



ACTIVE · SET PRICE

Smith Tract

± 67 Acres | Charlotte County | Virginia | Near Drakes Branch

±67 Acres Charlotte County, VA

PRICE	PRICE / ACRE	ACREAGE
\$228,000	\$3,403	± 67

PROPERTY OVERVIEW

±67 Acres of Merchantable Timber & Recreation in Charlotte County, Virginia If you're looking for a quality timber and recreational property in Southside Virginia, this 67-acre tract in Charlotte County offers an excellent combination of merchantable timber, hunting opportunities, recreational potential, and long-term land stewardship. Located just outside the town of Drakes Branch, Virginia, this property provides the opportunity to own a productive piece of rural Virginia while remaining convenient to the community and surrounding countryside. The property's primary feature is approximately 50 acres of merchantable timber consisting of loblolly pines planted in 2003. Now reaching a mature stage, these pine stands represent a significant timber asset and provide an attractive opportunity for a buyer interested in timber investment and management. The established pine plantation also gives the property a classic timberland setting, with t...

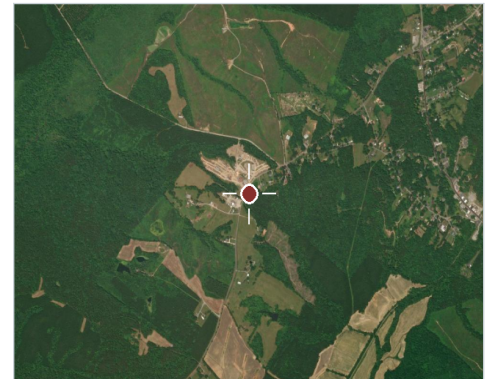
PROPERTY DETAILS

TYPE: Conservation (Conservation Easement)
ACCESS: ATV · Paved Road

COUNTY TAX PARCEL IDS
63-a-14-c 63-a-14-b

DOCUMENTS INCLUDED
Smith Topo · Smith Timber 2 · Smith Tract Locator · Smith Timber 1 · Smith Soil · Smith Wetlands · Tract Layout · Summary of Conservation Easement

LOCATION



Charlotte County, Virginia



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Real Estate Salesperson, VA
C: 804.921.8654
Chris.Fallen@afmforest.com
Principal Broker: Chris Manus (Virginia)

SCAN TO VIEW



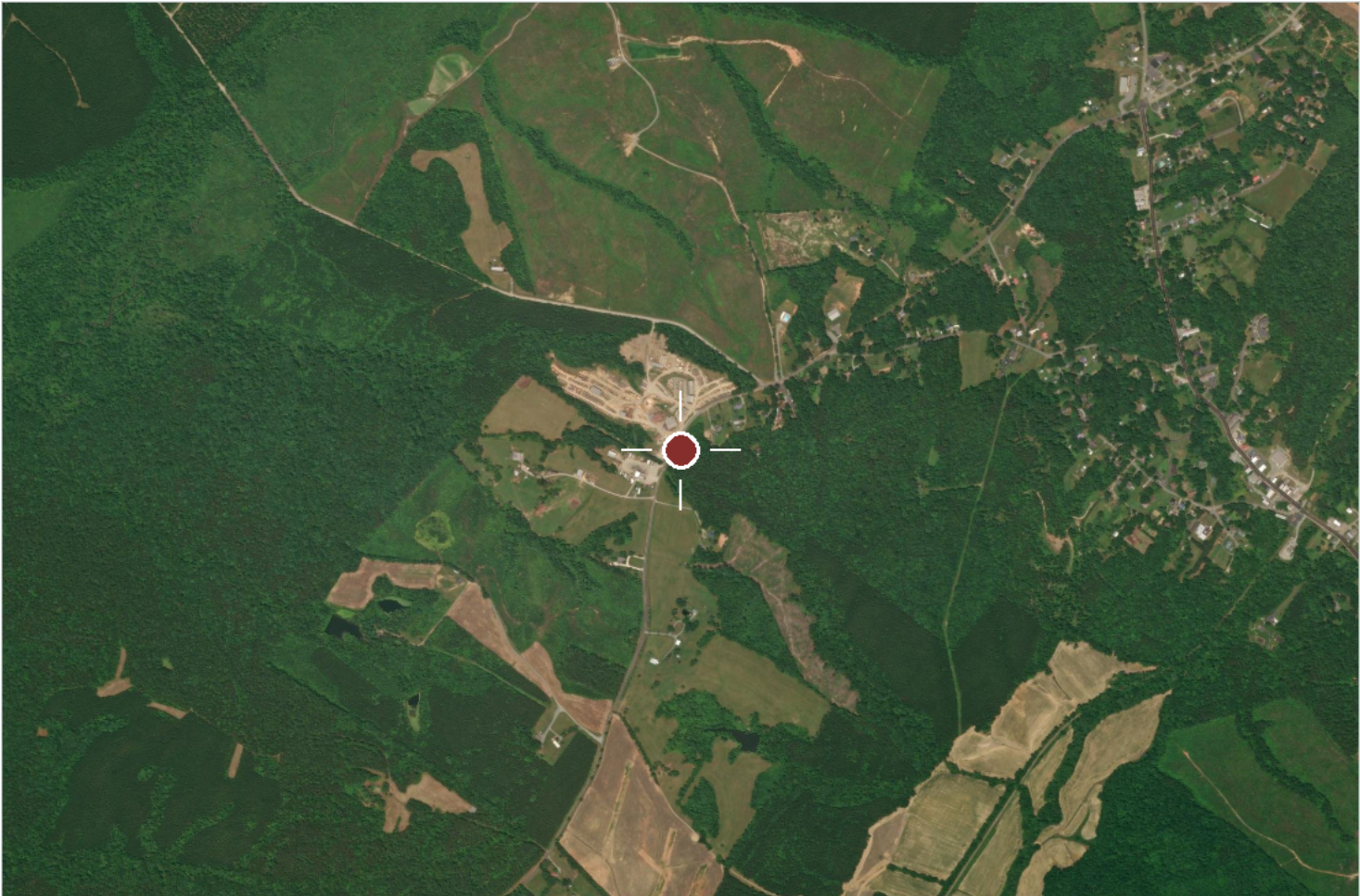
Property Photos

Smith Tract · Charlotte County · Virginia · Near Drakes Branch

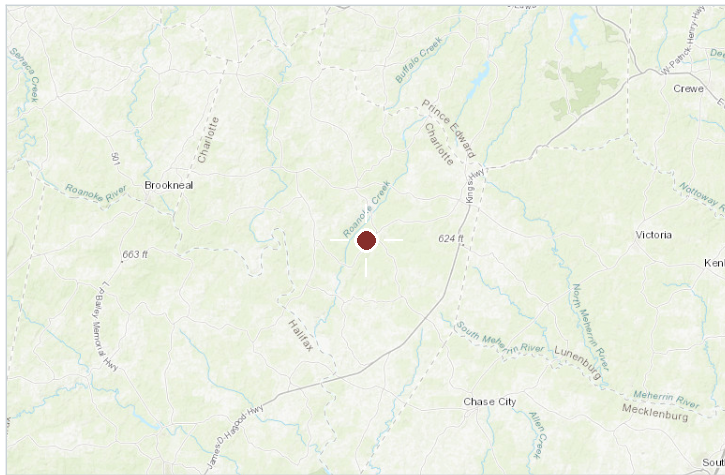


Location & Access

Smith Tract · Charlotte County · Virginia · Near Drakes Branch



Aerial imagery centred on the tract. Boundaries shown elsewhere in this package are approximate and for illustration only.



Regional locator

COUNTY & STATE
Charlotte County, Virginia

NEAREST CITY
Drakes Branch

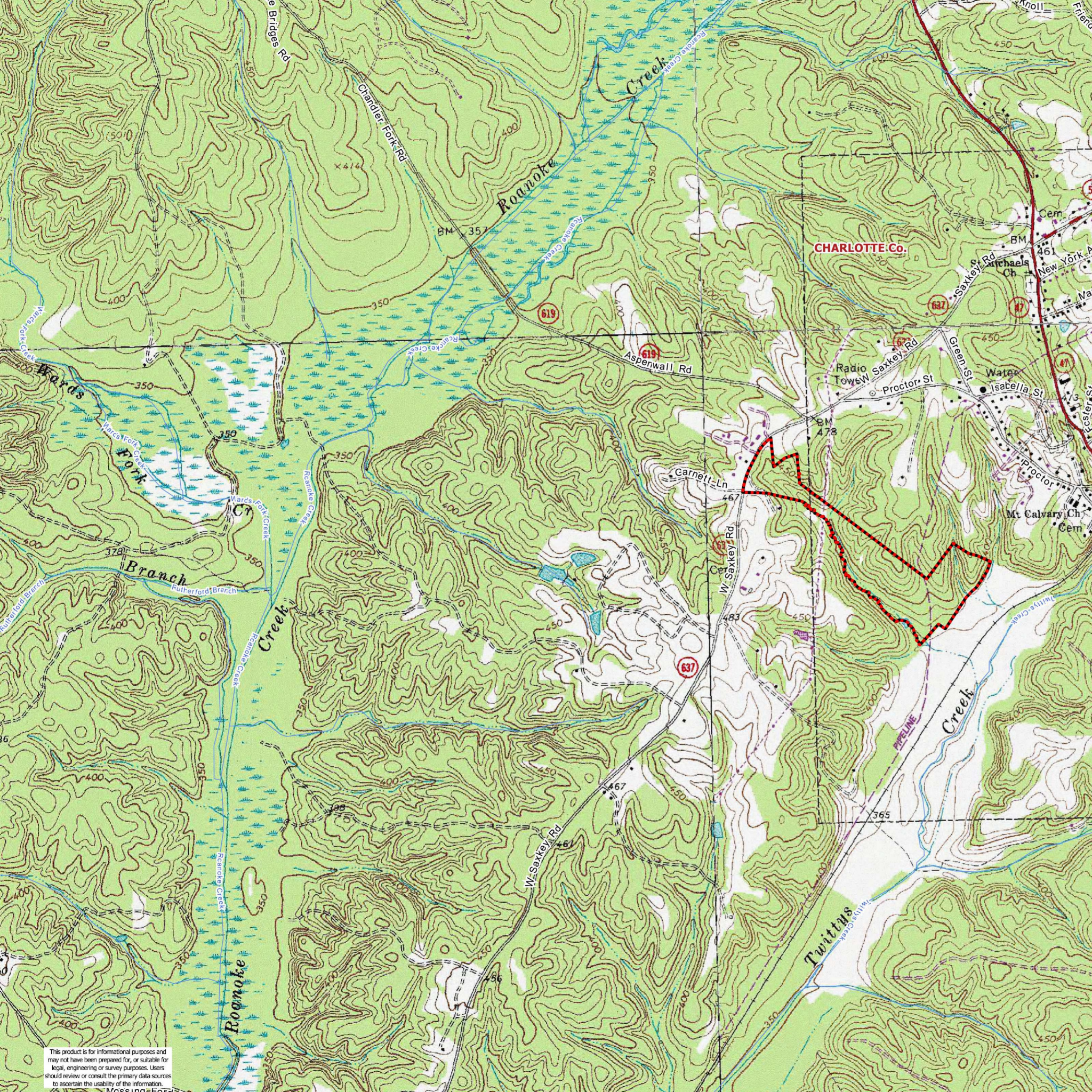
APPROXIMATE CENTRE
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COUNTY TAX PARCEL IDS
63-a-14-c 63-a-14-b

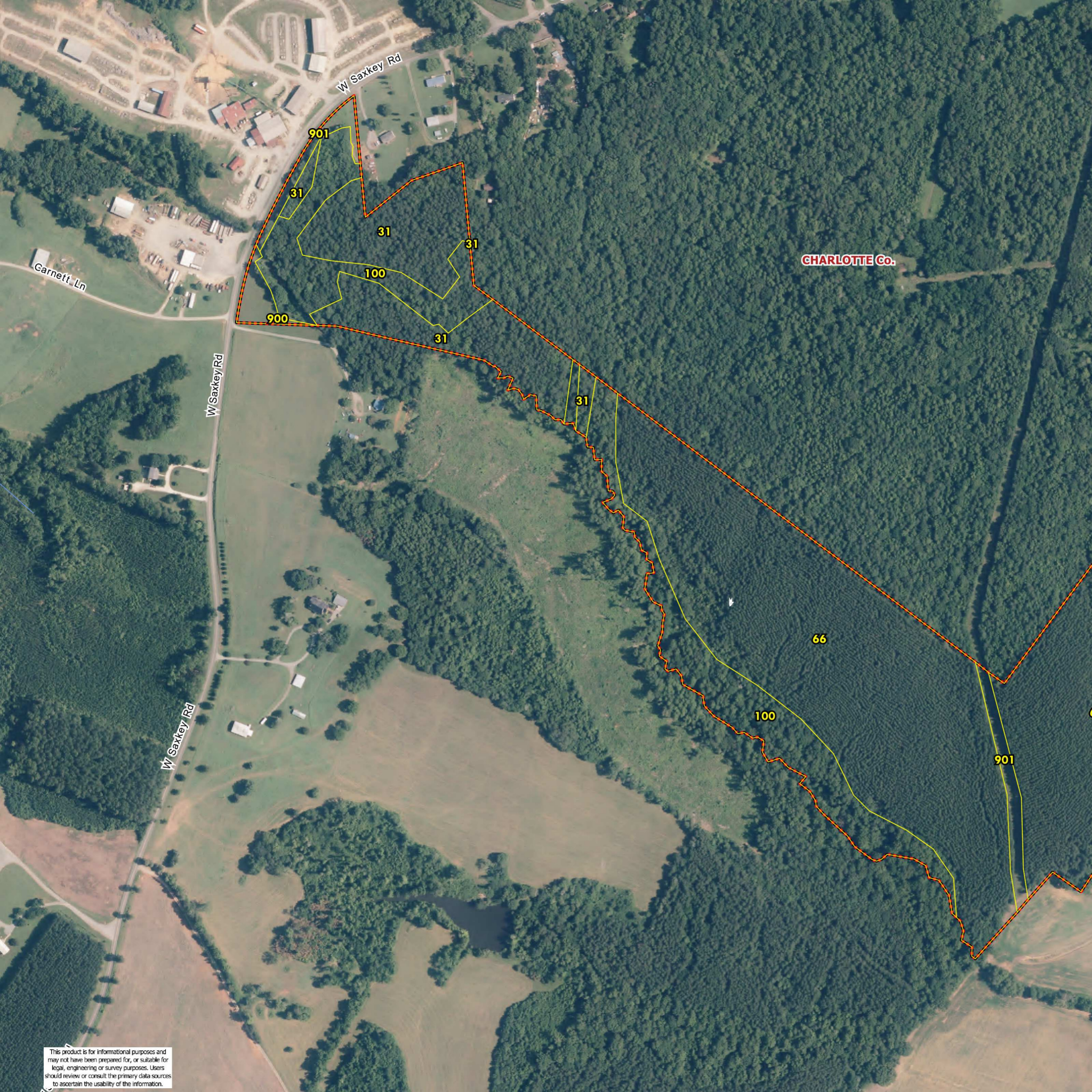
INTERACTIVE MAP



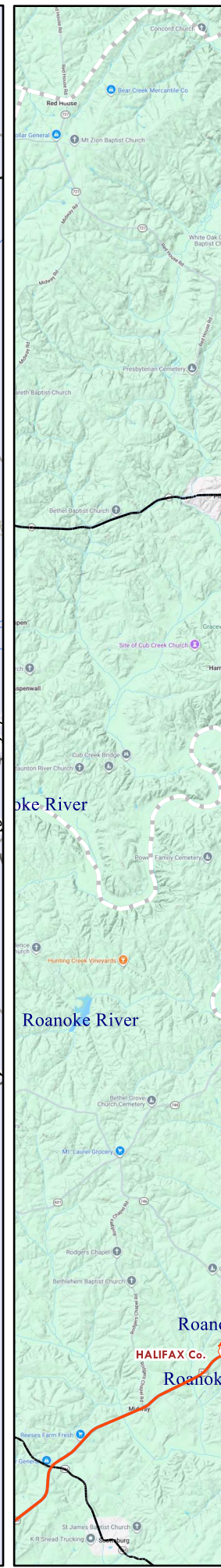
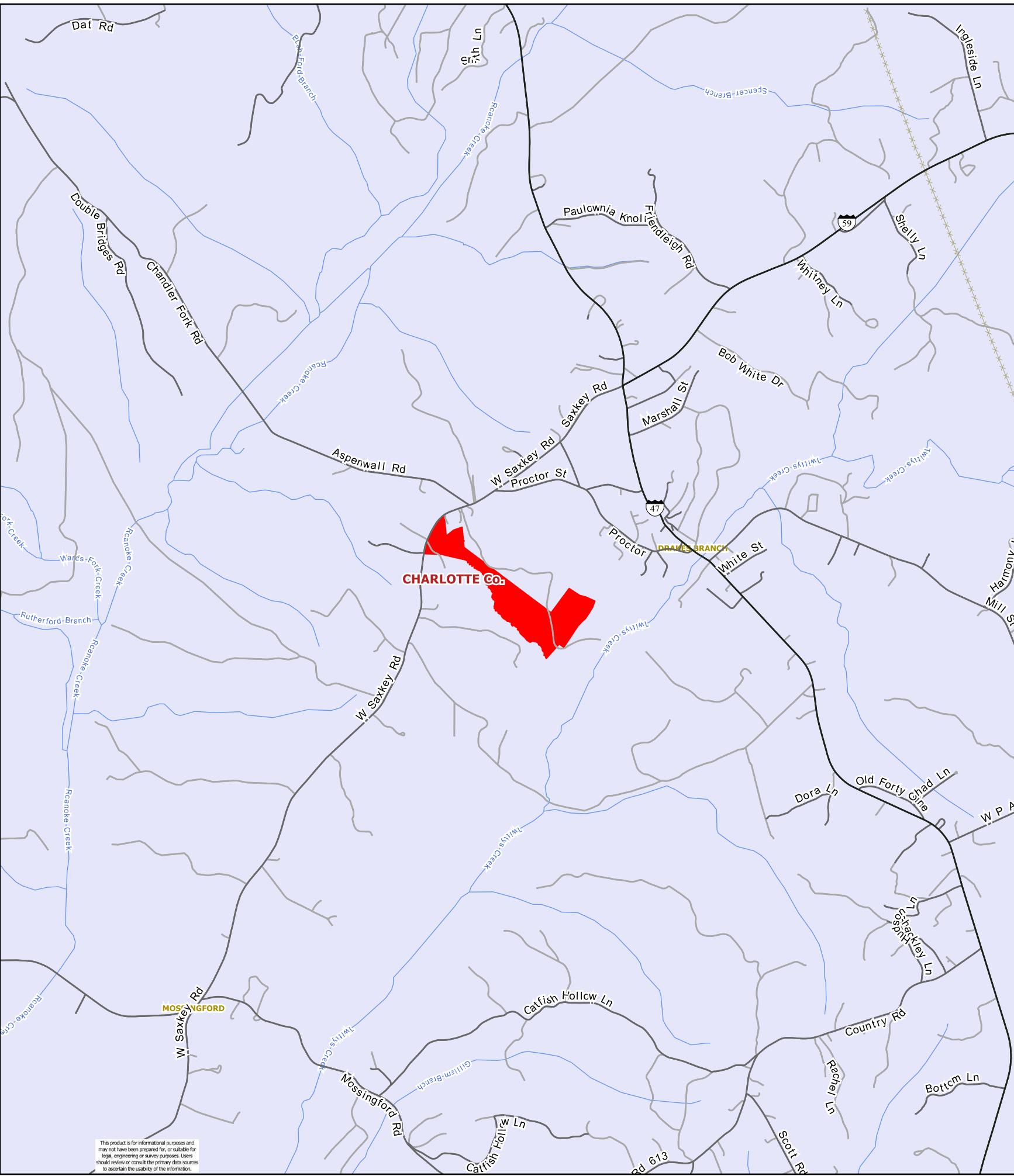
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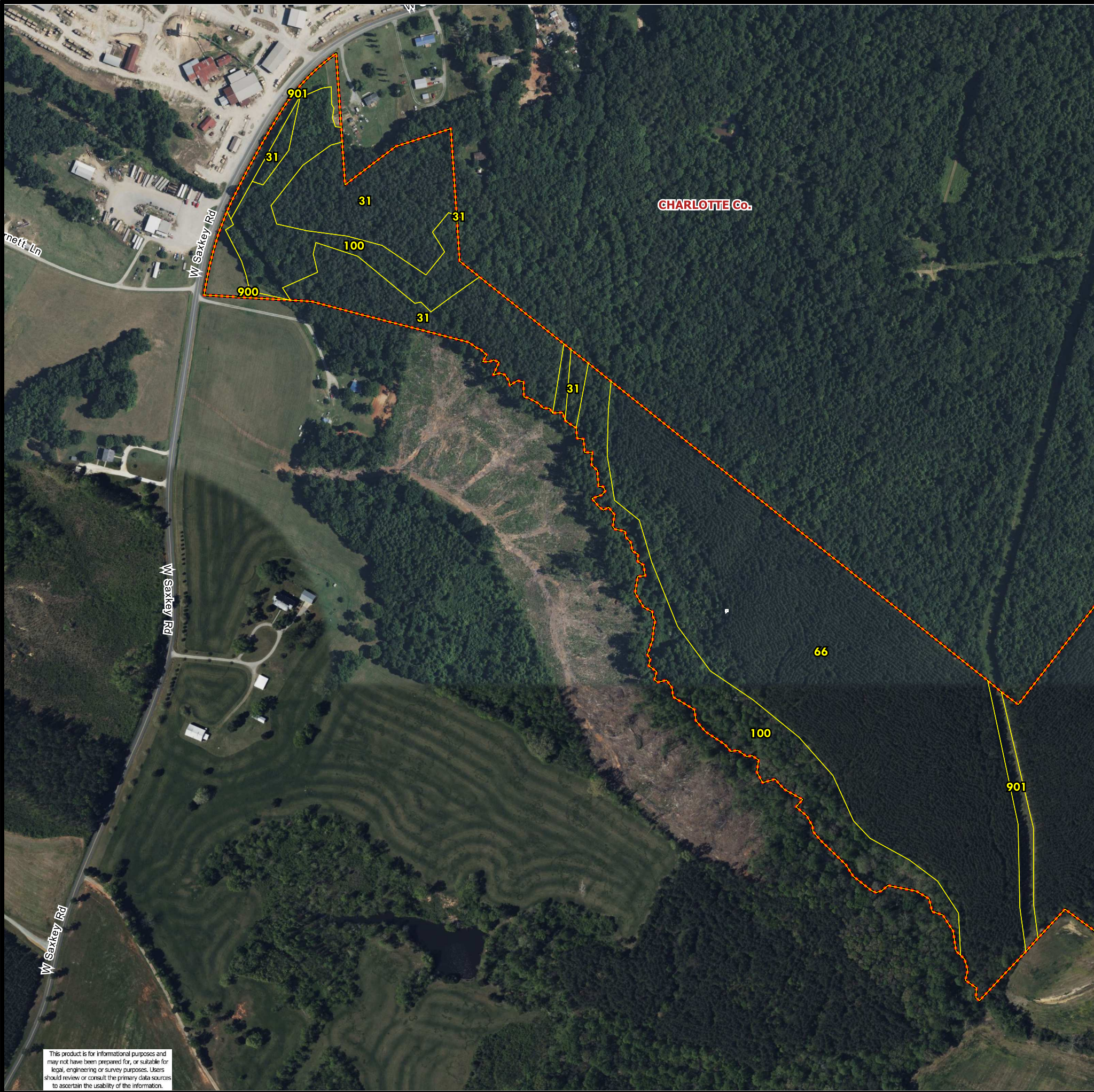
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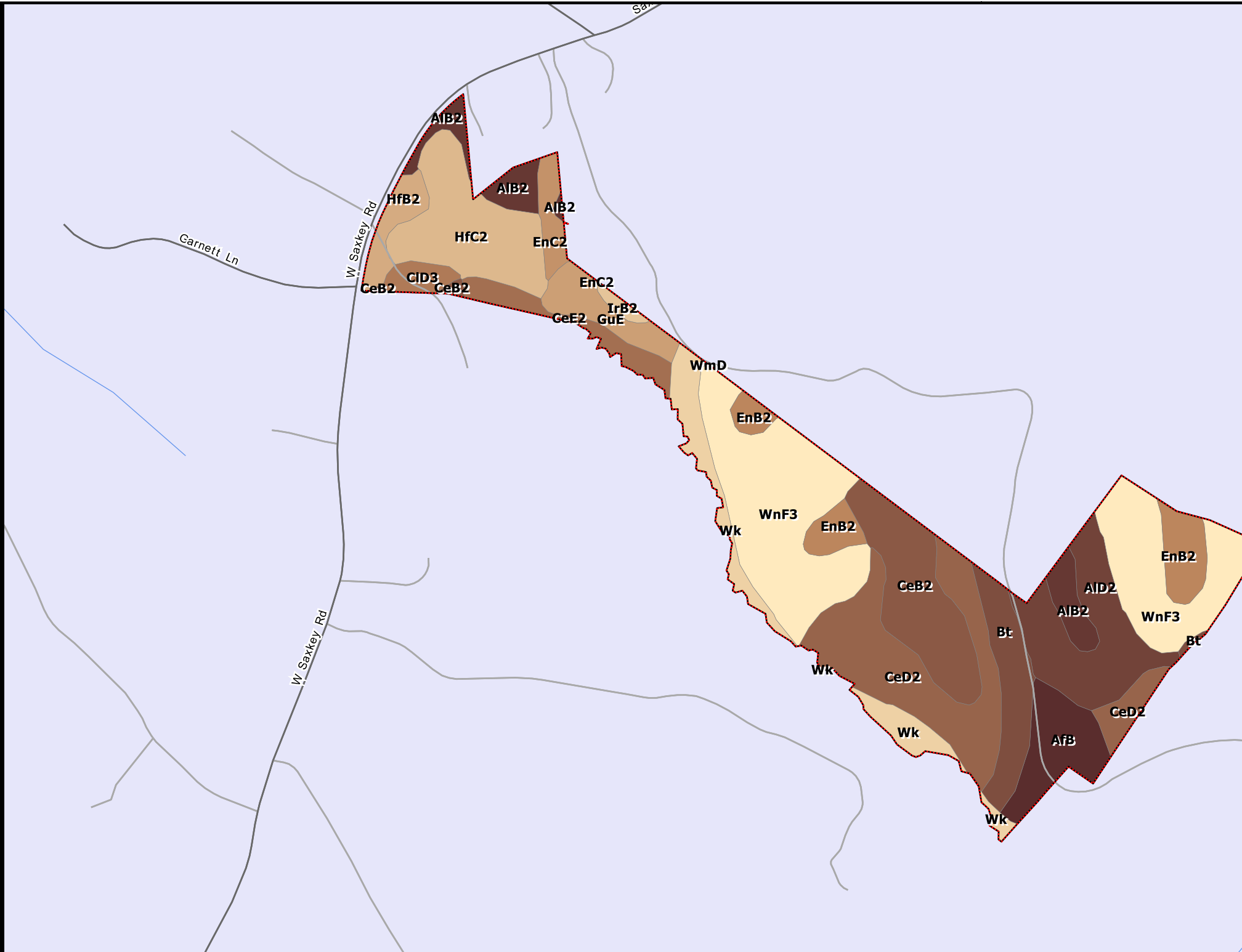
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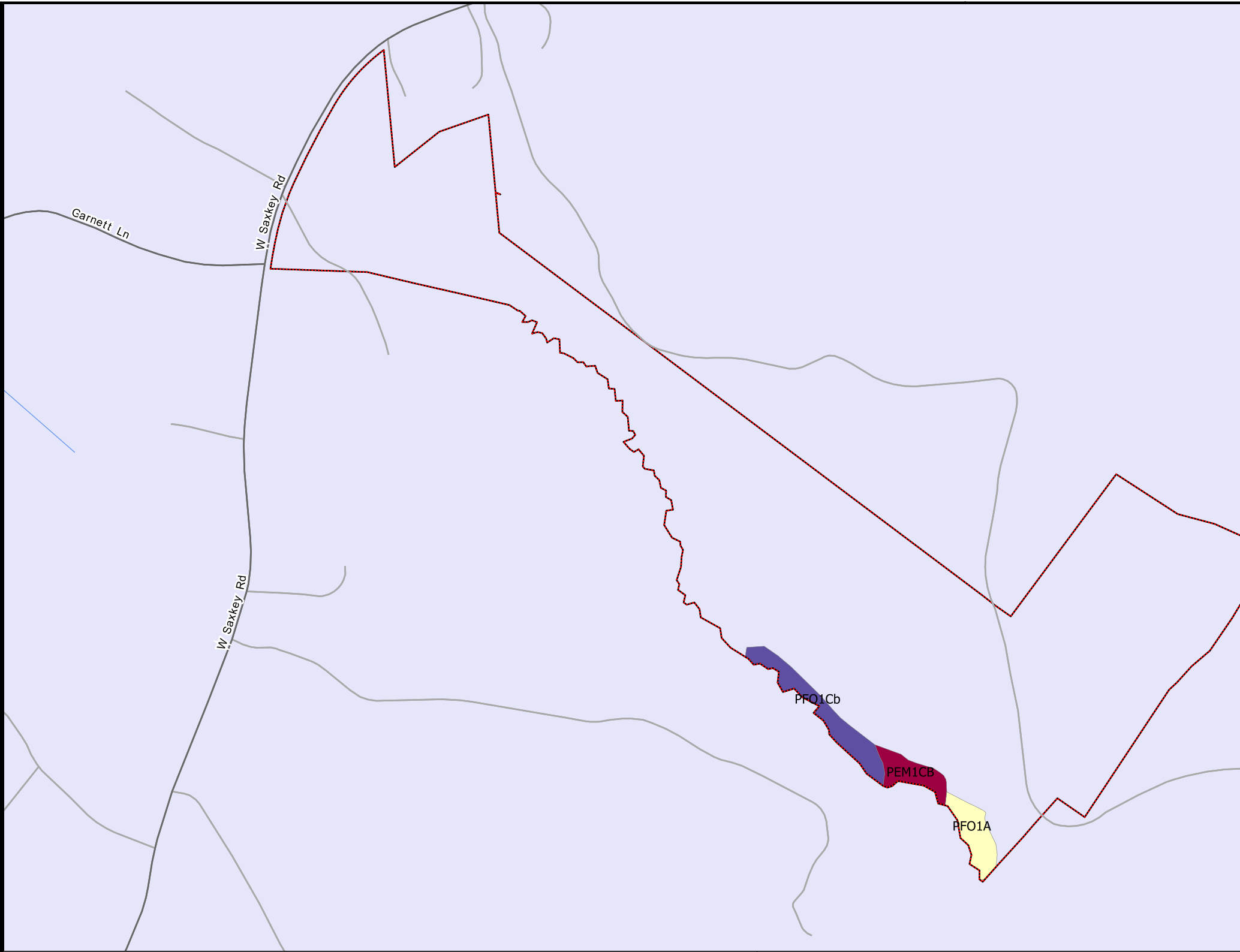
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SOIL SYMBOL	SOIL NAME	FARMLAND	ACRES
AfB	Altavista fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	3.29
AIB2	Appling fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	All areas are prime farmland	2.82
AID2	Appling fine sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of statewide importance	5.89
Bt	Buncombe-Toccoa complex	Not prime farmland	3.34
CeB2	Cecil fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	All areas are prime farmland	5.94
CeD2	Cecil fine sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of statewide importance	9.24
CeE2	Cecil fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of statewide importance	1.85
CID3	Cecil clay loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded	Not prime farmland	0.86
EnB2	Enon fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	All areas are prime farmland	3.22
EnC2	Enon fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of statewide importance	1.12
GuE	Gullied land-Cecil complex, moderately steep	Not prime farmland	2.02
HfB2	Helena fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of statewide importance	1.38
HfC2	Helena fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of statewide importance	6.08
IrB2	Iredell loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of statewide importance	0.32
Wk	Wehadkee-Chewacla complex	Not prime farmland	3.67
WmD	Wilkes fine sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	0.01
WnF3	Wilkes soils, 10 to 35 percent slopes, severely eroded	Not prime farmland	16.19



WETLAND SYMBOL	WETLAND TYPE	ACRES
PEM1CB	Freshwater Emergent Wetland	0.64
PFO1A	Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	0.78
PFO1Cb	Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	1.22

Exhibit 6 – Smith Tract



Smith Forest Legacy Easement

Summary of Key Terms

The Smith Conservation Easement is a perpetual open-space conservation easement held by the Virginia Department of Forestry (VDOF) covering approximately 67.20 acres in Charlotte County, Virginia. Its purpose is to keep the property primarily forested and protect its agricultural, wildlife, water-quality, and open-space values. The restrictions run with the land, meaning they apply to future owners as well.

Please note that this summary of easement terms may not include every restriction or permitted activity set forth in the easement; hence a full review of the easement is necessary.

Overview

The property can still be used and developed with the following restrictions:

- No subdivision or splitting the property into separate parcels.
- At least 54 acres (80%) must remain in forest use.
- One detached dwelling is permitted.
- Total impervious coverage is capped at 20,000 sq. ft.
- Most permanent structures over 150 sq. ft. must be within the designated Building Envelope.
- Buildings cannot exceed 40 feet in height, subject to limited exceptions.
- Forestry, agriculture, equine use, hunting/fishing, certain residential and commercial activities are allowed, but must comply with the easement and applicable laws.
- Timber harvesting is allowed, but generally requires an approved Forest Stewardship Management Plan and Pre-Harvest Plan.
- A 50-foot forested riparian buffer is required along streams, watercourses, and water bodies.
- Mining and oil/gas/mineral drilling are prohibited.
- Certain construction, road, utility, forest-conversion, and ecosystem activities require prior written approval from the Virginia Department of Forestry.

1. What the owner is allowed to do

Agriculture, forestry and equine activities are expressly permitted. This includes commercial forestry, timber harvesting, planting and cultivating trees, forest management, prescribed burning, invasive-species control, wildlife-habitat improvements, agricultural production, and processing of agricultural/forest products.

The owner may also conduct:

- Residential activities, subject to the building and land-disturbance restrictions.
- Religious, educational and scientific activities.
- Certain commercial activities.
- Wildlife management.
- Hunting, fishing and other low-impact outdoor recreation.
- Certain ecosystem-service programs, including forest carbon credits, generally for contracts of no more than 40 years unless the Department of Forestry approves a longer timeframe.

The easement does not give the public a general right to enter the property. The owner retains exclusive access and use, subject to the easement. The owner can also grant licenses for permitted uses or access.

2. Buildings and development

The conservation easement does not prohibit all construction.

New buildings and structures can be constructed, enlarged, maintained and replaced, provided they comply with the easement's limits. However:

- There may be only one detached residential dwelling on the property.
- New permanent buildings/structures over 150 sq. ft. generally must be located in the designated Building Envelope.
- Buildings over 10,000 sq. ft. require prior written approval from the Department of Forestry.
- Buildings generally cannot exceed 40 feet in height.
- Total impervious coverage—including existing and future buildings, decks, pools, paved patios/parking, etc.—cannot exceed 20,000 sq. ft.

The Department of Forestry may approve an increase in the 20,000-sq.-ft. impervious-cover limit if the owner can demonstrate that the increase would actually provide greater protection of the property's conservation values.

3. Agricultural and forestry structures

Some structures can be outside the Building Envelope.

Temporary agricultural structures—such as pole sheds and run-in sheds—may be located outside the envelope if they meet the document's definition. Department approval is required if they exceed 500 sq. ft. or require certain underground utilities.

Temporary forestry structures—including equipment sheds, sawmills, worker shelters, temporary offices, timber landings and equipment parking—are also permitted outside the Building Envelope under specified conditions. They generally cannot remain in one location for more than five years, with a one-year gap before being placed there again. Structures over 500 sq. ft. or involving certain underground utilities require prior approval.

Small miscellaneous structures such as hunting stands, gazebos, fences, boardwalks, footbridges and gates may be outside the Building Envelope without prior review if they are consistent with the conservation purposes. Each must be no more than 150 sq. ft. and cannot require septic/waste-disposal facilities.

4. Roads, driveways and trails

Private roads and driveways serving permitted buildings, farming and forestry are allowed.

However:

- New non-permeable roads or trails require prior written approval.
- Adding a non-permeable surface to an existing road/trail requires approval.
- New stream crossings require approval or must be covered by an approved forestry/pre-harvest plan.
- Hiking, biking and equestrian trails are permitted.
- Access roads serving neighboring properties require prior written approval.

5. Forest management and timber harvesting

The owner can commercially harvest timber, according to an approved Forest Stewardship Management Plan (FSMP). The FSMP must be prepared by a qualified forester and generally updated at least every 10 years, as well as following certain significant changes or a transfer of ownership.

Timber harvesting also requires an approved Pre-Harvest Plan and generally 30 days' written notice before harvesting. After the harvest, the owner must notify the Department within 7 days of completion.

There are exceptions where no Pre-Harvest Plan or additional permission is required, including:

- Minor noncommercial tree cutting for trails/road daylighting.
- Cutting trees for domestic firewood or carpentry.
- Removing an imminent safety hazard.
- Removing less than three acres for otherwise-permitted construction.
- Removing invasive species.

6. The 80% forest requirement

80% of the property—54 acres—must remain in forest use in perpetuity.

Conversion from forest to other land use is allowed only for specified purposes, such as permitted buildings, agricultural uses, approved wildlife-habitat work, or an approved impoundment outside the riparian buffers. If more than 3 acres of forest will be converted during any 90-day period, an approved forest-conversion plan is required.

Harvesting and replanting according to a FSMP is not considered conversion.

7. Streams and 50-foot buffers

A minimum 50-foot forested buffer on each side of applicable streams, watercourses and water bodies must be maintained.

Within these buffers, the following are generally prohibited:

- Tree removal, except for specified circumstances.
- Storage of compost, manure, fertilizer or chemicals.
- Buildings and structures, except specified exceptions.
- Roads/trails, except specified exceptions.
- Plowing, filling, dumping and other earth disturbance.
- Livestock access, except permitted stream crossings.

But the owner can still:

- Plant vegetation.
- Maintain natural habitat.
- Hunt and fish.
- Install fencing.
- Maintain unpaved trails.
- Maintain existing roads.
- Have up to five stream crossings.
- Have up to six small water-recreation structures, each no more than 150 sq. ft.
- Mow up to three times per calendar year.
- Conduct approved ecosystem-function projects.

8. Earthwork, ponds and mining

Earthwork cannot materially change the property's topography except for specified purposes, including permitted construction, certain ponds, erosion control, ecosystem restoration, and scientific/educational work. Earthwork exceeding one acre generally requires 30 days' prior notice.

Mining is prohibited. Specifically, surface mining, subsurface mining from the property surface, and drilling for oil, gas or other minerals are prohibited. Dredging is also prohibited except for creating or maintaining permitted ponds.

9. Subdivision and sale

The property must remain one property as a whole. Subdivision, partition, or separate conveyance of a portion is prohibited.

There are limited exceptions:

- An undivided ownership interest can be transferred.
- Timber rights can be leased or sold.
- The entire property can be mortgaged.
- A very small piece along State Route 637 can potentially be taken/conveyed for qualifying minor road improvements, subject to the easement's conditions and approvals.

10. Commercial and recreational uses

Commercial activities are allowed if they comply with the easement's restrictions and applicable laws. The owner may establish permits and charge access fees for hunting and other recreational uses and for recreational facilities otherwise allowed by the easement.

11. Utilities and renewable energy

Utilities and renewable-energy facilities can be installed to serve permitted buildings, structures and activities, subject to the impervious-coverage limit.

Renewable energy may include solar, wind, water or biomass, and the owner may sell excess power generated incidentally. Utilities serving neighboring properties are possible, but generally require the Department's prior written approval.

12. Enforcement

The Virginia Department of Forestry has inspection and enforcement rights. It may inspect the property, document its condition and investigate compliance, generally after reasonable notice, with emergency exceptions.

If the owner violates the easement, the Department can seek:

- Restoration of the property.
- Damages.
- Replanting of improperly harvested trees.
- Injunctions stopping prohibited activity.
- Attorney fees, court costs, expert fees and restoration costs where applicable.