

# RATCLIFFE ISLAND

912 +/- Acres

Glynn County, GA

\$3,848,152

# NATIONAL LAND REALTY®



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National Land Realty  
312 Plantation Chase  
St. Simons Island, GA 31522  
[www.NationalLand.com](http://www.NationalLand.com)



Tommy Stroud, Jr., ALC  
Office: 855.384.5263  
Cell: 912.223.3932  
Fax: 864.331.1610  
[Tstroud@nationalland.com](mailto:Tstroud@nationalland.com)

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### OVERVIEW:

Overview Ratcliffe Island encompasses approximately 912 acres and is located in Glynn County, GA, which is less than one hour from both Jacksonville, FL and Savannah, GA. It sits less than five miles from Interstate 95, just 29 miles from the GA-FL line. The landscape that makes up Ratcliffe Island is very diverse. It includes expansive marsh views and beautiful white sand marsh flats chaining together several smaller islands. An internal road system winds throughout the merchantable pine stands. Investment Opportunities There are approximately 574 acres of merchantable Loblolly pines. Some of the younger stands were recently thinned, making it easy to maneuver throughout the property. The hardwood stands contain mature white oaks and palm trees. The opportunities are endless on this tract as it is setup for several different potential uses including a residential development, a family estate or possible conservation easement. Recreation Ratcliffe Island is home to an abundance of wildlife including, quail, deer, hogs, turkeys, and alligators. Fancy Bluff Creek and Ratcliffe Creek provide excellent fishing opportunities. This property is dock-able from Fancy Bluff Creek, which connects to the Turtle River and is an approximate 18 mile boat ride from Jekyll Island and the Atlantic Ocean. Please give me a call today to discuss Ratcliffe Island or set up a showing.

**PARCEL #/ID:** Portion of 02-01621

**TAXES:** (Call Agent for Details)





## PROPERTY HIGHLIGHTS:

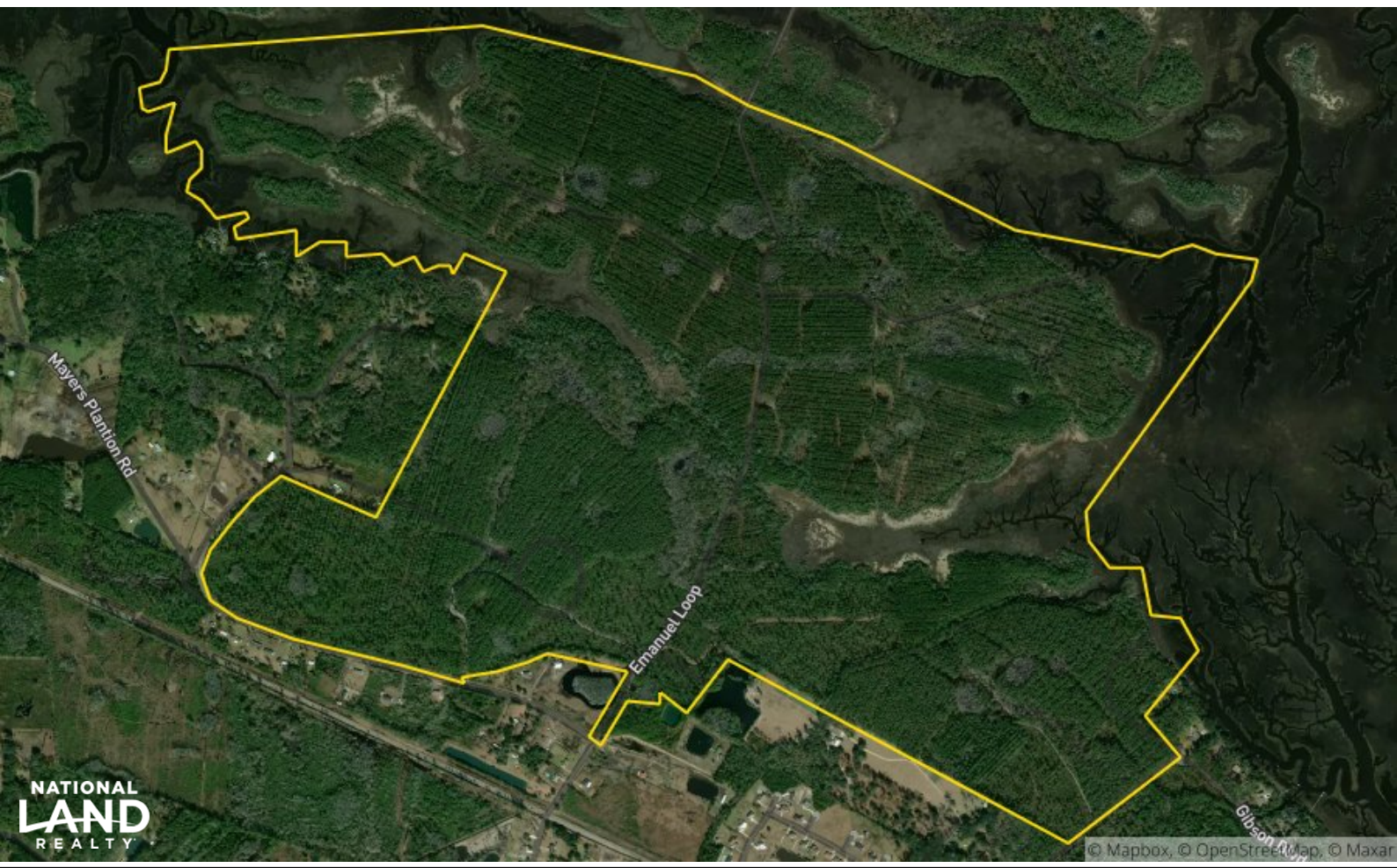
- Marsh Frontage
- Merchantable Timber
- Chain of Islands
- Prime Residential Development
- Abundance of Wildlife
- Possible Conservation Easement

## LOCATION:

Located less than five miles from Exit 29, on Interstate 95.

## VIEW FULL LISTING:

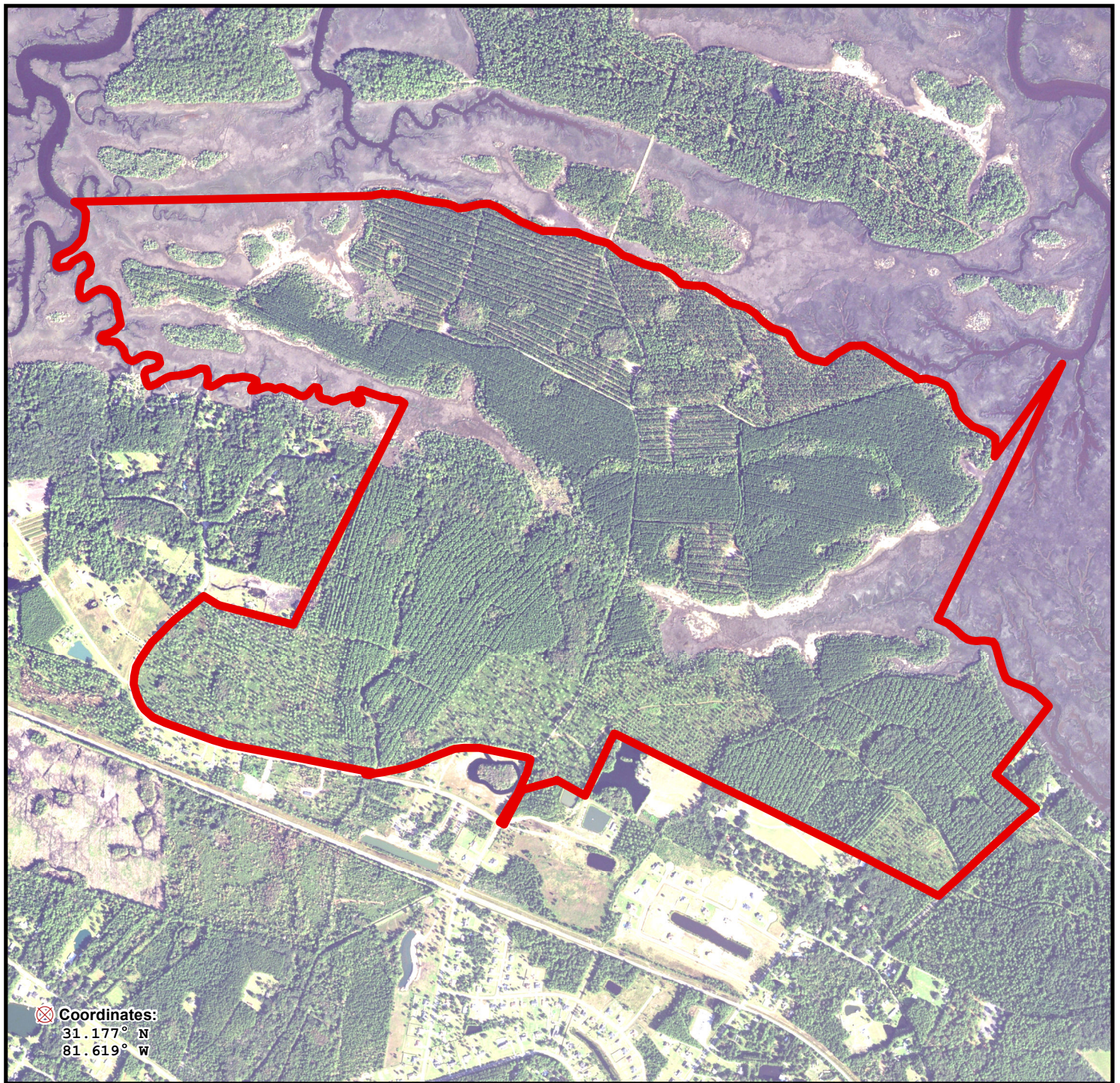
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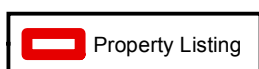
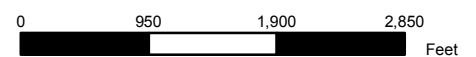


## Photo Map Ratcliffe

Glynn County, GA - approx. 912 acres +/-



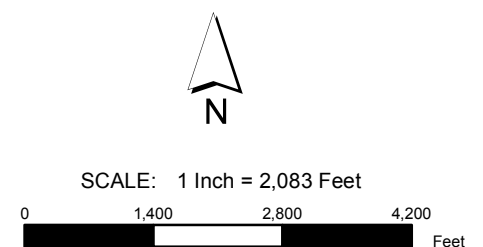
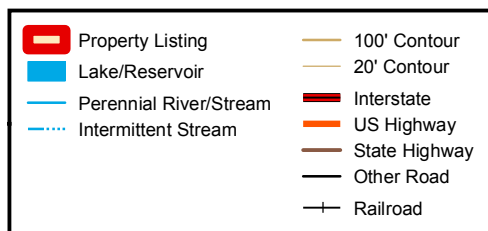
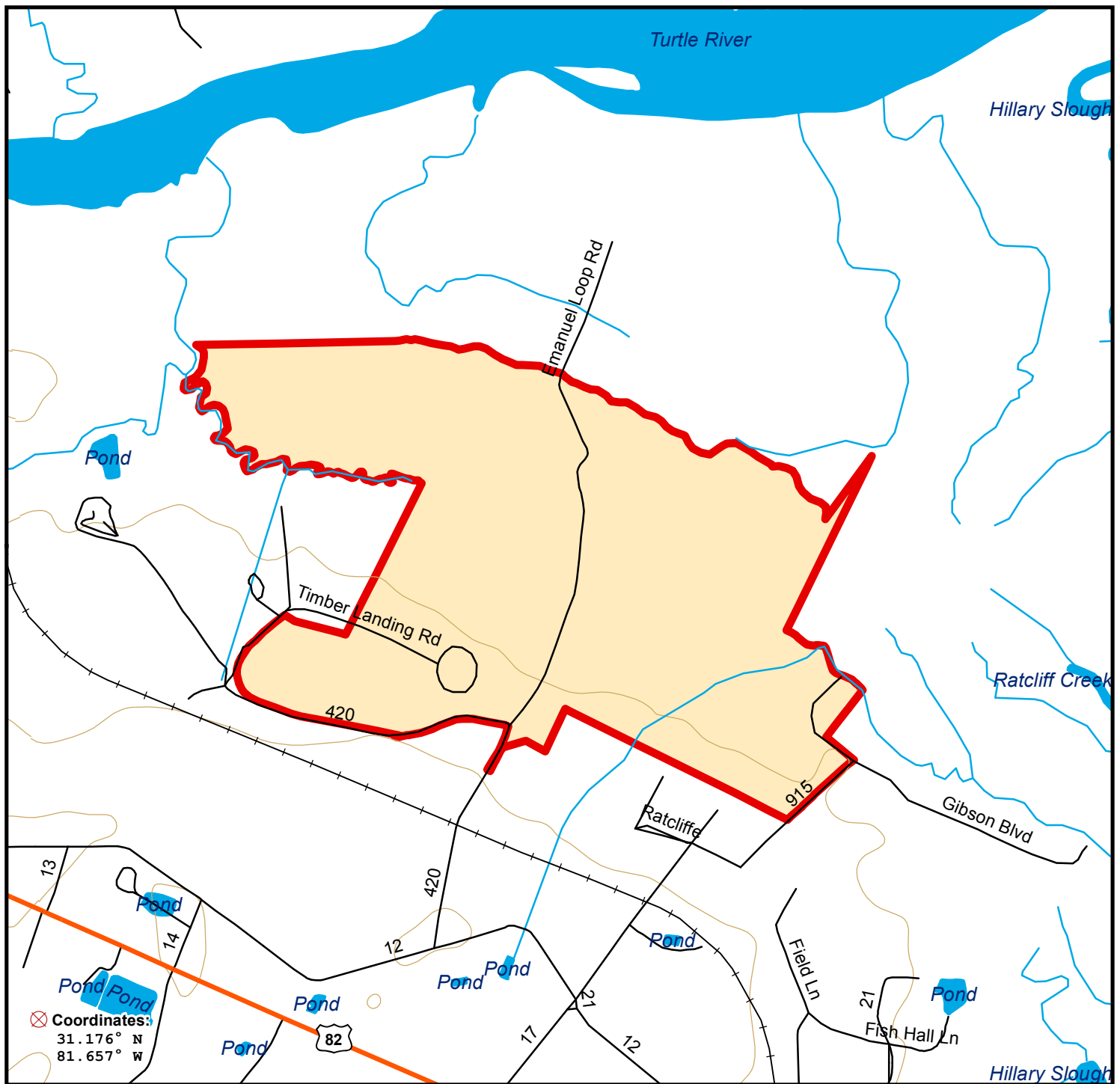
SCALE: 1 Inch = 1,426 Feet



The property depicted on this map has not been surveyed. The acreage is an estimate based upon GIS data. The volume information in this report is based on current information in the seller's inventory system. The information is subject to change due to harvest activities and/or updates resulting from routine maintenance of the inventory system. Neither the owner nor its officers, directors, employees or agents represent or warrant the accuracy or completeness of the ownership acreage, the cover type acreage, timber inventory species, grade or volumes, legal or practical access to the property, or operability.

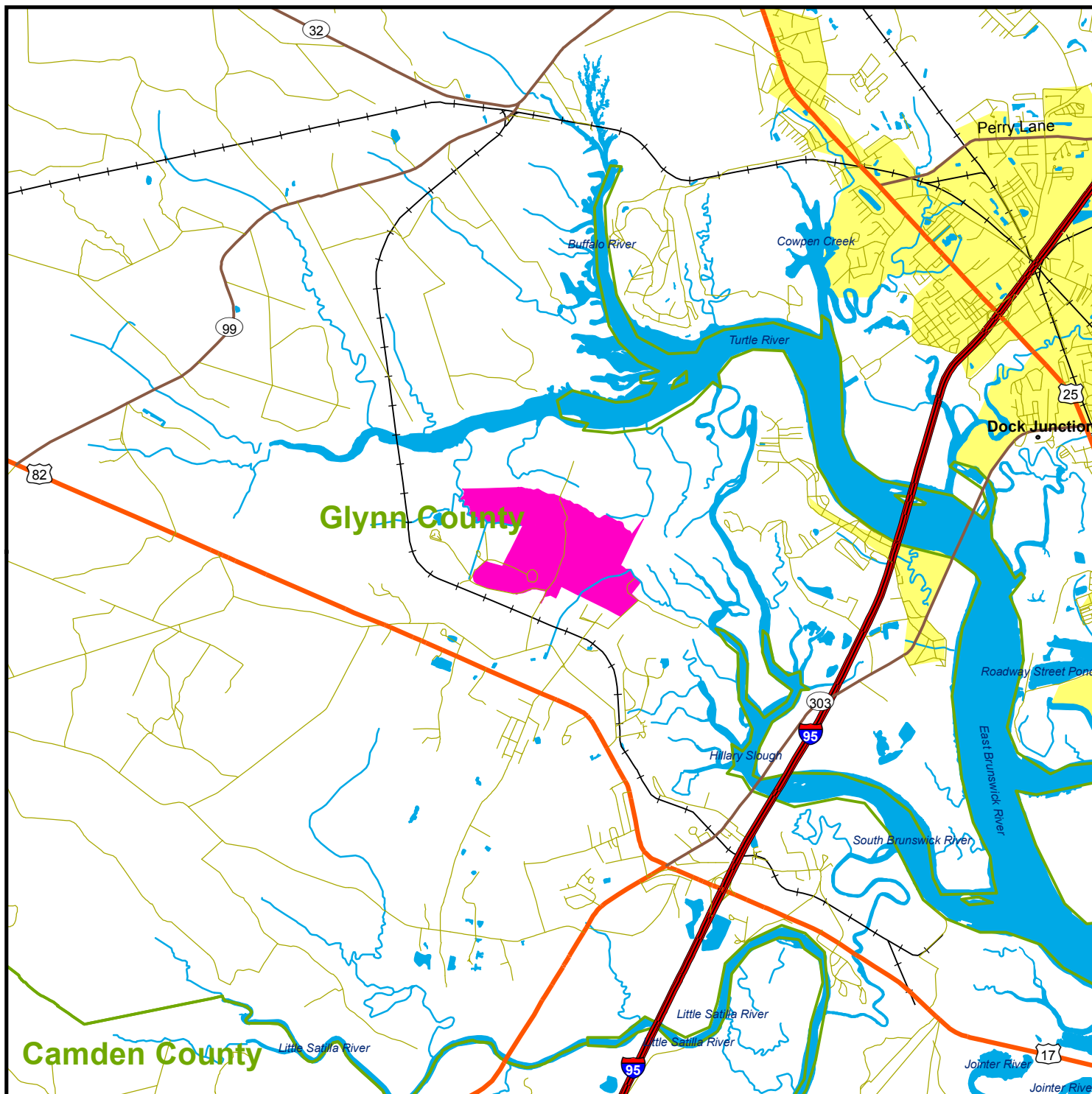
8/17/2017



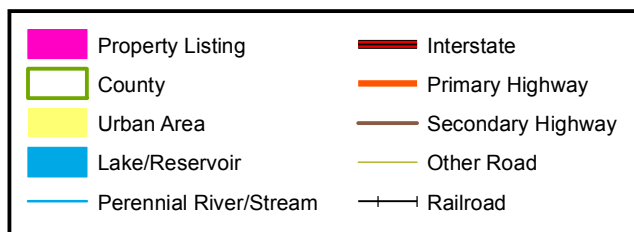


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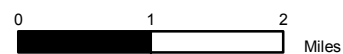
8/17/2017



**Location Map**  
**Ratcliffe**  
 Glynn County, GA - approx. 912 acres +/-



SCALE: 1:91,892



The property depicted on this map has not been surveyed. The acreage is an estimate based upon GIS data. The volume information in this report is based on current information in the seller's inventory system. The information is subject to change due to harvest activities and/or updates resulting from routine maintenance of the inventory system. Neither the owner nor its officers, directors, employees or agents represent or warrant the accuracy or completeness of the ownership acreage, the cover type acreage, timber inventory species, grade or volumes, legal or practical access to the property, or operability.

8/17/2017







# NOTES

[illegible]



# THE ABC'S OF AGENCY UNDERSTANDING REAL ESTATE BROKERAGE RELATIONSHIPS IN GEORGIA



## **I. Introduction:**

Real estate brokers are licensed professionals trained to help consumers buy, sell, or lease real property. The business relationship between real estate brokers and consumers can take many forms, each of which is called a brokerage relationship. This brochure describes the types of brokerage relationships most commonly offered by real estate brokers. Hopefully, the brochure will make it easier for consumers to make informed choices on how best to work with a real estate broker. It should be noted that real estate brokers are not required to offer all of the brokerage relationships described in this brochure. Instead, each real estate broker is free to decide which of these relationships he or she will offer.

## **II. Real Estate Brokerage Generally:**

As a general rule, only licensed real estate brokers can be paid a fee to help consumers buy, sell, or lease property. Many brokers have licensed real estate salespersons, commonly known as real estate agents, who act on behalf of the broker in helping consumers buy, sell, or lease property. While real estate agents can be employees of the real estate broker, most act as independent contractors. Real estate brokers often incorporate or set themselves up as limited liability companies or partnerships. All brokerage firms, however, are required to have a responsible or a qualifying broker. In the majority of real estate transactions, the consumer interacts only with his or her real estate agent and not the real estate broker. The real estate broker in those instances works behind the scenes to solve problems and support, supervise and assist his or her agents.

## **III. Client vs. Customer in Brokerage Relationships:**

All brokerage relationships fall into one of two broad categories: (1) broker-client relationships; and (2) broker-customer relationships. In a broker-client relationship, the real estate broker is representing the client and is acting as his or her legal agent in buying, selling, or leasing property. In Georgia, a broker-client relationship can only be formed by the parties entering into a written agreement. The agreement must explain, among other things, how the broker will be paid, the duty of the broker to keep client confidences, and the types of client or agency relationships offered by the broker.

The other type of brokerage relationship is known as a broker-customer relationship. With this type of relationship, the broker is not representing the customer in a legal or agency capacity. However, the broker can still work with the customer and help him or her by performing what are known as ministerial acts. These include, for example, identifying property for sale or lease, providing pre-printed real estate form contracts, preparing real estate contracts at the direction of the customer, and locating lenders, inspectors, and closing attorneys on behalf of the customer. The different types of brokerage relationships within each of these categories are discussed below:

## **IV. Broker-Client Relationships:**

### **A. Seller Agency/Landlord Agency:**

Seller agency occurs when the real estate broker is representing the seller in selling his or her property. This type of brokerage relationship is created by the seller and the broker entering into a written contract known as a listing agreement. The listing agreement gives the broker, commonly referred to as the listing broker, the right to market the property for sale at a specific price and for a defined period of time. If the broker is successful in finding a buyer ready, willing, and able to purchase the property, the broker would normally be paid a fee or commission upon the closing of the transaction. This fee or commission is often shared with other real estate brokers, under what are known as cooperative brokerage agreements, if they or their agents find the buyer. Seller agency is also sometimes called listing agency.

Landlord agency is different from seller agency in that the listing broker is assisting the property owner in leasing rather than selling property.

### **B. Buyer Agency/Tenant Agency:**

Buyer agency occurs when the real estate broker represents the buyer in locating and assisting the buyer in negotiating for the purchase of property suitable to the buyer. A buyer agency is created when the buyer enters into an agreement commonly known as a buyer brokerage agreement. A real estate broker can be compensated by one party yet represent another party. Therefore, in some buyer brokerage agreements, the fee or commission received by the buyer's broker is actually a portion of the fee or commission paid by the seller to the listing broker. In these situations, the seller also agrees that the listing broker will share the commission or fee with any buyer's broker who finds a buyer ready, willing and able to purchase the property. With some buyer brokerage agreements, the buyer pays a fee or commission directly to his or her broker. Buyer agency is sometimes referred to as buyer brokerage.

Tenant agency is different from buyer agency in that the broker is representing a consumer who is seeking to lease rather than purchase property.



### C. Designated Agency:

In some real estate transactions, the real estate agent representing the buyer and the real estate agent representing the seller both work for the same broker or brokerage firm. In such a transaction, the broker may allow each agent to exclusively represent their respective clients. This type of brokerage relationship is known as designated agency.

In a designated agency transaction, the designated agent for the buyer owes the same duties to the buyer as if the agent was acting only as a buyer's agent. Similarly, the designated agent for the seller owes the same duties to the seller as if the agent was acting only as the seller's agent. With designated agency, each designated agent is prohibited from disclosing to anyone other than his or her broker any information requested to be kept confidential by the client unless the information is otherwise required to be disclosed by law. Therefore, designated agents may not disclose such confidential information to other agents in the company. The broker is also prohibited from revealing any confidential information he or she has received from one designated agent to the other designated agent, unless the information is otherwise required to be disclosed by law. Confidential information is defined as any information that could harm the client's negotiating position which information the client has not consented to be disclosed. In Georgia, designated agency is defined by state statute not to be dual agency.

### D. Dual Agency:

Georgia law allows both parties to agree to have one agent or broker represent them in a real estate transaction at the same time. In other words, the agent or broker has a client relationship with all parties to the transaction without acting in a designated agency capacity. In these situations, neither party is exclusively represented by a designated real estate agent. This type of brokerage relationship is called "dual agency".

Georgia law allows real estate brokers to act as dual agents if they first get the written consent of both parties. The written consent must contain the following:

1. a description of the types of transactions in which the licensee will serve as a dual agent;
2. a statement that as a dual agent, the licensee represents two clients whose interests could be different or even adverse;
3. a statement that the dual agent will disclose all adverse material facts regarding the transaction known to the dual agent to all parties to the transaction except for information that is made confidential by request of another client and that is not allowed or required by law to be disclosed;
4. a statement that the licensee will disclose to each client in the transaction the nature of any material relationship the licensee or his or her broker have with other clients in the transaction other than incidental to the transaction;
5. a statement that the client does not have to consent to the dual agency; and
6. a statement that the client's consent has been given voluntarily and that the client has read and understood the brokerage engagement agreement;

This special consent is required because of the potential for conflicts of interest in dual agency transactions.

### E. Subagency:

Subagency occurs when one real estate broker is appointed by another real estate broker as a subagent to assist the broker in performing its duties. In a typical subagency transaction, a listing broker practicing subagency might appoint the broker working with the buyer as his or her subagent. The broker acting as the subagent would work with the buyer but would represent the seller. The buyer then was the customer of the broker acting as a subagent, but the seller would be his or her client. Subagency relationships between real estate brokers in Georgia, while once the norm, are much less common today.

## **V. Broker-Customer Relationships:**

### A. Transaction Brokerage:

A transaction brokerage relationship is one in which a real estate broker or brokers assists both parties in a real estate transaction but does not enter into a client relationship with, nor represents, either party. In a transaction brokerage relationship, the broker treats both parties as customers and can only perform ministerial acts for either party, including the following:

1. identifying property;
2. providing real estate statistics and information of property;
3. providing preprinted real estate form contracts;
4. acting as a scribe in the preparation of form contracts;
5. locating relevant professionals, such as architects, engineers, surveyors, inspectors, lenders, insurance agents, and attorneys; and
6. identifying facilities such as schools, shopping centers, and places of worship.

### B. Brokers May Help Parties Other Than Their Clients:

Brokers who represent one party in a real estate transaction as a client can still help the other party in the transaction by performing ministerial duties for the other party (of the type described under transaction brokerage section). When a real estate broker works with a party as a customer or client, the broker may not knowingly give the party false information.

## **VI. Always Choose a REALTOR®:**

This brochure has been prepared as a public service by the Georgia Association of REALTORS®. REALTOR® is a registered collective membership mark which may be used only by real estate professionals who are members of the National Association of REALTORS® and subscribe to its strict Code of Ethics.