| | 14. Lifesaving Stations | |
| | 15. Accessibility | |
| | 16. Emergency Services Access | |

# Maintenance Zone 1 – Saratoga Road to St. Albert Street

**Maintenance Zone 2** is from St. Albert Street to the South Pier. This area consists primarily of dunes with sections of cobble beach. The beach is largely made up of relic sand deposits with limited natural replenishment, making it a finite resource. It is a well-used and actively maintained area, with regular garbage and litter collection, seasonal beach grooming, and debris removal. Public amenities include seasonal washrooms, 42 beach access points, an accessible boardwalk, lifesaving stations, and the Rotary Sand 'n Slide Playground. The natural dune and cobble shoreline is preserved as part of the coastal ecosystem, with annual sand fencing installed to prevent erosion.

| ✓ | Activity | Additional Notes |
|---|---|---|
| ✓ | 1. Garbage Collection | - Garbage collection is conducted five times a week from mid-May to Labour Day weekend |
| ✓ | 2. Litter Collection | - Litter collection is conducted once a week or as needed from mid-May to Labour Day weekend |
| ✓ | 3. Beach Grooming | - Beach raking is completed once per year in the spring and as needed |
| ✓ | 4. Debris Removal | - Completed in the spring and as required throughout the summer season |
| ✓ | 5. Grass Cutting | - Grass cutting is completed once per week in adjacent green spaces |
| ✓ | 6. Parking Lot Maintenance | - Line Painting: Accessibility spots annually, parking lines every other year<br>- Cold Patching: Monthly inspections and prior to events<br>- Grading: Prior to the May, July, August, and September long weekends, and additionally as requested<br>- Sweeping: Spring cleanup, monthly, and prior to events<br>- Sidewalk: Annual inspection<br>- Storm Drains: Monthly inspections and prior to rainstorms<br>- Traffic Calming Strips: Installed seasonally |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ✓ | 7. Washrooms | - The seasonal washroom is open from mid-May to mid-October each year, with cleaning conducted once daily |
| ✓ | 8. Water Quality Testing | - Completed by Grey Bruce Public Health Unit a minimum of 4 times each summer |
| ✓ | 9. Playground | - The Rotary Sand 'n Slide Playground is situated just off Station Beach<br>- The playgrounds are visually inspected on a weekly basis<br>- The playgrounds are inspected by an OPA-certified playground safety inspector on a monthly basis |
| ✓ | 10. Beach Access Points | - There is a total of 42 beach access points within this zone |
| ✓ | 11. Pedestrian Pathways | - Spring cleanup (weather dependant) consists of removal and relocation of sand that has accumulated onto the boardwalk<br>- Weekly sweeping of the boardwalk is conducted from mid-May to mid-October<br>- The boardwalk is inspected on a weekly basis |
| ✓ | 12. Snow Fencing | - Following Thanksgiving annually, 1500' of sand fencing is installed to prevent erosion into the parking lot and boardwalk |
| ✓ | 13. Coastal Ecosystem | - This area consists primarily of dunes with sections of cobble beach |
| ✓ | 14. Lifesaving Stations | - There are nine (9) lifesaving stations; four (4) on the South Pier and five (5) along the beach<br>- The lifesaving stations, ladders, and pier are inspected on a weekly basis |
| ✓ | 15. Accessibility | - MOBI (mobility) Mats installed in late June and removed after Labour Day<br>- Accessible washrooms available at the south end of Station Beach and at the Station Beach Marina |
| ✓ | 16. Emergency Services Access | - Located at the gate next to the marina parking area |

# Maintenance Zone 2 – St. Albert Street to the South Pier

**Maintenance Zone 3** is from the North Pier to the Rock Garden. This area consists primarily of cobble beach. Moderate maintenance is provided throughout the summer, including regular garbage and litter collection, annual beach grooming, and debris removal as needed. The area includes seasonal washrooms, five beach access points, a playground at Macpherson Park, and six lifesaving stations. Accessibility is supported with MOBI Mats during peak season, and the boardwalk is maintained through regular cleaning and inspection.

| ✓ | Activity | Additional Notes |
|---|---|---|
| ✓ | 1. Garbage Collection | - Garbage collection is conducted five days a week from mid-May to Labour Day weekend<br>- No garbage collection in the winter months |
| ✓ | 2. Litter Collection | - Litter collection is conducted once a week or as needed from mid-May to Labour Day weekend |
| ✓ | 3. Beach Grooming | - Beach raking is completed once per year in the spring and as needed |
| ✓ | 4. Debris Removal | - Debris removal is conducted on an as-needed basis. |
| ✓ | 5. Grass Cutting | - Grass cutting is completed weekly at Dunsmoor Park, Macpherson Park, and the Rock Garden |
| ✓ | 6. Parking Lot Maintenance | - Line Painting: Accessibility spots annually, parking lines every other year.<br>- Cold Patching: Monthly inspections and prior to events.<br>- Sweeping: Spring cleanup, monthly, and prior to events.<br>- Sidewalk: Annual inspection.<br>- Storm Drains: Monthly inspections and prior to rainstorms.<br>- Traffic Calming Strips: Installed seasonally. |
| ✓ | 7. Washrooms | - The seasonal washroom is open from mid-May to mid-October each year, with cleaning conducted once daily. |

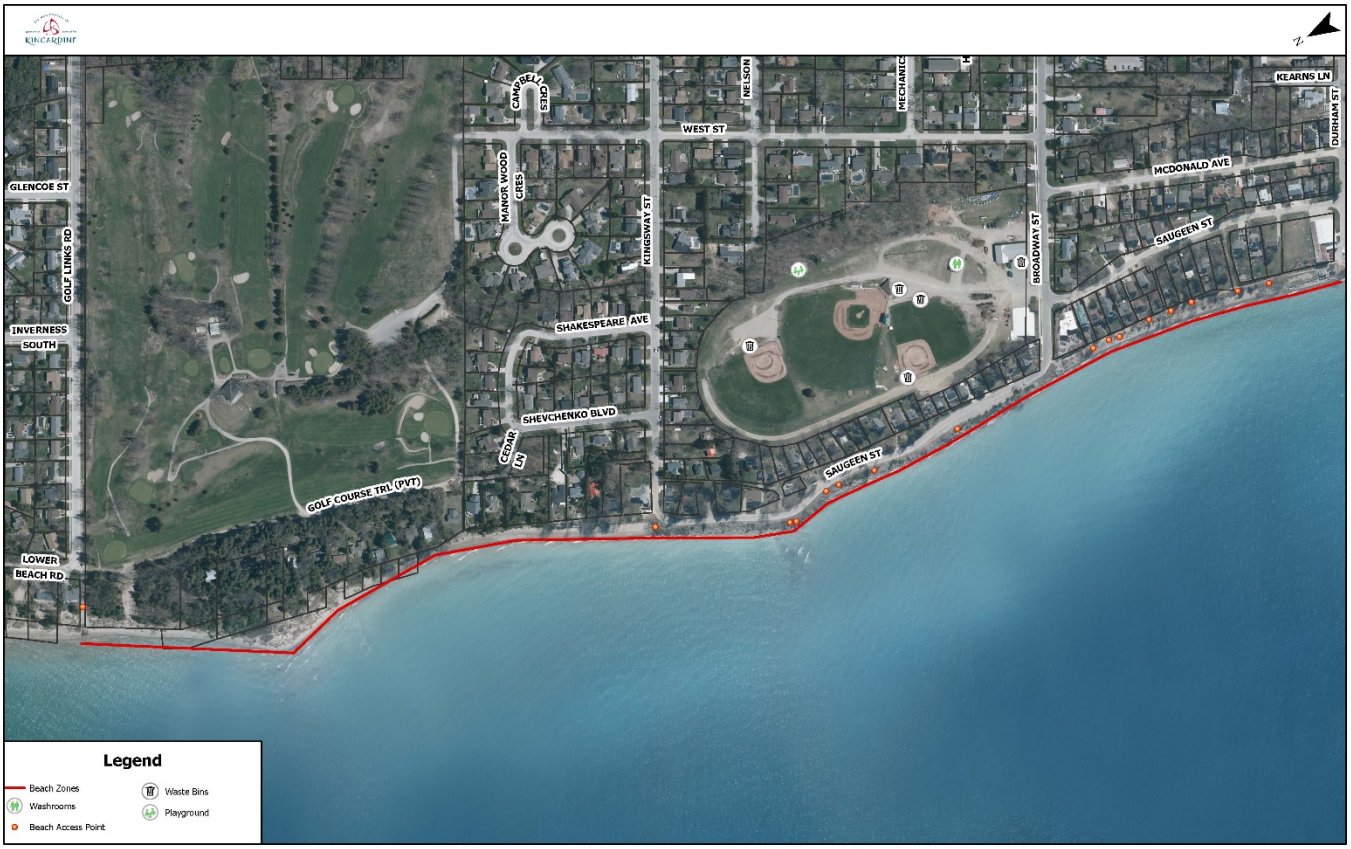
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ✓ | 8. Water Quality Testing | - Responsibility of Grey Bruce Public Health Unit a minimum of 4 times each summer |
| ✓ | 9. Playground | - Macpherson Park and Tiny Tots' Playground are located along the boardwalk<br>- The playgrounds are visually inspected on a weekly basis<br>- The playgrounds are inspected by an OPA-certified playground safety inspector on a monthly basis |
| ✓ | 10. Beach Access Points | - There are a total of 5 beach access points within this zone |
| ✓ | 11. Pedestrian Pathways | - Spring cleanup (weather dependent) involves the removal and relocation of sand accumulated on the boardwalk.<br>- Weekly sweeping of the boardwalk is conducted from mid-May to mid-October<br>- The boardwalk is inspected on a weekly basis |
| | 12. Snow Fencing | |
| | 13. Coastal Ecosystem | - This area consists primarily of cobble beach |
| ✓ | 14. Lifesaving Stations | - There are six (6) lifesaving stations; three (3) on the North Pier and three (3) along the beach<br>- The lifesaving stations, ladders, and pier are inspected on a weekly basis |
| ✓ | 15. Accessibility | - MOBI (mobility) Mats installed in late June and removed after Labour Day |
| | 16. Emergency Services Access | |

# Maintenance Zone 3 – the North Pier to the Rock Garden

**Maintenance Zone 4** is from the Rock Garden to Golf Links Road. This area consists primarily of dunes. The beach is made up of relic sand deposits with limited natural replenishment, making it a finite resource. The zone remains in a largely natural state with no scheduled maintenance or servicing activities. While municipal intervention is minimal, the area supports 16 designated beach access points and contributes to the preservation of the coastal dune ecosystem.

| ✓ | Activity | Additional Notes |
|---|---|---|
| | 1. Garbage Collection | |
| | 2. Litter Collection | |
| | 3. Beach Grooming | |
| | 4. Debris Removal | |
| | 5. Grass Cutting | |
| | 6. Parking Lot Maintenance | |
| | 7. Washrooms | |
| | 8. Water Quality Testing | |
| | 9. Playground | |
| ✓ | 10. Beach Access Points | - There are a total of 16 beach access points within this zone |
| | 11. Pedestrian Pathways | |
| | 12. Snow Fencing | |
| ✓ | 13. Coastal Ecosystem | - This area consists primarily of dunes |
| | 14. Lifesaving Stations | |
| | 15. Accessibility | |
| | 16. Emergency Services Access | |

# Maintenance Zone 4 – the Rock Garden to Golf Links Road



**Maintenance Zone 5** is from Golf Links Road to Stoney Island Crescent. This area consists primarily of dunes. The beach is made up of relic sand deposits with limited natural replenishment, making it a finite resource. Due to its natural characteristics, the zone requires minimal maintenance and is left largely undisturbed to preserve its ecological balance. There are five designated beach access points within this zone, supporting responsible public use while protecting the coastal dune ecosystem.

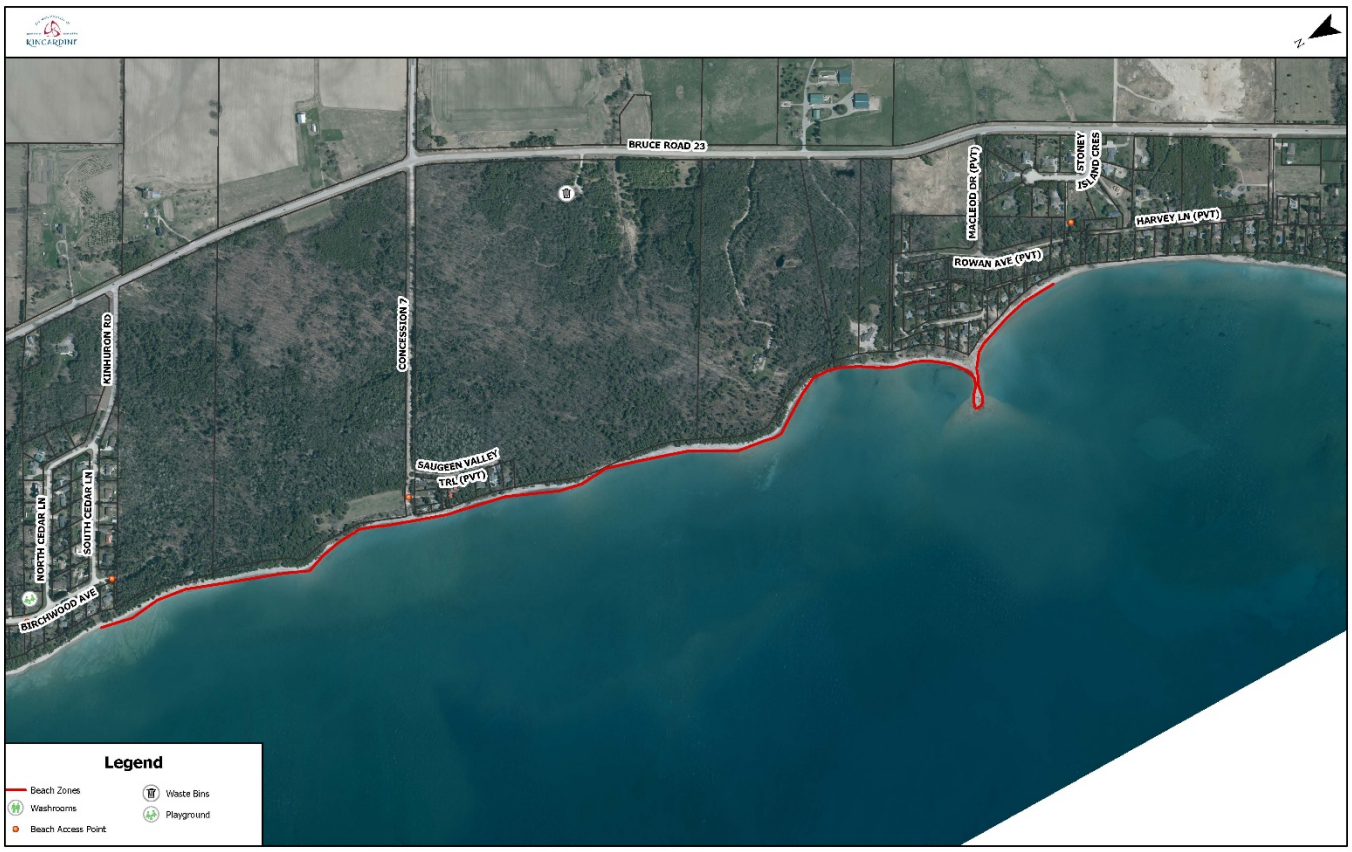
| ✓ | Activity | Additional Notes |
|---|---|---|
| | 1. Garbage Collection | |
| | 2. Litter Collection | |
| | 3. Beach Grooming | |
| | 4. Debris Removal | |
| | 5. Grass Cutting | |
| | 6. Parking Lot Maintenance | |
| | 7. Washrooms | |
| | 8. Water Quality Testing | |
| | 9. Playground | |
| ✓ | 10. Beach Access Points | - There are a total of 5 beach access points within this zone |
| | 11. Pedestrian Pathways | |
| | 12. Snow Fencing | |
| ✓ | 13. Coastal Ecosystem | - This area consists primarily of dunes |
| | 14. Lifesaving Stations | |
| | 15. Accessibility | |
| | 16. Emergency Services Access | |

# Maintenance Zone 5 – Golf Links Road to Stoney Island Crescent

**Maintenance Zone 6** is the Stoney Island Conservation Area, managed by the Saugeen Valley Conservation Authority (SVCA). This area consists of cobble beach. Maintenance focuses on preserving environmental integrity and supporting safe access, in line with SVCA guidelines.

| ✓ | Activity | Additional Notes |
|---|---|---|
| | 1. Garbage Collection | |
| | 2. Litter Collection | |
| | 3. Beach Grooming | |
| | 4. Debris Removal | |
| | 5. Grass Cutting | |
| | 6. Parking Lot Maintenance | |
| | 7. Washrooms | |
| | 8. Water Quality Testing | |
| | 9. Playground | |
| | 10. Beach Access Points | |
| | 11. Pedestrian Pathways | |
| | 12. Snow Fencing | |
| ✓ | 13. Coastal Ecosystem | - This area consists of a cobble beach |
| | 14. Lifesaving Stations | |
| | 15. Accessibility | |
| | 16. Emergency Services Access | |

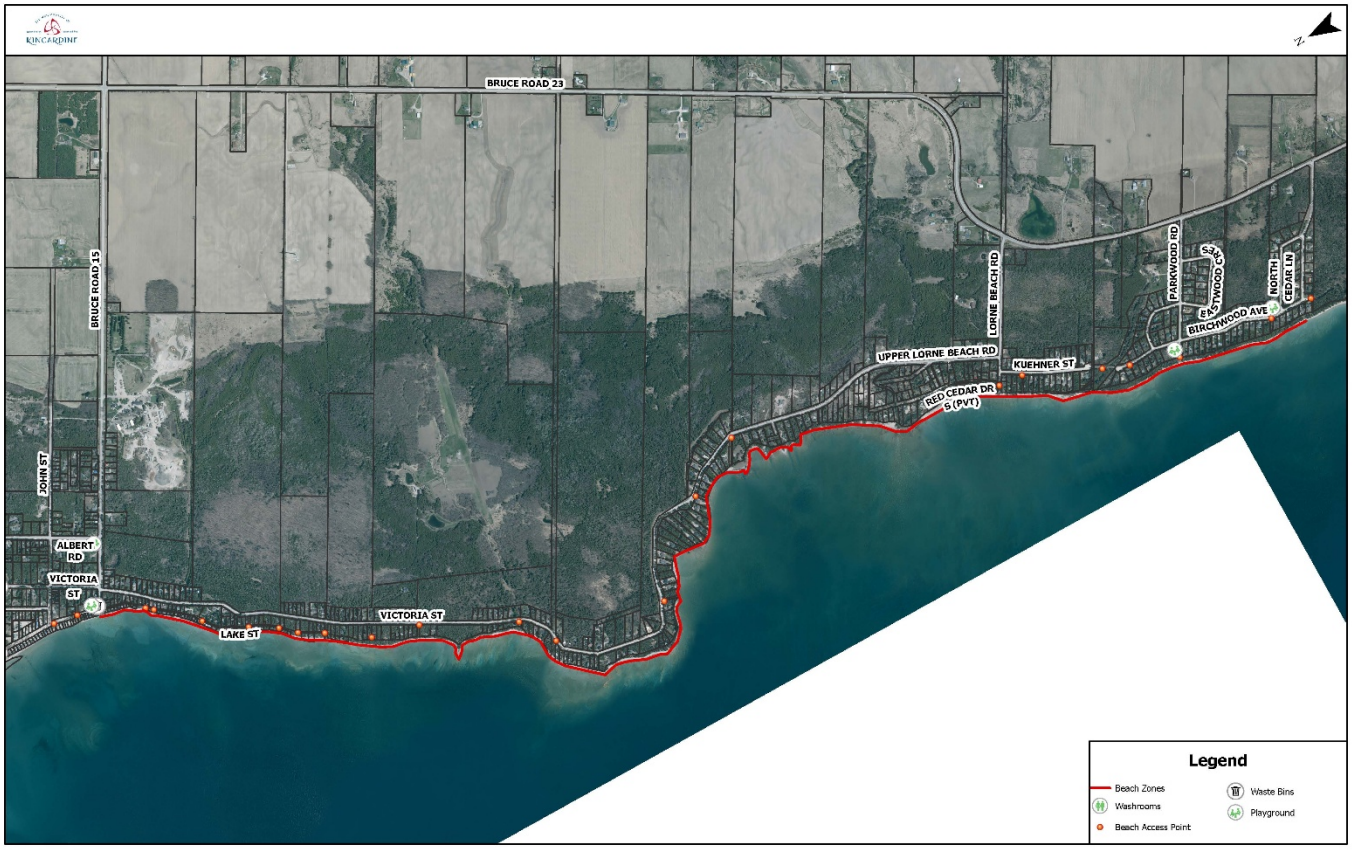
# Maintenance Zone 6 – Stoney Island Conservation Area



**Maintenance Zone 7** is from Kinhuron to Bruce Road 15. This area consists primarily of dunes with areas of cobble beach. The beach is made up of relic sand deposits with limited natural replenishment, making it a finite resource. While this zone remains largely natural, it includes 21 designated beach access points to support public use. The coastal ecosystem is preserved with limited maintenance to protect its natural features.

| ✓ | Activity | Additional Notes |
|---|---|---|
| | 1. Garbage Collection | |
| | 2. Litter Collection | |
| | 3. Beach Grooming | |
| | 4. Debris Removal | |
| | 5. Grass Cutting | |
| | 6. Parking Lot Maintenance | |
| | 7. Washrooms | |
| | 8. Water Quality Testing | |
| | 9. Playground | |
| ✓ | 10. Beach Access Points | - There are a total of 21 beach access points within this zone |
| | 11. Pedestrian Pathways | |
| | 12. Snow Fencing | |
| | 13. Coastal Ecosystem | - This area consists primarily of dunes with areas of cobble beach |
| | 14. Lifesaving Stations | |
| | 15. Accessibility | |
| | 16. Emergency Services Access | |

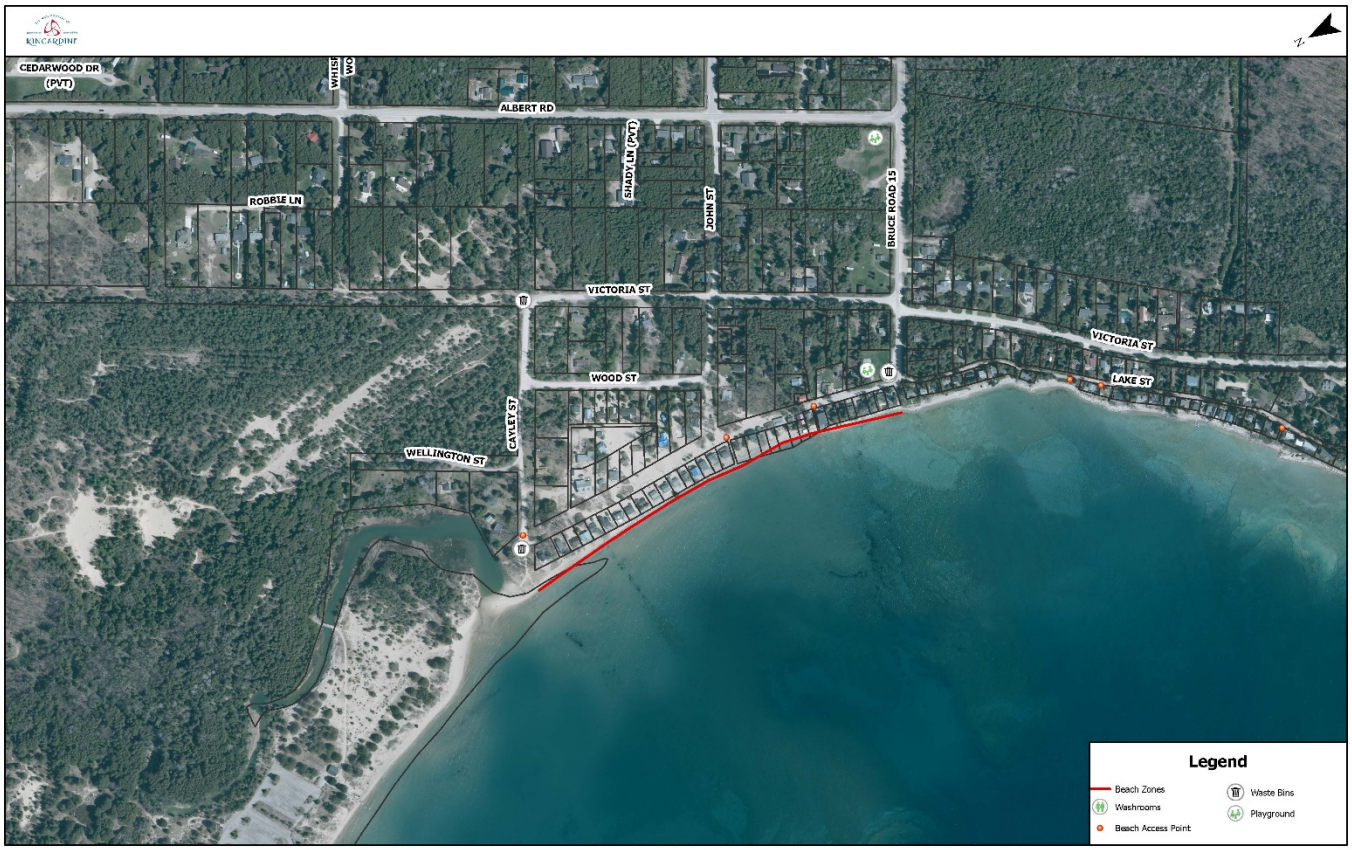
# Maintenance Zone 7 – Kinhuron to Bruce Road 15



**Maintenance Zone 8** is from Bruce Road 15 to Cayley Street. This area consists primarily of dunes and features a "pocket beach" nestled between rock headlands. The beach is made up of relic sand deposits with limited natural replenishment, making it a finite resource. The zone includes three beach access points, a porta-potty at Cayley Street, and three lifesaving stations inspected weekly.

| ✓ | Activity | Additional Notes |
|---|---|---|
| | 1. Garbage Collection | |
| | 2. Litter Collection | |
| | 3. Beach Grooming | |
| | 4. Debris Removal | |
| | 5. Grass Cutting | |
| | 6. Parking Lot Maintenance | |
| ✓ | 7. Washrooms | - Porta-potty is located at Cayley Street Access |
| | 8. Water Quality Testing | |
| | 9. Playground | |
| ✓ | 10. Beach Access Points | - There are a total of 3 beach access points within this zone |
| | 11. Pedestrian Pathways | |
| | 12. Snow Fencing | |
| ✓ | 13. Coastal Ecosystem | - This area consists primarily of dunes |
| ✓ | 14. Lifesaving Stations | - There are three (3) lifesaving stations along the beach<br>- The lifesaving stations are inspected on a weekly basis |
| | 15. Accessibility | |
| | 16. Emergency Services Access | |

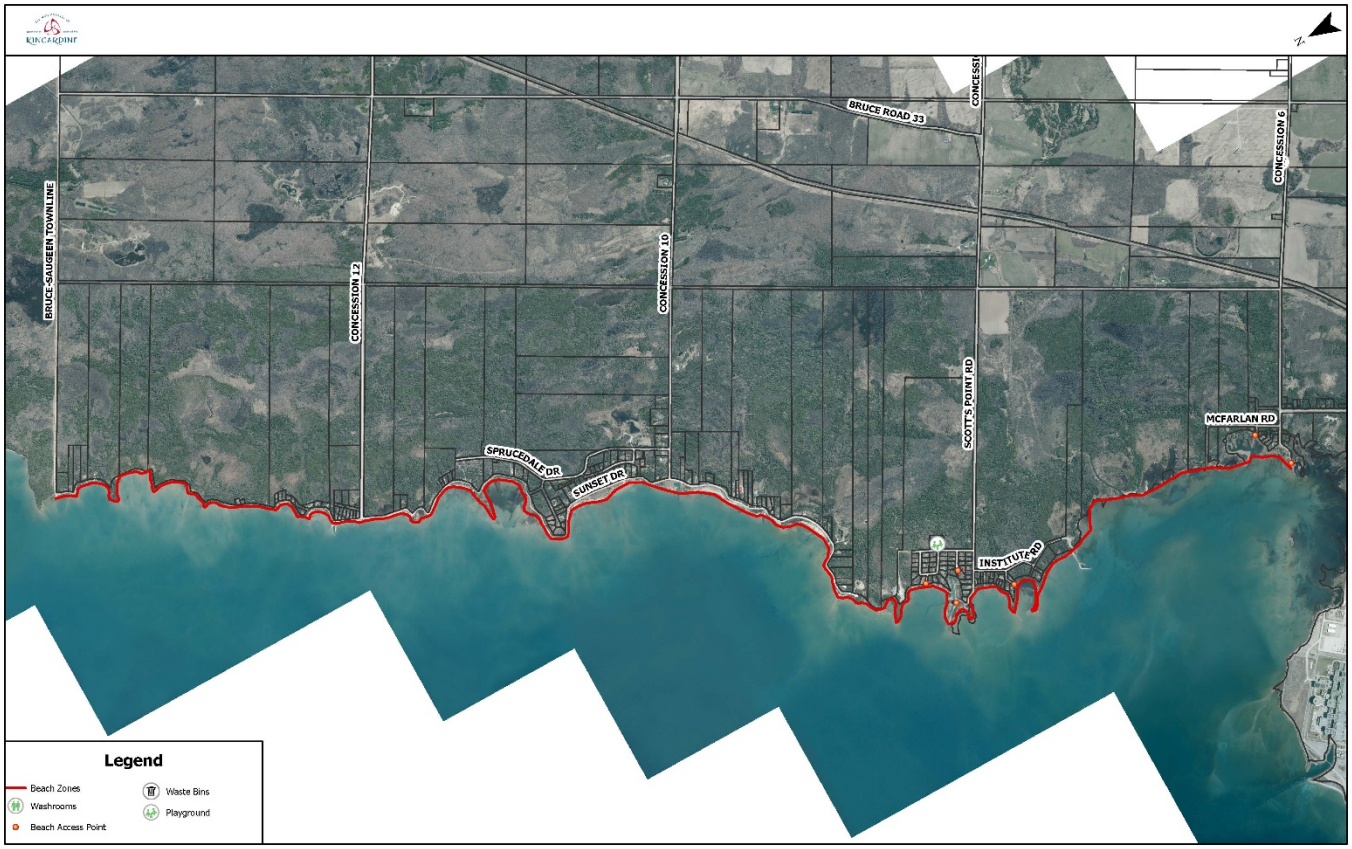
# Maintenance Zone 8 – Bruce Road 15 to Cayley Street



**Maintenance Zone 9** is from Baie du Dore Road to the Bruce Saugeen Townline. This area consists of cobble beach alongside coastal wetlands. The zone remains largely natural with minimal maintenance, supporting important coastal wetland and shoreline ecosystems.

| ✓ | Activity | Additional Notes |
|---|---|---|
| | 1. Garbage Collection | |
| | 2. Litter Collection | |
| | 3. Beach Grooming | |
| | 4. Debris Removal | |
| | 5. Grass Cutting | |
| | 6. Parking Lot Maintenance | |
| | 7. Washrooms | |
| | 8. Water Quality Testing | |
| | 9. Playground | |
| | 10. Beach Access Points | |
| | 11. Pedestrian Pathways | |
| | 12. Snow Fencing | |
| ✓ | 13. Coastal Ecosystem | - This area consists of cobble beach alongside coastal wetlands |
| | 14. Lifesaving Stations | |
| | 15. Accessibility | |
| | 16. Emergency Services Access | |

# Maintenance Zone 9 – Baie du Dore Road to the Bruce Saugeen Townline



## References

Kincardine Coastal Stewardship Plan
Prepared by the Lake Huron Centre for Coastal Conservation, 2011

Kincardine Coastal Action Plan
Prepared by the Laker Huron Centre for Coastal Conservation, 2019