

City of Poquoson, Virginia Shoreline Inventory Report Methods and Guidelines

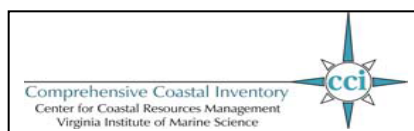


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November, 2013**

Special report in Applied Marine Science and Ocean Engineering No. 438 of the Virginia Institute of Marine Science

This project was funded entirely with money appropriated by the Commonwealth of Virginia to the Center for Coastal Resources Management for the purpose of collecting and maintaining an inventory of tidal shoreline conditions.



City of Poquoson- Shoreline Inventory Report

Supported by the Virginia Institute of Marine Science, Center for Coastal Resources Management, Comprehensive Coastal Inventory Program

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Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1 Background

In the 1970s, the Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) received a grant through the National Science Foundation's Research Applied to National Needs Program to develop a series of reports that would describe the condition of tidal shorelines in the Commonwealth of Virginia. These reports became known as the Shoreline Situation Reports. They were published on a locality by locality basis with additional resources provided by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Office of Coastal Zone Management (Hobbs et al., 1975).

The Shoreline Situation Reports quickly became a common desktop reference for nearly all shoreline managers, regulators, and planners within the Tidewater region. They provided useful information to address the common management questions and dilemmas of the time. Despite their age, these reports remain a desktop reference.

The Comprehensive Coastal Inventory Program (CCI) is committed to developing a revised series of Shoreline Situation Reports that address the management questions of today and take advantage of new technology. New techniques integrate a combination of Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Global Positioning System (GPS) and remote sensing technology. Reports are now distributed electronically unless resources become available for hardcopy distribution. The digital GIS shape files, along with all reports, tables, and maps are available on the web at http://ccrm.vims.edu/gis_data_maps/shoreline_inventories/index.html by clicking on Poquoson County.

1.2 Description of the Locality

Poquoson is an independent city located on the Virginia Peninsula in the Hampton Roads metropolitan area. The City is bordered by the Poquoson River on the north, Back River and Wythe Creek on the south, the Chesapeake Bay on the east, and York County on the west. The City also shares a border with the City of Hampton and a water boundary across Chesapeake Bay with Northampton County.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 78.4 square miles (203 km²), of which, 15.5 square miles (40 km²) of it is land and 62.9 square miles (163 km²) of it (80.21%) is water.

Poquoson is well-known for its extensive wetlands, which make up about 51% of the total land area in the City. This comprises the 4,100-acre Plum Tree Island Marsh, which is the largest salt marsh in the lower Chesapeake Bay. The remaining land mass within the City boundary has been significantly developed over time. The increased rate of stormwater runoff associated with development can accelerate the natural process of erosion. The Comprehensive Plan 2008-2028 states that the City is committed to the strict application of stormwater management regulations through the Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance, which assists in diverting erosive runoff from steep slopes and bluffs. In addition, the City is adhered to the setback provisions of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act in order to minimize the need for structural erosion controls by ensuring that a one- hundred foot vegetated buffer is established between new development and the shoreline (City of Poquoson Comprehensive Plan 2008-2028).

1.3 Purpose and Goals

This shoreline inventory is developed as a resource for assessing conditions along the tidal shoreline in the City of Poquoson. These data provide important baseline information to support shoreline management and improve the decision making capacity of local and state governing boards. These data are also required to run shoreline management models which will comprise the Comprehensive Coastal Resource Management Plan for the County and define shoreline best management practices (BMPs) for the County's tidal shoreline.

The original inventory for the City of Poquoson was published in February 2001. Field data were collected in June of 1999. The survey extended from the mouth of the Poquoson River, including Lambs Creek, Roberts Creek, Bennett Creek, White House Cove, Floyd's Bay, Easton Cove, and Lyons Creek. Shoreline along the Chesapeake Bay was primarily surveyed using remote sensing techniques due to the shallow waters. Within Back Creek, the survey includes the primary shoreline of Back Creek, and the shoreline of High Cedar Creek, Long Creek, Fore Landing Creek, and the Northwest Branch of Back Creek. The Northwest Branch includes

Topping Creek, and Cedar Creek. The original inventory was remotely updated for this project using two sources: 2012 oblique pictometry imagery available through Bing Maps, and 2011 high resolution imagery available from the Virginia Base Mapping Program (VBMP). The Tidal Marsh Inventory was updated by surveying in the field during August 2013.

Conditions are reported for three zones: the riparian upland immediately adjacent to the shoreline, the bank as the interface between the upland and the shoreline, and the shoreline itself; with attention to shoreline structures and hardening.

1.4 Report Organization

This report is divided into several sections. Chapter 2 describes methods used to develop this inventory, along with conditions and attributes considered in the survey. Chapter 3 identifies potential applications for the data, with a focus on current management issues. Chapter 4 gives instructional details about the website where the data can be found.

1.5 Acknowledgments

This project was funded entirely with money appropriated by the Commonwealth of Virginia to the Center for Coastal Resources Management for the purpose of collecting and maintaining an inventory of tidal shoreline conditions.

This work was completed entirely with staff support and management from the VIMS Center for Coastal Resources Management's, Comprehensive Coastal Inventory Program (CCI). A host of individuals are acknowledged.

Chapter 2. The Shoreline Assessment: Approach and Considerations

2.1 Introduction

The Comprehensive Coastal Inventory Program (CCI) has developed a set of protocols for describing shoreline conditions along Virginia's tidal shoreline. The assessment approach uses state of the art Global Positioning Systems (GPS) and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to collect, analyze, and display shoreline conditions. These protocols and techniques have been developed over several years, incorporating suggestions and data needs conveyed by state agency and local government professionals (Berman and Hershner, 1999).

Three separate activities embody the development of a Shoreline Inventory Report: data collection, data processing and analysis, and a map viewer generation. Data collection fulfills a three tiered shoreline assessment approach described below.

2.2 Three Tiered Shoreline Assessment

The data inventory developed for the Shoreline Inventory Report is based on a three-tiered shoreline assessment approach. This assessment characterizes conditions in the shorezone, which extends from a narrow portion of the riparian zone on the upland seaward to the shoreline. This assessment approach was developed to use observations that could be made from a moving boat. To that end, the survey is a collection of descriptive measurements that characterize conditions. In the baseline survey for Poquoson conducted in 1999, GPS units logged location of conditions observed from a boat. No other field measurements were performed. The updated survey presented here has been conducted at the desktop using high resolution imagery.

The three shorezone regions addressed in the study are: 1) the immediate riparian zone, evaluated for land use, and tree fringe; 2) the bank, evaluated for height, stability, cover, and natural protection; and 3) the shoreline, describing the presence of shoreline structures for shore protection as well as recreational access. Each tier is described in detail below.

2.2a) Riparian Land Use: Land use adjacent to the bank is classified into one of thirteen classes (Table 1). The classification provides a simple assessment of land use, which provides insight to land management practices that may be anticipated. Land use is measured as a length or distance along the shore where the practice is observed. The width of this zone is not measured. Riparian forest is considered the primary land use if the buffer width equals or exceeds 30 feet.

Table 1. Tier One - Riparian Land Use Classes

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Forest | stands greater than 18 feet / width greater than 30 feet |
| Scrub-shrub | stands less than 18 feet |
| Grass | includes grass fields, and pasture land |
| Agriculture | includes cropland |
| Residential | includes single or multi-family dwellings |
| Commercial | small and moderate business operations, recreational facilities |
| Industrial | includes large industry and manufacturing operations |
| Marsh Island | island primarily composed of marsh and surrounded by water |
| Extensive Marsh | a large marsh where the length and depth or width are roughly comparable |
| Bare | lot cleared to bare soil |
| Timbered | clear-cuts |
| Paved | areas where roads or parking areas are adjacent to the shore |
| Unknown | land use undetectable from the vessel |

Note: occurrence of tree fringe is noted along non-forest dominated shoreline

This width is calculated from digital imagery as part of the quality control in data processing. If the width is less than 30 feet some other primary land use is designated. The presence of tree fringe is noted along land uses other than forest use.

2.2b) Bank Condition: The bank extends off the fastland, and serves as the seaward edge of the upland. It is a source of sediment and nutrient fluxes from the fastland, and bears many of the upland soil characteristics that determine water quality in receiving waters. Bank stability is important for several reasons. The bank protects the upland from wave energy during storm activity. The faster the bank erodes, the sooner the upland infrastructure will be at risk. Bank erosion can contribute high sediment loads to the receiving waters. Stability of the bank depends on several factors: height, slope, sediment composition and characteristics, vegetative cover, and the presence of buffers channelward of the bank to absorb energy impact to the bank itself. The bank assessment in this inventory addresses: bank height, bank cover, bank stability, and the presence of natural buffers (beach, marsh) at the bank toe (Table 2).

Bank height is reported as a range in feet. In the field, height is estimated visually from the vessel. All attributes assessed for the bank are qualitative. Bank cover is an assessment of the percent of cover on the bank face, and includes vegetative and structural cover, in this case. Therefore, if the entire bank has been covered with a revetment the bank will be classified as

Table 2. Tier 2 - Bank Conditions and Natural Buffers

| Bank Attribute | Range | Description |
|----------------------|--|--|
| bank height | 0-5 ft 5-10 ft 10-30 ft > 30 ft | from toe of the bank to the top of the bank from toe of the bank to the top of the bank from toe of the bank to the top of the bank from toe of the bank to the top of the bank |
| bank stability | stable transitional unstable undercut | minimal erosion on bank face bank shows signs of instability includes slumping, scarps, exposed roots erosion at the base of the bank |
| bank cover | bare partial total | <25% vegetated/structural cover 25-75% vegetated/structural cover >75% vegetated/structural cover |
| marsh buffer | no yes | no marsh vegetation along the bank toe fringe, extensive, embayed, or marsh island |
| beach buffer | no yes | no sand beach present sand beach present |
| Phragmites australis | no yes | no Phragmites australis present on site Phragmites australis present on site |

“total” cover. Bank stability characterizes the condition of the bank face. Banks that have exposed root systems, down vegetation, or exhibit slumping of material qualify as “unstable”. A transitional bank has some evidence of erosion but is largely still stable. Undercutting happens at the toe of the bank and can occur on banks that are classified as stable, unstable or transitional.

At the base of the bank, marsh vegetation, sand beach or Phragmites australis may be present. Marshes and beaches offer protection to the bank and enhance water quality. Marshes were delineated from high resolution imagery (2011 VBMP) as part of a separate activity. Their locations were verified in the field (August 2013) and the vegetation communities, including the presence of Phragmites australis, were assessed to understand the distribution of marsh types within the major tributaries. Beaches were noted as part of the desktop survey and field verified.

Table 3. Tier 3 - Shoreline Features

| Feature | Feature Type | Comments |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---|
| <u>Erosion Control Structures</u> | | |
| riprap | L | |
| bulkhead | L | |
| dilapidated bulkhead | L | structure no longer performing its function |
| breakwaters | L | first and last of a series is surveyed alongshore |
| groinfield | L | first and last of a series is surveyed alongshore |
| jetty | P | |
| unconventional | L | constructed of nontraditional but permitted material |
| debris | L | constructed of unauthorized material (e.g tires) |
| marsh toe revetment | L | rock placed at the toe of the marsh |
| seawall | L | solid structure that performs like a bulkhead |
| <u>Recreational Structures</u> | | |
| pier | P | includes private and public |
| dilapidated pier | P | appears unsafe |
| wharf | L | includes private and public |
| boat ramp | P | distinguishes private vs. public landings |
| boat house | P | all covered structures, assumes a pier |
| marina | L | includes infrastructure such as piers, bulkheads, wharfs; number of slips are estimated |
| L= line features; P= point features | | |

2.2c) Shoreline Features: Structures added to the shoreline by property owners are recorded as a combination of points or lines. These features include defense structures, such as riprap, constructed to protect the shoreline from erosion; offense structures such as groins, designed to accumulate sand in transport; and recreational structures, built to enhance public or private use of the water (Table 3). In the 1999 baseline survey, the location of these features along the shore was surveyed with a GPS unit. They were updated at the desktop for this current inventory. Structures such as docks and boat ramps are delineated as point features. Structures such as revetments and bulkheads are delineated as line features. Table 3 summarizes the features surveyed. Linear features are denoted with an “L” and point features are denoted with a “P.” The glossary describes these features, and their function along a shoreline.

2.3 Data Collection/Survey Techniques

The original 2001 shoreline inventory data collection was performed in the field from a small, shoal draft vessel, navigating at slow speeds parallel to the shoreline (Berman et al. 2001). Data were logged using the handheld Trimble GeoExplorer III, GeoExplorer XT, or GeoExplorer XH GPS unit. GeoExplorers are accurate to within 4 inches of true position with extended observations and differential correction. Data collection used fixed survey techniques to position point features such as piers, boat ramps, and boathouses. Kinematic data collection was employed for continuous surveying of features such as land use, bank condition, and linear shoreline structures like revetments.

The 2001 inventory for City of Poquoson was updated using on-screen, digitizing techniques in ArcMap® v10.0. Bing imagery from 2012 and 2011 VBMP imagery was used as the source data and datasets generated from field surveys conducted in 1999 served as the baseline data set. Any observable changes in the baseline data set as identified from the updated imagery were made in the digitized record. All mapping was accomplished at a scale of 1:1,200.

Bing imagery provides an excellent platform to assess changes in land use, presence of erosion control structures, and the location of private/public docks, boathouses, marinas, and boat ramps. The imagery is less suited to accurately assess changes in bank condition or bank height. By and large, these characteristics are relatively stable over time; the exception being areas with extreme exposure that may have been impacted during high energy events since the original survey.

As indicated earlier, tidal marshes were delineated from the 2011 VBMP imagery using onscreen digitizing techniques at a scale of 1:1,000. They are coded based on a classification applied in the first City of Poquoson Tidal Marsh Inventory (Silberhorn, 1974). Field inspections verified marsh boundary and community types.

GIS Processing

For the latest inventory development, the baseline shoreline was generated by digitizing the land-water interface using using 2011 VBMP imagery. The process was performed using ESRI's ArcGIS® v.10.0 GIS software. This shoreline was then coded with the shoreline attributes observed in the imagery. All ancillary data resources are utilized for accuracy purposes including the original inventory, and additional imagery from different year classes.

The GIS processing under goes a rigorous sequence of checks and reviews to insure the accuracy.

The final products are three newly coded GIS shapefiles: poq_lubc_2013 (depicting land use and bank condition), poq_sstru_2013 (depicting linear structures), poq_astru_2013 (depicting point structures). Quality control and assurance measures are performed on each of these shapefiles. When completed, maps and tables are generated for the website.

2.4c.) Map Viewer and Summary Tables: The City of Poquoson Shoreline Inventory is delivered to the end user through a website; http://ccrm.vims.edu/gis_data_maps/shoreline_inventories/index.html (Figure 1.), by clicking on City of Poquoson in the map or list of localities. The format for this inventory includes a map viewing tool rather than individual maps as in previous inventories. The map viewer allows users to interact with the datasets within a familiar “google” type map service that was developed in a Flex/Flash framework. Here they can view data of their choice and customize map products for printing themselves. Access to the GIS data, summary tables and methods report is also available through this website.

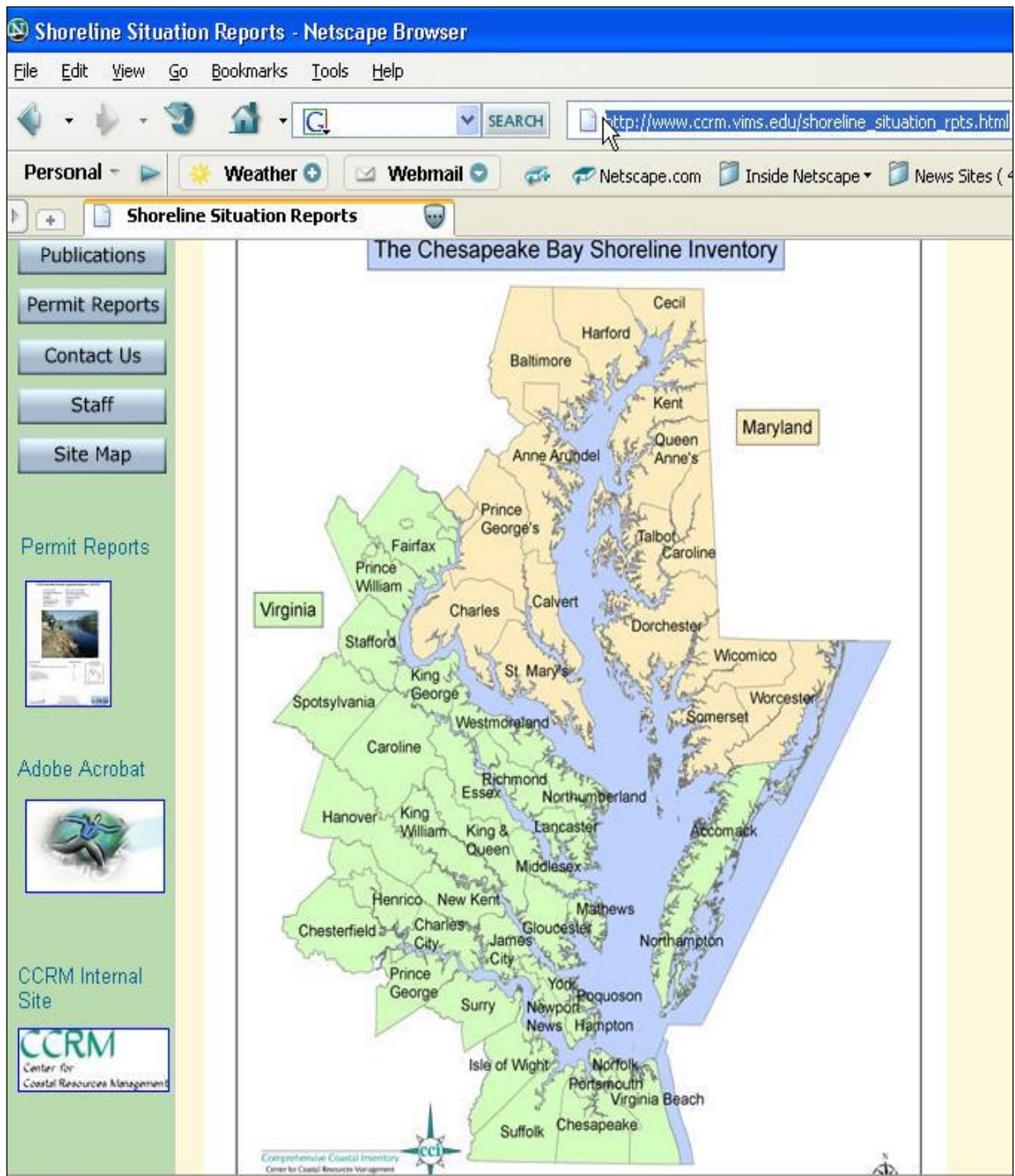


Figure 1. Shoreline Inventory Website

Summary tables (Tables 4-8) quantify conditions observed on the basis of river systems (Figure 2). The total miles remotely updated are reported in Table 4. In the City of Poquoson, 176.97 miles of shoreline were remotely updated. All these areas are noted in Table 4 along with the original survey field dates. Refer to Figure 2 for the location of these river systems.

Tables 5, 6, 7, and 8 quantify features and conditions mapped along the rivers using frequency analysis techniques in ArcInfo. For linear features, values are reported in actual miles surveyed. Point features are enumerated. Polygon features are reported in acres surveyed. These tables are downloadable as pdf files from the website. They are not included in this document.

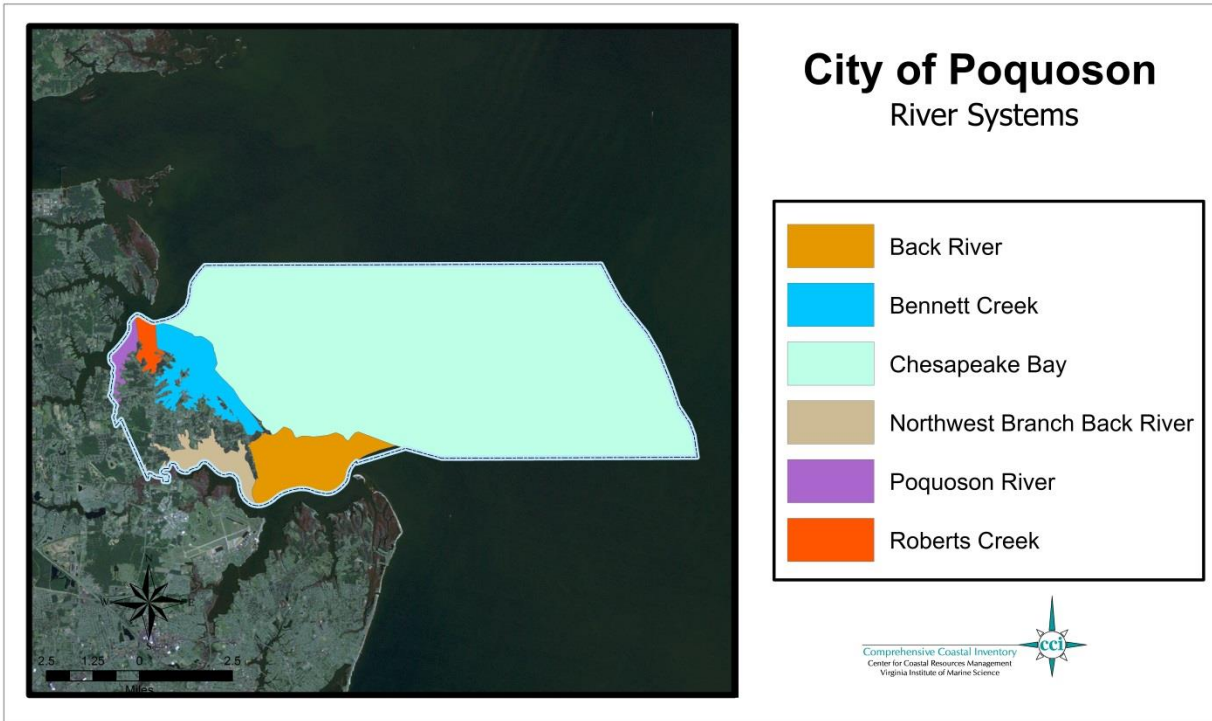


Figure 2. River Systems in the City of Poquoson

Chapter 3. Applications for Management

There is a number of different management applications for which the Shoreline Inventory Reports support. This section discusses several high profile issues within the Commonwealth or Chesapeake Bay watershed. The inventories are data reports, and the data provided are intended for interpretation and integration into other programs. This chapter offers some examples for how data from the Shoreline Inventory can be analyzed to support current state management programs.

3.2 Shoreline Management

The first uses for Shoreline Inventory were to prepare decision makers to bring about well-informed decisions regarding shoreline management. This need continues today and perhaps with more urgency. In many areas, undisturbed shoreline miles are almost nonexistent. Development continues to encroach on remaining pristine reaches, and threatens the natural ecosystems that have persisted. At the same time, the value of waterfront property has escalated, and the exigency to protect shorelines as an economic resource using stabilization practices has also increased. However, protection of tidal shorelines does not occur without incidence.

Management decisions must consider the current state of the shoreline, and understand what actions and processes have occurred to bring the shoreline to its current state. This includes evaluating existing management practices, assessing shore stability in an area with respect to current states and future sea level rise scenarios, and determining future uses of the shore with regards to ecosystem services, economic development, and climate change impacts. The Shoreline Inventories provide data for such assessments. These data are currently being used to determine best strategies to counter erosion based on existing condition. Shoreline Inventories are the backbone for the development of Comprehensive Coastal Resource Management Guidance, the Shoreline Management Model and Shoreline Management Plans that integrate data and scientific rationale to strategize best management practices on a reach-by-reach basis.

For example, land use, to some extent, directs the type of management practices one can expect to find along the shoreline. The land use data illustrates current land use at the time of survey that may be an indicator of shoreline management practices existing or expected in the future. Residential and commercial areas are frequently altered to counter act shoreline erosion problems or to enhance private access to the waterway. In contrast forested or agricultural uses are frequently unmanaged even if chronic erosion problems exist. Small forest tracks nestled

among residential lots have a high probability for development in the future. These areas are also target areas then for shoreline modifications if development does occur. If these banks happen to be low-lying then there are risks associated with flooding and erosion due to storms and sea level rise. The bank height data can help you determine this level of risk from the map viewer. Areas primed for development can be assessed in advance to determine the need for shoreline stabilization, and the type of stabilization that should be recommended.

Stability at the shore is characterized by the conditions at the bank, in particular. The bank is characterized by its height, the amount of cover on the bank face, the state of erosion, and the presence or absence of natural buffers at the bank toe. Upland adjacent to high, stable banks with a natural buffer at the base is less prone to flooding or erosion problems resulting from storm activity. Upland adjacent to a bank of lesser height (< 5feet) is at greater risk of flooding, but if the bank is stable with marsh or beach present, erosion may not be a significant concern. Survey data reveals a strong correlation between banks of high erosion, and the absence of natural buffers.

Conversely, the association between stable banks and the presence of marsh or beach is also well established. This suggests that natural buffers such as beaches and fringe marshes play an important role in bank protection. This is illustrated by selecting these attribute features in the map viewer and assess their distribution. Note that banks without natural buffers yet classified as low erosion are often structurally controlled with riprap or bulkheads. The user can visually check for this by looking at the location of shoreline structures along in conjunction with these stable areas.

Shoreline managers can evaluate the current situation of the surrounding shore including: impacts of earlier structural decisions, proximity to structures on neighboring parcels, and the vicinity to undisturbed lots. Alternative methods such as vegetative control may be evaluated by assessing the energy or fetch environment from the images. In the near future, the Comprehensive Coastal Resource Management Portal (CCRMP) (<http://ccrm.vims.edu/ccrmp/index.html>) and the guidance contained therein will provide the shoreline best management practices directly. Currently, with the data here one can assess various conditions and attributes through the viewer as a means to evaluate planned projects that present themselves for review.

A close examination of shore conditions may suggest whether certain structural choices have been effective. Success of groin field and breakwater systems is confirmed when sediment

accretion is observed. Low erosion conditions surveyed along segments with bulkheads and riprap may be indicative that structures have controlled an erosion problem; however, a pre-existing erosion problem cannot be verified. The width of the shorezone, estimated from the background image, also speaks to the success of structures as a method of controlling erosion. A very narrow shorezone implies that as bulkheads or riprap may have secured the erosion problem at the bank, they have also deflated the supply of sediment available to nourish a healthy beach. The structure may actually be enhancing erosion at the base of the structure by causing scour from wave reflection. The deepening of the nearshore can adversely affect the benthic community. This is a typical shore response, and has led many coastal managers to deny applications requesting the construction of bulkheads.

In the development of a shoreline management plan, all these possibilities are taken into account. Shoreline managers are encouraged to use the three-tiered shoreline assessment approaches together when developing management strategies or making regulatory decisions. Each assessment provides important information independent of the others, but collectively the assessments become a more valuable management tool. The Center for Coastal Resources Management (CCRM) is using these data to run the Shoreline Management Model that delivers best management practices to counter shoreline erosion. This product may already be available for your locality. Check the CCRMP website (<http://ccrm.vims.edu/ccrmp/index.html>) or <http://ccrm.vims.edu/> for news and updates.

3.3 Stream Restoration for Non-Point Source Management

The identification of potential problem areas for non-point source pollution is a focal point of water quality improvement efforts throughout the Commonwealth. This is a challenge for any large landscape. Fortunately, we are relatively well informed about the landscape characteristics that contribute to the problem. This shoreline inventory provides a data source where many of these landscape characteristics can be identified. The three tiered approach provides a collection of data which, when combined, can allow for an assessment of potential non-point source pollution problem areas in a waterway. Managers can effectively target river reaches for restoration sites. Below, methods for combining these data to identify problem sites are described.

Residential land and agricultural lands have the highest potential for nutrient runoff due to fertilizer applications. Agricultural lands are also prone to high sediment loads since the adjacent banks are seldom restored when erosion problems persist. Residential areas contribute

to non-point source problems through leaking septic systems as well. Intensely developed areas which may include commercial and industrial sites have a high percentage of impervious surface which concentrates upland runoff into waterways.

At the other end of the spectrum, forested and scrub-shrub sites do not contribute significant amounts of non-point source pollution to the receiving waterway. Forest buffers, in particular, are noted for their ability to uptake nutrients running off the upland. Forested areas with low profile, stable or defended banks, a stable fringe marsh, and a beach would have the lowest potential as a source of non-point pollution. Scrub-shrub with similar bank and buffer characteristics would also be very low.

To identify areas with the highest potential for non-point source pollution combine these land uses with “unstable” bank erosion conditions, bare bank cover, and no marsh buffer protection. The potential for non-point source pollution moderates as the condition of the bank changes from “unstable” bank erosion to “stable” bank erosion, or with the presence or absence of stable marsh vegetation to function as a nutrient sink for runoff. Where defense structures occur in conjunction with “stable” bank erosion, the structures are effectively controlling erosion at this time, and the potential for non-point source pollution associated with sediment load is reduced. If the following characteristics are delineated: low bank erosion, marsh buffer, riprap or bulkhead; the potential for non-point source pollution from any land use class can be lowered.

3.4 Designating Areas of Concern (AOC) for Best Management Practice (BMP) Sites

Sediment load and nutrient management programs at the shore are largely based on installation of Best Management Practices (BMPs). Among other things, these practices include fencing to remove livestock from the water, installing erosion control structures, construction of living shorelines, and bank re-vegetation programs. Installation of BMPs is costly. There are cost share programs that provide relief for property owners, but funds are scarce in comparison to the capacious number of waterway miles needing attention. Targeting Areas of Concern (AOC) can prioritize spending programs, and direct funds where most needed.

Data collected for the shoreline inventory can assist with targeting efforts for designating AOCs. AOCs can be areas where riparian buffers are fragmented, and could be restored. Information reported on riparian land use can be used to identify forest areas, breaks in forest coverage and the type of land use occurring where fragmentation has happened. Land use between the breaks relates to potential opportunity for restoring the buffer where fragmentation has occurred. Agricultural tracts which breach forest buffers are more logical targets for

restoration than developed residential or commercial stretches. Agricultural areas, therefore, offer the highest opportunity for conversion. Priority sites for riparian forest restoration should target forested tracts breached by “agriculture” or “grass” land.

An examination of conditions pertaining to the bank also contributes to targeting areas of concern with respect to sediment load sources to the watershed. Look for areas where eroding bank conditions persist. The thickness of the line tells something about the bank height. The fetch, or the distance of exposure across the water, can offer some insight into the type of BMP that might be most appropriate. Marsh planting may be difficult to establish at the toe of a bank with high exposure to wave conditions. Look for other marsh fringe in the vicinity as an indicator that marshes can successfully grow. A riparian forest may include a tree canopy with overhang that could be trimmed to increase sunlight to promote marsh growth. Check for existing shoreline erosion structures in place. We can combine this information to assess where significant problems exist and what types of solutions will mediate the problems.

Tippett et.al. (2000) used similar stream side assessment data to target areas for bank and riparian corridor restoration. These data followed a comparable three tier approach and combined data for land use and bank stability to define specific reaches along the stream bank where AOCs have been noted. Protocols for determining AOCs are based on the data collected in the field.

As water quality programs move into implementation phases the importance of shoreline erosion in the lower tidal tributaries will become evident. Erosion from shorelines has been associated with high sediment loads in receiving waters (Hardaway et al., 1992), and the potential for increased nutrient loads coming off eroding fastland is a concern (Ibison et al., 1990). The contribution to the suspended load from shoreline erosion is not quantified. Water quality modelers are challenged by gathering appropriate data for model inputs.

Waterways with extensive footage of eroding shorelines represent areas that should be flagged as hot spots for sediment input. The volume of sediment entering a system is generally estimated by multiplying the computed shoreline recession rate by the bank height along some distance alongshore. Estimated bank height is mapped along all surveyed shorelines. Banks designated as “eroding” and in excess of 30 feet would be target areas for high sediment loads. If these areas coincide with uplands in agricultural use, nutrient enrichment through sediment erosion is also a concern. Table 6 quantifies the linear extent of high, eroding banks on a river system basis. Using the GIS data site-specific calculations can be made.

3.5 Summary

These represent only a handful of uses for the Shoreline Inventory data. Users are encouraged to consider merging these data with other local or regional datasets. Now that most agencies and localities have access to some GIS capabilities, the uses for the data are even greater. The opportunity to update these datasets independently is not only possible, but probable. Historically, the development of the Chesapeake Bay Shoreline Inventory has evolved as new issues emerge for coastal managers, and technology improves. We expect to see this evolution and product enhancement continue into the future.

Chapter 4. The Shoreline Inventory for the City of Poquoson

Shoreline condition is described for City of Poquoson along primary and secondary shoreline within the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Characteristics are described for all navigable tidal waterways contiguous to these shorelines. A total of 176.97 miles of shoreline are described.

Shoreline Inventory Reports are only available electronically. From this website: http://ccrm.vims.edu/gis_data_maps/shoreline_inventories/index.html users can access the interactive Shoreline Inventory map viewer, electronic tables and report, GIS data, and metadata. The website is organized to encourage users to navigate through a series of informational pages before downloading the data. A map of the Chesapeake Bay region depicting counties and cities is shown on the main homepage for the Shoreline Inventory website (Figure 1). Scroll over the County/City name to link to the completed inventory. There is a list of completed inventories by state below the map. Click on “City of Poquoson” to access the information available.

From City of Poquoson Shoreline Inventory homepage, the user can read a project summary and disclaimer explaining data use limitations. There are five self-explanatory links on the page: map viewer, tables, report, GIS data, and historical report. The link to the map viewer will take you to the interactive Shoreline Inventory map viewer where data layers can be turned on and off in the side bar and displayed in the viewing window (Figure 3). The map viewer can be opened using any internet browser. As the map viewer is opened, a Welcome dialog box is launched that provides some useful information about the tool.

The Viewer has two panels: “Map Window”, where the map is displayed and “Map Contents and Legend”, where data that can be selected and viewed in the map window are listed. A tool bar is located along the top of the “Map Window” which gives users some controls for navigation and analysis (Figure 3.).

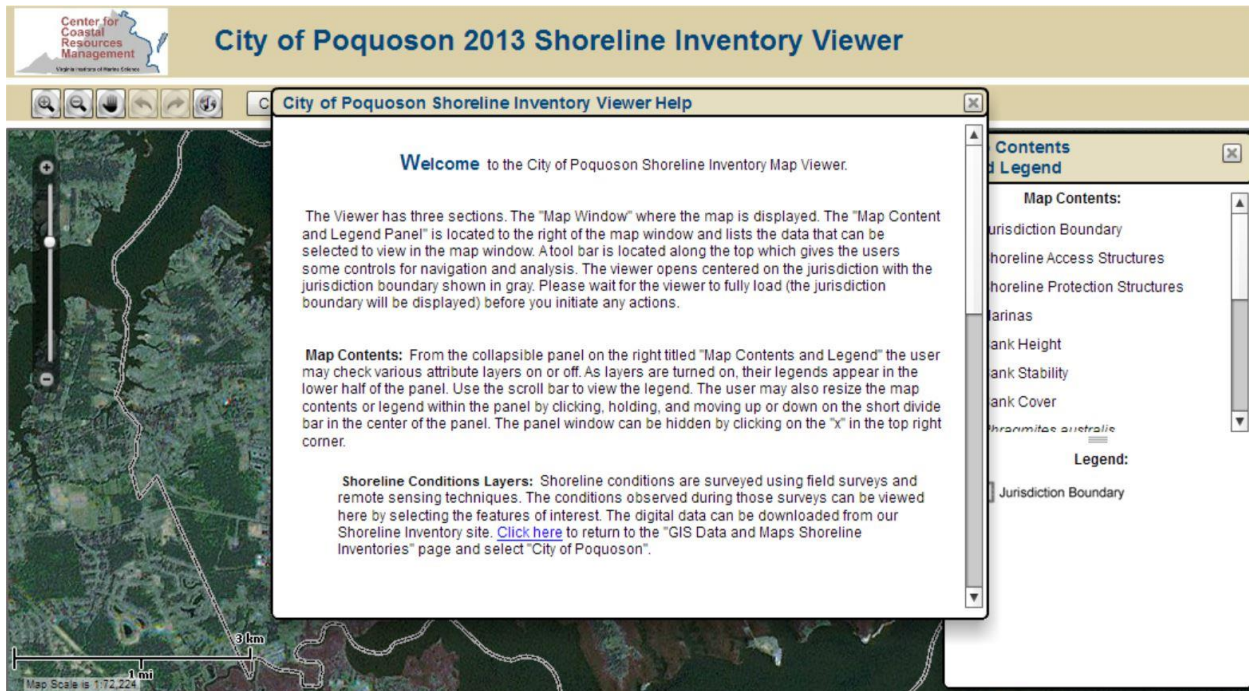


Figure 3. Opening page for the City of Poquoson Shoreline Inventory Viewer

From the “Map Contents and Legend” the user may check various attribute layers on or off. The user must use the scroll bar on the far right to see the complete list of attributes available. When layers are turned on, the corresponding legend appears in the lower half of the panel, and the data are displayed in the “Map Window” (Figure 4).

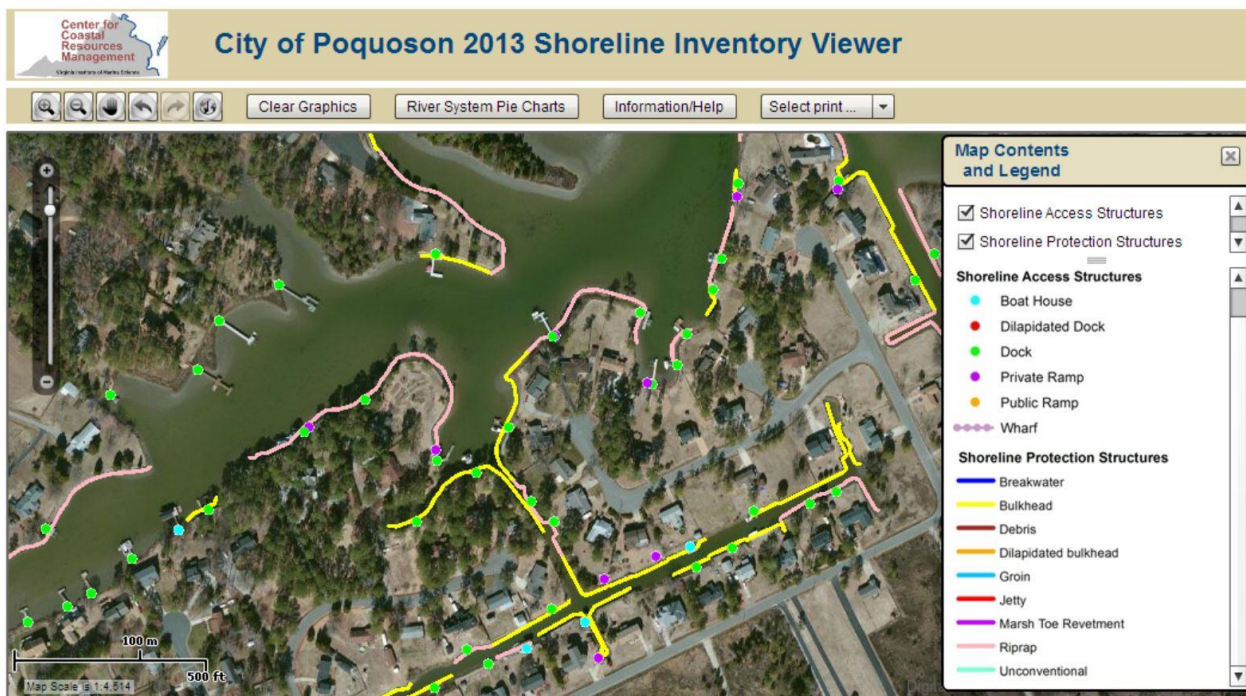


Figure 4. Map Viewer illustrates Shoreline Access and Protection Structures.

In Figure 4, Shoreline Access Structures, and Shoreline Protection structures are selected. Shoreline Access structures are point features that includes piers and boat ramps. The actual footprint of these structures is not measured; only their location. Shoreline Protection Structures are line features and are mapped and illustrated in the viewer to show where they occur along the shoreline. Figure 5 illustrates riparian land use.

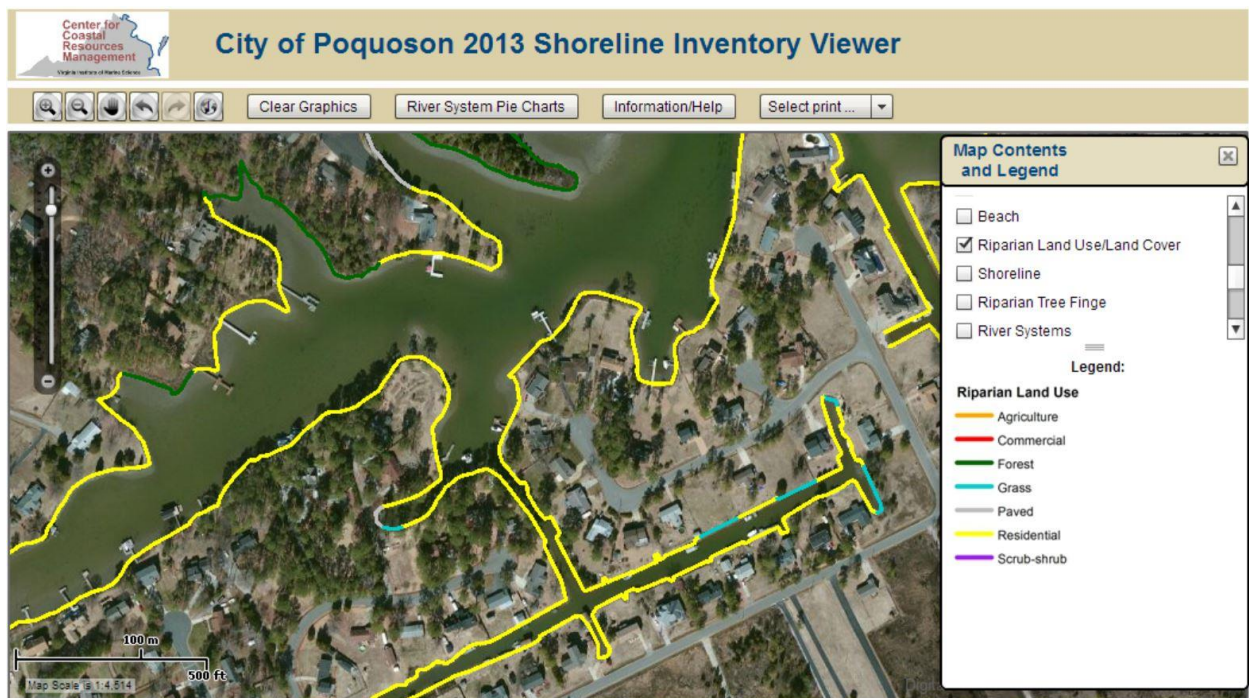


Figure 5. Distribution of land use in the riparian zone is displayed for this region of the City.

The user can use the zoom and pan tools from the top toolbar or the slide bar on the left side of the map window to change their map extent. If the map resolution is exceeded the window will become illegible. Detailed information can be obtained about the data by selecting the “Information/Help” tab at the top of the map viewer. From here the inventory glossary and metadata records can be easily accessed. In Figure 6 the selection for metadata has been made and 5 possible records can be retrieved.

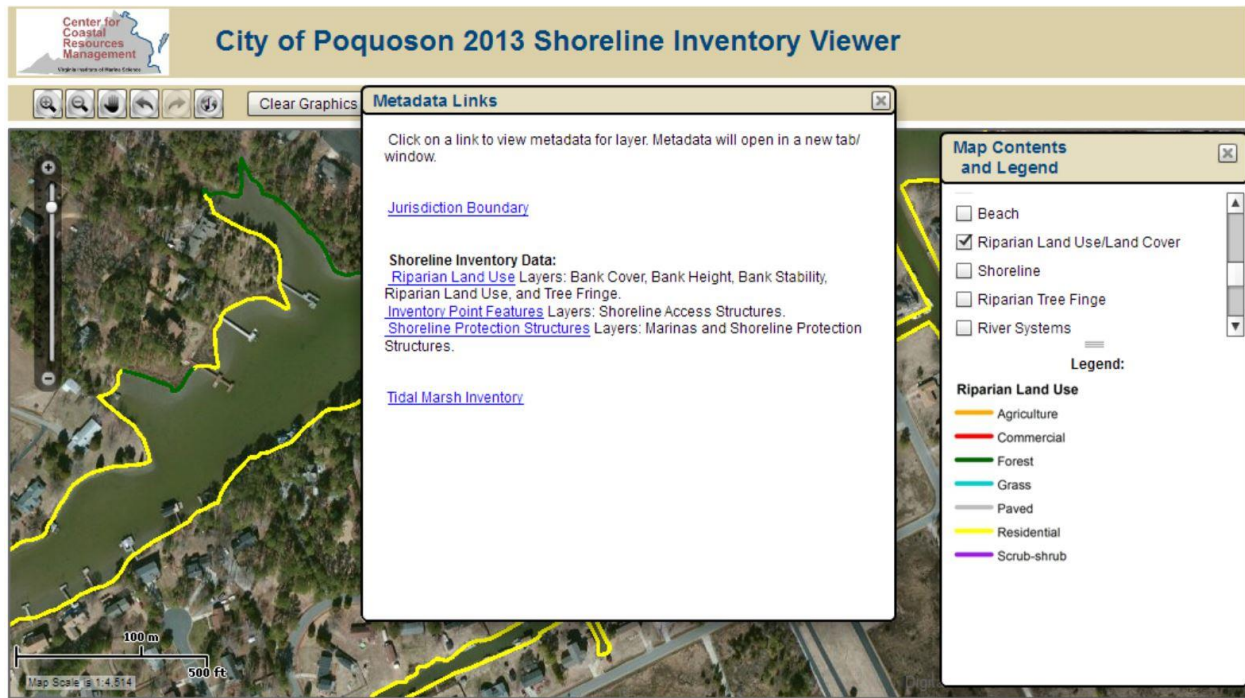


Figure 6. Link to Metadata records has been selected from the top Information tab in the toolbar.

The top toolbar also includes tabs to access some important status information for the locality. By clicking on the “River System Pie Charts” button, users can obtain a statistical summary distribution of the riparian land use and amount of hardened shoreline for a specific water body which is selected from the drop down menu in the upper left (Figure 7). More detailed results in table format can be found by clicking the City of Poquoson Summary PDF button also in the window. The summary statistics are reported by river systems (Figure 2).

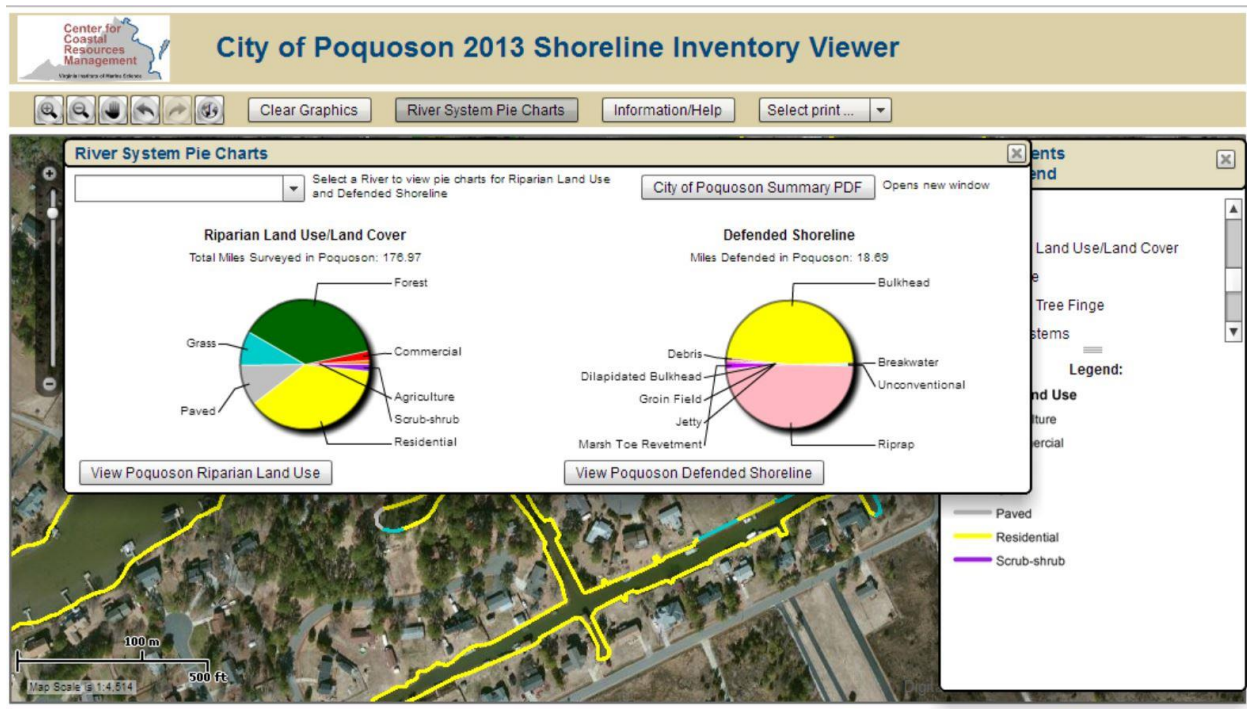


Figure 7. Pie charts display land use and shoreline hardening statistics for each tributary.

Finally, users have the option to personalize their own maps (i.e. map extent, data displayed, map title, etc) and print them by clicking “Go to Print” button. The map legend and the charts display below the map. The page is set up for printing to 8.5 x 11 portrait or landscape style. Figure 8 is an example of a customized map generated for a section of Bennett Creek. Here the tidal marsh communities are displayed, and the community type is reported in the legend beside the illustration. Also illustrated are the summary pie charts for Poquoson showing land use and shoreline hardening along the entire City.

The City of Poquoson Shoreline Inventory is one of several products generated to assist with shoreline management within the community and beyond. The inventory is part of the larger Comprehensive Coastal Resource Management Plan (CCRMP) initiative which includes all Tidewater localities and provides specific guidance for managing tidal shoreline in your locality. Release of the CCRMP for City of Poquoson is anticipated by December, 2013 and will be accessible through this site: <http://ccrm.vims.edu/ccrmp/index.html>.

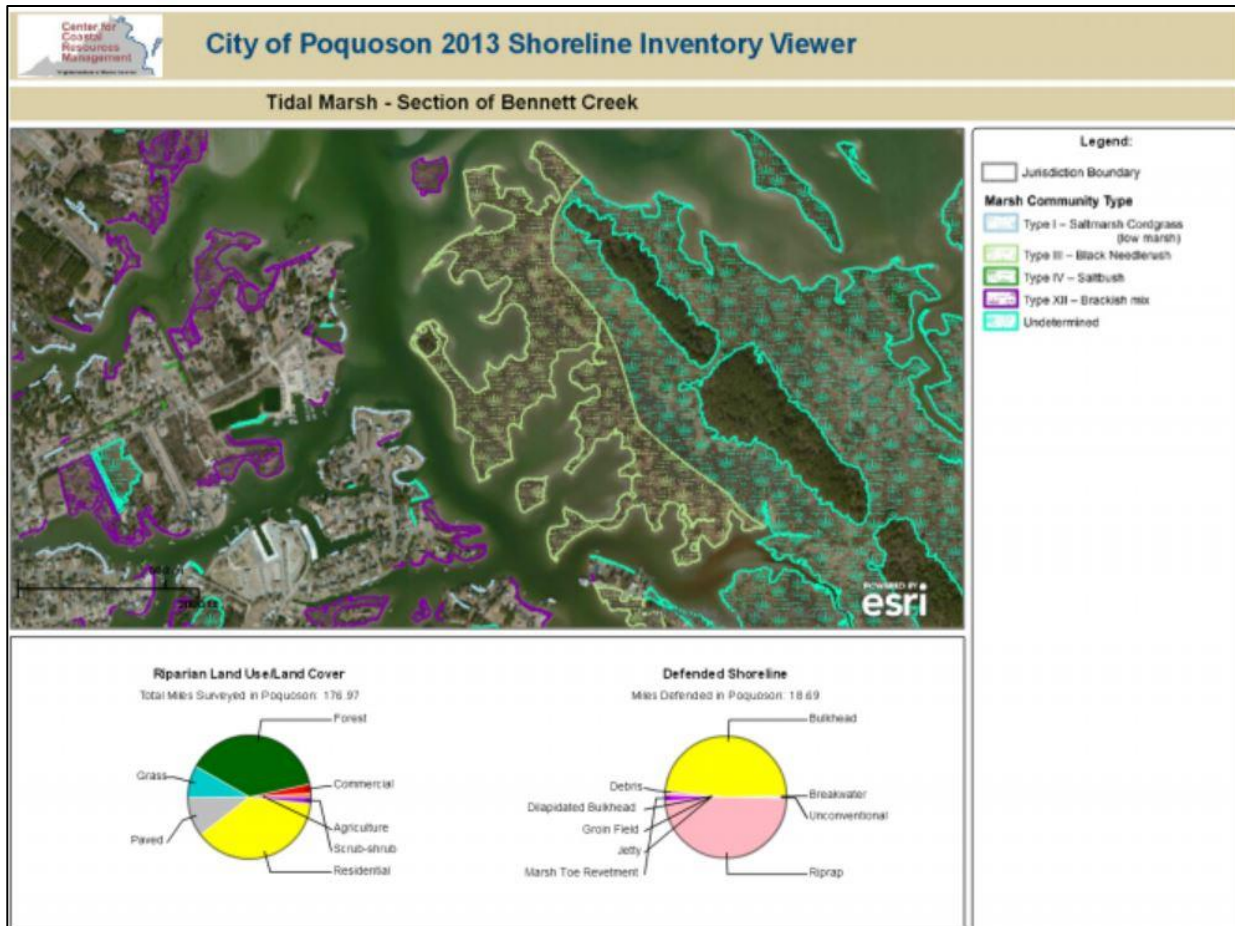


Figure 8. Customized print window – Section of Bennett Creek.

Glossary of Shoreline Features Defined

Agricultural - Land use defined as agricultural includes farm tracts that are cultivated and crop producing. This designation is not applicable for pastureland.

Bare - Land use defined as bare includes areas void of any vegetation or obvious land use. Bare areas include those that have been cleared for construction.

Beaches - Beaches are sandy shores that are subaerial during mean high water. These features can be thick and persistent, or very thin lenses of sand.

Boathouse - A boathouse is considered any covered structure alongside a dock or pier built to cover a boat. They include true “houses” for boats with roof and siding, as well as awnings that offer only overhead protection. Since nearly all boathouses have adjoining piers, piers are not surveyed separately, but are assumed. Boathouses may be difficult to see in aerial photography. On the maps they are denoted with a blue triangle.

Boat Ramp - Boat ramps provide vessels access to the waterway. They are usually constructed of concrete, but wood and gravel ramps are also found. Point identification of boat ramps does not discriminate based on type, size, material, or quality of the launch. Access at these sites is not guaranteed, as many may be located on private property. Private and public ramps are denoted where possible. Private ramps are illustrated as purple squares. Orange squares represent public ramps. The location of these ramps was determined from static 6 second GPS observations.

Breakwaters - Breakwaters are structures that sit parallel to the shore, and generally occur in a series along the shore. Their purpose is to attenuate and deflect incoming wave energy, protecting the fastland behind the structure. In doing so, a beach may naturally accrete behind the structures if sediment is available. A beach nourishment program is frequently part of the construction plan.

The position of the breakwater offshore, the number of breakwaters in a series, and their length depends on the size of the beach that must be maintained for shoreline protection. Most breakwater systems sit with the top at or near MHW and are partially exposed during low water. Breakwaters can be composed of a variety of materials. Large rock breakwaters, or breakwaters constructed of gabion baskets filled with smaller stone are popular today. Breakwaters are not easily observed from aerial imagery. However, the symmetrical cusped sand bodies that may accumulate behind the structures can be. In this survey, individual breakwaters are not mapped. The first and last breakwater in the series is surveyed as a six-second static GPS observation. The system is delineated on the maps as a line paralleling the linear extent of the breakwater series along the shore.

Bulkhead - Bulkheads are traditionally treated wood or steel “walls” constructed to offer protection from wave attack. More recently, plastics are being used in the construction. Bulkheads are vertical structures built slightly seaward of the problem area and backfilled with suitable fill material. They function like a retaining wall, as they are designed to retain upland

soil, and prevent erosion of the bank from impinging waves.

For a variety of environmental reasons, bulkheads are not a desirable alternative for shoreline protection. Nevertheless they are still very common along residential and commercially developed shoreline. From aerial photography, long stretches of bulkheaded shoreline may be observed as an unnaturally straight or angular coast. In this inventory, bulkheads are mapped using kinematic GPS techniques. The data are displayed as linear features on the maps.

Commercial - Commercial zones include small commercial operations as well as parks or campgrounds. These operations are not necessarily water dependent businesses.

Dock/Pier - In this survey, a dock or pier is a structure, generally constructed of wood, which is built perpendicular or parallel to the shore. These are typical on private property, particularly residential areas. They provide access to the water, usually for recreational purposes. Docks and piers are mapped as point features on the shore. Pier length is not surveyed. In the map compositions, docks are denoted by a small green dot. Depending on resolution, docks can be observed in aerial imagery, and may be seen in the maps if the structure was built prior to 1994, when the photography was taken.

Extensive Marsh – A large marsh where the length and depth or width are roughly comparable; most extensive marshes are drained by many tidal channels and creeks which have little freshwater input.

Forest Land Use - Forest cover includes deciduous, evergreen, and mixed forest stands greater than 18 feet high. The riparian zone is classified as forested if the tree stand extends at least 33 feet inland of the seaward limit of the riparian zone.

Grass - Grasslands include large unmanaged fields, managed grasslands adjacent to large estates, agriculture tracts reserved for pasture, and grazing.

Groinfield - Groins are low profile structures that sit perpendicular to the shore. They are generally positioned at, or slightly above, the mean low water line. They can be constructed of rock, timber, or concrete. They are frequently set in a series known as a groinfield, which may extend along a stretch of shoreline for some distance.

The purpose of a groin is to trap sediment moving along shore in the littoral current. Sediment is deposited on the updrift side of the structure and can, when sufficient sediment is available in the system, accrete a small beach area. Some fields are nourished immediately after construction with suitable beach fill material. This approach does not deplete the longshore sediment supply, and offers immediate protection to the fastland behind the system.

For groins to be effective there needs to be a regular supply of sediment in the littoral system. In sediment starved areas, groin fields will not be particularly effective. In addition they can accelerate erosion on the downdrift side of the groin. The design of “low profile” groins was intended to allow some sediment to pass over the structure during intermediate and high tide stages, reducing the risk of down drift erosion.

From aerial imagery, most groins cannot be observed. However, effective groin fields appear as asymmetrical cusps where sediment has accumulated on the updrift side of the groin. The direction of net sediment drift is also evident.

This inventory does not delineate individual groins. In the field, the first and last groin of a series is surveyed. We assume those in between are evenly spaced. On the map composition, the groin field is designated as a linear feature extending along the shore.

Industrial - Industrial operations are larger commercial businesses.

Marina - Marinas are denoted as line features in this survey. They are a collection of docks and wharfs that can extend along an appreciable length of shore. Frequently they are associated with extensive bulkheading. Structures associated with a marina are not identified individually. This means any docks, wharfs, and bulkheads would not be delineated separately. However, if a boat ramp is present it will be surveyed separately and coded as private. Marinas are generally commercial operations. Community docks offering slips and launches for community residents are becoming more popular. They are usually smaller in scale than a commercial operation. To distinguish these facilities from commercial marinas, the riparian land use map (Plate A) will denote the use of the land at the site as residential for a community facility, rather than commercial. The survey estimates the number of slips within the marina and classifies marinas as those with less than 50 slips and those with more than 50 slips.

Marshes - Marshes can be extensive, embayed or fringe marshes. Extensive marshes generally occupy significant acreage. Embayed marshes are similar to pocket or headwater marshes and are often fill and surround headwater areas. Fringe marshes are narrow strips of marsh vegetation that extend along the shoreline. In all cases, vegetation must be relatively well established, although not necessarily healthy.

Marsh Island – Land mass surrounded by water primarily composed by vegetated wetland (marsh).

Marsh toe revetment – A marsh toe revetment is a low profile revetment, typically constructed of stone, placed along the eroding edge of an existing tidal marsh. The structure may include tidal openings to allow for the easy exchange of free swimming organisms during tidal cycles.

Miscellaneous - Miscellaneous features represent segments along the shore where unconventional material or debris has been placed dumped to protect a section of shore. Miscellaneous can include tires, bricks, broken concrete rubble, and railroad ties as examples.

Paved - Paved areas represent roads which run along the shore and generally are located at the top of the banks. Paved also includes parking areas such as parking at boat landing, or commercial facilities.

Phragmites australis - a non-native, invasive wetland plant known to thrive in areas that have experienced disturbance. The plant is prolific and is known to out compete native species. Various types of eradication methods have been used to stop the growth of this plant.

Riprap - Generally composed of large rock to withstand wave energy, riprap revetments are constructed along shores to protect eroding fastland. Revetments today are preferred to bulkhead construction. Most revetments are constructed with a fine mesh filter cloth placed between the ground and the rock. The filter cloth permits water to permeate through, but prevents sediment behind the cloth from being removed, and causing the rock to settle. Revetments can be massive structures, extending along extensive stretches of shore, and up graded banks. When a bulkhead fails, riprap is often placed at the base for protection, rather than a bulkhead replacement. Riprap is also used to protect the edge of an eroding marsh. This use is known as marsh toe protection. This inventory does not distinguish among the various types of revetments.

Riprap is mapped as a linear feature using kinematic GPS data collection techniques. The maps illustrate riprap as a linear feature along the shore.

Scrub-shrub - Scrub-shrub zones include trees less than 18 feet high, and are usually dominated by shrubs and bushy plants.

Tree Fringe - When the dominant riparian land use is not forested but a line of trees is maintained along the bank edge, the land use is noted to include a tree fringe.

Wharf – Typically describes a shore parallel structure where boats are tied. While often associated with large public or commercial facilities, in this inventory the term “wharf” is also used to describe smaller scale structures that can be found parallel to the shore to accommodate docking facilities for adjacent private properties in a neighborhood.

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