



Buckingham County Planning Commission

Work Session Agenda

Monday, November 20, 2023 6:00PM

Buckingham County Administration Building

Peter Francisco Meeting Room

1. Call to Order by Planning Commission Chairman
 - Invocation
 - Pledge of Allegiance
 - Establishment of Quorums
2. Adoption of Agenda
3. Discussion Topic
 - a. Comprehensive Plan with Commonwealth Regional Council
4. Commission Matters and Concerns
5. Adjournment

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II. Community Profile

A. Regional Setting and History

The County of Buckingham is located in the heart of central Virginia. The County consists of 582 square miles, and is bounded on the north by the James River and the southwest by the Appomattox River. Buckingham County is approximately 63 miles west of the City of Richmond, the state capital. It is approximately 45 miles south of the City of Charlottesville; 38 miles due east of the city of Lynchburg; and 173 miles south/southwest of Washington, DC. See Map 1.

Buckingham County was formed in 1761 from Albemarle County and was named after the Duke of Buckingham. It is the only Buckingham County in the United States. In 1821, Buckingham County resident Charles Yancey secured a design from his friend, Thomas Jefferson, for a new courthouse in Buckingham. The new courthouse, using Jefferson's design, was built between 1822 and 1824, but this courthouse and all of its records were destroyed by fire in 1869. Another courthouse was built on the same location in 1873 and is a registered Virginia Historic Landmark. An archeological study during recent courthouse renovation has revealed much information about "Jefferson's Courthouse" and the footprint of Jefferson's design has been preserved in the courthouse square landscape plan.

Portuguese born immigrant, Peter Francisco, is known for his American heroism during the American Revolutionary War. Francisco was raised by Judge Anthony Winston in Buckingham County after being found at a dock near Hopewell, VA. Francisco is known for pulling a 1,100-pound American cannon free from its gun carriage during the Battle of Camden. Francisco returned to Buckingham County after the revolutionary war and resided in his Locust Grove residence from late 1794 to the mid-1820s.

Known as the Father of Black History Month, Carter G. Woodson was born to Anna Eliza Riddle Woodson and James Woodson of New Canton. Woodson dedicated his career to the field of African American history and lobbied extensively to establish Black History Month as a nationwide institution. Woodson achieved many other notable accomplishments including completion of his doctorate from Harvard University and writing several historical works.

John Wayles Eppes was a successful planter and attorney who represented Virginia in the United States House of Representatives (1803-1811 and 1813-1815), and also served in the U.S. Senate (1817-1819). Eppes married Thomas Jefferson's daughter Maria to which they had three children. After retiring, Eppes returned to his prosperous tobacco plantation in Buckingham County and remained there until his death in 1823.

During the Civil War, Lee's army marched through the County during Lee's retreat on their way to Appomattox, Virginia. A marker in the cemetery of Trinity Presbyterian Church in New Canton reads, "According to the oral history of Trinity Presbyterian Church and this community, here are 45 Confederate and Union soldiers buried in mass graves directly behind this church. They left Appomattox after the surrender and headed for their homes north of here. Sick with disease, they died in a nearby camp. That they may not be forgotten, this plaque is placed by the Elliott Grays UDC Chapter #1877 2003."

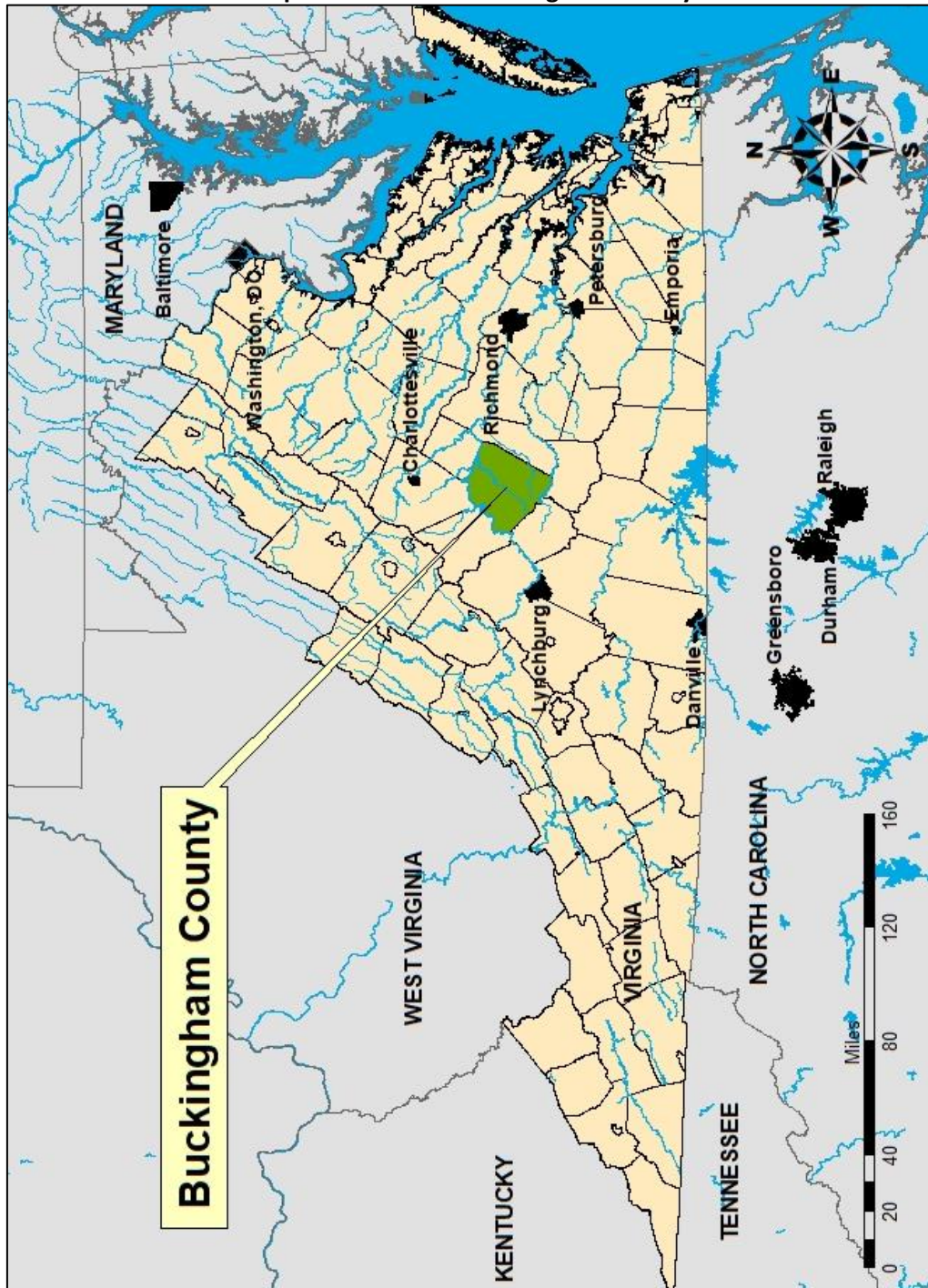
In the 21st century, large tracts of land are held by companies such as WestVaco, which sell pulpwood and other timber products to the paper mills and wood product producers. It is still largely rural, with areas devoted to recreation such as fishing and hunting. The County is home to families who can trace their ancestry to the early colonial history of Virginia. Many families still live on tracts of land that were

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granted to their ancestors in that period. Some of the land grants were originally given to French Huguenots, who resettled from London, England in the southwestern part of the county in the early 1700s.

Sources: Virginia Department of Historical Resources, Buckingham County VA Website, Monticello.org

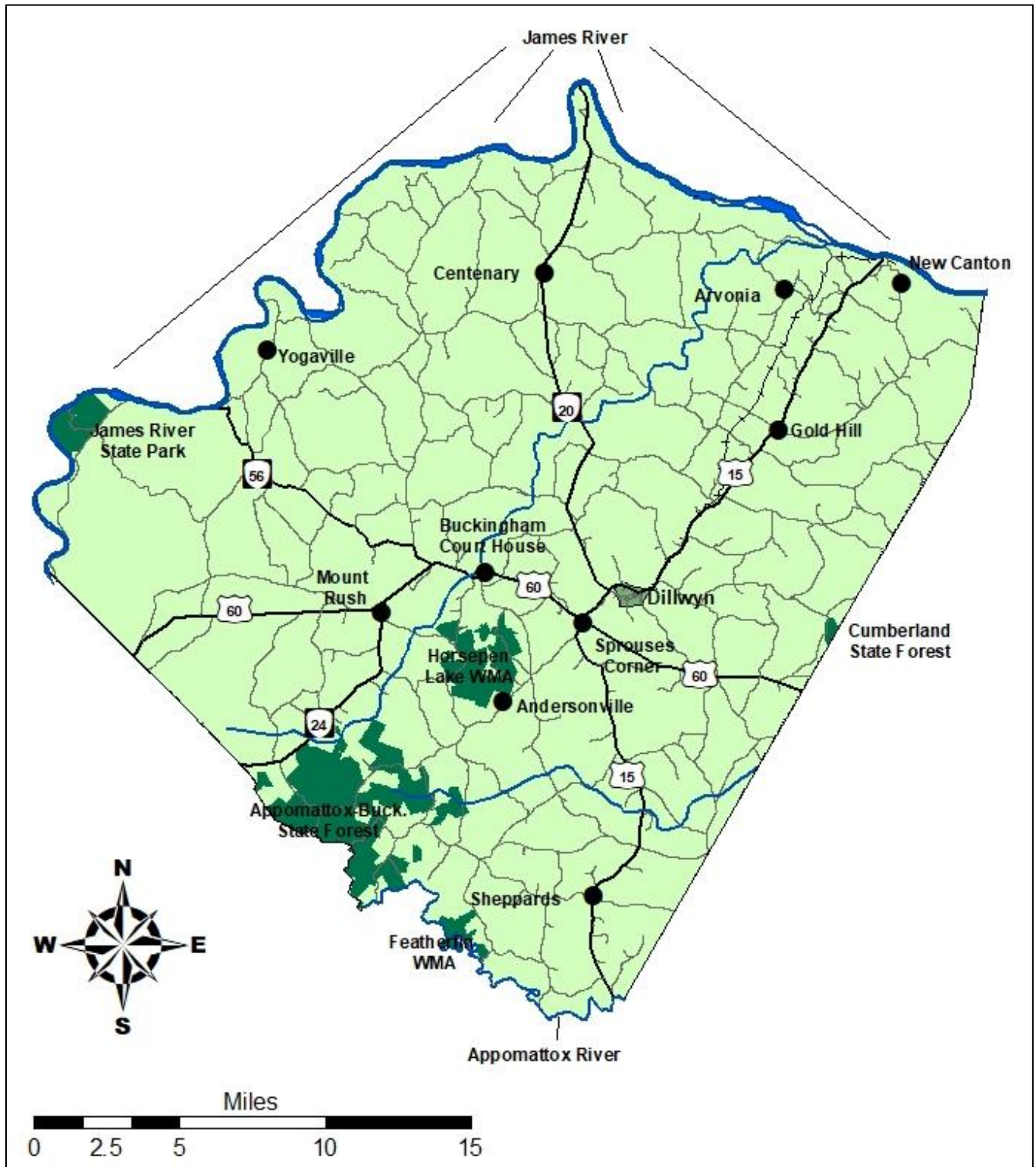
Map 1 – Location of Buckingham County



Map created by CRC – September 2023

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Map 2 – Buckingham County



Map created by CRC – September 2023

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B. Population

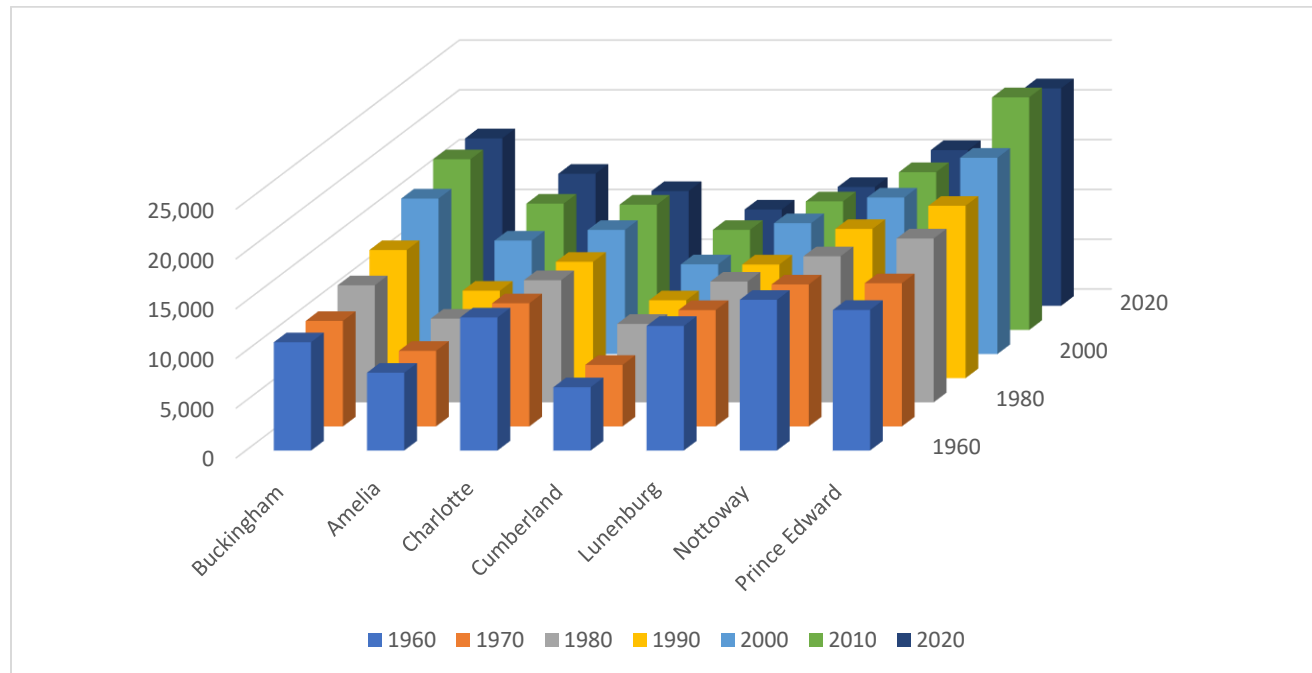
Introduction

The population section of the Buckingham County Comprehensive Plan includes an analysis of the population characteristics of the County. Population analysis often concentrates on increases or decreases in population. Important factors include changes in characteristics (age, sex, and race), rate of growth and the distribution, which can affect planning for a community. Population trends affect land use, housing, community facilities and other aspects of community development.

Past Population Trends

For the past 60 years, Buckingham County has seen its population grow steadily overall by 5,947. However, according to the 2020 U.S. Decennial Census, the 2020 population for Buckingham County (16,824) represented a decrease of 322 from the 2010 U.S. Census (see Figure 1).

Figure 1 – Population Trends, Buckingham, and Surrounding CRC Counties, 1960 through 2020



	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
Buckingham	10,877	10,597	11,751	12,873	15,623	17,146	16,824
Amelia	7,815	7,592	8,405	8,787	11,400	12,690	13,265
Charlotte	13,368	12,366	12,266	11,688	12,471	12,586	11,529
Cumberland	6,360	6,179	7,881	7,825	9,017	10,052	9,675
Lunenburg	12,523	11,687	12,124	11,419	13,146	12,914	11,936
Nottoway	15,141	14,260	14,666	14,993	15,725	15,853	15,642
Prince Ed.	14,121	14,379	16,456	17,320	19,720	23,368	21,849

Sources: U.S. Census Historical Data, University of Virginia Weldon Cooper Center, 1960-2020

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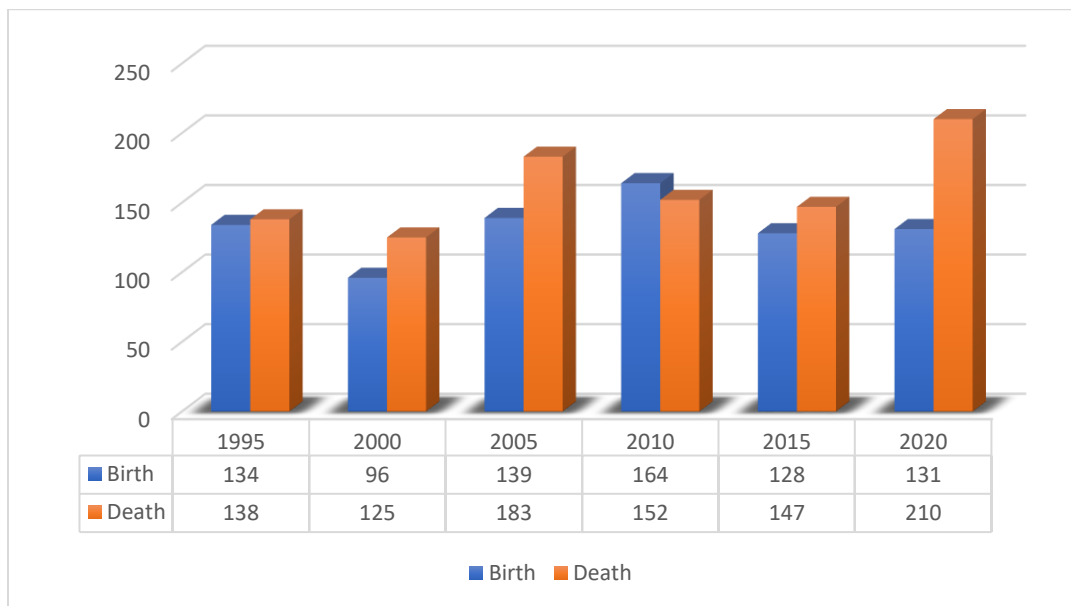
Population Density

Population density is an often reported and commonly compared statistic for localities. Population density is the measure of the number of persons per unit area. It is commonly represented as people per square mile (or square kilometer). Based on the 2020 U.S. Census population of 16,824 and a land area of 579.62 square miles, the County's population density is 29.0 persons per square mile.

Population Change Factors

There are a handful of factors that affect population change. There are three ways in which a locality can experience population increase. The first is through having more births than deaths in a given period of time (See Figure 2). Birth rates are affected by such factors as nutrition, fertility, attitudes about abortion, social values, culture, and the availability of contraception. Death rates are affected by disease, medical technology, improved health care, transportation development and nutrition. The second is when more people move into a locality versus more people leaving a locality. Pull factors for people moving into a locality are characteristics that attract people to the locality such as amenities, cost of living, and quality of life. Push factors for people leaving a locality are those characteristics of a place that cause people to leave such as lack of job opportunities and inadequate access to health care. Finally, the most common way is a combination of both factors. For 2020, there were 131 births and 210 deaths in Buckingham County. For select years going back to 1995, using every five (5) years as a benchmark, deaths outpaced births except for the year 2010 (even though the margin between deaths and births was slim).

Figure 2 – Birth and Death Rates, Buckingham County

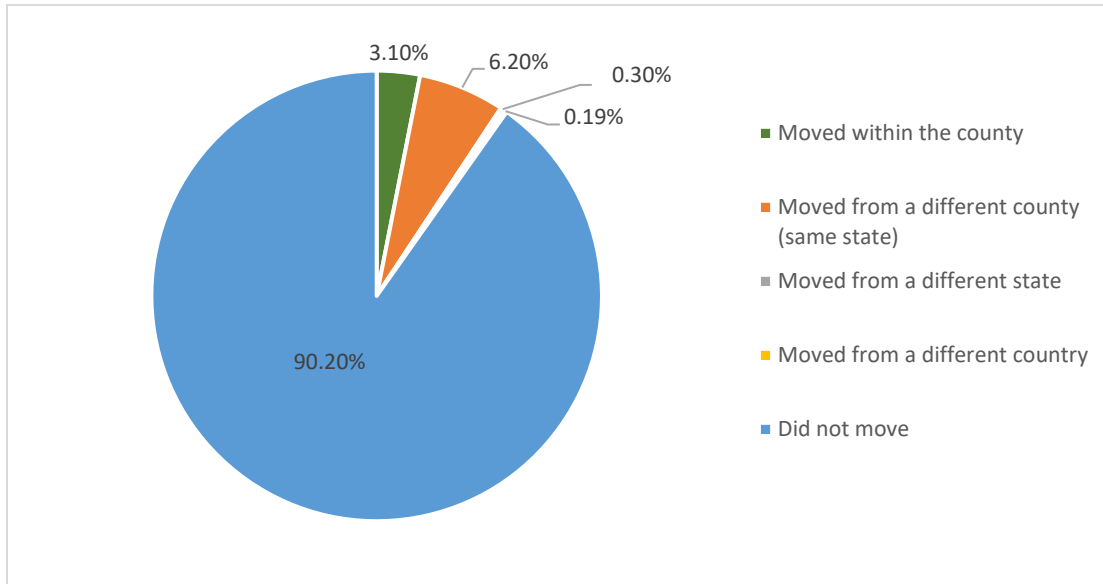


Source: Virginia Department of Health, Division of Health Statistics, 1995-2020

Migration patterns are provided by the U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS). It is sent to a small percentage of our population on a rotating basis. The ACS collects detailed information on the characteristics of our population and housing. Since the ACS is conducted every year, rather than once every ten years, it provides more current estimates throughout the decade. Migration statistics for Buckingham County are in Figure 3 and 3A.

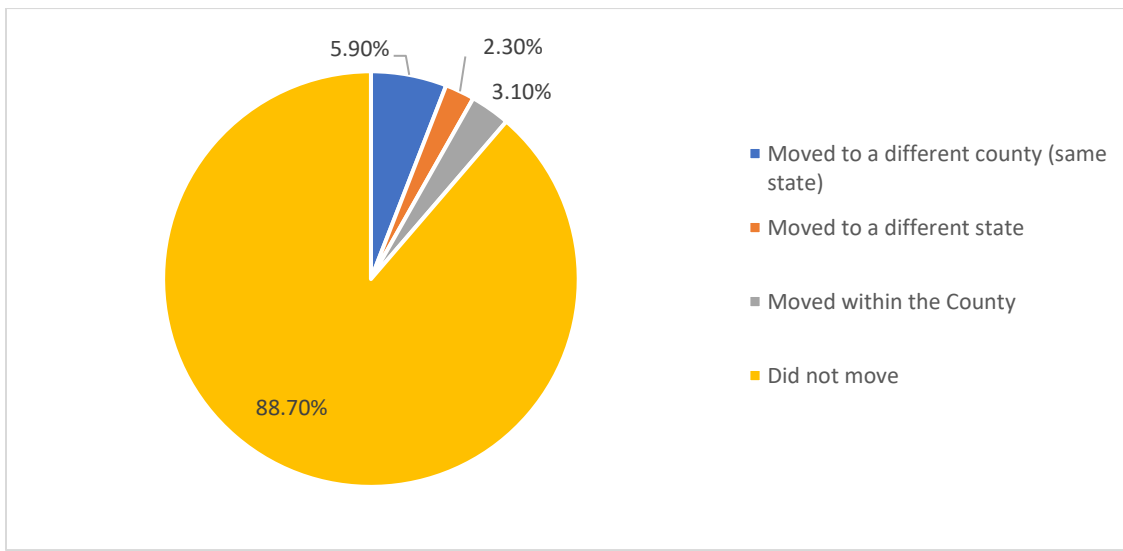
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Figure 3 – Migration Into County: Residence One Year Prior to Census, Buckingham County



Source: American Community Survey 2021 five-year estimates

Figure 3A – Migration Out Of County: Residence One Year Prior to Census, Buckingham County



Source: American Community Survey 2021 five-year estimates

Population Estimates

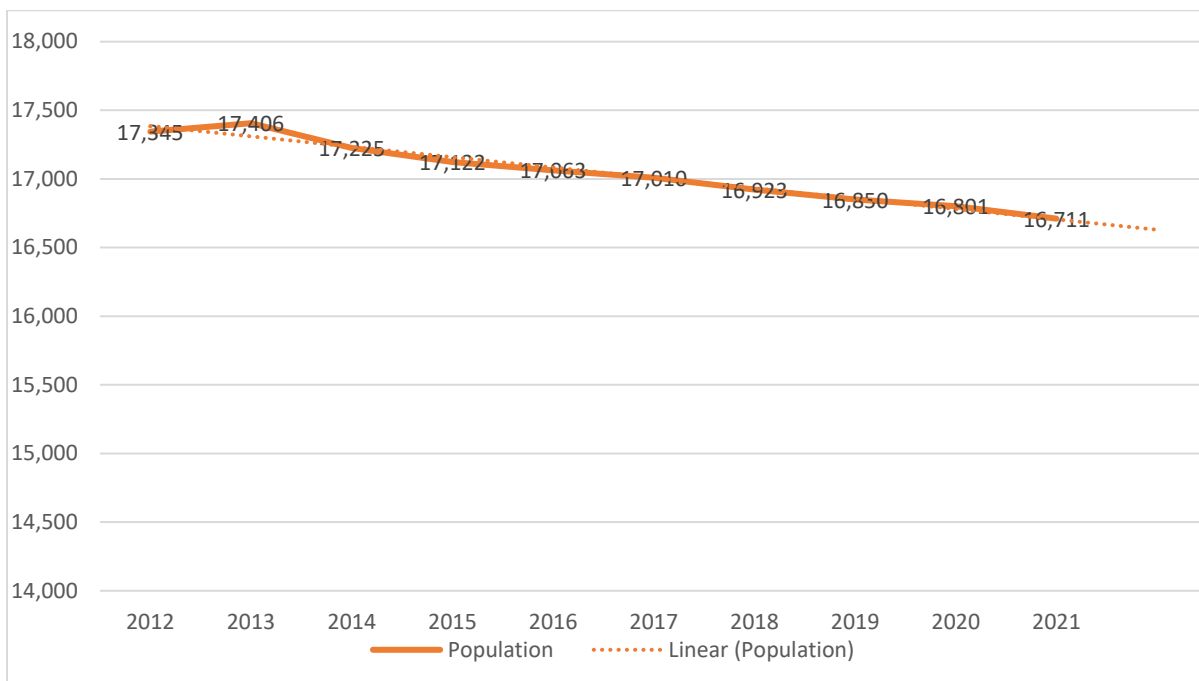
Population estimates used in this Plan were developed by the University of Virginia Weldon Cooper Center (see Figure 4). Population estimates look to the present or the recent past. They are usually much more accurate than projections because they can make use of current indicators – data series like births and deaths, licensed drivers, and school enrollment that are direct measurements, usually derived from governmental agency records. These estimates are used in funding formulas based on per capita

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allocations, planning, budgeting, applications for grants, approving and setting salaries for certain public officials, and in all manner of state agencies from Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) to the Virginia Department of Education (VDOE).

The locality estimates are for the mid-year, July 1, population and are released on the last Monday of the following January. For example, July 1, 2011 estimates were released on January 30, 2012. The seven-month period between the estimate date and release date is the time required to collect and clean input data from multiple state agencies, to produce the estimates, and to prepare for the release on the website and to the public. While Buckingham County saw a brief increase in population during the middle of the decade (2013), the overall trend – as indicated by the orange line in Figure 4 – shows a slight decline in population since 2012.

Figure 4 – Buckingham County Population Estimates



Source: University of Virginia Weldon Cooper Center

Population Projections

Population projections look to the future. They aim to produce a quantity that represents the size of a population ten, twenty, thirty years from now. As a result, projection quantities like births, deaths and net migration are an integral part of doing a projection. Additionally, most population projections are based on past trends combined with knowledge of prospective activities that may modify those trends. Projections based on past trends tend to be less accurate for areas with smaller numbers of people than for those with larger numbers. Unexpected events can drastically alter a small area's population, while only insignificantly affecting a larger area's population.

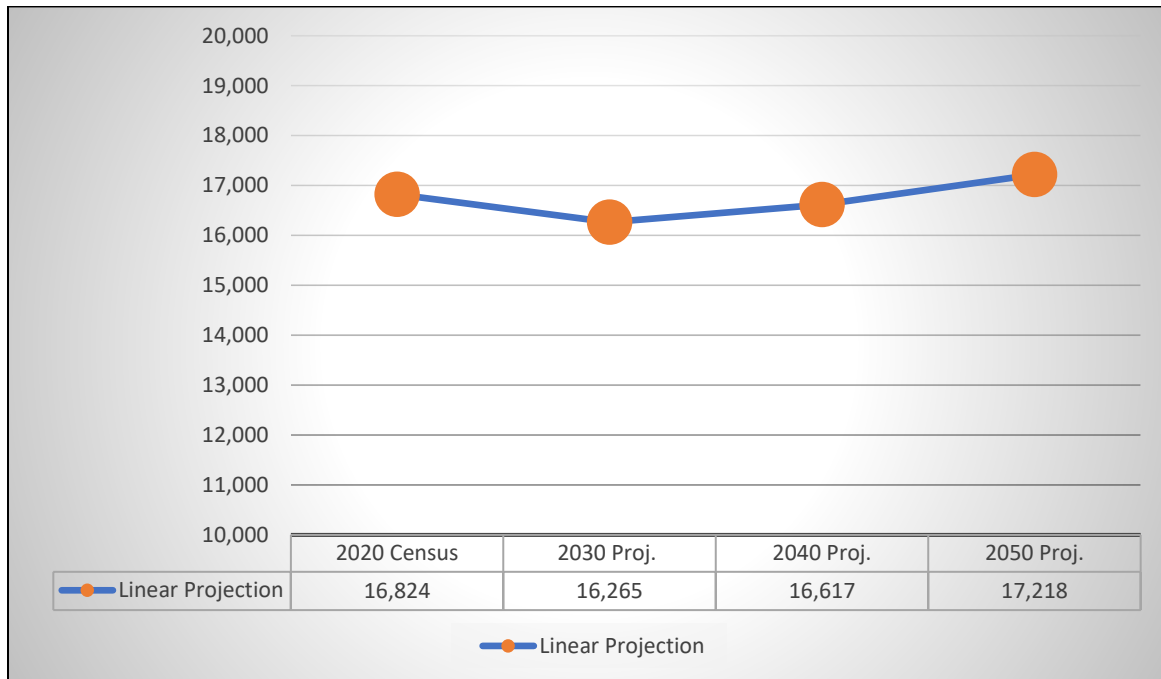
The projection of population is essential for determining the land needs for future residential, commercial, industrial and public uses. Also, population projections can provide an indication of needs for community

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services, such as schools, parks and police protection to serve the future population. Figure 5 provides population projections for Buckingham County. As you can see, the County's population is projected to increase steadily over the next 25 years.

The University of Virginia's Weldon Cooper Center produces population projections for the State of Virginia and its localities by analyzing larger demographic trends of births, deaths, and migration patterns to project future populations. The vintage of 2030, 2040, and 2050 projected populations is benchmarked on the latest 2020 Decennial Census data. The input data for this vintage are: population total, by age, by sex at the Virginia State and locality level, from the 2000, 2010, and 2020 Census counts.

Figure 5 – Buckingham County Population Projections



Source: University of Virginia Weldon Cooper Center

Age and Sex Characteristics

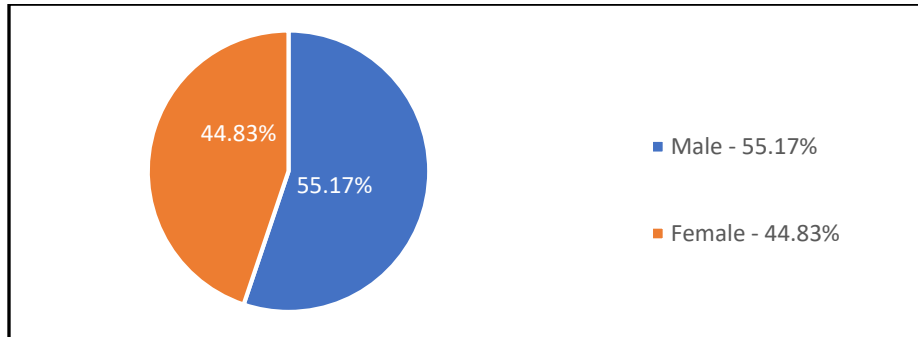
By analyzing the population's gender and age characteristics, it is possible to evaluate a locality's needs for community facilities, commercial services and housing. The data in Figures 6 is based on the 2021 U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) five-year estimates. The ACS replaced the decennial census long form in 2010, and collects information throughout the decade rather than only once every 10 years. The ACS produces population, demographic, social, housing and economic data in 1-year, 3-year or 5-year estimates based on a locality's population. In Buckingham County's case, five-year estimates are being used. While the ACS produces regular estimates, census population estimates (like the ones in Figures 1 and 2) produce official population estimates for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns as well as estimates of housing units for states and counties. Additionally, since ACS data is based on a sample as opposed to all people, it has a degree of uncertainty (also known as a sampling error).

As can be seen by these figures, males slightly outnumber females in the County. Another pattern shown by the numbers is that approximately 74 percent of Buckingham County residents are under the age of

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60. However, AARP has identified aging in place as an increasingly popular trend for older adults. Thus, the proportion of Buckingham County’s population aged 60 and over – currently just under 26 percent – can be expected to increase in the future. According to the 2020 US Census, Buckingham County’s median age in population is 44.1.

Figure 6 – Population by Gender, Buckingham County



Source: American Community Survey 2021 five-year estimate

Figure 7 - Population Projections by Age Groups, Buckingham County

Age Group	2010 Census	2020 Census	2030 Projection	2040 Projection	2050 Projection
Under 5	925	783	769	766	824
5-9	835	914	778	783	832
10-14	921	987	859	914	932
15-19	1,030	835	937	864	890
20-24	1,054	763	832	784	854
25-29	1,097	1,004	872	1,061	1,001
30-34	1,137	1,185	906	1,070	1,032
35-39	1,128	1,136	1,035	975	1,213
40-44	1,337	977	1,135	941	1,137
45-49	1,445	1,048	1,078	1,065	1,025
50-54	1,407	1,226	937	1,180	1,000
55-59	1,181	1,354	997	1,111	1,123
60-64	1,197	1,287	1,184	981	1,263
65-69	823	1,076	1,261	1,006	1,147
70-74	614	958	1,012	1,009	855
75-79	445	600	755	959	783
80-84	305	384	556	637	650
85+	265	307	363	511	657
TOTAL	17,146	16,824	16,265	16,617	17,218

** Note: Subparts may not add up to total due to rounding

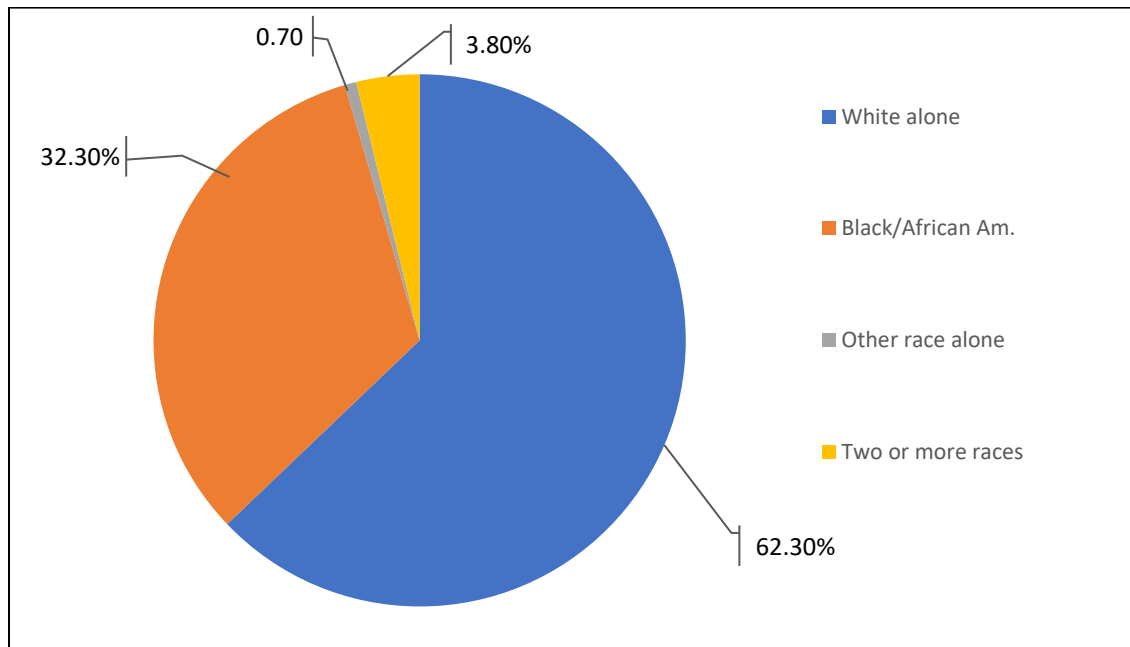
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, University of Virginia Weldon Cooper Center

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Racial Characteristics

Figure 8 shows the racial characteristics for Buckingham County, based on data from the 2020 U.S. Census data. According to the data, Buckingham County has seen significant declines in minority populations.

Figure 8 – Population by Race, Buckingham County



Source: 2020 US Census Data

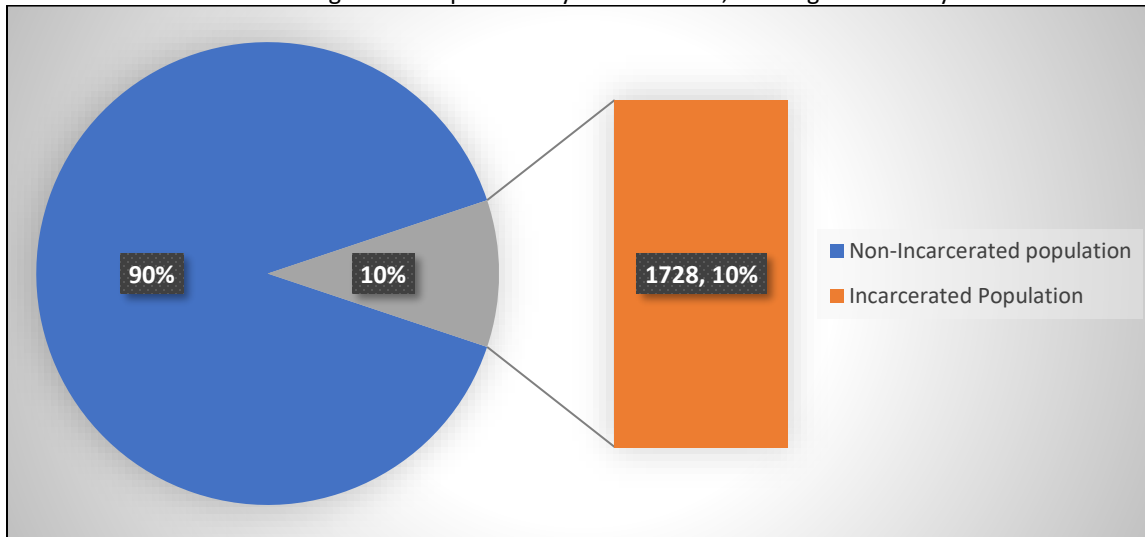
Group Quarters Characteristics

According to the United States Census, roughly 3% of the United States population lives in group quarters. Group Quarters are determined by the Census as facilities such as college residential halls, residential treatment centers, skilled nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, prisons, and worker dormitories. Buckingham County currently has two group quarter facilities - Buckingham Correctional Center and Dillwyn Correctional Center. The United States Census has determined that residents of these group facilities will be counted as residents of the Census Block of which the facility is located, not at the location of their previous residency.

As of December 2020, Buckingham Correctional Center had approximately 1,103 inmates and Dillwyn Correctional Center had approximately 758 inmates for a total of 1,728 prisoners within the County. This makes up approximately 10.3% of the total population of Buckingham County. The United States Census has noted that due to the 2020 pandemic, there were instances where inmates were released early or in some rare cases prisons selected to not complete the Census.

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Figure 8 – Population by Incarceration, Buckingham County



Source: 2020 US Census Data, Virginia Department of Corrections

C. Education

Multiple schools have served the County through the years. Today, Buckingham County is served by six (6) public schools. Buckingham Preschool serves pre-school early education students. Buckingham County Primary School serves students in Grades Kindergarten through third grade. Buckingham County Elementary School serves students in Grades 3 through 5. Buckingham Middle School serves Grades 6 through 8. Buckingham County High School serves Grades 9 through 12. Buckingham County also has a Career and Technical Center (CTC). The CTC allows Buckingham County High School Students to learn specific career skills that give them the experience needed before starting their chosen career. This program allows students to be apart of a hands-on learning experience by introducing students to skills such as automobile mechanics, culinary arts, cosmetology, nursing, agriculture, and welding that can assist students with deciding on a perspective career path.

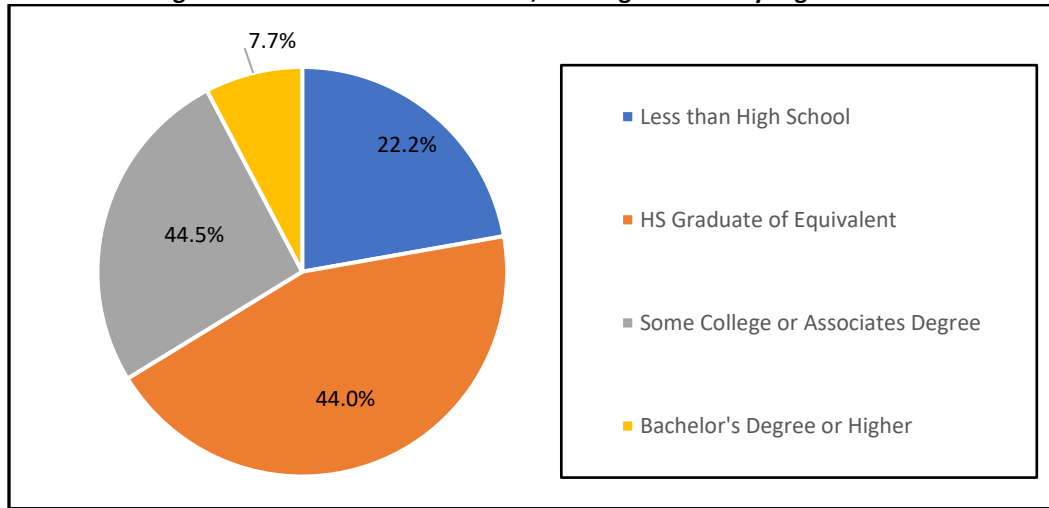
Buckingham County is also served by two (2) private schools. Central Virginia Christian School (CVCS) is located in Dillwyn and serves students in Pre-K through eighth grade. CVCS is a fully accredited school by the Association of Christian Schools International and recognized by the Virginia Council for Private Education. Cavalry Christian School (CCS) is located in New Canton and serves students in pre-K through twelfth grade. CCS is a member of the Old Dominion Association of Church Schools.

According to the Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) report for the 2021-2022 school year, Buckingham County had a total of 81 homeschooled students within the county. Within the 81 students that are homeschooled 42 are in grades K to 5, 18 are in grades 6 to 8, and 21 are in grades 9 to 12. Buckingham County also has 65 religious exempt students. Within those 65 students, 31 are in grades K to 5, 18 are in grades 6 to 8, and 16 are in grades 9 to 12. In the State of Virginia, to be eligible to be homeschooled, the parent of the home instructed student is required to submit a notice of intent document or a letter to the school district every year by August 15th. This includes a list of every child within the household that is being homeschooled, a program of study for the school year, and providing evidence of meeting the criteria by passing a standardized test from the previous school year (if applicable).

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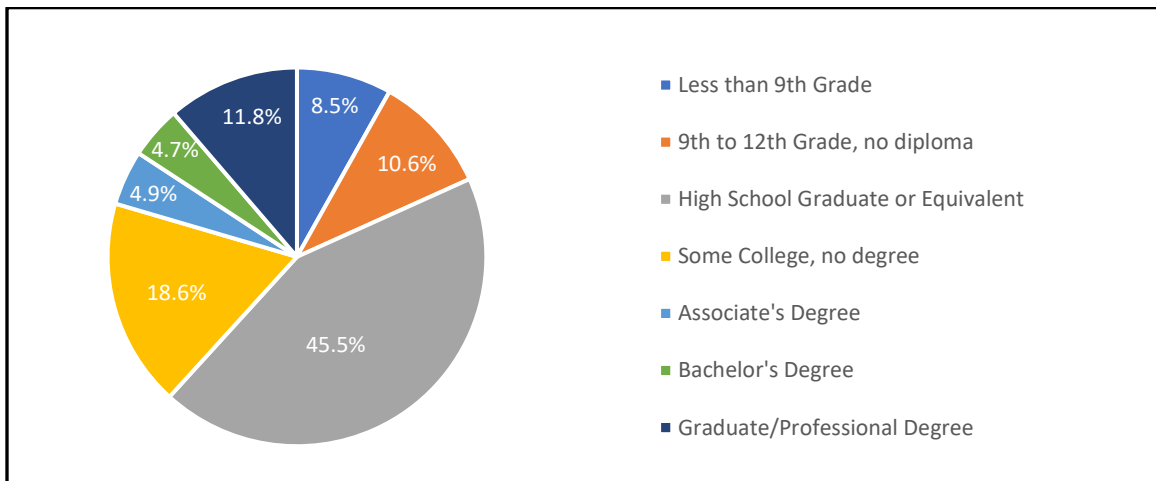
Educational Attainment for Buckingham County residents is shown in figures 9 and 10. These numbers are based on data from the 2021 U.S. Census ACS Estimates.

Figure 9 – Educational Attainment, Buckingham County: Ages 18 to 24



Source: American Community Survey 2021 five-year estimates

Figure 10 – Educational Attainment, Buckingham County: Ages 25 and Older



Source: American Community Survey 2021 five-year estimates

The Virginia Board of Education has revised its accreditation standards to provide a more comprehensive view of school quality, starting with the 2022-2023 school year. Under the previous standards, a school's accreditation status was based on student achievement on Standards of Learning tests in English, Mathematics, History/Social Science and Science. The revised standards go beyond the tests and measure performance on multiple school-quality indicators. Under the revised standards, schools are evaluated on the following indicators:

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Elementary and Middle Schools

- Overall proficiency and growth in English reading/writing achievement (including progress of English learners toward English-language proficiency).
- Overall proficiency and growth in mathematics.
- Overall proficiency in science.
- English achievement gaps among student groups.
- Mathematics achievement gaps among student groups.
- Absenteeism.

High Schools

- Overall proficiency in English reading/writing and progress of English learners toward English-language proficiency.
- Overall proficiency in mathematics.
- Overall proficiency in science.
- English achievement gaps among student groups.
- Mathematics achievement gaps among student groups.
- Graduation and completion.
- Dropout rate.
- Absenteeism.
- College, career and civic readiness (starting with the 2022-2023 school year).

Performance on each school-quality indicator is rated at one of three levels: Level 1 – meets or exceeds standard or sufficient improvement; Level 2 – near standard or making sufficient improvement; Level 3 – below standard.

Under the new system, schools earn one of the following accreditation ratings:

- Accredited – Schools with all school-quality indicators at either Level 1 or 2.
- Accredited with Conditions – Schools with one or more school quality indicators at Level 3.
- Accreditation Denied – Schools that fail to adopt or fully implement required corrective actions to address Level 3 school quality indicators. A school rated as Accreditation

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Denied may regain state accreditation by demonstrating to the Board of Education that it is fully implementing all required corrective action plans.

The revised Standards of Accreditation prescribes that all schools and divisions, after conducting a comprehensive needs assessment, develop a multiyear plan that will be reviewed annually. The plan should include actions for all performance levels to support continuous improvement for all schools on each school-quality indicator. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Virginia Department of Education selected to waive the accreditation requirements for the 2020 – 2021 and 2021 – 2022 school years.

Figure 11 a. – Buckingham County Public Schools Accreditation Status, 2023-2024

School	AA English	AG English	AA Math	AG Math	AA Science	Chronic Absent.	Graduation and Completion	Dropout Rate	Overall Status
Buckingham County Elementary	L1	L2	L1	L2	L2	L2	NA	NA	Accredited
Buckingham County Primary	L1	L2	L1	L2	L2	L3	NA	NA	Accredited with Conditions
Buckingham County Middle School	L3	L3	L1	L2	L3	L3	NA	NA	Accredited with Conditions
Buckingham County High School	L1	L1	L1	L1	L3	L3	L1	L2	Accredited
Source: Virginia Department of Education, 2023-2024 School Year Level 1 – meets or exceeds standard or sufficient improvement Level 2 – near standard or making sufficient improvement Level 3 – below standard AA – Academic Achievement AG – Achievement Gap Chronic Absent. – Chronic Absenteeism Grad & Compl Index – Graduation and Completion Index									

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Figure 11 b. – Buckingham County Public Schools Accreditation Status, 2022-2023

School	AA English	AG English	AA Math	AG Math	AA Science	Chronic Absent.	Grad & Compl Index	Dropout Rate	Overall Status
Buckingham County Elementary	L1	L1	L1	L2	L3	L1	NA	NA	Accredited with Conditions
Buckingham County Primary	L1	L1	L1	L2	L3	L2	NA	NA	Accredited with Conditions
Buckingham County Middle School	L3	L3	L1	L1	L1	L2	NA	NA	Accredited with Conditions
Buckingham County High School	L1	L2	L1	L1	L1	L2	L1	L1	Accredited

Source: Virginia Department of Education, 2022-2023 School Year

Level 1 – meets or exceeds standard or sufficient improvement

Level 2 – near standard or making sufficient improvement

Level 3 – below standard

AA – Academic Achievement

AG – Achievement Gap

Chronic Absent. – Chronic Absenteeism

Grad & Compl Index – Graduation and Completion Index

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Figure 11 c. – Buckingham County Public Schools Accreditation Status, 2019-2020

School	AA English	AG English	AA Math	AG Math	AA Science	Chronic Absent.	Grad & Compl Index	Dropout Rate	Overall Status
Buckingham County Elementary	L2	L3	L1	L2	L2	L2	NA	NA	Accredited
Buckingham County Primary	L1	L2	L1	L2	L2	L3	NA	NA	Accredited with Conditions
Buckingham County Middle School	L3	L3	L1	L1	L3	L3	NA	NA	Accredited with Conditions
Buckingham County High School	L1	L1	L1	L1	L3	L3	L1	L1	Accredited

Source: Virginia Department of Education, 2019-2020 School Year

Level 1 – meets or exceeds standard or sufficient improvement

Level 2 – near standard or making sufficient improvement

Level 3 – below standard

AA – Academic Achievement

AG – Achievement Gap

Chronic Absent. – Chronic Absenteeism

Grad & Compl Index – Graduation and Completion Index

D. Income

Introduction

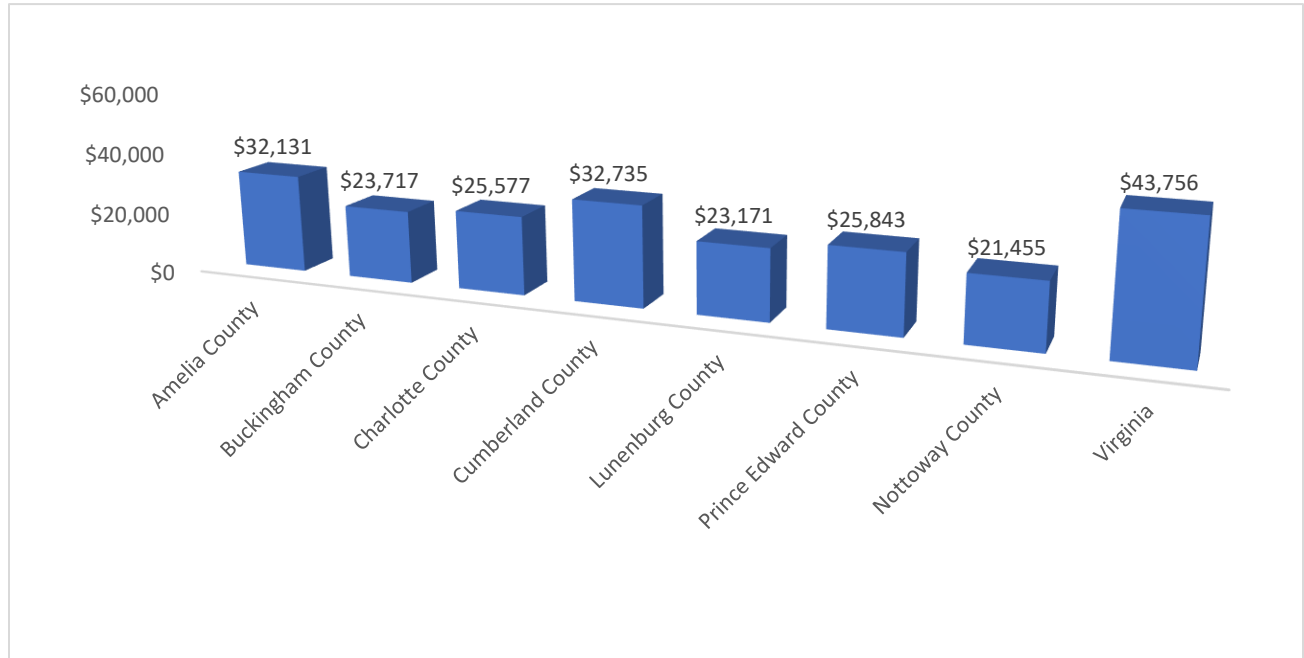
The income section of the Buckingham County Comprehensive Plan includes an analysis of the income characteristics of the County. Income analysis often concentrates on increases or decreases in the income levels of area residents. The following section on income attempts to review the most current information available to analyze differences between the County, State, and Nation as a whole.

Per Capita Income

The per capita personal income of local residents is an indicator of the living standard of a locality's citizens and the strength of its economy. The per capita personal income is the average annual income of each person residing in the locality. Income includes such sources as wages, dividends, pensions, social security benefits and public assistance. As seen in Figure 12, Per capita income for Buckingham County is comparable with some of the surrounding counties but compares unfavorably with others. This data is from the 2021 U.S. Census ACS Five-Year Estimates.

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Figure 12 – 2020 Per Capita Income



Source: American Community Survey 2021 five-year estimates

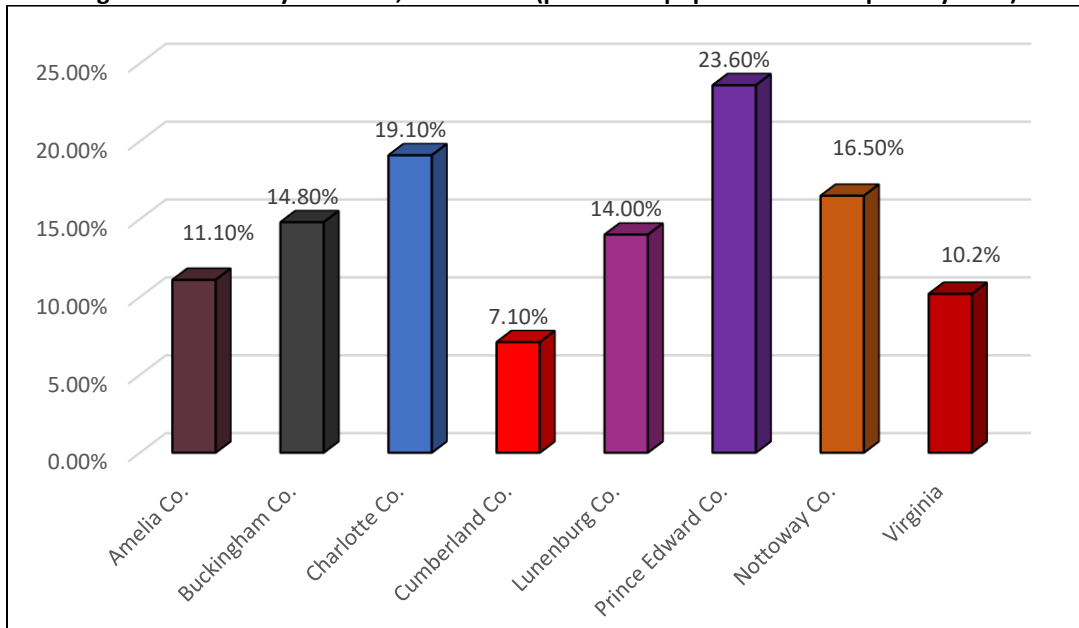
Poverty/Low-to-Moderate income

Poverty information is shown in Figures 13 and 14. The numbers are based on the 2021 U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) five-year estimates. As can be seen from those numbers, poverty rates for individuals and families in Buckingham County are higher than a number of surrounding counties.

Low-to-Moderate Income (LMI) information is provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Community Development (HUD). Individuals or households whose household income is equal to or less than the Section 8 lower income limited established by HUD are determined to be LMI. The most recent data available from HUD is based on 2011-2015 ACS five-year estimates. Based on that data, 37.83 percent of Buckingham County's residents are classified as LMI.

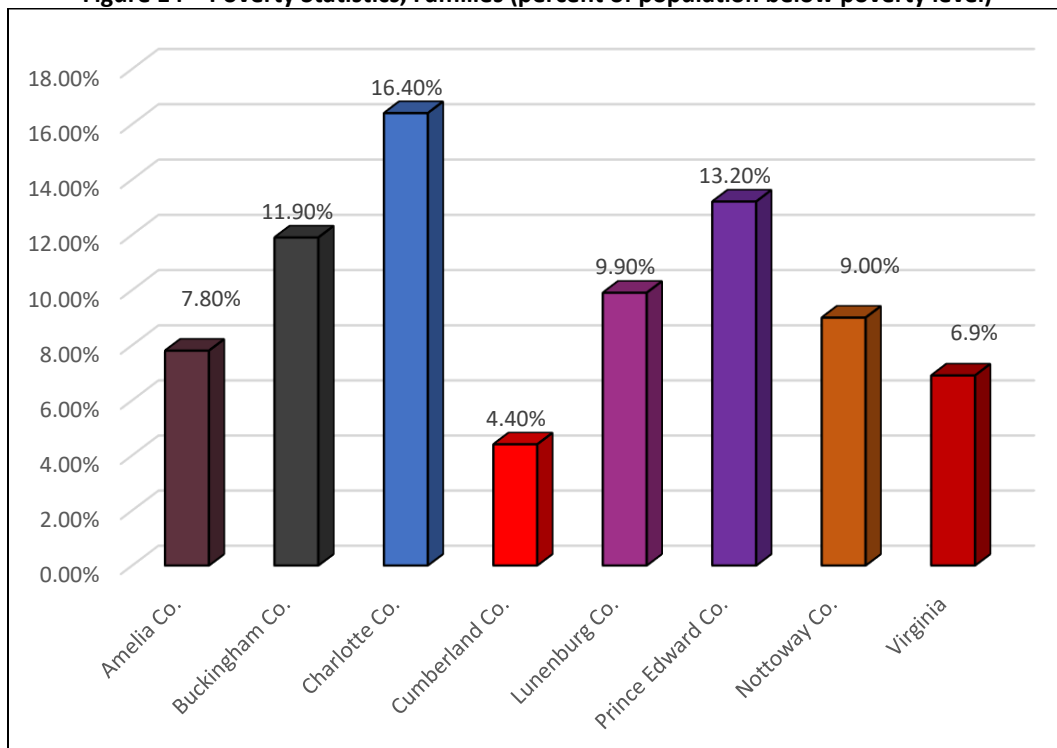
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Figure 13 – Poverty Statistics, Individuals (percent of population below poverty level)



Source: American Community Survey 2021 five-year estimates

Figure 14 – Poverty Statistics, Families (percent of population below poverty level)



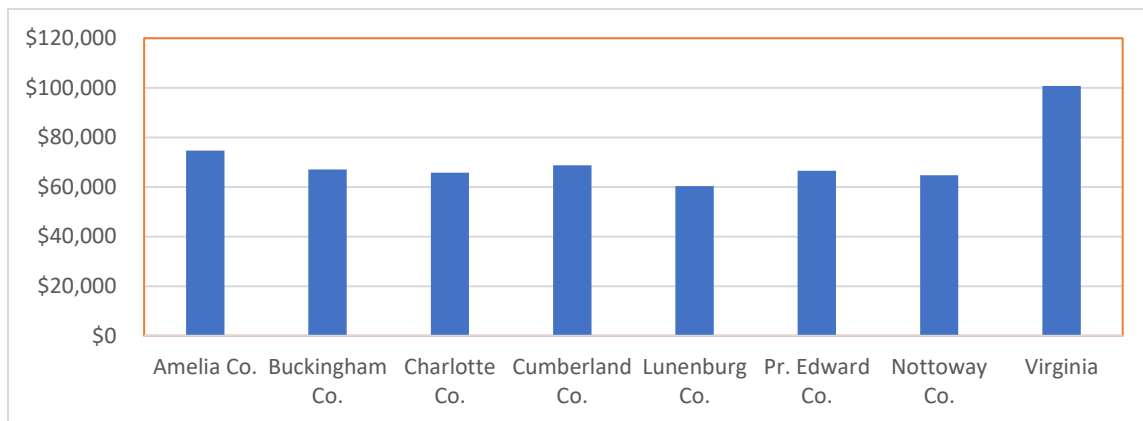
Source: American Community Survey 2021 five-year estimates

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Median Family Income/Median Household Income

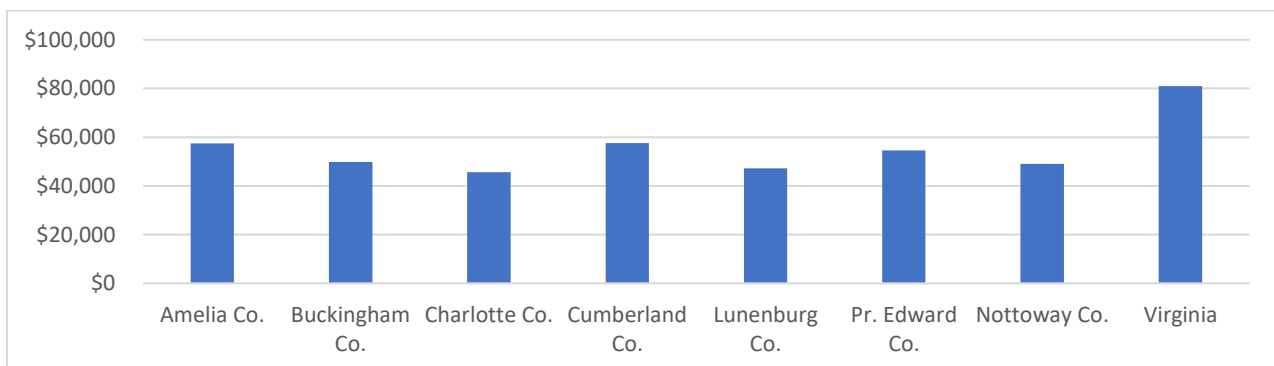
A family household is defined as any two or more persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption and living together. For Buckingham County, the estimated median family income per the 2021 ACS was \$67,114 (see Figure 15). This was lower compared to surrounding counties and the State of Virginia, which had an estimated median family income is \$100,763 for the same time. A household includes all persons who occupy a housing unit. For Buckingham County households, the estimated median household income per the 2021 ACS was \$49,841 (see Figure 16). This was also lower than the surrounding counties and the state, which had an estimated median household income of \$80,963 for the same time.

Figure 15 – Median Family Income



Source: American Community Survey 2021 five-year estimates

Figure 16 – Median Household Income



Source: American Community Survey 2021 five-year estimates

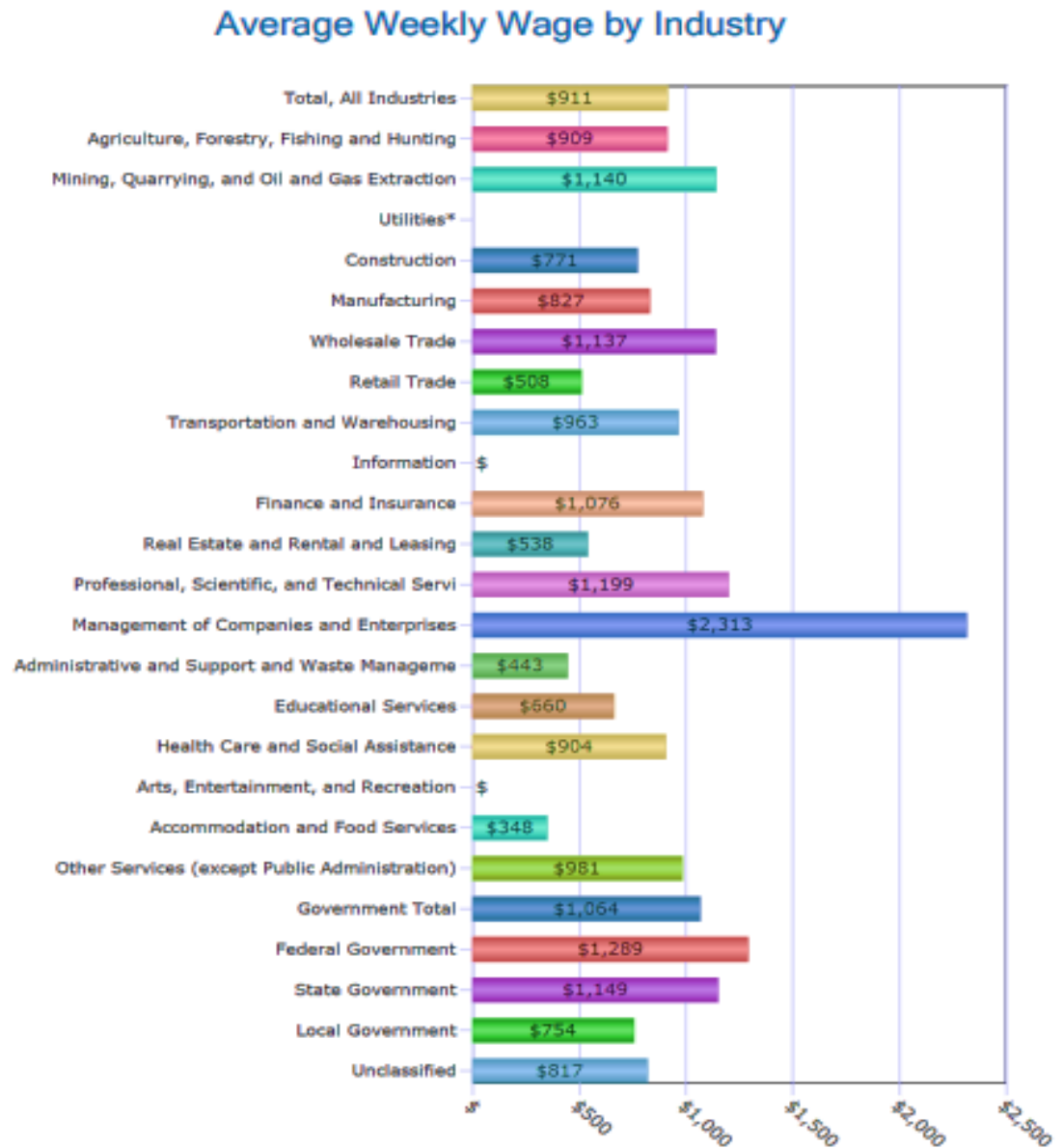
Wages

Figure 17 shows the average weekly wage by industry for workers in Buckingham County during the first quarter of 2023. These figures, derived by the Virginia Employment Commission (VEC) – Labor Market Information, are from reports by local establishments on both their total monthly employment and their total quarterly gross wages. This is required for unemployment insurance taxes. The average weekly wage is found by dividing quarterly gross wages for the industry by the average employment for the

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quarter for the industry and then dividing by thirteen weeks. If a sector is identified by an asterisk (*) in the chart, that means VEC considers the data to be non-disclosable.

Figure 17 – Average Weekly Wage by Industry, Buckingham County
First Quarter (January - March), 2023



Note: Asterisk (*) indicates non-disclosable data.

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Economic Information & Analytics,
Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), 1st Quarter (January, February, March) 2023.

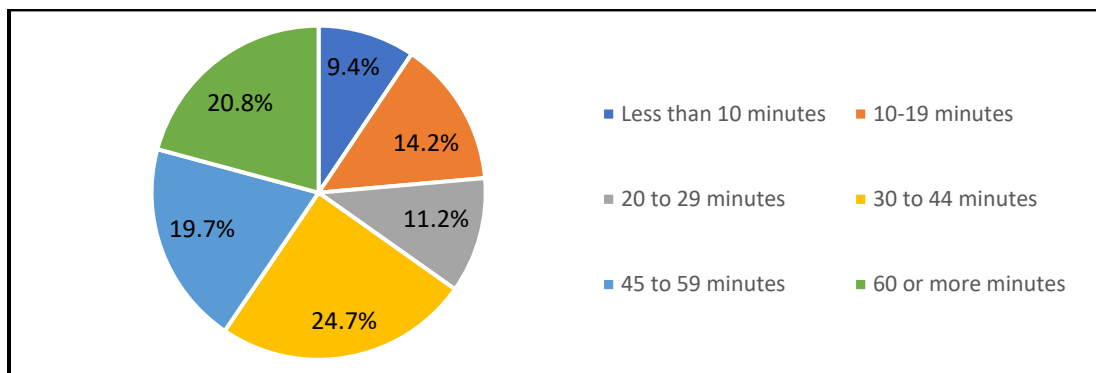
Source: Virginia Employment Commission

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E. Commuting Patterns

Commuting patterns measure the daily travel between places of residence and places of work. According to the Virginia Employment Commission's Community Profile for Buckingham County, last updated in April 2022, Buckingham County has significantly more out-commuters (3,744) than in-commuters (1,624). The data also shows that 1,197 people live and work in the County. According to the 2021 ACS five-year estimates, the average commute to work for a worker in Buckingham County was 39.3 minutes. The data also shows that just under 35 percent of workers commute less than 30 minutes to work. The breakdown is as follows:

Figure 18 – Travel Times to Work, Buckingham County Workers Ages 16 and Older



Source: American Community Survey 2021 five-year estimates

The Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) data at the U.S. Census Bureau is a quarterly database of linked employer-employee data covering over 95% of employment in the United States. The LEHD data are generated by merging previously collected survey and administrative data on jobs, businesses, and workers. By integrating administrative data with existing census and surveys, a national longitudinal jobs database for the U.S. is generated. This data is the result of a partnership between the Census Bureau and U.S. states, and they incorporate information from administrative sources including Unemployment Insurance (UI) earnings data and the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).

According to data from the United States Census Longitudinal Employer-Households Dynamics (LEHD) for Buckingham County, the top 10 destinations for out-commuters include some surrounding counties - Albemarle, Cumberland, Prince Edward, and Fluvanna – plus some nearby cities as well including Charlottesville, Richmond, and Lynchburg. The Community profile data also shows that the top 10 localities from which workers commute to Buckingham County include some surrounding counties – Prince Edward, Cumberland, Appomattox, Albemarle and Fluvanna– plus others a little further away including Fairfax County and Rockingham County. See Figure 20.

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Top 10 Buckingham County Commuter In-flow				
Residence		Workplace		Commuting Flow
State Name	County Name	State Name	County Name	Workers in Commuting Flow
Virginia	Buckingham County	Virginia	Buckingham County	2,295
Virginia	Prince Edward County	Virginia	Buckingham County	277
Virginia	Cumberland County	Virginia	Buckingham County	217
Virginia	Appomattox County	Virginia	Buckingham County	132
Virginia	Albemarle County	Virginia	Buckingham County	84
Virginia	Charlotte County	Virginia	Buckingham County	80
Virginia	Fluvanna County	Virginia	Buckingham County	79
Virginia	Halifax County	Virginia	Buckingham County	41
Virginia	Chesterfield County	Virginia	Buckingham County	37
Virginia	Nottoway County	Virginia	Buckingham County	35
Virginia	Powhatan County	Virginia	Buckingham County	34
Total				3,311
Source: U.S. Census Longitudinal Employer-Households Dynamics (LEHD)				

Figure 19a - Top 10 Buckingham County Commuter Out-flow				
Residence		Workplace		Commuting Flow
State Name	County Name	State Name	County Name	Workers out Commuting Flow
Virginia	Buckingham County	Virginia	Buckingham County	1,511
Virginia	Buckingham County	Virginia	Albemarle County	744
Virginia	Buckingham County	Virginia	Charlottesville city	483
Virginia	Buckingham County	Virginia	Prince Edward County	393
Virginia	Buckingham County	Virginia	Henrico County	303
Virginia	Buckingham County	Virginia	Chesterfield County	227
Virginia	Buckingham County	Virginia	Fluvanna County	219
Virginia	Buckingham County	Virginia	Richmond city	211
Virginia	Buckingham County	Virginia	Lynchburg City	181
Virginia	Buckingham County	Virginia	Cumberland County	84
Virginia	Buckingham County	Virginia	Fairfax County	83
Total				4,439
Source: U.S. Census Longitudinal Employer-Households Dynamics (LEHD)				

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F. Employment/Unemployment

Occupations

The Virginia Employment Commission, in its Community Profile for Buckingham County (last updated in April 2022), identified 20 occupations that are poised for growth and 20 that are expected to decline for the South-Central Workforce Investment Area (Region 8 – which covers Amelia, Brunswick, Buckingham, Charlotte, Cumberland, Halifax, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, and Prince Edward Counties). Those occupations are identified in Figures 20 and 21. If a sector is denoted with three asterisks (***), that means VEC considers the data to be non-disclosable. Growth occupations include nurse practitioners, physical therapist, and financial managers. Declining industries include postal service workers, cooks and fast-food workers, and administrative jobs.

The Virginia Employment Commission has changed the classifications of many of the growth occupations since the previous (2010 – 2020) Occupational Employment Statistics Survey data provided in the Buckingham County's 2015 Comprehensive Plan. These classifications have been consolidated into broader classification groups. For the growth occupations, the previous classifications of Personal Care Aides, Home Health Aides, Dental Assistants, Medical Assistants are now consolidated into the Healthcare Support Occupation classification. The new classification of Healthcare Practitioners and Technical were previously classified in separate categories of Physical Therapists, Physicians and Surgeons, Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics, Pharmacy Technicians, and Radiologic Technologists. Rehabilitation Counselors and Mental Health Counselors are now classified as Community and Social Service. The classification group Construction and Extraction were previously classified as Brickmason and Blockmasons, Helpers – Carpenters, and Industrial Machinery Mechanics. The new classification of Office and Administration Support was previously known as Medical Secretary, Receptionists and Information Clerks, and Billing and Posting Clerks. The Installation, Maintenance, and Repair classification was previously known as First – Line Supervisors of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers; and Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics/Installers. The previous classification of Coaches and Scouts is classified now as Arts, Design, Entertainment, and Sports. While the Virginia Employment Commission kept the declining occupation classifications relatively the same.

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Figure 20 – Growth Occupations, South Central Workforce Investment Area (Amelia, Brunswick, Buckingham, Charlotte, Cumberland, Halifax, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, and Prince Edward Counties)

Occupation Type	Employment			Openings			Average Salary
	Estimated 2020	Projected 2030	Change	Replacements	Growth	Total	
Printing Press Operators	149	270	81.21%	223	121	344	\$35,895
Helpers-Production Workers	84	144	71.43%	161	601	221	\$32,325
Nurse Practitioners	77	111	44.16%	49	34	83	\$108,900
Cooks, Restaurant	112	149	33.04%	189	37	226	\$31,569
Pharmacy Technicians	167	216	29.34%	134	49	183	\$37,507
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	165	210	27.27%	159	45	204	\$56,741
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	210	265	26.19%	280	55	335	\$38,891
Medical and Health Services Managers	133	166	24.81%	113	33	146	\$105,194
Logging Equipment Operators	472	570	20.76%	781	98	879	\$45,724
Coaches and Scouts	155	182	17.42%	232	27	259	\$63,876
Financial Managers	111	130	17.12%	86	19	105	\$123,567
First-line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	319	366	14.73%	333	47	380	\$60,589
Pharmacists	104	118	13.46%	41	14	55	\$131,737
Physical Therapists	111	124	11.71%	47	13	60	\$97,677
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	162	180	11.11%	167	18	185	\$58,827
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material movers, hand	546	606	10.99%	753	60	813	\$33,333
Training and Development Specialists	111	123	10.81%	107	12	119	\$59,603
** Projections and OES wage data are for South Central Workforce Investment Area. No data available for Buckingham County							

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Economic Information & Analytics,
Long Term Industry and Occupational Projections, 2020 -2030

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Figure 21 – Declining Occupations, South Central Workforce Investment Area (Amelia, Brunswick, Buckingham, Charlotte, Cumberland, Halifax, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, and Prince Edward Counties)

Occupation Type	Employment			Openings		
	Estimated 2020	Projected 2030	Change	Replacements	Growth	Total
Cashiers	2,077	1,683	-18.97%	3,399	-394	3,005
Postal Service Mail Carriers	164	134	-18.29%	105	-30	75
Couriers and Messengers	195	160	-17.95%	170	-35	135
Sawing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Wood	281	235	-16.37%	287	-46	241
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	829	699	-15.68%	816	-130	686
First Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	917	777	-15.27%	886	-140	746
Childcare workers	196	167	-14.8%	249	-29	220
Sewing Machine Operators	181	155	-14.36%	191	-26	165
Correctional Officers and Jailers	1,119	962	-14.03%	955	-157	798
Billing and Posting Clerks	216	193	-10.65%	210	-23	187
Sales representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	289	259	-10.38%	266	-30	236
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	613	280	-9.46%	640	-58	582
First-Line Supervisors of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers	307	280	-8.79%	329	-27	302
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	316	302	-4.43%	5	0	5
Customer Service Representatives	676	618	-8.58%	813	-58	755
Front Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Workers	640	593	-7.34%	606	-47	559
Machinists	355	346	-2.54%	10	0	10
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	205	190	-7.32%	179	-15	164

**Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Economic Information & Analytics,
Long Term Industry and Occupational Projections, 2020-2030**

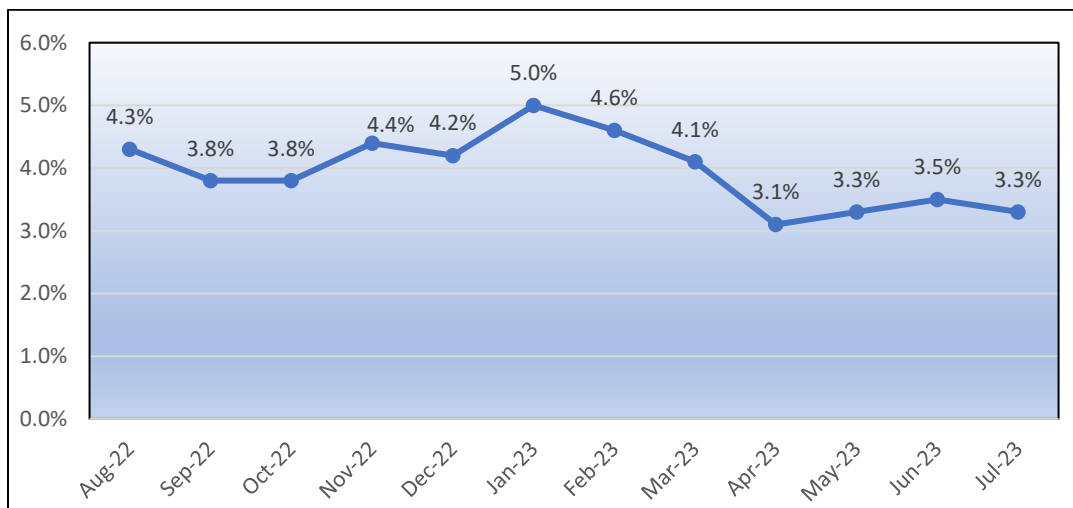
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Unemployment

The Virginia Employment Commission (VEC) was the source for the unemployment statistics in this Comprehensive Plan (see Figures 22 and 23). The monthly unemployment figures for Buckingham County, run from August 2022 through July 2023. Annual unemployment figures for Buckingham County run from 2012 to 2022.

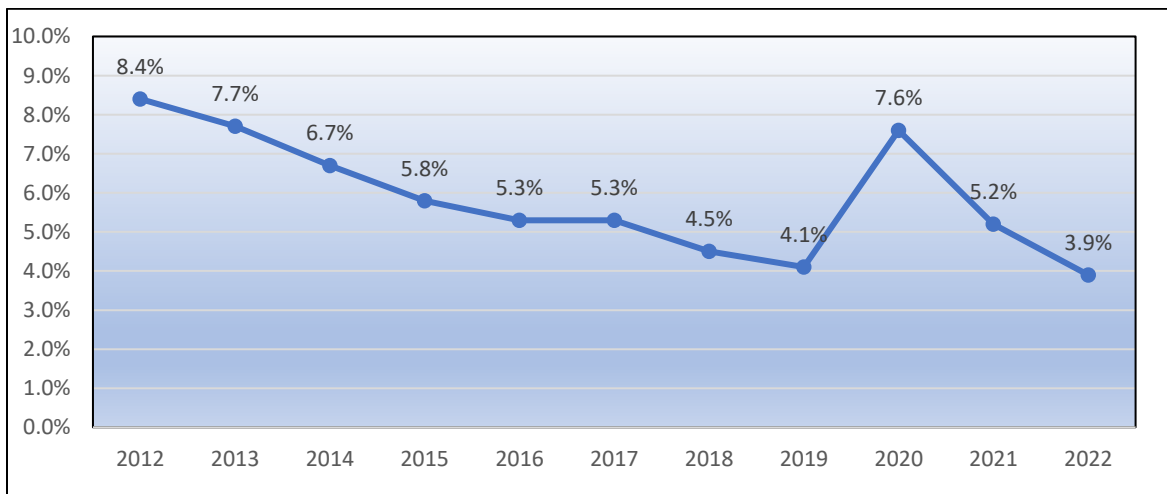
Buckingham County was not immune to the recession that resulted from the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. The County has taken some time to recover, and unemployment rates – which have come down from a high of 7.6 percent early in the pandemic – are close to their pre-pandemic levels of 3.9 %. On an annual basis, the County's unemployment rate came steadily down from the levels seen during the Great Recession of 2008-2009, and continued a downward trend until the pandemic.

Figure 22 – Monthly Unemployment Rates, Buckingham County



Source: Virginia Employment Commission

Figure 23 – Annual Unemployment Rates, Buckingham County



Source: Virginia Employment Commission

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G. Economic Activity

Local Industry

According to data from the American Community Survey (last updated for 2021), the top employment sectors in the County are construction; educational service, health care, and social assistance; and retail trade. Other prominent job sectors are transportation, warehousing, and utilities; and Public Administration. See Figure 24

Figure 24 – Employment by Industry, Buckingham County

Industry	2008 – 2012 ACS Estimate	2021 ACS Estimate
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, & Mining	190	355
Construction	454	926
Manufacturing	138	316
Wholesale Trade	161	180
Retail Trade	689	800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	271	624
Information	49	28
Finance and Insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	328	256
Professional, scientific, and management, administrative and waste management services	430	522
Educational Services, Health Care and Social Assistance	1,384	1,320
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, & Food Services	228	296
Other services, except public administration	360	205
Public Administration	584	611
Total Employment	5,293	6,412

Source: 2008 – 2012 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2021 ACS 5-year Estimates

Major Employers

Buckingham County's top 50 employers as of the First Quarter of 2023 are shown in Figure 25. The source of this listing is the Virginia Employment Commission, Economic Information & Analytics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), 1st Quarter (January, February, and March) 2023.

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Figure 25 – Top 50 Employers, Buckingham County

Employer	Type
Buckingham County School Board	Local Government
Buckingham Correctional Facility	Government
Dillwyn Correctional Facility	Government
County of Buckingham	Local Government
Central VA Health Service Inc.	Private
Kyanite Mining Corporation	Private
Food Lion	Private
Heritage Hall	Private
VDOT	State Government
HI Test Laboratories	Private
McDonalds	Private
The Rock Kamps, LLC	Private
Dominion Virginia Power	Private
Helm HR, LLC	Private
Boxley Quarries	Private
Central Virginia Christian School	Private
Postal Services	Federal Government
Price Fibers Inc.	Private
The Rock Kamps Logistics, LLC	Private
Crossroads Services Board	Non-profit
Midkiff Timber LLC	Private
Southern Building Service Inc	Private
Rock Wood Products of Dillwyn	Private
Tiger Fuel Company	Private
Virginia Department of Conservation	State Government
Division of Institutions	Government
Walter E. Saxon Jr., DDS.	Private
Anderson Tire Company	Private
Commonwealth Academy of Professional Education	Private
Dillwyn Dairy Freeze LC	Private
Dolgencorp LLC	Private
Shore Stop Store	Private
Little Creek Farm & Lumber LLC	Private
Pearson Construction	Private
Nukumers Logistics LLC	Private
Reid Super-Save Market	Private
South Central Counseling Group	Private
Advance Auto Parts	Private
Central Virginia Exterminating	Private
Seay & Haver Oil Company Inc	Private
State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance	Private

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James River Slate Company, Inc.	Private
Mary's Rest Home for Adult Living	Private
Pinos Italian Restaurant	Private
Seay Milling Company	Private
Slate River Vet Clinic	Private
W D Hackett Logging Inc	Private
DNA Logging LLC	Private
Hill Brothers Construction, LLC	Private
Lighthouse Truck & Auto LLC	Private

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Buckingham County

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Inventory and Analysis: Community Resources

A. Housing

Introduction

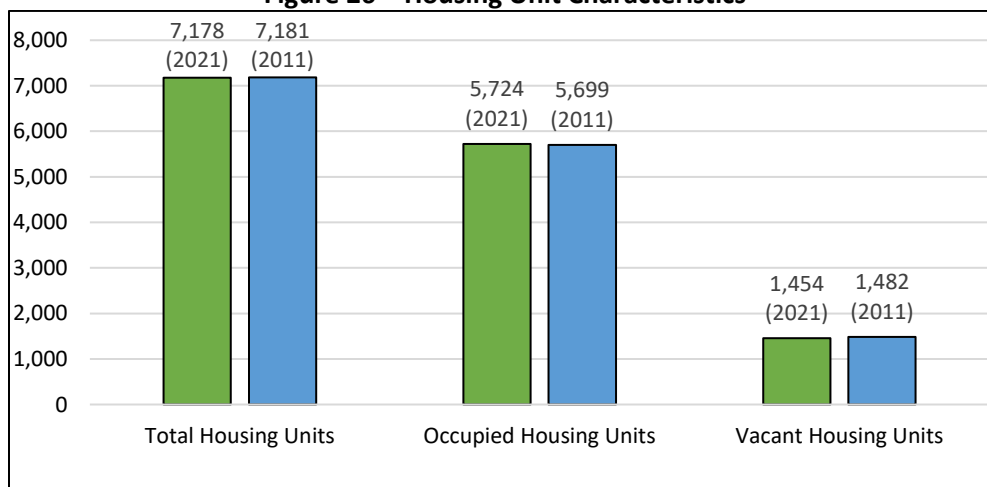
Attractive, safe, and affordable housing is a basic requirement of any community. Good quality housing aids in higher land valuation and better living conditions for the population. The availability of good quality housing can be an excellent enticement for facilitating the relocation of new industry or residents to the area. New industry can bring new workers into the community. Those workers would be more easily enticed by sufficient and appealing housing. This creates a more prosperous and desirable community in which to live, work and grow.

This section will examine housing in Buckingham County by type, quality, vacancy rate and household characteristics, such as household size and race. Furthermore, general trends and concerns relating to future housing needs will be discussed. Although the provision of housing is largely the responsibility of the private sector (which includes builders, developers, realtors, bankers and others), there has always been a close interdependence between the public and private sectors which is essential in meeting the needs of a community. This Plan will provide the basis for analysis of the current status of housing in the area as well as a broad base to aid in future growth decisions.

Housing Units

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, a housing unit is defined as a house, apartment, mobile home or trailer, group of rooms, or single room occupied as separate living quarters, or if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. Statistics for Buckingham County reflect a slight decrease in the number of housing units from 7,181 to 7,178 from 2011 to 2021; a decrease of 3 units. Occupied housing units increased from 5,699 units to 5,724 units from 2011 to 2021; an increase of 25 units. There was a decrease in vacant units from 1,482 units to 1,454 units from 2011 to 2021; a decrease of 28 units (see Figure 26).

Figure 26 – Housing Unit Characteristics



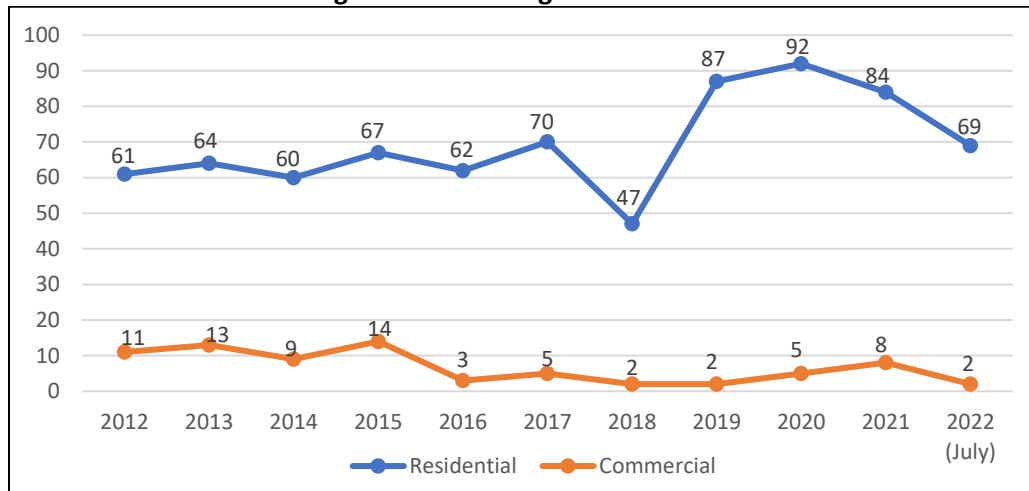
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 and 2021 American Community Survey

Housing Growth (Building Permits Issued)

According to data provided by the Buckingham County Building Inspector's Office, based on available records, the County issued a total of 837 building permits from 2012 to July 2022 (see Figure 27). Of those 763 were residential and 74 were commercial. Building permits for the town of Dillwyn are handled by the County.

Figure 27 – Building Permits Issued

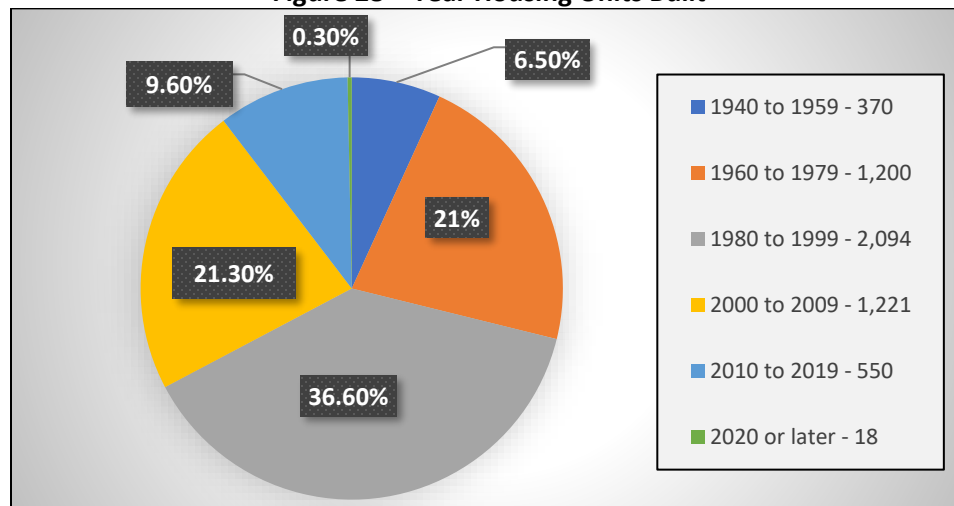


Source: Buckingham County Building Inspector's Office

Housing Quality

Indicators of housing conditions selected for this analysis include rental characteristics, owner occupied housing values, and housing deficiency characteristics. According to the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 2021 5-year estimates, of the 5,724 occupied housing units in the County, 4,240 were owner occupied and 1,484 were renter occupied. The data also shows that 21% of all housing units were built between 1960 and 1979, 36.6% were built between 1980 and 1999, and 21.30% were built between 2000 and 2009 (see Figure 28).

Figure 28 – Year Housing Units Built



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2021 American Community Survey Estimates

Indoor Plumbing Accessibility

In rural communities like Buckingham County, indoor plumbing was not easily accessible and was considered a luxury due to high costs until the 1940s. Although to United States' standards of today the accessibility to indoor plumbing is a normalized commodity for most households, there are still homes within many communities that do not have indoor plumbing. According to the 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Buckingham County has seen a decrease in the number of housing units that are lacking indoor plumbing by 92 housing units since 2011 (see Figure 29).

Figure 29: Housing Units Lacking Indoor Plumbing

Year	Number of Housing Units	Percentage of Housing Units
2000	161	2.6%
2011	103	1.8%
2021	11	0.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey Five Year Estimates – 2021, 2011; US Census Bureau 2000

Buckingham County Governmental Policies

The Buckingham County Zoning Ordinance contains intents and purposes, permitted uses by right and by special exception, as well as rules and regulations for the various zoning districts found in Buckingham County. The Ordinances also lay out how they will be enforced, including penalties for violations, and the process for appeals for variances or appeals of decisions that are thought to be in error.

Building inspections for Buckingham County and the Town of Dillwyn are handled through the Buckingham County Building Inspector's Office. The County follows the 2018 Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code, which sets standards for the construction, alteration, adoption, repair, removal, use, location, occupancy and maintenance of all buildings. This code standardizes the requirements for and quality of construction of all housing regardless of the type or ultimate price.

Per the Virginia Department of Taxation, for tax year 2023, the real estate tax rate in Buckingham County was \$0.55 per \$100.00 of assessed value.

B. Community Facilities and Services

Introduction

Community facilities and services are made possible by individuals, families, businesses and industries working together to serve Buckingham County. The provision of such facilities and services is usually determined by the tax income that can be obtained from local population and businesses.

The following inventory analysis summarizes the public resources for which the County has primary responsibility and control. However, it also considers other important resources and activities of other levels of government such as federal and state agencies. In addition, some private or quasi-public facilities such as educational institutions and some utility systems are important resources for the local community

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and must be taken into account when analyzing the full range of public resources available to the citizens of this locality.

Administrative Facilities

The Buckingham County Administration Office is located in Buckingham Court House on West James Anderson Highway (U.S. 60). This office serves as the center for government business in the County. The County Administrator, who reports to the Board of Supervisors, oversees the daily business for the County.

Public Education Facilities

- Buckingham PreSchool: Public Early Childhood Education program that serves preschool age children and is located at 77 Buckingham PreSchool Road, Buckingham, VA 23921
- Buckingham County Primary School: Public school that serves students in Grades K through 2 and is located at 128 Frank Harris Road, Dillwyn, VA 23936
- Buckingham County Elementary School: Public school that serves students in Grades 3 through 5 and is located at 40 Frank Harris Road Dillwyn, VA 23936
- Buckingham County Middle School: Public school that serves students in Grades 6 through 8 and is located at 1184 High School Road Buckingham, VA 23921
- Buckingham County High School: Public school that serves students in Grades 9 through 12 and is located at 78 Knights Road Buckingham, VA 23921
- Buckingham County Career and Technical Education Center: Public school that provides career and technical education instruction for high school students in Grades 9 through 12 and is located at 98 Fanny White Road, Buckingham, VA 23921

Private Education Facilities

- Central Virginia Christian School (CVCS): Private Christian school that serves students in Pre-K through Eighth Grade is located at 164 Industrial Park Road, Dillwyn, VA 23936.
- Calvary Christian School: Private Christian school that serves students in Kindergarten through Twelfth Grade is located at 31139 James Madison Highway, New Canton, VA 23123.

Institutions of Higher Education

There are several institutions of higher education that are within commuting distance (1-hour or less) for residents of Buckingham County. Located in adjoining Prince Edward County are Longwood University and Hampden-Sydney College. In relation to the northern area of the County, in Albemarle County is the City of Charlottesville. Located in the heart of the City of Charlottesville is the University of Virginia. Also located in Albemarle County is Piedmont Virginia Community College (PVCC). In relation to the southern area of the County, a resident could also have an easy commute to Charlotte County where the John H. Danial (Keysville) campus of Southside Virginia Community College (SVCC) is located. In relation to the western area of the County, a resident could also have an easy commute to the City of Lynchburg. The City of Lynchburg is home to several institutions of higher education including Central Virginia Community

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College (CVCC), Liberty University, Sweet Briar College, University of Lynchburg, and Randolph College. In relation to the eastern area of the County, a resident could also have an easy commute to Chesterfield County where John Tyler Community College (JTCC) is located.

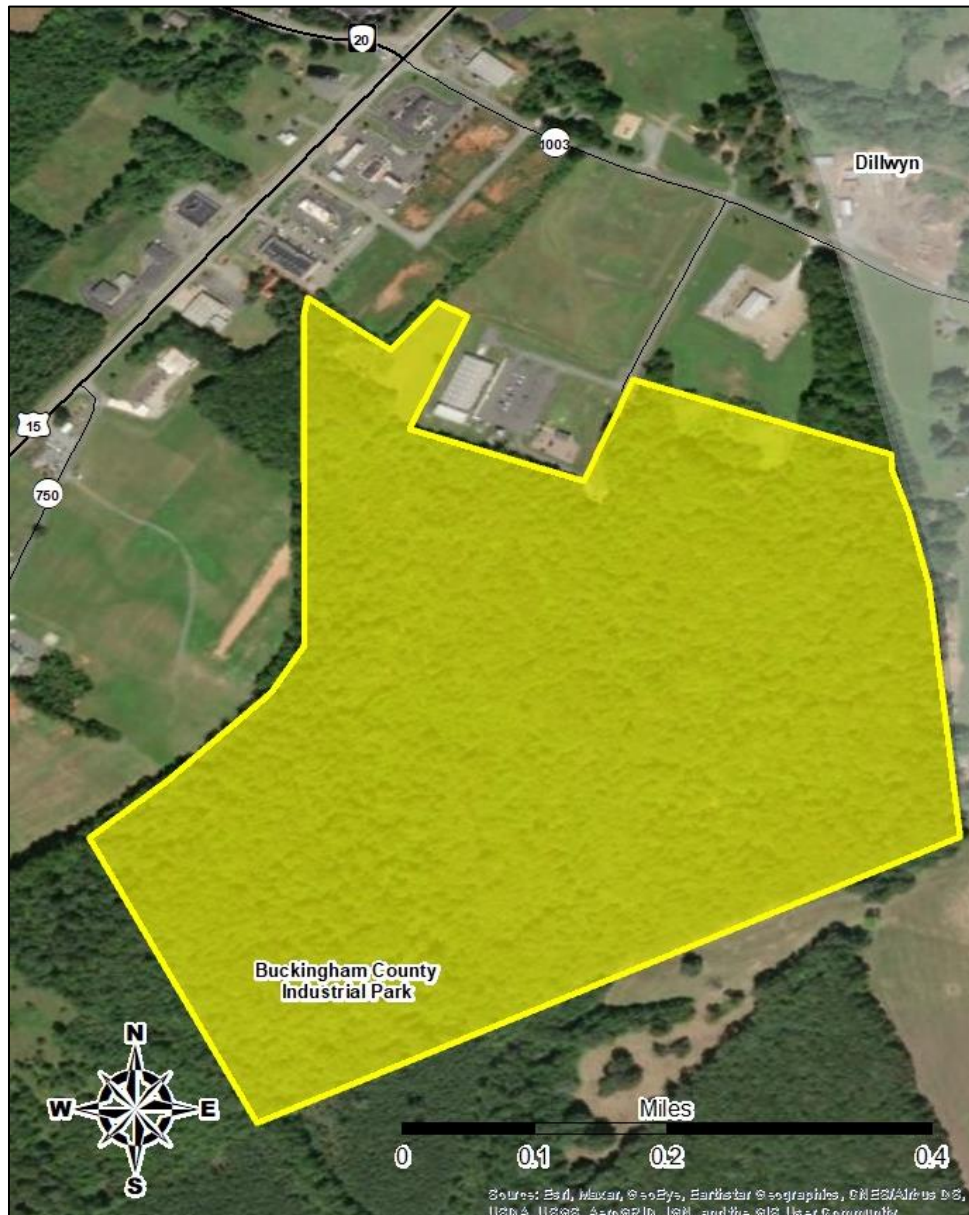
Industrial Sites

Buckingham County has one industrial park (see Map 3) and is served by one regional park. The industrial park in Buckingham County is located near Dillwyn. The regional industrial park is located in Keysville, in Charlotte County.

- **Buckingham County Industrial Park**
The Buckingham County Industrial Park has approximately 124 acres zoned for NC1 Neighborhood Commercial. Rail transport is available nearby through the Buckingham Branch Railroad. The park is located just outside the Dillwyn Town Limits.

Map 3 – Industrial Site – Buckingham County Industrial Park

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Map created by CRC – October 2023

Source: ESRI, Buckingham County

- **The Heartland Regional Industrial Park**

The Heartland Regional Industrial Park contains approximately 400 acres zoned for general industrial use and is owned by the Counties of Charlotte, Lunenburg, Prince Edward, Cumberland, Buckingham, and Amelia. These localities participate in a revenue share agreement. The Heartland Park is currently home to Eastern Engineered Wood Products and logging equipment retailer Forest Pro, as well as the office for the Commonwealth Regional Council. The property is located in Virginia's Tobacco Region and is also in an Enterprise Zone and a designated Opportunity Zone, which provides additional incentives for development. The park offers tenants convenient access to a four-lane arterial highway and Buckingham Branch's short-line rail and

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transload site on the northern border of the park as well as water and wastewater services provided by the Town of Keysville and T1 Broadband interconnectivity with redundancy.

Health Care

As shown below, Buckingham County residents are in close proximity to the following hospitals (60 miles from the County line):

- Centra Southside Community Hospital (Farmville, Virginia)
- Sentara Martha Jefferson Hospital (Charlottesville, Virginia)
- University of Virginia Medical Center (Charlottesville, Virginia)
- Centra Lynchburg General Hospital (Lynchburg, Virginia)
- Centra Virginia Baptist Hospital (Lynchburg, Virginia)
- Augusta Health (Fishersville, Virginia)
- Bon Secours-St. Francis Medical Center (Midlothian, Virginia)
- Carillion Stonewall Jackson Hospital (Lexington, Virginia)
- Johnston Willis Hospital (Richmond, Virginia)
- Centra Bedford Memorial Hospital (Bedford, Virginia)
- Henrico Doctors' Hospital (Richmond, Virginia)
- Bon Secours – St. Mary's Hospital of Richmond (Richmond, Virginia)
- Richmond VA Medical Center (Richmond, Virginia)
- Sentara Halifax Regional Hospital (South Boston, Virginia)

Located in New Canton is the Central Virginia Community Health Services, a division of Central Virginia Health Services, Inc. This facility provides comprehensive medical care for the residents of Buckingham County and some residents from the surrounding area on an outpatient basis (including physical therapy, dentistry and a pharmacy).

Located between Dillwyn and Sprouses Corner on N. James Madison Highway (U.S. 15) is Troublesome Creek Medicine. The clinic was opened in 2022 by Chris Hucks, a licensed Family Nurse Practitioner, and was originally operated out of his residence on Troublesome Creek Road while the office at the current location was completed. The clinic offers lab service, referrals, and sick visits, and also offers home visits.

Formerly located in Dillwyn was Buckingham Family Medicine. This facility on Brickyard Drive provided general medical care for the residents of Buckingham County and served as a satellite facility with Martha Jefferson Hospital located in Charlottesville. Centra Health has acquired the site and is in the process of locating a new clinic in this location.

In addition, Buckingham County has two (2) dentist offices, Buckingham Family Dentistry, LLC and Central Virginia Dentistry (Dr. Walter Saxon, Jr. DDS, PC). One orthodontist, Dr. William Horbaly, is based in Charlottesville but has satellite office hours at Dr. Saxon's Office. There is one (1) pharmacy, Dillwyn Pharmacy. The County also has one (1) physical therapy business – Progressive Therapy, Inc. (located in Dillwyn) and a chiropractic business - Arvonja Chiropractic Center (located in Arvonja).

Nursing Homes

There is one (1) nursing home located in Buckingham County. Heritage Hall Dillwyn is a state certified/licensed nursing home. The facility has a total of 60 beds. Onsite services provided by Heritage

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Hall Dillwyn include the following: daily activities, dietary services, housekeeping services, mental health services, nursing services, occupational therapy services, physical therapy services, physician services, podiatry services, social work services, and speech/language pathology services.

Library

Buckingham County has two (2) libraries - one is located on North James Madison Highway in Dillwyn and the other is located in the Village Center of Yogaville. The Buckingham County Library is one (1) of two (2) branches of the Central Virginia Library system. The other branch is located in the Town of Farmville in neighboring Prince Edward County.

Museums

Buckingham County is fortunate to have a beautiful historical museum. The Housewright Museum, located across from the Buckingham Courthouse Village Center, contains two floors full of Buckingham history. Included are old photos, documents, furniture, farm implements, toys, family records, and much more. The group responsible for the operation of the museum is Historic Buckingham Inc.

Located directly behind the Housewright Museum is the Adams Museum. Established in 2018 through a gift from H. Spencer Adams and his wife, the late Winnifred Bryant Adams, the Adams Museum includes a genealogy research room for people to research people, places, and things related to Buckingham County.

Religious Facilities

There are approximately 70 churches of various denominations in the area including the following: Apostolic, Baptist, Baptist (Independent), Catholic, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, United Methodist, Pentecostal Holiness, Presbyterian, etc. There are also various non-denominational churches located in the area.

Also located within the County is the Light of Truth Universal Shrine (LOTUS), international headquarters of Integral Yoga Institute. It is located at Satchidananda Ashram-Yogaville, on Route 604, between Routes 56 and 601. Dedicated to the light of all faiths and to world peace, LOTUS is unique in the world. LOTUS is the first interfaith Shrine to include altars for all faiths known and yet unknown.

Buckingham County is also home to the Virginia Nazarene Camp and Retreat Center. This Christian Retreat Center provides a variety of retreat and camping experiences for all-ages. This camp and retreat is located at 1151 High School Road, Buckingham, VA 23921.

Water Service/Sewer Service

Wells provide the main supply of domestic water needs of the County's rural residents. However, a portion of the County is serviced by a public water system. Buckingham County provides the Town of Dillwyn residents and some surrounding areas with water service.

A large majority of the residents in the rural areas of the County use individual septic systems. However, a small portion of the County is serviced by a public sewer system. The Town of Dillwyn is all served by

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the County Public Sewer. There is one additional community sewer system within Buckingham County. Within the community of Yogaville, the central sewer system main plant is a 10,000 gallon-per-day sewer treatment facility. In the same area, a 2,500 gallon-per-day sand filter system serves the laundry mat.

Solid Waste Collection/Recycling

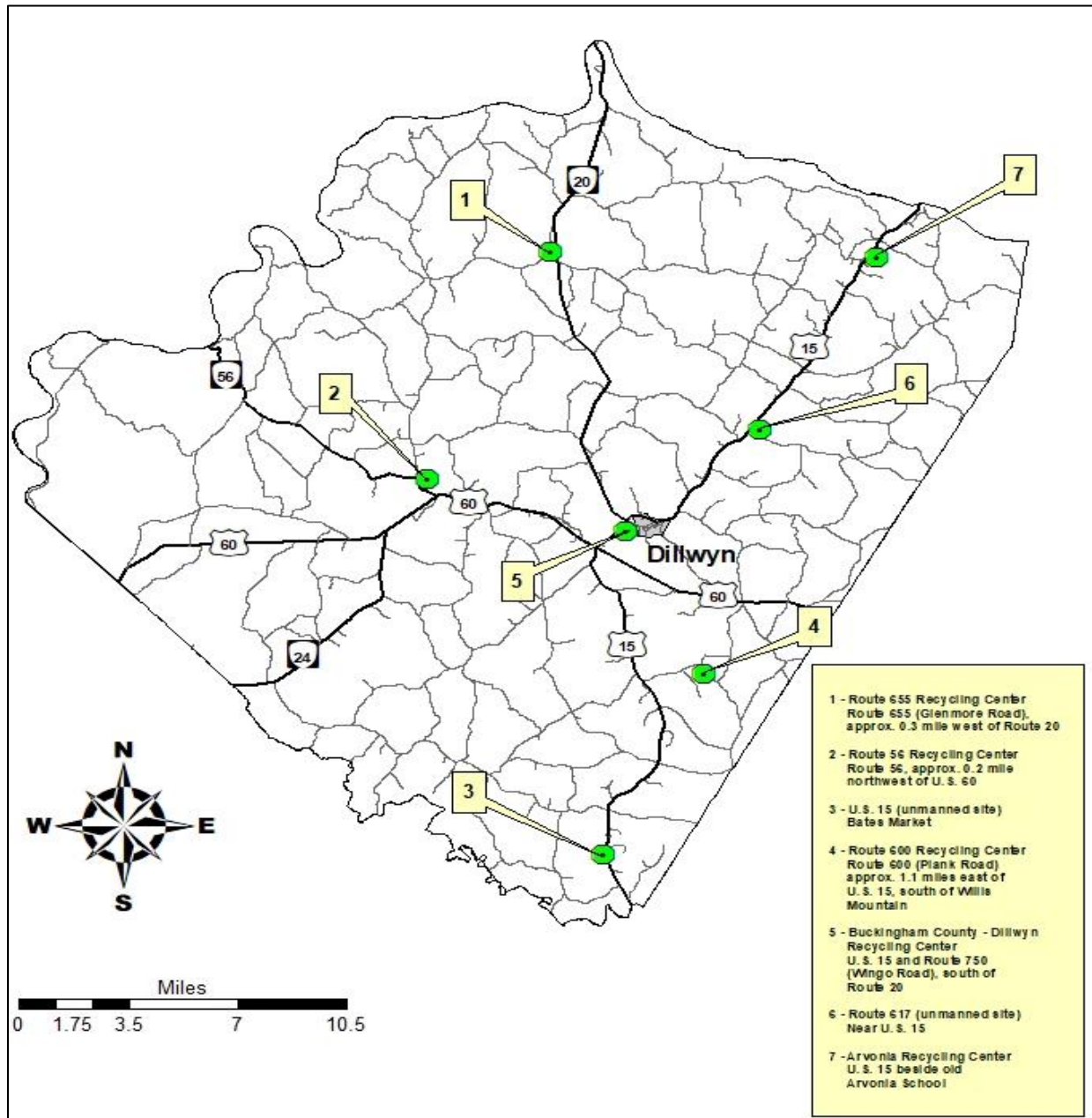
Buckingham County operates seven (7) waste collection/recycling centers where County residents may bring their household waste and/or recyclables for disposal. See Map 4. These centers are managed by the County's Public Works Department. The Department administers the Solid Waste Ordinance, in conjunction with the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality and Environmental Protection Agency regulations relating to solid waste issues. The convenience centers are at the following locations:

- **1) Route 655 Recycling Center** is located at 4487 Glenmore Road (Route 655) just 0.3 mile west of N. Constitution Route (Route 20). This site offers newspaper recycling, metal recycling, general household waste, and construction debris.
- **2) Route 56 Recycling Center** is located at 10238 S. James River Road (Route 56) just 0.2 mile northwest of James Anderson Hwy (U.S. 60). This site offers newspaper recycling, metal recycling, general household waste, and construction debris.
- **3) S. James Madison Recycling Center** is located at 2001 S. James Madison Highway (U.S. 15). This site offers general household waste containers.
- **4) Route 600 Recycling Center** is located at 7121 Plank Road (Route 600), just 1.1 miles east of S. James Madison Highway (U.S. 15). This site offers newspaper recycling, metal recycling, general household waste, and construction debris.
- **5) Buckingham County/Dillwyn Recycling Center** is located at 750 Wingo Road (Route 750), just east of N. James Madison Highway (U.S. 15) between Sprouses Corner and Dillwyn. This site offers paper and cardboard recycling, metal recycling, general household waste, and construction debris.
- **6) Gravel Hill Recycling Center** is located at 60 Gravel Hill Road (Route 617) just east of N. James Madison Highway (U.S. 15). This site offers general household waste containers.
- **7) Arvonnia Solid Waste & Recycling Center** is located at 29420 N. James Madison Hwy (U.S. 15), beside the old Arvonnia Primary School. This site offers newspaper recycling, metal recycling, general household waste, construction debris, and appliances.

All sites are open 24 hours daily. Electronics may be recycled at the Buckingham County Recycling Center between the hours of 6:00a.m - 7:00p.m. seven days a week.

Map 4 – Solid Waste Collection Sites/Recycling Centers

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Map created by CRC – August 2014 (updated September 2023)

Source: Buckingham County Solid Waste/Recycling Director

Law Enforcement and Public Safety

The Buckingham County Sheriff's Office provides law enforcement protection to the citizens of Buckingham County. The Sheriff's Office is responsible for criminal investigations, calls for service, court room security, and service of the civil process. The Sheriff's Office employs a total of approximately 36 citizens – including 19 full time and 5 part time law enforcement officers, 9 full time and 3 part time dispatchers. The Sheriff's office also runs 9-1-1 dispatch out of their office. The Virginia State Police (VSP) provides traffic enforcement and investigative support for Buckingham County. The incorporated town of

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Dillwyn does not currently have an officer, but they still receive mutual aid response from the VSP and the Buckingham County Sheriff's Office.

Fire and Rescue

Buckingham County is protected by a coordinated emergency medical services (EMS) system that includes approximately 35 full-time and part-time staff plus three (3) active volunteers. The EMS is led by the Chief of the Buckingham County Department of Emergency Services.

Buckingham EMS has three (3) facilities. One facility is located just south of Dillwyn, another is located in the community of Arvon, and the other is located in the community of Glenmore. These facilities offer 24/7 medical level ambulances. Previously, the Buckingham Volunteer Rescue Squad (BVRS) provided the EMS services for the County for almost 50 years. In 2020, Buckingham County took over the management of the EMS services including staffing after BVRS transferred control. The County initially selected to contract the EMS services to the Delta Response Team through a transitional year. In Fall of 2021, that contract was ended and the County moved forward with an all-County employed staff.

The County has four (4) all-volunteer fire departments. The Dillwyn Volunteer Fire Department serves the Town of Dillwyn and surrounding areas. The fire station is located on North James Madison Highway in Dillwyn. The Arvon Volunteer Fire Department serves the village center of Arvon and the surrounding area. The fire station is located on Arvon Road. The fire house also houses one of the EMS facilities as well. The Toga Volunteer Fire Department serves the southwestern portion of the County and is located on Mount Rush Highway. The Glenmore Volunteer Fire Department serves the Village Center of Glenmore and surrounding area. The fire station is located on Firehouse Road. There is an EMS facility on Glenmore road. On various occasions, fire companies assist one another where needed. Mutual Aid Agreements currently exist with the following counties: Albemarle, Fluvanna, Cumberland, Nelson and Prince Edward.

The Buckingham County Board of Supervisors and the Department of Emergency Services have worked together to develop a 5-year strategic plan of growth and improvement for the County's fire and rescue services. This plan was developed after careful evaluation of metrics and trends pertaining to the Department, and will require planning and budgeting for the targeted initiatives. They include:

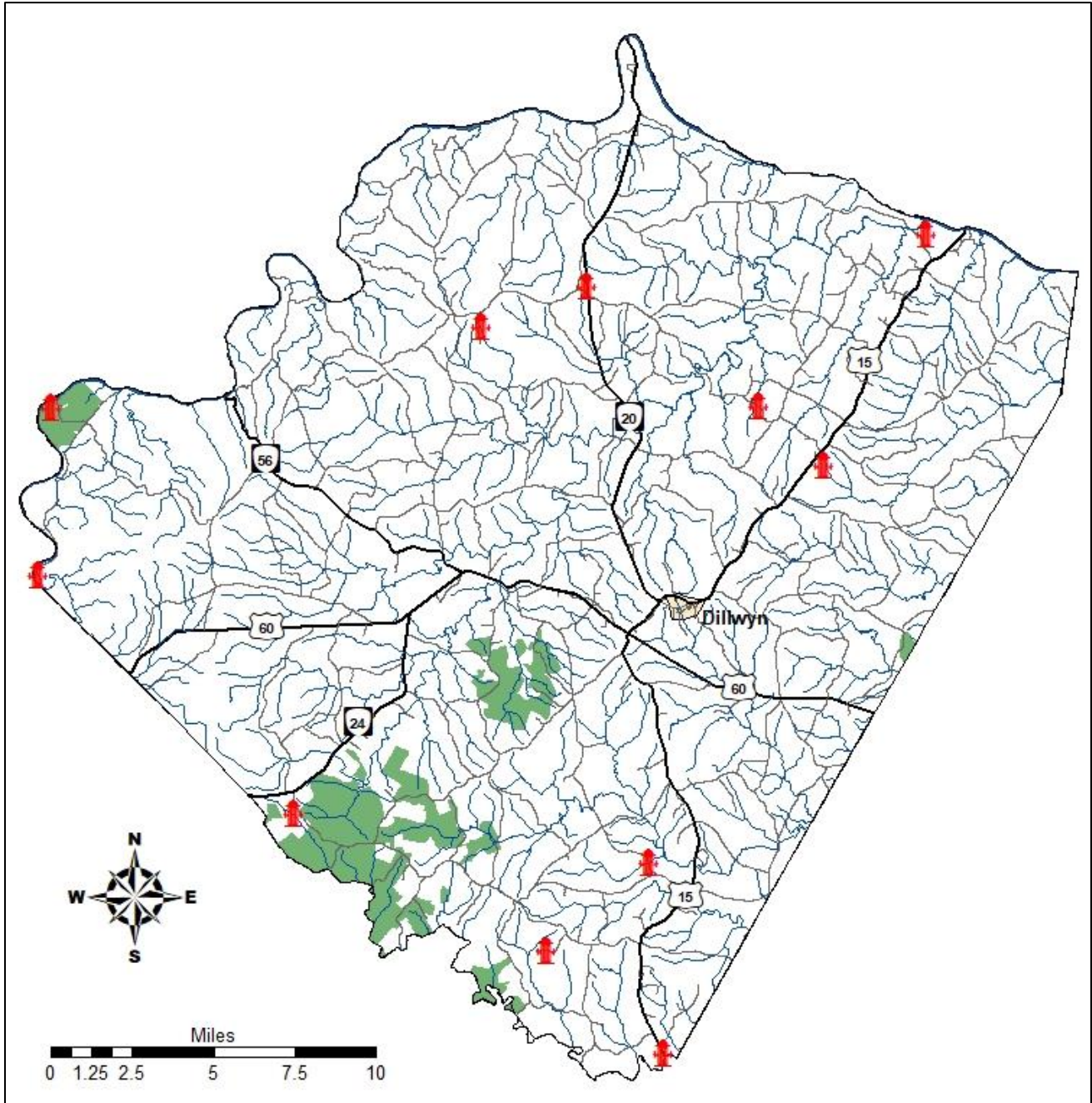
- Partnering with Arvon Volunteer Fire Department (AVFD) to immediately place 12-hour daytime EMS coverage in their fire station Monday through Friday, with a plan to transition this to 24/7 coverage within the next 1-2 years (either out of the AVFD station or in a new station).
- Construction on a fourth EMS station in District 3 (Curdsville/Sheppards) area. The end goal would be 24/7 coverage at this station as well, leading to the county being covered by four 24/7 EMS units.
- Renovations for the Dillwyn EMS Station, which is 20 years old.
- Purchase of one new ambulance every other year. This purchase rate coincides with projected needs based upon the life-span of Buckingham County's EMS unit.

Because the County is large in area and the existence of public water is limited, many areas of the County have dry hydrants (see Map 5). Dry hydrant systems ensure an adequate water supply in areas where conventional fire protection is not available. Dry hydrant systems consist of a non-pressurized PVC pipe with a fire hydrant head above ground and a strainer below water. Dry hydrants, placed strategically around a rural fire district in ponds, lakes, streams or other bodies of water, eliminate the need for trucks to return to town to refill. Pumping water into tank trucks from these sources saves precious time.

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Reducing the travel distance for shuttling water saves time and energy. Adequate water supplies can reduce fire losses and lives. They may also lower the cost of insurance. Improved fire protection can stimulate economic growth by making an area more attractive to homeowners and developers.

Map 5 – Dry Hydrant Locations



Source: Virginia Department of Forestry

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Telecommunications and Internet Access

Within any community, access to fiber optics is extremely important. The unprecedented growth in telecommunications capacity and in telecommunication applications has changed the way all persons and businesses function. Due to the County's rural nature and limited resources, it is unable to implement the infrastructure necessary for fiber optics on its own. There are a number of Internet/telephone/cell service providers in the County. They include: Firefly, Brightspeed, Shentel, AT&T, US Cellular, Verizon, DirectTV, Hughes Net, Skylink, and Viasat. See Map 6 for locations of communications towers in Buckingham County.

Due to the lack of current telecommunication access in the County, members of the community have provided alternative access for citizens to provide access to the internet in areas that otherwise do not have access. The Buckingham County Library branch also provides free Wifi access at their facility. This allows for Buckingham County students to complete online school work even when the internet is not accessible at home.

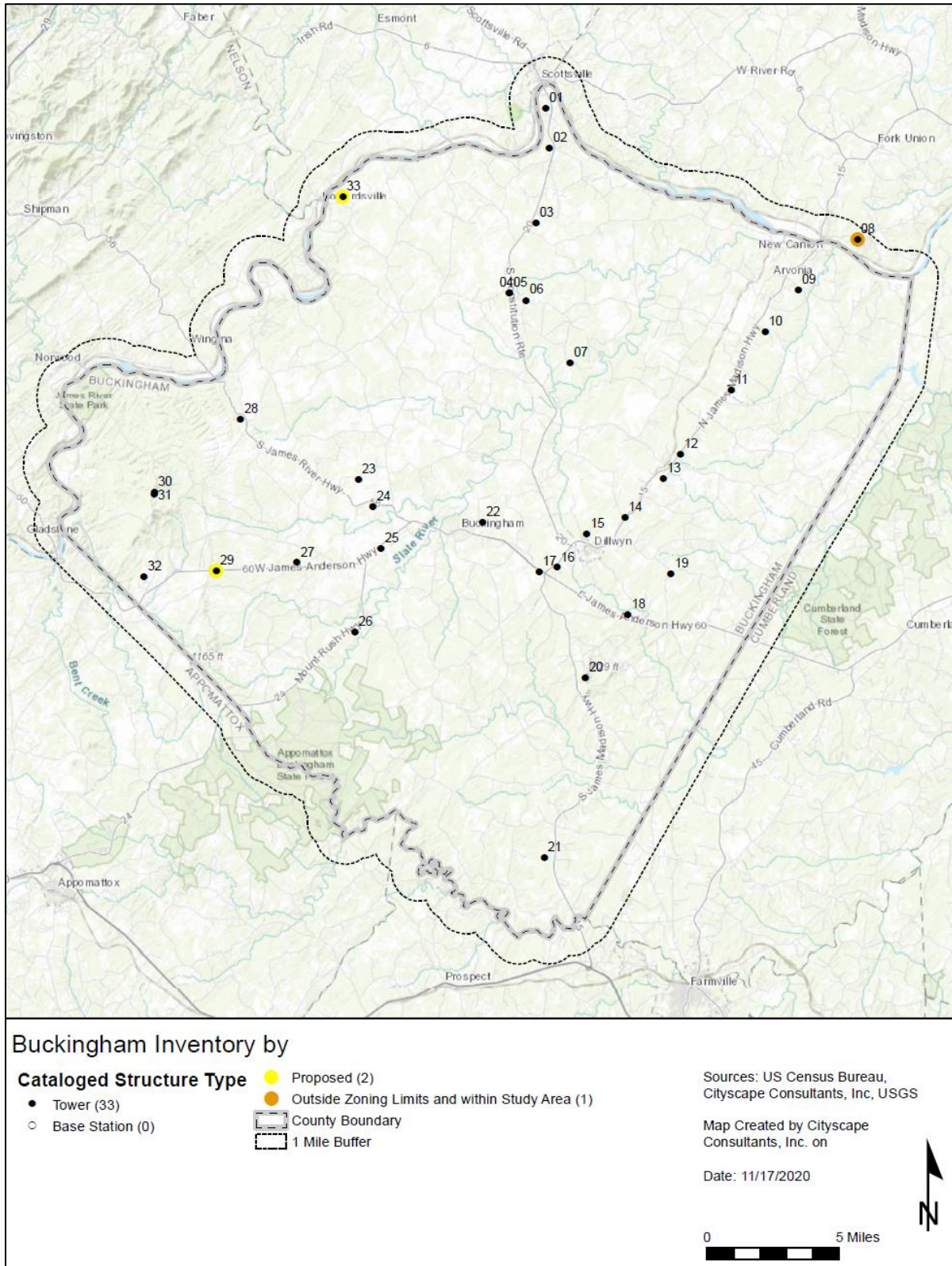
Buckingham County and the entire region are served by Mid-Atlantic Broadband Communities Corporation (MBC). Using a \$4,000,000 federal matching grant from the U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration and a \$4,000,000 grant from the Virginia Tobacco Region Revitalization Commission, MBC built an open access 144 strand fiber optic backbone which extends over 300 miles and serves more than 350 businesses, commercial, community colleges and industrial parks in Southside Virginia. See Map 7 for MBC coverage in the County.

To combat the lack of fiber optics within rural America, the Federal Communications Commission established a Connect America Fund (CAF) to help accelerate the broadband buildout to 23 million homes in rural America including Buckingham County. One hundred and three (103) bidders won \$1.49 billion over 10 years. FireFly fiber broadband, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Central Virginia Electric Cooperative (CVEC), won the bid for the areas available in Buckingham County. The Federal Communications Commission also established the \$20.4 billion Rural Digital Opportunity Fund to bring high speed fixed broadband to service rural homes and small businesses that are lacking. FireFly also won the bid for the areas available in Buckingham County.

Additionally, Buckingham County was part of a December 2021 grant award under the Department of Housing and Community Development's Virginia Telecommunications Initiative (VATI) program. Buckingham was part of a regional application. The application was submitted by the Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission, in affiliation with FireFly fiber broadband, to build fiber in unserved locations and achieve universal access for multiple counties across Central Virginia. This project was awarded more than \$79 million under the VATI program.

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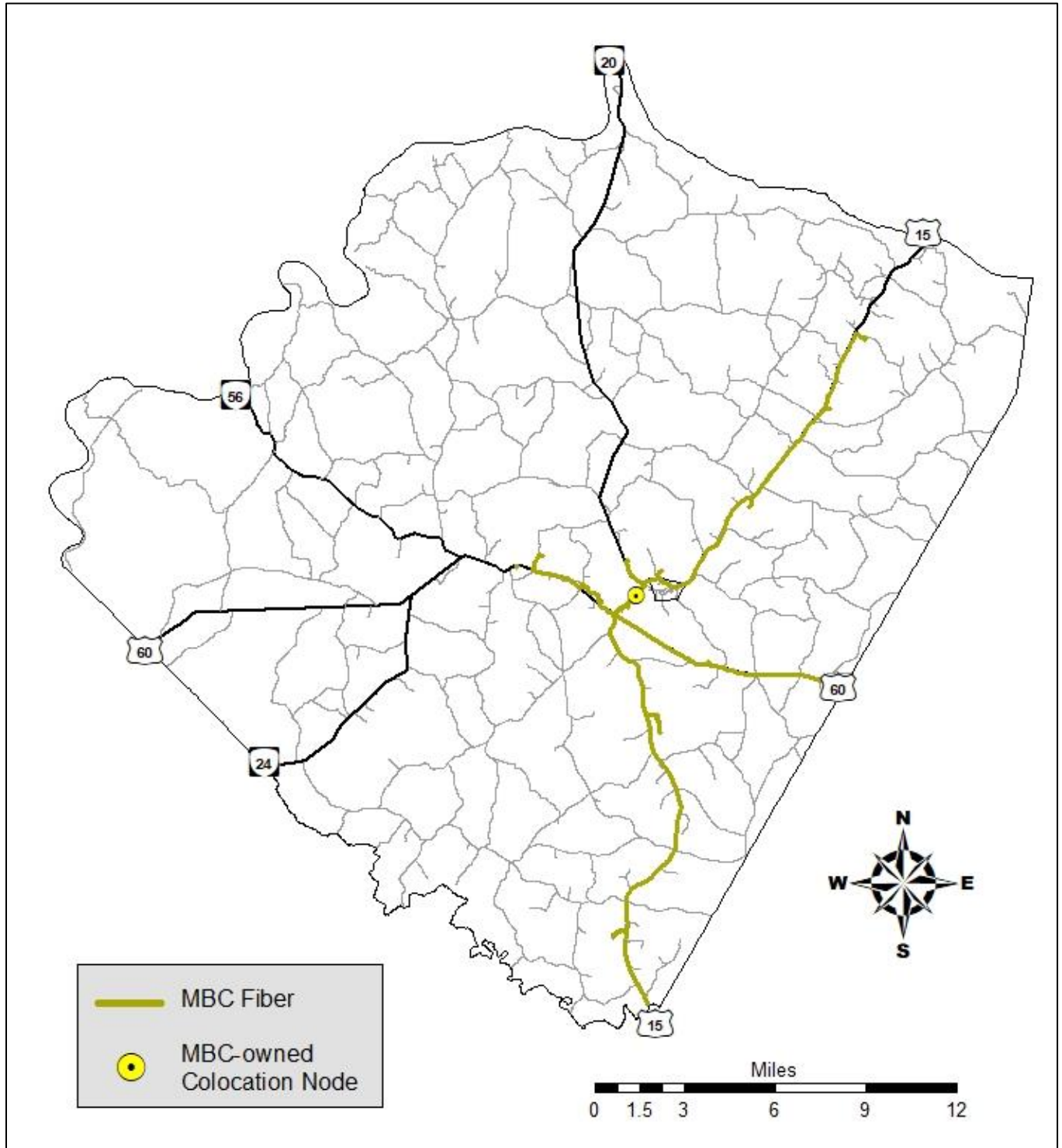
Map 6 – Antenna/Tower Locations in Buckingham County



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Source: Cityscape Consultants

Map 7 – Mid-Atlantic Broadband Fiber Routes in Buckingham County

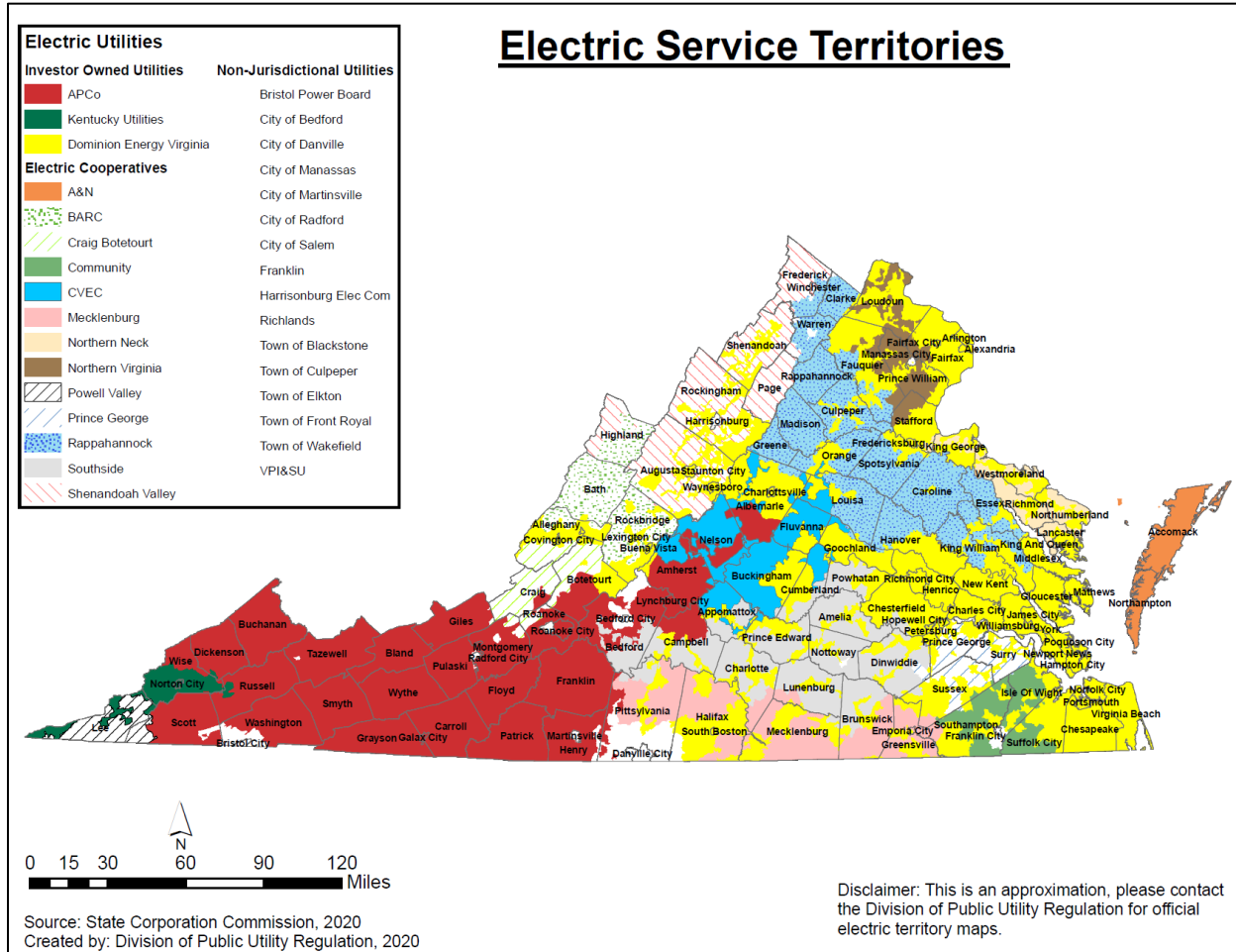


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Electric Services

Buckingham County is serviced by Dominion Virginia Power, Central Virginia Electric Cooperative (CVEC) and Appalachian Electric Power (AEP). Map 8 shows the coverage areas for the County.

Map 8 – Electric Utility Coverage Areas



Source – State Corporation Commission

Natural Gas/Fuel Sources

Two pipelines run through Buckingham County: Colonial and Williams. Colonial transports liquids, while Williams transports natural gas. Colonial also owns the Mithcell Junction Tank Farm, located in northern Cumberland County near the Buckingham County line. The County does not currently have the ability to tap into existing lines. However, the County does have a close proximity to other natural gas distribution including the City of Lynchburg and City of Richmond.

Recreation

The Buckingham County Recreation Department offers sports and activities including basketball, cornhole, gymnastics, Parents Night Out, soccer, yoga, swimming, tennis, and others. The Department also offers a program for individuals 50 and older, Buckingham Active Seniors. The group meets on the

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second Tuesday of each month at the Buckingham Community Center. Their program includes guest speakers, program meetings, and game and social time. Buckingham County has a public park, the Buckingham Community Park, located on Route 1003 behind the Buckingham Community Center. The park has a covered pavilion with 12 picnic tables, a grill for cooking, and a playground. The Town of Dillwyn has Ellis Acres Park, which has a covered pavilion with picnic tables, a playground, and basketball/tennis courts.

Buckingham County provides opportunities for outdoor recreation exploration as well. Due to its rural nature, the County is perfect for biking along the backroads while you enjoy the picturesque views and see a variety of wildlife. Additionally, the County is home to a number of public areas. James River State Park is located in the northwest corner of the County between U.S. 60 and Route 56. It offers cabins for lodging, a natural playground, picnic shelters, multi-use trails, boat launches, campgrounds, a universally accessible fishing pier, and a wheelchair-accessible trail.

Appomattox-Buckingham State Forest is located in parts of Appomattox and Buckingham Counties. Cumberland State Forest covers parts of Cumberland and Buckingham Counties and offers multi-use trails. Both areas offer multi-use trails as well as opportunities for fishing, hunting, trapping, and wildlife watching. Featherfin Wildlife Management Area is located along the Appomattox River in parts of Appomattox, Prince Edward, and Buckingham Counties and offers opportunities for hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, and birding. Horsepen Wildlife Management Area is located just south of the Buckingham Court House Village area and offers opportunities for hunting, trapping, camping, hiking, horseback riding, boating, and birding.

Civic Organizations

Buckingham County has many civic clubs and organizations for children and adults. Some, but not all, are listed below:

- Buckingham County 4-H/Holiday Lake 4-H
- Buckingham County Cooperative Extension
- Buckingham County Chamber of Commerce
- Piedmont Habitat for Humanity (serves Buckingham County)
- Buckingham County Lions Club
- American Legion Post 0134
- Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 8446
- Historic Buckingham, Inc.

Festivals/Community Events

Buckingham County has a variety of local events and community activities for residents and visitors to enjoy. Some, but not all, are listed in this section. The Historic Village at Lee Wayside hosts Mayfest (early May), the Indian Relic Show (September), Fall Farm Fest (early October), Spooky Hollow Drive-Thru (late October), and the Village Christmas Market (early December). The Buckingham Chamber of Commerce hosts a local Artisans Market (early November) and Christmas House Tour (early December). The Town of Dillwyn hosts trick-or-treating at the Dillwyn Pocket Park (late October) and an annual Christmas Parade (early December).

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Commerce

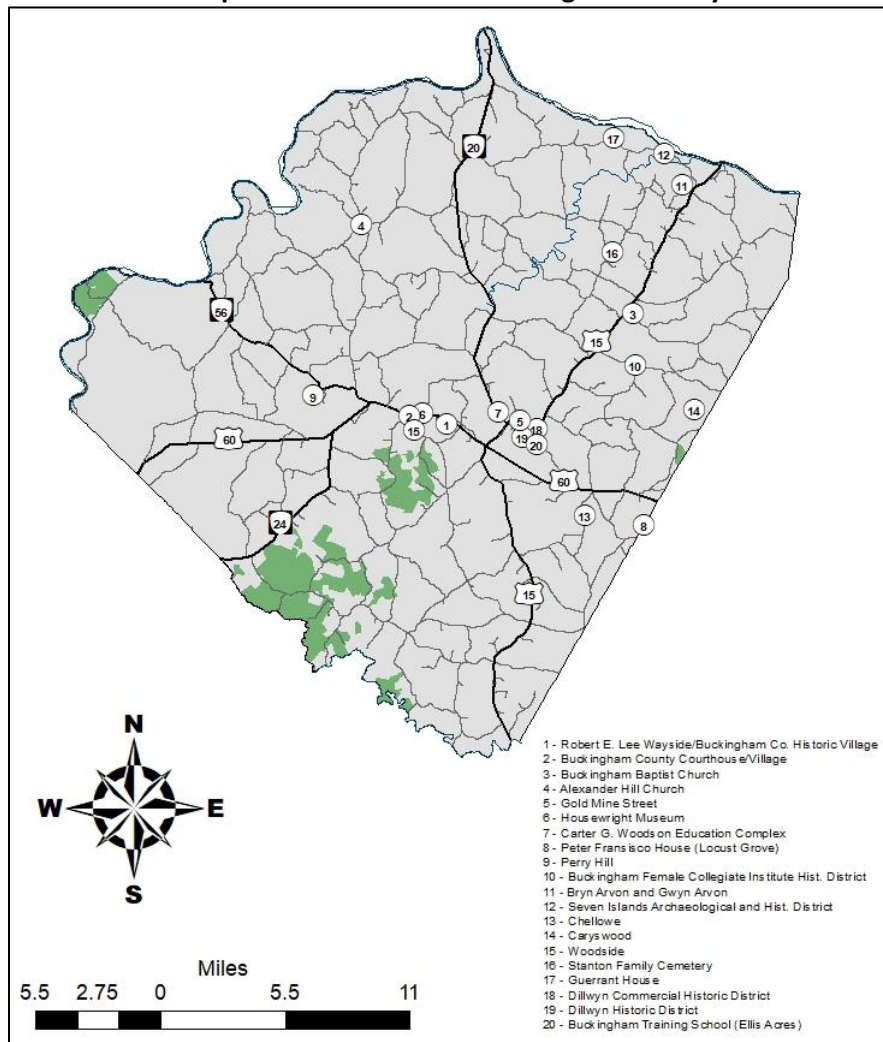
Businesses within the County include a Food Lion (just south of Dillywn), Farrish Hardware (near Sprouses Corner), general merchandise stores, convenience stores, a Virginia ABC Store (in Dillwyn), auto dealerships, a florist, and various service-related businesses (restaurants, insurance, attorneys, auto repair, medical/dentistry, gas/oil, beauty salons, and banking). Because of the location of Buckingham County, the Lynchburg, Charlottesville, and Farmville areas are popular destinations for residents when shopping for goods and services.

D. Historical Sites

Introduction

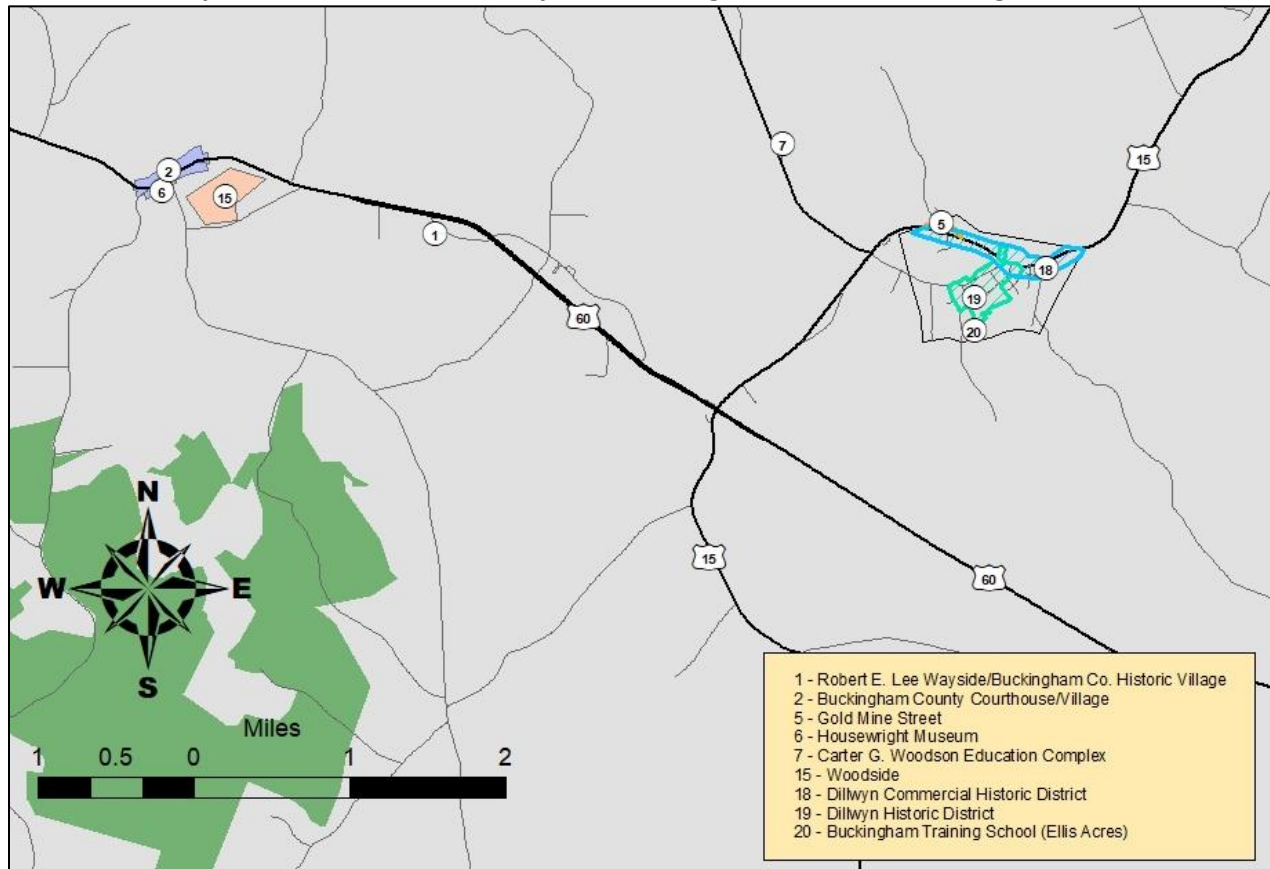
Many historic sites exist throughout Buckingham County. Of these, some have been placed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Through the enhancement of the assets comes economic development via tourism. See Maps 9 and 9a for locations of historic resources in Buckingham County.

Map 9 – Historic Sites in Buckingham County



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Map 9a – Historic Sites in Dillwyn and Buckingham Court House Village Areas



Map created by CRC – September 2014 (updated October 2023)

Source: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Buckingham County

Regional Historic Initiatives

In March, 1993, Virginia's Retreat was organized to explore ways that the Counties of Amelia, Appomattox, Buckingham, Charlotte, Cumberland, Dinwiddie, Nottoway and Prince Edward and the City of Petersburg, could work together to promote the region's rich abundance of natural and historical resources. Representatives of these localities, working closely with the Virginia Division of Tourism, the Virginia Division of State Parks and the National Park Service, held a planning retreat in April 1993, to design a strategy for accomplishing the Consortium's mission—increase tourism and economic development activity in this region of Virginia.

Virginia's Retreat, now known as Virginia's Crossroads, has continued its successful mission of increasing tourism, economic activity and quality of life in the participating Southside Virginia localities through the promotion, preservation, enhancement and education of the region's natural, recreational and historic resources. One of those successful regional historic initiatives is the Civil Rights in Education Heritage Trail (see Map 27). In March 2004, Virginia's Crossroads kicked off the grand opening of the trail – which is modeled after the successful Lee's Retreat Trail and the Wilson-Kautz Raid Driving Trail. Instead of focusing on the Civil War, the Heritage Trail highlights contributions made to bring equal education to all Americans.

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The trail includes 53 sites throughout 13 counties (including Buckingham County) and the Cities of Petersburg and Emporia that describe the history of education in Southside Virginia. The self-guided driving tour allows you to enjoy the trail at your own pace, letting you linger longer at some stops and pass by others, if time is short. Because the trail is not linear or chronological, it can be started and ended at any point. Once you begin, follow the Civil Rights in Education trail blazing signs from one stop to the next. The Trail has three (3) stops in Buckingham County (see Map 10 and Map 10a):

- One Room School House – located on Lee Wayside Road, Buckingham, VA
- Buckingham Training School Stephen J. Ellis Elementary School For African Americans – located on 245 Camden Street, Dillwyn, VA
- Carter G. Woodson birthplace – located near 2325 C.G. Woodson Road, New Canton, VA

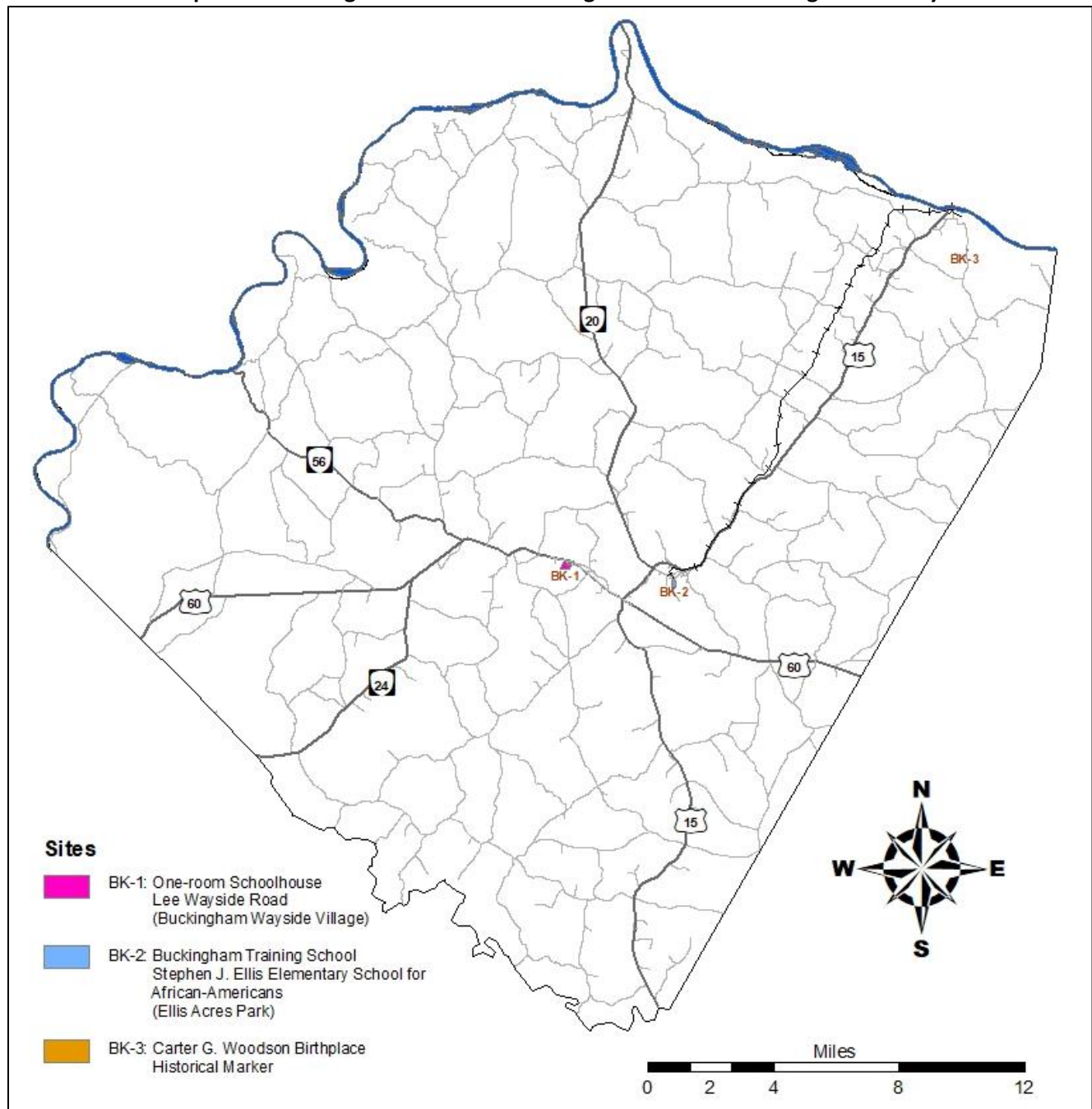
Map 10 – Civil Rights in Education Heritage Trail



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Source: [CRIEHT Brochure | Virginia's Crossroads \(vacrossroads.com\)](https://www.vacrossroads.com/)

Map 10.a – Civil Rights in Education Heritage Trail Sites in Buckingham County



E. Natural Resources

Land Surface

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Buckingham County is located in the Virginia Piedmont, which is largely characterized by rolling hills and numerous ridges near the boundary with the Blue Ridge Mountains. Lying between the mountain and coastal plain regions, the piedmont region is a naturally diverse landscape. The bedrock consists mostly of gneiss, schist and granite rocks at a typical depth of between 2 and 10 feet. Soils developed from these rocks and minerals form acid, infertile soils, with sandy loam surfaces. Many of the clayey subsoils are red or yellowish red due to the oxidized iron weathered from the primary minerals. Natural fertility is low; however, these soils respond well to liming and fertilization.

Historically, much of the Piedmont region was cleared and farmed intensively, causing extreme erosion over much of the region. Before modern soil fertility and managerial practices were adapted to these soils, agricultural production diminished and most farms reverted to forests. Over two thirds of this region is wooded today. The best soils are still agriculturally productive through well managed soil fertility and erosion control plans. The region contains several areas and stretches of land which are of relatively high agricultural value.

Climate

Buckingham County has warm summers, relatively cool winters, and normally adequate rainfall. The growing season is approximately 190 days, long enough to allow maturity of a wide variety of crops. The pasture season is slightly longer, but winter months are cold enough to require feed and shelter for livestock. Monthly average precipitation amounts vary greatly from year to year for any given month. Using the Town of Dillwyn as the reference point, Buckingham County is about 180 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. Due to the proximity from the Atlantic Ocean, the remnants of hurricanes or tropical storms may pass over the county from the east or south, occasionally causing flooding and wind damage. The data from the National Weather Service in Figure 30 is for Farmville, as it was not available for Buckingham County, and is based on monthly and yearly averages between 1991 and 2020.

Figure 30 – Climate Data (Averages), Farmville, VA 1991-2020

Criteria	Data
Annual Average Precipitation	44.47 inches
Annual Average Snowfall	6.1 inches
Annual Average Temperature	57.2 °F
January Average High Temperature	47.6 °F
January Average Low Temperature	25.7 °F
July Average High Temperature	88.5°F
July Average Low Temperature	67.3 °F
Month with Highest Average Rainfall	September – 4.58 inches
Month with Lowest Average Rainfall	February – 3.00 inches
Month with Highest Average Snowfall	February – 3.1 inches

Source: National Weather Service

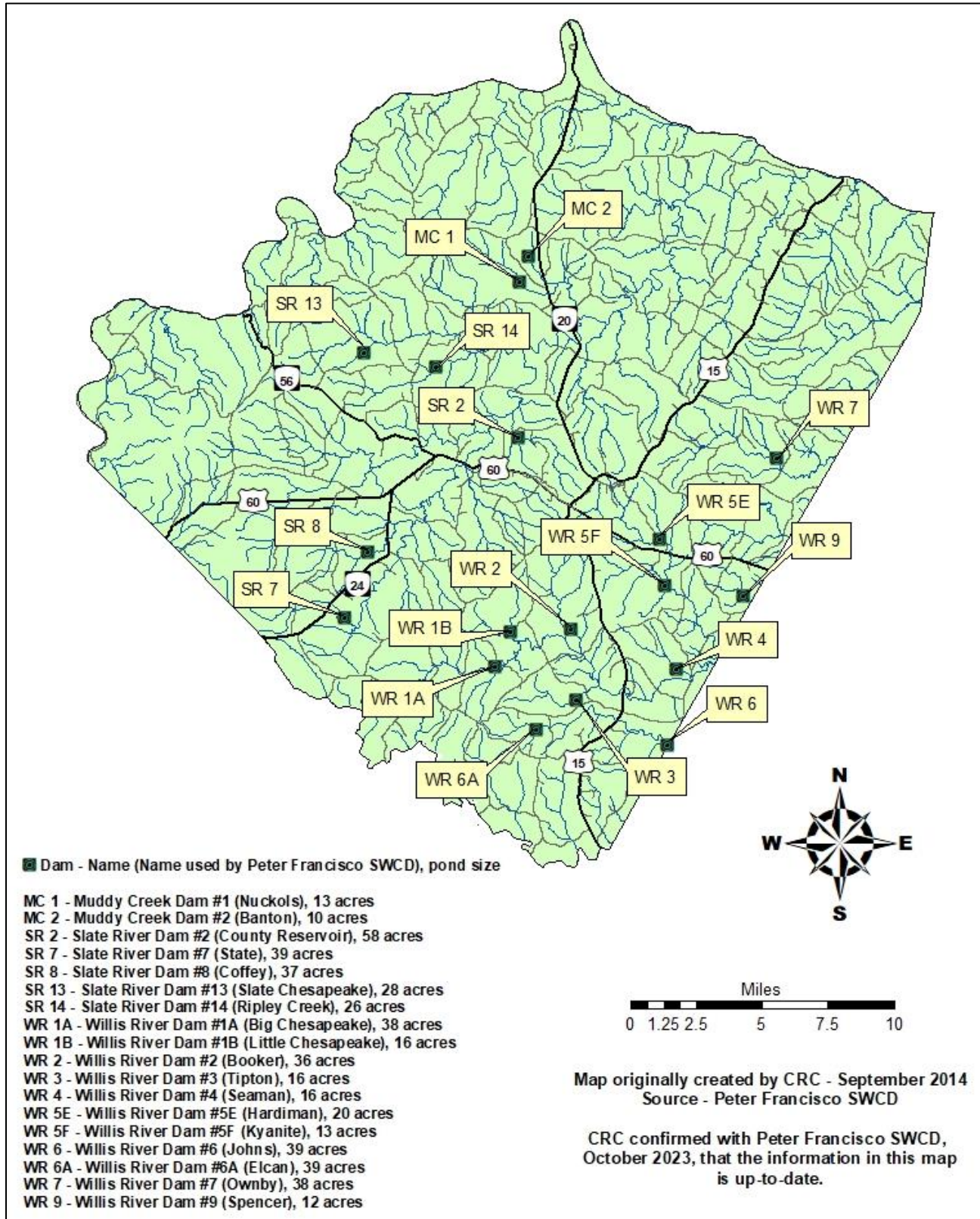
Rivers and Watershed Dams

The James River forms the northern border of Buckingham County. It winds through Central Virginia and empties into the Chesapeake Bay. The Appomattox River forms much of the southern border of Buckingham County. It winds through parts of Central Virginia, and empties into the James River east of Richmond. The Willis and Slate Rivers pass through Buckingham County and empty into the James River. Map 11 shows rivers and watershed dams in the County.

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Map 11 – Rivers and Watershed Dams in Buckingham County

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Watersheds

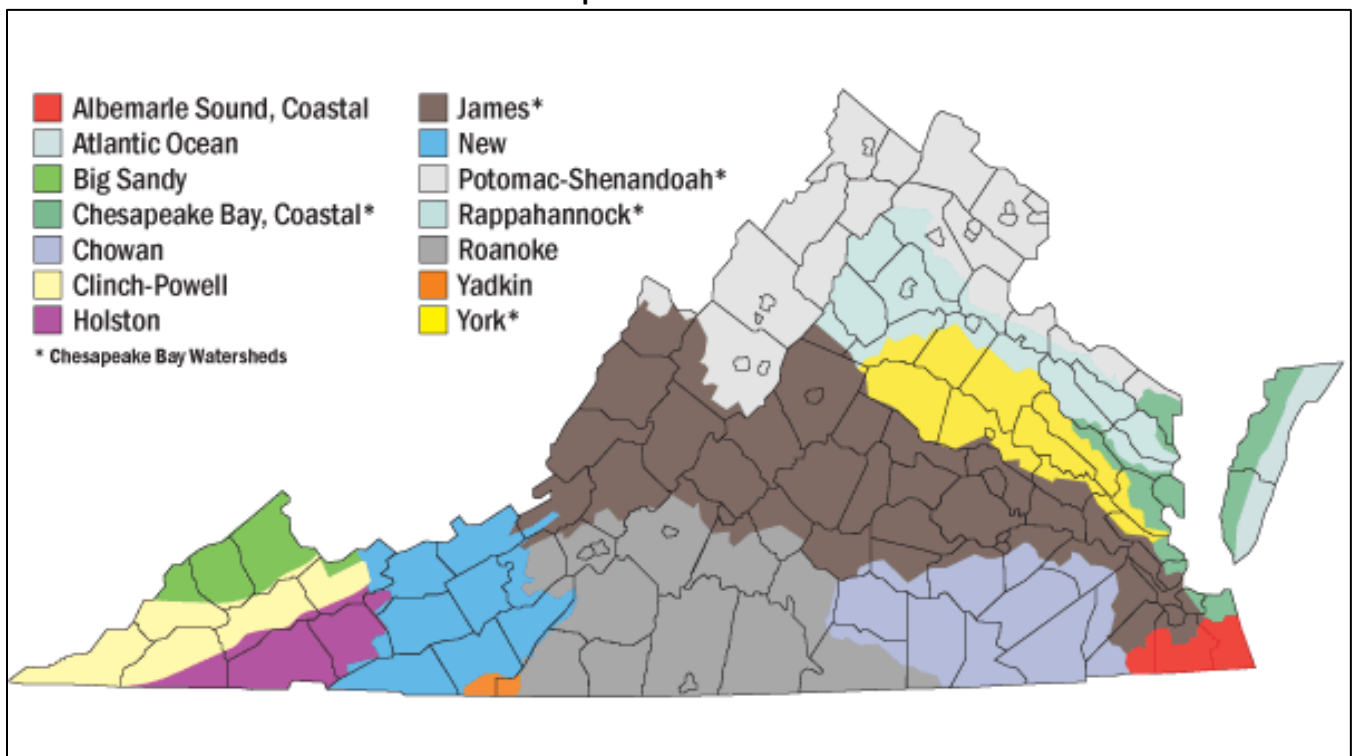
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Buckingham County is within the James River Watershed (see Map 12). The James River Basin runs west to east across the State. According to the James River Association, the watershed covers approximately 10,000 square miles or approximately 25% of the Commonwealth's total area. The basin is bordered by the New River, Roanoke, Chowan, and Albemarle Sound-Coastal Basins to the south, and the Potomac/Shenandoah, Rappahannock, York, and Chesapeake Bay-Coastal Basins to the north. The James River begins at the confluence of the Cowpasture and Jackson Rivers in Botetourt County and ends in the Chesapeake Bay. Map 30a shows the sub watersheds in Buckingham County.

Flood Zones

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) releases annual data on areas that flooding tends to occur and base flood information is available. The map below, Map 13, displays the flood zones within Buckingham County. Zone A is an area that is subject to one (1) percent chance of an annual flood with no base flood information available. Zone AE is an area that is subject to one (1) percent chance of an annual flood with base flood information readily available. Zone X is an area that is at a minimal or moderate risk for annual flooding.

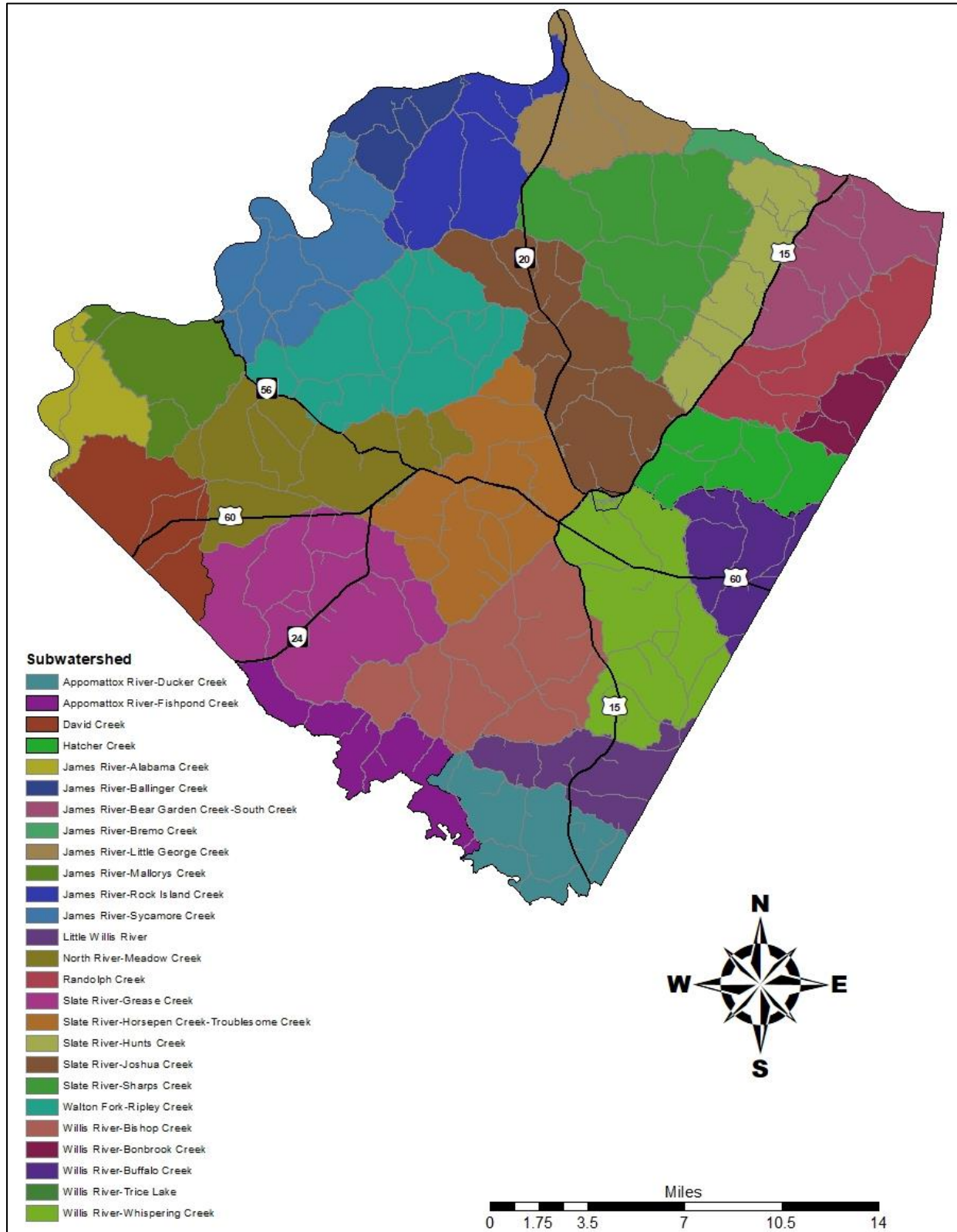
Map 12 - Watersheds



Source: Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) Website
<https://www.dcr.virginia.gov/soil-and-water/wsheds>

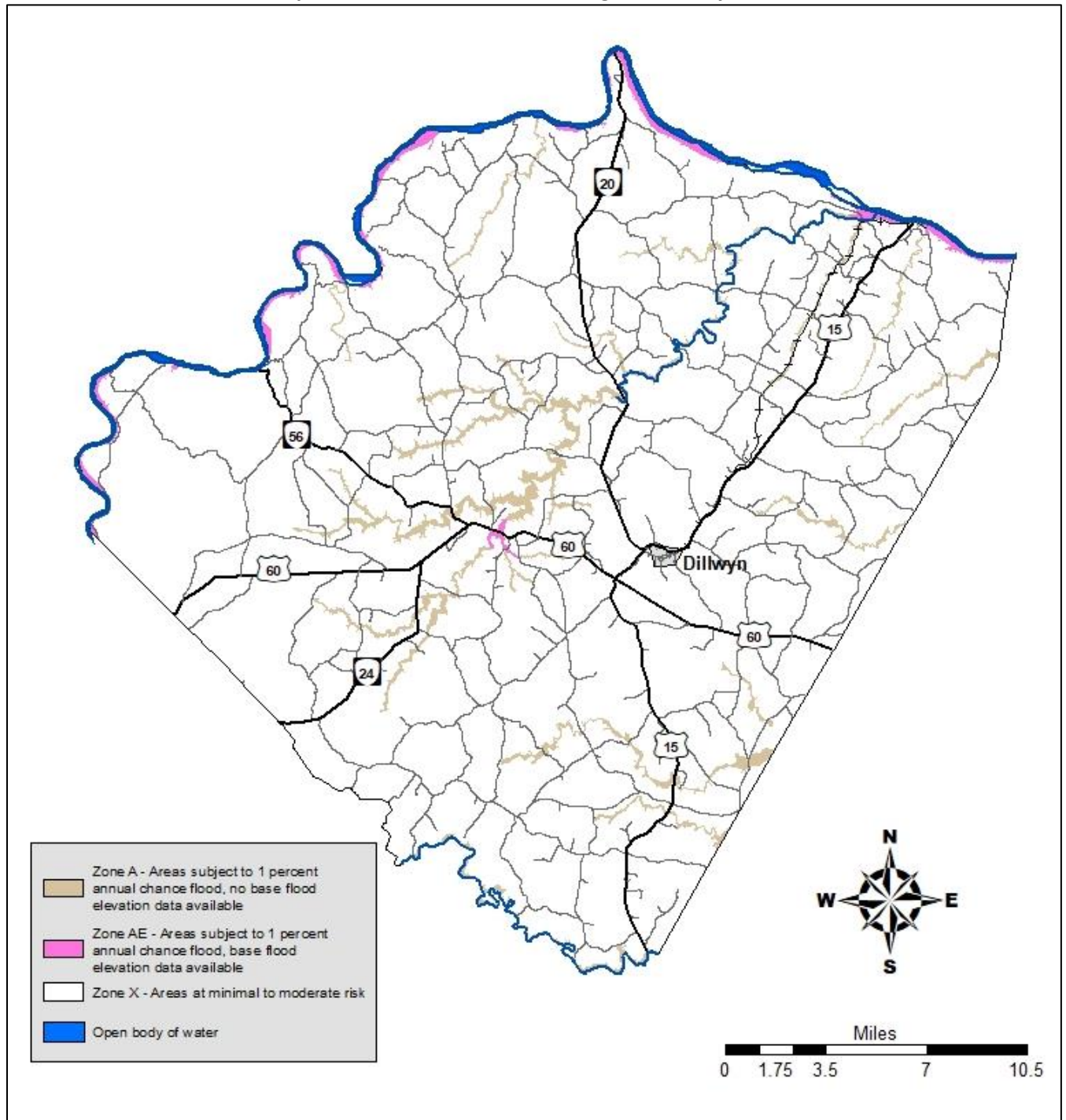
Map 12a – Sub Watersheds in Buckingham County

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Map 13: Flood Zones within Buckingham County



Map created by CRC – March 2023

Source: FEMA

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River/Stream Flow Rates

There are a few locations within Buckingham County that measure river and stream flow rates to determine the amount of discharge that is released at each location. The U.S. Geological Survey Site uses a stream guage to measure the waterflow rate. The waterflow rate is measured by Cubic Feet per Second or CFS. The higher the cubic feet per second the higher the stream or river. According to the U.S. Geological Survey site, the mean for James River at Scottsville is 6270 CFS, the mean for the Appomattox River at Farmville is 457 CPS, and the mean for the Slate River near Arvonias is 313 CFS (See Figure 31). All three of the waterflow rates that were recorded are identified as the calculate average mean of recorded historical data. For the James River at Scottsville, this data is based on 44 years of historical data. For the Appomattox River at Farmville, this data is based on 97 years of historical data. For the Slate River near Arvonias, this data is based on 86 years of historical data.

Figure 31: Average Mean River/Stream Flow Rates

River/Stream	Flow Rates Measured by Cubic Feet per Second (CFS)
James River at Scottsville	6270 CFS
Appomattox River at Farmville	457 CFS
Slate River near Arvonias	313 CPS

Source: United States Geological Survey

Farmland

The number of farms within Buckingham County has fluctuated over the course of the last 20 years. Since 1974, a farm is defined by the USDA Census of Agriculture to be a place from which \$1,000 or more agricultural products were produced or sold, or would have normally been sold during the census year. According to the 2017 USDA Agriculture Census, Buckingham County has 408 farms with an average of

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194 acres within each farm. Since 1992, Buckingham County has seen an increase in the number of farms by 73. While the number of farms may have increased, the average size of farms has decreased by 3 acres within same time frame. See Figure 32.

Figure 32: Buckingham County Agriculture Summary

	1992	1997	2002	2007	2012	2017
<i>Number of Farms</i>	335	370	389	411	391	408
<i>Farm Land (acres)</i>	66,034	75,854	81,150	77,293	83,921	79,245
<i>Average Size per Farm (acres)</i>	197	205	209	188	215	194
<i>Harvested cropland (acres)</i>	14,459	18,014	21,638	19,530	20,241	21,685
<i>Farm Receipts</i>	\$15,531,000	\$18,084,000	\$20,254,000	\$32,617,000	\$39,881,000	\$43,445,000
<i>Receipts - Crops</i>	\$522,000	\$928,000	\$1,896,000	\$1,417,000	\$6,472,000	\$6,822,000
<i>Receipts - Livestock</i>	\$15,009,000	\$17,209,000	\$18,358,000	\$31,199,000	\$33,409,000	\$36,622,000
<i>Hired Farm Workers</i>	251	328	158	370	348	255
<i>Farm Labor Payroll</i>	\$383,000	\$1,349,000	\$379,000	\$1,208,000	\$1,597,000	\$2,681,000

Source: 1992, 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012, and 2017 USDA Census of Agriculture

Crops and Livestock

Buckingham County grows a variety of crop throughout the growing season. While some crops such as Hay has seen a decrease in the past 10 years, other crops have seen a dramatic increase in production due to an increase in demand. According to the USDA 2017 Census of Agriculture, Corn that is used for grain has increased by 973 acres since the 2007 Census.

Not only does Buckingham County grow a number of crops, the County's residents also raise a number of livestock. According to the USDA 2017 Census of Agriculture, Poultry products have increased by 6,295,000 animals over the past 10 years. According to the National Agricultural Census Service, the letter D in a column represents National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) disclosure rules. NASS is obligated to withhold, under Title 7, U.S. Code, any total that would reveal an individual's information or allow it to

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be closely estimated by the public. Because of this disclosure rule, data regarding the 2007 inventory of Beef and Dairy Cattle, 2017 inventory of Corn (for silage), and the 2007 inventory of Soybeans are not available for public knowledge. The growth and decline of crops and livestock are denoted in Figure 33.

Figure 33: Buckingham County Select Farm Activities

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres 2007</i>	<i>Acres 2012</i>	<i>Acres 2017</i>	<i>Change from 2007 - 2017</i>
<i>Corn (for grain)</i>	459	742	1,432	+973 acres
<i>Corn (for silage)</i>	1,628	2,028	(D)	-
<i>Soybeans</i>	(D)	1,210	1,432	+222 acres
<i>Wheat</i>	208	581	905	+697 acres
<i>Hay (all types)</i>	17,987	17,102	16,818	-1,169 acres
<i>Vegetables</i>	8	8	18	+10 acres
<i>Livestock</i>	<i>2007 Inventory</i>	<i>2012 Inventory</i>	<i>2017 Inventory</i>	<i>Change from 2007-2017</i>
<i>Beef Cattle</i>	(D)	10,294	8,259	-2,035 animals
<i>Dairy Cattle</i>	(D)	311	56	-255 animals
<i>Equine</i>	601	996	654	+53 animals
<i>Hogs and Pigs</i>	26,386	21,480	64,071	+37,685 animals
<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	1,259	580	921	-338 animals
<i>Goats</i>	759	634	395	-364 animals
<i>Poultry</i>	249,697	882,808	6,545,091	+6,295,394 animals

Please note that in the 2007 inventory for Poultry - Pullets and Turkeys were listed as (D).

Source: 2007, 2012, and 2017 USDA Census of Agriculture

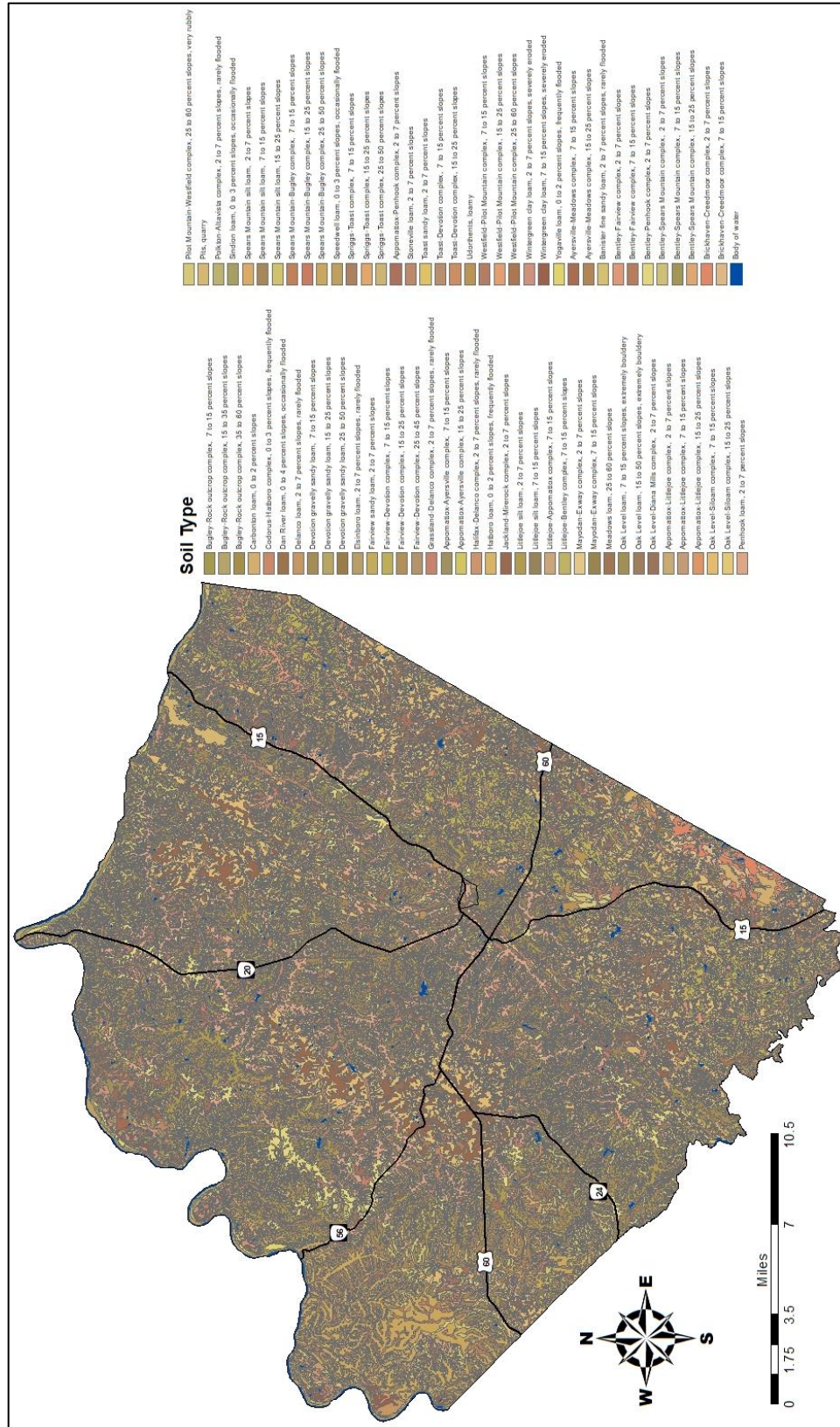
Soil

Buckingham County contains a wide variety of soils, with agricultural productivity ratings ranging from very good to very poor. A county-wide soil survey and analysis is found in the publication Soil Survey – Buckingham County Virginia, United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1974. The different types of soils in Buckingham County are denoted in Map 14.

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Map 14 – Soils in Buckingham County

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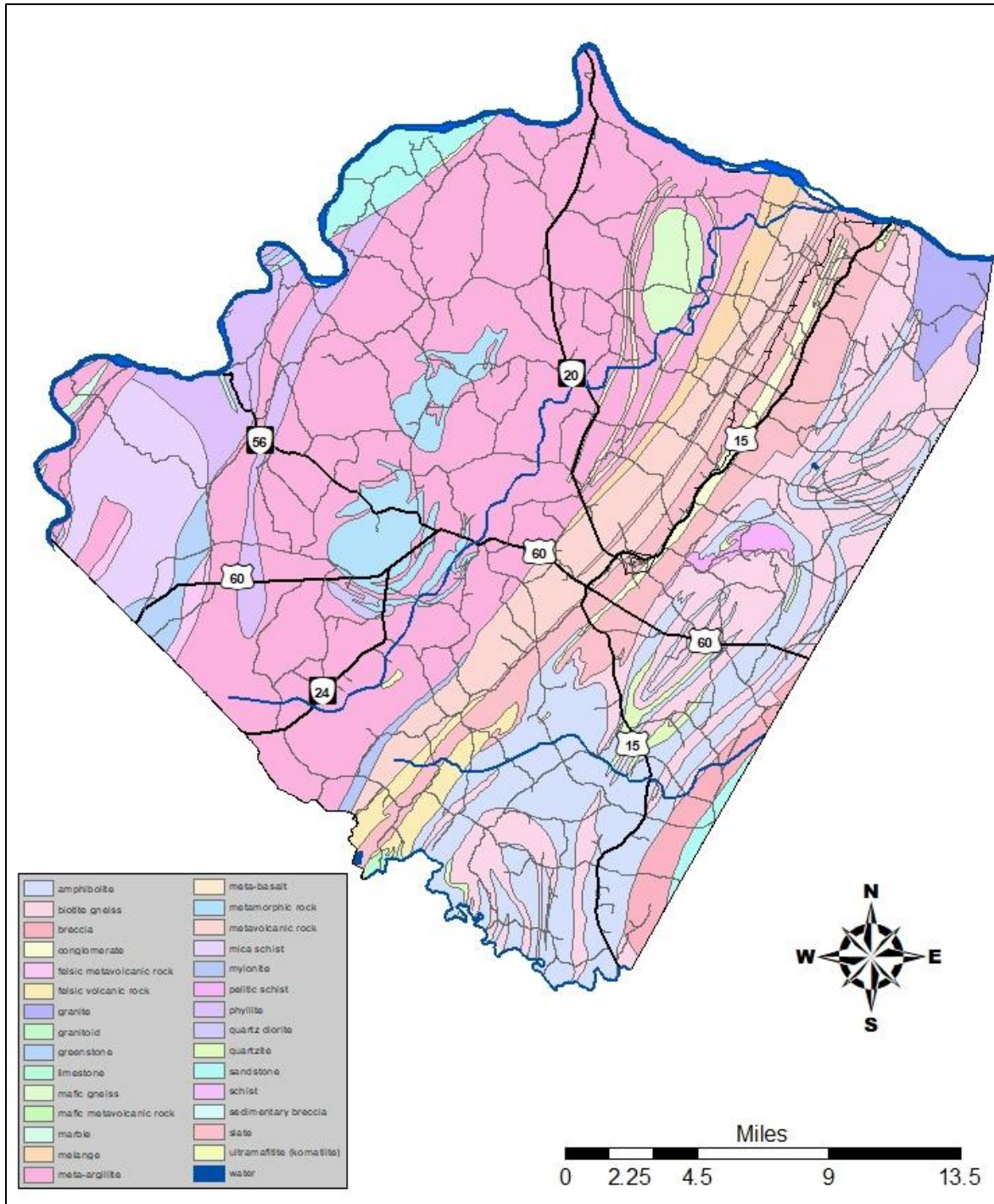
Map created by CRC – November 2021 (source: USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service)

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Rocks/Minerals

Map 15 shows the different rock/mineral types in Buckingham County. The data is from Virginia Energy, the agency formerly known as the Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals, and Energy. The County is underlain by phyllite, diorite, greenstone, mylonite, amphibolite, quartzite, felsic volcanic rock, schist, granite, and other rocks.

Map 15 – Rock/Mineral Types in Buckingham County



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Map created by CRC – October 2023 (source: Virginia Energy)

Forestland

Forests make up a large part of Buckingham County, both in terms of acreage and economic yields. There are 321,356 total acres of forestland in Buckingham County, according to the 2020 data from the USDA Forest Service. Of that total, 22,710 acres are publicly owned and 298,646 are privately owned. The Appomattox - Buckingham State Forest is Virginia's largest state forest covering a total of 19,513 acres in Appomattox and Buckingham Counties. A small portion of the Cumberland State Forest is also located in Buckingham County as well. The Cumberland State Forest is Virginia's second largest state forest at 16,154 acres.

Forestland is defined by the USDA Forest Service as a forest that is at least ten (10) percent stocked by forest trees of any size, or formerly having had such tree cover, and not currently developed for non-forest use. The minimum area is considered for classification as one (1) acre with forest strips must be at least 120 feet wide.

Dominant soft species in the area include Loblolly Pine, Shortleaf Pine, Virginia Pine and Red Cedar. Dominant hardwoods include White Oak, Red Oak, Black Oak, Scarlet Oaks, Yellow Poplar, American Beech, Green Ash, Chestnut, Sycamore, Mockernut and Pignut Hickory, Black Gum, Red Maple and Birch.

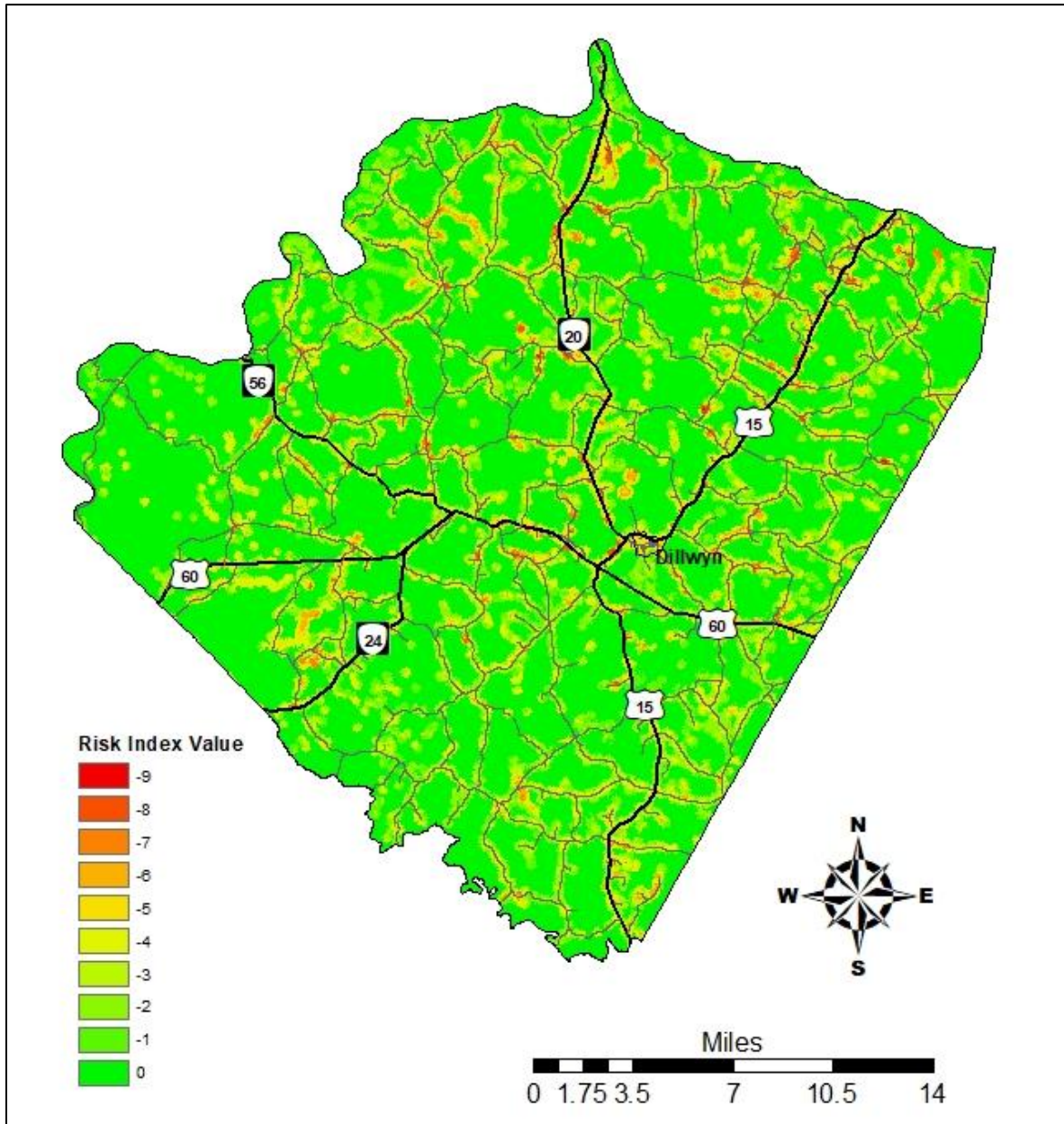
Buckingham County is served by several timber mills, and is home to many forestry consultants and timber managers. They work to monitor the timber markets and respond to product demands. Additionally, they work with the VDOF to control insect or disease outbreaks and keep the forest healthy. Forest landowners who harvest their timber may reforest these areas by planting one-year-old seedlings or rely on natural regeneration of commercially valuable species. The VDOF sells various species of seedlings for planting.

Wildland Urban-interface

The Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index for Buckingham County is shown in Map 16. The WUI Risk Index rates the potential impact of wildfire on people and their homes on a scale of 0 (lowest risk) to 9 (highest risk). The Index uses housing density as a key factor to determine risk. The Index was developed by the Southern Group of State Foresters and uses housing density, plus others factors, to assess risk.

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Map 16 – Wildland-Urban Interface Risk Index



Map created by CRC – October 2023

(Source: Southern Group of State Foresters, Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment)