

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. WHAT SORT OF LAND USES ARE ALLOWABLE ON MY PROPERTY?

Sec 18-116 in the town zoning ordinance describes the allowable land uses for all of the properties within our jurisdiction. You can find that [here](#).

The top column displaces the zoning district and the subsequent below cover all possible land uses

If the cell is empty that use would not be allowed on your property if you are in that zoning district

This table is heart and soul of zoning ordinance.

2. WHAT ZONING DISTRICT IS MY PROPERTY IN?

The towns zoning district map displays all the zoning districts within a zoning jurisdiction. To view the zoning district map click [here](#).

3. WHAT ACCESSORY STRUCTURES CAN I HAVE ON MY PROPERTY?

Detached accessory buildings shall be set back a minimum of eight feet from any side or rear property line. Accessory buildings and uses shall not encroach into any utility easement. No parcel may contain more than two accessory buildings. At ground level, landscaping work is not considered an accessory structure (brick walkways, etc.)

4. CAN I HAVE A SWIMMING POOL ON MY PROPERTY/ WHAT ARE THE REGULATIONS?

All public, commercial, or private outdoor swimming pools of three feet or more in depth shall meet the following requirements in addition to setbacks and other requirements specified elsewhere:

- The setback for a swimming pool from any lot line shall equal the required setback for accessory structures in the district in which it is located, plus one foot for each foot over five feet of pool depth.
- A fence shall be erected to a minimum height of four feet and a maximum height of six feet to completely enclose all sides of the pool not bounded by a building.
- Fencing surrounding swimming pools shall be designed so as to minimize the possibility of unauthorized or unwary persons from entering the pool area.

- All mechanical equipment shall be located a minimum of five feet from any property line.
- All floodlights shall be shielded from adjacent properties to reduce glare.
- All electrical wiring shall be in conformance with the National Electrical Code.

5. WHAT ARE THE FENCING REQUIREMENTS IN OAK ISLAND?

- Town recommends that the fence is built just inside the property line to avoid issues with neighboring properties.
- If a fence is located directly on the property line it then becomes the property of both properties.
- Any fence built on residential property shall be a maximum of six (6) feet high at the highest corner of the property, except oceanfront lots.
- Fences not exceeding six feet may be erected only in side or rear yards and may not be extended toward the street beyond the front corner of the principal building.
- No fence exceeding a height of four feet will be constructed within 25 feet of any street right-of-way, excluding alleys.
- On a corner lot in all districts, nothing shall be erected, planted, or allowed to grow in such a manner as to impede vision over a height of three feet above the centerline grades of the intersecting streets within the triangular area bounded on two sides by the two street centerlines and on the third side by a straight line connecting points on the street centerlines located one-half the street right-of-way width plus 40 feet measured from the intersection of the centerlines.
- In commercial districts, except oceanfront lots, solid wood fences shall be a maximum of six feet or ten feet for a metal chain-link fence.
- On oceanfront lots, fences shall be a maximum of four feet in height. Fences shall be designed in a manner so that views of the ocean are preserved.
- Fences shall be constructed so that the finished side is oriented toward adjoining lots or the public right-of-way.

6. WHAT TYPE OF SIGNAGE AM I PERMITTED TO HAVE?

The signage requirements are dependent upon the type of sign and the zoning district it is located in. You can find our table of allowable sign uses [here](#).

7. WHAT IF I WANT TO REZONE MY PROPERTY?

You can find the rezoning application [here](#).

This is a legislative decision, if there is a conflict of interest (being a financial interest) a board member may not vote but is allowed to participate in the discussion. Conditions cannot be placed on a rezoning decision. Spot zoning is determined and avoided if identified. A Plan Consistency Statement will be provided by staff and signed by the Town for every rezoning hearing at each board meeting. The application first goes to the Planning Board for recommendation and then to Council for final approval. Notification letters are required to be sent to all the adjacent property owners. A sign has to be placed no less than ten (10) or more than twenty-five (25) days before the hearing date. After

the final vote, a zoning decision will be delivered (via email, personal delivery or first class mail) to the applicant.

The Planning Board and Town Council may consider the following when deciding: Impact on neighbors and neighborhood, traffic, environment, utilities, suitability of land, harmony with area, schools, economic impact, tax base increase, spot zoning created, road capacity, adequate infrastructure, community opinion, property values, consistency with the Land Use Plan, future land use map, jobs, public services, buffering requirements (if applicable), environmental impact, site limitations, and consistency with plans and prior decisions. The Board cannot consider ethnicity, income, affordable housing, owner versus renter housing, or who the owner is when deciding.

8. WHAT ARE THE SETBACKS FOR MY PROPERTY?

The setbacks are dependent upon which zoning district your property is in.

Those setback dimensional standards can be found in our ordinance in sec [18.117](#) and [18.118](#)

The following are exceptions to the height limits: Spires or belfries on places of worship, cupola, dome or ornamental tower not intended for human occupancy, monuments, water towers, observation towers, chimneys and smokestacks, conveyors, flagpoles, radio or television aerials for residential use, masts, parapet walls not to exceed more than three feet above the roofline of the building, and necessary mechanical appurtenances.

9. WHEN ARE VESTED RIGHTS APPLICABLE TO MY PROJECT?

A vested right shall be deemed to have been established with respect to any property upon the valid approval, or conditional approval, of a site-specific development plan or a phased development plan, following notice and public hearing by the town/county having jurisdiction over the property. A vested right means the landowner shall have the right to undertake and complete the development and use of the property in accordance with the specific terms and conditions of the approved site specific or phased development plan. Failure of the landowner to comply with the terms and conditions of an approved or conditionally approved site-specific development plan will result in a forfeiture of vested rights. A site-specific development plan shall be deemed to have been approved upon the effective date of the towns/county's action or ordinance relating thereto.

The landowner shall have the obligation to seek an extension of time for vested rights beyond the two-year period by filing an application for the extension with the town clerk with copies to be delivered to the office of development services or its successor for review and commentary to the town council. The town council may extend the period for vested rights for up to five years on its own motion but absent an application from the landowner or council action the time period for vested right shall be two years.

10. WHAT IS A RIGHT-OF-WAY?

All town roads are located on land that is referred to as road right-of-way. The width of the town road right-of-way can vary a great deal. It is advisable to utilize a surveying or engineering firm to determine the actual width and location of the road right-of-way. The road right-of-way is intended for all town road, pedestrian facility, and public utility purposes. Regulation and control of activities and work in the town road right-of-way is necessary to provide efficient and safe operations of the town road system. Within a typical road right-of-way, some of the following public facilities can be found: The driving surface, roadside shoulders, road and county drainage systems, aerial and underground public utilities, sidewalks or non-motorized paths, and traffic signs and signals. Property owners are allowed to install a mailbox within the road right-of-way. All non-approved objects placed within the road right-of-way are considered encroachments.