Shoreline Evolution:
Surry County, Virginia
James River Shorelines

Virginia Institute of Marine Science
College of William & Mary
Gloucester Point, Virginia
September 2011
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Data Summary Report

Donna A. Milligan
Christine Wilcox
C. Scott Hardaway, Jr.

Shoreline Studies
Department of Physical Sciences
Virginia Institute of Marine Science
College of William & Mary
Gloucester Point, Virginia

This project was funded by the Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program at the Department of Environmental Quality through Grant #NA10NOS4190205 of the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended. The views expressed herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA, or any of its subagencies.

September 2011
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1 Introduction

Surry County is situated on the southern shore of the James River (Figure 1). The County has 168 miles of shoreline along the James River, Upper Chippokes Creek and Grays Creek. Through time, the County’s shoreline has evolved, and determining the rates and patterns of shore change provides the basis to know how a particular coast has changed through time and how it might proceed in the future. Along Chesapeake Bay’s estuarine shores, winds, waves, tides and currents shape and modify coastlines by eroding, transporting and depositing sediments.

The purpose of this report is to document how the shore zone of Surry County has evolved since 1937. Aerial imagery was taken for most of the Bay region beginning that year and can be used to assess the geomorphic nature of shore change. Aerial photos show how the coast has changed, how beaches, dunes, bars, and spits have grown or decayed, how barriers have breached, how inlets have changed course, and how one shore type has displaced another or has not changed at all. Shore change is a natural process but, quite often, the impacts of man, through shore hardening or inlet stabilization, come to dominate a given shore reach. In addition to documenting historical shorelines, the change in shore positions along the rivers and larger creeks in Surry County will be quantified in this report. The shorelines of very irregular coasts, small creeks around inlets, and other complicated areas, will be shown but not quantified.

2 Methods

2.1 Photo Rectification and Shoreline Digitizing

An analysis of aerial photographs provides the historical data necessary to understand the suite of processes that work to alter a shoreline. Images of the Surry County Shoreline from 1937, 1954, 1963, 1978, 1994, 2002, 2007 and 2009 were used in the analysis. The 1994, 2002, 2007 and 2009 images were available from other sources. The 1994 imagery was orthorectified by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and the 2002, 2007 and 2009 imagery was orthorectified by the Virginia Base Mapping Program (VBMP). The 1937, 1954, 1963, and 1978 photos were a part of the VIMS Shoreline Studies Program archives. The historical aerial images acquired to cover the entire shoreline were not always flown on the same day. The dates for each year are: 1937 - April 7, 12, 17, 22 and May 20; 1954 - May 9, 31 and June 3; 1963 - February 23 and 25; 1978 - November 1. We could not ascertain the exact dates the 1994 images were flown and the 2002, 2007, and 2009 were all flown in February and March of their respective years.

The 1937, 1954, 1963, and 1978 images were scanned as tiffs at 600 dpi and converted to ERDAS IMAGINE (.img) format. These aerial photographs were orthographically corrected to produce a seamless series of aerial mosaics following a set of standard operating procedures. The 1994 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles (DOQQ) from USGS were used as the reference images. The 1994 photos are used rather than higher quality, more recent aerials because of the difficulty in finding control points that match the earliest 1937 images.

ERDAS Orthobase image processing software was used to orthographically correct the individual flight lines using a bundle block solution. Camera lens calibration data were matched to the image location

Figure 1. Location of Surry County in the Chesapeake estuarine system.
of fiducial points to define the interior camera model. Control points from 1994 USGS DOQQ images provide the exterior control, which is enhanced by a large number of image-matching tie points produced automatically by the software. The exterior and interior models were combined with a digital elevation model (DEM) from the USGS National Elevation Dataset to produce an orthophoto for each aerial photograph. The orthophotographs were adjusted to approximately uniform brightness and contrast and were mosaicked together using the ERDAS Imagine mosaic tool to produce a one-meter resolution mosaic . To maintain an accurate match with the reference images, it is necessary to distribute the control points evenly, when possible. This can be challenging in areas with lack of ground features, poor photo quality and lack of control points. Good examples of control points were manmade features such as road intersections and stable natural landmarks such as ponds and creeks that have not changed much over time. The base of tall features such as buildings, poles, or trees can be used, but the base can be obscured by other features or shadows making these locations difficult to use accurately. Most areas of the County were particularly difficult to rectify, either due to the lack of development when compared to the reference images or due to no development in the historical and the reference images.

Once the aerial photos were orthorectified and mosaicked, the shorelines were digitized in ArcMap with the mosaics in the background. The morphologic toe of the beach or edge of marsh was used to approximate low water. High water limit of runup can be difficult to determine on the shoreline due to narrow or non-existent beaches against upland banks or vegetated cover. In areas where the shoreline was not clearly identifiable on the aerial photography, the location was estimated based on the experience of the digitizer. The displayed shorelines are in shapefile format. One shapefile was produced for each year that was mosaicked.

Horizontal positional accuracy is based upon orthorectification of scanned aerial photography against the USGS digital orthophoto quadrangles. To get vertical control the USGS 30m DEM data was used. The 1994 USGS reference images were developed in accordance with National Map Accuracy Standards (NMAS) for Spatial Data Accuracy at the 1:12,000 scale. The 2002, 2007, and 2009 Virginia Base Mapping Program’s orthophotographs were developed in accordance with the National Standard for Spatial Data Accuracy (NSSDA). Horizontal root mean square error (RMSE) for historical mosaics was held to less than 20 ft.

Using methodology reported in Morton et al. (2004) and National Spatial Data Infrastructure (1998), estimates of error in orthorectification, control source, DEM and digitizing were combined to provide an estimate of total maximum shoreline position error. The data sets that were orthorectified (1937, 1954,1963, and 1978) have an estimated total maximum shoreline position error of 20.0 ft, while the total maximum shoreline error for the four existing datasets are estimated at 18.3 ft for USGS and 10.2 ft for VBMP. The maximum annualized error for the shoreline data is +0.7 ft/yr. The smaller rivers and creeks are more prone to error due to their lack of good control points for photo rectification, narrower shore features, tree and ground cover and overall smaller rates of change. These areas are digitized but due to the higher potential for error, rates of change analysis are not calculated.

The Surry County shoreline was divided into 17 plates (Figure 2) in order to display that data in Appendices A and B. In Appendix A, all of the digitized shorelines are shown, and the 2009 image is shown with only the 1937 and 2009 shorelines to show the long-term trends. In Appendix B, two photo dates and their associated shoreline are shown on each plate. These include the photos taken in 1937, 1954, 1963, 1978, 1994, 2002, 2007, and 2009.

### 2.2 Rate of Change Analysis

The Digital Shoreline Analysis System (DSAS) was used to determine the rate of change for the County’s shoreline (Himmelstoss, 2009). All DSAS input data must be managed within a personal geodatabase, which includes all the baselines created for Surry County and the digitized shorelines for 1937, 1954, 1963, 1978, 1994, 2002, 2007, and 2009. Baselines were digitized about 200 feet, more or less, depending on features and space, seaward of the 1937 shoreline and encompassed most of the County’s main shorelines but generally did not include the smaller creeks. It also did not include areas that have unique shoreline morphology such as creek mouths and spits. DSAS generated transects perpendicular to the baseline about 33 ft apart, which were manually checked and cleaned up. For Surry County, this method represented about 32 miles of shoreline along 5,062 transects. The End Point Rate (EPR) is calculated by determining the distance between the oldest and most recent shoreline in the data and dividing it by the number of years between them. This method provides an accurate net rate of change over the long term and is relatively easy to apply to most shorelines since it only requires two dates. This method does not use the intervening shorelines so it may not account for changes in accretion or erosion rates that may occur through time. However, Milligan et al. (2010a, 2010b, 2010c, 2010d) found that in several localities within the bay, EPR is a reliable indicator of shore change even when intermediate dates exist. Average rates were calculated along selected areas of the shore; segments are labeled in Appendix A and shown in Table 1.

#### 3 Summary

The rates of change shown in Table 1 are averaged across large sections of shoreline and may not be indicative of rates at specific sites within the reach. Along Segment A in Upper Chippokes Creek, most of the shoreline is low to medium erosion except for one marsh spit that has eroded completely away. The average rate of change increases down river, as expected, since the Surry coast exposed to greater fetches. The Hog Island shoreline has the highest rates of change.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Average Rate of Change (ft/yr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Upper Chippokes Creek</td>
<td>-1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>James River</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>James River</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>James River</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Swans Point</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Grays Creek</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>James River</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>James River</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>James River, Cobham Bay</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>James River</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>James River, Hog Island</td>
<td>-1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>James River, Hog Island</td>
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<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>James River</td>
<td>-1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Lawnes Creek</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Average end point rate of change (ft/yr) between 1937 and 2009 for segments along Surry’s shoreline. Segment locations are shown on maps in Appendix A.
4 References


Appendix A

End Point Rate of Shoreline Change Maps

Shoreline change rate segments are shown on the top map. The calculated rates of change for each transect within the segment were averaged to determine an average rate of change as shown in Table 1 of the report.

Note: The location labels on the plates come from U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, Google Earth, and other map sources and may not be accurate for the historical or even more recent images. They are for reference only.

| Plate 1 | Plate 2 | Plate 3 | Plate 4 | Plate 5 | Plate 6 | Plate 7 | Plate 8 | Plate 9 | Plate 10 | Plate 11 | Plate 12 | Plate 13 | Plate 14 | Plate 15 | Plate 16 | Plate 17 |
Appendix B

Historical Shoreline Photo Maps

Note: The location labels on the plates come from U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, Google Earth, and other map sources and may not be accurate for the historical or even more recent images. They are for reference only.

Plate 1  Plate 10
Plate 2  Plate 11
Plate 3  Plate 12
Plate 4  Plate 13
Plate 5  Plate 14
Plate 6  Plate 15
Plate 7  Plate 16
Plate 8  Plate 17
Plate 9