

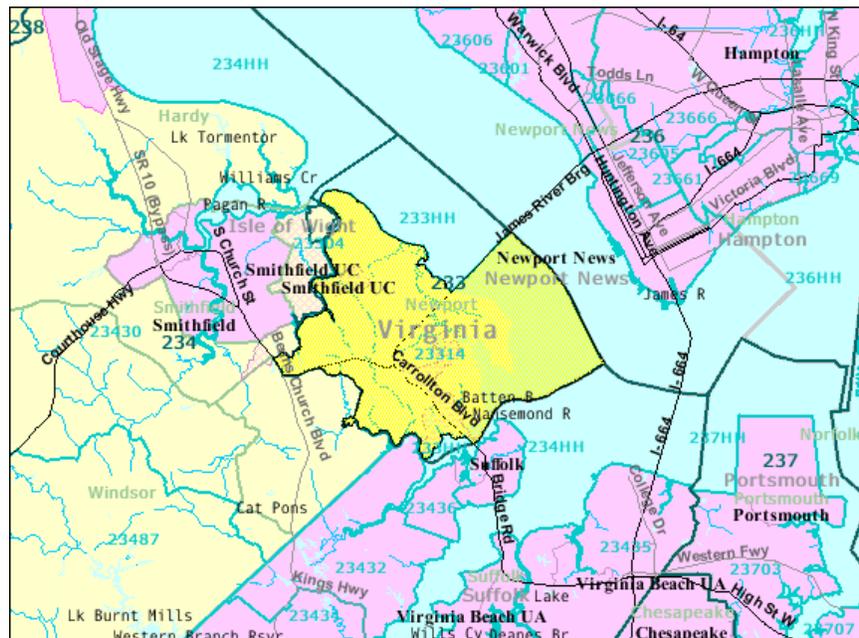
CARROLLTON, VA¹

Community Profile²

PEOPLE AND PLACES

Regional orientation

The unincorporated community of Carrollton, Virginia (36.95°N, 76.56°W) is located in Isle of Wight County, within the Virginia Beach-Norfolk metro area. Carrollton lies on the west bank of the James River, near the southern end of the James River Bridge and across from Newport News. The community has 18.5 square miles of land area and 8.5 square miles of water area (USGS 2008).



Map 1. Location of Carrollton, VA (US Census Bureau 2000)

Historical/Background

Carrollton is one of many unincorporated towns and communities in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. John Smith was the first European to come to this area, attracted by the James River's numerous fish and oysters which were of great benefit to the starving settlers (IWSWCC nd). The county was founded in 1634 by English settlers as part of a colony of coastal plantations (IWCHS nd). It was first named Warrosquyoake Shire and renamed Isle of Wight in 1637, after the English Isle of Wight in the English Channel. The original name Warrosquyoake was given for the regions original inhabitants, the native Warrosquyaocke Tribe (IWCHS nd).

¹ These community profiles have been created to serve as port descriptions in Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) for fisheries management actions. They also provide baseline information from which to begin research for Social Impact Assessments (SIAs). Further, they provide information relevant to general community impacts for National Standard 8 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) and information on minorities and low income populations for Executive Order (E.O.) 12898 on Environmental Justice.

² For purposes of citation please use the following template: "Community Profile of *Town, ST*. Prepared under the auspices of the National Marine Fisheries Service, Northeast Fisheries Science Center. For further information contact Lisa.L.Colburn@noaa.gov."

Today many visitors come to the region to trace their ancestors back to the early colonial days, using the Isle of Wight Courthouse of 1800, with some of Virginia's best-kept pre-Revolutionary War records (IWSWCC nd).

Demographics³

According to Census 2000 data, Carrollton⁴ had a total population of 4,401, up 9.2% from a reported population of 4,032 in 1990. Of this 2000 total, 50.2% were males and 49.8% were females. The median age was 39.1 years and 72.4% of the population was 21 years or older while 14.4% was 62 or older.

The largest population segment in Carrollton (see Figure 1) was from the ages of 40-49, followed by 30-39, and the percentages subtly decrease as age groups increase by decade. There was also large numbers of children, indicating that Carrollton had a large number of families. The older populations were considerably smaller; it was likely that older, retired residents migrate out of the community and younger residents with families move in. As is common in smaller fishing towns and cities, there was a dip in the ages 20-29.

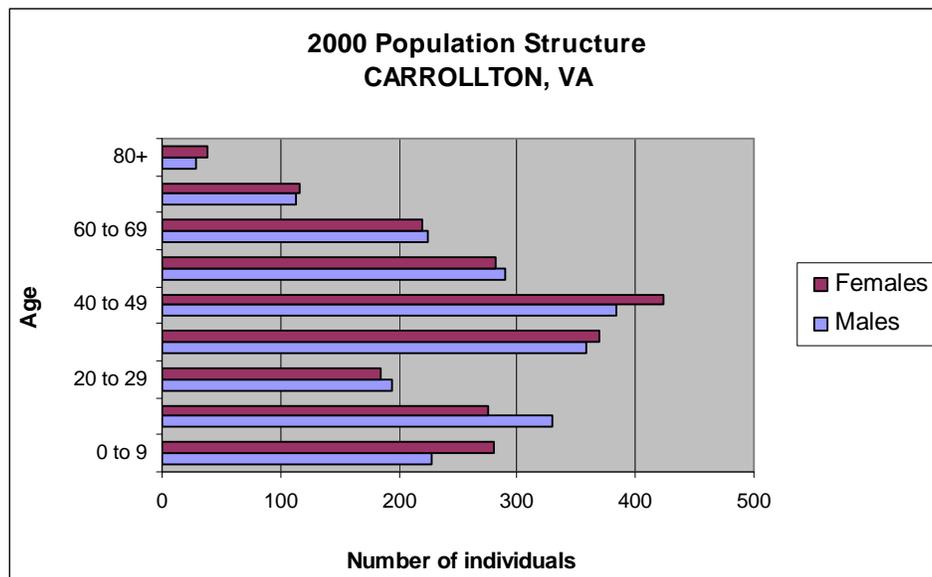


Figure 1. Carrollton's population structure by sex in 2000

The majority of the population was white (85.1%), with 12.9% black or African American, 1.0% Asian, 1.0% Native American, and none Pacific Islander or Hawaiian (see Figure 2). Only 1.0% of the population identified themselves as Hispanic/Latino (see Figure 3). Residents linked their backgrounds to a number of different ancestries including: English (14.4%), Irish (10.8%), German (9.3%), Italian (3.2%), French (2.6%), Scotch-Irish (2.0%), and other ancestries (19.1%). With regard to region of birth, 62.9% were born in Virginia, 34.6% were born in a different state and 1.2% were born outside of the U.S. (including none who were not United States citizens).

³ While mid-term estimates are available for some larger communities, data from the 2000 Census are the only data universally available for the communities being profiled in the Northeast. Thus for cross-comparability we have used 2000 data even though these data may have changed significantly since 2000 for at least some communities.

⁴ Census data used are for Zip Code Tabulation Area 23314

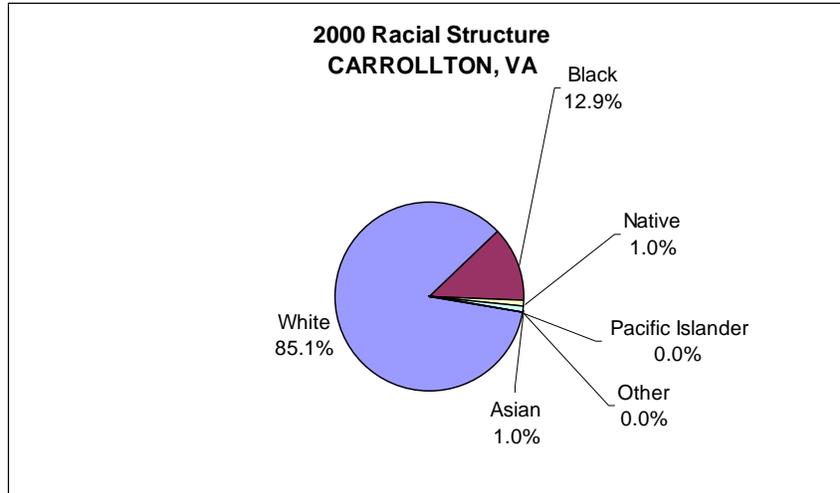


Figure 2. Racial structure in 2000 (US Census Bureau 2000)

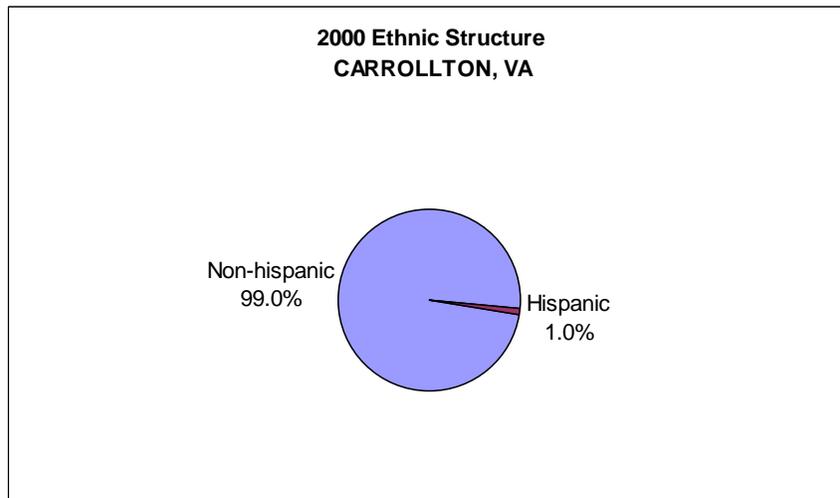


Figure 3. Ethnic structure in 2000 (US Census Bureau 2000)

For 96.8% of the population, only English was spoken in the home, leaving 3.2% in homes where a language other than English was spoken, including none of the population who spoke English less than ‘very well’ according to the 2000 Census.

Of the population 25 years and over, 83.1% were high school graduates or higher, and 25.5% had a bachelor’s degree or higher. Again of the population 25 years and over, 6.2% did not reach ninth grade, 10.8% attended some high school but did not graduate, 25.9% completed high school, 21.8% had some college with no degree, 9.8% received an associate’s degree, 17.3% earned a bachelor’s degree, and 8.2% received either a graduate or professional degree.

Although religion percentages are not available through U.S. Census data, according to the Association of Religious Data Archives (ARDA) in 2000, the religion with the highest number of congregations and adherents in Isle of Wight County was Southern Baptist Convention, with 9 congregations and 3,875 adherents. Other prominent congregations in the county were the United Methodist Church (7 with 2,282 adherents), United Church of Christ (6 with 863 adherents), Assemblies of God (3 with 433 adherents), and Church of God (2 with 85

adherents). The total numbers of adherents to any religion was down 10.8% from 1990 (ARDA 2000).

Issues/Processes

Population growth and land development are on the rise in Isle of Wight County. The increased population is contributing to a greater amount of runoff into the drainage basins of the James River watershed and the Blackwater River watershed. The James River watershed (includes the Pagan River) drains into the Chesapeake Bay, and the Blackwater River watershed drains into the Chowan River basin and the Albemarle Sound (NC). Runoff has been found to contaminate water bodies with fecal *coliform* bacteria, causing shellfish bed closures. Carrollton Court Housing Complex (CCHC) contributes to closures within the Pagan River water body. Isle of Wight County's Daft Comprehensive Plan of 2006 (Chapter 2: Natural Resources and Environmental Quality) includes established shellfish closure buffer zones (since 2005) in the areas of the CCHC's discharges (Isle of Wight County 2006).

Carrollton is part of a designated growth area called Newport Development Service District (NDS). Development in the city is expected to change its character by clearing out the tree cover and converting open spaces to urbanized spaces. Concerns are that this will lead to increasing issues with erosion, sedimentation, and runoff affecting drainage into the James River. The VA Department of Health, Division of Shellfish Contamination, has condemned four local areas for the collection of oysters, clams, and shellfish. These are considered a public health hazard when eaten raw, due to contamination from fecal *coliform* bacteria. The ban does not, however, affect the harvesting of crabs, lobsters, and shrimp (Virginia Department of Health nd).

Cultural attributes

Nearby Newport News (~25 min east) is home to The Mariner's Museum and Norfolk (~60 min south) is home to Nauticus, The National Maritime Center (SIWCVB nd).

INFRASTRUCTURE

Current Economy

"Isle of Wight is home to Smithfield Foods, Inc., a Fortune 500 Company, and its subsidiaries, Smithfield Packing Company and Gwaltney of Smithfield. Smithfield Foods, Inc. is the largest hog producer and pork processor in the world. Combined employment in Isle of Wight County among Smithfield Foods and its subsidiaries is 4,500." (Isle of Wight County nd)

According to the U.S. Census 2000⁵, 61.5% (individuals) of the total population 16 years of age and over were in the labor force (see Figure 4), of which 1.2% were unemployed, 0.9% were in the Armed Forces, and 59.4% were employed.

⁵ Again, Census data from 2000 are used because they are universally available and offer cross-comparability among communities. Some statistics, particularly median home price, are likely to have changed significantly since 2000.

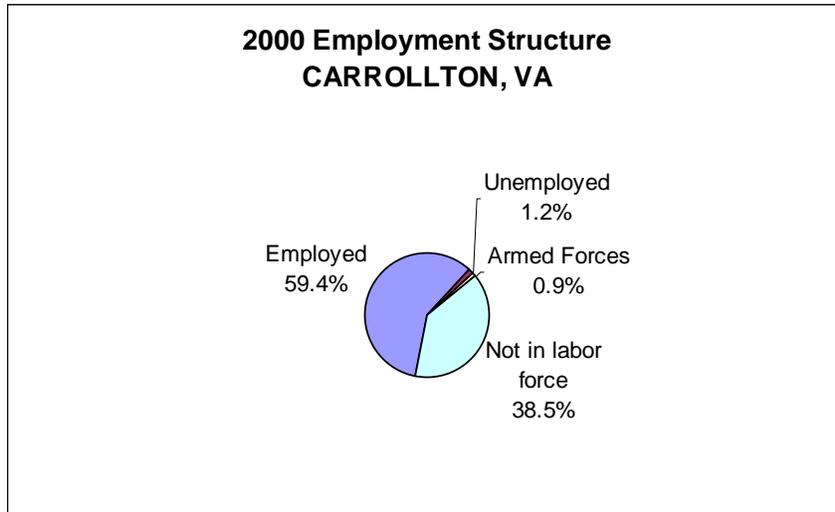


Figure 4. Employment structure in 2000 (US Census Bureau 2000)

According to Census 2000 data, jobs in the census grouping which includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining accounted for 9 positions or 0.4% of all jobs. Self employed workers, a category where fishermen might be found, accounted for 93 positions or 4.5% of jobs. Manufacturing (23.5%), educational, health and social services (18.7%), construction (10.5%), professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services (10.3%), and retail trade (9.6%) were the primary industries.

Median household income in Carrollton was \$58,605 (up 64.9% from \$35,540 in 1990 [US Census Bureau 1990]) and median per capita income was \$23,192. For full-time year round workers, males made approximately 30.9% more per year than females.

The average family in Carrollton consisted of 2.94 persons. With respect to poverty, 2.8% of families (down from 6.9% in 1990 [US Census Bureau 1990]) and 4.5% of individuals earned below the U.S. Census poverty threshold. This threshold is \$8,794 for individuals and ranges from \$11,239 through \$35,060 for families, depending on number of persons (2-9) (US Census Bureau 2000b). In 2000, 22.1% of all families (of any size) earned less than \$35,000/yr.

In 2000, Carrollton had a total of 1,755 housing units of which 94.5% were occupied and 83.2% were detached one unit homes. Only 9.9% of these homes were built before 1940. Mobile homes accounted for 10.9% of housing units; 83.5% of detached units had between 2 and 9 rooms. In 2000, the median cost for a home in this area is \$152,300. Of vacant housing units, 7.7% were used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use. Of occupied units, 13.6% were renter occupied.

Government

Isle of Wight County government is a Board of Supervisors comprised of one elected official for each of five districts. Vice-Chairman Stan D. Clark is a resident of Carrollton (Isle of Wight County nd).

Fishery involvement in government

There are several committees associated with fishing as part of the Virginia Marine Resources Commission. This Commission's main office is located in nearby Newport News, and the Jones Creek Landing access project is located in Carrollton, on Nike Park Road. These

include committees to advise the Commission on the needs and utilization of the recreational and commercial fisheries for the following fisheries: blue crab, clam, finfish, seaside eastern shore oyster replenishment, and other shellfish. Additionally, there are committees to advise the Commission on spending the Marine Fishing Improvement Fund and the Virginia Saltwater Recreational Fishing Development Fund (derived from commercial license fees). There are also committees to advise on the marine fish citation program and on the needs and utilization of intertidal and aquatic habitat in Virginia.

The Virginia Marine Resources Commission (VMRC) is a State Agency established in 1875 to preserve Virginia's marine and aquatic resources, including all tidal waters. The VMRC's Fisheries Management Division aids in the planning of state, interstate, and federal management organizations. Its Fisheries Advisory Council helps agencies create and implement management plans for both commercial and recreational fishery species. The Commission's headquarters are located in Newport News (VMRC nd).

Institutional

Fishing associations

Information on fishing associations in Carrollton is unavailable through secondary data collection.

Fishing assistance centers

The Virginia Game and Inland Fisheries developed the Saltwater Recreational Fishing Development Fund, which is generated from license fees. A Board decides how to allocate the funds bi-annually. This fund has contributed towards increasing public access, improving boat ramps, and the annual Children's Fishing Clinic (see *Cultural attributes*). Some of the funds also go to the Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) research projects focusing on recreational fishing.⁶ For a full list of the funding and projects of this fund, see <http://www.mrc.state.va.us/swrfd.pdf>.

Other fishing related organizations

The James River Association (JRA) is a non-profit organization comprised of citizens living within the area of the James River Watershed. The JRA exists to "promote conservation and responsible stewardship of the river's natural resources. It performs these actions with its James Riverkeeper Program, Water Restoration Program, Education & Outreach Program, and River Advocacy Program (JRA nd).

Physical

Carrollton is located near US Route 17, US Route 258, and State Route 32. Carrollton is 13 miles from Newport News and 21 miles from Norfolk, Virginia. The nearest airports are the Newport News/Williamsburg International Airport (13 miles away) and the Norfolk International Airport (20 miles away) (MapQuest 2005).

Marinas within the county include: Brown's Marina (63 slips, 20 dry storage), Smithfield Station (60 slips), Gatling Pointe (68 slips/moorings), Rescue Yacht Basin (12 slips, 4 dry storage), and Lawrence Boat Works (5 moorings, boat repairs only) (SIWCVB nd). However, the former Rescue Marina site has been rebuilt and re-opened as Captain Chuck-A-Muck's

⁶ Personal communication, Sonya Davis, Virginia Institute of Marine Science, PO Box 1346, Gloucester, VA 23062

Sandbar and Grill. It is a waterfront restaurant that provides temporary mooring for boaters who stop by and eat.⁷

Isle of Wight County Department Parks & Recreation operates two boat ramps, the Jones Creek Boat Ramp (Boundary Lane) in Carrollton, and the Tyler's Beach Boat Ramp (Tyler's Beach Road) in Rushmere (Isle of Wight County nd). However, the Jones Creek Landing is classified as a private community pier with four boat moorings available. Other waterfront access for the public includes Burnt Mill Bridge, Fort Boykin Park, Ragged Island Wildlife Management Area, and Nike Park in Carrollton. The 2001 Comprehensive Plan for Isle of Wright County generally notes the need for more waterfront access by the general public.⁸ Other places where boats are moored, according to health department records include: Roy A. Hyle in Carrollton, Mary Wooster of Rescue, Waterfront Landing Corp of Smithfield, and Dockside Seafood in Battery Park for seafood packing (Virginia Department of Health nd). Stuarts Marine, on Marsh View Court, performs ship repair and hall-outs under a federal contract.⁹

INVOLVEMENT IN NORTHEAST FISHERIES¹⁰

Commercial

Carrollton, as a community in the State of Virginia, follows commercial fishing regulations set forth by the Virginia Marine Resources Commission (VMRC) for the state's tidal waters. Commercially targeted fish in Virginia are amberjack, American eel, American shad, sailfish, white marline, blue marlin, longbill spearfish, black drum, black sea bass, blue catfish, bluefish, cobia (bonita), grey trout (weakfish), grouper, king mackerel, monkfish (goosefish), red drum, scup (porgy), shark, sheepshead, spadefish, Spanish mackerel, speckled trout, striped bass, sturgeon, summer flounder, tautog, and tilefish. Commercially targeted invertebrates include clams, conch, crabs, lobsters, oysters, and whelk (VMRC nd).

There were no commercial landings in Carrollton between the years 1997-2006. However, Carrollton had a significant value of landings for home ported vessels (see Table 1). Despite only having less than three vessels home ported in Carrollton in most years, the value of landings to these vessels generally increasing during the ten year time period to a high in 2005.

⁷ Community Review Comments, Kim Hummel, Environmental Planner, Isle of Wight County, PO Box 80, Isle of Wight, VA 23397, September 25, 2007

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⁹ 23314 Zip Code Detailed Profile: Companies with federal contracts.

<http://www.city-data.com/zips/23314.html> (Accessed on May 15, 2007).

¹⁰ In reviewing the commercial landings data several factors need to be kept in mind. 1) While both federal and state landings are included, some states provide more detailed data to NMFS than others. For example, shellfish may not be included or data may be reported only by county and not by port. 2) Some communities did not have individual port codes until more recently. Before individual port codes were assigned, landings from those ports were coded at the county level or as an aggregate of two geographically close small ports. Where landings were coded at the county level they cannot be sorted to individual ports for those earlier years, e.g., prior to 2000. 3) Where aggregated codes were used, those aggregate codes may still exist and be in use alongside the new individual codes. Here the landings which are still assigned to the aggregate port code cannot be sorted into the individual ports, so port level data are only those which used the individual port code. 4) Even when individual port codes exist, especially for small ports, landings may be coded at the county level. Here again it is impossible to disaggregate these to a port level, making the port level landings incomplete. 5) In all these cases, the per port data in this profile may under report the total level of landings to the port, though all landings are accounted for in the overall NMFS database.

There were also more vessels with owners living in Carrollton (7-9 vessels) than there were vessels home ported here.

Vessels by Year¹¹

Table 1. All columns represent vessel permits or landings value combined between 1997-2006

Year	# Vessels (home ported)	# Vessels (owner's city)	Level of fishing home port (\$)	Level of fishing landed port (\$)
1997	3	9	381,075	0
1998	1	5	confidential	0
1999	2	7	confidential	0
2000	3	7	confidential	0
2001	2	7	confidential	0
2002	2	7	confidential	0
2003	2	8	confidential	0
2004	2	8	confidential	0
2005	2	8	confidential	0
2006	2	9	confidential	0

Vessels home ported = No. of permitted vessels with location as homeport

Vessels (owner's city) = No. of permitted vessels with location as owner residence¹²

Level of fishing home port (\$) = Landed value of fisheries associated with home ported vessels

Level of fishing landed port (\$) = Landed value of fisheries landed in location

Confidential = Value information is confidential in ports with fewer than three vessels

Recreational

“Fishing is plentiful in the area of the James, Pagan and Blackwater Rivers and Jones and Cypress Creeks” within Isle of Wight County (SIWCVB nd). No fishing charters were identified within Carrollton. However, there are many recreational saltwater fishing charters from nearby communities in Virginia which fish the Chesapeake Bay, including Bayfish Sport Fishing Charters of Reedville/Smith Point, [Captain Hogg’s Charter Service](#) of Hampton, Howlin Sport Fishing of Virginia Beach, and Spider Web Charter Service of White Stone (VA Saltwater Fishing Charters nd). Recreationally targeted species include: black drum, blue fish, cobia, flounder, red drum, sheepshead, spadefish, Spanish mackerel, striped bass, tautog, and trout.

Subsistence

Information on subsistence fishing in Carrollton is either unavailable through secondary data collection or the practice does not exist.

FUTURE

Information on Carrollton’s plans for the future is unavailable through secondary data collection.

¹¹ Numbers of vessels by owner’s city and homeport are as reported by the permit holder on permit application forms. These may not correspond to the port where a vessel lands or even spends the majority of its time when docked.

¹² The Owner-City from the permit files is technically the address at which the owner receives mail concerning their permitted vessels, which could reflect the actual location of residence, the mailing address as distinct from residence, owner business location, or the address at which a subsidiary receives mail about the permits.

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