



B Glossary

The following glossary provides definitions and clarifications for key terms used throughout the PDP. In cases where there are conflicts with definitions in the Planning and Development Act (2019), as amended, the definitions of the Act shall prevail.

100 Year Floodline

Landward boundary of area identified as at risk of flooding due to storm surge during a 1 in 100 year weather event. The 100 Year Floodline areas have been identified through the Feasibility Studies on Coastal Conservation project in 1995 and are subject to further refinements based on current work being undertaken by CZMU.

ABC/Ronald Mapp Corridor

See **Island Settlement Structure**

Accessibility

Refers to the overall difficulty in getting from an origin to a destination. Accessibility involved both mobility (movement) and proximity (land use). Increasing the ease of travel and mixing uses in higher density areas both allow for easier access to goods, services, work and school.

Active Transportation

Any mode of human-powered transportation, including walking, running, cycling, using a wheelchair or skateboarding.

Active Uses

Land uses that generate a high level of activity, in particular pedestrian movements. Active uses generally include commercial and community uses. Active uses within adjacent buildings are effective in creating animation in streets and open spaces.

Adaptive Reuse

The reuse of an existing structure for a purpose other than what it was built for, for example, use of a plantation house as a bed and breakfast.

Adjacent

A property that is contiguous or directly across a public right of way.

For the purposes of the the cultural heritage policies in Section 2.2.5:

Lands adjoining a property on the Barbados Register of Historic Places or lands that are directly across from and near to a property on the Barbados Register of Historic Places and separated by land used as a private or public road, highway, street, lane, trail, right-of-way, walkway, green space, park and/or easement, or an intersection of any of these; whose location has the potential to have an impact on a property on the Barbados Register of Historic Places.

Age-Friendly Community

In an age-friendly community, policies, services and structures related to the physical and social environment are designed to support and enable older people to “age actively” – that is, to live in security, enjoy good health and continue to participate fully in society.

Agricultural Impact Assessment

Study to determine the impacts of a proposed development on or incompatibilities with nearby agricultural uses. Requirements for Agricultural Impact Assessments are described in Section 5.

Agricultural Impact Statement (scoped)

A description of the potential for proposed development to affect agricultural uses and determine if a full Agricultural Impact Assessment is required. Requirements for Scoped Agricultural Impact Statements are described in Section 5.

Alteration

Any change to a property on the Heritage Register in any manner including its restoration, renovation, repair or disturbance, or a change, demolition or removal of an adjacent property that may result in any change to a property on the Heritage Register.

Archaeological Areas

Identified locations where buried cultural heritage assets may be located. Archaeological Areas are shown on Maps 9 and 10.

Backlotting

A condition where only the rear yards of properties front a street, often resulting in a series of blank fences framing the public realm.

Barbados Register of Historic Places

The Barbados Register of Historic Places will list and describe all cultural heritage assets that are formally recognised for their cultural heritage value and include statements of significance that explain their heritage values and character-defining elements. Heritage assets include:

- Buildings and structures;
- Historic urban parks;
- Cultural landscapes;
- Districts or clusters of buildings;
- Industrial sites;
- Cultural spaces and areas;
- Sacred spaces; and
- Visual perspectives.

Building Line

An imaginary line or lines at a specified distance from and parallel to the centre line of a road which demarcates that area on one or both sides of the centre line of the road within which no building, other than such fences, walls or gates as may be permitted, may be erected.

Bus Transfer Point

Location of several bus stops and the convergence of transport routes designed to ensure safe, weather protected areas for passengers.

Climate Crisis Adaptation

Responses that attempt to reduce vulnerability to the effects of the climate crisis and enhance resiliency. Inherent in this definition is an acknowledgment that impacts from the climate crisis will occur and must be addressed. Efforts may be localised, such as installing technology or materials that can withstand predicted impacts or adjusting practices so that impacts are reduced. Efforts may also focus on increasing adaptive capacity, such as reducing poverty or improving education and information provision.

Coastal Landscape Protection Zone

OS3 within the Barbados System of Parks and Open Spaces. Applies to two coastal areas outside of the National Park which still exhibit a natural character and have unique physical attributes.

Coastal Zone Management Area

The landward boundary of the Coastal Zone Management Area follows the main coastal road or the limit of the 100-year storm surge flood area, whichever is further inland. The seaward boundary lies along the 100-metre depth contour except on the Caribbean coast, where the boundary lies beyond the bank reefs at the 200-metre depth contour.

Community Core

The commercial, residential and cultural heart and central places of Barbados, providing the most dense concentration of people, buildings and activities. Strengthening the cores strengthens the entire region, as the cores provide services far beyond their borders.

Community Improvement Area

Districts which require specific attention in order to improve and enhance their physical characteristics. Community Improvement Areas may include underutilised and poorly maintained residential neighbourhoods, underutilised public lands, and underutilised and poorly maintained open spaces. Community improvement opportunities focus on improvements to publicly owned land and facilities such as roads, sidewalks, street lighting, landscaping and associated public policies to improve the built environment.

Complete Community

Settlement that meets all the needs of residents' daily lives, including a range of housing types, diverse job opportunities, provision of goods and services, and community infrastructure like schools, healthcare, and recreational and open spaces. Complete communities are walkable, and provide easy access to public transportation. Complete communities are places where everyone, from children to seniors, can live a fulfilling life.

Comprehensive Disaster Management

Comprehensive Disaster Management is an integrated approach to disaster management. It is viewed as the management of all hazards through all phases of the disaster management cycle (prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation). It involves the public and private sectors, as well as all segments of civil society and the general population. (CDEMA).

Core Asset

Core Assets are integral to the long-term prosperity of the island. Core assets include prime agricultural lands, the natural heritage system, water resources, the National Park, cultural heritage assets and community cores where services and amenities that support Barbadians' daily needs are focused.

Cultural Heritage

The legacy of physical artefacts and intangible attributes of a group or society that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present and bestowed for the benefit of future generations. Cultural heritage assets may include archaeological assets or areas, built heritage, cultural heritage landscapes, underwater and intangible heritage.

Cultural Heritage Asset

Cultural Heritage assets consist of buildings, conservation areas, terrestrial and marine archaeological resources, and intangible heritage assets that attract residents and tourists.

Cultural Heritage Conservation Areas

Cultural Heritage Conservation Areas represent a contemporary approach to achieving heritage conservation goals while integrating heritage as part of the life of the community. They consist of the buildings, landscapes, cultural spaces, archaeological resources, important views, and other contributing elements that define the unique and character defining elements of the community.

Development

The carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under any land, the making of any material change in the use of any buildings or other land or the sub-division of land. (The Planning and Development Act (2019) as amended "Meaning of Development")

Development (major)

Major development includes:

- Erection of 10 or more houses simultaneously
- Development in excess of 10,000 square feet
- Restaurants with seating of over 100 persons or in excess of 2,500 square feet
- Hotels
- National Civil Works

Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster risk reduction is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development. The United Nations endorsed Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, aims to achieve "The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries".

Engineered Floodline Areas

The boundaries of Engineered Floodline Areas have been determined through detailed engineering analysis and represent the boundaries of a 20-year flood event and 50 year flood event for engineered works.

Environmental Impact Assessment

Study to determine the impacts of a proposed development on identified components of the Natural Heritage System and the environment and social context generally. Requirements for Environmental Impact Assessments are described in Section 5.

Environmental Impact Statement (targeted)

A description of the potential for a proposed development to affect the environment and social context used to determine if a full Environmental Impact Assessment is required. Requirements for Targeted Environmental Impact Statements are described in Section 5.

Erosion Prone Areas

Areas that are prone to erosion and soil slippage, delineated on Map 7: Natural Hazards. In addition, there are areas designated in the Coastal Zone Management Plan (identified through shoreline change studies, etc) as erosion prone.

Fine-Grained Street Network

A network of smaller streets and blocks, typically in a grid pattern, which results in a high degree of walkability.

Fish Landing Site – Primary (fish market)

Managed by the Markets Division, primary sites have the characteristics and amenities of a fish market. Facilities include: enclosed processing area, vending stalls, chill or cold storage rooms, ice machine, bathroom facilities, fuel stations and a nearby boatyard and haul-out area. Catch and effort data, fish prices, fish tolls and stall rental fees are collected.

Fish Landing Site – Secondary (shed)

Managed by the Fisheries Division, secondary sites have the characteristics and amenities of a fishing shed. Facilities include: an open shed for processing and vending, with water and electricity connections.

Fish Landing Site – Tertiary (beach)

Tertiary sites have no processing facilities, though some may have water and electricity connections. Landings mainly occur on weekends.

Flood Susceptible Area

An area that is particularly at risk of flooding. There are three categories of flood susceptible areas: **Engineered Floodline Areas**, **Observed Flooded Areas**, and **100 year Floodline Areas**. Each category has specific development requirements, as outlined in Section 2.2.3.

Food Production Zones

A concept proposed in the National Agricultural Policy for the purpose of:

- Mobilising a group of modern farmers who are committed to agriculture and food production;
- Achieving a measure of food security by reserving lands for food production; and
- Acting as the nuclei of agricultural activity to stimulate agricultural production.

Food Security

A situation that exists when people have secure access to sufficient amounts of safe and nutritious food for normal growth, development and an active and healthy life. Food insecurity may be caused by the unavailability of food, insufficient purchasing power, inappropriate distribution, or inadequate use of food at the household level. (FAO)

Food Sovereignty

Refers to national self-sufficiency in a country's food production, processing and distribution system. A nation with food sovereignty does not need to rely on imports to meet the needs of its population.

Green and Blue Economy

An integrated production, distribution, consumption and waste assimilation system that, at its core, reflects the fragility of our small island ecosystems as the basis for natural resource protection, policy intervention, business and investment choice, human development programming, and for the facilitation of export market development strategies. (Government of Barbados)

Groundwater Protection Zones

Barbados has been divided into five Groundwater Protection Zones (A-E) based on the time of travel to existing Barbados Water Authority wells.

Growth Management Framework

The Growth Management Framework supports sustainable development by identifying five distinct areas across the island based on their characteristics and primary roles in managing growth:

- **Community Cores** are the most dense, most mixed use places on the island, often with a significant concentration of historic urban fabric
- **The Urban Corridor** is characterized by a mix of uses and densities, multiple public transport routes, services, retail, and employment distributed along corridors and in centres, and a high potential for efficient delivery of infrastructure. The urban corridor is located from Checker Hall to Ragged Point, extending inland with contiguous development along main routes. Development along the corridor may take the form of infill, intensification and reinvestment.
- **The Stable Suburban Area** is predominantly residential, characterized by low densities, auto-dependence, limited public transport and few amenities and services. These areas have modest potential for efficient delivery of infrastructure, and should not be the focus of intensification beyond infill development and minimal rounding out of existing settlement areas subject to criteria. Stable suburban areas are located in St. George Valley, National Park Villages and in general non-contiguous development across the island.

- **The Rural Working Landscape** is a predominantly rural area dominated by food, agriculture, natural resources and pockets of rural settlements.
- **The Barbados National Park** has as its basis an IUCN Category 5 Protected Landscape/Seascape designation. It has a distinct characteristic of ecosystems, agriculture and settlements which co-exist within the protected landscape.

Greywater

The relatively clean wastewater from baths, sinks, washing machines, and other kitchen appliances, which, though not potable, is safe for other domestic uses.

Gullies – Forested

Gullies with closed forest (>60% cover) and open forest (25% to 60%), as defined by the Gully Ecosystem Management Study Report on the Biodiversity Conservation Component (2012). Forested gullies are important for various reasons including biodiversity and species at risk conservation, the maintenance of important hydrologic functions (e.g., promotion of infiltration, runoff delay and retention), as sources of renewable woodland resources, opportunities for recreation use and employment.

Gullies – Other

Other gullies exist on the landscape that are not forested (i.e., scrub and grassland, as defined by the Gully Ecosystem Management Study Report on the Biodiversity Conservation Component (2012)). Non-forested gullies can still contribute to important features and functions. These areas also represent significant ecological restoration opportunities. The reforestation of some or all of these features will increase their ecological importance and functional contributions to flood alleviation and the protection of the country's potable water reserves.

Healthy Community

Communities that foster the quality of life for all people who live, work, worship, learn and play within their borders — where every person is free to make choices amid a variety of healthy, available, accessible and affordable options. Healthy communities encourage physical activity and social interaction with infrastructure for active transportation and well-designed open spaces.

Heritage Impact Assessment

Study to determine the impact of proposed development to a Cultural Heritage Asset. Requirements for Heritage Impact Assessments are described in Section 5.

Heritage Impact Statement (scoped)

A description of the potential for proposed development to affect a Cultural Heritage Asset and determine if a full Heritage Impact Statement is required. Requirements for Scoped Heritage Impact Statements are described in Section 5.

Initial Environmental Evaluation

A preliminary level of environmental impact assessment conducted primarily by using available information.

Intangible Heritage

The practices, expressions and knowledge – along with the objects or spaces associated, with them – that are a part of Barbadian culture. Intangible cultural heritage is often associated with arts, traditional craftsmanship or social rituals or events. Examples include traditional fishing and boatbuilding practices and the Landship.

Integrated Water Resources Management

Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is the process of managing human activities and natural resources on a watershed basis. This approach allows for the protection of important water resources, while at the same time addressing critical issues such as the current and future impacts of rapid growth and climate change.

International Gateway Node

See **Island Settlement Structure**

Integrated Rural Development Programme

A programme that offers an irrigation service and infrastructural development to farmers at subsidised rates.

Intensive Agriculture

Intensive farming yields higher levels of output per land area than traditional agriculture and is therefore more appropriate within urban settings.

Intensification

The development of a property, site or area at a higher density than currently exists, through development, redevelopment, infill and expansion or conversion of existing buildings.

Island Settlement Structure

Establishes different types of centres, nodes and corridors across the island to promote efficient, compact and orderly development. Each type has specific growth and development directions.

- **National Centre**

The most urban, diverse, dense and commercially, institutionally and culturally rich centre in Barbados. The National Centre acts as a dense hub of activity and services for the Bridgetown community and the entire nation.

- **Regional Centre**

Traditional and planned communities that contain a mix of office, retail, light industrial, tourism and institutional uses at a scale sufficiently large to create a regional attraction. Seven Regional Centres have been designated: Belleplaine, Holetown, Oistins, Six Cross Roads, Speightstown, Warrens, and Wildey. Each of the Regional Centres as classified as Historic (Belleplaine, Holetown, Oistins and Speightstown) or Emerging (Six Cross Roads, Warrens, Wildey)

- **Local Centre**

Existing or potential future concentrations of shops, amenities and community facilities serving the daily needs of surrounding neighbourhoods and are typically focused at a major intersection. Seventeen Local Centres have been designated: Bathsheba, Boscobelle, Church Village (St. Phillip), Coverly, Eagle Hall, Fitts Village, The Glebe, Hastings, Mile and a Quarter, Nesfeld, Rock Hall (St. Thomas), Rockley, St. Lucy Parish (Pickering), St. Martins, St. Patricks (Woodbourne), Tamarind Village, Welchman Hall, and Worthing.

- **Major Institutional Node**

Consists of important educational and health campuses that have significant employment and attract students and patients from across the island. Four institutional nodes have been designated: The University of the West Indies Cave Hill Campus; Queen Elizabeth Hospital; the planned hospital at Kingsland; and the proposed medical school and clinic at Wildey.

- **Retail Node**

Major shopping centres that attract significant amounts of traffic. They play an important role as a commercial amenity but need to be planned to mitigate their impact on the surrounding road network. Four Retail Nodes have been designated: Sheraton Centre, Sky Mall, Kendal Hill and Welches.

- **Mobility Node**

Consists of multiple modes of transportation infrastructure situated at central or key strategic locations in communities across Barbados. They may include a combination of public transport services including both public and private operators, active transportation infrastructure with pedestrian and cycling connectivity and park and ride facilities. Mobility nodes are designed to offer convenience and reliability to increase the overall appeal of public transport services and active transportation modes. Three types of Mobility Nodes have been identified: Transport Terminals, Park and Rides, and Bus Transfer Points.

- **International Gateway Node**

The major entry points into Barbados. They are essential to the economic well-being of the country and require supportive infrastructure to ensure the efficient movement of people and goods to and from them. Two International Gateway Nodes have been designated: Bridgetown Port and Grantley Adams International Airport.

- **Mixed Use Corridor**

Linear areas intended to continue to develop and intensify as concentrations of commercial, residential, office, institutional and mixed use development fronting onto major roads or highways and serving local residents and commuters. Six Mixed Use Corridors have been designated: Collymore Rock; Roebuck/Tweedside; Coleridge/White Park/Bank Hall; Tudor/Baxter/Barbares Hill; Fontabelle; and Bay Street.

- **ABC/Ronald Mapp Corridor**

The main highway corridor between the Grantley Adams International Airport and Mile and a Quarter, including the Gordon Cummins Highway between Warrens and Cave Hill. This corridor is a key part of the island's mobility network and the potential to introduce uses other than single occupancy vehicles, such as High Occupancy Vehicle lanes, has been identified in the Mobility and Accessibility policies.

- **Tourism Corridor**

Linear areas running along the coast with a concentration of hotels, residential, restaurants, commercial and mixed use development and opportunities to intensify. Three Tourism Corridors have been designated: St. Lawrence Gap; Hastings to the St. Lawrence Gap; and Highway 1 between the Frank Worrell Roundabout/Proposed Four Seasons Site and Half Moon Fort.

Key Component of the Natural Heritage System

See **Natural Heritage System**

Key Habitat Areas

Key habitat areas are those marine, terrestrial and freshwater habitats where species concentrate at a vulnerable point in their annual or life cycle; and areas, which are important to migratory or non-migratory species. Examples include marine reserves, natural and naturalized coastal areas, sand dunes, sea turtle nesting beaches, migratory shorebird stopover habitat and habitat areas that are important for the survival of species at risk.

Large Scale Renewable Energy Development

A renewable energy installation or project that is above the thresholds allowed in the Permitted Development schedule of the General Development Order.

Light Industrial

An industrial operation in which the processes carried on or the machinery installed are such as could be carried on or installed in any residential area without detriment to the amenity of the area by reason of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, soot, ash, dust, grit and includes a petrol filling and service station but not a garage or scrapyards. (Note: this definition is from the Town and Country Planning Development Order, 1972, and will be amended should the Order be amended).

Listed Buildings

Buildings that are recorded on the Barbados Register of Historic Places for their heritage value and character-defining elements. Until the Barbados Register of Historic Places is established, Listed Buildings will mean the list of officially gazetted buildings found in Appendix C. Listed buildings must have a statement of significance. They are protected by the Government from demolition or neglect, and must be conserved and maintained consistent with standards and guidelines to be developed.

Local Centre

See **Island Settlement Structure**

Local Waste Management and Education Centre

A location within a Community Plan Area which is intended to provide information on waste reduction strategies for individuals and businesses and promote recycling programmes.

Low Impact Development

A stormwater management approach involving conservation and on-site design features to replicate the effects of natural watersheds. Low Impact Development principles include: pre-treatment (initial removal of larger pollutants), filtration (screening out of smaller media through mechanical and chemical and/or biological processes), infiltration (re-entrance of water to the ground) and storage and reuse (such as for irrigation).

Major Development

See **Development (major)**

Major Institutional Node

See **Island Settlement Structure**

Market Impact Assessment

A study to determine the impact from a proposed development on existing retail, particularly in central Bridgetown and the Regional Centres.

Mixed Use Corridor

See **Island Settlement Structure**

Mobility

The ease of movement for people and goods, encompassing a full range of modes including walking, cycling, transit, water transport, private vehicles and air transportation.

Mobility Node

See **Island Settlement Structure**

Mobility Network

A system of interconnected options for movement, including public transport, walking, cycling, carshare, carpooling and the use of private vehicles.

Modal Shift

A relative change in the share of travellers using a particular type of transportation over time, for example, a shift in the percentage of travellers using public transport as compared to driving.

Multimodal

Combining more than one mode of travel, such as driving to a Park and Ride lot and getting on a bus, or cycling or walking to a water taxi stop and getting on a boat.

National Attraction

OS5 within the Barbados System of Parks and Open Spaces. National attractions include the finest created landscapes and cultural interpretation features on the island. Details are found within the National Park Development Plan and the National Park Management Plan.

National Centre

See **Island Settlement Structure**

National Forest Candidate Sites

OS6 within the Barbados System of Parks and Open Spaces. National Forest Candidate Sites are State-owned sites which are predominantly covered in mature or emerging forests. Some of these areas contain the last remaining original forest cover in Barbados.

National Park Route

Routes that lead into the National Park, marked by wayfinding signage.

National Park Village

Belleplaine, Bathsheba and Boscobelle, the largest settlements within the National Park and the areas to which growth will be directed.

National Scenic Parkway

Routes generally within the National Park that celebrate its natural and cultural heritage.

Natural Hazard Areas

Locations where natural hazard risk is significant based on vulnerability and impact assessment studies and from climate change models and projections. Natural hazard areas include: soil slippage and erosion prone areas; gullies and escarpments; and flood susceptible areas including rivers, streams, floodplains, and coastal areas.

Natural Hazard Impact Assessment

A study undertaken to identify, predict and evaluate natural hazard impacts (from existing hazards as well as those which may result from the project) associated with a new development or the extension of an existing facility. This is achieved through an assessment of the natural hazards that are likely to affect or result from the project and an assessment of the project's vulnerability and risk of loss from hazards. An NHIA is an integral component of and extension to the environmental review process and environmental impact assessment in that it encourages explicit consideration and mitigation of natural hazard risk. Requirements for the Natural Hazard Impact Assessment are described in Section 5. (Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM), 2004. Sourcebook on the Integration of Natural Hazards into the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Process)

Natural Heritage Conservation Area

OS2 within the Barbados System of Parks and Open Space. Both NHCA - Land and NHCA - Marine have been identified on Map 15. This designation applies to both public and privately owned features and locations that are important to the natural and physical heritage of the island for at least one of the following reasons:

- i. The area provides an important ecological function such as providing a migratory stop-over for wildlife or a corridor linkage with other natural areas;
- ii. The biophysical characteristics of the area serve an important hydrological function such as recharging groundwater supplies, protecting groundwater quality, regulating stream flow or maintaining water quality;
- iii. The area exhibits a high diversity of plant and animal species;
- iv. The area encompasses geological features and/or natural biotic communities which are considered rare or poorly represented on the island; or
- v. The area provides a habitat for species which are considered rare, threatened, or endangered.

Natural Heritage System

A connected system made up of Key Components and Supporting Components which represent the more important natural features and associated functions on the Island. The NHS supports the natural processes which are necessary to maintain biological and geological diversity, natural functions, viable populations of indigenous species and ecosystems.

Key components of the Natural Heritage System (NHS)

are the more significant and sensitive features and functions associated with:

- Forested and naturally vegetated gullies;
- Forests (existing vegetation over 7m);
- Emerging forests (existing vegetation 4-7m) in the National Park;
- Coastal and inland wetlands (addressed through policies in Section 4.3 OS2 - Natural Heritage Conservation Areas);
- Coral reefs;
- Mangroves;
- Key habitat areas;
- Species at risk;
- Sea cliffs and sea rocks (addressed through policies in OS2 Natural Heritage Conservation Area within the National Park and OS3 Coastal Landscape Protection Zone outside the National Park).
- Karst formations and cave systems;
- Rivers; and
- Sand dunes and natural beaches.

Supporting components of the Natural Heritage System

(NHS) are important features for the maintenance of high quality surface and ground water resources and natural forest cover. Supporting components of the Natural Heritage System (NHS) are:

- Other gullies; and
- Regenerating forests (4-7 m) outside the National Park.

Observed Flooded Area

Observed Flooded Areas are lands that have been observed by the Drainage Unit to be periodically flooded. Generally, this flooding has been caused by improper stormwater management techniques associated with previous development.

Park and Ride

Car parks where travellers can leave their car and transfer to public transport modes or a car pool.

Pedestrian Improvement Area

Important pedestrian connections identified within Community Plans that have a lower level of priority and/or require a lesser degree of amenity than Priority Pedestrian Linkages.

Priority Pedestrian Linkage

Critical pedestrian connections along streets with a higher potential for pedestrian flows identified in Community Plans. Priority Pedestrian Linkages should have contiguous sidewalks on both sides of the street, pedestrian crossings as needed and lighting, furniture and vegetation where streets widths are appropriate.

Public Realm

The space around, between and within buildings that is publicly accessible, including streets, squares, parks, beaches and open spaces.

Roofs to Reefs

Roofs to Reefs is an integrated initiative for the resilient development of Barbados that provides for a response at the site, community and country scales. Offering an integrated public investment programme founded on the sustainable development principles and climate crisis resilience, Roofs to Reefs is a vehicle for operationalizing the PDP and its policies related to sustainable development.

Renewable Energy

Energy that is collected from renewable resources, which are naturally replenished on a human timescale, such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves and geothermal heat.

Regional Centre

See **Island Settlement Structure**

Retail Node

See **Island Settlement Structure**

Rural Settlement

See **Growth Management Framework**

Rural Working Landscape

See **Growth Management Framework**

Scoped Agricultural Impact Statement

See **Agricultural Impact Statement (Scoped)**

Scoped Heritage Impact Statement

See **Heritage Impact Statement (Scoped)**

Shared Use Path

A path that supports multiple mobility modes, such as walking, cycling, inline skating and wheelchairs. To accommodate these different users, shared use paths will generally feature smooth surfaces.

Shore Access Point

OS7 within the Barbados System of Parks and Open Spaces. Provides public access to beaches and to the emerging pattern of public boardwalks which are increasingly functioning pedestrian routes in urban areas. Existing public access must not be removed.

Smart City Infrastructure

A suite of Information and Communication Technology infrastructure elements, including Wi-Fi and LTE that seamlessly connect businesses, homes and civic buildings.

Soft Landscaping

Vegetative materials which are used as part of landscaping on a site. The corresponding term hard landscaping is used to describe hard landscaping materials such as concrete or brick which tend to be impermeable for water infiltration.

Soil Protection Overlay

Lands within the Soil Protection Overlay represent an irreplaceable resource and will be protected over the long term for food production and other agricultural uses. The Soil Protection Overlay has been identified based on the following criteria: the availability of the best agricultural land, suitability under projected climatic conditions, access to or potential for irrigation water and the provision of the support services necessary for the efficient production of food crops. The Soil Protection Overlay is shown on Map 4 and 5.

Species at Risk

Species at risk include, those that are:

- At risk of local extirpation and extinction;
- Limited in numbers and/or distribution nationally and/or in the Caribbean Basin; and
- Under significant pressure from human and/or natural threats.

Stable Suburban Area

See **Growth Management Framework**

Statement of Significance

Describes the level of importance of a place, what specifically is important and why it is important. For buildings, statements of significance may reference historical value, architectural value, archaeological value, or contextual value, as well as the character-defining elements that support that value.

Stormwater

Surface water in abnormal quantity resulting from heavy falls of rain.

Supporting Component of the Natural Heritage System

See **Natural Heritage System**

Sustainable Tourism

Sustainable tourism takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities. Sustainable tourism should make optimal use of environmental resources that constitute a key element in tourism development, maintaining essential ecological processes and helping to conserve natural heritage and biodiversity; respect the sociocultural authenticity of host communities, conserve their built and living cultural heritage and traditional values, and contribute to intercultural understanding and tolerance; ensure viable, long-term economic operations, providing socioeconomic benefits to all stakeholders that are fairly distributed, including stable employment and income-earning opportunities and social services to host communities, and contributing to poverty alleviation. (Global Sustainable Tourism Council)

Tourism Corridor

See **Island Settlement Structure**

Transport Terminal

Bus terminals with shelters where numerous buses, minibuses, and ZR taxis come together.

Transportation Impact Assessment

Study to determine the effect of additional traffic introduced as part of any new major development or to examine existing transportation infrastructure and options for improvement. Requirements for Transportation Impact Assessments are described in Section 5.

Urban Connector

The primary routes from the ABC/Ronald Mapp Corridor towards the coast, characterised by high traffic volumes and congested segments at peak hours.

Urban Corridor

See **Growth Management Framework**

Value Added Agriculture

Activities that take a raw agriculture product and process it in a manner that enhances its value. Examples include creating necklaces and handbags from fish skin or processing sheep's milk into cheese.

Wastewater

Any water that has been adversely affected in quality by anthropogenic influence. Wastewater can originate from a combination of domestic, industrial, commercial or agricultural activities, surface runoff or stormwater, and from sewer inflow or infiltration.

World Heritage Site

Places recognised for Outstanding Universal Value under the UNESCO World Heritage Convention. In Barbados, Historic Bridgetown and Its Garrison was inscribed as a World Heritage Site in 2011.