

Welcome to Sweet Caroline!

Resort Realty #7675
41121 Ocean View Drive, Avon, NC, 27915



Wi-Fi

NETWORK: RSR7675

PASSWORD: abcde41121



Television

Roku TV account info:

blueskyinvestmentcompany@gmail.com

PASSWORD: 41121ovd

PIN: 7675

Streaming Live TV available on Roku

*To use apps, enter your personal app account info -

* Use Guest mode or Remember to log out before leaving!*

CONTACTS

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HOUSE RULES

CHECK-IN: 4:00 pm

CHECK-OUT: 10:00 am

Please...

1. Do not rearrange the furniture
2. Clean and put away all kitchenware before check-out.
3. Trash pick-up on Tuesday and Friday. Take out trash before check-out.
4. Recycling can be dropped-off at Buxton Recycling Center
47027 NC Hwy 12, Buxton, NC 27920
5. Extra supplies under the kitchen sink and in the upstairs hallway closet.
6. Beach towels are provided for your enjoyment. Please wash and place them on the shelf in the laundry cupboard before check-out.

Enjoy your stay!

Beaches

If you want all of the sun and fun of the Atlantic Ocean beaches without the big waves, look into visiting one of the numerous sound front water accesses on the western side of the islands instead. The water tends to be a little calmer and in many places, a lot shallower.

- **Duck** is known as one of the most **pet-friendly beaches** in the United States, allowing for dogs to be off-leash as long as they're under the owner's control. There are no public beach accesses in the Town of Duck, accesses are privately owned by Home Owners Associations and each access is limited to residents and vacationers staying in a property within the Home Owner's subdivision.
- **Southern Shores** has great public beaches, but beach parking is limited to vacationers or residents who are staying in a home or property within town limits using day passes or window stickers.
- **Kitty Hawk** and **Kill Devil Hills** are known for great **surfing** and skimboarding, usually having the biggest waves on the Northern Beaches.
- **Nags Head** just finished a 12+ mile beach nourishment program, giving you twice as much room to spread out and play than anytime in the past.
- **Rodanthe**, **Waves** and **Salvo**, known locally as the "Tri-Villages" because of their shared borders, are known for big waves and being close to the Cape Hatteras National Seashore beaches.
- **Avon** has the largest population of local residents that live on **Hatteras Island** year round.
- **Buxton** is the village closest to the actual Cape Hatteras and fishing hotspot "Cape Point" as well as being home of the tallest lighthouse in America.
- **Frisco** has some great 4x4 **beach driving** and recreation, and is home to a few **campgrounds**.
- **Hatteras** offers great local **shopping** and **dining**, and big swaths of beach for casual beach goers and 4x4 driving south of village limits.

The Northern OBX Beaches

The area that's just north of US Highway 158, which is only accessible by the two-lane NC Highway 12, is known in local circles as the "Northern Beaches." Consisting of the towns of Corolla, Duck, the 4WD area of the Currituck Banks, and generally Southern Shores, (depending on where you draw the imaginary border), this area is known for its relative isolation that's partnered with upscale accommodations and a host of shops, restaurants, and other amenities.

Carova, which is an all-encompassing moniker for the 4WD beach communities, is found in the northernmost section of the Outer Banks and encompasses the region where the paved NC Highway 12 ends all the way to the Virginia state line. Though isolated and hard to reach, (a 4WD vehicle is indeed mandatory), these beaches are a coveted spot for vacationers due to their natural beauty and unique features. The region is home to the famed Corolla Wild Horses, which freely roam the beaches, the dunes, and the small beachside neighborhoods. Though this area has no commercial businesses of any kind - visitors will have to travel south a few miles to Corolla for essentials like groceries - it is home to a number of stunning vacation rental homes that can range from 2 or 3 bedroom cottages to sprawling 10 bedroom estates, which are perfect for large special events.

Corolla is known as one of the more upscale communities along the Outer Banks, and boasts a number of alluring attributes. The beaches are wide and relatively isolated, and the town itself has lots of pristine vacation homes that are generally divided into posh communities with amenities like community pools, tennis courts, beach transport or access, and even local spas. The town is also home to a wide variety of small shopping plazas, top-rated restaurants, shops and galleries, grocery stores, and a number of other services ensuring guests have everything they need. In addition, Corolla is home to some of the Northern Outer Banks' favorite attractions, including the brick red Currituck Banks Lighthouse, the historic 1920s hunt club the Whalehead In Historic Corolla, and the Outer Banks Center for Wildlife Education.

Duck is a charming coastal town that's known for its beaches as well as its picturesque wooded soundside area where a number of coastal shopping centers can be found. Well-known as one of the best day trip destinations for shopping along the Outer Banks, visitors here will find a fine collection of eclectic boutiques, stunning art galleries, book

stores and coffee shops, watersports gear, and acclaimed restaurants. The beaches are nice and wide and relatively unpopulated, while the soundside is home to the famed local Duck Town Park which borders a long boardwalk that hugs the shoreline of the Currituck Sound. The homes are upscale and nicely diverse, ranging from 3 bedroom soundside cottages to towering oceanfront sandcastles. Visitors should note, however, that the beach access is limited, and the best way to reach the shoreline is by booking a vacation rental home in the area.

Southern Shores is a nice mix of the best attributes of the central and northern Outer Banks. Close to the busy beach amenities of Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hills, but relatively isolated, the shorelines are generally deserted even during the peak of summer. The area is close to several local golf courses, and is also home to a wide variety of beach homes, which includes the distinctive one-story ranch style houses that are found along the oceanfront.

The Central OBX Beaches

The central OBX beach towns of Kill Devil Hills, Kitty Hawk, and Nags Head are the most popular areas of the Outer Banks, and are also the easiest to reach. Found in the heart of the Outer Banks, visitors will find plenty of public beach accesses in this area, as well as numerous public parking areas, which are all situated along the “Beach Road” that hugs the ocean shoreline.

Kitty Hawk is the least populated of the three central OBX beach towns, and features relatively skinny shorelines as well as oceanfront homes that are just steps away from the sand. The area does have seasonal lifeguards and patrols in the summer season, (typically Memorial Day to Labor Day), as well as a privately owned fishing pier - the historic Kitty Hawk Pier - which the public can access for a small fee when it is not being used for a special event like a wedding or private party. Other highlights of the town include the Kitty Hawk Woods Nature Reserve, and easy access to neighboring golf courses - including at least one with spellbinding ocean views.

Kill Devil Hills has one of the busiest beaches along the Outer Banks, but it also has a number of public parking areas, beach accesses, and lifeguarded shorelines and beach patrols. The beaches are fairly wide, and border a number of oceanfront vacation rentals as well as local restaurants, hotels, shops, and other services (like ice cream stands) that are found just over the dunes along the “Beach Road” or NC Highway 12. Fishermen will also find a fishing pier in

the heart of Kill Devil Hills - the Avalon Pier - as well as a collection of more shops, restaurants, and plazas along the Beach Bypass, or US Highway 158. The town is also famed as the home to the Wright Brothers National Memorial, which towers over the landscape, and which can be visited year-round.

Nags Head is a historic beach town, and one of the first portions of the Outer Banks to be a popular oceanfront destination for visitors. Remnants of this history can still be found along the shoreline thanks to a collection of original 1920s beach homes known as “Millionaire’s Row,” and the area remains one of the most popular beach communities along the entire OBX. There are numerous beach accesses throughout the town, as well as several seasonal lifeguard stands at the most popular access points. The town is also home to two fishing piers - the aptly named Nags Head Fishing Pier and the famed Jennette’s Pier which is managed by the NC Aquarium, and which features great fishing and views as well as a wealth of coastal exhibits. Nags Head has plenty of restaurants and shops to go around, and is also home to the famed Jockey’s Ridge State Park, where the tallest sand dunes along the East Coast reside.

South Nags Head has a similar beach scene as its northern Nags Head neighbor, but is a much quieter destination, with just a few rows of beach homes and sparse - if any - businesses. Extending from US 158 to the heart of Bodie Island, this area is a great destination for visitors who want a quieter beach scene, but who still want to be close to all the central Outer Banks amenities. A fishing pier is found in the heart of this area - the Outer Banks Fishing Pier - which has a sunny on-site bar and grill, and the area is also home to moderately sized vacation rental homes which are all just steps away from the beachfront.

Hatteras Island

Hatteras Island is prized as home to one of the most pristine shorelines along the North Carolina coastline - the Cape Hatteras National Seashore. The National Seashore extends from the edge of Bodie Island all the way to the tip of Ocracoke Island, and encompasses every stretch of beach along the skinny barrier islands. Measuring roughly 50 miles from Bodie Island to Hatteras Inlet, visitors will find plenty of beaches to go around both in the varying communities as well as all along the side of NC Highway 12 - the only road that extends through the island.

There are seven villages that are sprinkled throughout Hatteras Island, and which are stocked with local grocery stores and beach shops, restaurants, services, and other amenities, and

each of these communities - (the tri-villages of Rodanthe, Waves and Salvo, Avon, Buxton & Frisco, and Hatteras), are bordered by miles of undeveloped beaches. Visitors can access the shoreline by booking a vacation rental home in any of the seven towns, or by heading to popular public parking areas that are managed by the National Park Service. Prime spots that feature ample parking, access to restrooms, and great beaches include Canadian Hole just south of Avon, the “Old Lighthouse Site” in the heart of Buxton, and the “Bathhouse” just south of Frisco.

Many of the shorelines within the Cape Hatteras National Seashore are also accessible and open to 4WD vehicles, and a number of ORV ramps can be spotted along the sparse patches of NC Highway 12. A beach permit and a licensed 4WD vehicle is required to drive on the beaches, (no ATVS allowed), and a permit can be obtained via the National Park Service ORV stations / Visitors Centers in Buxton and on Bodie Island, or online at <https://www.nps.gov/caha/planyourvisit/permitsandreservations.htm> before a vacation begins.

Hatteras Island is also home to one of the most famous beaches on the Outer Banks, The Point, which is literally the spot that is in the middle of the south-facing beaches and east-facing beaches, and which is where the island “turns.” Best accessed via a 4WD vehicle, the Point is renowned for its exceptional fishing, especially in the prime late summer and fall months. Visitors should note that The Point and other 4WD beaches may be seasonally closed by the National Park Service for bird and / or sea turtle nesting.

Other highlights of Hatteras Island include two lighthouses - the Bodie Island Lighthouse just north of the Bonner Bridge and the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse in Buxton - the Chicamacomico Lifesaving Station, the Graveyard of the Atlantic Museum, the Frisco Native American Museum, and a wealth of other historic and culturally significant attractions.

Ocracoke Island

Visitors who crave remote beaches will adore Ocracoke Island - the southernmost portion of the Outer Banks which is hard to reach, but which has 15 miles of isolated shoreline. Only accessible by a public ferry, this island is home to a small 4-square mile community - Ocracoke Village - miles of beaches, and refreshingly, not much else.

Visitors can reach Ocracoke Island by taking a free vehicular ferry from Hatteras Island, (a roughly 1 hour ride), or via two ferries that depart from the mainland towns of Swan Quarter and Cedar Island, (a roughly 2.5 hour ride for each.)

Ocracoke Island is also part of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore, and once on the island, visitors will find a number of National Park Service beach access points to easily reach the shoreline. (Parking along NC Highway 12 - the only main highway on the island - and finding your own stretch of shoreline is also perfectly acceptable.)

4WD vehicles are also permitted on seasonal stretches of the beach, provided that a visitor uses a licensed vehicle, (no ATVS), and obtains a Beach Driving Permit from the National Park Service.

Popular beach access areas include the Lifeguarded Beach, which is located just a couple miles north of Ocracoke Village, the Ocracoke Pony Pen access area, which is in the heart of the island, and the Hatteras Inlet beach access which is next to the ferry docks.

Once on the beaches, visitors can expect exceptional shelling, fishing, and miles of fun. Ocracoke Island pops up on regular “Best Beaches” list across the country, and has also been heralded as one of the best shelling destinations along the East Coast.

Additional attractions along the shoreline include the famed Ocracoke Wild Horses, which can be best admired with a visit to the Ocracoke Pony Pen, the Ocracoke Island Lighthouse, and the Springer’s Point Nature Reserve. Ocracoke Village has a nice collection of shops, small grocery stores, and restaurants, and has just enough amenities to keep visitors entertained off the beach. Though there are a few small motels and hotels scattered throughout the village, the best way to enjoy a multi-day stay in Ocracoke is to book a vacation rental home. The homes can vary from 1 bedroom cottages to larger 5 or 6 bedroom sandcastles, and are scattered throughout the small island.

Cape Hatteras National Seashore ORV Permit

Overview

Cape Hatteras National Seashore, the nation's first National Seashore is a dynamic barrier island ecosystem preserving unique plants and wildlife. The Seashore stretches approximately 67 miles along the Outer Banks of North Carolina and includes the islands of Bodie, Hatteras, and Ocracoke. It is famous for its soft sandy beaches, renowned fishing opportunities, excellent surfing, coastal lighthouses and dynamic coastal processes.

It is important that all permitted drivers print proof of permit purchase and display proof on their dashboard or windshield.

We understand that not all permittees have the ability to print their permits. An alternate printing solution has been developed. A self-certification card is available outside the Bodie Island, Hatteras Island and Ocracoke Island Visitor Centers along with our four campgrounds and various local businesses. An ORV permittee that cannot print their permit at www.recreation.gov can simply pick up a self-certification card, fill in the information from their permit, sign the card, and display it in their vehicle.

The Seashore is requiring that all permitted ORVs display proof of permit on their windshields or dashboards.

Permit & Season Information

The National Park Service off-road vehicle (ORV) management plan permits the use of vehicles on designated ORV routes (ocean and sound side routes) to help protect the park's treasured resources. These ORV routes are generally marked with posts seaward of the toe of the dune or vegetation line to the high tide line. ORV routes through vegetated areas are posted on both sides of the route. Four-wheel-drive vehicles are recommended due to the soft and sandy conditions, two-wheel drive vehicles are allowed. If a vehicle gets stuck, commercial towing companies are available. National Park Service staff are not allowed to pull or tow stuck vehicles.

Two types of ORV permits are available: a 10-day permit and an annual permit valid for one year from date of purchase.

What Does This Permit Provide?

This permit allows you to participate in activities on the Cape Hatteras National Seashore ORV Permit.

All closures are clearly signed.

Important Dates

DATES	INFORMATION
May 1, 2021 - July 31, 2021	Priority ORV ramps open at 6:00 a.m. and close at 9:00 p.m. All other designated ORV ramps open at 7:00 a.m. and close at 9:00 p.m.
August 1, 2020 - September 30, 2020	Priority ORV ramps open at 6:30 a.m. and close at 9:00 p.m. All other designated ORV ramps open at 7:00 a.m. and close at 9:00 p.m.
October 1, 2020 - November 15, 2020	All designated ORV ramps, including priority ramps, open at 7:00 a.m. and close at 9:00 p.m.
September 15, 2020 - November 15, 2020	Transition to night driving (24 hours per day) could occur if there are no sea turtles nests remaining along a route.
November 16, 2020 - April 30, 2020	All designated ORV routes are open to night driving.

How does the quota work for this permit?

There is no limit to the number of available ORV permits. However, routes may be temporarily closed for variety of reasons including, but not limited to: carrying capacity for a route has been reached, resource protection and safety concerns.

General Beach Driving Rules

- 4x4 access and beaches often refer to the acronym "ORV", which stands for "Off Road Vehicle".
- Unless otherwise marked, speed limits are 25mph and 15mph or slower near others/pets/wild animals. Speed limit on Hatteras & Ocracoke Islands (Cape Hatteras National Seashore) is 15mph.
- Watch for fishing lines and children playing.
- Stay at least 50 feet away from wild horses.
- Never drive on dunes or vegetation.
- Obey all posted signs.
- Park perpendicular to the water in the middle of the beach.
- Traffic flows near the shoreline and dunes, with parked cars sitting between.
- Tow straps, shovel, spare tire, jack and jack board are recommended, and sometimes required to be in the vehicle.
- Open containers of alcohol are prohibited in vehicles
- Drivers need to have a current, valid driver's license
- Avoid driving or parking on the wrack line. The wrack line is a line of accumulated natural debris left by a previous high tide. Wrack lines are an important food source for birds.
- Pedestrians always have right-of-way on the beach

Currituck County (Corolla) Specific Rules

- Air Down Ordinance - No person shall drive or operate a motor vehicle on the beach strand or foreshore with tires containing air pressure exceeding the following pounds per square inch (p.s.i.): (1) Twenty p.s.i. for motor vehicles with curb weight of less than 5,000 pounds; (2) Tire p.s.i. not greater than that required for safe travel for motor vehicles with curb weight greater than 5,000 pounds.
- Air Down Location - Motorists should pull over to air down tires at the Corolla Village Road public access facility, which is located on the east side of N.C. 12.
- Air Up Location - After leaving the beach, motorists may air up tires at Historic Corolla Park, which is located on the west side of N.C. 12. Enter at main park entrance and turn right into parking lot. Air stations are located at the end of the lot near the picnic pavilion.

- Beach Driving Lane Shift to Dune Line - From the Friday before Memorial Day to Labor Day, between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., the beach traffic lane will shift from the foreshore to a lane adjacent to the dune line only in the area 1.5 miles north of the beach access ramp to Mile Post 17.
- Do Not Block the Traffic Lane - All vehicles shall be parked in the middle of the beach strand and not obstruct the traffic lane. Likewise, no beach chairs, coolers, fishing lines, or other items should be placed in a location that blocks the traffic lanes.
- Remove Your Stuff When You Leave - Visitors should not leave any unattended property on the beach. Any property remaining on the beach between sunset and sunrise shall be considered litter and is subject to removal and disposal.
- Fill Your Holes - Excessive and unsafe digging or piling of sand on the beach is prohibited. Visitors must fill in any holes dug while playing on the beach to prevent safety hazards for those traveling on the beach.
- Help Preserve the Dunes - Remember that it is illegal to walk on or traverse the dunes outside of a defined dune walkover beach access point. Do not allow children or pets to play or dig on the dunes, and do not damage or remove any dune vegetation.
- Do Not Litter - Please remove all trash when you leave and help keep the Currituck Outer Banks beautiful for everyone.

Where to drive on the Outer Banks beaches

Town Information

- **Corolla** - 4x4 vehicles can access the beach at the Northern end of NC 12 where the paved road ends. 4x4 access North of this point is permitted year round. 4x4 access South of this point is permitted between October 1 and April 30. Driving at night is allowed. Overnight parking is allowed if the occupant is actively fishing. ATV's allowed for residents with permit. Starting 2018, parking permits are required on the Friday before Memorial Day until 11:59pm on Labor Day.
- **Duck** - No public 4x4 access. Private access allows vehicles on the beach between October 1 - April 30.
- **Southern Shores** - Driving on the beach is prohibited.
- **Kitty Hawk** - Driving on the beach is prohibited.
- **Kill Devil Hills** - Driving on the beach is permitted with permit between October 1 - April 30 through designated access points. Vehicles must have current safety

inspection, registration, insurance and license plate. Obtain a beach driving permit either from the Town of Kill Devil Hills or the Town of Nags Head. Through a reciprocal program, each town recognizes the beach driving permit issued by the other.

- **Nags Head** - Driving on the beach is permitted with permit between October 1 - April 30 through designated access points. Vehicles must have current safety inspection, registration, insurance and license plate. Obtain a beach driving permit either from the Town of Kill Devil Hills or the Town of Nags Head. Through a reciprocal program, each town recognizes the beach driving permit issued by the other.
- **Rodanthe, Waves, Salvo, Avon, Buxton, Frisco, Hatteras, and Ocracoke** - The beaches of Hatteras Island and Ocracoke Island are managed by the Cape Hatteras National Seashore. Permits are required, and can be purchased online and sent via mail, or in person at one of the following locations: Coquina Beach office, Cape Hatteras Light Station, and the Ocracoke Visitor Center. Each vehicle must have its own permit. Vehicles must be registered, licensed, insured, and have a current safety inspection if required in home state/country. Vehicles must have low-pressure tire gauge, shovel, jack and jack support board. A spare tire, first-aid kit, fire extinguisher, trash bags, flashlight and tow straps are recommended. ATV's are not permitted. Night driving is generally allowed from November 16 through April 30. See current access ramps and beach closings by visiting this page and clicking on the "daily beach access map". Obey all posted signs.

Carova - Note: Parking permits are required on the Friday before Memorial Day until 11:59pm on Labor Day. Parking permit information can be found here. One of the most notable locations to drive on the beach on the Outer Banks is the small village of Carova, and the neighboring beach communities of Seagull, Penny's Hill, Swan Beach, and North Swan Beach. (Although visitors will find that generally the majority of locals simply refer to the entire area as "Carova.")

To access the 4WD beaches of the Carova coastline, visitors simply take the sand ramp located at the very northern end of Corolla. From there, they can enjoy miles of beach driving, scenic ocean views, and if they're lucky, a glimpse of the wild horses, the area's first and most treasured local residents.

Nags Head, Kills Devil Hills and Kitty Hawk - The central Outer Banks beaches of Nags Head, Kills Devil Hills and Kitty Hawk generally also allow beach driving, during certain conditions. Beach driving in these popular areas is restricted to the off-season winter months, for the safety of beach-goers, and a town driving permit may be required depending on the location. Virtually hidden ramps are located along the beach road, next to public access, and winter vacationers will find they have miles of open shoreline to explore. Even if you're exploring the central Outer Banks beaches on foot, the wintertime is an exceptionally attractive time to go, as the area is not quite a ghost town, with plenty of restaurants and shops still open, but the beaches offer ample elbow room for fishing, shelling, or just enjoying a long secluded stroll.

Tips for Driving on an Outer Banks Beach

- **4x4 is the Gold Standard** - The first and foremost rule to beach driving is to use a 4WD vehicle. While some AWD or even front-wheel drive vehicles may be able to navigate through certain areas, specifically along the soundside or any beach that has hard, packed sand, the majority of the Outer Banks is comprised of deep and soft sand, which can only be navigated with a 4WD vehicle, particularly when it comes to making turns, or having to veer off the established tracks.
- **Air down** - Before hitting the shores, you'll also want to be sure and air down your tires. Slack tires are essential to navigating through the sand, and visitors are encouraged to decrease their tire air pressure to 15 - 22 PSI, depending on the beach conditions. (In other words, a lower PSI works much better in softer sand, while a higher PSI might be fine in harder, packed sand conditions.) In Corolla, please do NOT air down/up or leave your vehicle in the NC Coastal Estuarine Reserve parking lot (small parking lot just before the North end of NC-12). Instead, we recommend one of the Corolla beach access lots, or Historic Corolla Park lot.
- **Air up upon returning to pavement** - No need to worry about having slack tires for the rest of your vacation. The majority of local convenience stores and gas stations, particularly those closest to the beach access ramps, offer free air hoses so you can fill your tires back up before you travel too far along the pavement.
- **Staying in tracks** - Once on the beach, it is best, if possible, to stick to the established sand tracks that run along the high tide line. These tracks are formed by dozens of daily drivers that have consequently created a hard packed route, making driving along the beach an easier venture. Drivers will notice there are generally two sets of

tracks, or "two lanes," along the shoreline, and are encouraged to follow the same rules as a regular road - stick to the farthest right tracks, don't pass unless necessary, and don't veer off the "beach" road.

- **Wash down** - Above all else, whenever possible, make sure you drive above the high tide line. Driving along the ocean wash will only splash saltwater into the undercarriage of your vehicle, (which can completely ruin a truck). We recommend spraying your undercarriage A.S.A.P. when your beach drive is over. Also, in the unfortunate case you get stuck, if you're located above the high tide line, you don't have to worry about the imminent threat of saltwater.
- **Be Neighborly** - The best rule of thumb for beach drivers is to be considerate. Don't air down your tires on the middle of a beach ramp, observe local speed limit regulations, and be mindful of the families and pets around you. The rules of the paved road also apply to the rules of the beach road, and beach drivers should follow this rule of thumb accordingly.
- **Take some tools** - We recommend carrying a small shovel, traction mats (floor mats work in a pinch), a jack (and jack board to put underneath), and tow rope.

Fires and Fireworks

Please visit <https://www.nps.gov/caha/planyourvisit/permitsandreservations.htm#Fire> for up to date information regarding beach fires and fireworks. Occasionally, the NC Forest Service places temporary bans on fires and fireworks.

Beach Fire Permits

Fires on the beach are a memorable experience. Want to enjoy the crackle of wood burning and the dancing of the firelight? Follow these simple steps:

1. **Download** and print the FREE Beach Fire Permit.

<https://www.nps.gov/caha/planyourvisit/upload/043012-BEACH-FIRE-PERMIT-one-page-508.pdf>

- Permits (and wood) can be obtained from the Ace Hardware nearby in Avon

2. Read the entire permit.
3. Sign and date the permit.
4. Keep the permit with you.

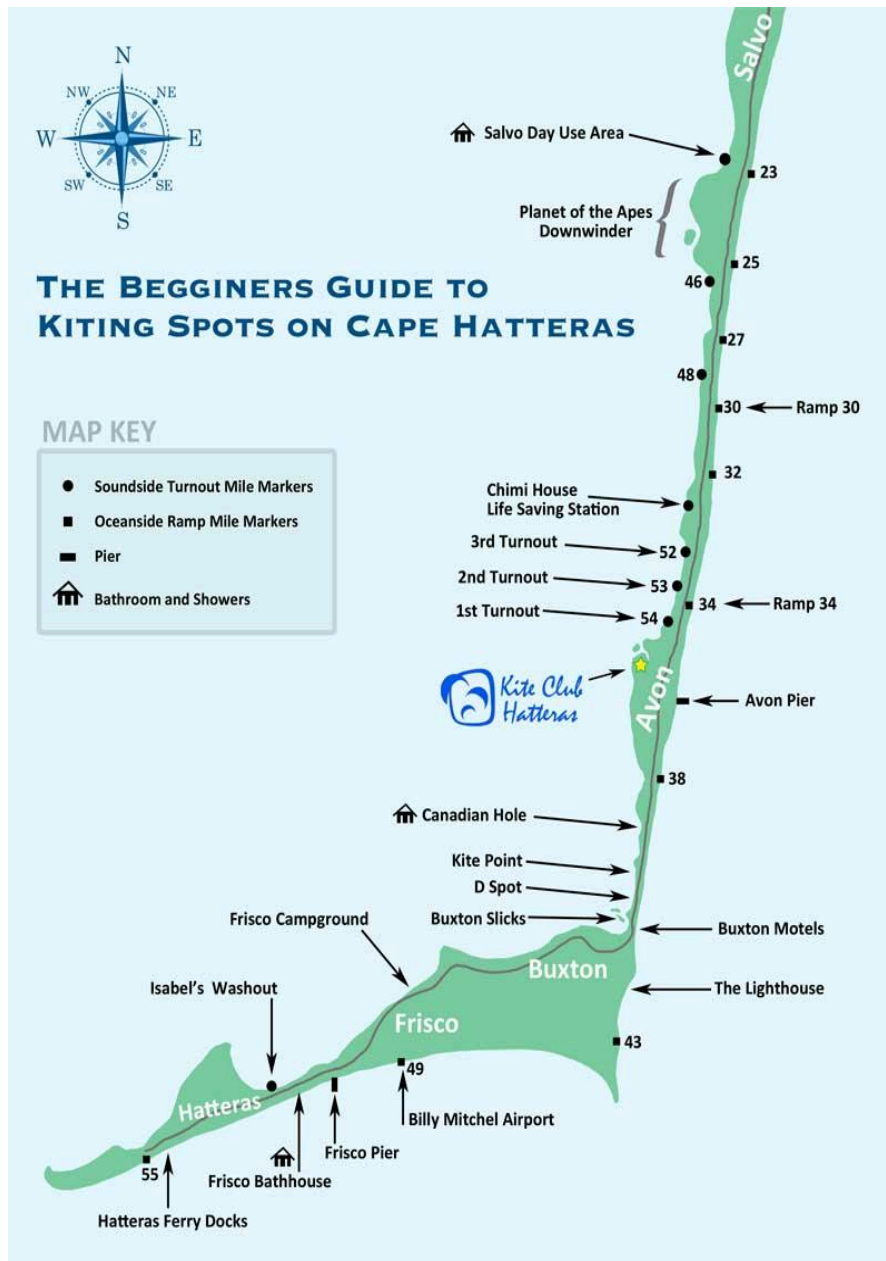
Things to know about beach fires:

- Beach fires are allowed all throughout the park from November 16 to April 30.
- From May 1 to November 15, to protect nesting sea turtles, beach fires are allowed only on the ocean beaches at Coquina Beach, Ocracoke Day Use area, and the villages of Rodanthe, Waves, Salvo, Avon, Buxton, Frisco and Hatteras.
- Fires are allowed from 6 am to 10 pm.
- Fires no greater than 3 feet in diameter may be ignited and maintained seaward of the ocean dune, below the high tide mark, and at least 50 feet from any vegetation.
- The Beach Fire Permit is valid only when a responsible adult (18 years of age or older) is present.
- Fires cannot be left unattended and must be completely extinguished (cold to the touch) before leaving the area.
- Follow the Leave No Trace ethic and clean the area of all trash before leaving the beach.

Kiteboarding

On Cape Hatteras, you'll find beaches that stretch for miles, the Pamlico sound's waist deep water and across the dunes the ocean offers endless possibilities for kitesurfing fun.

If you are a beginner/intermediate, you have come to the right place and we have created our Kite Spot Guide just for you! Just remember:



- Determine the wind direction when choosing your kiting location, wind should be coming side on shore, never go out in off-shore winds
 - Check the wind and weather forecast for the day to be ready for any sudden shifts in wind direction and velocity, the storms can roll in real quick.
 - Try to find a spot that is not too crowded, but don't ride by yourself, and don't be afraid to ask other kites for advice
 - Be aware of buildings, power lines and other people

We recommend these locations for beginner kites:

- 2nd Turnout
- D spot
- Isabel's/The Washout

What is a Downwinder?

Downwinders are a great way to practice your riding especially if you are at the stage where you can get up and ride but have not reached the holy grail of staying upwind. With a downwinder you can park a vehicle at the “downwind” location, which allows you the freedom to ride downwind without having to walk back upwind to your original location which takes time and energy away from kiting.

Ocean Downwinder (for intermediate - advanced rider)

So you're riding upwind, transitioning, switching to toeside and landing your jumps? Sounds like you're ready for a level up in kiting, catching waves on the ocean! These are some of our favorite Ocean Downwinders to get you started...

- Ramp 34 to Avon Pier
- Ferry Docks to Frisco Bathhouse

Buxton Recycling Center

This site is both a Transfer Station and a Recycling Center

Location:

47027 NC Highway 12

Buxton, NC 27920

Hours:

8:30 a.m. - 3:45 p.m. Monday through Friday

8:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. Saturday

Accepts:

(No charge) No. 1 and 2 plastic, green, clear and brown glass, steel and aluminum cans, mixed paper and cardboard. Also, used automotive tires OFF RIMS, used motor oil, RESIDENTIAL yard debris (branches for chipping up to 8 inches in diameter). All COMMERCIAL yard debris will be charged at a rate of \$65.00 per ton for disposal. This site will also accept metal, C&D Material such as lumber, toilets, appliances, furniture, etc.

The Outer Banks - History Through the Ages

<https://obxguides.com/articles/what-are-outer-banks>

By Editorial Staff | Tuesday, September 19, 2017

What are the Outer Banks? To the visitor, they are wind, sand and fun. To the artist, they are a thin line of beauty drawn at the edge of a blue, blue sea. To lovers of the past, they are the cite of events that created not just Outer Banks history but history that impacted humankind. To the resident, whose family has lived there for generations, they are, quite simply, home.

How do you describe these wind and sea swept barriers to the ancient sea?

Let's begin with the land: with geology.

Geologists call the Banks a prime example of the land form called the barrier island. They are made entirely of sand, without the keel of rock that anchors most islands firmly to the earth. It is a fascinatingly evanescent phenomenon in geological terms, a land form so transient that changes are visible from year to year. A phenomenon that is, even now, in the process of passing forever out of existence.

As most people know, the level of the ocean has changed steadily throughout geological history, as a result of water released or stored up in the great polar icecaps. When, during the ice ages, great amounts of water are withdrawn from circulation, the consequent lowering of the sea extends coastlines far out into what is now the ocean.

This is, as most authorities now agree, how the Banks were formed. They are surprisingly recent. As the last great ice age, some 20,000 years ago, drew to an end, the sea was more than 400 feet lower than it is now. The area we now call North Carolina extended some 30 miles farther out, to the edge of the North American Continental Shelf. The polar icecaps, warmed by some still mysterious climatic change, then began to melt, and the sea rose.

The Banks must have begun as dunes, at the very edge of that ancient shore. Rivers from inland contributed silt to build them up. But as the sea rose, the dunes were submerged, becoming sand bars.

Thousands of years passed. The waves kept rolling in, and the bars grew. They also moved, pushed westward and southward by the prevailing northeast winds and seas. The rising sea

flooded the low land behind them, forming estuaries that we today call the sounds. The Banks grew and broke to the surface once again.

A few thousand years later, the rise in the ocean slowed, though it continues today at an accelerating rate. The Banks had a breathing space. Life began to take root as rain leached the salt from the sand. Beach grass and other vegetation helped to keep sand in place, further slowing the rate of migration.

Present-day Outer Banks Geology

Today the Outer Banks seem, to our short-lived eyes, a permanent land form. We see today a string of narrow, low islands, an average of 12 feet above sea level, from a few thousand feet to 3 miles across, punctuated by narrow inlets. But they're not permanent; they are alive, and they are moving even now. Two examples:

1. Oregon Inlet. Note, as you drive across the Herbert Bonner Bridge, the expanse of low, flat land under the northern piers. This land was not there when the bridge was built in 1964. It's land that has moved in since then, more than a mile of it. Bodie Island is extending itself southward. All the islands are moving south.

The new bridge that will be finished in the fall of 2018 will span large sections of dry land that are often inundated by ocean overwash during big storms.

2. If you know anything about shells, examine closely those you find at the surf line at Nags Head or Coquina Beach or Hatteras. You will notice many old fresh and brackish water snail and oyster shells. You may also see large flat chunks of what looks like dried horse manure. This is peat, formed in freshwater bogs. How did these materials get to the sea side of the islands? Answer: They didn't move. They stayed right where they were and the islands have migrated over them. All the islands are moving west.

Of course, it's all happening very slowly. Don't cancel your reservations; it will be thousands of years before the Banks rejoin the North Carolina mainland. But it's fascinating to understand how dynamic, moving and living the Banks are.

Within these living islands, five major natural communities have evolved in response to different conditions. The Ocean Beach habitat is between the surf line and the dune line.

There is little vegetation in this area, but clams, ghost crabs and a few other small marine animals exist or venture above the surf line. Primarily the Ocean Beach habitat belongs to the birds: willets, sanderlings, plovers, terns and gulls. All are present, especially during the summer months.

The Barrier Dune habitat is manmade but is a distinctive community nonetheless. The 14-foot barrier dunes along the eastern shore were stabilized with plantings of sea oats, beach grass, cordgrass, panic grasses and such shrubs as wax myrtle, bayberry and baccharis. These plants are all salt-resistant and have deep, extensive root systems that hold the sand against the wind and sea. Mice, rabbits and small harmless snakes live here, as do toads, racerunner lizards and, again, many birds.

Behind and partially protected by the dunes is the Herb-Shrub habitat. This extends clear across most of the center of the islands, except where submerged by moving dunes. Characteristic plants are wax myrtle, bayberry, yaupon, live oak, cordgrass and blackberry. Rabbits and mice are more common there amid the dunes, and larger animals (raccoons, foxes, mink) are seen along with toads, frogs and lizards and their predatory snakes. Land birds live here, including marsh hawks and short-eared owls.

The Tidal Marsh habitat is found on the sound side of most of the islands. Its cordgrass, rushes and other salt or brackish water plants nourish a vast variety of life: waterfowl, muskrats and nutria, falcons and hawks, ducks. Much of Pea Island, a wildlife refuge famous for its birds, is marsh. Amid the sheltering roots of the marsh plants grow many of the shrimp, crabs, mollusks and fishes that later leave the marshes and enrich the sea.

The last habitat on the Banks, the Maritime Forest, is found at its widest points, where shelter from salt-carrying wind is best. Thick forests of live oak, loblolly pine, dogwood and red bay alternate with freshwater ponds. Gray squirrel, opossum and white-tailed deer live here. The Banks were like this - wild - when human beings arrived, and history, properly speaking, began.

Outer Banks History - Early Inhabitants

The early movements of the Indians are shadowy; little of their lore crossed the gulf that separated their culture from that of the invading whites. Apparently North Carolina was

settled between 500 and 1000 A.O. by Indians of Algonkian stock. By the late 1500s these had diversified into various tribes, speaking dialects of the original tongue. The Poteskeets were found around Currituck Sound; the Roanoaks on Roanoke Island and the nearby mainland; the Croatoans on what is now Hatteras. They ranged widely along the Banks, living on fish, shellfish, wildfowl and deer and cultivating maize, beans, cucurbits (a gourd like plant) and sunflowers.

The first European eye to rest on the Banks may have been Italian, for Giovanni Verrazzano sailed and mapped these coasts in 1524; or may have been Spanish, for Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon and others had learned to use Cape Hatteras as a shortcut from the West Indies back to Spain. But the Spanish, then masters of the riches of the Inca and Aztec, had little interest in gold-less forests and sand. They decided not to follow up their explorations and claims with colonies. It was left to the English, relative latecomers to exploration, to step in; and beginning in 1584, they did.

It was on Roanoke Island, where Fort Raleigh National Historic Site is now, that the first English colony in America was planted in 1587 containing men, women and children, intending to create a permanent stronghold in the New World. It failed. But the English kept trying, and a few years later John Smith succeeded at Jamestown Island.

In some ways, residents of the Banks still look north to Virginia as their homes, since so many have relocated here from Virginia cities. This may reflect their ancestry, for the Banks were permanently settled by second-generation English who trickled down from Jamestown, Williamsburg and Norfolk, leavened by fugitives from the King's justice and shipwrecked mariners. These early settlers were the direct ancestors of today's numerous Midgetts, Baums, Grays, Etheridges, Burruses, Tillets, Manns, Twifords and other old and famous families of the Banks. They settled at the islands' widest points, where forests offered shelter: Kitty Hawk, parts of Hatteras and Ocracoke as well as Roanoke and Colington islands. It was not an easy life they led, but it was a free one and doubtless healthier than the cramped and plague-haunted cities of Olde England.

Outer Banks History - War and Inlets

There was one part of the Banks that did flourish in those early days, though, and that was Ocracoke. The inlet, deeper then, was an important place of entry for ocean-going vessels.

But Ocracoke was also attractive to another sort of seagoing entrepreneur: the pirate. And old Occacock's most notorious citizen was Captain Edward "Blackbeard" Teach.

The Bankers, independent in spirit then as they are now, sided firmly with the patriot side during the Revolution. Ocracoke was an important port of entry for French war supplies, and the inhabitants had several lively skirmishes with British would-be invaders. But the inlet silted up later, after Oregon Inlet opened in 1846, and in any case the large new steamers drew deeper water than the sounds and inlets of eastern North Carolina could provide.

Ocracoke, and its sister village, Portsmouth, began to decline.

The War between the States brought several sharp battles early in the war. At Hatteras Inlet (August 1861), Chicamacomico (October 1861) and Roanoke Island (February 1862), the Federals won their first victories of the war and established a control over the Banks that lasted throughout the conflict. The inhabitants, few of whom owned slaves, were not strongly attached to the Southern cause, and many took the oath of allegiance to the United States.

As if to reward them, the postwar years saw a steady flow of Federal dollars to the Banks, and they were spared Reconstruction. Navigational improvements had become unavoidable, and three fine new lighthouses (Currituck Beach, Bodie Island and Hatteras) were built between 1870 and 1875. These provided employment to locals as lighthouse keepers and assistants and a flow of something new to these bare islands - cash. Seven stations of the U.S. Life-saving Service were also built along the coast from the Virginia border to Cape Point, Hatteras.

Outer Banks History - Boom Times

Changes were taking place in the Banks' internal economy as well. Nags Head was becoming the area's first and finest summer resort. Commercial fishing and wildfowl hunting replaced wrecking and whale oil as sources of income.

The 20th century, destined finally to end the fabled isolation of these low, remote islands, began with a symbolic event: the arrival of the brothers Wright. The history of their failures and their final success is probably the best-known story of the Outer Banks, though the Lost Colony must run a close second.

The boom years began in 1930-31. The rest of the country was in a depression, true, but these years marked the completion of the first road accesses to the beach, the Wright Memorial

Bridge across Currituck Sound to Kitty Hawk and the Washington Baum Bridge from Roanoke Island to Nags Head. Paved roads down the islands followed, and development began.

Another milestone was passed in the late 30s when the federal government decided to “save” the Banks. Six Civilian Conservation Corps camps were established, and millions of dollars were spent erecting sand fences and planting sand-binding vegetation along 115 miles of shoreline. The Cape Hatteras National Seashore was officially established in 1953 and now controls most of the land from Whalebone Junction down to Ocracoke Inlet, with exemptions for the villages of Rodanthe, Waves, Salvo, Avon, Buxton, Frisco and Hatteras and Ocracoke villages. The National Park Service also administers the other two most popular visitor attractions, the Wright Brothers National Memorial and Fort Raleigh.

World War II saw the Outer Banks' isolation end - with explosions. In 1942 Hatteras abruptly became the war's front line as Hitler's U-boats struck at American merchant shipping. Scores of vessels went down, many in sight of the beach's horrified residents. But the tide turned here, eventually, and the first U-boat sunk by Americans lies a few miles off the beach of Bodie Island.

The postwar period saw two concurrent booms; short-term visitors, attracted by the National Park Service facilities and the sea, and longer-term summer residents. The now-ubiquitous beach cottage, built on piers or posts in case of hurricane flooding, appeared first at Nags Head and has spread steadily north. Until the 1970s, the permanent (winter) population of the area had not changed much since 1900. That population has grown significantly, however, in the past few decades. These permanent residents, many of whom own, run or work in seasonal establishments, derive most of their income from services to visitors, though with the increased local population, many businesses now stay open year round. Boat building and commercial fishing are still important in Hatteras and Wanchese.

These independent, somewhat clannish Outer Bankers deeply love their home islands. It is for the visitor, though, that the Outer Banks seem to have been designed.

For camping, fishing, swimming, wind surfing, SUPing, surfing; for biking, running and golf; for beachcombing, bird watching and just lying on a fine sand beach in the sun. For vacationing, honeymooning, winding down, taking it easy, dropping out, goofing off. For learning a little American history firsthand. For getting to know the sea and wind again. That's what the Outer Banks are really for.

Outerbanks.org

Outer Banks Island Lore

Moonshine, pirates and shipwrecks

One of the most popular questions visitors ask is the origin of the name **Kill Devil Hills**. Several versions of the story circulate on the Outer Banks. One legend suggests the pirates who once called these shores home are to blame. Apparently, one night while taking a "shore leave", a surly lot of buccaneers were sitting amongst the sand dunes that towered over the landscape, drinking moonshine that was "strong enough to kill the devil." Another version holds that in the 1700's William Byrd of Virginia, apparently no admirer of the Carolinas, wrote that "most of the rum they get in the country comes from New England, and is so bad and unwholesome that it is not improperly called "Kill Devil." Other lore suggests the town received its moniker from an old brand of rum that washed ashore at the dunes here, the only surviving cargo from a nameless shipwreck.

The legend of **Nags Head** takes us back to days of piracy, when tales drifted ashore about the wonderful treasures traveling at sea being plundered by "rogue businessmen" like Blackbeard, that one of the original Outer Bankers got the inspiration, which brought about the equine moniker. A lantern was tied around the neck of an old gentle horse, and then this old "nag" was led up and down the tallest of the sand dunes, Jockey's Ridge, so that the light shone out to sea. As a ship's captain saw this gently bobbing light, it seemed to be from a ship riding at anchor in a sheltered harbor. As the Captain tried to put in to this "safe" harbor, his ship would pile up on the treacherous shoals that constantly writhed and changed shape beneath the surface. The "land pirates" made the crew walk the plank, looted and burned the hapless ship, and made away with the bounty.

The roots of another Outer Banks place name can be either ominous or dubious depending on which history you choose to embrace. Pronounced "body" when rendered properly off the tongue, (but understandably used phonetically by first-time visitors) Bodie Island was once known as Body's Island on old maps. Even the architectural keystone of the lighthouse there refers to itself as **Body's Island Lighthouse** in 1871. Popular local lore describes shipwrecks as common as today's car accidents, with human casualties washing ashore at frequent intervals in the days before modern navigation at sea. Other folks claim there was a local landowner whose surname was Body, and it was his island. Not a true island today, it was once separate from the peninsula it now shares with **Nags Head** and the other northern beach towns. At

some point in history, the maps began to reflect the spelling this place of interest enjoys now, whether by propagation of misspelling or just propaganda.