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City of Virginia Beach Dune Inventory

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City of Virginia Beach Dune Inventory

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June 2003
Table of Contents

Table of Contents ................................................................. i
List of Figures ................................................................. i
List of Tables ................................................................. i

1 INTRODUCTION ................................................................. 1
  1.1 Purpose ................................................................. 1
  1.2 Dune Act ............................................................... 1

2 BACKGROUND ................................................................. 2
  2.1 Dune System Classification ............................... 3
  2.2 Site Characteristics ........................................... 4

3 DUNE DATA SUMMARY ......................................................... 5

4 INVENTORY ................................................................. 7

5 REFERENCES ................................................................. 7

Acknowledgments

Appendix A. Location of Dune Sites

Appendix B. Individual Dune Inventory Sheets

List of Figures

Figure 1. Location of City of Virginia Beach within the Chesapeake Bay estuarine system ........ 1
Figure 2. Geographic extent of dunes in the City of Virginia Beach ............................. 2
Figure 3. Dune classification system developed by Hardaway et al. (2001) ............... 3
Figure 4. Typical profile of a Chesapeake Bay dune ........................................... 4

List of Tables

Table 1. Identified dune sites in City of Virginia Beach as of 2000 ................ 5
Table 2. Dune site measurements in City of Virginia Beach as of 2000 .......... 6
Table 3. Dune site parameters in City of Virginia Beach as of 2000 .......... 6

Cover Photo
1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The City of Virginia Beach is located on the southern shore of Chesapeake Bay (Figure 1). Ocean coast dunes were not included in this assessment. Primary tidal shorelines extend from Cape Henry westward to Little Creek Inlet. Eight (8) dune sites were identified along the City of Virginia Beach shoreline on the southern shore of Chesapeake Bay (Figure 2). It is the intent of this publication to provide the user with information on the status of dunes in City of Virginia Beach. This information comes from research performed in 1999 and 2000 which was presented in a report entitled “Chesapeake Bay Dune Systems: Evolution and Status (Hardaway et al., 2001). Since much of the data was collected several years ago and the beach and dune systems may have changed, this report is intended only as a resource for coastal zone managers and homeowners; it is not intended for use in determining legal jurisdictional limits.

1.2 Dune Act

Coastal dune systems of the Commonwealth of Virginia are a unique and valuable natural resource. Dunes are important to both the littoral marine system (as habitat for flora and fauna) and the adjacent landward environment (as erosion control and protection from storms). These functions form the basis for the Coastal Primary Sand Dune Protection Act of 1980 (Act) and the related resource management effort under which the primary dune and beach components of existing dune systems are protected. Secondary dunes are not protected under the Act; however, as they are an important part of the overall dune system, they were included in the original report (Hardway et al., 2001) and analyzed as part of a risk assessment performed by Varnell and Hardaway (2002). In this inventory, both primary and secondary dunes are included.

Primary dunes must meet three criteria in order to fall under the Act’s jurisdiction:

1. **Substance**: a mound of unconsolidated sandy soil contiguous to mean high water
2. **Morphology**: landward and lateral limits are marked by a change in grade from >10% to <10%.
3. **Character**: primary dunes must support specific plant species or communities which are named in the Act and include: American beach grass (*Ammophila breviligulata*); beach heather (*Hudsonia tomentosa*); dune bean (*Strophostyles* spp.); dusty miller (*Artemisia stelleriana*); saltmeadow hay (*Spartina patens*); seabeach sandwort (*Arenaria peploides*); sea oats (*Uniola paniculata*); sea rocket (*Cakile edentula*); seaside goldenrod (*Solidago sempervirens*); and short dune grass (*Panicum ararum*).

The General Assembly enacted the Coastal Primary Sand Dune Protection Act (the Dune Act) in 1980. The Dune Act was originally codified in Code § 62.1-13.21 to -13.28. The Dune Act is now recodified as Coastal Primary Sand Dunes and Beaches in Code § 28.2-1400 to -1420.
2 BACKGROUND

Coastal primary sand dunes form by the accumulation of sand due to the interaction of wind and wave action along the shore. Sand deposited on the beach during periods of relatively low wave energy is moved landward by onshore winds. The deposition of material above the intertidal zone allows vegetation to take root along the wrack line which then acts as a baffle, slowing wind speed and causing wind-borne sand to settle and be trapped in the vegetation, thereby resulting in further accretion of the dune. Therefore, the size and location of a primary dune is determined by the amount of sand available and the ability of wind and waves to move it as well as the degree to which any existing vegetation can act to trap it. Just as the intensity, direction, and duration of winds and waves constantly change through the seasons, so too, do coastal dunes. They exist in a state of flux.

Dunes act as a reservoir of sand which can buffer inland areas from the effects of storm waves and, in the process, act as natural levees against coastal flooding. During high energy conditions, such as the northeast storms which frequent the Eastern Seaboard, primary dunes may be subject to attack by wind-driven waves aided by storm surges. The dune may be eroded, and the sand deposited in an offshore bar. Then, under low-energy conditions, the sand may move back to the beach.

All dunes in the Chesapeake Bay estuarine system are mobile features especially with regards to coastal zone management. Unlike ocean dune fields that are relatively continuous features exposed to the open ocean, the dunes of the Chesapeake form across a temporal and spatial geomorphic matrix driven by sand volume, varying wave climate, and shoreline geology. The coastal geology, in large part, determines whether shoreline erosion acts upon the upland (high bank) or marsh (low bank). Sand supply and the long-term local wave climate are significant factors in the location of dunes. The stability or ability of a dune/beach system to accrete over time is necessary for the formation of secondary dunes.

Natural dunes in the Chesapeake Bay estuarine system vary in size and nature, but all require an accreted feature, such as a beach washover or a spit to become vegetated above the intertidal zone. Vegetation and a continuous beach/dune profile are required to create the jurisdictional primary dune. If the dune/beach forms across a low marsh shoreline, the system will move landward in response to storms, and only a low primary dune will exist. If sand can accrete bayward due to shoals, spits, or man-made features such as jetties and groins, then a secondary dune may develop from the original primary dune.

Hardaway et al. (2001) found that the occurrence of dunes around Chesapeake Bay is due, in part, to three factors: 1) morphologic opportunity (i.e., relatively stable setting), 2) abundant sand supply in the littoral transport system, and 3) conducive onshore wind/wave climate. Deposited sand must remain above a stable backshore to allow dune vegetation to become established. Each dune documented by Hardaway et al. (2001) has its own history of change -- growth and decay; natural and anthropogenic. Many miles of natural dunes have been altered by development, and many have been formed in response to processes altered by man’s influence. Dunes around the Chesapeake Bay estuarine system in the localities within the Act encompass only about 40 miles of shoreline (Hardaway et al., 2001). This is about 0.4% of the total Bay shore - making it an important, but rare, shore type.
2.1 Dune System Classification

The Chesapeake Bay dune classification was developed in Hardaway et al. (2001) and is portrayed in Figure 3. This classification is based on factors that are unique to certain dune systems and has a basis in the dune field evolution, vegetative zones, lateral and vertical extent of primary and secondary dune features, and anthropogenic impacts.

Dunes are categorized as Natural (1), Man Influenced (2), or Man Made (3). These three types reflect how the state of the dune is most impacted. The parameters (A through G) are most influential in defining the status of a given dune system. Parameter values within each category assign a range of limits or characteristics. Categories A, B, and C relate to the nature of the impinging wave climate at a given site while categories D, E, and F relate to geologic parameters. Dune parameter G relates to the type of anthropogenic influence.

Fetch Exposure (A) is a qualitative assessment of the wave exposure and wave climate across open water. Wave impact is the dominant natural process driving shoreline erosion and sediment transport along the Bay coasts. Riverine, Bay Influenced (A.1) is somewhere between the Open Bay exposure (A.2) and Riverine Exposure (A.3). Generally, A.1 sites have fetches of 5-10 nautical miles (nm); A.2 have fetches of >10 nm; and A.3 have fetches <5 nm.

Shore Orientation (B) is the direction the main dune shore faces according to eight points on the compass. Shoreline exposure to dominant directions of wind and waves is a component of fetch exposure (A) and wave climate as well as aeolian processes that assist in dune growth and decay.

Nearshore Gradient (C) controls wave refraction and shoaling that, in turn, affect the nature of wave approach and longshore sand transport as well as onshore/offshore transport. The presence or absence of bars indicates the relative amount of nearshore sediment available for transport.

The Morpologic Setting (D) is significant in the genesis of a particular dune site. Aerial imagery from VIMS SAV Archive and field observations were used to determine and classify the Morphologic Setting. Four basic categories were developed including: 1) Isolated dunes, 2) Creek mouth barrier dune/spit, 3) Spit and 4) Dune fields. Morphological Settings 1 and 4 are distinguished only by shore length (i.e. Morphologic Setting 1 < 500 ft and Morphologic Setting 4 > 500 ft) as an arbitrary boundary. These categories were subdivided to reflect the nature of the setting into four subcategories which are 1) Pocket, 2) Linear, 3) Shallow Bay and 4) Salient.

The Relative Stability (E) of a dune is very subjective. It is meant as a value judgement as to the overall current and future integrity at the time of the site visit. If the site had wave cut scarps along the primary dune face and/or was actively moving landward (overwash), it was termed Land Transgressive/Erosional (E.3). If the backshore/dune face had a slight gradient with stabilizing vegetation, it was stable (E.2) or, possibly, accretionary (E.1).

Dune Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural</th>
<th>Man Influenced</th>
<th>Man Made</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dune Parameters</strong></td>
<td><strong>E. Relative Stability</strong></td>
<td><strong>F. Underlying Substrate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Open Bay</td>
<td>2. Accretionary</td>
<td>2. Upland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Riverine</td>
<td>3. Land Transgressive/Erosional</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Shore Orientation (direction of face)</td>
<td>1. North</td>
<td>1. Groin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Northwest</td>
<td>5. Nearshore Gradient (Distance to the 6 ft contour)</td>
<td>5. Beach Fill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. 0 to 1,000 ft</td>
<td>1. Extensive Bars</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 1,000 to 3,000 ft</td>
<td>2. No Bars</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Greater than 3,000 ft</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3. Classification system for Chesapeake Bay identified dune systems (from Hardaway et al., 2001).
The underlying substrate (F) is a general category for the type of substrate or sediment the dune resides on and against. Two broad categories were chosen - marsh and upland. The marsh category includes creek bottoms which should be a separate category because beach/dune development can occur across the mouth of a creek bottom without a true marsh. The distinction between upland and marsh was that the marsh substrate is usually a low bank subject to washover processes, whereas the upland area offered a “backstop” to land/beach/dune migration.

If the site was not Natural (1), then the nature of man’s impact was determined by the type of modification. The shore structures include Groins (G.1), Bulkheads and Revetments (G.2), Breakwaters (G.3), Jetties (G.4), and Beach Fill (G.5). The degree of impact any given structure or combination of structures had on the dune site was not always clear. The Relative Stability (E) relates in part to whether man’s influence was erosive (destructive) or accretionary/stable (constructive).

2.2 Site Characteristics

Coastal zone profile and vegetation types present on dunes were determined by site visit. Beach profile transects were performed at most sites to measure the primary and secondary dune (where present) within 100 feet of the shoreline. Standard surveying and biological procedures were utilized. Not all dune sites were surveyed.

Each surveyed transect used the crest of the primary dune as the horizontal control and mean low water (MLW) as the vertical control. The primary dune crest was determined on site. The MLW line was obtained from water level measurements. The observed water level position and elevation were checked against recorded tidal elevations at the nearest NOAA tide station and time of day to establish MLW on the profile.

The typical dune profile has several components (Figure 4). A continuous sand sheet exists from the offshore landward and consists of 1) a nearshore region, bayward of MLW, 2) an intertidal beach, berm, and backshore region between MLW and base of primary dune, 3) a primary dune from bayside to landside including the crest, and, where present, 4) a secondary dune. All profiles extended bayward beyond MLW and landward to at least the back of the primary dune. The secondary dune crest was always measured, but the back or landward extent of the secondary dune could not always be reached. The dimensions, including lateral position and elevation of various profile components were measured. These include: primary dune crest elevation, distance from primary dune crest to back of dune, distance from primary dune crest to MLW, secondary dune crest elevation, secondary dune crest to back of primary dune, secondary dune crest to back of secondary dune, distance from back of primary dune to back of secondary dune, width of secondary dune, and width of primary and secondary dune.

During each site visit, dominant plant communities occupying the primary and secondary dunes (if present) were analyzed (Figure 4). Plant species distribution is based on observed percent cover in the general area of profiling and sampling within the identified dune reach.
Approximately 6.1 miles of dune shore have been identified along Virginia Beach’s Chesapeake Bay shore. Previous work by Hardaway et al. (2001) indicated a total of 19 possible dune sites in Virginia Beach, but site visits verified 8 (Table 1). Sites 4 and 15 were described by three subreaches within each site creating a total of 12 areas surveyed. Due to inaccessibility, site 13 was not profiled past the primary dune even though it is a secondary dune site. At several other dune profiles, the secondary dune crest was reached but not the landward dune-upland interface.

Most of the dune sites in along the southern Chesapeake Bay in Virginia Beach are dune fields. Only one isolated dune site existed at the time of survey. The open Chesapeake Bay coast has a history of dynamic shore change and geomorphic evolution particularly at its mouth. An active sea swell wave climate and large quantity of sand within the littoral system has resulted in the creation of large dune fields. In general, dunes resided in areas of sand accretion and stability, such as around tidal creek mouths, embayed shorelines, in front of older dune features, as washovers, as spits and against man-made structures like channel jetties or groin fields. Site visits occurred in 1999 and 2000; site characteristics may now be different due to natural or man-induced shoreline change.

In Virginia Beach, 4 of the 8 dune sites have primary and secondary dunes. Table 2 presents the measurements of the dune attributes. The average length of primary dune only sites was 2,100 ft whereas the average length of the primary with secondary dunes was 5,000 ft when the subreaches are combined to reflect one site length. The 3 main categories of Natural, Man-Influenced and Man-Made were used to portray a site’s potentially most influential element. In Virginia Beach, 45% are Natural, 55% are Man-Influenced and 0% are Man-Made (Table 3). The Natural sites are the publicly-owned sites.

Table 1. Identified dune sites in City of Virginia Beach as of 2000. Site characteristics may now be different due to natural or man-induced shoreline change.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dune Site No.</th>
<th>Location*</th>
<th>Date Visited</th>
<th>Dune Shore Length (Feet)</th>
<th>Primary Dune Site?</th>
<th>Secondary Dune Site?</th>
<th>*Public Ownership?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4A'</td>
<td>2,716,250</td>
<td>Jul 6, 2000</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4B'</td>
<td>2,714,950</td>
<td>Jul 6, 2000</td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4C'</td>
<td>2,713,200</td>
<td>Jul 6, 2000</td>
<td>3,750</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2,705,600</td>
<td>Aug 16, 2000</td>
<td>2,450</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>2,698,350</td>
<td>Aug 16, 2000</td>
<td>3,620</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,695,600</td>
<td>Aug 16, 2000</td>
<td>2,850</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2,692,150</td>
<td>Aug 16, 2000</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>2,691,200</td>
<td>Aug 16, 2000</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>2,690,050</td>
<td>Jun 19, 2002</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15A'</td>
<td>2,687,900</td>
<td>Aug 16, 2000</td>
<td>2,160</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15B'</td>
<td>2,685,850</td>
<td>Aug 16, 2000</td>
<td>1,070</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15C'</td>
<td>2,685,050</td>
<td>Aug 16, 2000</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Public ownership includes governmental entities including local, state, and federal; otherwise ownership is by the private individual.
*Location is in Virginia State Plane South, NAD 1927
*One site with variable alongshore dune conditions
Table 2. Dune site measurements in City of Virginia Beach as of 2000. Site characteristics may now be different due to natural or man-induced shoreline change.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dune Site Measurements</th>
<th>Dune Site Parameters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dune Site</strong></td>
<td><strong>Site No.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VB 4A</td>
<td>2,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VB 4B</td>
<td>1,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VB 4C</td>
<td>3,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VB 6</td>
<td>2,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VB 9</td>
<td>3,620</td>
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<tr>
<td>VB 10</td>
<td>2,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VB 11</td>
<td>1,020</td>
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<tr>
<td>VB 12</td>
<td>1,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VB 13</td>
<td>1,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VB 15A</td>
<td>2,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VB 15B</td>
<td>1,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VB 15C</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 INVENTORY

Each dune site is located on plates in Appendix A. The individual site inventory sheets are in Appendix B. Due to the mobile nature of dunes, their extent and morphology changes through time. The data presented in this report represents the status of the site at the time of assessment and to the best of the author’s knowledge. This information is for general management purposes and should not be used for delineation. For detailed delineation of any dune site, the reader should contact the local wetlands board or Virginia Marine Resources Commission. See Figures 3 and 4 for description of the site parameters and measurements listed below.

Each dune site has the following information on its inventory page:

1. Date visited
2. Central site coordinates in Virginia South State Plane Grid NAD 1927
3. Coordinates of profile origin
4. Site length in feet
5. Ownership
6. Site Type
7. Fetch Exposure
8. Shoreline Direction of Face
9. Nearshore gradient
10. Morphologic Setting
11. Relative Stability
12. Underlying Substrate
13. Type of structure or fill (man-influenced only)
14. Primary Dune Crest Elevation in feet above Mean Low Water (MLW)
15. Landward extent of Primary Dune from Dune Crest in feet
16. Distance from Dune Crest to MLW
17. Secondary Dune Crest Elevation in feet above MLW (if present)
18. Distance between Secondary Dune Crest and Primary Dune Crest
19. Landward extent of Secondary Dune from Secondary Dune Crest
20. Primary Dune vegetation communities
21. Secondary Dune vegetation communities
22. General Remarks

Also included on the dune site inventory page is the site cross-section, if surveyed, and ground photos, if taken. Long sites may have been represented with two or more profiles because the general morphology differs alongshore. Each profile was intended to be representative of that dune portion of the site.

5 REFERENCES


Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Carl Hobbs, III, for his critical review and editing of the report as well as the personnel in VIMS’ Publications Center, particularly Susan Stein, Ruth Hershner, and Sylvia Motley, for their work in printing and compiling the final report.
Appendix A
Location of Dune Sites

Plate 1    Plate 2
Appendix B

Individual Dune Inventory Sheets

VB4A  VB4B  VB4C  VB6
VB9  VB10  VB11  VB12
VB13  VB15A  VB15B  VB15C
Looking westward across the secondary dune field.
Looking westward along the low, slightly scarped, dune face. The overall system is accretionary.

Not intended for use in determining legal jurisdictional limits.
SITE INFORMATION

1. Date Surveyed: 06 Jul 2000
2. Central Coordinates: N: 222,400 ft E: 2,714,950 ft
3. Profile Coordinates: N: 222,400 ft E: 2,714,950 ft
Virginia South State Plane Grid NAD 1927 [4502]
4. Site Length: 1,850 ft
5. Ownership: Public-First Landing State Park Plate: 1A

SITE PARAMETERS

6. Type: Natural
7. Fetch Exposure: Open Bay
8. Shoreline Direction of Face: Northwest
9. Nearshore Gradient: 0 to 1,000 ft (Bars)
10. Morphologic Setting: Dune Field >500 ft/linear Stable
11. Relative Stability: Upland
12. Underlying Substrate: N/A
13. Structure or Fill: None

SITE MEASUREMENTS

14. Crest Elevation (ft MLW): 10.8
15. Extent from Crest: Landward (ft): 40
16. Extent from Crest: To MLW (ft): 138
17. Crest Elevation (ft MLW): 13.8
18. Extent between Second and Primary Crest (ft): 72
19. Second Crest – Landward (ft): 180

VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

20. Primary Dune:
Ammophila breviligulata (American beach grass)
Cakile edentulata (sea rocket)
Panicum virgatum (switch grass)

21. Secondary Dune:
Carex kobomugi (Japanese sedge)
Ammophila breviligulata (American beach grass)
Uniola paniculata (sea oats)

22. Remarks:
Site VB 4B is typical of the western half of First Landing State Park which has broader crest than VB 4A. Extensive nearshore sand bars are evidence of the abundance of sand in the littoral system. VB 4B lies about midway along the larger VB 4 dune field.

Not intended for use in determining legal jurisdictional limits.
### Site Information

1. **Date Surveyed:** 06 Jul 2000
2. **Central Coordinates:**
   - N: 221,350 ft
   - E: 2,713,200 ft
3. **Profile Coordinates:**
   - N: 221,350 ft
   - E: 2,713,200 ft
   - Virginia South State Plane Grid NAD 1927 [4502]
4. **Site Length:** 3,750 ft
5. **Ownership:** Private
6. **Type:** Natural
7. **Fetch Exposure:** Open Bay
8. **Shoreline Direction of Face:** Northwest
9. **Nearshore Gradient:** 0 to 1,000 ft (Bars)
10. **Morphologic Setting:** Dune Field >500 ft/Linear
11. **Relative Stability:** Stable
12. **Underlying Substrate:** Upland
13. **Structure or Fill:** N/A
14. **Plate:** 1A

### Site Parameters

- **Site Measurements**
  - **Primary Dune:**
    - Crest Elevation (ft MLW): 16.6
    - Extent from Crest: Landward (ft): 40
    - Extent from Crest: To MLW (ft): 182
  - **Secondary Dune:**
    - Crest Elevation (ft MLW): 18.2
    - Extent between Second and Primary Crest (ft): 91
    - Second Crest – Landward (ft): 59

### Vegetation Communities

- **Primary Dune:**
  - Ammophila breviligulata (American beach grass)
  - Uniola paniculata (sea oats)
  - Cakile edentulata (sea rocket)
- **Secondary Dune:**
  - Ammophila breviligulata (American beach grass)
  - Solidago sempervirens (seaside goldenrod)
  - shrub/woody

### Remarks:

Site VB 4C represents the western portion of the VB 4 dune field and is primarily residential.

---

Not intended for use in determining legal jurisdictional limits.
Site VB 6 occurs in front of a series of condominiums east of Lynnhaven Inlet. This reach of coast has a history of shoreline advance (accretion) since 1937 and remains in a fairly stable condition.
The Virginia Beach coastline west of Lynnhaven Inlet to Little Creek Inlet has a continuous beach system with several sections of beach and dune that are described by VB 9, VB 10, VB 11, VB 12, and VB 15. VB 9 is bounded on the east by bulkheaded lots and is separated from VB 10 by a single bulkheaded lot with no dune; otherwise, VB 9 and VB 10 would be a continuous dune field. However, their dune morphologies are different since VB 9 has a steep, unstable dune face.

Looking west along the high scarped dune face.

Looking east.

Not intended for use in determining legal jurisdictional limits.
CITY OF VIRGINIA BEACH DUNE SITE 10

Site Information
1. Date Surveyed: 16 Aug 2000
2. Central Coordinates: 16 Aug 2000
3. Profile Coordinates:
   N: 220,550 ft
   E: 2,695,600 ft
Virginia South State Plane Grid NAD 1927 [4502]
4. Site Length: 2,850 ft
5. Ownership: Private
6. Type: Man Influenced
7. Fetch Exposure: Open Bay
8. Shoreline Direction of Face: North
9. Nearshore Gradient: 0 to 1,000 ft (Bars)
10. Morphologic Setting: Dune Field >500 ft/Linear
11. Relative Stability: Stable
12. Underlying Substrate: Upland
13. Structure or Fill: Beach Fill

Site Parameters
14. Crest Elevation (ft MLW): 19.0
15. Extent from Crest: Landward (ft): 62
16. Extent from Crest: To MLW (ft): 278
Secondary Dune: None
17. Crest Elevation (ft MLW): N/A
18. Extent between Second and Primary Crest (ft): N/A
19. Second Crest – Landward (ft): N/A

Site Measurements

Vegetation Communities
20. Primary Dune:
   Ammophila breviligulata (American beach grass)
   Cakile edentulata (sea rocket)
21. Secondary Dune: N/A

22. Remarks:
VB 10 is the western portion of the VB 9/VB 10 dune field. The dune face showed signs of sand accretion and stability at the time of the site visit.

Not intended for use in determining legal jurisdictional limits.
Site Information
1. Date Surveyed: 16 Aug 2000
2. Central Coordinates: N: 221,950 ft E: 2,692,150 ft
3. Profile Coordinates: N: 221,950 ft E: 2,692,150 ft
Virginia South State Plane Grid NAD 1927 [4502]
4. Site Length: 1,020 ft
5. Ownership: Private
6. Type: Man Influenced
7. Fetch Exposure: Open Bay
8. Shoreline Direction of Face: Northeast
9. Nearshore Gradient: 0 to 1,000 ft (No Bars)
10. Morphologic Setting: Dune Field >500 ft Alongshore/Linear
11. Relative Stability: Land Transgressive/Erosional
12. Underlying Substrate: Upland
13. Structure or Fill: Sand Fencing, Beach Fill at Ocean Park

Site Measurements
15. Extent from Crest: Landward (ft): 18
16. Extent from Crest: To MLW (ft): 210
17. Crest Elevation (ft MLW): N/A
18. Extent between Second and Primary Crest (ft): N/A
19. Second Crest – Landward (ft): N/A

Primary Dune:

Secondary Dune:

Vegetation Communities
20. Primary Dune: 
Ammophila breviligulata (American beach grass)
21. Secondary Dune: N/A

Remarks:
Site VB 11 and VB 12 are the same dune field separated by several hundred feet of "bare" coast in terms of the existence of a continuous primary dune. VB 11 had extensive sand fencing which seemed to help stabilize the dune, at the time of the site visit.
CITY OF VIRGINIA BEACH DUNE SITE 12

**Site Information**
1. Date Surveyed: 16 Aug 2000
2. Central Coordinates: N: 222,500 ft E: 2,691,200 ft
   Virginia South State Plane Grid NAD 1927 [4502]
3. Profile Coordinates: N: 222,500 ft E: 2,691,200 ft
4. Site Length: 1,020 ft
5. Ownership: Private
6. Type: Man Influenced
7. Fetch Exposure: Open Bay
8. Shoreline Direction of Face: Northeast
9. Nearshore Gradient: 0 to 1,000 ft (No Bars)
10. Morphologic Setting: Dune Field >500 ft Alongshore/Linear
11. Relative Stability: Land Transgressive/Erosional
12. Underlying Substrate: Upland
13. Structure or Fill: Bulkheaded Headland

**Site Measurements**
14. Crest Elevation (ft MLW): 18.8
15. Extent from Crest: Landward (ft): 29
16. Extent from Crest: To MLW (ft): 207
17. Crest Elevation (ft MLW): N/A
18. Extent between Second and Primary Crest (ft): N/A
19. Second Crest – Landward (ft): N/A
20. Primary Dune: *Ammophila breviligulata* (American beach grass)
21. Secondary Dune: N/A
22. Remarks:
   Site VB 12 is bounded on the west end by a bulkheaded lot/cottage that crosses the beach to create a headland. Extensive sand fencing has been installed along the dune face at this site as well.

**Vegetation Communities**
- *Ammophila breviligulata* (American beach grass)

**Site Parameters**
- Site Measurements
- Vegetation Communities
- Remarks:

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Not intended for use in determining legal jurisdictional limits.
Site Information
1. Date Surveyed: 19 Jun 2002
2. Central Coordinates:
   N: 223,050 ft
   E: 2,690,050 ft
   Virginia South State Plane Grid NAD 1927 [4502]
3. Profile Coordinates:
   N: 223,050 ft
   E: 2,690,050 ft
4. Site Length: 1,250 ft
5. Ownership: Public - Military
6. Type: Man Influenced
7. Fetch Exposure: Open Bay
8. Shoreline Direction of Face: North
9. Nearshore Gradient: 0 to 1,000 ft (Bars)
10. Morphologic Setting: Dune Field >500 ft Alongshore/Linear
11. Relative Stability: Land Transgressive/Erosional
12. Underlying Substrate: Upland
13. Structure or Fill: Groin

Site Measurements
14. Crest Elevation (ft MLW): 25
15. Extent from Crest: Landward (ft): No data
16. Extent from Crest: To MLW (ft): 155
Secondary Dune:
17. Crest Elevation (ft MLW): No data
18. Extent between Second and Primary Crest (ft): No data
19. Second Crest – Landward (ft): No data

Vegetation Communities
20. Primary Dune:
   Ammophila breviligulata (American beach grass)
21. Secondary Dune: No data
22. Remarks:

Site VB 13 extends from just east of the east property line (fence) of Little Creek NAB westward to the stone groin at the Officers Beach (O Beach).
Looking west along the dune face.

Looking east toward the Officer’s beach.

Site Information

1. Date Surveyed: 16 Aug 2000
2. Central Coordinates: N: 223,450 ft E: 2,687,900 ft
3. Profile Coordinates: N: 223,450 ft E: 2,687,900 ft
4. Site Length: 2,160 ft
5. Ownership: Public - Military
6. Type: Man Influenced
7. Fetch Exposure: Open Bay
8. Shoreline Direction of Face: North
9. Nearshore Gradient: 0 to 1,000 ft (Bars)
10. Morphologic Setting: Dune Field >500 ft Alongshore/Linear
11. Relative Stability: Land Transgressive/Erosional
12. Underlying Substrate: Upland
13. Structure or Fill: Revetment

Site Measurements

14. Crest Elevation (ft MLW): 20.8
15. Extent from Crest: Landward (ft): 48
16. Extent from Crest: To MLW (ft): 111
17. Crest Elevation (ft MLW): 16.7
18. Extent between Second and Primary Crest (ft): 83
19. Second Crest – Landward (ft): N/A

Secondary Dune:

17. Crest Elevation (ft MLW): 16.7
18. Extent between Second and Primary Crest (ft): 83
19. Second Crest – Landward (ft): N/A

Vegetation Communities

20. Primary Dune: Live oak
21. Secondary Dune: N/A
22. Remarks:

Site VB 15 extends from the west end of the revetment at the Officer’s Beach/Rifle Range westward to the fence at the Enlisted Beach (E Beach), a distance of about 4,400 ft. The site has variable dune morphology along it’s length and is segmented into 3 subreaches for discussion. VB 15A is on the eastern-most portion of the site and is characterized by a severely eroding dune face such that the secondary dune feature has become the jurisdictional primary dune.
Site of VB 15B (see VB 15A for discussion) represents the central portion of VB 15. It has a dune face that is often scarped by waves during storms, but has maintained its relative position over the past 5 years. It is also a training beach for the Navy’s Amphibious operations.

- Date Surveyed: 16 Aug 2000
- Central Coordinates: N: 223,800 ft E: 2,685,850 ft
- Profile Coordinates: N: 223,800 ft E: 2,685,850 ft
- Virginia South State Plane Grid NAD 1927 [4502]
- Site Length: 1,070 ft
- Ownership: Public - Military
- Plate: 28
- Type: Natural
- Fetch Exposure: Open Bay
- Shoreline Direction of Face: North
- Nearshore Gradient: 0 to 1,000 ft (Bars)
- Morphologic Setting: Dune Field >500 ft Alongshore/Linear
- Relative Stability: Land Transgressive/Erosional
- Underlying Substrate: Upland
- Structure or Fill: N/A
- Crest Elevation (ft MLW): 15.6
- Extent from Crest: Landward (ft): 45
- Extent from Crest: To MLW (ft): 1071
- Secondary Dune: None
- Crest Elevation (ft MLW): 19.2
- Extent between Second and Primary Crest (ft): 79
- Second Crest - Landward (ft): N/A
- Primary Dune: N/A
- Secondary Dune: N/A
- Remarks: Site VB 15B (see VB 15A for discussion) represents the central portion of VB 15. It has a dune face that is often scarped by waves during storms, but has maintained its relative position over the past 5 years. It is also a training beach for the Navy’s Amphibious operations.

Not intended for use in determining legal jurisdictional limits.
Site Information
1. Date Surveyed: 16 Aug 2000
2. Central Coordinates: N: 223,900 ft E: 2,685,050 ft
   Virginia South State Plane Grid NAD 1927 [4502]
3. Profile Coordinates:
   N: 223,900 ft E: 2,685,050 ft
4. Site Length: 1,200 ft
5. Ownership: Public Military
Plate: 28

Site Parameters
6. Type: Natural
7. Fetch Exposure: Open Bay
8. Shoreline Direction of Face: North
9. Nearshore Gradient: 0 to 1,000 ft (Bars)
10. Morphologic Setting: Dune Field >500 ft Alongshore/Linear
11. Relative Stability: Land Transgressive/Erosional
12. Underlying Substrate: Upland
13. Structure or Fill: N/A

Site Measurements
15. Extent from Crest: Landward (ft): 50
16. Extent from Crest: To MLW (ft): 227
17. Crest Elevation (ft MLW): 17.9
18. Extent between Second and Primary Crest (ft): 192
19. Second Crest – Landward (ft): 45

Vegetation Communities
20. Primary Dune: N/A
21. Secondary Dune: N/A
22. Remarks:
   Site VB 15C (see 15A for discussion) represents the western third of VB 15. It is the most heavily used for Naval Amphibious operations resulting in an array of access “roads” through and across the dune. The result is a fragmented primary dune field with isolated hammocks that are slightly erosional.

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