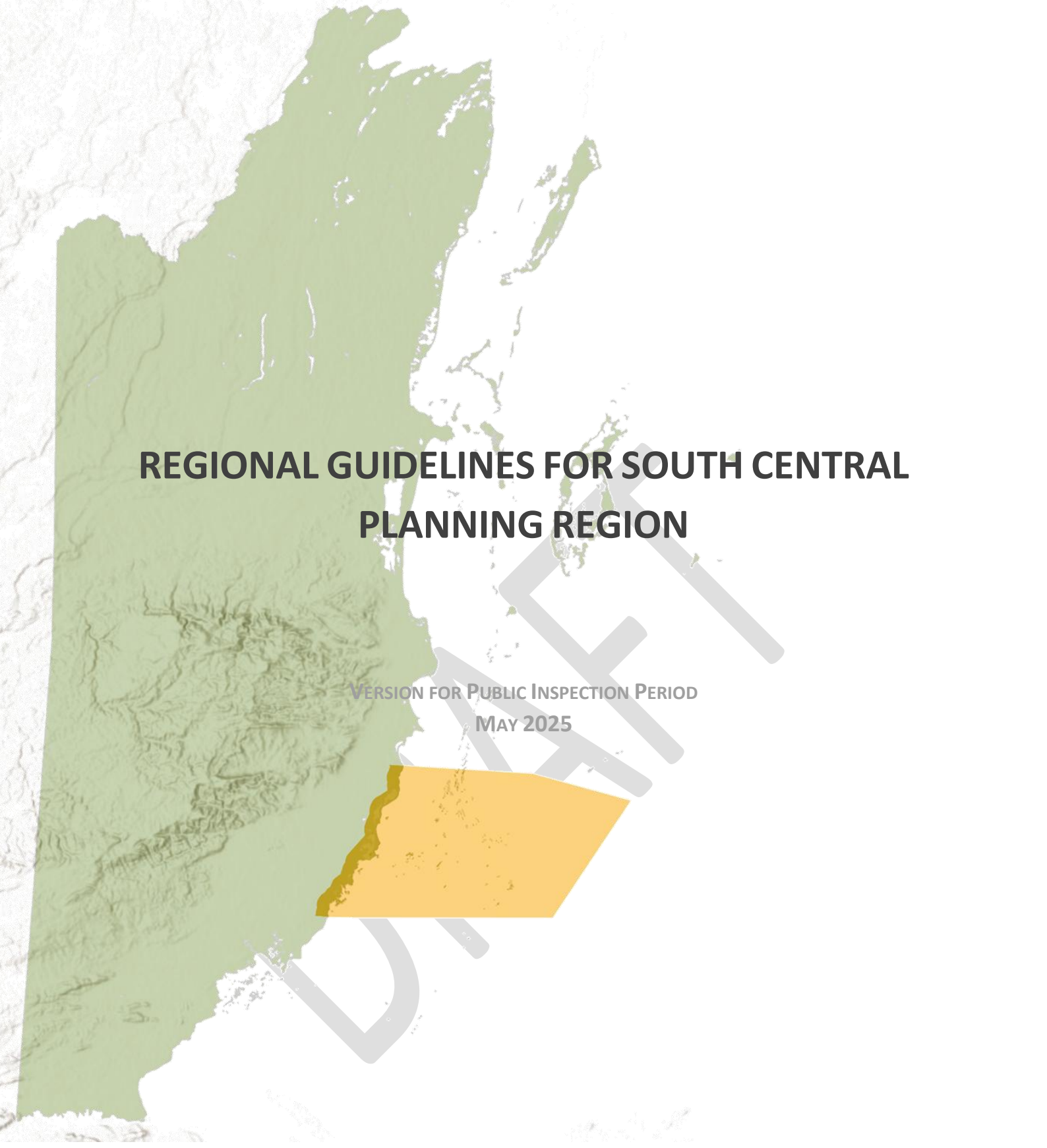

REGIONAL GUIDELINES FOR SOUTH CENTRAL PLANNING REGION

VERSION FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION PERIOD

MAY 2025

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COASTAL PLANNING REGION

Population: Approximately 8,500 (SIB, 2022)

Coastal communities and major population centers (highlighted): Seine Bight Village, Placencia Village, Maya Beach Community, **Riversdale Community**, **Independence and Mango Creek** (SIB, 2022)

Cayes:

CAYES		CAYES	
Abigail Caye		**Jack's Caye**	
Bakers Rendezvous Cayes:	North Caye	**Lagoon Cayes:**	Northern Caye
	South Caye		Southern Caye
Booby Caye		**Lark Caye**	
Bugle Cayes:	East Caye	**Lark Caye Range**	
	West Caye	**Laughing Bird Caye**	
Buttonwood Caye		**Lazy Caye**	
Cary Caye:	North	**Little Harvest Caye**	
	South	**Little Monkey Caye**	
Channel Caye:	North	**Little Morris Caye**	
	South	**Little Water Caye**	
Colson Caye		**Loggerhead Caye**	
Crawl Caye Dredge Caye		**Long Coco Caye**	
Elbow (Saddle) Caye		**Moho (Trapp's) Caye**	
False Caye		**Morris (Owen) Caye**	
Funk Cayes:	Eastern Caye	**Mosquito Caye**	
	Western Caye	**Norval (Bread and Butter) Caye**	
Gladden Cayes:	Western Caye	**Palmetto Caye:**	Eastern Caye
	Great Monkey Caye (Long Caye)		Western Caye
Harvest Caye:	East Caye	**Pelican Caye:**	Faux Caye
	West Caye		Big East Caye
Hatchet Caye			Cat Caye
Ivan Caye		**Placencia Caye**	

Area: Approximately 2312 km^2 (**Aquatic:** 2141 km^2, **Continental:** 159 km^2, **Cayes:** 12 km^2)

Ecosystems: Seagrass beds, Coral reefs, Mangroves

Major Sources of Income: Tourism and hospitality, Commercial Fishing, Sport Fishing, Agriculture, Aquaculture

Main topics: Tourism, Beach Management, Fishing, Marine Transportation, Marine Dredging and Mining, Land Use and Development, Coastal Agriculture, Coastal Aquaculture, Disaster Risk Management.

OUTLINE OF THE DOCUMENT

1 INTRODUCTION TO THE REGIONAL GUIDELINES

The management of the South Central Region´s coastal zone should follow the recommendations and action lines proposed in the National Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Plan, the updated Sustainable Tourism Master Plan, and be linked to the goals and aspirations of the local community, including the numerous initiatives promoted by local and national stakeholders such as the *Placencia Sustainable Tourism Development Plan* or the *Peninsula 2020 Initiative*.

This Regional Guideline has been developed to:

- Present updated information on Habitat Risk Assessment (HRA), a useful tool for assessing potential impacts and informing environmental conservation decision-making.
- Present updated information on the disaster risk profile to contribute to a more resilient development of the coastal zone.
- Summarize the key issues and challenges of the region, by identifying the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT analysis) highlighted in previous studies, ongoing initiatives and collecting feedback from the Coastal Advisory Committee (CAC).
- Formulate a set of recommendations to be developed in the region, in collaboration with local committees and stakeholders.
- Provide information on sectoral recommendations for development standards.

To this end, this document is structured in the following sections:

- Section 1. South Central Region: presents information on ecosystem services and HRA, disaster risk and SWOT analysis.
- Section 2. ICZM recommendations: this section presents the key issues identified, combining literature review and stakeholder consultations, and informs the formulation of a set of recommendations and actions, supported by a four-year implementation, monitoring, and evaluation plan.
- Appendix: including (i) recommendations for community and caye development, as outlined in the *Interim National Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan: 2020-2025*, align with the *National Guidelines for the Subdivision and Consolidation of Land* from the Lands Department; and (ii) recommendations from the *National Sustainable Tourism Master Plan*, updated in 2023.

The information presented in this document was intended to be prepared using a combination of technical and participatory approaches. The technical process included the application of the Habitat Risk Assessment model and the review of previous ICZM Plans and of existing studies in the area of Placencia, including, among others: *Nature-Based Solutions Workshop & Ground truthing Activities Report* (Delevaux et al., 2024) under the Strong Coasts Project, the *Peninsula 2020 Initiative* (Placencia BTIA, WWF, 2011) and the *Sustainable Tourism Development Plan*.

The CZMAI disseminated invitations to the Coastal Advisory Committee (CAC) for the South-Central Region on March 25, 2025. The objective of the meeting was to provide an update on the process for the updating of the Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Guidelines for this region and to review and obtain feedback on the proposed key issues and recommendations.

However, only a limited number of participants attended the meeting on March 25, 2025 in Placencia Village. The local stakeholders expressed frustration with inadequate enforcement in the coastal and marine environment and provided their feedback on specific concerns and issues affecting Placencia such as illegal dredging and mangrove clearance.

As a result, further consultations with key stakeholders will be required to validate and finalize mutually agreeable recommendations during the public inspection period.

Figure 1. Meeting with local stakeholders (Placencia, March 25, 2025).

2 THE SOUTH CENTRAL PLANNING REGION

2.1 ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND HABITAT RISK ASSESSMENT

In the South Central Region coral reefs are at medium (43%) and high (57%) risk in similar proportions (Figure 2, Table 1). The main stressors affecting this habitat are marine transportation, recreation, fishing, infrastructure development and agriculture runoff. Most of the mangroves are at medium risk (48%), although a significant proportion is also at high risk (43%) and a small proportion at low risk (9%). In this case, the main stressors are agricultural runoff, infrastructure development and dredging. Finally, seagrass beds are mostly at medium risk (74%). The areas at high risk (26%) are affected by agricultural runoff, infrastructure development, recreation, transportation, and, more localized, by dredging and fishing.

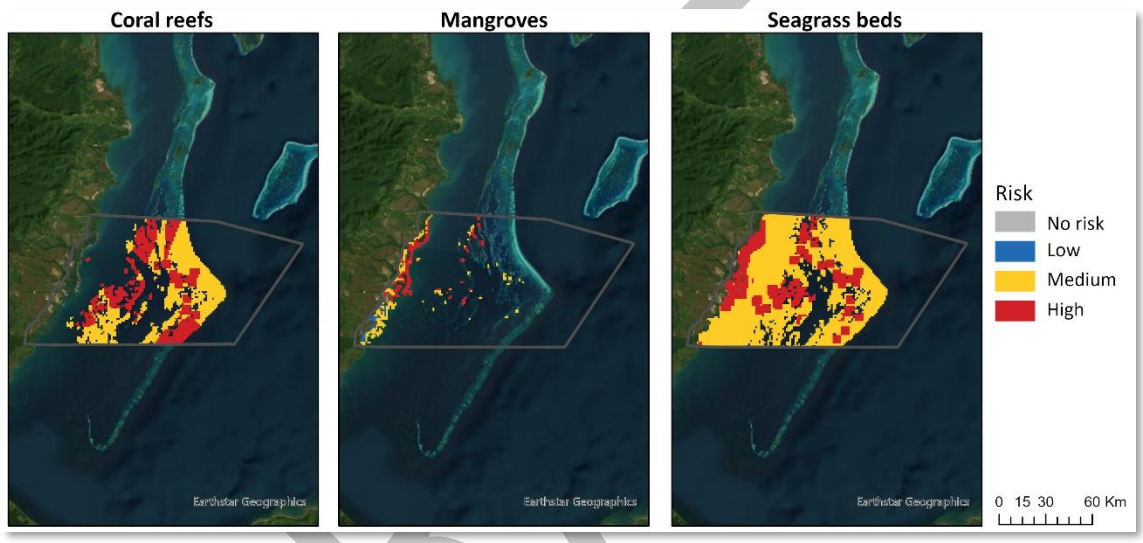

Figure 2. Coral Reef, mangroves and seagrass beds classified as high, medium and low risk for current human activity (2025) in South Central Region.

Table 1. Habitat Risk Assessment InVEST model outputs for South Central Region.

Habitat	No risk (km^2)	Low Risk (km^2)	Medium Risk (km^2)	High Risk (km^2)
Coral Reefs	0	0	405	307.5
Mangroves	0	12.25	65.75	59
Seagrass	0	0	935.25	328.25

2.2 DISASTER RISK AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

South Central Planning Region faces multiple hazards and risks related to coastal dynamics and climate change. Most critical threats faced in the CPR are tropical cyclone winds, earthquakes, floods and storm surges, with 100%, 41.2%, 30.4% and 27.1% of the population and capital exposed to each hazard, respectively (Pacific Disaster Center, 2021). Most of those impacted populations and infrastructures are likely to be located in great proximity to coastal areas. Flood mapping related to tropical cyclones indicates that the South Central Region experiences

minimal impacts, with Placencia and Seine Bight being the most affected area. Under current conditions, flood heights of 1.6 m occur only during extreme 500-year return period events, with little to no impact from more frequent storms. However, under a pessimistic climate scenario (IPCC AR5 RCP8.5 by 2050, resulting in a sea level rise of 0.275m), the entire coast of the CPR is affected by flood heights reaching up to 2.5 m in some areas (Martínez et al., 2022).

Coastal erosion is another critical concern, but mangroves play a key role in mitigating its effects by providing a natural shield for these areas. According to Martínez et al. (2022), Belize's mangroves significantly reduce erosion caused by tropical cyclones, maintaining shoreline retreat in Placencia and Riversdale below 0.12 m under both current and pessimistic scenarios. However, in sandy coastal areas like Maya Beach, shoreline erosion (without considering beach resilience, i.e., the ability of a beach to recover naturally from erosion caused by storms or climate change effects) is projected to reach up to 1.9 and 2.5 m for 50 and 100-year storms, respectively under current conditions. Under a pessimistic scenario, the retreats for the same return periods reach 2.8 and 3.5 m, respectively. Scouring around hard structures is also important in Placencia, where scours for very high return periods (500 years) reach up to 0.35 m under current conditions and 0.64 m for the worst-case scenario.

The region's vulnerability is primarily driven by population pressures and economic constraints. Additionally, governance and the economy rank among the lowest sectors in terms of coping capacity. Nevertheless, the South Northern Planning Region's resilience is relatively high compared to other Coastal Planning Regions (CPRs), leading to medium multi-hazard risks, mainly composed of earthquakes, storm surges and tropical cyclone winds (Pacific Disaster Center, 2021).

2.3 SWOT ANALYSIS

The following section presents a SWOT analysis of the CPR, identifying elements or processes that need to be improved or strengthened (Weaknesses), mitigated (Threats), maintained (Strengths), and leveraged (Opportunities), which in turn help define coastal management objectives and recommendations. This analysis results from a careful assessment, including a review of existing studies of the coastal area available (listed in the introductory section) and the analysis of previous ICZM Plans, together with the review of sectoral policies and plans.

Strengths:

- The region's rich biodiversity, including mangroves and coral reefs, provides a strong base for eco/sustainable tourism, fishing, sport-fishing and aquaculture.
- Attractive beaches, a popular and well-known destination for national tourists.
- Ongoing community initiatives such as coral reef restoration through Fragments of Hope (FoH).
- Organised groups such as the Placencia Citizens for Sustainable Development to address coastal challenges.
- Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), such as Laughing Bird Caye National Park and Gladden Spit and Silk Cayes Marine Reserve.
- Local and historical knowledge about the status of coastal ecosystems and other flora and fauna and the importance of MPAs.
- Good working relationship between the communities and Southern Environmental Association (SEA).

- Close proximity to high quality sport and commercial fishing sites, which can be used as support employment and help with food security.
- Active groups, NGOs and associations in the area, such as SEA, Belize Women's Seaweed Farmers Association, or Placencia Peninsula Citizens for Sustainable Development, Humana People to People Belize, Fragments of Hope (FoH), among others.
- Available online information (e.g., SEA website).

Weaknesses:

- Lack of livelihood diversification, reducing opportunities and increasing economic dependence on a few sectors, mainly tourism and fishing, makes the region vulnerable to global market changes or environmental disruptions.
- Insufficient monitoring and enforcement of regulations, unsustainable development and degradation of sensitive ecosystems.
- Frustration of local stakeholders regarding participatory processes for coastal management and decision making.
- Frustration of local stakeholders with respect to the performance of national agencies in carrying out their responsibilities and the lack of coordination between them
- Displacement of local communities and traditional activities due to tourism development.
- Existing conflicts with access to some beach areas between private land owners and community members.

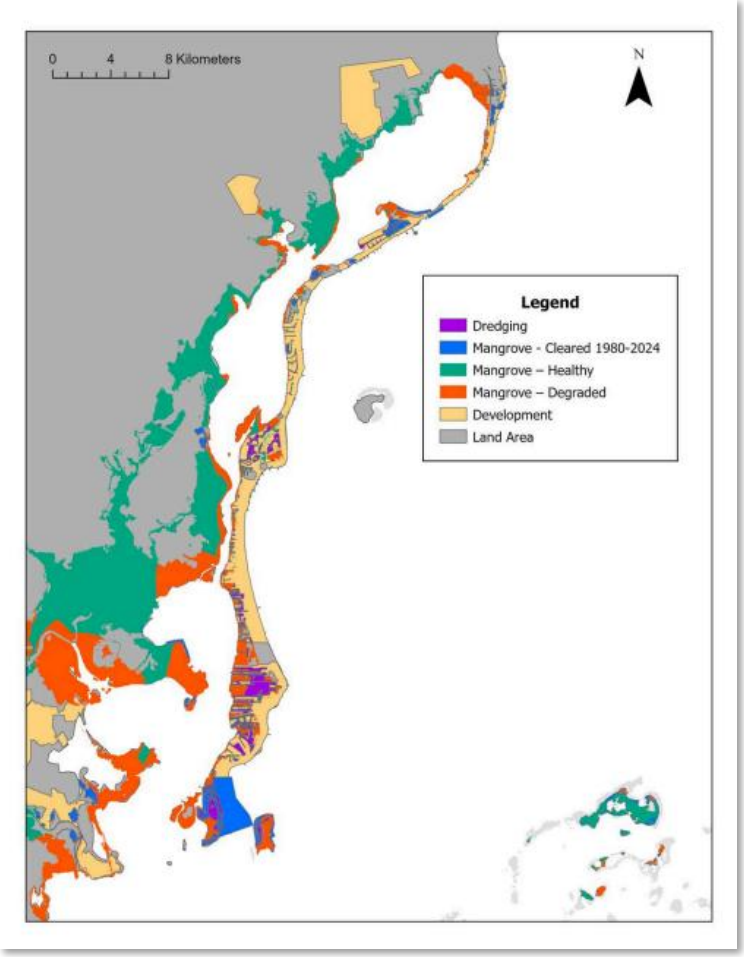

Figure 3. Mangroves with human activities. Stakeholder mapping. Source: Delevaux et al., 2024.

Opportunities:

- Increased cooperation and collaboration between Village Councils, community groups and national agencies.
- Expanding small-scale, locally-owned tourism enterprises can strengthen the economy, creating jobs for local residents, while protecting the environment.
- Expanding opportunities for women and youth and other vulnerable groups to participate in sustainable supplemental livelihood opportunities.
- Developing and expanding sustainable seaweed mariculture and linking fishing activities to tourism can provide diversified income opportunities for local communities, improving food security.
- Increased attention to the restoration of critical habitats such as mangroves and coral reefs, using nature-based solutions.
- Stricter fishing regulations and increased enforcement can enhance biodiversity and support sustainable livelihoods
- Implementing best practices for agriculture and aquaculture can mitigate nutrient leaching, protect water quality, and reduce the negative impact of farming and aquaculture on coastal ecosystems.
- Enhancing the restoration and protection of natural coastal defences like mangroves, coral reefs, and seagrass beds can help buffer communities from the impacts of climate change, such as storm surges, coastal erosion, and rising sea levels. These ecosystems not only protect livelihoods but also contribute to biodiversity conservation, offering long-term sustainability for both the environment and local communities.
- The Placencia Tourism Development Plan.
- Training activities for tour guides and Boat Captains on coral reef restoration conducted by Fragments of Hope (FoH).

Threats:

- Possible loss of biodiversity and disruption of fragile coastal ecosystems due to rapid expansion of tourism infrastructure, particularly large-scale resorts and real estate projects.
- Increased erosion due to rapid expansion of tourism infrastructure, particularly large-scale resorts and real estate projects.
- Increased rates of coastal erosion and shoreline retreat due to the construction of coastal infrastructures such as groynes and breakwaters (without the adequate studies on coastal dynamics).
- Loss of beach access for local communities, recreational purposes and traditional use.
- Conflicts with private island owners and fisher folk accessing sea space near these privately owned islands.
- Continued illegal and unsustainable fishing practices, if not effectively addressed, could lead to declining fish stocks and disrupt local fishing industries.
- Rising sea levels, more frequent storms, and increased erosion could worsen existing environmental issues and put both tourism and fisheries at risk.
- Possible loss of marine ecosystems, disruption of fisheries and increased coastal erosion due to the unregulated dredging and sand mining activities causing turbidity and sedimentation.

- Increase of illegal over the water structures in the Placencia peninsula causing coastal erosion.
- Existing transboundary issues with illegal vessels entering Belize's water and poaching marine wildlife. This is a key source of unregulated and illegal fishing.
- Development pressures, such as resort construction, dredging on habitats and removal of mangroves, conflict with conservation efforts, threatening important ecosystems like mangroves and coral reefs.

3 ICZM RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 2. Key issues and recommendations. ID refers to the code of each recommendation. S refers to the scale implementation of each recommendation: National (N), Local (L).

TOPIC	KEY ISSUES	ID	RECOMMENDATIONS	S*
Tourism	Rapid increase in demand for tourism development	R1	Promote low-scale, 'boutique' tourism that integrates local communities and minimizes environmental impact, benefiting local economies and avoiding 'mega' resorts.	L
	Increased condominium investments	R2	Promote resorts over condominiums, as greater job and advancement opportunities are made available.	L
	Unregulated tourism activities impacting sensitive habitats	R3	Align tourism development with recommendations from the NSTMP for sustainable growth. Integrate carrying capacity into land-use planning and zoning regulations to prevent overuse of critical habitats.	N/L
Beach management	Increased erosion, artificial beach creation and caye expansion	R4	Prohibit unauthorized sand deposition for artificial beach and caye creation.	N/L
		R5	Promote natural beach nourishment techniques and shoreline stabilization through ecosystem-based approaches.	
		R6	Conduct technical studies based on the assessment of coastal dynamics to identify adequate areas for sand removal and disposal	
Fishing	Habitat destruction affecting fish nursery areas, including mangroves and seagrass beds	R7	Strengthen zoning protections for spawning grounds, traditional fishing areas and critical fish habitats. Implement community-led mangrove conservation initiatives, along with awareness campaigns on their importance for fish nursery habitats.	L
	Economic vulnerability due to reliance on fisheries	R8	Support sustainable mariculture and diversify income opportunities by linking fisheries with tourism.	L
	Inadequate enforcement against illegal fishing activities	R9	Strengthen enforcement of the Belize Fisheries Act and its regulations, including monitoring foreign fishing, closed seasons, and size limits. Increase training for enforcement officers, impose harsher penalties for non-compliance, and conduct regular patrols, including night operations, to curb illegal activities and fishing from non-registered fishermen.	N/L

Marine Transportation	Increased boat traffic (cruise vessels, cargo ships, water taxi, and leisure vessels) leading to habitat damage	R10	Develop and enforce vessel traffic regulations to control high-speed boating, prevent anchor damage, and minimize marine habitat destruction. Follow Marine Spatial Planning policies.	N/L
Marine Dredging & Mining	Rising demand for dredging and dredge spoils due to increased development leading to loss of biodiversity and turbidity	R11	Discourage dredging except when absolutely necessary (e.g., for land rehabilitation or access channels maintenance) and ensure the DOE's clearance. Promote habitat restoration and encourage development on high-elevation land to reduce dredging needs.	N/L
Land Use & Development	Development encroachments within the 66 ft. buffer reserve	R12	Strictly enforce the preservation of the buffer reserve to maintain public shoreline access.	L
	Lack of awareness among developers and real estate agents regarding environmental regulations	R13	Provide information and training on sustainable land development practices.	L
	Loss of mangroves and increased shoreline erosion due to uncontrolled coastal development	R14	Promote soft coastal defences like mangrove restoration while limiting hard structures, enforcing Coastal Zone Management Authority and Institute CZMAI guidelines, and requiring strict Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs).	L
	Uncontrolled coastal development impacting ecosystems	R15	Enforce stricter permitting processes, requiring detailed EIA and sustainability criteria before approval to ensure ecosystem protection.	N/L
	Seawall construction and beach replenishment projects without proper assessments	R16	Require comprehensive assessments by relevant agencies before project approval. Increase resources for compliance enforcement.	N/L
Coastal Agriculture & Aquaculture	Nutrient leaching and environmental degradation	R17	Implement best practices and adopt Aquaculture Stewardship Council Guidelines for sustainable operations. Provide financial incentives for farmers and aquaculture operators adopting eco-friendly practices. Implement monitoring and compliance mechanisms for aquaculture facilities.	N/L
DRM	Rising sea levels, increased storm intensity, and coral bleaching threatening ecosystem resilience and human lives	R18	Develop and implement climate adaptation strategies, such as nature-based coastal protection, coral reef restoration projects, and managed retreat policies to reduce long-term environmental risks. Restrict new constructions in flood-prone areas and enhance research initiatives and awareness campaigns.	N

3.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

This section is under development. Stakeholder consultation is required to prioritize actions to be implemented in this Coastal Planning Region.

Table 3. Implementation plan for the prioritized recommendations.

ID	ACTION	STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED	IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD				PROGRESS INDICATOR	BASELINE
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4		
Rx								
Rx…								

4 APPENDIX

The sectoral recommendations for development standards in terrestrial zones and cayes, as outlined in the *Interim National Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan: 2020-2025*, align with the *National Guidelines for the Subdivision and Consolidation of Land* from the Lands Department. The following sections present these recommendations in detail.

4.1 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COMMUNITY AND CAYE DEVELOPMENT

Table 4. Recommended tourism development for major population centers in the South Central Planning Region

COMMUNITY	RECOMMENDED TOURISM DEVELOPMENT
Placencia Village	Low impact tourism
Seine Bight Village	Low impact cultural tourism
Riversdale Community	Low density tourism
Maya Beach Community	Low density tourism

Site Number	1
Name / location	**ABIGAIL CAYE**
Primary land use	Resort
Secondary land use	Fishing camp
Maximum lot size	1.5 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	4
Maximum hab-room density	8
Maximum guest capacity	6
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft per building
Maximum site clearance	67% (1 acre)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof / reverse osmosis under approval from the relevant authorities
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	Development should take place only around the existing camp / resort in the northern part of the caye, with access to the lagoon on the west. The remainder of the caye should be left undisturbed
Natural features	The caye is generally low with low red mangrove. Access is poor from the east side.
Ownership	National

Site Number	2
Name / location	**BAKERS RENDEZVOUS CAYE: NORTH CAYE**
Primary land use	Guesthouse
Secondary land use	Fishing camp
Maximum lot size	1.5 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	3
Maximum hab-room density	8
Maximum guest capacity	6
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft
Maximum site clearance	50% (0.75 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	Owing to the generally low lying nature of the caye, its relatively small size, and poor access due to surrounding reefs and shoals the caye should only accommodate one development. This should take place on the marginally high land and have its access to the west. The rest of the caye should remain in its natural state.
Natural features	The caye has a low-lying red mangrove dominated exterior with a ridge of relatively high land running along the centre with some black mangrove and palmetto. Bird nesting has been noted. The cayes is surrounded by reef which extends to the north and south. Access is difficult from the deep water lying on the west side.
Ownership	Property

Site Number	3
Name / location	**BAKERS RENDEZVOUS CAYE: SOUTH CAYE**
Primary land use	Guesthouse
Secondary land use	Fishing camp
Maximum lot size	1 acre
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	2
Maximum hab-room density	6
Maximum guest capacity	4
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft
Maximum site clearance	50% (0.5 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	The caye is particularly small yet has some marginally high land it and could accommodate one development. This should take place on the high land and have its access to the northwest. The rest of the caye should remain in its natural state.
Natural features	A generally low-lying mangrove caye though with sufficiently high land to allow for some black mangrove in the interior. The caye is a bird nesting site. As with the northern caye it lies within a north – south reef system which drops off directly on the east.
Ownership	National

Site Number	4
Name / location	**BOOBY CAYE**
Primary land use	Preservation
Secondary land use	Research
Maximum lot size	n/a
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	n/a
Net site housing density	n/a
Maximum hab-room density	n/a
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	n/a
Maximum site clearance	n/a
Minimum building set backs	n/a
Maximum building height	n/a
Maximum No of floors	n/a
Water	n/a
Electricity	n/a
Solid waste	Removal to mainland
Liquid waste	n/a
Piers per site	n/a
Other	The caye should be not be developed and should be left undisturbed. Management should be exercised by a local or national NGO with the capacity for conservation management
Natural features	This is a low mangrove caye with some marginally high land in the center north and on the extreme northeast. Vegetation consists of high red mangrove. The caye has been identified locally as an important bird nesting site.
Ownership	National

Site Number	5
Name / location	**BUGLE CAYES: WEST CAYE**
Primary land use	Lighthouse
Secondary land use	Residence
Maximum lot size	2 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	3
Maximum hab-room density	6
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	700 sq ft per building
Maximum site clearance	75% (150 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft (except for the lighthouse)
Maximum No of floors	2 (except for the lighthouse)
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind / connection to Placencia
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	2
Other	Any new development should take place only on the high land and in the vicinity of existing development. The remainder of the caye should be left undisturbed
Natural features	The caye has high land on the west side with coconuts and mixed vegetation. Otherwise it is generally low with high red mangrove. There is shallow water to the north, south and east.
Ownership	National

Site Number	6
Name / location	**BUGLE CAYES: EAST CAYE**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	n/a
Maximum lot size	1 acre
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	1
Maximum hab-room density	4
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft per building
Maximum site clearance	50% (0.75 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	The caye could accommodate one low-impact fishing camp should demand arise. Any development should take place on the south or north sides to avoid the shallower water on the east and west. The remainder of the caye should be left undisturbed.
Natural features	A generally low caye with yet with a rocky ridge running along the south side. Vegetation is mainly high red mangrove, yet also some mixed vegetation along the southern shoreline.
Ownership	National

Site Number	7a
Name / location	**BUTTONWOOD CAYE: North**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	Recreation
Maximum lot size	1.46 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	4
Maximum hab-room density	10
Maximum guest capacity	15
Maximum building coverage	700 sq ft per building
Maximum site clearance	50% (0.75 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	New development should take place around the existing facilities. Access should avoid surrounding reef areas. The natural vegetation on the remainder of the caye should be left undisturbed
Natural features	The caye has generally high land with coconuts and some mixed vegetation. There is a small beach running along the west side. The east and south sides have fringing mangroves. Reef extends to the north, east and south. The surrounding waters are a popular fishing area.

Site Number	7b
Name / location	**BUTTONWOOD CAYE: South**
Primary land use	Residential
Secondary land use	Guesthouse
Maximum lot size	1.46 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	4
Maximum hab-room density	10
Maximum guest capacity	15
Maximum building coverage	700 sq ft per building
Maximum site clearance	50%
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	Any development should take place only on high land. Preferably in the interior where there is a larger area. Current occasional camping use should continue either at the south end or in the vicinity of new development if undertaken. The remainder of the caye should be left undisturbed.
	The caye has generally high land with coconuts and some mixed vegetation. There is a small beach running along the west side. The east and south sides have fringing mangroves. Reef extends to the north, east and south. The surrounding waters are a popular fishing area.
	Property
Natural features	
Ownership	

Site Number	8a
Name / location	**CARY CAYE: North**
Primary land use	Resort
Secondary land use	Residence and research
Maximum lot size	1 acre
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	4
Maximum hab-room density	12
Maximum guest capacity	24
Maximum building coverage	1500 sq ft per building
Maximum site clearance	80% (0.50 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Liquid waste management system / Compost toilets
Piers per site	Any development should take place only on high land. Preferably in the interior where there is a larger area. Current occasional camping use should continue either at the south end or in the vicinity of new development if undertaken. The remainder of the caye should be left undisturbed.
Other	
Natural features	The caye has a generally low shoreline dominated by red mangrove, though further interior is higher and has some coconuts, black mangrove and mixed vegetation. The centre of the caye is swamp. There is a high area at the extreme south end with a beach on the west side. It appears that the small caye to the immediate south, which has a small area of high land, insufficient for development, on its northern side, has been cut off from the main caye within the last ten years or so. The surrounding waters are shallow with reefs extending north, northwest and south.
Ownership	Property

Site Number	8b
Name / location	**CARY CAYE: South**
Primary land use	Research
Secondary land use	Fishing camp
Maximum lot size	1 acre
Minimum lot size	
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	2
Maximum hab-room density	6
Maximum guest capacity	6
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft per building
Maximum site clearance	50%
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Liquid waste management system / Compost toilets
Piers per site	1
Other	Any development should take place only on high land. Preferably in the interior where there is a larger area. Current occasional camping use should continue either at the south end or in the vicinity of new development if undertaken. The remainder of the caye should be left undisturbed.
Natural features	The caye has a generally low shoreline dominated by red mangrove, though further interior is higher and has some coconuts, black mangrove and mixed vegetation. The centre of the caye is swamp. There is a high area at the extreme south end with a beach on the west side. It appears that the small caye to the immediate south, which has a small area of high land, insufficient for development, on its northern side, has been cut off from the main caye within the last ten years or so. The surrounding waters are shallow with reefs extending north, northwest and south.
Ownership	Property

Site Number	9a
Name / location	**CHANNEL CAYE: North**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	Guest house
Maximum lot size	1 acre
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	2
Maximum hab-room density	7
Maximum guest capacity	6
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft
Maximum site clearance	50% (0.5 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	Development should only take place at the site of the present camp on the small caye lying to the north of the main. The rest of the caye should remain in its natural state.
Natural features	The caye consists of a main with one small caye to the immediate north and several very small ones to the east and southeast. All are low-lying and dominated by red mangrove. Reef extends slightly on the north and extensively on the south. Access to the lagoon to the direct south is obscured by shoals and small cayes.
Ownership	National

Site Number	9b
Name / location	**CHANNEL CAYE: South**
Primary land use	Preservation
Secondary land use	Fishing camp
Maximum lot size	1 acre
Minimum lot size	2 acres
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	2
Maximum hab-room density	7
Maximum guest capacity	6
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft
Maximum site clearance	50% (0.5 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	Development should only take place at the site of the present camp on the small caye lying to the north of the main. The rest of the caye should remain in its natural state.
Natural features	The caye consists of a main with one small caye to the immediate north and several very small ones to the east and southeast. All are low-lying and dominated by red mangrove. Reef extends slightly on the north and extensively on the south. Access to the lagoon to the direct south is obscured by shoals and small cayes.
Ownership	National

Site Number	10
Name / location	**COLSON CAYE**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	Guest house
Maximum lot size	1.5 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	3
Maximum hab-room density	8
Maximum guest capacity	6
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft per building
Maximum site clear-ance	50% (0.75 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	Any development should take place only around the existing fishing camp on the north west side of the caye. The natural vegetation on the remainder of the caye should be left undisturbed
Natural features	The caye has a high ridge on the northwestern side, and becomes gen-erally lower in the center. Vegetation is mainly red high mangrove with some coconuts on the ridge, which were apparently much more plentiful in the early 1980's. This was a popular bird-nesting site prior to Hurricane Iris. The westward side has deeper water.
Ownership	Property

Site Number	11
Name / location	**CRAWL CAYE**
Primary land use	Resort
Secondary land use	Residence
Maximum lot size	5.9 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	5
Maximum hab-room density	12
Maximum guest capacity	24
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft per building
Maximum site clearance	50% (3 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof / reverse osmosis under approval from the relevant authorities
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Liquid waste management system / Compost toilets
Piers per site	2
Other	The land is low and will require some filling which should be undertaken with strict attention to avoidance of envi-ronmental degradation. All large trees should be retained, as should fringing mangroves. The remainder of the caye should be left in its natural state.
Natural features	This is a generally low-lying caye though it does have some marginally high land especially on the western promontory, where this Site is located. Vegetation consists of a mix of red and black mangrove, with many of the black mangrove trees being excep-tionally large and reaching heights of approximately 50 feet. Reef extends to the northwest, southwest and south, and access is difficult. The surrounding waters are noted for lobster.
Ownership	National

Site Number	12
Name / location	**DREDGE CAYE**
Primary land use	Resort
Secondary land use	Residence
Maximum lot size	1 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	1
Maximum hab-room density	4
Maximum guest capacity	8
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft per building
Maximum site clear-ance	50% (0.25 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	The caye has been identified as requiring preservation yet should any development take place attention should be taken to minimize any impact on the surrounding area. Nat-ural vegetation should be encouraged on the remainder of the caye and should be left undisturbed.
Natural features	The caye was created from the spoil from the dredging of the Big Creek channel. The land is high and stabilized.
Ownership	National

Site Number	13
Name / location	**ELBOW (SADDLE) CAYE**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	Guest house
Maximum lot size	1.5 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	3
Maximum hab-room density	8
Maximum guest capacity	6
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft per building
Maximum site clear-ance	50% (0.75 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	2
Other	Any development should take place only on the marginally high land on the north end of the northern caye, though with access to the lagoon. The natural vegetation on the remainder of the caye should be left undisturbed
Natural features	The caye is split into two parts sepa-rated by a deep lagoon; the larger part lying to the south. Both are low-lying and covered by low mangrove except for a marginally high area on the north end of the northern caye. Both cayes are surrounded by the same ring of reef. Access is by the deep lagoon ly-ing between the two. The surrounding waters are noted for lobster.
Ownership	National

Site Number	14
Name / location	**FALSE CAYE**
Primary land use	Residence
Secondary land use	Guest house
Maximum lot size	1.5 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	2
Maximum hab-room density	7
Maximum guest capacity	6
Maximum building coverage	700 sq ft
Maximum site clear-ance	50% (1.15 acres)
Minimum building set backs	66 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	As the caye is generally very low-lying it should only accommodate limited development, and this should take place on the west or south sides, with access from the west or south. The plan of survey includes a 66 feet re-serve that, due to the size of the caye, should be complied with. Attention should be taken to avoid damaging the archaeological site. The rest of the caye should remain in its natural state.
Natural features	This is a generally low caye with high mangrove, though with a marginally high ridge fringing the south and west sides. The interior has two areas of swamp. Reef extends to the north east. The surrounding waters are good for lobster diving.
Ownership	Property / National

Site Number	15
Name / location	**FUNK CAYES: WESTERN CAYE**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	Guest house
Maximum lot size	1.5 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	3
Maximum hab-room density	8
Maximum guest capacity	8
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft per building
Maximum site clear-ance	75% (1.15 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	2
Other	Although there are two leases listed for this caye it is recommended that it can only accommodate one. Any new development should take place only in the vicinity of the existing camp. The natural vegetation on the remainder of the caye should be left undisturbed.
Natural features	The caye has some high land in its center which reaches to both the center west side and center south side. The remainder is generally low dominated by mangrove. The high area has some mixed vegetation. A reef extends to the north to north west. The surrounding waters are a popular fishing area.
Ownership	National

Site Number	16
Name / location	**FUNK CAYES: EASTERN CAYE**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	Guest house
Maximum lot size	1 acre
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	2
Maximum hab-room density	8
Maximum guest capacity	6
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft per building
Maximum site clearance	75% (0.75 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	Any development should take place only on the high land towards the north end of the caye. Attention should be taken to ensure that access avoids surrounding shallow water and reefs. The remainder of the caye should be left undisturbed.
Natural features	The caye is mostly low, though with a small area of high land towards the north end. Mangrove dominates. Reef extends to the north, west and south, though there is a relatively deep lagoon also on the west side.
Ownership	National

Site Number	17
Name / location	**GLADDEN CAYES: WESTERN CAYE**
Primary land use	Preservation
Secondary land use	Research
Maximum lot size	n/a
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	n/a
Net site housing density	n/a
Maximum hab-room density	n/a
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	n/a
Maximum site clearance	n/a
Minimum building set backs	n/a
Maximum building height	n/a
Maximum No of floors	n/a
Water	n/a
Electricity	n/a
Solid waste	Removal to mainland
Liquid waste	n/a
Piers per site	n/a
Other	The caye should be not be developed and should be left undisturbed. Conservation management of this caye is exercised by the Southern Environmental Association (SEA) and Fisheries Department.
Natural features	This is a small low caye dominated by red mangrove in close proximity to the barrier reef. Reef and shoals surround both this and the eastern caye, giving poor access. The surrounding waters are a popular fishing area.
Ownership	National

Site Number	18
Name / location	**GLADDEN CAYES: EASTERN CAYE**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	Guest house
Maximum lot size	1 acre
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	2
Maximum hab-room density	6
Maximum guest capacity	6
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft per building
Maximum site clearance	75% (0.75 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	Although there are two leases listed for the caye, its size and limited developable land make it suitable for only one development which should take place only on the high land in the center of the caye. It is recommended that one of the leases is re-located to another Development Site on another caye. Attention should be taken to maintain shoreline mangroves and access should be by pier / boardwalk, preferably from the eastern side of the caye, and should avoid the surrounding reef and shoals. Dredging should not be permitted. The remainder of the caye should be left undisturbed.
Natural features	The caye has a high area in its centre which does not quite extend to the shoreline. Otherwise the land is low and dominated by mangrove. The high area has coconuts. A reef surrounds both this and the western caye, giving poor access. The surrounding waters are a popular fishing area.
Ownership	National

Site Number	19
Name / location	**GREAT MONKEY CAYE (Long Caye)**
Primary land use	Preservation
Secondary land use	Residence
Maximum lot size	1 acre
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	1
Maximum hab-room density	4
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft per building
Maximum site clearance	50% (0.5 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	The caye has minimal development potential and would be most appropriately left in its natural state, yet should any development take place it should be located on the western side which may have the higher land and better access. The natural vegetation on the remainder of the caye should be left undisturbed. Dredging should be discouraged.
Natural features	The caye has a high rocky ridge on the eastern side, though otherwise it is low. Red mangrove predominates, becoming low to the west. The surrounding waters are shallow.
Ownership	Property

Site Number	20
Name / location	**HARVEST CAYE: WEST PART**
Primary land use	Residence
Secondary land use	Resort
Maximum lot size	10 acres
Minimum lot size	5 acres
Maximum No of lots per site	Option A: residence = 10 lots
	Option B: resort = 1 lot
Net site housing density	Option A: residence = 1per lot
	Option B: resort = 6 cabanas and / or 1 main building
Maximum hab-room density	40
Maximum guest capacity	18
Maximum building coverage	Residence or resort main building = 1,600 square feet
	cabanas = 500 square feet
Maximum site clearance	75% (3.75 acres)
Minimum building set backs	50 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof / well / reverse osmosis under approval from the relevant authorities
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilets / liquid waste management system
Piers per site	3
Other	The western part of the caye has a sizeable extent of developable high land, and could accommodate a medium scale resort, a low-density residential development, or a private residence. A resort could involve one main building, cabanas, or a mix. Any development should take place only on the high land. Attention should be paid to ensuring that access avoids shallow waters. The natural vegetation on the remainder of this part of the caye should be left undisturbed. Any resort development should require environmental screening. Dredging should not be permitted.
Natural features	A ridge of marginally high rocky land extends along most of the east side with a few small beaches, particularly at the centre. High land extends inland especially in this part of the caye where it reaches in the centre into the western promontory. The western side to the south is low. Vegetation consists of a mix of low scrub, mangrove, some coconuts and some palmetto. A small creek cuts across the caye from the east centre to the west south. A surface breaking reef lies off the south east side.
Ownership	Property

Site Number	21
Name / location	**HARVEST CAYE: EAST PART**
Primary land use	Residence
Secondary land use	Preservation
Maximum lot size	2 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	2
Maximum hab-room density	8
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	1,000 sq ft per building
Maximum site clearance	75% (1.50 acres)
Minimum building set backs	30 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet / liquid waste management system
Piers per site	1
Other	This part of the caye has far less developable land than the western / southern part and, consequently, is not suitable for large or medium scale development. Any development should take place only on the higher land. Although the plan of survey indicates a 20 feet reserve along the shoreline it is recommended that this should be extended to a minimum of 30 feet as there is high land in the interior, though not so much as in the western part of the caye.. Access should avoid shallow waters. No dredging or filling should be permitted. The remainder of this part of the caye should be left undisturbed.
Natural features	A ridge of marginally high rocky land extends along most of the east side with a few small beaches, particularly at the centre. High land extends inland especially in the centre where it reaches into the western promontory. The western side to the south is low. Vegetation consists of a mix of low scrub, mangrove, some coconuts and some palmetto. A small creek cuts across the caye from the east centre to the west south.
Ownership	Property

Site Number	22
Name / location	**HATCHET CAYE**
Primary land use	Residence
Secondary land use	Resort
Maximum lot size	3 acres (approximately)
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	Option A: residence = 3
	Option B: resort = 3 houses and 3 cabanas
Maximum hab-room density	12
Maximum guest capacity	8
Maximum building coverage	Residence = one building of 1,500 sq ft per building, all others 1,000 sq ft
Maximum site clear-ance	75% (3.75 acres)
Minimum building set backs	66 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft (except the existing 3 floor building)
Maximum No of floors	2 (except the existing 3 floor build-ing)
Water	Roof / reverse osmosis under ap-proval from the relevant authorities
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Liquid waste management system / Compost toilets
Piers per site	2
Other	Any new development should avoid impacting the remaining mangroves and other natural vegetation. No dredging should be permitted. Attention should be taken to avoiding any impact on possible turtle nesting areas.
Natural features	This is a generally high sand caye ex-cept for on the west side. Although once densely wooded the caye it is now dominated by coconuts, with some fringing mangroves particular-ly on the west and east. There is one exceptionally large black mangrove tree in the centre. Reef extends to the north and southwest. Turtles are reported as occasionally nesting.
Ownership	Propertyt

Site Number	23
Name / location	**IVAN CAYE**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	Guest house
Maximum lot size	0.5 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	2
Maximum hab-room density	6
Maximum guest capacity	4
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft per building
Maximum site clear-ance	90% (0.45 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	Development should take place around the existing camp on the north side of the caye. The natural vegetation on the remainder of the caye should be left undisturbed.
Natural features	This is a low caye with low red man-grove. Access is from the north.
Ownership	National

Site Number	24
Name / location	**JACK'S CAYE**
Primary land use	Preservation
Secondary land use	Fishing camp
Maximum lot size	0.75 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	2
Maximum hab-room density	6
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	500 sq ft per building
Maximum site clear-ance	50% (0.375 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	2
Other	Any development should take place only on the marginally high land in the center of the caye, though with access probably to the west. The nat-ural vegetation on the remainder of the caye should be left undisturbed
Natural features	This caye has generally low land covered in red mangrove, though the centre is slightly higher with some high black mangrove. There is a very small over-wash caye to the northwest. The caye appears to be a popular bird nesting site, and a reef extends around the caye though there is a deep lagoon on the west side. The surrounding waters are a popular fishing area.
Ownership	National

Site Number	25
Name / location	**LAGOON CAYES: NORTHERN CAYE**
Primary land use	Preservation
Secondary land use	Research
Maximum lot size	n/a
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	n/a
Net site housing density	n/a
Maximum hab-room density	n/a
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	n/a
Maximum site clearance	n/a
Minimum building set backs	n/a
Maximum building height	n/a
Maximum No of floors	n/a
Water	n/a
Electricity	n/a
Solid waste	Removal to mainland
Liquid waste	n/a
Piers per site	n/a
Other	The caye should be not be developed and should be left undisturbed. Management should be exercised by a local or national NGO with the capacity for conser-vation management.
Natural features	The caye is low-lying and dominat-ed by mangrove. It is surrounded by a ring of shallow coral though there is access from the southwest into a deep lagoon that gives access to the central parts of the caye. The surrounding waters are noted for lobster.
Ownership	National

Site Number	26
Name / location	**LAGOON CAYES: SOUTHERN CAYE: NORTH EAST SIDE**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	Guest house
Maximum lot size	0.5 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	2
Maximum hab-room density	7
Maximum guest capacity	6
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft
Maximum site clearance	75% (0.375 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	Development should only take place at the site of the present camp on the north east side of the caye. The rest of the caye, apart from Site 27, should remain in its natural state.
Natural features	This caye is generally low-lying though it does have some marginally high land on the north and east sides. It is dominated by mangrove. It is surrounded by shallow coral and has a relatively shallow lagoon on its south side. The surrounding waters are noted for lobster.
Ownership	National

Site Number	27
Name / location	**LAGOON CAYES: SOUTHERN CAYE: EAST SIDE**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	Guest house
Maximum lot size	0.5 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	2
Maximum hab-room density	7
Maximum guest capacity	6
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft
Maximum site clear-ance	75% (0.375 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	Development should only take place at the site of the present camp on the north east side of the caye. The rest of the caye, apart from Site 26, should remain in its natural state.
Natural features	This caye is generally low-lying though it does have some marginally high land on the north and east sides. It is dominated by mangrove. It is surrounded by shallow coral and has a relatively shallow lagoon on its south side. The surrounding waters are noted for lobster.
Ownership	National

Site Number	28
Name / location	**LARK CAYE: NORTH EAST**
Primary land use	Resort
Secondary land use	Fishing camp
Maximum lot size	1.18 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	Option A: 3 housing units
	Option B: 2 houses and 3 cabanas
Maximum hab-room density	10
Maximum guest capacity	10
Maximum building coverage	650 sq ft per building
Maximum site clear-ance	75% (0.90 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilets
Piers per site	2
Other	Any development should take place in the vicinity of the existing fishing camp and should avoid any need for extensive filling. Access should continue to be via the lagoon. The remainder of the caye should be left undisturbed except for Sites 29 & 30. The 66 feet reserve indicated on the plan of survey would most probably include the most developable land, requiring development to be undertaken on less suitable land that may require filling. It is therefore recommended that the reserve is reduced to 20 feet.
Natural features	The caye is predominantly low though there is an intermittent fringe of soft high land running along the north side. Vegetation consists mainly of red mangrove though with some coconuts around the two currently developed parts, of which this Site is one. The south side of the caye consists of a mix of low mangrove and lagoons in which manatees have been noted. Access is poor on the north side.
Ownership	National

Site Number	29
Name / location	**LARK CAYE: NORTH**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	Guest house
Maximum lot size	0.88 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	2
Maximum hab-room density	6
Maximum guest capacity	4
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft per building
Maximum site clearance	80% (0.70 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incinera-tion of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilets
Piers per site	2
Other	Development should take place only around the existing camp. Attention should be paid to retaining the mangroves along the lagoon side. The natural vegetation on the remainder of the caye, apart from the Devel-opment Sites 28 & 30, should be left undisturbed
Natural features	The caye is predominantly low though there is an intermit-tent fringe of soft high land running along the north side. Vegetation consists mainly of red mangrove though with some coconuts around the two developed parts one of which is this Site. The south side of the caye consists of a mix of low mangrove and lagoons in which manatees have been noted. Ac-cess is poor on the north side.
Ownership	National

Site Number	30
Name / location	**LARK CAYE: WEST**
Primary land use	Preservation
Secondary land use	Research
Maximum lot size	n/a
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	n/a
Net site housing density	n/a
Maximum hab-room density	n/a
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	n/a
Maximum site clearance	n/a
Minimum building set backs	n/a
Maximum building height	n/a
Maximum No of floors	n/a
Water	n/a
Electricity	n/a
Solid waste	Removal to mainland
Liquid waste	n/a
Piers per site	n/a
Other	A fishing camp with low impact guesthouse facilities could be accommodated in the vicinity of this site, which has access from the north and from the lagoon to the south. Any development should maximize the marginally high ridge running along the north side. The remainder of the caye, apart from the Development Sites 28 & 29, should be left undisturbed.
Natural features	The caye is predominantly low though there is an intermittent fringe of soft high land running along the north side. Vegetation consists mainly of red mangrove though with some coconuts. The south side of the caye consists of a mix of low mangrove and lagoons in which manatees have been noted. Access is poor on the north side.
Ownership	National

Site Number	31
Name / location	**LARK CAYE RANGE: CAYE LYING DIRECTLY SOUTH OF LARK CAYE**
Primary land use	Preservation
Secondary land use	Research
Maximum lot size	n/a
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	n/a
Net site housing density	n/a
Maximum hab-room density	n/a
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	n/a
Maximum site clearance	n/a
Minimum building set backs	n/a
Maximum building height	n/a
Maximum No of floors	n/a
Water	n/a
Electricity	n/a
Solid waste	Removal to mainland
Liquid waste	n/a
Piers per site	n/a
Other	Any development should seek to avoid any damaging impacts on the surrounding waters and the remainder of the caye. An environmental impact assessment should be required prior to any approval for development.
Natural features	The caye is low-lying and dominated by low red mangrove. There is a small lagoon in the interior. The surrounding waters are deep.
Ownership	National

Site Number	32
Name / location	**LARK CAYE RANGE: THREE CAYES LYING WEST OF IVAN CAYE**
Primary land use	Preservation
Secondary land use	Research
Maximum lot size	n/a
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	n/a
Net site housing density	n/a
Maximum hab-room density	n/a
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	n/a
Maximum site clearance	n/a
Minimum building set backs	n/a
Maximum building height	n/a
Maximum No of floors	n/a
Water	n/a
Electricity	n/a
Solid waste	Removal to mainland
Liquid waste	n/a
Piers per site	n/a
Other	These 3 cayes are all low-lying and have minimal land with development potential. As such it is recommended that they are held in reserve.
Natural features	The cayes are low-lying and dominated by low red mangrove. Reef and shoal extend between them and to the east and west.
Ownership	National

Site Number	33
Name / location	**LARK CAYE RANGE: TWO CAYES LYING SOUTH WEST OF IVAN AND ABIGAIL CAYES**
Primary land use	Preservation
Secondary land use	Fishing camps
Maximum lot size	1 acre
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	1
Maximum hab-room density	4
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft per building
Maximum site clearance	50% (0.5 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	n/a
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	One fishing camp could be accommodated on one of these two cayes, should the demand arise. Whichever caye is developed, the remainder of that caye, and the whole of the other, should remain un-developed.
Natural features	Both cayes are low-lying and dominated by low red mangrove. Reef and shoal extend between them and to the west.
Ownership	National

Site Number	34
Name / location	**LAUGHING BIRD CAYE**
Primary land use	Preservation
Secondary land use	Recreation
Maximum lot size	n/a
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	n/a
Net site housing density	n/a
Maximum hab-room density	n/a
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	n/a
Maximum site clearance	n/a
Minimum building set backs	n/a
Maximum building height	n/a
Maximum No of floors	n/a
Water	n/a
Electricity	n/a
Solid waste	Removal to mainland
Liquid waste	Compost toilets
Piers per site	n/a
Other	The caye lies in the center of the Laughing Bird National Park and is managed by the Southern Environmental Association (SEA).
Natural features	A high narrow caye characterized by coral beaches with coconuts. Very picturesque. The extreme north end, separated from the main by a stretch of open land, is dominated by mangrove. Hawksbill turtles occasionally nest here. There are reefs extending north and south and main access is from the west.
Ownership	National Park

Site Number	35
Name / location	**LAZY CAYE**
Primary land use	Preservation
Secondary land use	Recreation
Maximum lot size	n/a
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	n/a
Net site housing density	n/a
Maximum hab-room density	n/a
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	n/a
Maximum site clearance	n/a
Minimum building set backs	n/a
Maximum building height	n/a
Maximum No of floors	n/a
Water	n/a
Electricity	n/a
Solid waste	Removal to mainland
Liquid waste	n/a
Piers per site	n/a
Other	The caye should be not be developed and should be left undisturbed. Management should be exercised by a local or national NGO with the capacity for conservation management
Natural features	The caye consists of a small sand bore which has minimal vegetation. It is surrounded by shoals.
Ownership	National

Site Number	36
Name / location	**LITTLE HARVEST CAYE**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	Residence
Maximum lot size	0.047 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	1
Maximum hab-room density	4
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	400 sq ft per building
Maximum site clearance	n/a
Minimum building set backs	n/a
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 10 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	n/a
Natural features	This is a very small caye with either naturally high or artificially filled land. Vegetation consists of only a few coconuts.
Ownership	National

Site Number	37
Name / location	**LITTLE MONKEY CAYE**
Primary land use	Preservation
Secondary land use	Research
Maximum lot size	n/a
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	n/a
Net site housing density	n/a
Maximum hab-room density	n/a
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	n/a
Maximum site clearance	n/a
Minimum building set backs	n/a
Maximum building height	n/a
Maximum No of floors	n/a
Water	n/a
Electricity	n/a
Solid waste	Removal to mainland
Liquid waste	n/a
Piers per site	n/a
Other	The caye should be not be developed and should be left undisturbed. Management should be exercised by a local or national NGO with the capacity for conservation management
Natural features	A low caye with red mangrove. Egrets were in evidence in July 2001. Other birds identified as using the caye are frigates, and hawks.
Ownership	National

Site Number	38
Name / location	**LITTLE MORRIS CAYE**
Primary land use	Preservation
Secondary land use	Research
Maximum lot size	n/a
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	n/a
Net site housing density	n/a
Maximum hab-room density	n/a
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	n/a
Maximum site clearance	n/a
Minimum building set backs	n/a
Maximum building height	n/a
Maximum No of floors	n/a
Water	n/a
Electricity	n/a
Solid waste	Removal to mainland
Liquid waste	n/a
Piers per site	n/a
Other	The caye should be not be developed and should be left undisturbed. Management should be exercised by a local or national NGO with the capacity for conservation management.
Natural features	There is little high land on this caye except for small areas on the north and east sides, and it is dominated by high red mangrove. The surrounding waters are shallow. The caye has been locally recommended for protection as an important bird-nesting site.
Ownership	National

Site Number	39a
Name / location	**LITTLE WATER CAYE: EAST**
Primary land use	Preservation
Secondary land use	Research
Maximum lot size	n/a
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	n/a
Net site housing density	n/a
Maximum hab-room density	n/a
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	n/a
Maximum site clearance	n/a
Minimum building set backs	n/a
Maximum building height	n/a
Maximum No of floors	n/a
Water	n/a
Electricity	n/a
Solid waste	Removal to mainland
Liquid waste	n/a
Piers per site	n/a
Natural features	The caye is generally high with coral sand and a beach on the south side. Vegetation consists of coconuts and other trees, with some fringing mangrove. The south side of the caye has been noted in the past for erosion. Reef and shoals extend to the east, north, and northeast. The caye has historically been a source of fresh water for local fishermen.
Ownership	Property

Site Number	39b
Name / location	**LITTLE WATER CAYE: WEST**
Primary land use	Resort
Secondary land use	Residence
Maximum lot size	5 acres (approximately)
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	6 (including 4 cabanas)
Maximum hab-room density	12
Maximum guest capacity	10
Maximum building coverage	900 sq ft per building (400 sq ft for cabanas)
Maximum site clearance	80% (4 acres)
Minimum building set backs	30 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof / reverse osmosis under approval from the relevant authorities
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Liquid waste management system / Compost toilet
Piers per site	2
Other	Any new development should seek to avoid areas which may be liable to erosion. The use of septic tanks in close proximity to the sea should be discontinued.
Natural features	The caye is generally high with coral sand and a beach on the south side. Vegetation consists of coconuts and other trees, with some fringing mangrove. The south side of the caye has been noted in the past for erosion. Reef and shoals extend to the east, north, and northeast. The caye has historically been a source of fresh water for local fishermen.
Ownership	Property

Site Number	40
Name / location	**LOGGERHEAD CAYE: CENTRAL PART OF CAYE**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	Guest house
Maximum lot size	1.01 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	3
Maximum hab-room density	8
Maximum guest capacity	6
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft per building
Maximum site clearance	75% (0.75 acres)
Minimum building set backs	66 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	Any development should take place only on the marginally high land on the north side of the caye.
Natural features	The caye has relative height on the north only, with large black mangrove trees. The remainder is low and under red mangrove. Corals lie on the northwest, east and south.
Ownership	National

Site Number	41
Name / location	**LOGGERHEAD CAYE: EASTERN AND WESTERN PARTS**
Primary land use	Preservation
Secondary land use	Fishing post
Maximum lot size	n/a
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	n/a
Net site housing density	n/a
Maximum hab-room density	n/a
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	n/a
Maximum site clearance	n/a
Minimum building set backs	n/a
Maximum building height	n/a
Maximum No of floors	n/a
Water	n/a
Electricity	n/a
Solid waste	Removal to mainland or Site 40 (central part of caye)
Liquid waste	n/a
Piers per site	n/a
Other	Following the Guidelines' policy of one development on small cayes, the eastern and western parts of this caye are recommended for preservation. Management could be exercised by Site 40 or by a local NGO.
Natural features	The caye has relative height on the north only, with large black mangrove trees. The remainder is low and under red mangrove. Corals lie on the north west, east and south.
Ownership	National

Site Number	42
Name / location	**LONG COCO CAYE**
Primary land use	Residence
Secondary land use	Resort
Maximum lot size	4 acres
Minimum lot size	2 acres
Maximum No of lots per site	Option A: residence = 4 lots
	Option B: resort = 1 lot
Net site housing density	Option A: residence = 1 / lot
	Option B: resort = 4 cabanas and / or one main building
Maximum hab-room density	Option A: residence = 6 / acre
	Option B: resort = 6
Maximum guest capacity	12
Maximum building coverage	Option A: residence = 1,200 sq ft per building
	Option B: resort = 750 sq ft per building
Maximum site clearance	80% (4 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof / reverse osmosis under approval from the relevant authorities
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Liquid waste management system / Compost toilet
Piers per site	3
Other	The caye has developable land along its eastern side and around the lagoon at the south. Two options are recommended; (A) residential use, or (B) resort use. Any development should take place on the high land so that dredging and filling can be avoided. Main access should be via the lagoon at the south, though some may be possible from the western side conditional on maximized maintenance of fringing mangroves. Attention should be paid to avoiding the shallow reef and shoals to the north and east. The natural vegetation on the remainder of the caye should be left undisturbed
Natural features	This long narrow caye has a rocky high ridge running along its eastern side, though the interior and the west sides are low. Vegetation along the ridge is a mix of coconut, palmetto and scrub, with low mangrove dominating the center and west. The high land extends to the west side near, but not at, the south end. A small caye lies to the immediate south of the main with some high land with coconuts on its north side, though the remainder is low and dominated by red mangrove. The surrounding waters are shallow, though the lagoon lying between the main and the small caye to the south is deep (accessible only from the west) and gives the main access to the caye.
Ownership	Property

Site Number	43
Name / location	**LONG COCO (LONG) CAYE**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	Guest house
Maximum lot size	1.5 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	3
Maximum hab-room density	8
Maximum guest capacity	6
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft per building
Maximum site clearance	50% (0.75 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	2
Other	Any development should take place only on the high land on the north or south ends of the caye. The remainder of the caye should be left undisturbed.
	The caye is mainly low with red mangrove, though the north and south points have some higher land with some coconuts. The interior is low. Reefs extend to the north, north east and the south.
Natural features	National
Ownership	

Site Number	44
Name / location	**MOHO (TRAPP'S) CAYE**
Primary land use	Residence
Secondary land use	Guest house
Maximum lot size	2 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	3
Maximum hab-room density	8
Maximum guest capacity	6
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft per building
Maximum site clearance	75% (1.50 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilets / liquid waste management system
Piers per site	2
Other	Development should only be undertaken on the high land on the north, west or south sides of the caye. The natural vegetation on the remainder of the caye should be left undisturbed.
Natural features	The caye is generally high on the north, west and south sides with coconuts, mixed vegetation and some fringing red mangrove. There is a marginal beach on the north side though the interior is low. Pelicans use the caye for nesting. The immediate surrounding waters are shallow (and good for bone fish), with a reef extending to the north east, though the caye is located in the deep water Victoria Channel.
Ownership	Property

Site Number	45
Name / location	**MORRIS (OWEN) CAYE**
Primary land use	Resort
Secondary land use	Fishing camp
Maximum lot size	1.5 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	5
Maximum hab-room density	8
Maximum guest capacity	10
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft per building
Maximum site clearance	75% (1.15 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof / reverse osmosis under approval from the relevant authorities
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Liquid waste management system / Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	Any new development should take place only around the existing resort area. The remainder of the caye should be left undisturbed except for the trimming of the mangroves.
Natural features	The caye is generally low though it has some high sand and shingle land in the center and has been partially filled. Vegetation consists of fringing mangroves with some coconuts in the center. Surrounding waters are generally shallow.
Ownership	National

Site Number	46
Name / location	**MOSQUITO CAYE**
Primary land use	Residence
Secondary land use	n/a
Maximum lot size	5 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	3
Maximum hab-room density	12
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	1,000 sq ft per building
Maximum site clearance	90% (4.50 acres)
Minimum building set backs	40 ft
Maximum building height	30 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof / reverse osmosis under approval from the relevant authorities
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Liquid waste management system / Compost toilets
Piers per site	5
Other	The caye is already substantially developed. Any further development should seek to complement existing development. There is minimal natural vegetation left on the caye, though the planting of fringing mangroves is recommended in areas susceptible to erosion. Further dredging should be avoided.
Natural features	There are few, if any, natural features on the caye as it has been extensively developed. There is a reef extending to the north east.
Ownership	Property

Site Number	47
Name / location	**NORVAL (BREAD AND BUTTER) CAYE**
Primary land use	Preservation
Secondary land use	Research
Maximum lot size	n/a
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	n/a
Net site housing density	n/a
Maximum hab-room density	n/a
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	n/a
Maximum site clearance	n/a
Minimum building set backs	n/a
Maximum building height	n/a
Maximum No of floors	n/a
Water	n/a
Electricity	n/a
Solid waste	Removal to mainland
Liquid waste	n/a
Piers per site	n/a
Other	The caye could support one fishing camp should the demand arise. The natural vegetation on the north and south of the caye should be left undisturbed
Natural features	This is a small low mangrove-dominated caye. Reef and shoal extend to the north and south. The surrounding waters are good for lobster diving
Ownership	National

Site Number	48
Name / location	**PALMETTO CAYE: WESTERN CAYE**
Primary land use	Preservation
Secondary land use	Research
Maximum lot size	n/a
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	n/a
Net site housing density	n/a
Maximum hab-room density	n/a
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	n/a
Maximum site clearance	n/a
Minimum building set backs	n/a
Maximum building height	n/a
Maximum No of floors	n/a
Water	n/a
Electricity	n/a
Solid waste	Removal to mainland
Liquid waste	n/a
Piers per site	n/a
Other	The caye has minimal development potential and is considered as forming a part of the natural shoreline barrier of mangrove cayes. It is also likely that it is valuable as a fish breeding area. It should not be developed and should be left undisturbed. Management should be exercised by a local or national NGO with the capacity for conservation management
Natural features	There are two Palmetto cayes and both are generally low though they have a rocky ridge fronting their east sides. This western one has less developable land than the eastern. Vegetation is predominantly mangrove with some small coconuts and mixed scrub, including palmetto, along the eastern ridges. A surface breaking reef fronts the cayes on the east.
Ownership	National

Site Number	49
Name / location	**PALMETTO CAYE: EASTERN CAYE**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	Residence
Maximum lot size	1 acre
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	2
Maximum hab-room density	6
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft per building
Maximum site clearance	50% (0.50 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	The caye has limited developable land running along its eastern side that could support one low-density fishing camp or residence. Any development should take place only on the marginally high land on the east side, and attention should be paid to ensuring that access avoids the shallow waters. Dredging should not be permitted. The remainder of the caye should be left undisturbed.
Natural features	The two cayes are generally low though with a rocky ridge fronting their east side, though this eastern one appears to have more developable land than the western.. Vegetation is predominantly mangrove with some small coconuts and mixed scrub, including palmetto, along the eastern ridges. A surface breaking reef fronts the cayes on the east.
Ownership	National

Site Number	50
Name / location	**PELICAN (CAT) CAYES: NORTHEAST CAYE: NORTH EAST PART**
Primary land use	Resort
Secondary land use	Fishing camp
Maximum lot size	3.2 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	8
Maximum hab-room density	13
Maximum guest capacity	10
Maximum building coverage	900 sq.ft per building
Maximum site clearance	80% (2.5 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20ft
Maximum building height	28ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof / reverse osmosis under approval from the relevant authorities
Electricity	generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost
Piers per site	2
Other	Attention should be paid to maintaining mangroves beside the sea and especially alongside the lagoon. The remainder of the caye, apart from Development Sites 51 & 52, should be left in its natural state.
Natural features	This site on the north east of the caye is generally low with low mangrove; however it has been partially cleared and filled. The surrounding waters are shallow on the north side and deep on the lagoon side, and are noted for sport fishing.
Ownership	Property

Site Number	51
Name / location	**PELICAN (CAT) CAYES: NORTHEAST CAYE: NORTH WEST PART**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	n/a
Maximum lot size	1 acre
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	1
Maximum hab-room density	3
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft
Maximum site clearance	50% (0.5 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	Development should take place only on the small area of marginally high land lying on the north west side of the caye. Attention should be paid to ensuring that development does not disturb possible turtle nesting sites along the shore. The remainder of the caye, apart from Development Sites 50 & 52, should be left in its natural state.
Natural features	This is a generally low caye with low mangrove. There is, however, some marginally high land fringing the north side of the caye, where this site is located, with low land behind. The surrounding waters are shallow.
Ownership	National

Site Number	52
Name / location	**PELICAN (CAT) CAYES: NORTH-EAST CAYE: SOUTH WEST POINT**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	Guest house
Maximum lot size	1.5 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	3
Maximum hab-room density	8
Maximum guest capacity	6
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft per building
Maximum site clearance	50% (0.75 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	2
Other	Any development should take place only on the marginally high land on the western part of the caye though with access to the west side of the caye and to the lagoon. Attention should be paid to avoiding any disturbance to possible turtle nesting sites on the small beaches. Mangroves should be maintained especially on the lagoon side. The remainder of the caye, apart from Development Sites 50 & 51, should be left in its natural state.
Natural features	This is a generally low caye with low mangrove although there is some relatively high land towards the west with small beaches on both the north and south sides. There is evidence of turtle nesting on the western beaches. The surrounding waters are shallow on the north side and deep on the southwestern lagoon side.
Ownership	National

Site Number	53
Name / location	**PELICAN (CAT) NORTHWEST CAYE (GODFREY CAYE): SOUTHERN PART OF CAYE**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	Guest house
Maximum lot size	1.5 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	3
Maximum hab-room density	8
Maximum guest capacity	6
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft per building
Maximum site clear-ance	50% (0.75 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	2
Other	Development should take place only around the existing camp with the rest of the caye remaining in its natural state
Natural features	A low-lying mangrove caye with a marginally high ridge running inter-mittently along the western side. Reef and shoals run along the west side and extend southwest. There is deep water access on the east / lagoon side
Ownership	National

Site Number	54
Name / location	**PELICAN (CAT) CAYES: TWO CAYES LYING WITHIN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE LAGOON**
	Preservation
Primary land use	Research
Secondary land use	n/a
Maximum lot size	n/a
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	n/a
Net site housing density	n/a
Maximum hab-room density	n/a
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	n/a
Maximum site clear-ance	n/a
Minimum building set backs	n/a
Maximum building height	n/a
Maximum No of floors	n/a
Water	n/a
Electricity	n/a
Solid waste	n/a
Liquid waste	n/a
Piers per site	Neither caye should be developed, and both should be left undisturbed. Management should be exercised by a local or national NGO with the capacity for conservation management
Other	
Natural features	These are low-lying mangrove cayes. They have little reef around them and are surrounded by generally deep water. They are identified as important bird habitats.
Ownership	National

Site Number	55
Name / location	**PELICAN (CAT) LITTLE EAST CAYE: WEST PART OF CAYE**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	n/a
Maximum lot size	1 acre
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	1
Maximum hab-room density	4
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft per building
Maximum site clearance	50% (0.5 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	The caye could accommodate a low impact fishing camp should there be the demand. Development should take place only the south west point of the caye to avoid the shallow waters on the east side. The rest of the caye should remain in its natural state
Natural features	This is a low-lying mangrove caye. Reef extends to the north and south. Deep-water access lies on the west / lagoon side.
Ownership	National

Site Number	56
Name / location	**PELICAN / CAT CAYE**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	Guest house
Maximum lot size	1.5 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	3
Maximum hab-room density	8
Maximum guest capacity	6
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft
Maximum site clearance	50% (0.75 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	Development should only take place on the relatively high land in the north of the caye. The remainder of the caye should be left in its natural state
Natural features	The caye is generally low though it has relatively high land near the northern end and running along a ridge extending south. Two small beaches lie on the east and west sides near the north end. The interior in the north is low. Vegetation is predominantly mangrove though there were many coconuts reported in the early 1980's. Reef extends to the north, south and northeast. Deep water lies on the west and (partially) east sides.
Ownership	National

Site Number	57
Name / location	**PELICAN (CAT) BIG EAST CAYE**
Primary land use	Preservation
Secondary land use	Research
Maximum lot size	n/a
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	n/a
Net site housing density	n/a
Maximum hab-room density	n/a
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	n/a
Maximum site clearance	n/a
Minimum building set backs	n/a
Maximum building height	n/a
Maximum No of floors	n/a
Water	n/a
Electricity	n/a
Solid waste	Removal to mainland
Liquid waste	n/a
Piers per site	n/a
Other	The caye has minimal development potential and is considered as forming a part of the natural shoreline barrier of mangrove cayes. It is also likely that it is valuable as a fish breeding area. It should not be developed and should be left undisturbed. Management should be exercised by a local or national NGO with the capacity for conservation management
Natural features	The caye is low lying and is covered by mangrove. Reef and shoal extend on the north, northwest and south sides. Deep water lies to the east though access is found on the southwest.
Ownership	National

Site Number	58
Name / location	**PELICAN (CAT) SOUTHERN CENTRAL CAYE**
Primary land use	Preservation
Secondary land use	Research
Maximum lot size	n/a
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	n/a
Net site housing density	n/a
Maximum hab-room density	n/a
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	n/a
Maximum site clearance	n/a
Minimum building set backs	n/a
Maximum building height	n/a
Maximum No of floors	n/a
Water	n/a
Electricity	n/a
Solid waste	n/a
Liquid waste	n/a
Piers per site	n/a
Other	The caye should be not be developed and should be left undisturbed. Management should be exercised by a local or national NGO with the capacity for conservation management
Natural features	The caye is low-lying and dominated by mangrove. It has reef or shoal extending to the southeast. The caye, being located within the lagoon yet facing a break in the east side of the Pelican Cayes faro which gives access to the deep waters of the channel lying between the Pelican Cayes and Channel / Tarpon cayes, is considered as having the potential of making a critical contribution to the conservation of the marine and terrestrial wildlife values of the Pelican Cayes group.
Ownership	National

Site Number	59
Name / location	**PELICAN (CAT) UN-NAMED CAYE LYING TO THE EAST OF SOUTHERN CENTRAL CAYE**
Primary land use	Preservation
Secondary land use	Research
Maximum lot size	n/a
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	n/a
Net site housing density	n/a
Maximum hab-room density	n/a
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	n/a
Maximum site clearance	n/a
Minimum building set backs	n/a
Maximum building height	n/a
Maximum No of floors	n/a
Water	n/a
Electricity	n/a
Solid waste	Removal to mainland
Liquid waste	n/a
Piers per site	n/a
Other	The caye has minimal development potential and is considered as forming a part of the natural shoreline barrier of mangrove cayes. It is also likely that it is valuable as a fish breeding area. It should not be developed and should be left undisturbed. Management should be exercised by a local or national NGO with the capacity for conservation management
Natural features	The caye consists of low land with generally low mangrove. A narrow ring of reef or shoal surrounds the caye.
Ownership	National

Site Number	60
Name / location	**PELICAN (CAT) FAUX CAYE**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	n/a
Maximum lot size	0.20 acres (approximately)
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	1
Maximum hab-room density	4
Maximum guest capacity	2
Maximum building coverage	450 sq ft
Maximum site clearance	n/a
Minimum building set backs	n/a
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	There is a fishing camp at this site built over the water.
Ownership	National

Site Number	61
Name / location	**PELICAN (CAT) SOUTHEAST CAYE: WEST SIDE**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	n/a
Maximum lot size	1 acre
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	1
Maximum hab-room density	4
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft
Maximum site clearance	50% (0.5 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	Should the demand arise this caye could accommodate one fishing camp. Development could take place only on the west side to avoid the shallow waters on the east, north and south sides. Apart from the one camp the remainder of the caye should be left in its natural state.
Natural features	The caye is low lying and dominated by low to medium mangrove. Shoals lie in patches to the west and reef lies along the east and north sides and extends to the south.
Ownership	National

Site Number	62
Name / location	**PELICAN (CAT) SOUTHWEST CAYE**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	n/a
Maximum lot size	1 acre
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	1
Maximum hab-room density	4
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft
Maximum site clearance	50% (0.5 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	One fishing camp could be accommodated on this caye on the east to northeast side, where there is more immediate access to deep waters. The rest of the caye should remain in its natural state.
Natural features	The caye is low lying and dominated by low mangrove. Reef and shoals extend to the north, west and south.
Ownership	Nationality

Site Number	63
Name / location	**PETER DOUGLAS (OLD RENDEZVOUS) CAYE**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	n/a
Maximum lot size	1 acre
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	1
Maximum hab-room density	4
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft per building
Maximum site clearance	50% (0.50 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	2
Other	The caye could support one fishing camp. The natural vegetation on the north and south of the caye should be left undisturbed
Natural features	A small low mangrove caye with two smaller cayes lying to the immediate south which appear to be bird nesting sites. Reef and shoal extend to the north, south and south west. The surrounding waters are good for lobster diving.
Ownership	National

Site Number	64
Name / location	**PLACENCIA CAYE**
Primary land use	Residence
Secondary land use	n/a
Maximum lot size	1,500 square metres
Minimum lot size	1000 square metres
Maximum No of lots per site	40
Net site housing density	1per lot
Maximum hab-room density	5 per lot
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	800 sq ft
Maximum site clearance	90 % per lot
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof / connection to Placencia
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind / connection to Placencia
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Liquid waste management system / Compost toilets
Piers per site	n/a (use of canal)
Other	Any development should take place only on the surveyed lots. No more than twenty-one other lots are recommended, the remainder of the caye should be left in its natural state.
Natural features	The caye consists of mangrove on the north, east and south sides, with some coconuts and low non-mangrove vegetation on the filled area on the west. The mangrove becomes high on the north west point.
Ownership	Property

Site Number	65
Name / location	**POMPION CAYE (Pumpkin Caye)**
Primary land use	Residence
Secondary land use	Research
Maximum lot size	1.5 acres (approximately)
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	2
Maximum hab-room density	6
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft
Maximum site clearance	80% (1.20 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Liquid waste management system / Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	The rocky and / or sandy bores in the vicinity of the caye should not be developed.
Natural features	This is a high coral sand caye with coconuts, some mixed vegetation and little mangrove. It has an encircling reef around a shallow lagoon on the south side. Loggerhead and Hawksbill turtles are reported as nesting here. A rocky bar lies to the west ('White rock') that has been built up by Hurricane Mitch.
Ownership	Property

Site Number	66
Name / location	**QUAMINO CAYE**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	Guest house
Maximum lot size	1 acre
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	2
Maximum hab-room density	6
Maximum guest capacity	4
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft
Maximum site clearance	50% (0.5 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	As the caye consists entirely of low land only one of the two claims on the caye should be accommodated. Development should only take place at the site of the abandoned camp on the west side. The rest of the caye should remain in its natural state.
Natural features	The caye is generally low-lying with red mangrove. Reef extends to northeast.
Ownership	National

Site Number	67
Name / location	**RENDEZVOUS CAYE**
Primary land use	Residence
Secondary land use	Resort
Maximum lot size	n/a
Minimum lot size	2 acres
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	3
Maximum hab-room density	10
Maximum guest capacity	8
Maximum building coverage	1,000 sq ft
Maximum site clearance	50% (1.5 acres)
Minimum building set backs	30 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof / reverse osmosis under approval from the relevant authorities
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Liquid waste management system / Compost toilet
Piers per site	2
Other	New development should take place only in the vicinity of the existing buildings and cleared land. The western portion of the caye should remain in its natural state. Any dredging should not be permitted.
Natural features	The western part of the caye is generally low and the eastern part high, though areas have been filled. The low parts are dominated by mangrove, with the higher lands having coconuts and mixed vegetation. There are small beaches on the east and south. Reefs extend to the northeast and northwest, though there is deep-water access at the center north and center south.
Ownership	Property

Site Number	68
Name / location	**ROCKY POINT CAYE**
Primary land use	Preservation
Secondary land use	Research
Maximum lot size	n/a
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	n/a
Net site housing density	n/a
Maximum hab-room density	n/a
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	n/a
Maximum site clearance	n/a
Minimum building set backs	n/a
Maximum building height	n/a
Maximum No of floors	n/a
Water	n/a
Electricity	n/a
Solid waste	Removal to mainland
Liquid waste	n/a
Piers per site	n/a
Other	The caye has minimal development prospects that would not entail filling and related infrastructure; moreover it acts as a natural barrier between the sea and the shrimp farm located around Indian Hill Lagoon. It is recommended that it should be not be developed and should be left undisturbed. This, however, should be reviewed within 3 to 4 years. Management should be exercised by a local or national NGO with the capacity for conservation management.
Natural features	The caye has a high rocky ridge fronting most of the east side, though with occasional low areas intervening. The southern tip is high though it has lagoons behind. Most, if not all, the western side is low. A channel passing through a mix of open water and mangrove clumps separates the caye from the mainland. Vegetation is predominantly low mangrove with some mixed scrub, palmetto and coconuts along the eastern ridge. The sea is shallow all along the eastern side.
Ownership	National

Site Number	69
Name / location	**ROSANNA CAYE**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	Guest house
Maximum lot size	1 acre
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	2
Maximum hab-room density	6
Maximum guest capacity	4
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft
Maximum site clearance	75% (0.75 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incinerator of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	Development should take place around the existing fishing camp and on the higher land. The remainder of the caye should be left undisturbed.
Natural features	There was a small area of high land on the south end of the caye, otherwise the caye is low and dominated by low red mangrove.
Ownership	National

Site Number	70
Name / location	**ROUND CAYE (east of Tarpon)**
Primary land use	Residence
Secondary land use	Guest house
Maximum lot size	1 acre
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	2
Maximum hab-room density	6
Maximum guest capacity	4
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft
Maximum site clearance	75% (0.75 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incinerator of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Liquid waste management system / Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	Any development should take place only on the high land. The remainder of the caye should remain in its natural state.
Natural features	This caye is generally low with red mangrove though there is a higher area at the base of the northern promontory with reaches to both the east and west sides of the caye. The higher area has some coconuts. The surrounding waters are shallow, though less so on the west side. Frigates and pelicans are known to nest on this caye.
Ownership	Property

Site Number	71
Name / location	**ROUND CAYE (north of Pompion)**
Primary land use	Preservation
Secondary land use	Research
Maximum lot size	n/a
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	n/a
Net site housing density	n/a
Maximum hab-room density	n/a
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	n/a
Maximum site clearance	n/a
Minimum building set backs	n/a
Maximum building height	n/a
Maximum No of floors	n/a
Water	n/a
Electricity	n/a
Solid waste	Removal to mainland
Liquid waste	n/a
Piers per site	n/a
Other	This is a very small caye with minimal development potential and located in a very sensitive area near the barrier reef and the Gladden Spit / Silk Cayes Marine Reserve. Moreover the owners apparently have proposals for its use in marine research. It is therefore recommended for preservation with management by the owners
Natural features	This is a small high coral sand caye with coral rubble, with a few coconuts. Loggerhead turtles have been reported as nesting here. Reef and shoal extend to the northwest and southeast.
Ownership	Property

Site Number	72
Name / location	**ROUND (FRENCH LOUIS'S) CAYE**
Primary land use	Guesthouse
Secondary land use	Residence
Maximum lot size	1.964 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	2
Maximum hab-room density	4
Maximum guest capacity	10 (including campers)
Maximum building coverage	650 sq ft
Maximum site clearance	75% (1.5 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof / reverse osmosis under approval from the relevant authorities
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	Any new development should avoid impacting the fringing mangroves.
Natural features	The caye has been filled and has coconuts, though it has fringing mangroves on the north, east and west sides.
Ownership	National

Site Number	73
Name / location	**SADDLE CAYE (south west of Loggerhead): WESTERN SIDE**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	Guest house
Maximum lot size	1 acre
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	2
Maximum hab-room density	6
Maximum guest capacity	4
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft
Maximum site clearance	50% (0.5 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	One fishing camp with low impact guesthouse facilities could be accommodated on this part of the caye on or around the existing camp on the western point of the caye. The area of the caye lying between this Site and Site 74 should not be developed and should remain in its natural state.
Natural features	The caye has two small areas of marginally high land on the extreme west, with a small beach, at which this Site is located, and extreme east, separated by generally low land. Red mangrove predominates. There is relative deep water on the south side.
Ownership	Property

Site Number	74
Name / location	**SADDLE CAYE (south west of Loggerhead): EASTERN SIDE**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	n/a
Maximum lot size	1 acre
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	2
Maximum hab-room density	4
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft
Maximum site clearance	50% (0.5 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	One fishing camp could be accommodated on this eastern part of the caye on the small area of marginally high land. The area between this Site and Site 73 on the western side should not be developed and should remain in its natural state.
Natural features	The caye has two small areas of marginally high land on the extreme west, with a small beach, and extreme east, where this Site is located, separated by generally low land. Red mangrove predominates. There is relative deep water on the south side.
Ownership	National

Site Number	75
Name / location	**SAMPHIRE CAYE**
Primary land use	Preservation
Secondary land use	Research
Maximum lot size	n/a
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	n/a
Net site housing density	n/a
Maximum hab-room density	n/a
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	n/a
Maximum site clearance	n/a
Minimum building set backs	n/a
Maximum building height	n/a
Maximum No of floors	n/a
Water	n/a
Electricity	n/a
Solid waste	n/a
Liquid waste	n/a
Piers per site	n/a
Other	Should the caye arise again from the waters it should be managed on a preservation basis by local or national NGO with the capacity for conservation management.
Natural features	The caye currently exists only as a sand bar just south of Silk (Queen) Cayes. It was last identified as a caye in 1913. The caye is being used as a camp by Hondurans.
Ownership	National

Site Number	76
Name / location	**SCIPIO CAYE**
Primary land use	Residence
Secondary land use	Fishing camp
Maximum lot size	1 acre
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	2
Maximum hab-room density	6
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	600 sq ft
Maximum site clearance	50% (0.5 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Generator / solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	One residence or fishing camp could be accommodated on this caye on the east to north east side, where there is more immediate access to deep waters. The rest of the caye should remain in its natural state.
Natural features	There is a relatively high ridge on the northwestern side, yet the remainder of the caye is generally low with red mangrove predominating. There are some coconuts on the high ridge, though there were many more in the early 1980's. There are shallow waters to the north and south.
Ownership	Property

Site Number	77
Name / location	**SILK CAYES: NORTH CAYE**
Primary land use	Preservation
Secondary land use	Research
Maximum lot size	850 square metres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	n/a
Net site housing density	n/a
Maximum hab-room density	n/a
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	n/a
Maximum site clearance	n/a
Minimum building set backs	n/a
Maximum building height	n/a
Maximum No of floors	n/a
Water	n/a
Electricity	n/a
Solid waste	Removal to mainland
Liquid waste	n/a
Piers per site	n/a
Other	The caye has minimal development potential and is recommended for preservation to compliment the 'conservation zone' of the Gladden Spit and Silk Cayes Marine Reserve in which it is located.
Natural features	The caye has been significantly altered in size and vegetation through recent hurricanes and currently exists as little more than a high sand bar with coral rubble and scrub vegetation. The caye is entirely surrounded by reef and has poor access except on the south side. Hawksbill and loggerhead turtles occasionally nest here.
Ownership	National

Site Number	78
Name / location	**SILK CAYES: MIDDLE CAYE**
Primary land use	Preservation
Secondary land use	Research / picnicking
Maximum lot size	1,813 square metres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	n/a
Net site housing density	n/a
Maximum hab-room density	n/a
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	n/a
Maximum site clearance	n/a
Minimum building set backs	n/a
Maximum building height	n/a
Maximum No of floors	n/a
Water	n/a
Electricity	n/a
Solid waste	Removal to mainland
Liquid waste	n/a
Piers per site	n/a
Other	The caye has minimal development potential and is recommended for preservation to compliment the 'conservation zone' of the Gladden Spit and Silk Cayes Marine Reserve in which it is located. Low-impact picnicking by no more than 10 persons should be permitted only under supervision.
Natural features	This is a small yet high sand caye with much coral rubble and a several coconuts. Hawksbill and Loggerhead turtles are reported to occasionally nest here. Reefs extend to the west and southeast.
Ownership	National

Site Number	79
Name / location	**SILK CAYES: SOUTH CAYE**
Primary land use	Preservation
Secondary land use	Research
Maximum lot size	784 square metres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	n/a
Net site housing density	n/a
Maximum hab-room density	n/a
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	n/a
Maximum site clearance	n/a
Minimum building set backs	n/a
Maximum building height	n/a
Maximum No of floors	n/a
Water	n/a
Electricity	n/a
Solid waste	Removal to mainland
Liquid waste	n/a
Piers per site	n/a
Other	The caye has minimal development potential and is recommended for preservation to compliment the 'conservation zone' of the Gladden Spit and Silk Cayes Marine Reserve in which it is located. Low-impact picnicking and over-night camping by no more than 10 persons should be permitted only under supervision.
Natural features	The largest of the Silk Cayes, this consists of high sand, coral rubble and coconuts. Hawksbill and Loggerhead turtles are reported as occasionally nesting. Reef extends to the east, north and west.
Ownership	National

Site Number	80
Name / location	**ROBERT'S CAYE**
Primary land use	Preservation
Secondary land use	Touring camp
Maximum lot size	225 square feet
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	1
Maximum hab-room density	1
Maximum guest capacity	4
Maximum building coverage	225 square feet
Maximum site clearance	n/a
Minimum building set backs	n/a
Maximum building height	12 ft
Maximum No of floors	1
Water	Roof
Electricity	Solar / wind
Solid waste	Removal to mainland
Liquid waste	n/a
Piers per site	n/a
Other	This site has minimal development potential and has been identified as requiring preservation as a nesting site. However one very low-impact touring camp development may be possible conditional on the following: construction should consist only of wood and should be elevated, occupation should consist only of over-night camping, all solid and liquid waste should be removed from the caye, fires and external lights should be prohibited. The remainder of the caye should remain undisturbed.
Natural features	This is a small sand bar that has been severely damaged through sand extraction. It has no vegetation and may be subject to inundation or alteration through current changes.
Ownership	Property

Site Number	81
Name / location	**SPIDER CAYE**
Primary land use	Fishing camp
Secondary land use	n/a
Maximum lot size	1 acre
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	2
Maximum hab-room density	6
Maximum guest capacity	n/a
Maximum building coverage	400 square feet
Maximum site clearance	50% (0.5 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof
Electricity	Solar / wind/ generator
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Compost toilet
Piers per site	1
Other	The caye could accommodate one fishing camp at the site of the current abandoned one. The remainder of the caye should be left in its natural state.
Natural features	The caye is mostly low though has a mix of red and black mangrove. The surrounding waters are shallow on the north and east, with a sand bar lying to the north.
Ownership	National

Site Number	82
Name / location	**TARPON (TARPUM) CAYE**
Primary land use	Resort
Secondary land use	Fishing camp
Maximum lot size	1.25 acres
Minimum lot size	n/a
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	5
Maximum hab-room density	10
Maximum guest capacity	8
Maximum building coverage	600 square feet
Maximum site clearance	50 % (0.65 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft (excluding current building situated on water's edge)
Maximum building height	28 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof / reverse osmosis under approval from the relevant authorities
Electricity	Solar / wind / generator
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Liquid waste management system / Compost toilets
Piers per site	1
Other	New development should take place only around the existing resort area. The remainder of the caye should be left in its natural state, including the smaller cayes to the immediate west of the north part of the caye.
Natural features	This is a generally low caye with medium to high mangrove. Reef extends to the south and deep-water access is by the lagoon on the west side.
Ownership	National

Site Number	83
Name / location	**WIPPARI CAYE**
Primary land use	Resort
Secondary land use	Fishing camp
Maximum lot size	1.5 acres
Maximum No of lots per site	1
Net site housing density	7
Maximum hab-room density	12
Maximum guest capacity	12
Maximum building coverage	700 square feet
Maximum site clearance	78 % (1.15 acres)
Minimum building set backs	20 ft
Maximum building height	12 ft
Maximum No of floors	2
Water	Roof / reverse osmosis under approval from the relevant authorities
Electricity	Solar / wind / generator
Solid waste	Removal to mainland / incineration of non-hazardous waste at least 30 ft from water
Liquid waste	Liquid waste management system / Compost toilets
Piers per site	2
Other	The remainder of the caye should be left in its natural state
Natural features	The caye has high land in the center, but is low-lying on the north and south ends. The low land is dominated by mangrove and the high land has mixed vegetation including coconuts and Caribbean pine. Reef extends to the northwest, northeast and southwest. Deep-water access is from the east and west.
Ownership	Property

4.2 NSTMP RECOMMENDATIONS

The *National Sustainable Tourism Master Plan*, updated in 2023, provides an overarching tourism policy and strategic planning instrument. It spans a 20-year period (2010-2030) and highlights 8 contemporary themes regarding tourism. The following themes and actions are established for the South Central Planning Region:

<u>Urban Settlement & Management</u>

1.1 Achieve carefully managed and sequential urban growth and/or tourism development of cities, towns and tourism centres.

1.2 Better control new tourism development within towns in visually sensitive locations.

1.3 Address traffic congestion and pedestrian comfort and amenity in tourism destinations.

1.4 Improve reticulated utilities, services and infrastructure in urban and tourism growth areas.

1.5 Enhance provision of and access to public space, parklands and natural experiences in urban precincts.

1.6 Enhance the resilience of established urban settlements in vulnerable (low lying, coastal or floodplain) locations.

1.7 Ensure the (real and perceived) safety and security of all visitors (at day and night) in tourism towns is prioritised.

1.9 Protect the important peri-urban fringe from development encroachment where agricultural and/or environmental conditions occur.

Coastal Conditions & Resilience

2.1 Designate, protect and strengthen existing coastal/lagoon mangrove forests (and rehabilitate where required).

2.2 Identify and showcase locations for mangrove forest restoration for ecological and coastal fringe resilience.

2.3 Better understand the influence of climate change and sea level variation in coastal and lagoon settings (forecast mapping).

2.4 Support revegetation and enhancement of the coastal and lagoon edges through contiguous linear land planning.

2.5 Ensure development is well setback from the coastline/lagoon edge to avoid visual intrusion and potential harm from encroachment.

2.6 Encourage uninterrupted public accessibility to beachfronts and the coastal/lagoon fringe for improved tourism amenity and activation.

2.7 Minimize the intervention of structures (jetties, groins and other projections) into coastal or lagoon flats.

2.8 Manage and monitor water quality (and waste management) in the coastal threshold and associated lagoons.

2.9 Improve the control and regulation of nautical recreation in the coastal and lagoon areas.

Marine, Reef and Caye Condition

3.1 Designate, protect and strengthen the UNESCO reef system and employ practices that minimize harm of tourism intervention/contact.

3.2 Undertake research and monitoring to better measure the impact of climate and water temperature change of reef systems.

3.3 Policing of illegal fishing and related behaviours that compromise reef & biosphere conditions.

3.4 Acknowledge the critical role of caye and reef management by NGO and seek a coordinated approach to tourism practices.

3.6 Better management of recreation air & boat traffic in and around the reef and cayes.

3.8 Recognise the delicate environmental condition of cayes and establish common development regulations.

3.9 Review farming, aquacultureand other land use impacts and explore sustainable aquaculture.

3.10 Promote and educate tourism industry (and visitors) on sensitivity of reef and biosphere conditions.

National Parks and Protected Areas (Terrestrial Areas)

4.2 Improve visitor access (roads or alternative river, lagoon, or sea craft) to national parks and protected areas for greater convenience.

4.3 Strengthen and unify national park and protected area management and tourism services (i.e. VIS/branding).

4.4 Develop hierarchy of national park and protected area status – as Protected/Passive/Active.

4.5 Highlight opportunities for Adventure Tourism (for multiple day guided visits to mountain peaks, ridges and passes).

4.6 Avoid erosion of national park and protected areas environmental or ecological values through incursion by development.

Cultural Attractions and Archaeological Sites

5.6 Grow visitor awareness/education of other living cultures across regions with opportunities to share traditional practices.

Trunk Infrastructure and Connectivity -Accessibility

6.2 Evaluate the efficacy of all key routes to support egress under inundation threat and explore raised road strategies as required.

6.4 Advance new connecting main and local road linkages to destinations and 'circuits' enabling alternative access (for tourism and resilience).

6.5 Aim to increase potable water storage and sewage treatment in tourism destinations, including new sustainable systems.

6.6 Develop funding models (such as tourism development contributions) to improve investment and maintenance of infrastructure.

6.8 Enhance international-domestic shuttle services and frequency of access to regional destinations- assess the future role for the Municipal Airport and new suprastructures.

6.9 Expand the capability and service of National Information & Technology (Internet) to support wider tourism market and aid communications, emergency management, and climate threats.

Regional Linkages and Frontier Interfaces

7.1 Enhance regional tourism connections to cayes and interior through improved public/private transit– unlocking potential market growth.

7.2 Work with neighbouring countries to develop international tourism links and fluid cross-border road, sea, and air connections.

7.3 Consider growing international connections in the southern region to enable improved links to Guatemala and Honduras (air and sea).

7.5 Develop new products based on regional road/trail 'circuits' which connect destinations for visitors to stay longer/spend more.

7.6 Encourage sensitively sited and designed marina facilities at coastal nodes only for regional nautical recreation and aquaculture tourism.

Tourism Governance Management and Marketing

8.1 Adopt the Spatial Tourism Framework as a national network of hubs, nodes, and corridors to aid decision-making on planning and investment.

8.4 Avoid the privatization of cayes, islands, and beachfronts, and compulsorily acquire or buy back vulnerable land where possible.

8.6 Promote the use of clean energy and sustainable land and management for tourism development and services.

8.8 Build capacity within the education sector to deliver decentralized tourism training that can engender improved local jobs and services such as tourism training academy.

8.9 Increase capacity of local tourism authorities to manage operator compliance (noise, behaviour, waste).

8.10 Lead a national program for tourism resilience preparedness with focus on hubs, nodes, and corridors.

8.12 Tighten Environmental Effect Statement and like assessment procedures to ensure prioritisation of natural values and climate change issues.

8.13 Establish relationships between government and universities to grow GIS capability in support of resilient tourism development.

8.14 Restore tourism standards program to benchmark with other regions (i.e. ASEAN) and promote information technologies.

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