Social Impact Assessment
Application 0932/07/2024C
Proposal for Beach Enhancement and Stabilization Including Boulder Reefs, Boulder Groynes and Beach Sand to be Built in the Nearshore at Lot 5-9, Bougainvillea Sandy Lane, St. James
14 May 2026

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) for the proposed beach enhancement and stabilisation, including boulder reefs, boulder groynes and beach sand to be built in the nearshore at Lot 5-9, Bougainvillea Sandy Lane, St. James, focused on the potential social, economic, and cultural impacts of the project. Data for the SIA were obtained from meetings with key informants in critical governmental and non-governmental agencies (NGO) that have responsibility or an interest in the area of the proposed project. Meetings were convened with the Coastal Zone Management Unit (CZMU), the National Conservation Commission (NCC), the Fisheries Division, fisherfolk from the Paynes Bay area, representatives of the Barbados Surfing Association, Paynes Bay surfers and residents, property owners in Sandy Land and the Sandy Lane Hotel. The Wild Isle Trust that oversees the Barbados Sea Turtle Project was consulted, and they provided information for the report. In addition, interview surveys were conducted with local and tourist beach users over the four-day Easter weekend from Friday, 3 April, to Monday, 6 April, 2026. Information from the stakeholders informed the impact assessment and contributed to the project design.

The potential social impacts that could arise from the implementation of the project were determined to pertain to (1) economic activity, (2) community health and safety, (3) occupational health and safety, and (4) marine and beach-related livelihoods and recreation.

Economic benefits

1. The project will provide positive economic benefits during the construction phase for contractors and construction workers and the construction industry through purchases of supplies from local companies.

Community health and safety

2. During the construction phase, there could be impacts of dust, noise and vibrations, which can be managed through the efficient implementation of a Community Health and Safety Management Plan and a Planning and Development Department-approved Construction Management Plan.

Occupational health and safety

3. Construction poses potential occupational health risks to workers. Implementing the Construction Management Plan and approved Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) policies and plans would reduce/eliminate worker-related injuries and accidents, and make the project compliant with relevant regulations, such as the:
    - Safety and Health at Work Act, 2005
    - Accidents and Occupational Diseases Act (1985)
    - Health Services Act, 1969, and Nuisance Regulations
    - National Noise Policy (2020 revision)
    - WHO Ambient Air Quality Guidelines 2021.

Marine and beach-related livelihoods and recreation

4. Fishers indicated that the project was unlikely to impact their fishing effort since they mainly used the area for bait. The surfers were especially concerned that the placement of the boulder reefs could negatively impact the surf breaks in the area. To deal with this, the Baird engineers intend to visit the area, accompanied by the surfers, to identify the specific areas of concern so that these can be considered in the design.

   Locals and visitors who use the Sandy Lane beach said that traversing the area in front of Lots 5-9 was very unsafe. They indicated that an unobstructed walking path and wider beach width would enhance the safety, access and use of that beach. The perspectives of the beach users are consistent with the overall objectives for the proposed beach enhancement and stabilisation, i.e., coastal erosion risk reduction and continuous lateral access along the coastline. The users did raise concerns about beach access during the construction phase. However, this concern can be addressed by publicising the need for any temporary restricted areas in the press.

   The Sea Turtle Project (STP) indicated that due to its severe negative impacts, crushed quarried limestone should be avoided as a nourishment material for beaches. The (STP) also stated that any new Government-sponsored or Government-supported coastal development or coastal protection actions should include a financial commitment to ensure the availability of trained persons who can mitigate the problems caused by coastal engineered structures to sea turtles and other wildlife in real time, that is, as problems occur day or night.

Ongoing stakeholder engagement will be essential to ensuring that stakeholders remain informed about the project. To this end, a recommendation has been made that a Public Relations Consultant be retained to work with the Contractor and the Project Manager/Engineer to implement and update the draft Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) contained in this report. Additionally, a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been proposed to provide project-affected persons a legitimate way to share complaints, questions, and general concerns. Ultimately, if the proposed mitigation measures are implemented, no significant residual impacts are anticipated.

1 SCOPE OF WORK

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) for the proposed beach enhancement and stabilisation, including boulder reefs, boulder groynes and beach sand to be built in the nearshore at Lot 5-9, Bougainvillea Sandy Lane, St. James, focused on the potential social, economic, and cultural impacts of the project. The draft Terms of Reference (TOR) specifically identified issues associated with the temporary disruption of beach access by fisherfolk and recreational users. There was also a requirement for public participation, i.e., providing an opportunity during the EIA process for interested members of the public to gather information on the proposed project and share any concerns regarding the development. The draft TOR also stated that the Environmental Management Plan must include a process for managing and responding to stakeholder concerns or complaints.

1.1 Methodology

Data for the SIA were obtained from meetings with key informants in critical governmental and non-governmental agencies (NGO) that have responsibility or an interest in the area of the proposed project. Three government agencies were consulted. The Coastal Zone Management Unit (CZMU), which has regulatory responsibility for coastal planning and management, the National Conservation Commission, which manages the beaches, and the Fisheries Division, with responsibility for fisheries management. The Wild Isle Trust that oversees the Barbados Sea Turtle Project, fisherfolk from the Paynes Bay area, as well as representatives of the Barbados Surfing Association and Paynes Bay surfers and residents, were consulted. Information was also obtained from the property owners of Lots 1, 4, 6, 8 and 9, Sandy Lane, and the Sandy Lane Hotel, St. James.

In addition to the key informant interviews, surveys were conducted with local and tourist beach users over the four-day Easter weekend from Friday, 3 April, to Monday, 6 April, 2026. The objective was to gain perspectives on past and current use of the area and identify viewpoints on the proposed project.

Social media, specifically Facebook, was searched as an additional source of perspectives on the project.

These baseline data were used to identify and assess the potential social impacts and make recommendations for mitigation measures.

2 KEY INFORMANT PERSPECTIVES

Several critical points were made in the meetings with the key informants. These are summarised in the subsections below.

2.1 Meeting with NCC

A meeting was convened with the NCC on 12 March, 2026. The NCC upgraded the beach access adjacent to the One Sandy Lane property with assistance from the management/owners of One Sandy Lane. The government officials recalled that some of the Manchineel Trees in the area fell during Hurricane Thomas and were removed by the NCC. In the aftermath of H. Thomas, the NCC visited the area, along with the Minister of Environment, and recommended the need for coastal works such as the installation of groynes and underwater breakwaters to encourage sand accretion and retention, as well as occasional sand nourishment to retain the sand in front of the properties. They stated that during site visits, visitors were observed walking along that coastal stretch, possibly going to Sandy Lane, and being tossed about in the waves close to the rocks. Traversing the area is very dangerous. Watersports operators do not ply their trade in the project location.

Over the years, the properties along that coastline, e.g., the Bougainvillea property, have been heavily impacted. As a consequence, most properties have constructed sea walls. In 2022, the NCC commented on an application that was submitted to the Planning Department by the Bougainvillea property for the installation of structures.

The NCC has a mandate to provide adequate beach access and maintain beaches and public spaces. In this regard, the One Sandy Lane beach access is very important for both locals and visitors, primarily for access to the beaches south of One Sandy Lane. However, the end section of the beach access is subject to erosion, with the root systems of trees exposed, posing challenges for users.

With respect to the current proposal, it is important that the CZMU be consulted. Any new coastal installations for that location should take into consideration the entire coastal cell and the long term consequence of the proposed development. In addition, the development should not only focus on beach management structures, but should also consider the restoration and rehabilitation of coral systems to allow ecosystem services of the reef to play their part.

The ultimate goal that NCC supports is to retain access to the beach and allow lateral access along the coastline.

2.2 Meeting with the CZMU

The meeting was convened on 30 March, 2026, with the Deputy Director of the CZMU and members of the CZMU Planning Department.

Benefits of coastal engineering:
There is much pushback from opponents claiming anti-development approaches to coastal engineering. However, properly engineered beaches can create valuable sea turtle nesting habitats

while restoring coastal lines. EIAs are helpful in this regard by recommending proper mitigation measures.

Transparency and public engagement:
It is important to be transparent about the project scope and any access restrictions to prevent misinformation and viral videos on social media that could misrepresent the work's impact. The use of proper, explanatory signage at the project site would be helpful in this instance. The project should provide clearer information about the intentions and benefits, particularly regarding continuous lateral access and environmental habitat improvements.

Coastal Safety and Access Planning:
There are safety concerns regarding public access to that coastal area. The extent of the erosion has led to unstable terrain, making it dangerous for people to traverse the site.

Impacts on surfing activities:
Some surfers have expressed concerns about potential impacts on their activity. Surfing is not a year-round activity at this location, and the project aims to benefit property owners and the public along the coastal segment. The need to prevent property damage, improve public access, improve turtle nesting sites, and support the surfing activities will have to be assessed to find a workable option.

2.3 Meeting with the Fisheries Division

In a meeting convened on 4 May, 2026, the Chief Fisheries Officer indicated that bait fishing could potentially be impacted by the construction phase of the project. Several fishers travel along the coastline in search of bait. It would, therefore, be important to install turbidity curtains to reduce the siltation from the construction. Use of navigational lighting on the turbidity structures would also be appropriate.

Based on the monthly data collected by the Division, the coastline of the proposed project is not a location where fish pots are usually set, and there could be limited spear-fishing. The closest fishing community to the project site is the Paynes Bay community. They engage in jack fishing, but the construction is unlikely to impact their fishing effort. These fisherfolk should be consulted directly for their input.

It would be beneficial to identify potential benefits that could accrue to the fishers from this project. Updates about the project should be shared with the Division, and it will be passed along to the fisherfolk via established channels such as group chats.

2.4 Meeting with Paynes Bay Fisherfolk

In a meeting convened on 11 May, 2026, the Paynes Bay Fisherfolk confirmed that the project area is used primarily for bait, and if there is no beach access (i.e., no sand), it is difficult. At high tide with no waves, they can scull across with their boats. It was suggested that on a scale of one to ten, with ten being the worse, the fishermen would not be impacted that much, probably at a level of two or three.

2.5 Meetings with neighbouring properties

Meeting with Lot 8 – 9, Heronetta:

1. The project is important and needs to be done.
2. We are considering emergency works following Hurricane Beryl and other erosion events.
3. Keep us updated as the project develops
4. Heronetta only built its wall in response to erosion.
5. Historically, there was a wide beach there, and there was no wall.
6. Have the other owners also engaged with the project?

Meeting with Lot 6:

1. The grandfather and grandmother use the house annually. The descendants have interests elsewhere and use them far less.
2. Lot 6 is on the market for sale.
3. The project adds value for the next owner.
4. The surfing community raised concerns about a proposed breakwater at Lee House.

Meeting with representatives of the Sandy Lane Hotel, One Sandy Lane, Lots 4 and 5 Sandy Lane, the Sandy Lane Property Owners Association, and Smith Warner International:
The meeting was held on 24 April, 2026. Smith Warner International, currently conducting work for the Sandy Lane hotel, inquired about the volume of sand to be used for sand nourishment. The Baird engineer advised that this information was not yet available, but explained that the intent was to nourish the entire stretch. Baird's design will include 20% extra beyond what the proposed beach dimensions require to create a similar experience as before, when there was a permanent dry beach for most of the year. There are historical beach profiles that go back to 1988, showing progressive beach reduction.

Concern was expressed that the proposed installation could negatively affect the sand in front of the Sand Lane Hotel. The possibility of using lower groynes in the design was suggested. The Baird engineer indicated that the groyne dimensions have not been developed. Low-profile groynes were already intended. He referred to other locations in Barbados where they have been successfully utilised. He explained that when there is an overall deficit of sand on the west coast, these groynes will not trap sand. Instead, they will moderate the flow of sand along the beach to reduce sudden

changes in sand volume. Sand will be allowed to migrate incrementally through the site and onward to other beaches.

The SWI engineer asked whether the groynes could be shortened or if they would flow with the length of the beach. The Baird engineer confirmed that this was the case. The SWI engineer advised that monitoring will be critical.

Representatives from Sandy Lane Hotel and One Sandy Lane recommended that a holistic approach to managing the west coast beaches was required. Areas such as Paynes Bay have to be considered. Sandy Lane Hotel is located in the bay, whereas the project site is a headland. They have different coastal dynamics. There is a mutual interest in generating beaches on the west coast. To this end, it was suggested that the technical teams of SMI, Baird, and the Government of Barbados work collaboratively to come to an agreement on the required designs. The Baird engineers reiterated that this is an EIA process and the regulatory agencies will provide comments prior to any approvals.

The Baird engineer asked about the use of machines for beach cleaning at the hotel, as well as the presence of a major watercourse near Lot 4, which causes flushing during rain events. He explained that these could impact the sand budget, and analysis was necessary for the project design. No answers were forthcoming.

The representative of the Sandy Lane Property Owners Association indicated that surfing occurs during the winter period and can last for 6 to 8 months once there are north swells. He was concerned about the potential impact of riding on a wave and hitting a groyne, and asked about the safety measures.

2.6 Meetings with Surfing representatives

A meeting was convened with representatives of the Barbados Surfing Association on 7 May 2026. In addition, other surfers who surf or operate surfing businesses at the Sandy Lane beach, but are not a part of the Association, were met on 24 April, 27 April and 11 May 2026. They provided the following information about surfing at the Sandy Lane beach and their concerns:

Season and location

Surfing on the west coast of Barbados typically begins in November due to winter storms creating north swells that reach the island. Activity can run through to April, with Sandy Lane beach being a popular break for beginners and intermediate surfers, while more experienced surfers prefer locations like Super Bowl on the east coast. Surfing in the vicinity of the project is done at 2 locations, one near the left of the main beach access by One Sandy Lane, but more so to the right of the beach access by the Sandy Lane Beach Club.

Importance of surfing at Sandy Lane beach

Barbados is essentially the surfing capital of the Caribbean. It is world-renowned, and only Puerto Rico offers a comparable Caribbean surfing location because of the consistency of waves year-round. Surfing on the west coast at Sandy Lane beach is well known to locals and visitors, and has been ongoing for over 50 years; generations of locals have surfed there. It has attracted professionals such as Kelly Slater, the American professional surfer who has been crowned World Surf League champion a record 11 times. Chelsea Tuach, Barbados's top female surfer, trained at Sandy Lane beach in her early years.

The surfers who operate from the Sandy Lane beach stressed that it makes a significant contribution to their income. Some of them also operate as fishermen.

There is an established set of locals who surf at the Sandy Lane beach, and it supports tourism as well. However, special surfing events are not held at Sandy Lane beach due to private land ownership and inconsistent wave conditions, with more consistent surfing events typically taking place on the south and east coasts.

Potential impact of the proposed reefs and groynes on surfing

The president of the Barbados Surfing Association stated that coastal development has been affecting natural beach dynamics in Barbados. He expressed concern that the proposed coastal works at Sandy Lane beach would negatively affect the world-class surf break at Sandy Lane beach. The Baird engineer explained that the project is still in the conceptual design phase, and there is potential to adjust the breakwater placement to minimise impact on surfing areas. The Baird engineer asked if the Barbados Surfing Association could define the specific area of interest on a map and provide it to him so it could be considered in the design. The President stated that he would work with an engineer colleague to provide the information to guide the design process.

The Paynes Bay surfers used the one-to-ten scale to determine the level of potential impact of the project on their activities, and they said it would be an “eleven”. They said that surfing is an Olympic Sport and that the Government of Barbados should begin to protect surf breaks across the island. They advised that the proposed boulder reef near Lot Four should not be installed because it would destroy one of the best surf breaks used for learning to surf, and the most consistent break on the west coast.

They explained that the boulder reef outside of Lot 6 is near a channel in the natural reef, and when the surf is rough, there is a rip current. They said that they have had to rescue people from near-drowning experiences at that location in the past. They believe that the sunken boulder reef will have an effect on that area, and they do not know if it will worsen or improve the situation. They were uncertain of the potential impact of the reef near One Sandy Lane, saying that it may or may not affect the surfing. They suggested that if the reef is placed close to the shore, it should not have much of an effect, but if placed near where the waves are breaking, it would have a negative effect, in their opinion and based on their knowledge of the area.

They then focused on the proposed groynes. Concern was raised about the potential impacts of the boulders used for the groynes. It was suggested that the sand-filled biodegradable structures (geo-tubes) that were used previously by the developer should be considered in this instance. However, the size should be correctly determined to avoid the problems that were experienced in the past. The ones used before were too high, and the beach south of the structures washed away. There is a flat rock shelf at that location, and the sand is only about two feet deep. Therefore, they do not understand how low-profile groynes can be installed at Sandy Lane beach. They felt that an advantage of using the geo-tubes is that removal was easier than moving a rock groyne that may be causing problems. The property walls are a major part of the problem, and they are too far out onto the beach. Therefore, even when sand builds up in one location, it cannot drift along because there are other walls stopping it from moving along. The walls are also unsafe. They have witnessed situations where, at high tide, people trying to traverse the area are slammed against the walls. There has to be a big north swell to get sand along the entire area.

The Payne Bay surfers recollected the objections and interventions that they made in the past when the Sandy Lane Hotel proposed installations in the past. Despite their objections, the work still went ahead, and there was damage. They expressed frustration that if they do not comment, they are told that they should, but when they do, it makes no difference. Therefore, despite the fact that this project is at a concept stage, they do not believe that their concerns will be taken into account.

2.7 Association of Residents and Friends of Paynes Bay Beach

An organisation was recently formed, and they have submitted a formal protest to the Planning and Development Department on the proposal. Representatives of this Association attended the consultation on 11 May, 2026. They indicated that they want to meet with the project engineers to understand the design and why it is expected to work. They explained that following comments made by one of their members in the newspaper, the Developer's Public Relations Consultant, Haigh Communications, met with them and advised that the project was intended to benefit the beachgoers and the public. If that is the case, they asked whether the project should include a boardwalk or additional public access. They pointed out that there are insufficient public accesses along the west coast, and the access has to be able to accommodate ambulances.

A major concern for the Association is that improperly designed projects on the West Coast always damage the beaches to the south of whatever structures are installed. They are very concerned that Paynes Bay is already under threat and that the proposal can hasten this. They want to know how the proposed project is going to affect the sand at Paynes Bay beach. They also questioned the source of the sand that will be used to nourish the beach. They felt that local knowledge from residents, fishers and surfers should be included to ensure that the designs are compatible with the conditions at Sandy Lane beach. They also suggested that the property walls at the project site need to be removed or set back.

2.8 Information from the Barbados Sea Turtle Project

In response to an email requesting a meeting to discuss the proposed project at Lots 5-9 Sandy Lane, the Sea Turtle Project responded by stating that, "*the BSTP will be providing comments on the planning application and impact assessments directly, so in lieu of a meeting, please find attached two documents that may be useful in your SIA*." Since there will be an ecological component to the EIA, a meeting was not pursued, and the following extract pertaining to beach renourishment was taken from the paper: "Daniel, C.D. and Horrocks, J.A. 2025. Threats to sea turtles from coastal engineering in Barbados. Barbados Sea Turtle Project, Wild Isle Trust, Wildey, St. Michael, 30 pp."

> *Beach remediation often includes a sand nourishment component. Over the past five years, a number of projects have used crushed, quarried limestone for beach nourishment. The BSTP has identified a number of issues, including aborted egg chamber construction due to the hard, compact substrate, and reduced hatching success if nesting was successful. The BSTP has raised its serious concerns about the use of crushed, quarried limestone in a number of coastal development projects, including Sandals Beaches, Sea Breeze, and Sandy Lane Bay (Sunset Reef/West We Go). (Page 27)*
>
> *Tests have been conducted to compare the characteristics of quarried limestone sand used in nourishment with existing natural sand on neighbouring beaches, as well as with natural sand from the same beach prior to nourishment. The results have shown that the quarried limestone material (h) has a high % of both fine and large particles, as opposed to natural coral sand which has more medium-sized sand particles (i). Sands which have a high % of large and small particles are known to separate more readily, with the small particles becoming compacted under a looser large particle top layer. The quarried limestone particles are also more angular than natural sand particles. Sharply angular particles fit tightly together and have smaller air spaces between particles. This influences sand density and drainage, and consequently the temperature and oxygen levels experienced by developing embryos. These abiotic factors are important to the successful incubation of sea turtle eggs. (Page 27)*
>
> *Hatchlings that do emerge from nests made in quarried limestone material have fine particles caked onto their bodies and their eyes sealed shut. This interferes with visual sea-finding behaviour, and impedes the movement of hatchlings on the beach and on their swim offshore. Some hatchlings also have fine sand particles blocking their nostrils, which could easily lead to drowning. (Page 28)*

In light of this, the BSTP recommends that:

1. Due to its severe negative impacts, crushed quarried limestone should be avoided as a nourishment material for beaches. (page 29)

2. Any new Government-sponsored or Government-supported coastal development or coastal protection actions should include a financial commitment to ensure the availability of trained persons who can mitigate the problems caused by coastal engineered structures to sea turtles and other wildlife in real time, that is, as problems occur day or night. (Page 30)

3 SOCIAL SURVEYS

Enumerators were deployed from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. over the four-day Easter weekend from Friday, 3 April, to Monday, 6 April, 2026. The long weekend, inclusive of two public holidays on Friday and Monday, was selected because, typically, there is higher beach use on weekends and public holidays. They were stationed by the public beach access between Lot 9 and "One Sandy Lane," which is used to access the project site. The enumerators' tasks were to give a count of persons using the beach access during the time of the survey, provide observations of interest to the project, and interview any willing respondents over the age of 18 years. These survey data, therefore, are from a convenient non-random sample, which, although not statistically representative of the users of the project beach, indicates usage as the basis for determining potential impacts. During the four-day survey, the enumerators counted 300 persons using the beach access, the majority of whom visited the beach in the afternoon. Sunday had the highest number of visitors during the survey period (see Table 3-1).

Table 3-1: Count of persons using the beach access during the survey period

Date	Number of persons using the beach access		
	Morning	Afternoon	Total
Friday 3 April	35	47	82
Saturday 4 April	15	63	78
Sunday 5 April	17	71	88
Monday 6 April	10	42	52
Total	77	223	300

The main observations made by the enumerators during this period were (i) that several of the beach users arrived in pairs, (ii) the majority of the beachgoers turned left at the end of the access, towards One Sandy Lane, and (iii) many visitors were disappointed to get to the end of the access and find that the beach was eroded and they left to find an alternative location.

One security-related matter was that on two of the mornings of the survey, a naked female used the shower at the beach access for several hours. Persons using the access expressed concern about this to the enumerators.

The beach access was not only used for accessing the beach, but it was also used by cruise ship passengers who took photos of One Sandy Lane, and on one afternoon, several individuals assembled for a photoshoot.

3.1 Local beach users demographic profile

Thirty-two local beachgoers were interviewed. Of these, eighteen were females, comprising 56.2% of the local sample, and fourteen were males, representing 43.8% of the sample. Table 3-2 shows that the largest proportion was in the 36-45 age group (34.4%), and a quarter of the sample was in the 46-55 age group.

Table 3-2: Age and sex distribution of the local sample

Age groups	**Female**	**Male**	**Grand Total**
18 – 25	9.4	3.1	12.5
26 – 35	12.5	9.4	21.9
36 – 45	12.5	21.9	34.4
46 – 55	21.9	3.1	25.0
56 – 65	0.0	3.1	3.1
66 and over	0.0	3.1	3.1
Grand Total	56.2	43.8	100.0

N=32

The majority of the local beach users in the sample lived in St. James, the parish where the beach is located (see Table 3-3). However, people from seven of the remaining ten parishes also visited the beach, indicating its popularity with local beach users across the island.

Table 3-3: Parish of origin

Parish	**Female**	**Male**	**Grand Total**
St. James	25.0	21.9	46.9
St. Michael	9.4	9.4	18.8
Christ Church	6.3	6.3	12.5
St. Philip	3.1	3.1	6.3
St. Thomas	6.3	0.0	6.3
St. Andrew	3.1	0.0	3.1
St. Lucy	0.0	3.1	3.1
St. Peter	3.1	0.0	3.1
Grand Total	56.2	43.8	100.0

N=32

The majority of the local beach users in the sample traveled by car (See Table 3-4), and travel distances were reasonably short, with only 6.3% requiring more than 30 minutes to get to the beach (see Table 3-5).

Table 3-4: Local beach users' means of transportation to the beach

Transport to the beach	Female	Male	Grand Total
Car	46.9	34.4	81.3
Bus / Public Transportation	9.4	6.3	15.6
On foot	0.0	3.1	3.1
Grand Total	56.2	43.8	100.0

N=32

Table 3-5: Travel time to the beach

Travel time to the beach	Female	Male	Grand Total
1-4 minutes	6.3	0.0	6.3
5-10 minutes	18.8	6.3	25.0
11-15 minutes	9.4	12.5	21.9
16-30 minutes	15.6	21.9	37.5
More than 30 minutes	3.1	3.1	6.3
I am not sure / I do not know	3.1	0.0	3.1
Grand Total	56.2	43.8	100.0

N=32

Just over half of the sample, 53.1%, indicated that they planned to stay at the beach for between one and two hours that day (see Table 3-6). Table 3-7 shows that most of the respondents, 43.8%, were accompanied by only one other person on that trip to the beach. This result corroborates the observations made by the enumerators.

Table 3-6: Length of stay at the beach – local users

Length of stay at the beach	Female	Male	Grand Total
1-2 hours	25.0	28.1	53.1
15 minutes or less	3.1	0.0	3.1
15-30 minutes	6.3	0.0	6.3
30-45 minutes	3.1	0.0	3.1
3-5 hours	9.4	6.3	15.6
45 minutes - 1 hour	6.3	6.3	12.5

Length of stay at the beach	Female	Male	Grand Total
I am not sure / I do not know	3.1	3.1	6.3
Grand Total	56.2	43.8	100.0

N=32

Table 3-7: Number of people accompanying the local respondent

Number of people accompanying the local respondent	Female	Male	Grand Total
I visited the beach with 1 other person today.	25.0	18.8	43.8
I visited the beach with 2 other people today.	9.4	0.0	9.4
I visited the beach with 3-4 other people today.	3.1	12.5	15.6
I visited the beach with 5-7 other people today.	15.6	0.0	15.6
I visited the beach with 8 or more other people today.	0.0	3.1	3.1
None. I visited the beach by myself.	3.1	9.4	12.5
Grand Total	56.2	43.8	100.0

N=32

3.2 Local respondents' use of the beach

The thirty-two respondents were asked to indicate whether they were going to turn left or right at the end of the beach access. The project site, Lots 5-9, Sandy Lane, is located to the right of the access point. The majority of the respondents indicated that they were going to the left (see Table 3-8). Again, this result corroborates the observation of the enumerators. Only five of the thirty-two respondents intended to turn right on the day of the interview.

Table 3-8: Respondents' selection of beach left or right of the access point

Left or right of the beach access	Female	Male	Grand Total
Left	46.9	37.5	84.4
Right	9.4	6.3	15.6
Grand Total	56.2	43.8	100.0

N=32

Since the beach to the right of the access point is very eroded, the five respondents were asked how they planned to access/walk along that stretch of beach. One female said that she intended to walk very close to the property walls. All of the other four respondents planned to walk through the nearshore water, with two also saying that they would walk close to the property walks (see Table 3-9).

Table 3-9: Local respondents' plan to access the eroded beach area

Respondents' plan to access the eroded beach area	Female	Male	Grand Total
I will walk through the nearshore water	1	1	2
I will walk through the nearshore water, and I will walk very close to the property walls/line	1	1	2
I will walk very close to the property walls/line	1		1
Grand Total	**3**	**2**	**5**

Two of the five respondents informed the enumerators that they had been visiting the stretch of beach to the right of the access point their entire lives. One of these respondents was in the 26-35 age group, and the other was in the 36-45 age group. Two respondents had been using that stretch of beach for more than a year (one in the age group 18-25, and the other in the age group 26-35), and one had only visited the week of the survey. The frequency of their visits varied: two respondents said that they visited between one and three times per month, two said between one and six times per year, and one was uncertain of the frequency of his visits. The respondents were asked whether they felt safe walking along that stretch of beach. Two of the females and one male said that they did not feel safe. For four of the five respondents, a wider beach width would enhance their safety along that stretch of beach. An unobstructed walking path was another safety measure identified by three of the respondents.

The remaining twenty-seven respondents who intended to use the beach to the left of the access on the day of the interview were also asked if they had ever used the stretch of beach on the right. Eleven, comprising five females and six males, said that they had done so. Table 3-10 indicates that eight of the eleven respondents had used the beach two to three years ago.

Table 3-10: Other local respondents' last use of the right side stretch of beach

Other local respondents' last use of the right side stretch of the beach	Female	Male	Grand Total
5 days ago	1	0	1
7 days ago		1	1
Last year	0	1	1
Two years ago	1	1	2
Three years ago	3	3	6
Grand Total	5	6	11

Ten of the respondents said that they stopped using the stretch of beach to the right of the access point entirely, or used it infrequently, because it had washed away. When asked what would make them start using the beach to the right of the access point again, ten of the eleven respondents

wanted an unobstructed walking path, and eight wanted a wider beach width. One respondent suggested that signage on beach use safety would also be helpful.

The twenty-seven respondents who were going to the beach to the left of the access point were asked how long they had been visiting this beach. The largest proportion, 40.7%, said that they had been doing so for more than a year, and 29.6% said that they had been visiting this beach their entire life (see Table 3-11).

Table 3-11: Length of time local respondents have been visiting the beach

Length of time visiting the beach	Female	Male	Grand Total
For more than a year	29.6	11.1	40.7
All my life	14.8	14.8	29.6
I started coming to this beach this year	11.1	7.4	18.5
About 12 years	0.0	3.7	3.7
Today was my first time visiting this beach	0.0	3.7	3.7
I started coming to this beach this month	0.0	3.7	3.7
Grand Total	55.6	44.4	100.0

N=27

When asked how often they visit that stretch of beach for recreational purposes, Table 3-12 shows that the beach is fairly popular, with 11.1% visiting daily, 18.5% visiting weekly, and 25.9% visting several times per month.

Table 3-12: Frequency of visits to the beach on the left side of the access point

Frequency of visits to the beach on the left side of the access point	Female	Male	Grand Total
Almost every day	7.4	3.7	11.1
3-4 times per week	0.0	3.7	3.7
1-2 times per week	7.4	7.4	14.8
1-3 times per month	22.2	3.7	25.9
1-6 times per year	11.1	14.8	25.9
I am not sure/ Do not know	7.4	11.1	18.5
(blank)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grand Total	55.6	44.4	100.0

N=27

All of the thirty-two respondents were asked to provide information on their typical use of beaches in Barbados. Table 3-13 shows that the most popular activity for 84.4% of the sample is taking a sea

bath. Swimming was the second most popular for 43.8% of the sample. The respondents were permitted multiple responses to this question.

Table 3-13: Local respondents' typical beach activities

Activities	Female	Male	Total
Sea bath	43.8	40.6	84.4
Swimming	25.0	18.8	43.8
Picnic/liming	12.5	9.4	21.9
Jogging	3.1	6.3	9.4
Walking	3.1	6.3	9.4
Photo shoot	3.1	0.0	3.1

N=32

Sunday was the preferred day to visit the beach for the largest proportion of the respondents (see Table 3-14), and consistent with the observations made by the enumerators, afternoon was the preferred time (see Table 3-15). The respondents also identified weekends and public holidays as the busiest days at the beach (see Table 3-16), and 43.8% suggested that the morning between 8 a.m. and noon was the busiest time (see Table 3-17).

Table 3-14: Preferred day local respondents visit the beach

Preferred day	Female	Male	Grand Total
Sunday	21.9	18.8	40.6
Saturday and Sunday	18.8	9.4	28.1
Saturday	6.3	6.3	12.5
Public holidays	3.1	6.3	9.4
Weekdays	6.3	0.0	6.3
Every day	0.0	3.1	3.1
Grand Total	56.2	43.8	100.0

N=32

Table 3-15: Preferred time local respondents visit the beach

Preferred time	Female	Male	Grand Total
Afternoon	15.6	28.1	43.8
Morning	25.0	15.6	40.6
Evening	15.6	0.0	15.6
Grand Total	56.2	43.8	100.0

N=32

Table 3-16: Busiest day observed at the beach

Busiest day at the beach	Female	Male	Grand Total
Sunday	15.6	12.5	28.1
Bank holiday	12.5	15.6	28.1
Weekends	9.4	15.6	25.0
Saturday	12.5	0.0	12.5
No response	3.1	0.0	3.1
Weekdays	3.1	0.0	3.1
Grand Total	56.2	43.8	100.0

N=32

Table 3-17: Busiest time observed at the beach

Busiest time at the beach	Female	Male	Grand Total
Between 8 AM and noon	15.6	28.1	43.8
Between Noon and 4 PM	25.0	12.5	37.5
Early in the morning (between 5 AM and 8 AM)	3.1	0.0	3.1
I am not sure / I do not know	6.3	3.1	9.4
Later in the day (between 4 PM and 7 PM)	6.3	0.0	6.3
Grand Total	56.2	43.8	100.0

N=32

3.3 Local respondents' perspectives on the proposed project

The respondents were shown a render of the proposed project and asked to indicate, based on their use of the beach, whether the changes would benefit them once the project was completed. Table 3-18 shows that the majority, 84.4%, said that the project would be beneficial, and additional beach and recreational space was the primary benefit they expected to accrue from the project (see Table 3-19).

Table 3-18: Local respondents' perspectives on whether they would benefit from the project

Would the project be beneficial to you?	Female	Male	Grand Total
I am not sure / I do not know	3.1	0.0	3.1
No	6.3	6.3	12.5
Yes	46.9	37.5	84.4
Grand Total	56.3	43.8	100.0

N=32

Table 3-19: Potential benefits identified by local respondents

Potential benefits of the project	Female	Male	Grand Total
Additional beach and recreational space	44.4	40.7	85.2
Improved property protection	29.6	22.2	51.9
Ability to walk along the coastline	18.5	18.5	37.0
No Response	3.7	0.0	3.7

N=27

The respondents were also asked to specify any negative impacts that concerned them. Seven respondents, 21.9%, said that the project could make the beach more crowded; six of these respondents were males. Two females were uncertain whether there would be negative impacts, and twenty-three respondents, 71.9%, said that the project would not negatively affect them.

Three respondents raised additional concerns about potential impacts during the construction phase. Two females were concerned about beach access being affected during construction, and another female respondent said, "*It depends on how the sand is brought and where it is sourced…also, will the construction affect marine life, i.e, during what season will it be done*?"

The respondents were asked to indicate the means of communication they preferred to facilitate ongoing engagement with during subsequent EIA/ Project development phases. Respondents were permitted multiple responses to this question, and Table 3-20 shows that social media and mobile Apps were preferred.

Table 3-20: Local respondents' preferred means of receiving information about the project

Preferred means of communication	Females	Males	Grand Total
Social Media (i.e., Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, TikTok etc.)	50.0	37.5	87.5
Mobile Apps/Text Messaging (WhatsApp, Marco Polo)	28.1	28.1	56.3
Radio	9.4	9.4	18.8
Television	12.5	3.1	15.6
Online Publications (Blogs, Magazines)	3.1	0.0	3.1
Newspapers	3.1	0.0	3.1
Word of mouth	3.1	0.0	3.1

N=32

When asked to offer any additional comments about the project, one male stated: "*It sounds like a great project, and I look forward to seeing it started and finished*."

3.4 Tourists respondents demographic profile

Thirty tourists were interviewed, comprising seventeen females and thirteen males, with the 76.7% being between 36 and 55 years of age (see Table 3-21). The largest proportions were from the United Kingdom, Canada, and the USA (see Table 3-22), but there were also visitors from Europe and the Caribbean. Like the local respondents, the largest proportion of the tourists were staying in St. James, where the beach is located (See Table 3-23).

Table 3-21: Age and sex of the tourist respondents

Age ranges	**Female**	**Male**	**Grand Total**
26 – 35	3.3	3.3	6.7
36 – 45	20.0	16.7	36.7
46 – 55	23.3	16.7	40.0
56 – 65	10.0	0.0	10.0
66 and over	0.0	6.7	6.7
Grand Total	56.7	43.3	100.0

N=30

Table 3-22: Countries of origin of tourist respondents

Countries of origin	**Female**	**Male**	**Grand Total**
United Kingdom	26.6	13.3	39.9
Canada	20.0	3.3	23.3
USA	3.3	16.7	20.0
Jamaica	3.3		3.3
St. Martin		3.3	3.3
Trinidad		3.3	3.3
Germany	3.3		3.3
Italy		3.3	3.3
Grand Total	56.7	43.3	100.0

N=30

Table 3-23: Parish where accommodation is located

Parish	**Female**	**Male**	**Grand Total**
St. James	33.3	30.0	63.3
St. Michael	6.7	6.7	13.3
Christ Church	10.0	0.0	10.0

Parish	Female	Male	Grand Total
St. Peter	6.7	3.3	10.0
St. Philip	0.0	3.3	3.3
Grand Total	56.7	43.3	100.0

N=30

3.5 Tourist respondents' use of the beach

These visitors had found this beach primarily because it was located close to their accommodation (see Table 3-24) or because staff at the accommodation had recommended it. Most of them, 60%, had traveled to the beach by car, but 20% had also walked, indicating their proximity to the beach (see Table 3-25). Travel time was also very short, with only 10% needing more than thirty minutes to get to the beach (see Table 3-26).

Table 3-24: Source of information about the beach

Source of information about the beach	Female	Male	Grand Total
It is close to where I am staying	20.0	16.7	36.7
Staff at the hotel/lodging told me about it	10.0	13.3	23.3
I found it by driving around	6.7	6.7	13.3
I have visited this beach before	10.0	0.0	10.0
I saw it on social media	3.3	3.3	6.7
Someone who visited before told me about it	3.3	3.3	6.7
Family	3.3	0.0	3.3
Grand Total	56.7	43.3	100.0

N=30

Table 3-25: Means of transportation to the beach

Transportation	Female	Male	Grand Total
Car	33.3	26.7	60.0
On foot	10.0	10.0	20.0
Bus / Public Transportation	10.0	6.7	16.7
Taxi	3.3	0.0	3.3
Grand Total	56.7	43.3	100.0

N=30

Table 3-26: Time traveled to the beach

Time	Female	Male	Grand Total
1-4 minutes	6.7	3.3	10.0
5-10 minutes	13.3	13.3	26.7
11-15 minutes	13.3	16.7	30.0
16-30 minutes	10.0	10.0	20.0
more than 30 minutes	10.0	0.0	10.0
I am not sure / I do not know	3.3	0.0	3.3
Grand Total	56.7	43.3	100.0

Like the local respondents, the largest proportion of the tourists in the sample intended to stay at the beach for between one and two hours (see Table 3-27), and 43.3% was accompanied by one other person.

Table 3-27: Length of time tourists intend to stay at the beach

Time staying at the beach	Female	Male	Grand Total
15 minutes or less	3.3	10.0	13.3
15-30 minutes	6.7	0.0	6.7
30-45 minutes	0.0	3.3	3.3
45 minutes - 1 hour	6.7	6.7	13.3
1-2 hours	23.3	20.0	43.3
3-5 hours	13.3	3.3	16.7
I am not sure / I do not know	3.3	0.0	3.3
Grand Total	56.7	43.3	100.0

Table 3-28: Number of people accompanying the tourist respondents

Number of people accompanying the tourist at the beach	Female	Male	Grand Total
I visited the beach with 1 other person today.	26.7	16.7	43.3
I visited the beach with 2 other people today.	10.0	3.3	13.3
I visited the beach with 3-4 other people today.	13.3	13.3	26.7
None. I visited the beach by myself.	6.7	10.0	16.7
Grand Total	56.7	43.3	100.0

Only three respondents, 2 females and one male, were going right at the end of the access point. One female said that she would walk through the nearshore water, and the other two respondents said that they planned to walk very close to the property walls/line, given the very eroded conditions at that location. One female said that she did not feel safe walking along that stretch of the beach. All three respondents said that an unobstructed walking path would make them feel safer walking along that stretch of beach, and one respondent wanted a wider beach width.

Among the 27 respondents who intended to go to the left of the access path, only two females said that they had visited the beach to the right of the path on a previous occasion. One had used it three years ago, and the other, 10 years ago. They had both stopped visiting that stretch of the beach because it had become too eroded. If they were to start going there again, they would both need to have an unobstructed walking path and a wider beach.

When asked what their preferred beach activities were, the majority, 80%, said sunbathing. This was followed by seabathing, 73.3% (see Table 3-29). The preferred time to visit the beach was morning for 46.7% of the sample, and afternoon for 36.7% (see Table 3-30.

Table 3-29: Tourists preferred beach activities

Preferred beach activities	**Females**	**Males**	**Grand Total**
Sunbathing	46.7	33.3	80.0
Sea bath	40.0	33.3	73.3
Swimming	20.0	13.3	33.3
Picnic/liming	23.3	6.7	30.0
Walking/jogging	16.7	6.7	23.3
Sports	10.0	10.0	20.0

Table 3-30: Tourists preferred beach time

Preferred time at the beach	**Female**	**Male**	**Grand Total**
Morning	23.3	23.3	46.7
Afternoon	30.0	6.7	36.7
Evening	3.3	10.0	13.3
No response	0.0	3.3	3.3
Grand Total	56.7	43.3	100.0

3.6 Tourist respondents' perspectives on the proposed project

The tourists who were interviewed were asked whether they felt that the proposed project would benefit them. The majority, 76.7%, said yes, and 13.3% said no (see Table 3-31). For 60% of the sample, the main benefit was the provision of additional beach and recreational space, and for 40%, it was the ability to walk along the coastline (see Table 3-32).

Table 3-31: Tourists' perspectives on whether they would benefit from the project

Perspectives	Female	Male	Grand Total
I am not sure / I do not know	3.3	6.7	10.0
No	3.3	10.0	13.3
Yes	50.0	26.7	76.7
Grand Total	56.7	43.3	100.0

Table 3-32: Potential benefits identified by tourists

Potential benefits	Female	Male	Grand Total
Improved property protection	20.0	10.0	30.0
Additional beach and recreational space	36.7	23.3	60.0
Ability to walk along the coastline	30.0	10.0	40.0

Ten per cent of the sample felt that the project could cause the beach to become more crowded, and this was viewed as a potential negative impact (See Table 3-33). Four respondents were unsure whether there would be negative impacts from construction, and three expressed concerns that beach access would be affected by the construction.

Table 3-33: Tourists' perspective on whether the project would cause negative impacts

Perspectives	Female	Male	Grand Total
I am not sure / I do not know	6.7	0.0	6.7
It may make the beach more crowded	3.3	6.7	10.0
It will not affect me negatively	46.7	30.0	76.7
No Response	0.0	6.7	6.7
Grand Total	56.7	43.3	100.0

To access further information about the project, these tourists prefer social media and mobile Apps, similarly to the local respondents (see Table 3-34).

Table 3-34: Tourists' preferred means of receiving information about the project

Media	Female	Male	Grand Total
Newspapers	3.3	0.0	3.3
Social Media (i.e., Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, TikTok etc.)	46.7	36.7	83.3
Mobile Apps/Text Messaging (WhatsApp, Marco Polo)	20.0	23.3	43.3
Online Publications (Blogs, Magazines)	13.3	3.3	16.7
Radio	10.0	3.3	13.3
Word of mouth	6.7	6.7	13.3
Television	3.3	0.0	3.3

Two respondents shared additional views about the project. One male said, "*I hope the project is completed and not just talked about*," and one female said, "*Please protect our beach and coastline*."

4 INFORMATION FROM SOCIAL MEDIA

When the Notice to Develop Land was posted in the local newspaper, some people took to Facebook to express their concerns. Two such pages can be found at:

https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1AznH9P5tr/
https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1MUj3Z7wkZ/

Screenshots of the comments are included in the Appendix. Main concerns raised were as follows:

- Reference to previous illegal structures that were deployed in the coastal areas, which have been detrimental to the reefs and other marine life.
- Objections that there have been too many infrastructural changes to the coastline with harmful effects, such as fishing locations becoming covered with sand, the destruction of surf spots, and the likelihood that this project would have a similar negative effect in the long run.
- A recommendation for the breakwaters or groynes to be designed to create the wave energy and form rideable waves offshore to benefit local surfers.
- Concern that the beach that will be developed as a consequence of the project will be private without public access.
- The potential negative impacts on the turtles.

5 ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION OF POTENTIAL SOCIAL IMPACTS

Valued environmental components (VECs) are fundamental elements of the physical, biological, or social environment that may be affected by a proposed Project. The valued social components (VSCs) are tangible and intangible social aspects important to people. They were identified from the information gathered during the stakeholder consultations and the data collected during the surveys. The impacts were determined based on how the Project activities and outputs interact with these VSCs. The impact analysis consisted of the following steps:

- Identifying the Valued Social Components (VSC) of the receiving environment, i.e., those important elements that the Project could impact.
- Analysing the Project design to identify the aspects that could impact the receiving environment, focusing on the VSC.
- Identifying potential impacts resulting from the interaction between the various aspects of the Project design and the VSCs within the receiving environment.
- Discussing and evaluating the impacts using the following criteria: the nature, duration, geographic extent, likelihood, and significance of the impacts identified.
- Identifying and discussing possible mitigation measures for the impacts identified, where relevant.
- Determining the significance of residual environmental impacts based on an established standard.

The construction and operation phases of the Project were assessed. Any residual impacts were of most concern, i.e., those remaining after planned mitigation has been applied. Social impacts were evaluated within spatial and temporal boundaries. The spatial boundaries reflect the geographic range over which the Project's potential effects may occur, and the temporal boundaries identify when an effect may occur. The spatial boundaries of the Project are (i) site-specific – i.e., the immediate area in which the boulder reefs and groynes will be installed at the Sandy Lane Beach, and (ii) extend to a wider area of influence (AOI), which will vary. For example, the AOI for occupational health and safety risks would be confined to the project footprint. Marine effects, however, could extend to a wider coastal area. Temporal boundaries relate in the short term to the expected construction period and in the long term to the expected service life of the proposed development design.

The impacts are characterised based on the following criteria:

- Nature
    - Positive – the action will benefit the community or the island.
    - Negative – the action will have undesirable consequences for the community or the island.
    - Direct – directly related to the project and can be connected in space and time
    - Indirect – occurs later or further away from the impact source

    - Cumulative - the incremental impact of an action when combined with impacts from projects and actions undertaken recently or carried out in the near or foreseeable future.
- Geographic extent
    - Site – contained within the project site
    - Local – extends to at least a 500m radius of the project site
    - Parish – extends to the wider parish
    - Island-wide – extends to the entire island
- Duration
    - Intermittent – occurring sporadically
    - Short-term - within the construction period and up to 1 year beyond
    - Medium-term - up to ten years
    - Long-term - greater than ten years
    - Permanent
- Likelihood
    - Certain to occur
    - Likely to occur
    - Unlikely to occur
    - Uncertain of its occurrence due to insufficient information

- Significance
    - Definition of Significance for Negative Impacts

Rating	Legal/regulatory standards	Public opinion
Low	The impact will not exceed	The impact will not create public discord or distress
Medium	The impact can be mitigated and be compliant	The impact will create minimal public discord or distress
High	The impact will not be compliant with standards or laws	The impact will generate extensive public discord and distress

    - Definition of Significance for Positive Impacts

Rating	Geographic extent	Quality of life (QoL)
Low	Benefits will accrue at the site/local level	QoL will be slightly improved
Medium	Benefits will accrue at the parish level	QoL will be improved
High	Benefits will accrue at the country level	QoL will be greatly improved

Based on the stakeholder consultations, surveys, and Project activities, the Valued Social Components that could be positively or negatively affected by the engineering works are listed in Table 0-1.

Table 5-1: Valued social components

Valued social component	Rationale and relationship to the Project
Economic activity	▪ Construction-related employment ▪ Increases in retail activity from construction workers ▪ Purchases of supplies from the local construction sector
Community Health and Safety	▪ During the construction and operational phases, noise, vibrations, and dust could affect the health and safety of the public.
Occupational health and safety	▪ Construction is inherently risky, and there is a concern about the occupational health and safety of the workers.
Marine-related livelihoods and recreation associated with fisherfolk, swimmers, divers, and surfers.	▪ During the construction of the groynes, some temporary siltation in the nearshore area could affect marine users. ▪ Temporary loss of access to sections of the beach during the construction phase. ▪ Potential negative impacts on surfing activity ▪ Improved lateral coastal access upon project completion.

5.1 Do Nothing Option

Two overall objectives for the proposed beach enhancement and stabilisation are coastal erosion risk reduction and continuous lateral access along the coastline. Before assessing the potential social impacts of the proposed project, it is essential to consider what would happen to the accomplishment of these objectives if no action is taken. Stakeholders spoke of the historical width of the Sandy Lane beach and the persistent erosion over the years. The causes of the erosion have been a combination of natural events, such as storms, as well as the installation of unauthorised structures, which were intended to slow or halt the beach decline, but which instead intensified it. Beach users in the survey indicated feeling unsafe when accessing that stretch of beach. Therefore, if no action is taken, the current situation of erosion will persist, and lateral access will continue to be a challenge, putting both locals and visitors at risk when they use that stretch of beach.

5.2 Economic Activity

Contractors and labourers will be employed during the construction phase. In addition to the direct employment at the project site, several indirect and induced jobs are created by infrastructure projects. These include jobs in industries that supply construction materials. Induced jobs are supported throughout the economy when construction workers spend their wages. Expenditure by

these workers on various goods and services supports jobs throughout the general economy. Table 0-2 summarises the characteristics of the economic impacts.

Table 5-2: Characterisation of economic impacts

Description of impact	Nature	Geographic extent	Duration	Likelihood	Significance
Construction jobs create employment.	Positive	Island wide	Short-term	Certain to occur	Medium
Construction requires goods and services from local companies.	Positive	Island wide	Short-term	Certain to occur	Medium
Construction workers make purchases.	Positive	Island wide	Short-term	Certain to occur	Medium

5.2.1 Mitigation and management measures

These employment and economic opportunities are beneficial, and no mitigation measures are required.

5.3 Community health and safety

The heavy-duty vehicles and equipment, and the various construction activities, generate dust, noise, and vibrations. In addition, the boulder reef construction could cause some sediment and turbid water resuspension, and equipment could also cause minor oil spills and leakage of other substances on the sand or in the water. There is also the possibility of persons from the public gaining unauthorised access to the construction zone and getting hurt. Debris from the construction and solid and liquid waste produced by workers represent a potential public health nuisance. Therefore, these activities could potentially impact the health and safety of beach users and residents and businesses nearby.

Table 5-3: Characteristics of community health and safety impacts

Description of impact	Nature of impact	Geographic Extent	Sensitive Receptors	Duration	Likelihood of impact occurring	Significance
Without mitigation						

Description of impact	Nature of impact	Geographic Extent	Sensitive Receptors	Duration	Likelihood of impact occurring	Significance
Potential health impacts from dust, vibrations and noise during construction.	Negative	Local	Beach users, residents and businesses immediately adjacent to the construction works.	Short term	Uncertain – depends on the susceptibility of the individuals and proximity to the site.	Medium
Potential public health nuisance from on-site solid and liquid waste during the construction and operational phases.	Negative	Local	Beach users, residents, and businesses immediately adjacent to the construction works.	Short term	Unlikely to occur if the construction site is well managed.	Medium
Risks of accidents to members of the public from construction vehicles or works.	Negative	Local	The public	Short-term if minor, long-term if major.	Unlikely to occur if the construction site is well managed.	Medium

5.3.1 Mitigation and management measures

A Community Health and Safety Management Plan has been proposed as part of the Environmental and Social Management Plan to address community health and safety concerns. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Grievance Mechanism will also provide opportunities to ensure that stakeholders are informed and meaningfully consulted, and have an accessible, transparent, and fair mechanism to share any complaints or grievances and have them resolved.

The Contractor will be required to implement a Construction Management Plan that is approved by the Planning and Development Department. The Construction Management Plan must include measures designed to protect residents, especially vulnerable people, in the surrounding communities. These measures should ensure that the Project meets the following national regulations:

- Safety and Health at Work Act, 2005
- Accidents and Occupational Diseases Act (1985)
- Health Services Act, 1969, and Nuisance Regulations
- National Noise Policy (2020 revision)
- WHO Ambient Air Quality Guidelines 2021

Table 0-4 shows the residual impacts after the appropriate mitigation measures are followed.

Table 5-4: Community health and safety residual impacts with mitigation

Residual impacts	Geographic Extent	Sensitive Receptors	Duration	Likelihood of impact occurring	Significance
	With mitigation				
The mitigation measures will reduce but not completely eliminate the likelihood of some health impacts from dust, vibrations, noise, and waste during the construction process.	Local	Beach users, residents and businesses immediately adjacent to the construction works.	Short term	Uncertain – depends on the susceptibility of the individuals and proximity to the site.	Low
Implementing the measures will substantially reduce the public health nuisance from on-site solid and liquid waste during the construction phase.	Local	Beach users, residents and businesses immediately adjacent to the construction works.	Short term	Unlikely to occur if the construction site is well managed.	

Residual impacts	Geographic Extent	Sensitive Receptors	Duration	Likelihood of impact occurring	Significance
Implementing the measures will reduce but not completely eliminate the risks of accidents to the public from construction vehicles or works.	Local	The public.	Short-term if minor, long-term if major.	Unlikely to occur if the construction site is well managed.	Low

Residual impacts are likely but can be managed and kept within required legislative and regulatory standards if the construction site is managed according to an approved plan.

5.4 Occupational health and safety

Construction poses potential occupational health risks to workers. For example, falls and injuries might arise from the inappropriate use of machinery and the storage and handling of chemicals or flammable substances. (see Table 0-5)

Table 5-5: Characteristics of occupational health and safety impacts

Description of impact	Nature of impact	Geographic Extent	Sensitve Receptors	Duration	Likelihood of impact occurring	Significance
	Without mitigation					
Risks of falls and injuries to workers on the construction site and to those transporting materials and equipment off-site.	Negative	Project site	Construction workers	Short term	Unlikely to occur if regular OHS inspections and checks are undertaken and contractors have appropriate operational procedures in	Medium

Description of impact	Nature of impact	Geographic Extent	Sensitve Receptors	Duration	Likelihood of impact occurring	Significance
					place that are enforced.	

5.4.1 Mitigation and management measures

The Contractor should operate approved Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) policies and plans detailing appropriate operating procedures and safety provisions based on the type of machinery and materials being utilised. The Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) policies and plans should ensure the following measures are met:

- The workers on the project must be provided with training on the Health and Safety policy and advised on their roles and responsibilities. Refresher courses must be provided throughout the life of the project, i.e., at induction and regular intervals required. Daily briefing sessions at the start of the workday are recommended, especially focusing on areas where non-compliance has been observed.
- The Contractor should prepare a site Emergency Preparedness and Response Procedure, which should be followed for the project.
- All personnel should be required to use Personal Protection Equipment (PPE), including, for example, masks, to guard against on-the-job injuries. Staff should receive adequate training to raise awareness about using PPE and emergency response measures.
- Suitable ergonomic devices, e.g., for lifting and carrying, should be available to workers.
- Only trained or certified persons should use specialised equipment and handle dangerous chemicals. The contractor should ensure that no person is engaged in driving or operating construction machinery unless they are sufficiently competent and reliable, know the risks involved in the operation, and are medically examined periodically.
- The loading-unloading equipment should be operated under the guidance/supervision of trained professional(s).
- There should be appropriate supervision to ensure that workers do not cause harm to themselves or others on the site.
- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) should be stored onsite.
- There should be on-site first aid kits and visible signage with emergency numbers of local health care facilities in the event of accidents on site.
- Safety signage should also be marked at appropriate places, such as in areas of equipment and chemical storage or high-activity zones.
- Ensure that good housekeeping at the construction site is maintained to avoid slips and falls.
- The GRM must be utilised to allow employees and workers to report any concern or grievance related to work activities.

These measures should ensure the project complies with the national Safety and Health at Work Act, 2005 (see Table 0-6).

Table 5-6: Occupational health and safety residual impacts with mitigation

Residual impacts	Geographic Extent	Sensitive Receptors	Duration	Likelihood of impact occurring	Significance
	With mitigation				
The measures will reduce but not entirely eliminate the risks to workers on the construction site and those transporting materials and equipment off-site.	Project site	Construction workers	Short term	Unlikely to occur if the Occupational Health and Safety Plan is implemented.	Low

The risks exist, but are significantly reduced if contractors have appropriate operational procedures in place that are enforced. Implementing appropriate safety and security measures on-site should reduce or eliminate these occurrences. There is no expectation of significant residual impacts.

5.5 Marine and beach-related livelihoods and recreation

Marine construction could cause sediment and turbid water resuspension. Any reduction in water quality would negatively affect the fisherfolk, swimmers, snorkellers, divers, and surfers who use the Sandy Lane beach.

During the construction phase, the contractor could temporarily restrict sections of the Sandy Lane beach and nearshore areas, which would affect beach users, and fishers, swimmers, snorkellers and divers who use Sandy Lane beach. It is important to note that locals and visitors from across the island use the Sandy Lane beach.

Another concern is the potential impact of the boulder reefs on the Sandy Lane wave break, which could affect the recreation and livelihoods of local surfers, as well as visitors who travel to Barbados for surfing. In an article dated 24 February 2025, the Sporting Barbados magazine described Barbados as a premier destination for surf enthusiasts and surf professionals. The magazine emphasised that surfing events attract surfers, their coaches, family, and friends, the event's officials, media, and surf fans. They argue that these visitors spend 5-7 nights on the island, renting

cars, staying in hotels, beach houses, and Airbnbs, dining in restaurants, shopping in supermarkets, and enjoying the many attractions the island has to offer[1].

Once the works are completed, there will be improved lateral access, which will benefit all the users in the area. (see Table 0-7). Beachgoers will have safe access without risk of being pushed against the property walls or being tumbled in the surf at high tide. Fishers will be able to walk across the beach to access the areas they use for catching bait. Damage to adjacent properties from the surf would be reduced or eliminated.

Table 5-7: Characteristics of Impacts on Marine Users

Description of impact	Nature of impact	Geographic Extent	Duration	Likelihood of impact occurring	Significance
Without mitigation					
Potential siltation in the nearshore environment	Negative	Project-site	Short term	Likely	Medium
Temporary restricted access to sections of the beach and nearshore during construction.	Negative	Project-site	Short-term	Uncertain of its occurrence due to insufficient information	Medium
Potential impact on the wave breaks used by the surfers	Negative	Island-wide	Long-term	Uncertain of its occurrence due to insufficient information	High
Improved lateral access along the coastline	Positive	Island-wide	Medium to long term	Certain	High

5.5.1 Mitigation and management measures

The Contractor will be required to deploy a turbidity curtain to contain suspended sediment in the nearshore. The specific curtain should be selected based on the localised currents, wind and wave dynamics in the project zone. It should be inspected regularly to ensure that it remains intact and that there is no seepage of the turbid water into the ocean.

Should there be a requirement for restricted public access during the construction and installation of the boulder groynes and reefs, public service announcements should be issued on print,

[1] https://www.sportingbarbados.com/featured-articles/2025-02-24/boosting-barbados%E2%80%99-sports-tourism-through-surfing

electronic and social media to advise of the places, dates, times and longevity of the disrupted access. This publicity is important, since the surveys confirmed that locals and visitors from across the island use Sandy Lane beach. Implementation of the SEP and the GRM would facilitate effective engagement with any affected users as well as assist in resolving complaints or grievances.

The surfers are extremely concerned about the likelihood of the project negatively impacting the surf breaks at the Sandy Lane beach. The proposed mitigation measure is a collaborative boat trip between the surfers and the project engineers, to determine the specific areas of concern to the surfers as a means of ensuring that these are taken into account in the design of the reefs and groynes.

Table 5-8: Impacts on Marine users with Mitigation

Residual impacts	**Geographic Extent**	**Duration**	**Likelihood of impact occurring**	**Significance**
With mitigation				
The turbidity curtain should contain the siltation and protect the nearshore area.	Local	Short term	Unlikely	Low
Public Service Announcements about planned temporary restricted areas would allow users to make alternative arrangements. However, it is currently unknown whether any restrictions will be required.	Island-wide	Short term	Unknown	Low
Boat trip with engineers, surfers and fishers to confirm specific areas of concern to inform the design process	Pro			

6 SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The social management plan recommends approaches for addressing concerns raised by project-affected persons during both the construction and operational phases of the project. It comprises five components:

1. The social engagement plan (SEP) is intended to facilitate open and continuous communication and consultation between the developers, construction contractor, residents, and businesses adjacent to the project, as well as the wider public.

2. The grievance redress process is to ensure all legitimate concerns of project-affected persons are recorded, investigated, and addressed.
3. The community health and safety management plan is designed to address potential risks and impacts on the health and safety of communities affected by the project.
4. The occupational health and safety management plan focuses on reducing or eliminating risks to workers.
5. A social monitoring plan to ensure that negative social and gender impacts during the construction works are minimised, mitigated, or eliminated, while positive impacts are enhanced. The social management plan should be initiated once the project receives planning permission to commence activities.

7 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

The Terms of Reference of the EIA specifically require that future engagement and consultation activities be planned to ensure that stakeholders remain informed about the project. To this end, it is recommended that a public relations consultant be hired to implement a stakeholder engagement process. Stakeholder engagement requires that the stakeholders be identified and their interest in, and influence over, the project be analysed. The following section presents a preliminary identification and analysis of the stakeholders, as well as a draft stakeholder communications plan to facilitate the ongoing engagement with stakeholders.

7.1 Identification and analysis of the stakeholders

Stakeholders are the persons, groups, or institutions with an *interest* in the project or the ability to *influence* the project outcomes, either positively or negatively. Stakeholders are diverse and may be affected by the project either directly or indirectly. They may be supportive of or in opposition to the proposed project. They can include the locally affected community, government agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the private sector, the media, and other special interest groups.

An initial indicative list of potential stakeholders was developed during the social impact assessment. The process of stakeholder identification is not a one-off activity. Rather, it should be open, ongoing, and iterative, to allow continued involvement of the key persons who need to be consulted during the processes of project implementation. Table 7-1 displays the initial list of stakeholders in this project and summarises their varied relationships to the project. The PR Consultant can update this list.

Table 7-1:Preliminary stakeholder identification

Stakeholders	Relationship to the Project
The Developer	Applicant

Stakeholders	Relationship to the Project
Project Manager/Engineer	Overall project management Quality control for the construction
Contractors and construction companies	Responsible for the project's construction
Planning and Development Department (PDD) and the Planning and Development Board	These are the lead regulatory agencies responsible for the development of land regarding proper planning standards and environmental management practices.
Coastal Zone Management Unit	The regulatory agency responsible for the development and implementation of a national risk-resilient Integrated Coastal Zone Management policy and planning framework.
Environmental Protection Department	This department is the regulatory agency responsible for monitoring several areas, namely: • Air Pollution Control • Building Development Control • Hazardous Materials Management • Marine Pollution Control • Multilateral Environmental Agreements • Noise Pollution Control • Solid Waste Regulation • Water Quality Monitoring
Labour Department	This department is responsible for ensuring that workers' conditions comply with local laws.
Residents and nearby businesses	Residents and nearby businesses could potentially be adversely impacted by the noise, dust, and vibrations from the construction. They have an interest in the upgrade and how it can impact the beach.
Fishers	Fishers will experience very limited impact since they use the area mainly for catching bait. Improved lateral access would be to their benefit.
Surfers	Could potentially be adversely impacted is the proposed boulder reefs affect the surf break that they need for surfing.
Beach users	Beach users would be safer if they had improved lateral access along that beach.
Media	The media can influence local perceptions of the project. For example, if something "story-worthy" occurs, such as repeated complaints by residents or other stakeholders who experience challenges during the construction and operational phases of the upgrade.

It is essential to understand which stakeholders are important to the success of the project, and how they are important, as well as to understand those stakeholders that can influence the project outcomes. Table 7-2 shows an assessment of the types of influence that the various stakeholders have over the project. Ratings of high and low are given to demonstrate their relative power over the project. Note that the ratings within a group can vary from high to low depending on their specific circumstances.

Table 7-2: Stakeholders' interest and influence

Stakeholder	**Interest in the project** **High – critical to the process and outcomes** **Moderate – under some circumstances, they would have an interest in the project.** **Low – Very low interest in the process or outcomes**	**Power to influence the project process and outcome** **High – critical to the success of the Project** **Moderate – under some circumstances, they could influence the project** **Low – no power to influence the Project**
The developer	High The developer has the highest stake in the timely and successful implementation of the project within the allocated budget.	High The management of the various players and resources is critical to the timely delivery of the project.
Project Manager/Engineer	High Quality control of the construction project is critical to ensuring that the highest standards are maintained for construction practice and materials, and that health and safety standards are constantly observed.	High The Project Manager/Engineer can request work to be redone or halted if the standards are not acceptable.
Contractor and construction companies	High They are required to provide a high-quality output based on the use of high-quality materials, skills and standards.	High Any deviations from the highest quality of materials and skills could lead to a less-than-desirable end product/project.
Planning and Development Department (PDD) and the Planning and Development Board	High As the lead regulatory entities, their approval of the Project is a critical step in its initiation.	High If the project is determined to be non-compliant with a relevant law or regulation, they have the authority to place a Stop Notice until the matter is resolved.
Coastal Zone Management Unit	High As the lead regulatory agency for coastal zone management, its approval of the Project is a critical step in its initiation.	High If the project is determined to be non-compliant with a relevant law or regulation, they have the authority to place a Stop Notice until the matter is resolved.
Environmental Protection Department	High They are the regulatory agency responsible for monitoring air quality and other environmental parameters.	High If the project is determined to be non-compliant with a relevant law or regulation, they can require changes to the operations that could impact the timetable and expenses.

Stakeholder	Interest in the project **High – critical to the process and outcomes** **Moderate – under some circumstances, they would have an interest in the project.** **Low – Very low interest in the process or outcomes**	Power to influence the project process and outcome **High – critical to the success of the Project** **Moderate – under some circumstances, they could influence the project** **Low – no power to influence the Project**
Labour Department	High if workers' conditions are non-compliant with local laws. Low if workers' conditions are compliant with local laws.	High If the project is non-compliant with the local laws, they can require changes to the operations that could impact the timetable and expenses.
Residents and nearby businesses	High Those who are being impacted by the construction will be concerned about its effects on their health and property. Low Those who are not being impacted by the construction may have no real interest in the Project.	High The businesses or residents could seek legal means to delay or stop the project. Low Most often, residents/businesses complain through call-in programmes or social media about the project. These measures are unlikely to impact its implementation in a way that would slow it down or stop it.
Fishers	Moderate Fishers are mainly concerned that the project does not affect the Paynes Bay beach.	Moderate If the Paynes Bay beach is affected, the fishers are likely to lobby the government for action to resolve the issue.
Surfers	High The surfers are extremely concerned about possible impacts on the surf break.	High The Sufers have lobbied, organised marches and used the media in the past when they believed the surf break was at risk. They are willing to do so again.
Beach users	High Beach users will benefit from improved lateral access.	Low: They have no real influence over the project.
Media	Low- if nothing of interest occurs. High- something "story-worthy" occurs.	The media is a useful channel for sharing information with stakeholders.

7.2 Stakeholder communications

Although the project site is not extensive, it has an area of influence that includes a variety of stakeholders, as identified in the stakeholder analysis. Therefore, a well-designed and executed

stakeholder communications programme, with provision for grievance management, along with well-timed public service announcements (PSAs), is needed to adequately ensure that stakeholder concerns are addressed with promptness and efficiency. The PR Consultants can lead the stakeholder communication programme.

7.2.1 Formal project disclosure

Formal disclosure of the project occurred when the Notice to Develop Land Sign was erected at the project site. The sign informed the public that the application file could be viewed online at the Department's website at www.townplanning.gov.bb or at the Department at Block C, The Garrison, St. Michael. The public was also advised that "*any person wishing to submit a representation/objection to the application should do so no less than 14 clear days after the date on which the information is first published on the website. This information should be submitted to the Planning and Development Department by email at representations@planning.gov.bb or by letter addressed to the Director of Planning and Development*."

Further information about the project was shared with key stakeholders during the SIA. Meetings were convened with the Coastal Zone Management Unit (CZMU), the National Conservation Commission (NCC), the Fisheries Division, fisherfolk from the Paynes Bay area, representatives of the Barbados Surfing Association, Paynes Bay surfers and residents, property owners in Sandy Land and the Sandy Lane Hotel. The Wild Isle Trust that oversees the Barbados Sea Turtle Project were consulted, and they provided information for the report. In addition, interview surveys were conducted with local and tourist beach users over the four-day Easter weekend from Friday, 3 April, to Monday, 6 April, 2026. Information from the stakeholders informed the impact assessment and contributed to the project design.

Following the submission of the draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to the Planning and Development Department, the second formal disclosure of the project and its potential impacts and benefits will be through the publishing of the ESIA and the ESMP, and the convening of a Town Hall Meeting. The Town Hall meeting should be advertised in local media at least 28 days before the session is convened. The ESIA and ESMP, as well as non-technical summaries, should be placed on the Planning and Development Department website and in hard copy at accessible locations such as local libraries. Feedback from the Town Hall meeting can be used, if applicable, to enhance the project design. The PR Consultants can coordinate the convening of the Town Hall Meeting.

7.2.2 Ongoing consultation

Following the formal disclosure process, if the project is approved, the PR Consultants should ensure that the public is kept informed about the project. The consistent provision of accurate and adequate information about a project, its activities, and its approximate implementation schedule can serve as an effective means of eliminating or reducing complaints from potentially affected

members of the public. Table 7-3 provides suggested communication approaches and topics as well as frequencies for engaging the diverse stakeholder groups. This can be reviewed and revised by the PR Consultants.

Table 7-3: Potential Communication Approaches

Stakeholder Groups	Recommended Engagement Approach	Topics	Engagement Frequency
Institutional/Government Agencies	• Formal meetings • Video Conferences • Site visits • Emails and Phone	• Update on project progress and activities • Plans for upcoming periods • To address issues and changes to the Project	As requested by the agency, or when critical changes occur
Engineering Consultants, Contractors and construction companies, and other project employees	• Site visits • Formal meetings • Video conferences • Emails and Phone	• Update on project progress and activities • Plans for upcoming periods • To address issues and changes to the project	As required.
Site-specific – Residents – Non-residential – Surfers	• Public Service Announcements via print, electronic and online media • Face-to-face meetings	• Update on project progress and activities • To address issues raised by the stakeholders	As required.
Media	• Emails to points of contact • Press releases	• To issue Public Service Announcements	As the need arises.

Regular project updates can be provided to stakeholders relatively easily using a project website or social media pages. A dedicated telephone line (land and mobile) should also be made available so that the public or any other stakeholder can call to file a complaint, seek an update, or receive a quick response to a query.

Groups that can highly influence the project should be kept well-informed. This includes critical government agencies, as well as the surfers who have expressed concerns about the potential impact of the project on their recreational and livelihood activities. All groups should be encouraged

to utilise the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to ensure that their concerns are properly heard, investigated and resolved.

7.3 The Grievance Redress Mechanism

A grievance is an inquiry, concern, or formal complaint that a project stakeholder may have, largely due to project impacts. This grievance may be an actual or perceived problem with grounds for complaint. Following international good practice, a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) should be established so that any project-affected persons (PAPs) would have a legitimate way to share complaints, questions, and general concerns.

In Barbados, grievances are often aired on call-in programmes or social media sites like Facebook and Instagram. This approach can result in distorted facts, escalation of minor issues, and negative press for projects. However, providing a mechanism through which PAPs can raise complaints and grievances is a more effective means of resolving matters and avoiding escalation. A transparent, fair, equitable, efficient, and effective GRM leads to solutions that benefit the PAPs, the project developer, contractors, and regulatory agencies.

7.3.1 Publicizing the GRM

All project personnel, residents, businesses, beach users, fishers and surfers with an interest in the project should be made aware of the GRM. Information about this can be shared at the initial town hall meeting and on the Public Relations Consultant's website. The public must understand how the GRM works, i.e.:

- A summary of the mechanism and how it should be used.
- Who can raise complaints.
- Details of the process, such as who is responsible for receiving and responding to grievances.
- What sort of response can be expected.
- Safeguards that are in place to ensure confidentiality.

Critical to ensuring the success of the GRM will be sharing access points to register complaints. These could include:

- Establishing general points of contact to provide opportunities through which PAPs can directly register a complaint, for example, a telephone hotline, email addresses, and mailing addresses.
- Online access, i.e., use of a website to complete and submit a Grievance Form.
- Contact information (telephone, email address, website, and address) should be included on signage at the project site.

7.3.2 Reporting grievances

Grievances can be reported verbally or in writing. A grievance recording form (Table 7-4) should always be completed when a complaint is made.

Table 7-4: Sample Grievance Report

Grievance template:
Date of complaint
Time of complaint
Name of the person taking the complaint
Job title of the person taking the complaint
Signature of the person taking the complaint
Name and signature of the supervising officer
Anonymity: *Complainants can opt to remain anonymous. In the event that complainants wish to remain anonymous, the issue should still be investigated and a report compiled.*
I wish to raise the complaint anonymously and request that my identity not be disclosed without my consent.
I am willing to disclose my name and contact information.
Complainant information:
Name of complainant
Telephone number of the complainant
Address of complainant
Email address of complainant
Details of the complaint:
Nature of complaint: (*In recording the complaint please prompt for the following information where available – dates and times the incident(s) occurred; who was involved in the incident(s); gender and age of people impacted; cost of problem if possible (e.g. cost of doctor's visit and medication; cost of repair to vehicle, cost of repair of third party property, impact of utility outage, etc.)*
Signature of person making the complaint: (*Unless anonymity is requested, complaints should be signed. If made by phone, the complainant should be encouraged to come into the office and sign off on the complaint*.)
Details of the investigation:
Investigation recommended: – Information to be gathered – Persons/agencies to be contacted – Assessment of resolution mechanisms to be utilized, e.g., mediation, compensation, etc.
Reporting:
Record of the results of the investigation and actions recommended Cost of recommended solutions

Report of action taken, including the signature of the person investigating the complaint
Date complainant contacted with the results of the investigation and action taken.

7.3.3 Screening grievances

The Project Manager/Engineer is responsible for working with the complainants to arrive at a resolution. Grievances should be screened to determine the level of severity in order to decide how the grievance will be addressed. Levels of grievance can be categorised as follows:

1. Low-level grievance - An answer can be provided immediately.
2. Mid-level grievance – One-off grievances that are not likely to escalate and affect the project's progress.
3. High-level grievance – Repeated, extensive, and high-profile grievances that may jeopardise the project.

7.3.4 Acknowledge the grievance

The Project Manager/Engineer should formally acknowledge any grievance within five working days of submission. Communication should be made in written form. The acknowledgement should include a summary of the grievance, the method that will be taken to resolve the grievance, and an estimated timeframe in which the grievance will be resolved. The acknowledgment provides an opportunity to clarify issues or request further information if required.

7.3.5 Investigate the grievance

For a GRM to work, all complaints should be handled as promptly as possible, depending on the nature and complexity of the matter. The Project Manager/Engineer is responsible for investigating the grievance. The investigation may require collecting relevant documents, making site visits, consulting appropriate project personnel, contacting stakeholders, and other activities. Records must be kept of all associated meetings, discussions, and activities. Information gathered during the investigation will be analysed and will assist in determining how the grievance will be resolved.

Minor, straightforward issues, such as those pertaining to a request for information, may only need screening before proceeding to resolution options and response. These can be handled easily by providing information on the spot by the Project Manager/Engineer. More problematic or repetitive issues will need a more detailed review prior to action. Advice can be sought from the developer and contractor, but in some cases, outside parties should be engaged, e.g., lawyers or insurance companies, especially in cases of damage claims. Subsequent meetings with the complainant may be required to collect more evidence, conduct further investigation, and launch a dialogue towards resolution.

7.3.6 Action to resolve the grievance

Following the investigation, the Project Manager/Engineer will use the findings to create an action plan outlining the steps to be taken in order to resolve the grievance. They are responsible for assigning actions, monitoring actions undertaken, and ensuring that deadlines are adhered to.

Resolutions to complaints should be commensurate with the nature of grievances. Regardless of the outcome of the investigation, the response should be communicated to the complainant, preferably in writing. The response must clearly state the results of the investigation and the status of the complaint. It should also detail the actions that will be taken, by whom, and when, and the outcome expected. If no further action will be taken, this too must be communicated, with a detailed and respectful explanation, as well as any compelling evidence of why the decision has been made.

7.3.7 Follow up and close out

The Project Manager/Engineer should contact the complainant within a month after the grievance is resolved to verify that the outcome was satisfactory and also gather any feedback on the grievance process. Minutes of the meeting with the complainant should be recorded. As required, the Project Manager/Engineer may need to follow up with the complainants on numerous occasions to confirm all parties are satisfied and to obtain a collective agreement to close out the claim.

Cases should only be closed out when an agreement with complainants is reached. It is a good practice to collect proof that corrective actions have taken place. This can be accomplished through photos, videos, or other documentary evidence that demonstrate how the grievance was resolved. The grievance record form and the grievance register (see Table 7-5) should be fully updated with all of the necessary details. This should include confirmation from the complainants that the matter has been satisfactorily resolved.

Table 7-5: Grievance Register template

Stakeholder	Date received	The officer who received the grievance	Grievance level	Grievance description	Cause of grievance	Outcome	Additional comments

7.3.8 Appeal

If the complainant is unhappy with the resolution and/or does not agree with the proposed actions, then the project manager needs to escalate the matter to legal counsel.

8 COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Specific concerns in this context pertain to the potential health impacts from dust, vibrations, and noise during construction, as well as the potential public health nuisance from on-site solid and liquid waste during construction. There is also the risk of accidents to the public from construction vehicles or works. This plan is therefore designed to address potential risks and impacts on the health and safety of communities affected by the project.

8.1 Management and Mitigation Measures

Specific mitigation measures for noise, dust vibrations, and odours as a consequence of construction and operational phase activities are detailed in the Environmental Management Plan, designed based on the requisite noise and air quality studies that were conducted. The Contractor is expected to follow all mitigation measures described to eliminate or reduce the potential impacts on affected communities. Additional measures include:

- The Contractor shall ensure that they liaise with the PR Consultants and utilise the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to inform stakeholders and the public of planned activities and safety protocols that must be adhered to. This should take place before the start of construction or maintenance works. The stakeholders and the public should be informed of the Grievance Redress Mechanism that is to be utilised if there are any issues or complaints.
- The Contractor will perform routine checks of health and safety equipment to ensure that they are properly functioning to prevent accidents that can negatively impact the public.
- Publish Public Service Announcements (PSA) on all print and electronic media to inform of the ongoing works and possible risks.
- Construction areas should be clearly demarcated with safety signs and barriers to prevent possible incidents, including information on how to report any issues or incidents that may occur.
- The Contractor shall maintain a register of all EHS-related incidents that have occurred as a result of the activities associated with the contract. EHS incidents that should be recorded include fires, accidents, spills of hazardous materials that contaminate soil or water resources, stop-order notices issued by any regulatory agencies, and non-compliance with this ESMP.
- The Contractor will investigate each EHS-related incident and prepare an incident report. The incident report will be presented to the Project Manager/Engineer within five working days.
- EHS incident reports will include, as a minimum, a description of the incident, actions taken to contain any damage to the environment, personnel, or the public, and the corrective actions to repair/remediate any damage.
- All construction plant and equipment, tanks, and machinery shall be maintained in a good state of repair throughout the construction period.
- Equipment maintenance will be carried out on an impermeable surface.
- Leakage from equipment will be prevented by regular inspection and repair.
- Areas under construction should be clearly demarcated and restricted access to members of the community.
- Emergency medical supplies must be available and easily accessible in the case of an incident.
- In the event that the on-site medical supplies are not adequate, the incident needs to be escalated to the hospital.

- In the event that a member of the public is exposed to hazardous material, they should immediately be taken for medical attention.
- Any holes dug and depressions caused by equipment or supplies are addressed in a timely manner to avoid creating opportunities for the breeding of vectors such as mosquitoes.

8.2 Monitoring Standards

These measures should adhere to the requirements of the following national regulations:

- Safety and Health at Work Act, 2007
- Accidents and Occupational Diseases Act (1985)
- Health Services Act, 1969, and Nuisance Regulations
- National Noise Policy (2020 revision)
- WHO Ambient Air Quality Guidelines 2021

8.3 Monitoring Frequency

The Contractor and the Project Manager/Engineer will monitor community health and safety on a continuous basis as work progresses at the project site.

8.4 Key Performance Indicators

The KPIs shown in Table 8-1 have been selected in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the measures.

Table 8-1: Key Performance Indicators for Community Health and Safety Management

Key Performance Indicators	Monitoring Method	Responsibility	Frequency
Health and Safety Policy	Review and inspection of documentation	Contractor: Results to be presented to the Project Manager/Engineer	Monthly
Health and Safety Signs	Inspection of the site	Results to be presented to the Project Manager/Engineer	
Log of Complaints	Review and inspection of documentation	Contractor: Results to be presented to the Project Manager/Engineer	
Register of all EHS-related incidents	Review and inspection of documentation	Contractor: Results to be presented to the Project Manager/Engineer	
Equipment maintenance log and schedule	Review and inspection of documentation	Contractor: Results to be presented to the Project Manager/Engineer	

Key Performance Indicators	Monitoring Method	Responsibility	Frequency
Emergency Kit	Inspection of site offices	Contractor: Results to be presented to the Project Manager/Engineer	Weekly

8.5 Roles and Responsibilities

It is the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure that the public is aware of planned activities and the health and safety protocols that they need to abide by for their protection and safety. It is important that all mitigation measures are carried out and that monitoring reports are prepared. The Contractor will liaise with the PR Consultant regarding public awareness campaigns related to the works, including notices to the public and the users of the project site, e.g. beach-users and surfers.

It is the responsibility of the designated PR Consultant to act as a bridge between the project team and the stakeholders/public. The PR Consultant should always be aware of the project activities and the diversity of the potentially impacted community.

The Developer is responsible for assigning the Engineer and the Contractor as the parties responsible for undertaking the monitoring required and for implementing the mitigation measures necessary.

8.6 Data Analysis and Reporting

If there are any violations, this will be reported immediately to the Project Manager/Engineer to allow for management strategies to be changed according to the results.

9 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT PLAN

There are risks of falls and injuries to workers on the construction site and to those transporting materials and equipment off-site. This management plan addresses those risks.

9.1 Management and Mitigation Measures

The Contractor will ensure that the following mitigation measures are followed:

- The Contractor must have a health and safety policy that is known and understood by all workers. It must be visible to the workers on site.
- The policy must clearly stipulate the key principles in operation at key areas on site.
- The Contractor must provide fair compensation and treatment of workers for work done.
- Equitable and ethical terms and conditions of employment must be provided for workers.
- Workers must have safe and acceptable working conditions to safeguard their health and safety.
- The contractor must conduct Daily Health and Safety briefings.

- Employees must be informed of the occupational risks and the preventative measures that must be taken to address these risks.
- Workers must be informed of their legal rights and obligations and provided with the necessary training on project occupational health and safety.
- All workers must have the required personal protective equipment required of them to work on the project. The Contractor must regularly monitor to ensure compliance.
- The Contractor must perform routine checks of health and safety equipment to ensure that it functions properly.
- Construction areas should be clearly demarcated with safety signs and barriers to prevent possible incidents.
- Workers should be properly trained in the proper use of construction equipment.
- All workers must be trained in the proper use of all health and safety equipment.
- All workers must be trained in the proper handling, management, and disposal of all types of waste.
- The contractor shall maintain a register of all EHS-related incidents that have occurred as a result of the activities associated with the contract. EHS incidents that should be recorded include fires, accidents, spills of hazardous materials that contaminate soil or water resources, stop-order notices issued by any regulatory agency, and non-compliance with this ESMP.
- The Contractor must promptly report in writing to the Project Manager/Engineer, all accidents whatsoever arising out of, or in connection with, the performance of the Work, whether on or adjacent to the site, which caused death, personal injury, or property damage, giving full details and statements of witnesses. In addition, if death, serious injuries or serious damage are caused, the accident shall be reported immediately to both the Project Manager/Engineer and the Police.
- EHS incident reports will include, as a minimum, a description of the incident, actions taken to contain any damage to the environment, personnel, or the public, and the corrective actions to repair/remediate any damage.
- All construction plant and equipment, tanks, and machinery shall be maintained in a good state of repair throughout the construction period.
- Equipment maintenance will be carried out on an impermeable surface.
- Leakage from equipment will be prevented by regular inspection and repair.
- Areas under construction should be clearly demarcated.
- Emergency medical supplies must be available and easily accessible in the case of an incident.
- In the event that the on-site medical supplies are not adequate, the incident needs to be escalated to the hospital.
- In the event that a worker is exposed to hazardous material, they should immediately be taken for medical attention.

9.2 Monitoring Standards

These measures should ensure the project complies with the National Safety and Health at Work Act, 2005.

9.3 Monitoring Frequency

The Contractor will conduct daily monitoring as work progresses at the project site.

9.4 Key Performance Indicators

The following KPIs shown in Table 9-1 have been selected in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the health and safety management system.

Table 9-1: Key Performance Indicators for Worker Health and Safety Management

Key Performance Indicators	Monitoring Method	Responsibility	Frequency
Health and Safety Policy	Review and inspection of documentation	Contractor: Results to be presented to the Project Manager/Engineer.	Daily
Health and Safety Signs	Inspection of the site	Contractor: Results to be presented to the Project Manager/Engineer.	
Training log and schedule	Review and inspection of documentation	Contractor: Results to be presented to the Project Manager/Engineer.	
Register of all EHS-related incidents	Review and inspection of documentation	Contractor: Results to be presented to the Project Manager/Engineer.	
Equipment maintenance log and schedule	Review and inspection of documentation	Contractor: Results to be presented to the Project Manager/Engineer.	
Emergency Kit	Inspection of site offices	Contractor: Results to be presented to the Project Manager/Engineer.	

9.5 Roles and Responsibilities

It is the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure that all workers clearly understand the health and safety management policy and that all mitigation measures are carried out, and that monitoring reports are prepared.

It is the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure that the health and safety requirements are clearly communicated to all workers.

It is the responsibility of the workers to ensure that they understand the health and safety requirements and that they abide by them.

The Developer is responsible for assigning the Project Manager/Engineer and the Contractor as the parties responsible for undertaking the monitoring required and for implementing the mitigation measures necessary.

9.6 Data Analysis and Reporting

If there are any violations, this will be reported immediately to the Project Manager/Engineer to allow for management strategies to be changed according to the results.

9.7 Social Monitoring Plan

The following tasks are to be undertaken by the Contractor to ensure that negative social and gender impacts during the construction works are minimised, mitigated, or eliminated, while positive impacts are enhanced. Reports should be submitted monthly to facilitate the monitoring process.

9.7.1 Public communication

Contractors should liaise with the PR Consultant to coordinate communication with the public about the Project. The public should be informed in advance of likely disruptions or nuisances, e.g., temporary restricted areas on the beach and in the nearshore. This information should be provided by means of Public Service Announcements (PSAs), which should be delivered via multiple media for greatest effectiveness, including announcements on local radio and television, information posted on social media, and information on the Contractor's website. In the unlikely event of road closures or diversions, the PSA should be made at least 48 hours in advance of, and preferably seven days in advance of, the closure or diversion.

9.7.2 Precautionary signage

Contractors should erect and maintain clearly visible precautionary signs throughout the project site. These signs would indicate safety procedures for all users, including project staff and visitors to the site. Use of barricades to restrict site access by non-construction personnel is essential. Examples of signage are provided below:



Examples of precautionary signage

9.7.3 Mitigation of noise, dust, and vibration impacts

Contractors must adhere to the Construction Plan for mitigation of noise, dust, and vibration impacts. Dust management measures should include:

- Using machinery fitted with emission control devices compliant with international design standards.
- Using waterproof boxes to minimise spillage along roadways
- Adequately covering all trucks that are hauling material to and from the construction site, as well as on-site
- Washing truck tyres before trucks exit the construction site onto existing paved roads
- Strict observance of the speed limit by construction vehicles traversing the adjacent areas
- Prompt cleaning of spillages on roadways and property accesses to minimise the spread of sediment and dust
- Reducing or eliminating stockpiles as much as practical

Noise management measures should include:

- Installing mufflers or other appropriate sound attenuation devices that meet international design standards on construction equipment
- Limiting onsite work to take place within specifically set hours
- Switching off construction equipment and vehicles when not in use
- Strict observance of the speed limit by construction vehicles traversing the adjacent areas, and minimal use of vehicle horns (only as necessary)

9.7.4 Site safety

Contractors are expected to operate within the requirements of the Safety and Health at Work Act. All health and safety incidents on site, whether they involved project personnel or not, must be recorded on an incident report form. An example of an incident report form is provided in Table 11-2.

Table 11-2: Sample Health and Safety Incident Report

Health and Safety Incident Report	
Reported by:	
Contact details: **Company:** **Email:** **Phone:**	
Date of occurrence:	
Time of occurrence:	
Type of incident:	Accident ☐ Incident ☐ Near miss ☐ Violence ☐ Ill health ☐ Safety ☐ Other (Please specify)
Description of incident:	(*Include details that may have contributed to the incident (e.g., poor lighting, absence of signage*)
Description of the outcome:	(*Harm/health effects/damage*)
Description of the corrective measures taken to address immediate hazards related to the incident:	
The affected person:	
Description:	Male ☐ Female ☐ Worker ☐ Visitor ☐ Contractor ☐ Other (please specify)
Name:	
Address:	
Date of birth:	

Health and Safety Incident Report	
Telephone:	
Email:	
Witness details:	
Name:	
Address:	
Telephone:	
Email:	
First aid	
First aid provided:	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not applicable
Time of attendance:	
By whom:	Name: Address: Telephone: Email:
Details of provision:	
Post incident:	
Where did the person involved in the incident go next:	Hospital ☐ Clinic ☐ Private doctor ☐ Home ☐ Returned to work ☐ Other (please specify) ☐
Was the health and safety officer notified of the incident	☐ Yes ☐ No
Additional information:	

9.7.5 Monthly reporting requirement

The project manager should complete a monthly Project Monitoring Checklist as shown in Table 11-3.

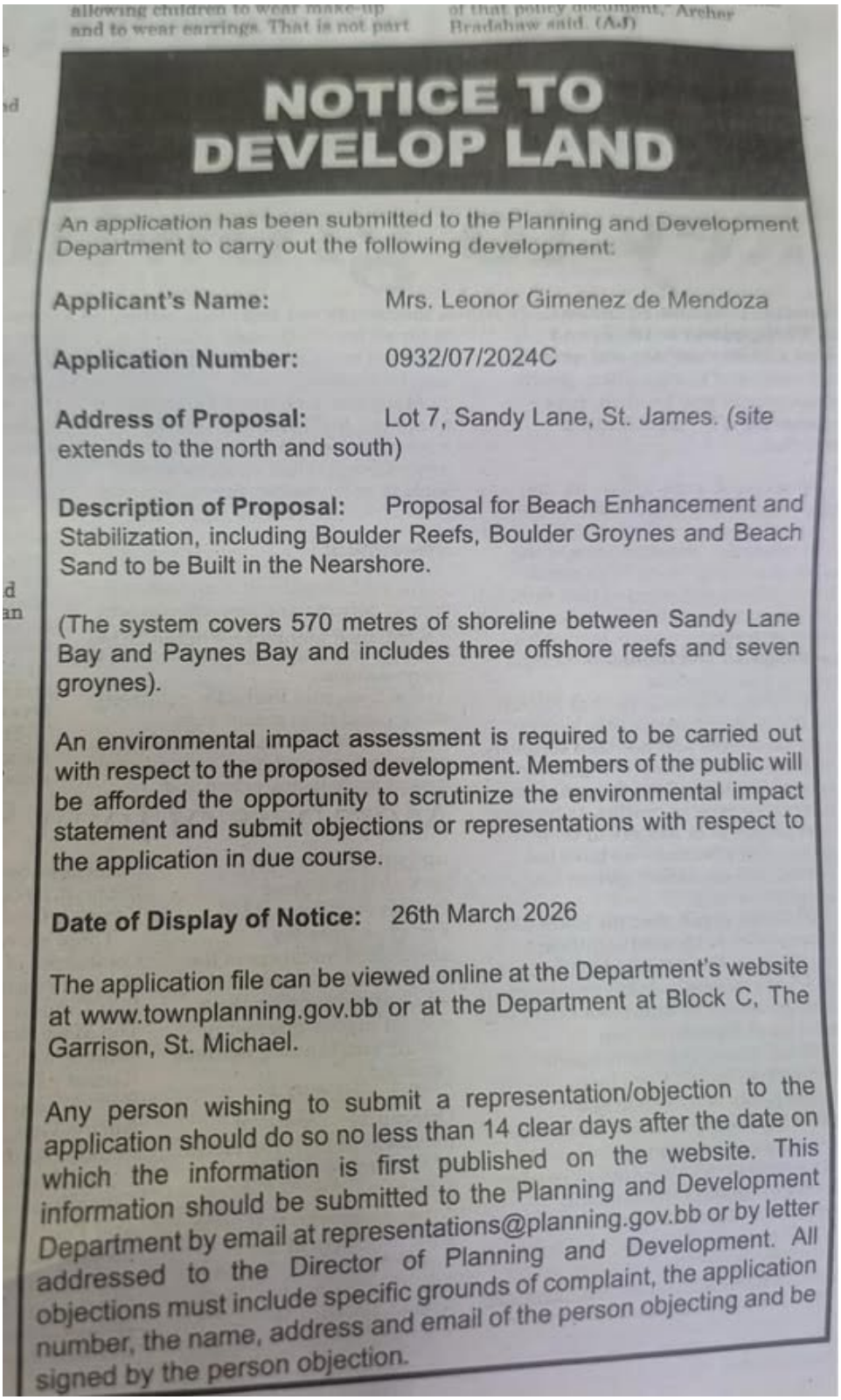
Table 11-3: Sample Project Monitoring Checklist

PROJECT MONITORING CHECKLIST – SOCIAL AND GENDER			
Public Consultation reporting requirement:			
The Contractor is required to submit copies of the Public Service Announcement (PSA) text as well as copies of the receipts from the placements of the PSA in the local media as proof that these PSAs were transmitted.	Public Service Announcements transmitted (Yes or No)	Copies of PSA and/or received available (Yes or No)	Additional Comments
The Contractor is required to utilise precautionary signage on site.	Precautionary signage is in place and clearly visible (Yes or No)	Action recommended if signage is not in place and visible	Additional Comments
Air quality (dust, noise, and vibrations) monthly reporting requirement:			
The Contractor is required to comply with the specifications of the Environmental Management Plan	Evidence that the Contractor is operating in compliance with the Environmental Management Plan (Yes or No)	Action Recommended if there is evidence of non-compliance or if the measure is not effective	Additional comments
The Contractor has completed a Register of Sensitive Receptors.	Register has been completed (Yes or No)	List the specific locations that have been affected in the past month	Additional comments (*should indicate any actions taken to address problems*)

PROJECT MONITORING CHECKLIST – SOCIAL AND GENDER			
Complaints The Contractor is required to submit copies of all the completed complaint forms to the Project Manager/Engineer.	Complaints were made, and copies of forms were completed and delivered to the Project Manager/Engineer. (Yes or No)	If complaints were made, review the complaints form and summarise the status of the situation.	Additional comments
Site safety monthly reporting requirement:			
Contractors are required to operate within the requirements of the local Safety and Health at Work Act	**Yes**	**No**	**Comments**
Health and Safety Officer is on site:			
Staff on site are using PPE correctly:			
On-site safety signage is in place:			
Sanitary facilities are suitable and convenient:			
Facilities for staff to access and or consume meals are available:			
Incident log is in use:			
Incidents which occurred within the month have been/are being appropriately addressed:			
Emergency Plan is in place:			
Emergency numbers are visibly located on site:			
Evidence of employment of locals:			
The Contractor is required to provide a list of locals who are employed during construction, as	The list of employees is available (Yes or No)	Copy of employee list obtained (Yes or No)	Additional comments

PROJECT MONITORING CHECKLIST – SOCIAL AND GENDER			
well as the nature and duration of the employment.			

10 APPENDIX 1



allowing children to wear make-up and to wear earrings. That is not part of that policy document," Archer Bradshaw said. (AJ)

NOTICE TO DEVELOP LAND

An application has been submitted to the Planning and Development Department to carry out the following development:

Applicant's Name: Mrs. Leonor Gimenez de Mendoza

Application Number: 0932/07/2024C

Address of Proposal: Lot 7, Sandy Lane, St. James. (site extends to the north and south)

Description of Proposal: Proposal for Beach Enhancement and Stabilization, including Boulder Reefs, Boulder Groynes and Beach Sand to be Built in the Nearshore.

(The system covers 570 metres of shoreline between Sandy Lane Bay and Paynes Bay and includes three offshore reefs and seven groynes).

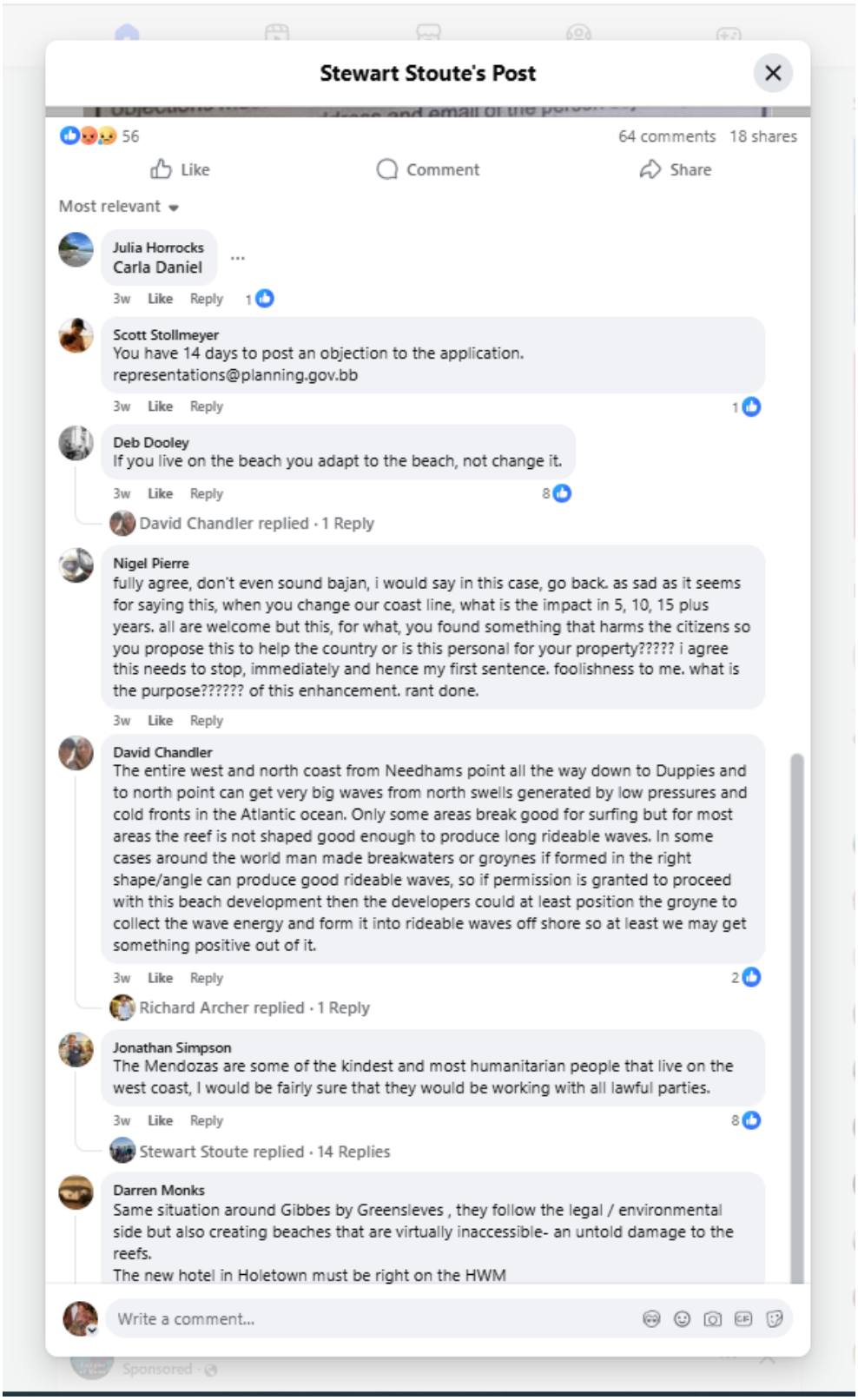
An environmental impact assessment is required to be carried out with respect to the proposed development. Members of the public will be afforded the opportunity to scrutinize the environmental impact statement and submit objections or representations with respect to the application in due course.

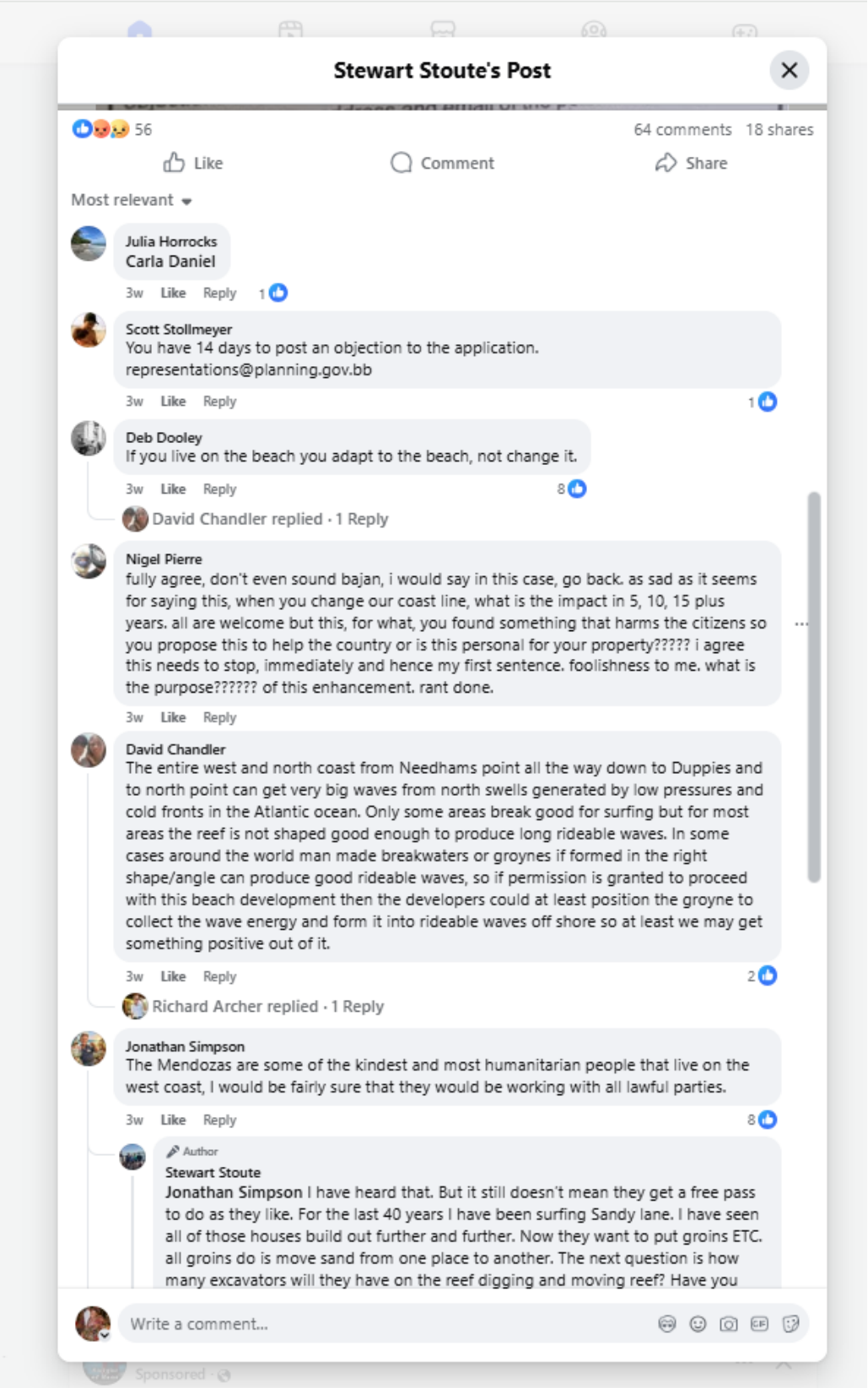
Date of Display of Notice: 26th March 2026

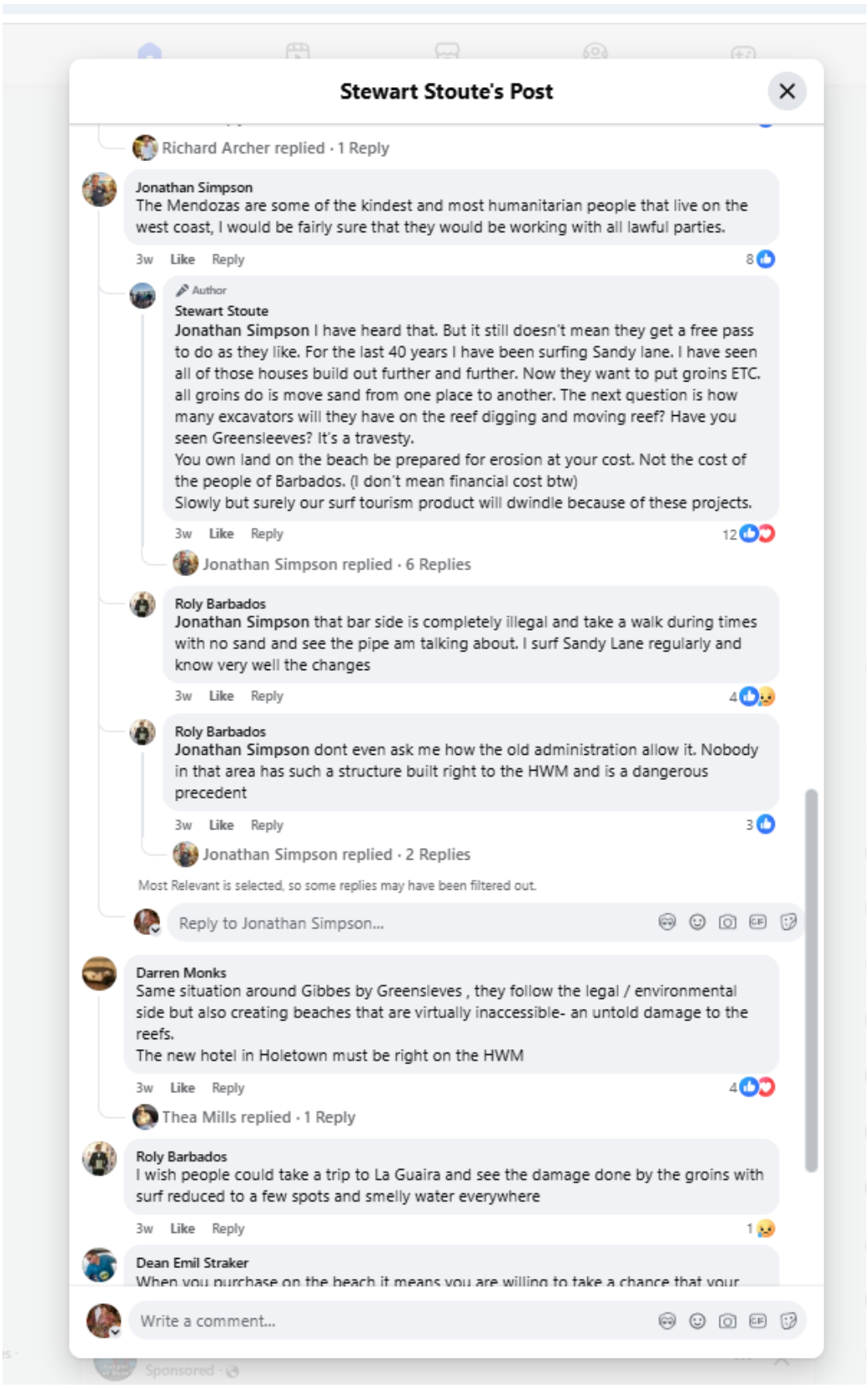
The application file can be viewed online at the Department's website at www.townplanning.gov.bb or at the Department at Block C, The Garrison, St. Michael.

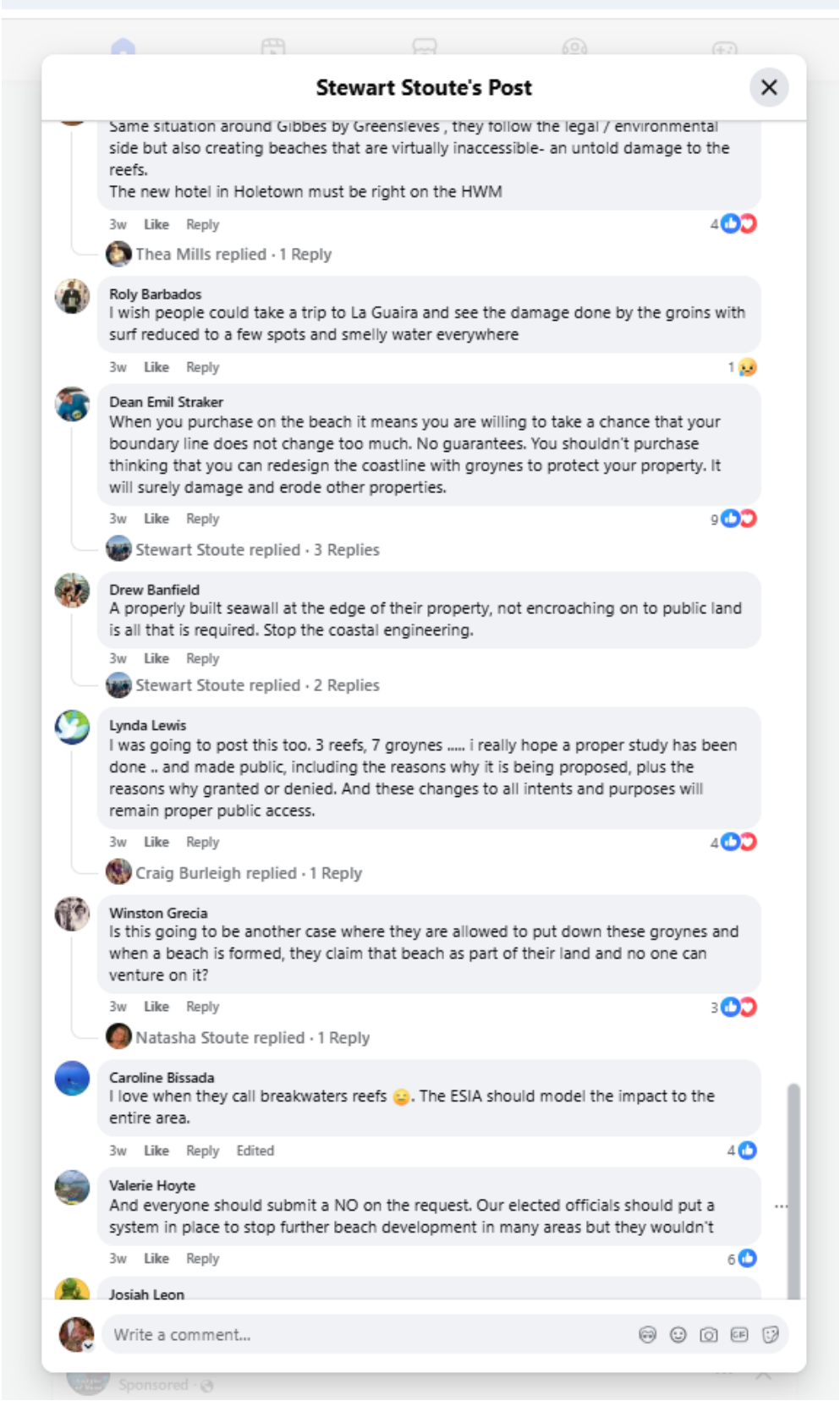
Any person wishing to submit a representation/objection to the application should do so no less than 14 clear days after the date on which the information is first published on the website. This information should be submitted to the Planning and Development Department by email at representations@planning.gov.bb or by letter addressed to the Director of Planning and Development. All objections must include specific grounds of complaint, the application number, the name, address and email of the person objecting and be signed by the person objection.

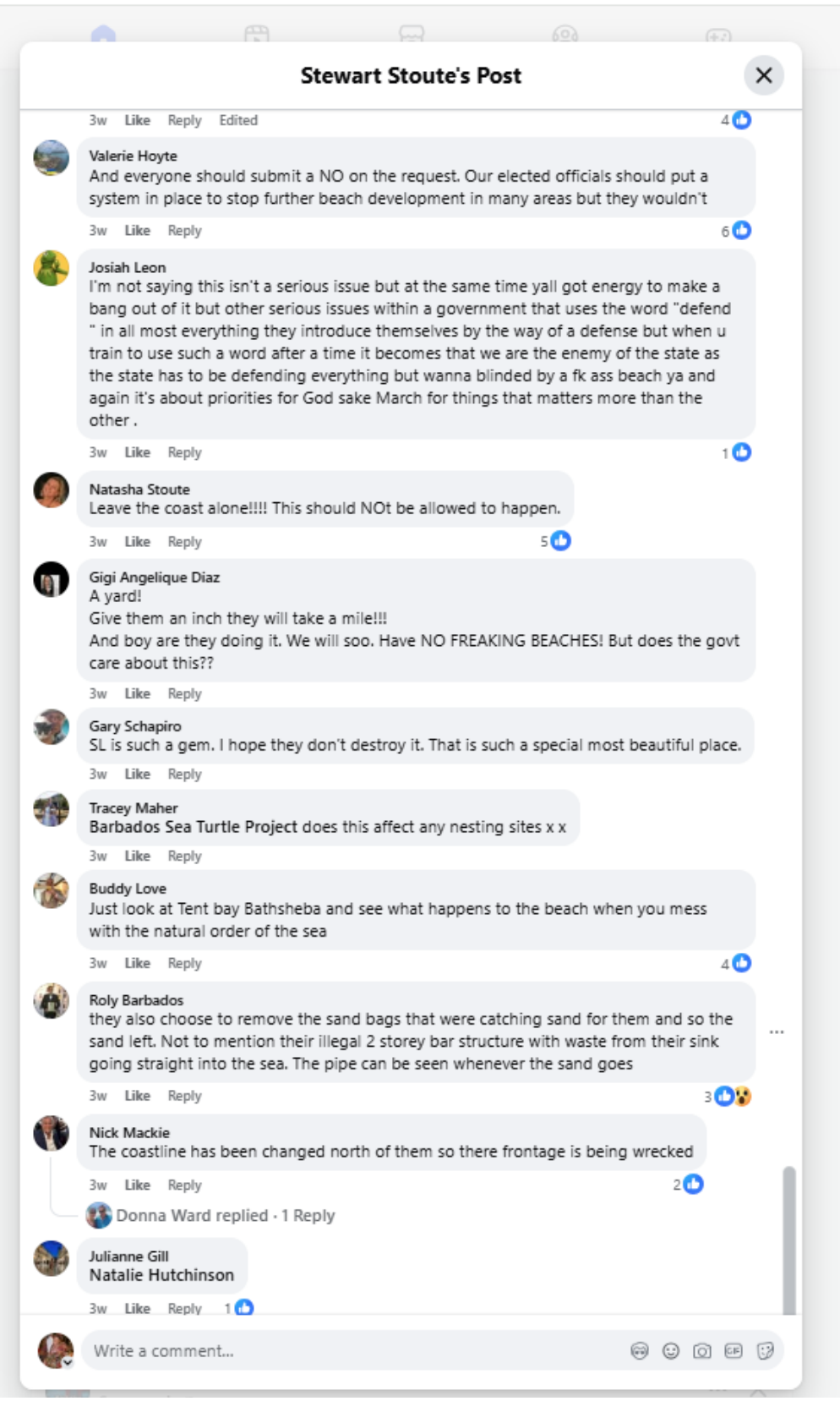
Comments from https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1AznH9P5tr/



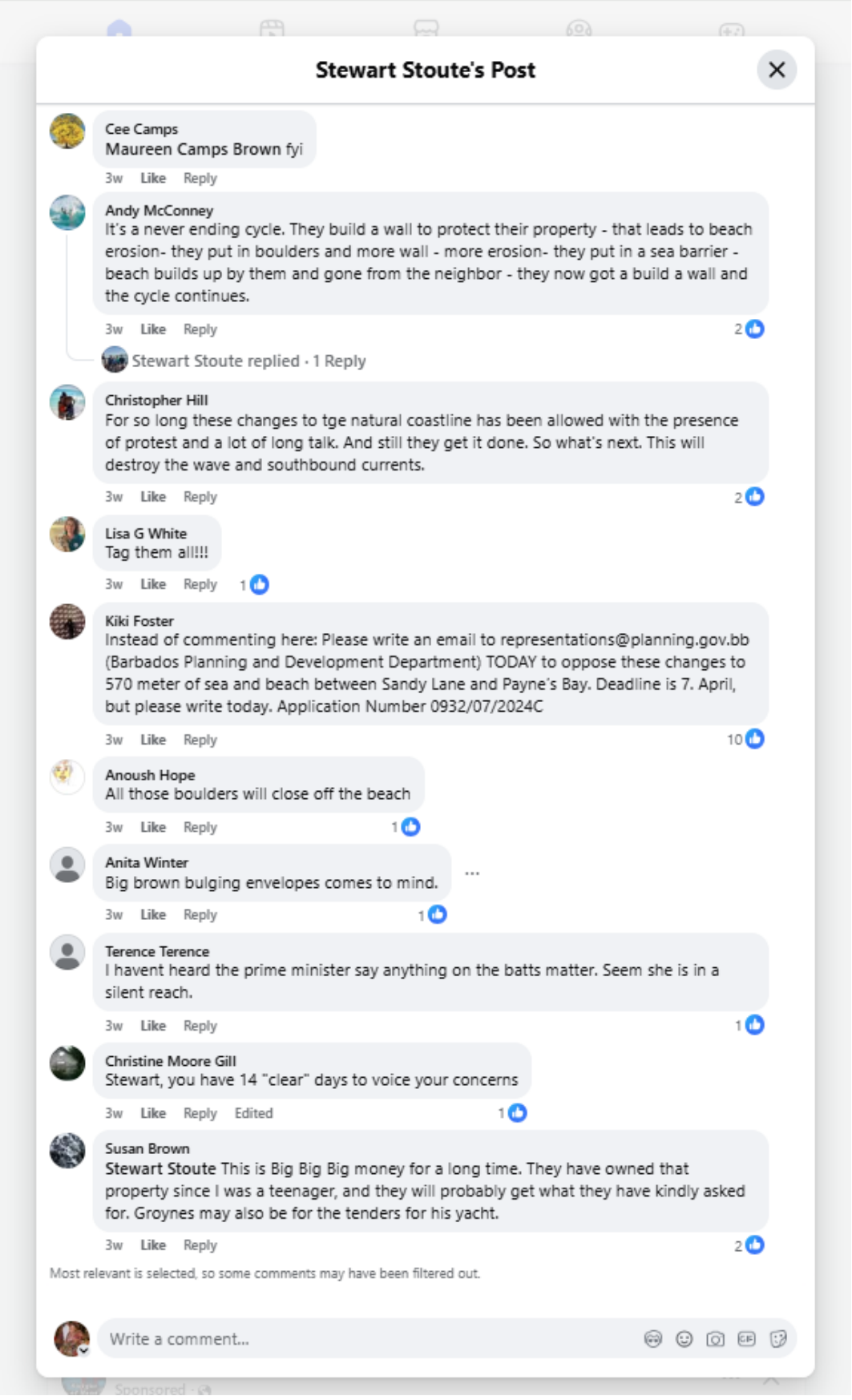

Stewart Stoute's Post
56
64 comments 18 shares
Like
Comment
Share
Most relevant
Julia Horrocks
Carla Daniel
3w Like Reply 1
Scott Stollmeyer
You have 14 days to post an objection to the application.
representations@planning.gov.bb
3w Like Reply 1
Deb Dooley
If you live on the beach you adapt to the beach, not change it.
3w Like Reply 8
David Chandler replied · 1 Reply
Nigel Pierre
fully agree, don't even sound bajan, i would say in this case, go back. as sad as it seems for saying this, when you change our coast line, what is the impact in 5, 10, 15 plus years. all are welcome but this, for what, you found something that harms the citizens so you propose this to help the country or is this personal for your property????? i agree this needs to stop, immediately and hence my first sentence. foolishness to me. what is the purpose?????? of this enhancement. rant done.
3w Like Reply
David Chandler
The entire west and north coast from Needhams point all the way down to Duppies and to north point can get very big waves from north swells generated by low pressures and cold fronts in the Atlantic ocean. Only some areas break good for surfing but for most areas the reef is not shaped good enough to produce long rideable waves. In some cases around the world man made breakwaters or groynes if formed in the right shape/angle can produce good rideable waves, so if permission is granted to proceed with this beach development then the developers could at least position the groyne to collect the wave energy and form it into rideable waves off shore so at least we may get something positive out of it.
3w Like Reply 2
Richard Archer replied · 1 Reply
Jonathan Simpson
The Mendozas are some of the kindest and most humanitarian people that live on the west coast, I would be fairly sure that they would be working with all lawful parties.
3w Like Reply 8
Author
Stewart Stoute
Jonathan Simpson I have heard that. But it still doesn't mean they get a free pass to do as they like. For the last 40 years I have been surfing Sandy lane. I have seen all of those houses build out further and further. Now they want to put groins ETC. all groins do is move sand from one place to another. The next question is how many excavators will they have on the reef digging and moving reef? Have you
Write a comment...


Stewart Stoute's Post
Richard Archer replied · 1 Reply
Jonathan Simpson
The Mendozas are some of the kindest and most humanitarian people that live on the west coast, I would be fairly sure that they would be working with all lawful parties.
3w Like Reply 8
Author
Stewart Stoute
Jonathan Simpson I have heard that. But it still doesn't mean they get a free pass to do as they like. For the last 40 years I have been surfing Sandy lane. I have seen all of those houses build out further and further. Now they want to put groins ETC. all groins do is move sand from one place to another. The next question is how many excavators will they have on the reef digging and moving reef? Have you seen Greensleeves? It's a travesty.
You own land on the beach be prepared for erosion at your cost. Not the cost of the people of Barbados. (I don't mean financial cost btw)
Slowly but surely our surf tourism product will dwindle because of these projects.
3w Like Reply 12
Jonathan Simpson replied · 6 Replies
Roly Barbados
Jonathan Simpson that bar side is completely illegal and take a walk during times with no sand and see the pipe am talking about. I surf Sandy Lane regularly and know very well the changes
3w Like Reply 4
Roly Barbados
Jonathan Simpson dont even ask me how the old administration allow it. Nobody in that area has such a structure built right to the HWM and is a dangerous precedent
3w Like Reply 3
Jonathan Simpson replied · 2 Replies
Most Relevant is selected, so some replies may have been filtered out.
Reply to Jonathan Simpson...
Darren Monks
Same situation around Gibbes by Greensleves , they follow the legal / environmental side but also creating beaches that are virtually inaccessible- an untold damage to the reefs.
The new hotel in Holetown must be right on the HWM
3w Like Reply 4
Thea Mills replied · 1 Reply
Roly Barbados
I wish people could take a trip to La Guaira and see the damage done by the groins with surf reduced to a few spots and smelly water everywhere
3w Like Reply 1
Dean Emil Straker
When you purchase on the beach it means you are willing to take a chance that your
Write a comment...
Sponsored

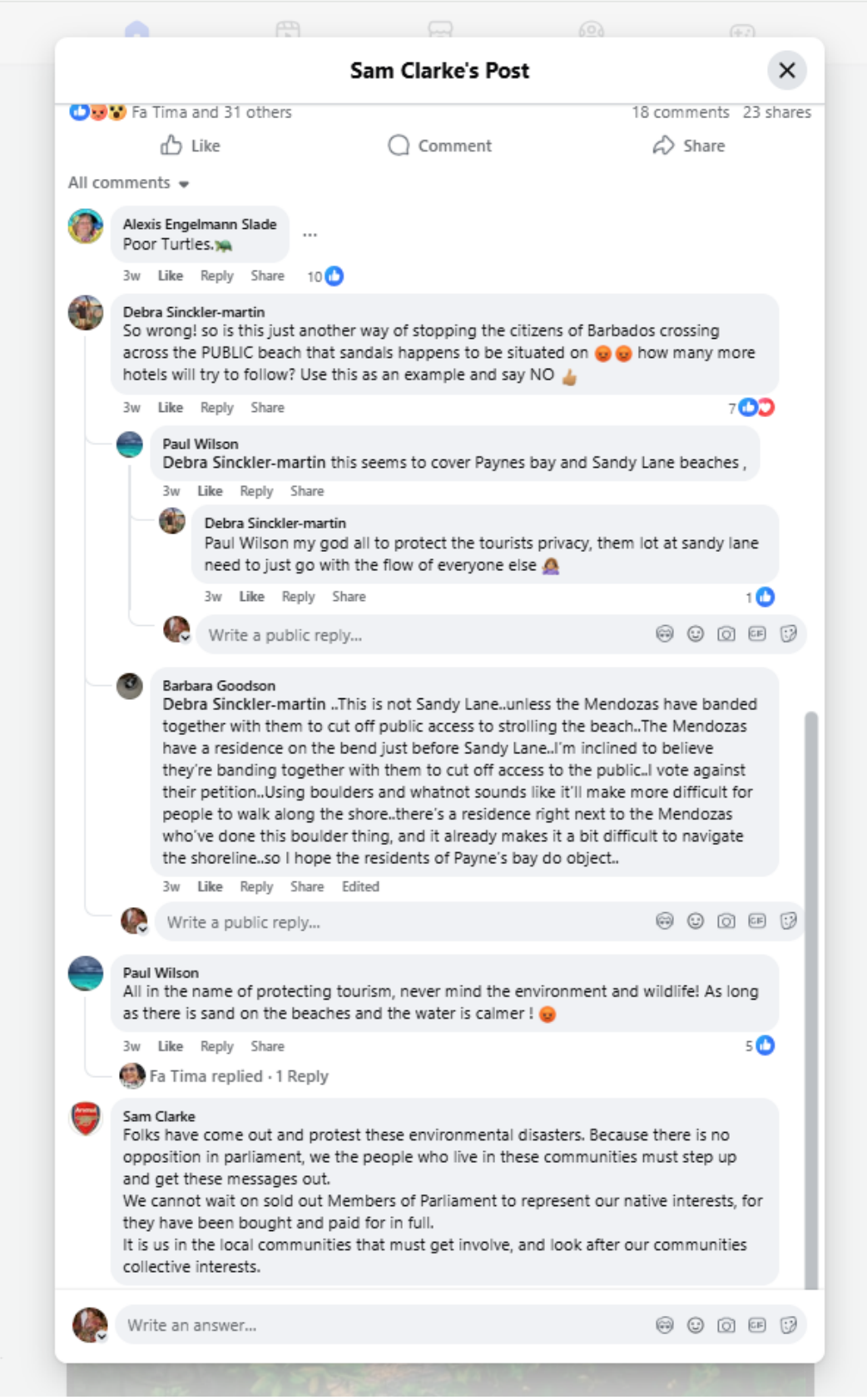

Stewart Stoute's Post
Same situation around Gibbes by Greensleves , they follow the legal / environmental side but also creating beaches that are virtually inaccessible- an untold damage to the reefs.
The new hotel in Holetown must be right on the HWM
3w Like Reply 4
Thea Mills replied · 1 Reply
Roly Barbados
I wish people could take a trip to La Guaira and see the damage done by the groins with surf reduced to a few spots and smelly water everywhere
3w Like Reply 1
Dean Emil Straker
When you purchase on the beach it means you are willing to take a chance that your boundary line does not change too much. No guarantees. You shouldn't purchase thinking that you can redesign the coastline with groynes to protect your property. It will surely damage and erode other properties.
3w Like Reply 9
Stewart Stoute replied · 3 Replies
Drew Banfield
A properly built seawall at the edge of their property, not encroaching on to public land is all that is required. Stop the coastal engineering.
3w Like Reply
Stewart Stoute replied · 2 Replies
Lynda Lewis
I was going to post this too. 3 reefs, 7 groynes ..... i really hope a proper study has been done .. and made public, including the reasons why it is being proposed, plus the reasons why granted or denied. And these changes to all intents and purposes will remain proper public access.
3w Like Reply 4
Craig Burleigh replied · 1 Reply
Winston Grecia
Is this going to be another case where they are allowed to put down these groynes and when a beach is formed, they claim that beach as part of their land and no one can venture on it?
3w Like Reply 3
Natasha Stoute replied · 1 Reply
Caroline Bissada
I love when they call breakwaters reefs 😁. The ESIA should model the impact to the entire area.
3w Like Reply Edited 4
Valerie Hoyte
And everyone should submit a NO on the request. Our elected officials should put a system in place to stop further beach development in many areas but they wouldn't
3w Like Reply 6
Josiah Leon
Write a comment...
Sponsored

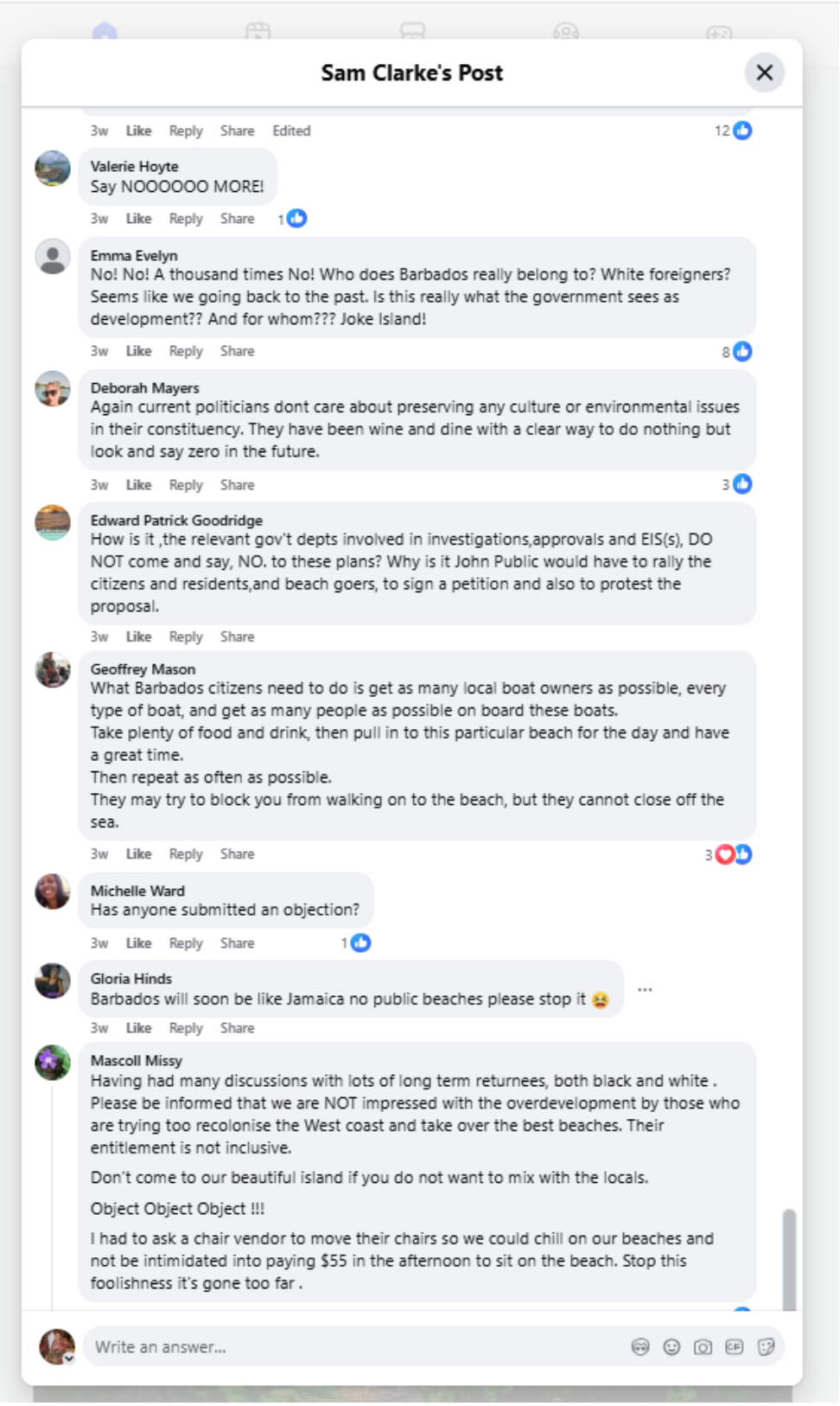

Stewart Stoute's Post
3w Like Reply Edited 4
Valerie Hoyte
And everyone should submit a NO on the request. Our elected officials should put a system in place to stop further beach development in many areas but they wouldn't
3w Like Reply 6
Josiah Leon
I'm not saying this isn't a serious issue but at the same time yall got energy to make a bang out of it but other serious issues within a government that uses the word "defend " in all most everything they introduce themselves by the way of a defense but when u train to use such a word after a time it becomes that we are the enemy of the state as the state has to be defending everything but wanna blinded by a fk ass beach ya and again it's about priorities for God sake March for things that matters more than the other .
3w Like Reply 1
Natasha Stoute
Leave the coast alone!!!! This should NOt be allowed to happen.
3w Like Reply 5
Gigi Angelique Diaz
A yard!
Give them an inch they will take a mile!!!
And boy are they doing it. We will soo. Have NO FREAKING BEACHES! But does the govt care about this??
3w Like Reply
Gary Schapiro
SL is such a gem. I hope they don't destroy it. That is such a special most beautiful place.
3w Like Reply
Tracey Maher
Barbados Sea Turtle Project does this affect any nesting sites x x
3w Like Reply
Buddy Love
Just look at Tent bay Bathsheba and see what happens to the beach when you mess with the natural order of the sea
3w Like Reply 4
Roly Barbados
they also choose to remove the sand bags that were catching sand for them and so the sand left. Not to mention their illegal 2 storey bar structure with waste from their sink going straight into the sea. The pipe can be seen whenever the sand goes
3w Like Reply 3
Nick Mackie
The coastline has been changed north of them so there frontage is being wrecked
3w Like Reply 2
Donna Ward replied · 1 Reply
Julianne Gill
Natalie Hutchinson
3w Like Reply 1
Write a comment...


Stewart Stoute's Post
3w Like Reply 1
John Godwin
Stuart, you can NOT imagine the surf breaks and natural bottom that has been destroyed by beach replenishment up here. It would take an entire day to drive around and see all that we have lost. Once productive fishing spots just covered in sand, dozens of surf spots ruined, sand washes away in a year or two and they come back and pump more.
3w Like Reply 3
Rodney Archer
Hellllll Noooooooo
3w Like Reply
Cee Camps
Maureen Camps Brown fyi
3w Like Reply
Andy McConney
It's a never ending cycle. They build a wall to protect their property - that leads to beach erosion- they put in boulders and more wall - more erosion- they put in a sea barrier - beach builds up by them and gone from the neighbor - they now got a build a wall and the cycle continues.
3w Like Reply 2
Stewart Stoute replied · 1 Reply
Christopher Hill
For so long these changes to tge natural coastline has been allowed with the presence of protest and a lot of long talk. And still they get it done. So what's next. This will destroy the wave and southbound currents.
3w Like Reply 2
Lisa G White
Tag them all!!!
3w Like Reply 1
Kiki Foster
Instead of commenting here: Please write an email to representations@planning.gov.bb (Barbados Planning and Development Department) TODAY to oppose these changes to 570 meter of sea and beach between Sandy Lane and Payne's Bay. Deadline is 7. April, but please write today. Application Number 0932/07/2024C
3w Like Reply 10
Anoush Hope
All those boulders will close off the beach
3w Like Reply 1
Anita Winter
Big brown bulging envelopes comes to mind.
3w Like Reply 1
Terence Terence
I havent heard the prime minister say anything on the batts matter. Seem she is in a silent reach.
Write a comment...


Stewart Stoute's Post
Cee Camps
Maureen Camps Brown fyi
3w Like Reply
Andy McConney
It's a never ending cycle. They build a wall to protect their property - that leads to beach erosion- they put in boulders and more wall - more erosion- they put in a sea barrier - beach builds up by them and gone from the neighbor - they now got a build a wall and the cycle continues.
3w Like Reply 2
Stewart Stoute replied · 1 Reply
Christopher Hill
For so long these changes to tge natural coastline has been allowed with the presence of protest and a lot of long talk. And still they get it done. So what's next. This will destroy the wave and southbound currents.
3w Like Reply 2
Lisa G White
Tag them all!!!
3w Like Reply 1
Kiki Foster
Instead of commenting here: Please write an email to representations@planning.gov.bb (Barbados Planning and Development Department) TODAY to oppose these changes to 570 meter of sea and beach between Sandy Lane and Payne's Bay. Deadline is 7. April, but please write today. Application Number 0932/07/2024C
3w Like Reply 10
Anoush Hope
All those boulders will close off the beach
3w Like Reply 1
Anita Winter
Big brown bulging envelopes comes to mind.
3w Like Reply 1
Terence Terence
I havent heard the prime minister say anything on the batts matter. Seem she is in a silent reach.
3w Like Reply 1
Christine Moore Gill
Stewart, you have 14 "clear" days to voice your concerns
3w Like Reply Edited 1
Susan Brown
Stewart Stoute This is Big Big Big money for a long time. They have owned that property since I was a teenager, and they will probably get what they have kindly asked for. Groynes may also be for the tenders for his yacht.
3w Like Reply 2
Most relevant is selected, so some comments may have been filtered out.
Write a comment...

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Sam Clarke's Post
3w Like Reply Share Edited 12
Valerie Hoyte
Say NOOOOOO MORE!
3w Like Reply Share 1
Emma Evelyn
No! No! A thousand times No! Who does Barbados really belong to? White foreigners? Seems like we going back to the past. Is this really what the government sees as development?? And for whom??? Joke Island!
3w Like Reply Share 8
Deborah Mayers
Again current politicians dont care about preserving any culture or environmental issues in their constituency. They have been wine and dine with a clear way to do nothing but look and say zero in the future.
3w Like Reply Share 3
Edward Patrick Goodridge
How is it ,the relevant gov't depts involved in investigations,approvals and EIS(s), DO NOT come and say, NO. to these plans? Why is it John Public would have to rally the citizens and residents,and beach goers, to sign a petition and also to protest the proposal.
3w Like Reply Share
Geoffrey Mason
What Barbados citizens need to do is get as many local boat owners as possible, every type of boat, and get as many people as possible on board these boats.
Take plenty of food and drink, then pull in to this particular beach for the day and have a great time.
Then repeat as often as possible.
They may try to block you from walking on to the beach, but they cannot close off the sea.
3w Like Reply Share 3
Michelle Ward
Has anyone submitted an objection?
3w Like Reply Share 1
Gloria Hinds
Barbados will soon be like Jamaica no public beaches please stop it
3w Like Reply Share
Mascoll Missy
Having had many discussions with lots of long term returnees, both black and white . Please be informed that we are NOT impressed with the overdevelopment by those who are trying too recolonise the West coast and take over the best beaches. Their entitlement is not inclusive.
Don't come to our beautiful island if you do not want to mix with the locals.
Object Object Object !!!
I had to ask a chair vendor to move their chairs so we could chill on our beaches and not be intimidated into paying $55 in the afternoon to sit on the beach. Stop this foolishness it's gone too far .
Write an answer...