

ST. CATHERINE LOCAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

"Our Way Forward"

My Vision, My community, Our Parish, One Jamaica

St. Catherine LSDP Project Management Unit
St. Catherine Parish Council
3/8/2016

Project Sponsors:

European Union via the Sugar Transformation Unit (STU)

St. Catherine Parish Council (STCPC)



Project Proposer/Owner:

St. Catherine Parish Council (STCPC)



Author of First and Final Drafts:

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The development of St. Catherine Local Sustainable Development Plan was led by the LSDP Project Management Secretariat, with the input of a wide cross-section of our society. The work set out in the Plan has been accomplished by the willingness of many individuals and organizations to lend their time and expertise in the participation of reality dialogues, visioning exercises, workshops and meetings. The Project Management Secretariat wishes to acknowledge the contributions of all and to express its most sincere gratitude for all those who have helped in the process of developing the plan. Special thanks to the European Union through the Sugar Transformation Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for being the main sponsor of this project.

We also extend thanks to the various individuals and organizations that shared reviews and forwarded ideas, comments and suggestions; and those persons who participated in the numerous workshops and meetings. Your comments and suggestions were noted and many have been incorporated in the Plan. The involvement of all citizens of St. Catherine, old and young, at home and abroad, ensured that all major issues were effectively explored and that the strategic direction outlined in the Plan would indeed ensure – “My Vision, My Community, Our Parish, One Jamaica” by 2030 and years to come. Specifically, the Secretariat wishes to mention and highlight the participatory of its contributors:

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | | |
|---------|---|--|
| BWDA | - | Bog Walk Development Area |
| BWDAC | - | Bog Walk Development Area Committee |
| C-CAM | - | Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation |
| CARILED | - | Caribbean Local Economic Development Foundation |
| CBO | - | Community Based Organizations |
| CDC | - | Community Development Committee |
| CDRMP | - | Community Disaster Risk Management Plan |
| DA | - | Development Area |
| DAC | - | Development Area Committee |
| ECC | - | Early Childhood Commission |
| EOJ | - | Electoral Office of Jamaica |
| KMA | - | Kingston Metropolitan Area |
| LED | - | Local Economic Development |
| LEDA | - | Linstead & Ewarton Development Area |
| LEDAC | - | Linstead & Ewarton Development Area Committee |
| LEDSP | - | Local Economic Development Strategic Plan |
| LSDP | - | Local Sustainable Development Plan |
| MOAF | - | Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries |
| MOE | - | Ministry of Education |
| MLGCD | - | Ministry of Local Government and Community Development |
| NEPA | - | National Environment and Planning Agency |
| NIC | - | National Irrigation Commission |
| NHT | - | National Housing Trust |



| | | |
|----------|---|--|
| NLA | - | National Land Agency |
| NWA | - | National Works Agency |
| NWC | - | National Water Commission |
| OHDA | - | Old Harbour Development Area |
| OHDAC | - | Old Harbour Development Area Committee |
| ODPEM | - | Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management |
| PBPA | - | Portland Bight Protected Area |
| PDC | - | Parish Development Committee |
| PIOJ | - | Planning Institute of Jamaica |
| RADA | - | Rural Agriculture Development Authority |
| SDC | - | Social Development Commission |
| SEA | - | Strategic Environmental Assessment |
| SERHA | - | South East Regional Health Authority |
| STATIN | - | Statistical Institute of Jamaica |
| STDA | - | Spanish Town Development Area |
| STU | - | Sugar Transformation Unit |
| TCPA | - | Town and Country Planning Act |
| UDC | - | Urban Development Corporation |
| UNDP | - | United Nations Development Programme |
| WINDALCO | - | West Indies Alumina Company |
| WRA | - | Water Resources Authority |



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FOREWORD

Chairman's Message – *His Worship, Councillor Norman Scott, Mayor of Spanish Town*



It is with immense pride that I congratulate the Local Sustainable Development Plan Project Secretariat (LSDP) on completion of the first two phases of the implementation plan.

The LSDP was introduced with the intention of addressing challenges in growth centres within the parish of St. Catherine; namely, the areas of Bog Walk, Linstead/Ewarton, Old Harbour and Spanish Town. These townships were targeted for policy integration and management geared towards increased development. A four-phased project was proposed and today we are seeing steady progress.

It is the role of the LSDP to guide the development order by maintaining standards and zone areas for specific purposes so that the developments within these regions are controlled. This will ensure that the towns are more organized and are functionally and economically viable. The ideas, recommendations and feedback from stakeholders from all spheres are critical in establishing that common ground where the needs of everyone will be considered before final decisions are made; hence the great emphasis on consultation.

The Local Sustainable Development Plan should be viewed as “the people’s plan”. It is our way of taking control of the future, ensuring that generations to come will have a more structured foundation on which to build. I encourage us all to embrace this initiative, seek clarity where there is doubt, offer ideas, express concerns and provide recommendations that will further contribute to the success of this project.

Let us do our part in every way possible so that Jamaica will indeed become “*the place of choice to live, work, raise families and do business*”.

Message from Minority Group Leader, *Councillor Owen Palmer*



"Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Consequently, the concept of sustainable development can be interpreted in many different ways, but at its core is an approach to development that looks to balance different, and often competing, needs against an awareness of the environmental, social and economic limitations we face as a society.

The St. Catherine Parish Council's goal for a number of years was to put together a sustainable development plan for the Parish. The Local Planning Authority with funding from the Sugar Transformation Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, in July 2014 realized the commencement of the well needed Local Sustainable Development Project (LSDP), the first of its kind in the parish of St. Catherine.

As the Local Planning Authority, viable development is key if growth and advancement must be realized. Suffice to say, since its implementation, the LSDP has so far conducted numerous sensitization and mobilization sessions in various communities within the St. Catherine geographic zones. This could not have been made possible without the support from His Worship the Mayor, Councillor Norman Scott, the Parish Councillors, Parish Council Staff, The Parish Development Committee, Development Areas and Community Development Committees, the Social Development Commission, Chamber of Commerce, Civic Societies and the Ministerial Fraternities who all have aided significantly in setting the foundation and

is the basis for getting the process in place.

From the Parish Council's perspective, the task is not just about sensitizing or transferring information to the people. Rather, we see the task of this significant project as deeply engaging people in facilitative, mutual relationships that can and will only prove beneficial for the people and communities in the long term.

It pleases me then to say St. Catherine generously welcomes the Local Sustainable Development Project. Sincere gratitude is extended to the Management of the St. Catherine Parish Council, Ms. Cameron and the LSDP team and all the parties involved in recognizing this timely and suitable project.

There is no time like the present, as we welcome the opportunity to help create new forms of community that will help sustain humanity for centuries to come.

Message from Custos Rotulorum of St. Catherine, Rev. Jeffrey A. McKenzie, CD, JP



It is a signal honour to congratulate the Secretariat under the distinguished leadership of His Worship the Major Councillor Norman Scott on the completion of the first two phases of its Sustainable Development Plan under the theme “My Vision, My Community, Our Parish, One Jamaica.”

The 2030 vision cited for St. Catherine is to be commended which includes lifting the social bar of our people through job creation and capacity building; on the economic plateau maximize on the untapped resources such as the logistic hub, free zone, agro park, rich mineral reserves and our historic sites. Spanish Town is greatly poised as the central location of the island where the four directional points meets which has implications for transportation, entertainment, housing development, shopping centre and rest stops. The determination of the Secretariat to accomplish its goals must be lauded, for through their tenacity 18 of 31 activities under the project have been accomplished.

I challenge the citizens in St. Catherine to embrace this very unique developmental plan which will improve the prospect of success for our people. We are not easily deterred by challenges so let us work collaboratively to lift St. Catherine out of its economic dilemma, thus paving a better future for the present as well as the next generation. The dynamics of the LSPD will positively impact the lifestyle of unattached youths sitting “pon the corner” and will further transform St. Catherine into the place to live, work, raise families and do business.

May God bless St. Catherine and bless Jamaica land we love.

Message from Secretary/Manager, Michael Morris, JP



Many things are happening in St. Catherine that is signaling growth and prosperity. Hence the urgent need for a Local Sustainable Development Plan (LSDP). The Lord told us through Jeremiah of the importance of a plan, it must be structured in the benefit to all, “For I know the plans that I have for you,” declares the Lord, ‘plans for welfare and not for calamity to give you a future and a hope.”

The LSDP is a written document intending to address the challenges experienced by St. Catherine in all key areas. Many years ago a young man saw the need to protect the city that was so instrumental in the survival and growth of his people. So he decided to build a wall around the city, this city was built not to keep people out but to keep people in to manage their challenges and affairs.

He did this in the shortest of time due to the fact that everyone decided to be a part of that mission and he allowed God to be a part of the plan. There were detractors but none-the-less his focus was on the benefit of city/parish.

This plan is the instrument of growth and prosperity for those in and out of the parish of St. Catherine. Those in the four development areas (Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Linstead and Bog Walk) must therefore get involved and be a part of the solution. Remember the plans are for welfare/prosperity and not for calamity.

With the opening up of the highways the possibility of growth is real and this plan also will be used as a guide for developers and more importantly as an empowering tool for the communities in Local Economic Development and Disaster Mitigation activities.

I therefore congratulate the Secretariat on the efforts made to complete such a plan to allow the walls to be built in such a short time to give us hope and a future.

Message from the Project Sponsor, Mrs. Keleen Young-Grandison - Head of Sugar Transformation Unit

Following changes made from a World Trade Organization (WTO) ruling and the consequent impact on the European Union Sugar Regime, the European Commission and the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) agreed to a Multi-Annual Assistance Strategy: 2006-2013 (MAS), which provides support to the Government of Jamaica for implementation of the Jamaica Country Strategy, a major element of which is the Sugar Area Development Programme (SADP). The SADP was intended to mitigate the anticipated economic, social and environmental fallout from changes to the EU Sugar Regime, inclusive of reductions in the price of Jamaican sugar exported to the EU and the privatization of public sector sugar assets. The SADP has been revised on the basis of the changed environment as reflected in the Revised Jamaica Country Strategy for the Adaptation of the Sugar Industry: 2006 – 2020.

Consequently, the Sugar Transformation Unit, established as a project within the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, has been mandated to implement the components under the Sugar Area Development Programme. The components are:

- 1: Strengthening Commercial Competitiveness (Sugar Cane Sector)
- 2: Socio – Economic Development of Sugar Dependent Areas
- 3: Supporting the National Policy Environment

The Sugar Transformation Unit is currently implementing Component 2 of the SADP which includes providing support to Parish Councils within Sugar Dependent Areas that seek to develop sustainable development plans. The St. Catherine Parish Council must be commended for the initiative taken to embark on this critical activity which seeks to provide an action plan to guide growth and development within the parish. The aim of this plan is to achieve participation and involvement in the planning process and is in keeping with the proposed decentralization of the planning framework in Jamaica. This plan further promotes integration between the local and national planning authorities; demonstrates a 'bottom up' approach which involves the citizens determining a vision for the parish and devising strategies to achieve this vision. As such, the development plan addresses numerous issues affecting the parish including:

- Inadequate social facilities
- Urban sprawl and urban development

- Flooding
- Inadequate sewage disposal
- Drainage
- Severely congested roadways
- Environmental instability, management and sustainability

The Sugar Transformation Unit is pleased to play a key role in providing financial assistance through grant funding from the European Union of \$20 Million to contribute to the completion of the St. Catherine Local Sustainable Development Plan.

Message from the Director of Planning, *Mr. Andre Griffiths*



This document highlights the steps the St. Catherine Parish Council will take to guide development of the parish in an orderly fashion and will be used as the blueprint for economic development. For years the Council initiated the need for a Development Plan, as there are a number of developments taking place in the parish that requires regulation and careful planning. This initiative finally came to fruition and I am pleased that we have completed this plan as it is far overdue.

The approach of the plan preparation was one of advocacy as a wide cross-section of the persons was consulted in obtaining all the valuable information in this document. Presently, we are practicing reaction planning which is not in keeping with international standards and in order to change that we embarked on this initiative to complete the plan so that we can become more proactive. The urban fences for each of our growth areas have been mapped and there is now land use data for the entire parish.

With the growth areas established we are strategically poised to plan better, examine our resources and make informed decisions in relation to the amenities, population growth and resource allocation. With the Development Plan in place, the parish now has a guide to manage its resources for the next twenty five years (25) and will be reviewed every five (5) years to reflect the changing environment in which we operate.

I would also like to use this medium to thank all our sponsors and all participating stakeholders, without you this would not have been possible. Job well done LSDP secretariat (past and present), it was well worth the wait. However, the reward for good work is more good work.

Message from the Junior Mayor and Councillors



Development is inherently a journey and while there are several types of development standing independently such as economic development and social development, there is also a more holistic view of development called sustainable development. Sustainable development promotes and maintains improvement in the standard of lives not only socially or economically but also environmentally. This is the developmental journey I would love for my parish of St. Catherine to move forward with an aggressive momentum.

St. Catherine as it stands is a power house standing just second to Kingston in industrial development and population. The question is whether we seek to harness this power for the best or allow it to lay in waste. We are rich in not only natural resources such as the copper-gold porphyry in Connors or the vast fertile

lands but also the naturally occurring Great Goat Islands for a potential Tran-shipment hub. Through strategic planning and implementation these riches can be channeled into sustainable development of the parish starting at the economical level by providing job opportunities and building infrastructures while keeping the environment at the forefront.

I see the parish of St. Catherine in the next fifteen years with better drainage systems and infrastructure to address flooding, job opportunities for our youths and green spaces for recreational activities. I believe wholeheartedly that with better drainage systems and corresponding infrastructure there will be an increase in our social development. Additionally, with more job opportunities there will undoubtedly be a drastic decrease in crime and violence within our parish. I also see St. Catherine contributing greatly to Jamaica's vision 2030 "to make Jamaica the place of choice to live, work, raise families and do business" through the sustainable development of our parish.

Message from the Parish Development Committee, *Mr. Earl Hyde, JP*



The St. Catherine Parish Development Committee (PDC) is pleased to be a partner in the development of a St. Catherine Sustainable Development Plan. It has been a very long time that such a plan was discussed but never got off the ground, although the need for planned development of the Parish had always been seen as a priority.

When the Mayor and Chairman of the Parish Council undertook to commence the process with the financial assistance of the Sugar Transformation Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the PDC unhesitatingly agreed to give its full support to the project. As we have come to the preparation of the first draft of the Plan, I must commend the Planners under the stewardship of Miss Stephanie Cameron and her most competent, reliable and knowledgeable team for the excellent job accomplishment so far.

As we go forward into the next stage and to the final drafting of the plan in its totality, I am confident that the Parish will be better able to have planned development that is more realistic and sustainable, as this plan has taken every aspect of the social, economic, spiritual and human needs into its development.

Message from the Social Development Commission, *Mr. Gregory Prince*



The Social Development Commission (SDC) St. Catherine takes this opportunity to commend the St. Catherine Parish Council and the Local Sustainable Development Planning Secretariat for its tireless work in advancing the processes leading to the completion of two phases of the Local Sustainable Development Plan for St. Catherine. These processes which involve the various stakeholders across the parish should ensure that there is buy-in and acceptance of the eventual development plan when it is completed.

Years ago, development plans were prepared with limited or no input from many of the stakeholder groupings for whom the plans were intended to impact. As such, the results were not encouraging. It has been clearly demonstrated overtime however, that whenever there is participation of stakeholders in ventures of this nature, the results are generally successful. That is why SDC has become involved early in the process for the preparation of this development plan which will eventually be used as the guide for all development in St. Catherine. Our parish is diverse, and it is important that the leaders and stakeholders of each region and community can participate in the planning process to influence what we want to see changed, created and preserved in our communities, and to ensure that through consensus, the various ideas will be represented in the plan.

The SDC is uniquely positioned in this process; sharing both on the Management, Steering as well as the Technical Advisory Committees of the LSDP planning process, as well as sharing and supporting the acquisition of data, assisting with mobilization of civil society and other stakeholders to participate in the process of advancing the development of the document. As such, we are proud to be involved, and we will continue to support the LSDP Secretariat as well as the St. Catherine Parish Council and the other partners, so that Vision 2030 can be realised here in St. Catherine.

PREFACE

The future of any community and its economy is related to the ability and structure of its population to organize, develop mutual understanding, create, identify and utilize available resources. These characteristics must also be present in the community's leadership, which must possess the right attitude to stimulate and facilitate growth. Among other factors imperative to effective functioning and sustained growth and development is the existence of plans and policies to guide economic and social development and physical growth.

Recognizing the importance of the aforementioned, it is important that the Local Authority of St. Catherine takes all the necessary measures to put in place relevant and reasonable guides for the growth and development of the parish. Part of the new paradigm shift is that Local Authorities should be mandated to develop and update their own community development plans. There is need to update existing legislation and develop where necessary, plans and policies relevant to the preservation, upkeep and improvement of the community's social, economic, built and physical environment, historical and cultural context.

The St. Catherine Parish Council with a view of taking positive and proactive action to guide the growth and development within the parish has prepared a development plan for that section of the Parish which falls outside the jurisdiction of the Portmore Municipal Council. The plan embraces the notion of subsidiary through good development practices, in sync with the Government's policies towards the many reform processes of governance and decentralized planning.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Local Sustainable Development Plan (LSDP) for the parish of St. Catherine was developed by and between the Local Authority and the people to provide an agreed and coherent framework towards achieving sustainable development. While the National Development Plan (Vision 2030) is the overarching document driving Jamaica towards becoming a developed country, the LSDP is the overarching document which outlines a guide to develop the parish as well as address the issues, realise aspirations and the overall visions of the residents of the four Development Areas of St. Catherine (Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Bog Walk and Linstead/Ewarton).

The salient issues identified throughout the parish which sanctioned the preparation of the development plan are:

- ✚ High Crime Rate
- ✚ Unregulated Development
- ✚ High Unemployment
- ✚ Misguided Youths
- ✚ Bad Roads
- ✚ Poor Social Infrastructure

To combat the issues raised, recommendations were formulated to facilitate the execution of the development plan. There are more specific proposed projects for identifiable areas which are presently being formulated for each specific Development Area Plans; more targeted proposals to include a parish-wide Waste Management Plan as well as a Traffic Management and Transportation Management Plan.

This Local Sustainable Development Plan for St. Catherine is not only required to establish policies but to direct and manage growth and development throughout the parish. It will be a guideline for correcting existing issues while also facilitating positive development. The clearly defined goals, outcomes, and strategies, contained in the Plan are all critical for creating – “a healthy and wholesome St. Catherine”. The strategic focus adopted in pursuit of the long-term development of the parish is referenced to our four (4) National Goals and highlights the following thematic areas for the parish:

- **Social Equality, Historic Preservation and Culture**
National Goal #1: *“The Jamaicans are empowered to achieve their fullest potential”*
- **Governance**
National Goal #2: *“The Jamaican Society is secure, cohesive and just”*
- **Local Societal Economic Development and Food Security**
National Goal #3: *“Jamaica’s Economy is prosperous”*
- **Built Environment, Disaster Mitigation & Risk Reduction and Land Use**
National Goal #4: *“Jamaica has a Healthy Natural Environment”*

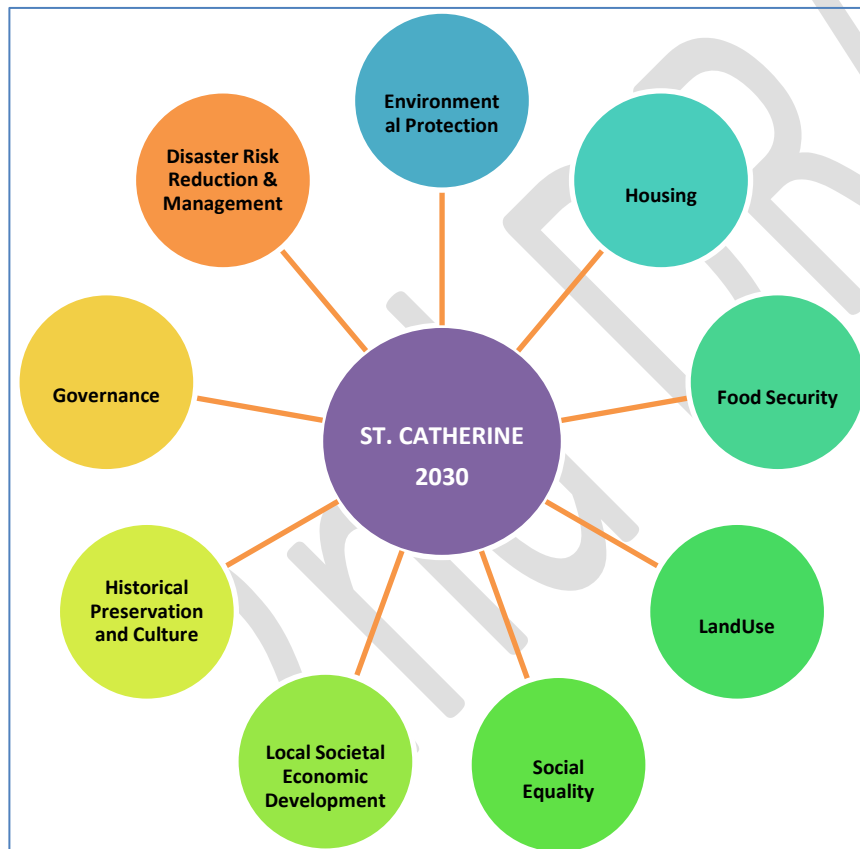


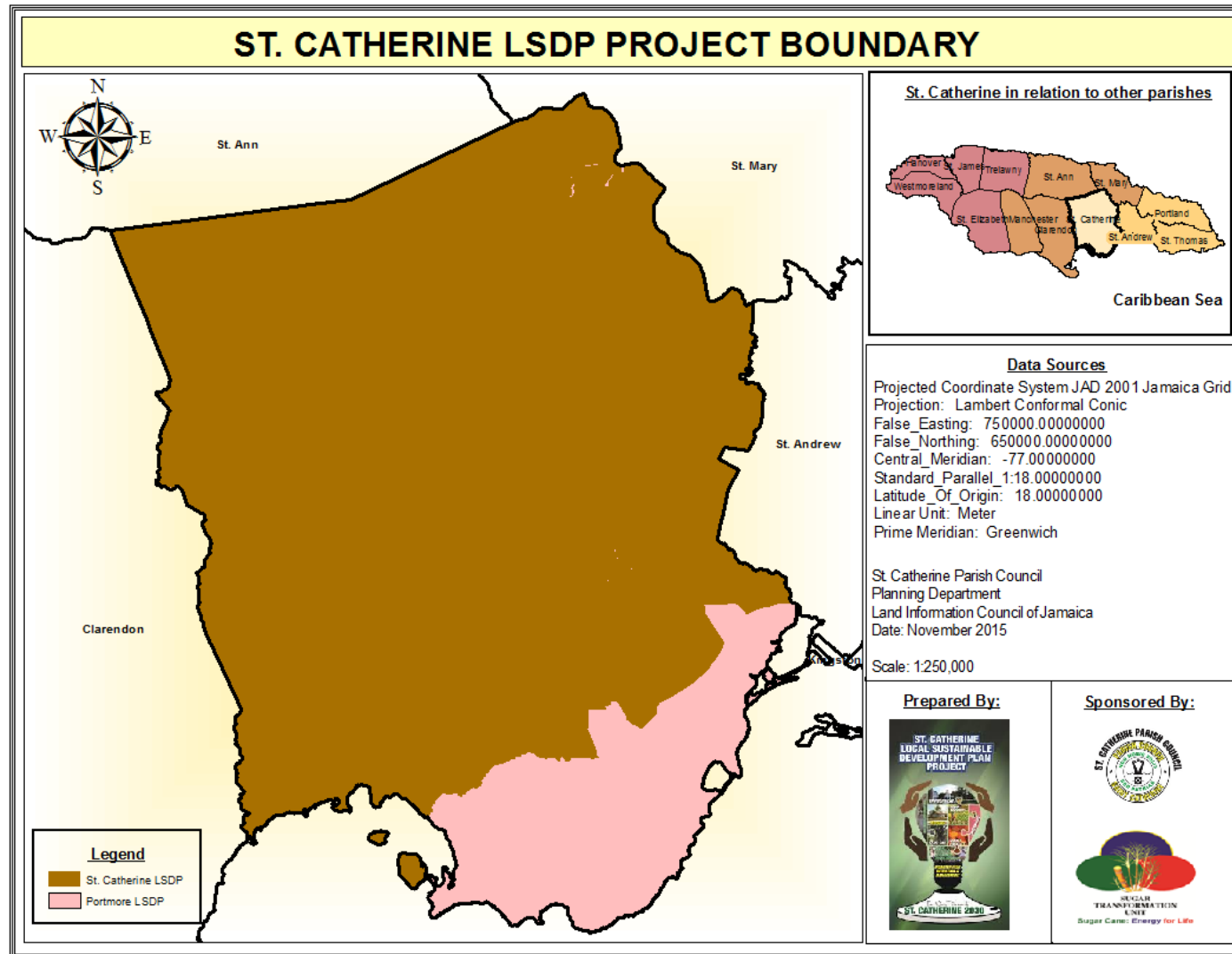
Figure 1: St. Catherine LSDP Thematic Focus

CHAPTER 1.0 - INTRODUCTION

1.1 LSDP Project Area

The St. Catherine Parish Council, with a view of taking positive and proactive action to guide the growth and development within the parish,

began the process of the preparation and execution of a development plan for that section which it has jurisdiction. This excludes the municipality of Portmore where it should be noted that the Portmore Municipal Council will be preparing a similar plan for their jurisdiction which will be referenced to the St. Catherine LSDP.



Map 1: Project Area Boundary

St. Catherine is located in the southeast of Jamaica in the county of Middlesex. It is 13 miles or 21 km west of Kingston and reaches 6 miles or 10 km inland. The parish is irregular in shape with a maximum dimension of 28 miles north to south and 20 miles east to west. Its total area is 1,192.4 km² (460.4 sq. miles) or approximately 11% of the land area of Jamaica. Previous measurements acknowledged St. Catherine as the largest of the fourteen parishes; however, a more precise evaluation identified it as the fourth largest with St. Ann and St. Elizabeth and Clarendon in the respective order.

1.2 Parish Borders

The parish is bounded by the parishes of St. Ann to the north, St. Mary to the north-east, St. Andrew to the east and Clarendon to the west with the southern extending to the sea.

1.3 Parish Boundaries

In accordance with the Town and Country Planning St. Catherine Provisional Development Order, 2014, starting at the centre line of the mouth of Bowers River at the St. Catherine/Clarendon parish boundary; thence

- **northerly** along this river and the eastern boundary of the parish of Clarendon; through the village of Free Town to Planters Hall; thence in a
- **northerly** direction along the road from Planters Hall to Bellas Gate; thence in a
- **north-westerly** direction along the eastern boundary of the parish of Clarendon to a point where the St. Ann, Clarendon and St. Catherine parish boundaries meet at the source of the Pedro River; thence generally
- **north-easterly** along the boundary between the parishes of St. Ann and St. Catherine to the common corner between the parishes of St. Mary, St. Ann and St. Catherine at Guys Hill; thence generally
- **north-easterly** to Windsor Castle; thence
- **south-easterly** to Pear Tree Grove and
- **southerly** along the boundary between the parishes of St. Mary and St. Catherine to the common corner of the parishes of St. Mary, St. Andrew and St. Catherine at Border; thence generally
- **southerly** along the common boundary between the parishes of St. Catherine and St. Andrew to the intersection of the Fresh River and the west-bound lane of Mandela Highway; thence generally
- **south-westerly** along the Portmore Municipal boundary to where it meets an intersection leading into Portmore; thence

- **southerly** along that road to a point where the overhead bridge meets the Municipal Boulevard ; thence
- **south-westerly** from this bridge to a point along Highway 2000 to an interval road; thence
- **southerly** along this interval road to a point along the railway line opposite the eastern boundary of Morris Meadows; thence east
- **north-easterly** along the railway line crossing the Municipal Boulevard to the level crossing Gregory Park Main Road; thence
- **southerly** along this main road to where it meets Passage Fort Drive at the petrol filling station; thence
- **easterly** along Passage Fort Drive to the Municipal Boulevard; thence
- **south-westerly** along the Municipal Boulevard to the drain at the junction of Bernard Lodge Main Road and Municipal Boulevard; thence
- **south south-westerly** along this drain running behind Monza and Daytona cane interval and San Down Park to the bridge at Port Henderson Road, thence
- **west north westerly** along the Braeton Road towards Denbeholding to a point where the high tension wire crosses the Dunbeholding road at a sugar cane interval road which forms the northern boundary of the Salt Pond housing scheme, thence along the said road to its end; thence continuing from this point
- **south westerly** in a straight line to the Campeachy gully at a point where it intersects with the north north westerly boundary of this property registered at Volume 1272 and Folio 747 and owned by the Ministry of Agriculture, thence
- **westerly** along this boundary to a reservoir, thence
- **northerly** in a straight line across the JPS high tension power line to a canal; thence
- **north westerly** thence generally south westerly to the edge of the edge of the Salt Island Pen mangrove , thence
- **westerly** to the Salt Island Creek, thence
- **southerly** along Salt Island Creek to where it enters the sea at Galleon Harbour thence generally
- **southerly** along the coast to Cabaritta Point thence generally in an
- **easterly** direction along the coast to Long Bay encompassing the mangroves through Manatee Bay, Old House Point, Polink Point, Wreck Point; thence generally
- **north easterly** along the coast through Hellshire Point Half Moon Bay Hellshire Bay to Fort Clarence thence continuing generally

- **northerly** and **north easterly** along the coast to the eastern most point of Fort Augusta thence continuing in a westerly and north easterly direction along the coastline to the midpoint of the bridge over Hunts Bay then east south easterly in a straight line for approximately 1.1 km; thence
- **south westerly** in a straight line midway between apostles battery and port royal point for approximately 4.12 km; thence
- **southerly** in a straight line for approximately 3.91 km; thence south easterly in a straight line for 3.56 km; thence
- **southerly** in a straight line to the territorial boundary; thence westerly along the territorial boundary to (point) at the Clarendon Parish Development Order boundary thence
- **northerly** along this boundary to the starting point including all off-shore islands, cays and man-made and natural accretions within the territorial waters.

1.4 What is the Local Sustainable Development Plan?

The term sustainability can be referred to as an activity having the ability or capacity to be maintained or sustain itself. “It’s about taking what we need to live now, without jeopardising the potential for people in the future to meet their needs,” *Australia’s Victorian Department of Primary Industries*. Sustainable development can therefore be defined as any development that is meeting the demands of the present without negatively affecting the ability of future generations to meet their own wants. Living sustainably requires a balanced effort between our daily economic, environmental and social progressions.

The local sustainable development plan is a tool that will allow the parish of St. Catherine to identify and address with its challenges proactively. It recognises the assets of the parish which will allow its local authority to take full advantage of unique opportunities identifiable to communities while planning for unanticipated impacts. In essence, it is a platform for the local authority to address the challenges of the current developmental approaches and also to provide a regulatory framework from which sustainable decisions can be made. *A Framework for Local Sustainable Development Planning in Jamaica, 2001*, agrees and states that decisions taken at the local level will create the much needed momentum and drive for sustainable development planning in Jamaica and in our case – St. Catherine.

The St. Catherine LSDP aims to set down a detailed framework for the sustainable development of defined areas within the planning authority's jurisdiction. Its purpose is to be a working document designed to assist the Local Authority and other stakeholders to advance the sustainable development agenda across the parish. It will be consistent with the goals and projected outcomes of Vision 2030 and the parish's Development Order. In conjunction with the Development Order, the St. Catherine LSDP acts as the primary instrument to control and guide new development which in turn will have significant implications for future growth and development.

The St. Catherine LSDP will comprise plans, and a written statement indicating its objectives in sufficient detail as required by the planning authority, while in the same breath assisting in achieving Jamaica's National Vision 2030. The vision of the St. Catherine LSDP is for the creation of a sustainable plan that is also in conjunction with the principles of Local Agenda 21 document for development which focuses on combating poverty, health, human settlements, the natural environment as well as waste management. It is also created in keeping with the National Physical Plan 1970-1990 for Jamaica which seeks to address the spatial structure of the parish's physical and environmental resources in a comprehensive manner. It is hoped that the National Settlement Strategy will act as a vehicle in assisting to determine balanced development focus in our Growth Areas or upcoming Nodes, thus strengthening our communities.

1.5 Why is Local Sustainable Development Planning Important to St. Catherine at this Point?

The parish of St. Catherine is poised for rapid growth and development as this is the only parish that both the East to West and North to South bounds of Highway 2000 passes through. The parish is at the apex of this hub and is getting itself ready to receive and welcome its rebirth based on the opportunities that the highway may present such as the faster movement of goods, services and people between parishes and within the parish borders. Based on reports from STATIN, 2011 and JSLC, 2012, St. Catherine has the largest economy in the island. With prudent planning and proactive development strategies, St. Catherine's economy stands to become the largest in the Caribbean.

Although the fourth largest parish in Jamaica, St. Catherine lacks an overall parish development plan and a total boundary development order. The current decades old Development Orders applies only to approximately fifty percent (50%) of the land mass within the boundaries and covers the Linstead, Bog Walk, Spanish Town and the Coast of the parish. It must be noted that NEPA is undergoing the preparation and revision of a series of development orders for Jamaica of which some have been confirmed with the most recent being for Trelawny. St.

Catherine's Provisional Development Order is currently being reviewed with the aim of confirming same soonest. With the lacking total boundary development order, the Local Authority lacks planning control outside these areas which often times results in sporadic development, largely driven by developers with no direction for growth. There is also a land severance system which does not support sustainable development practices. Though the subdivision process supports land use guidance, it poses a difficulty to enforcement should a resident decide to use the land for purposes other than that was approved for by the local authority.

Local Sustainable Development Planning presents an opportunity for communities within the parish to look long-term at the community and parish they desire and take the necessary steps to accomplish it while adhering to Vision 2030. It is an opportunity to engage citizens in dialogue about what they value about their communities and what they want their communities to be like in the future. It is an opportunity to provide an outlet for the wisdom and expertise of community members to discover innovative solutions that addresses social, economic, cultural and environmental challenges today while leaving a positive legacy for future generations. Likewise, the LSDP will ensure that in developing individual land parcels, opportunities for the regeneration of areas are not missed. Specifically, our Plan is created to:

- Encourage and promote long-term sustainability through the adoption of policies that safeguard the sustainable integrity of the parish.
- Guide future policy regarding land use, transportation and infrastructure investment decisions within the parish.
- Define a clear description of the parish's preferred direction with respect to infrastructure, service provision, and future development.
- Coordinate municipal bylaws, policies, programs, and investments.

1.5.1 Rate of Development

Existing regulation and plans are antiquated which renders them ineffective tools for guiding development and the achievement of either the vision of the parish or support Jamaica's 2030 Vision for a modern society. This also hinders Jamaica's commitment to the goals of Local Agenda 21.

The St. Catherine Parish Council receives an average of seven hundred and fifty (750) applications annually for the combined categories of development of land and subdivision of land. With more than 120,000 land parcels within the parish and development on the rise, it is clear that this trend will continue especially with the increase in large scale housing developments. Irrespective of this rate of growth and wide expanding use of undeveloped land, the legislation and regulation being used for assessment and enforcement remains antiquated. More so there is no plan to guide the manner in which land should be sustainably utilized nor does current policies and practices consider current phenomenon such as climate change and accessibility. Approximately 97% of the development applications received was for residential purposes. From a development perspective the figures points to the need for a plan of action which speaks directly to issues of housing, migration, employment accessibility, transportation and the environment. Not least of these concerns is the conversion of suitable agricultural lands for development and thus the need to consider food security.

1.5.2 Social Development

This planning process recognizes that economic growth, though necessary, is not the panacea for poverty reduction which can only occur with changes in attitude and processes which directly or indirectly disenfranchise the minority. This plan supports the development and growth of all our people. As such, social inclusion, capacity building and job creation are the foundation of poverty alleviation which the LSDP will endorse throughout the plan. Our principle is graphically represented in *Figure 2* below.

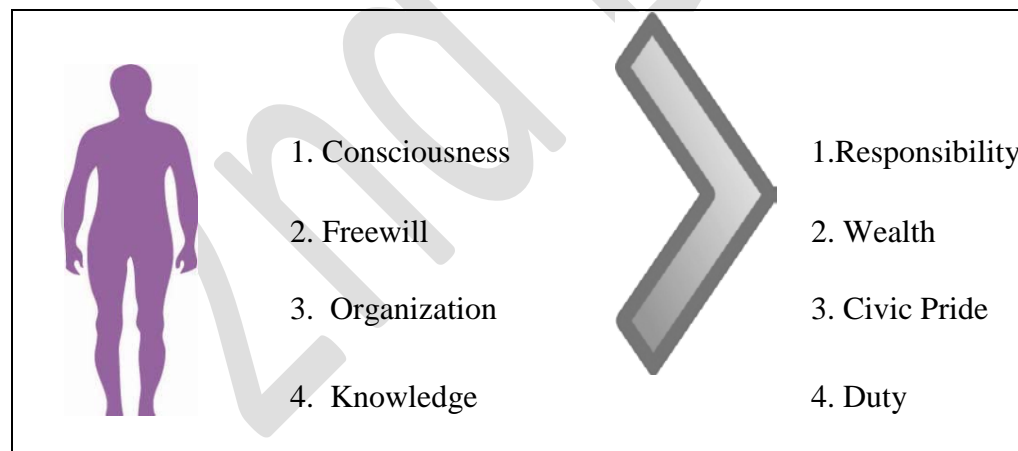


Figure 2: Social Development Principle

1.5.3 Economic Development

The link between economic development and land use planning cannot be ignored as this process diverts from the traditional linear manner of producing development plans. Similar to the need for a plan to guide the development of land, the growth of the economy is no less important requiring direction in a parish in which exist a wealth of untapped historic structures, sites, culture, agricultural and mineral resources. The economic development component of this project will examine the current state of the local economic resources and how the parish can be positioned to maximize the resource wealth which exists in agricultural lands, minerals, skills and history. The incorporation of economic development in this plan will therefore identify the appropriate opportunities for the St. Catherine Parish Council to pursue and create an economic development strategy towards building and maintaining a strong and active local economy. This will be embodied in our Local Economic Development Strategic Plan (LEDSP). The parish's plan will be in-sync with Jamaica's economic development strategy setting the policy direction for local societal economic development and growth with the identification and implementation of projects to improve the economy and quality of life of the community.

1.5.4 Dimensions of Sustainability

Six dimensions of sustainability have been developed that encompass all aspects of community life, see *Figure 3*. Each dimension of sustainability acts as a pillar upon which the fabric of a community is built. As such, a sustainable community balances cultural, social, economic, built and natural environment, and governance dimensions to create a city that offers a high quality of life, where people desire to live, work, play and retire gracefully.

Figure 3: Dimensions of Sustainability



Cultural Sustainability

A culturally sustainable community supports the creation of a vibrant and festive environment that emanates a sense of community identity and belonging through:

- Supporting a variety of art forms and cultural expressions
- Providing opportunities for leisure, recreation, sport and other activities
- Possessing a strong sense of community heritage
- Fostering community civic pride
- Developing cultural talents

Social Sustainability

A socially sustainable community supports the healthy development, and social well being of all residents through:

- Fostering tolerance and respect for different cultures, backgrounds and beliefs
- Ensuring safer neighbourhoods and public space
- Supporting services that enable all residents to fully participate in community life
- Assisting in the provision of accessible housing
- Adequate social safety net programmes

Economic Sustainability

An economically sustainable community actively encourages the development and diversification of the local economy through:

- Supporting a business environment that meets the needs of the community
- Encouraging the ease of doing business module
- Attracting investment and business development opportunities
- Assisting in the development of a strong business community with links to the wider global economy

Sustainable Built Environment

A sustainable community strives to enhance and sustain a quality built environment through:

- Minimizing the urban footprint
- Promoting mix and split level land uses
- Placing a priority on pedestrian friendly mobility
- Ensuring supporting infrastructure is in place for growth
- Preserving and enhancing public space

Sustainable Natural Environment

A sustainable community strives to enhance and sustain the natural environment through:

- Enhancing green spaces and sustaining local biodiversity
- Conserving water use
- Declaring and safeguarding protected areas
- Providing opportunities to reduce and divert household waste
- Embracing energy conservation and adopting renewable energy technologies

Sustainable Governance

A sustainable community works to ensure the effective delivery of governance through:

- Engaging in comprehensive and representative planning
- Building upon partnerships with neighbouring parishes
- Adopting an ethic of continuous improvement through effective delivery, monitoring and feedback at all levels¹

1.6 The Potential for Physical Regeneration

Physical regeneration is an essential part of a coordinated urban regeneration programme and contributes to achieving social, economic and environmental goals. Physical regeneration or particularly urban regeneration recognizes and upgrades the more 'run-down' areas within the urban fence as opposed to planning new urbanised areas. For the parish of St. Catherine, particularly the more urban areas of Spanish Town and Old Harbour where the social, economic and environmental factors are prevalent, this has resulted in those areas becoming more suited for the practice of urban regeneration. In the most basic contributory form, urban regeneration has the potential to contribute to the concept

¹ City of Leithbridge, Integrated Community Sustainability Plan In Municipal Development

of sustainable development through the recycling of derelict land and buildings as well as reducing the demand for peripheral urban growth through facilitating the compactness of existing urban areas by means of vertical development.

1.7 Key Redevelopment Sites

The LSDP will be zooming in on the following areas:

- ✚ Spanish Town Historic District
- ✚ Spanish Central Business District
- ✚ Spanish Town Bus Terminus
- ✚ Bog Walk Town Center
- ✚ Linstead Town Center
- ✚ Old Harbour Town Center
- ✚ Old Harbour Bay
- ✚ Parish Growth Areas/ Nodes
- ✚ Port Esquivel

1.8 Public Consultation

In an effort to ensure community participation, the LSDP Secretariat conducted a series of Sensitization and Mobilisation sessions with stakeholders in an attempt to arm them with information regarding the LSDP and how they would be required to get involved. As part of the process, a major consultation symposium was conducted in 2010 which was facilitated by the Ministry of Local Government and Community Development and attended by over 650 participants who shared a vast amount of information regarding their varying communities. The results of the symposium were used to validate and re-affirm their aspirations during the 12 Visionary Workshops. Residents were then engaged during the land use survey for the gathering of historical data. CDCs meetings, community functions and activities were attended and information shared while gathered. Another strategy in our public consultation was via the Strategic Environmental Assessment and the Local Economic Strategic Plan where face to face interviews, surveys, focus group discussions and

questionnaires were carried out. This was championed by our SEA and LED Consultants. In total the number of parishioners engaged in the consultative process thus far was 829. See [Appendix 1](#) and [Figure 4](#) for consultation dates.



Figure 4: Public Consultation Execution Process

1.9 Why conduct a Strategic Environmental Assessment? (to be inserted by 3rd Draft)

CHAPTER 2.0 - THE VISION

2.1 St. Catherine 2030 Visionary Methodology

The development plan strategy for St. Catherine is to improve the quality of life for the local community and provide for the future sustainable growth of the parish. The Council recognises that St. Catherine must offer living, working, educational, recreational and cultural opportunities of the highest standard in an attractive urban environment in order to achieve a sustainable Parish that will enhance the vitality and prosperity of the parish while not overburdening existing services.

With a plan for sustainability, the Council's decisions and actions will be guided by an overall vision and direction based on priorities identified by the people. The St. Catherine Parish Council through this plan intends to afford the community the benefits of a consistent vision which is in sync with Jamaica's 2030 Vision and adopt strategies which will improve the livability and sustainability of all communities within its jurisdiction. The outcome of this process and subsidiary projects will be communities which are better organized and able to develop their local societal economic base by recognizing, valuing and exploiting their resources and improve their assets and lifestyle through skill building and motivation. Additionally, this supports orderly development of land, the protection of our environment, a framework to guide developers and investors and an improved enforcement mechanism. The offshoot will then be an empowered and less dependent people and business processes driven by a clear plan produced by the people. The Council recognizes and values the input of all stakeholders and particularly our residents and anticipates their involvement in the preparation and execution of the plan and supplementary projects.

Over the last 17 months the St. Catherine Parish Council in conjunction with SDC have conducted over 12 visionary workshops across the parish with the aim of kick starting the preparation of a Sustainable Development Plan and Vision for the respective DAs. Participants came from a wide range of community organizations and stakeholder groups, representing all geographical areas and the full range of social, economic and cultural facets of life in the Parish. These include community-based organizations, youth clubs, NGOs, service clubs, business associations, JAS and commodity association branches, Civic groups, Ministers Fraternal among others. The visionary process will not stop with these sessions but will continue with one visionary session where stakeholders from across the parish will assemble in one location with

the main goal of producing a vision statement for the parish which will continue to shape the preparation of the LSDP. **Please note the vision statement will be completed by the final draft.** See *Figure 4* on the following page.

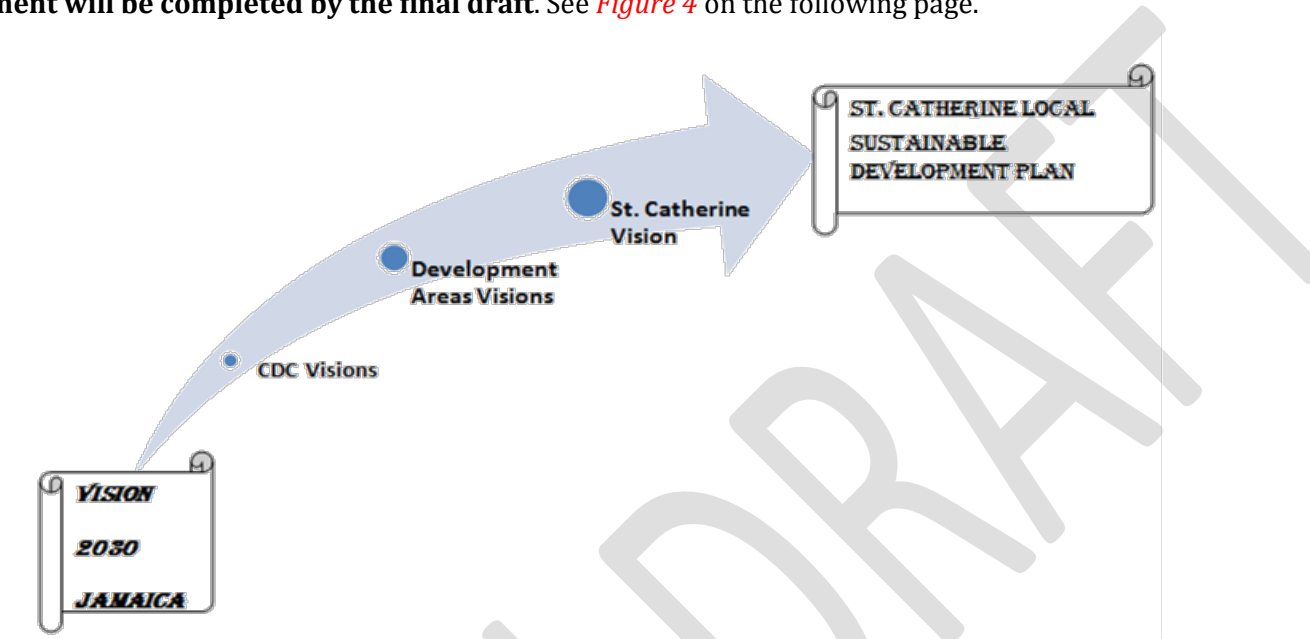


Figure 5: St. Catherine Visionary process

2.2 Development Area Vision Statements

OLD HARBOUR DEVELOPMENT AREA- Vision Statement

1. “A safe and orderly environmentally friendly place to live, work, do business, where we operate and retire gracefully” (December 2015) or
2. “A safe place to live, work, do business, operate in harmony with the environment and retire gracefully” (December 2015)

SPANISH TOWN DEVELOPMENT AREA- Vision Statement

“To be a development area where all stakeholders actively participate in the development process to benefit from good governance, sustainable economic prosperity, the enhancement of its environment resulting in overall spiritual and social well-being of the citizens”

BOG WALK DEVELOPMENT AREA- Vision Statement – (to be inserted by 3rd Draft)

LINSTEAD DEVELOPMENT AREA- Vision Statement

“A Development Area that through communication and collaboration will seek to achieve sustainable social, educational and economical development, a clean, healthy and friendly environment, empowered by love and uniting the people with unique culture towards a successful future”.

2.3 Community Development Vision Statements

Listed below are the vision statements that were compiled for the respective CDC during their visionary exercise workshop:

Linstead & Ewarton CDCs Vision Statements

Ewarton

“An empowered community which will continually promote growth, social development, environmental health, education, healthcare and livelihood of its citizens, enriched with sustainable employment and engagement in an aesthetic environment.”

Lluidas Vale

“The development of Lluidas Vale and its surroundings, providing health, social, economic and educational empowerment, as it fosters and protects an enriched physical environment for its youths heading towards the future.”

Guys Hill, Redwood

“A prosperous, clean, safe and healthy community with empowered residents.”

Linstead

“A community that is free from crime & violence, hosting greater training facilities and employment opportunities with a highly motivated set of community residents, especially the youths, enjoying a clean and wholesome environment in addition to proper housing, health, waste disposal and recreational facilities”.

Treadways

“Fostered growth and development within the community, to make or build a better future for our children's children and its environment.”

Bog Walk CDCs Vision Statements

Bog Walk CDC

“To contribute to human development by catering to the needs of the community through the provision of the widest sustainable access to educational programmes, skills training and resources needed for a better life.” (Vision Statement Revised May 12, 2015)

Glengoffe, Above Rocks

“A community that caters to the social, economic and physical development.”

Old Harbour CDCs Vision Statements

Ginger Ridge / Bellas Gate / Browns Hall

“To develop a community where living, raising your family and economic sustainability is a viable option, a place where residents can produce for themselves a measure in place to reduce vulnerability”.

Old Harbour, Bartons, Old Harbour Bay

“The place to live, work, raise families, do business and retire gracefully”

Spanish Town CDCs Vision Statements

Golden Acres, Angels, Crescent, Ensom City

“To develop facilities that will empower members of the community. A clean and beautiful community, where people can live safely, with educational activities, while encouraging a spirit of volunteerism.”

Spanish Town Central

“An environmentally healthy, crime free, regularized community, where one can work, live and raise children in a peaceful, aesthetically pleasing environment, capable of providing its own food and education at affordable costs”.

Caymanas, Central Village

"An eco-tourism/in-land tourist attraction, along the highway from Kingston to Spanish Town providing employment for the young unemployed graduates within the area"

Kitson Town, Point Hill, Watermount

"A community with all the basic infrastructure where residents can live comfortably and do business"

2nd DRAFT

CHAPTER 3.0 - POLICY AND PLANNING CONTEXT

3.1 The Emergence of LSDP in context to Local Planning in St. Catherine

The LSDP is being prepared in the context of an ongoing national effort to reform local government in Jamaica and to devolve authority for local planning to local governments. Both efforts are in keeping with the requirements of the international governance reform effort known as Local Agenda 21. Local Agenda 21 is fundamental to achieving sustainable development in the 21st century.

As the Local Authority of the Parish, the St. Catherine Parish Council is keen on facilitating parish interventions that will advance the Council's agenda for sustainable development growth. The Council recognises that sustainable development is a critical component that has a reciprocating relationship with education, training, and workforce development.

The Local Sustainable Development Plan while not a legal document will be used as a framework to generate ideas for the development of an organisational structure to facilitate growth within St. Catherine with special focus on each Development Area. Likewise, one of its main requirements will be: to develop policies/strategies to direct and manage growth and change, correcting existing issues while simultaneously accommodating growth along with providing a basis for making decisions on planning applications. The plan for the parish of St. Catherine will be centered on work which reflects improvement in social equality, economic growth, environmental protection, historical preservation and wise use of land.

The planning process will seek to build a closer relationship between the St. Catherine Parish Council (Local Authority), residents and all stakeholders through engagement in the planning of their future and is expected to improve the credibility of the Governance mechanism processes and democracy. It is also intended to improve the working relationship and ties between the various departments of the Council with staff being involved in the planning process and contribute to the overall national development agenda in several policy areas.

3.2 The Legislative Framework

Within the governance system of Jamaica the St. Catherine Parish Council is the first level of government for the citizens see *Figure 6* below.

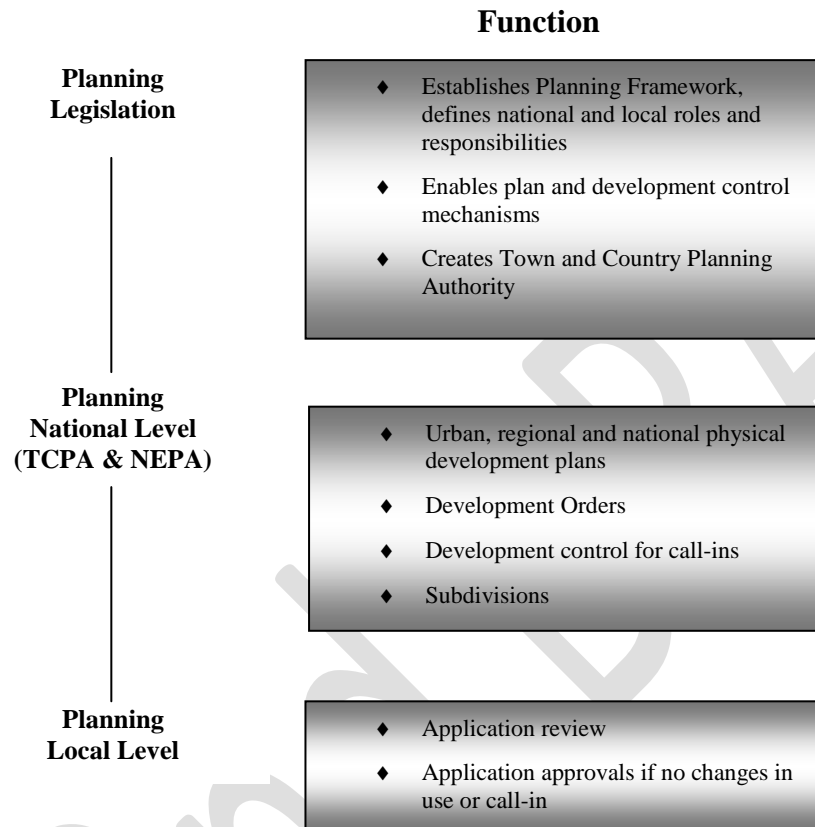


Figure 6: Legislative Planning Context Framework, Source: KPMG Consulting Limited, 2002

As shown in the diagram above St. Catherine Parish Council serves as the local Planning authority for St. Catherine with a clear mandate to oversee the planning and regulatory framework of the parish. According to Chapter 28, Agenda 21 the Local Authority (St. Catherine Parish Council) is charge with the direct responsibility of providing environmental enforcement, economic and social development, and urban and

rural services within the parish along with playing an important role in educating, mobilizing, and responding to the public to promote sustainable development.

The Parish Council Act (Sections 121 -123) lists the functions of the Parish Councils. Likewise the Ministry of Local Government & Community Development states specific responsibilities of the St. Catherine Parish Council which includes:

- Developing, managing and maintaining infrastructure and public facilities such as parochial roads, minor water supplies, drains and gullies, municipal parks & beautification, recreational centres, markets, abattoirs, pounds, cemeteries, transportation centres, public sanitary conveniences and public beaches.
- Provision of local services such as poor relief, public cleansing, public health, street lighting
- Regulation powers in respect to building and planning approvals and development control, licensing of trades and businesses, street parking, control of public vending.
- Coordinating inter-agency collaboration among non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (COBs) and government agencies which operate in the parish and are engaged in the delivery of local services or in local development.
- Support of national policies/development programmes at the local level.
- Spearhead plans and initiatives for the orderly, balanced and sustainable development of the parish as a whole, and major towns in particular, and for the boosting economic activity and local wealth creation within the parish.

These responsibilities are fundamentally geared towards an overall goal of creating sustainable communities which would lead to a sustainable parish and promoting sound environmental management practices.

3.3 Institutional Framework

The regulatory arm and functions of the St. Catherine Parish Council is displayed below.

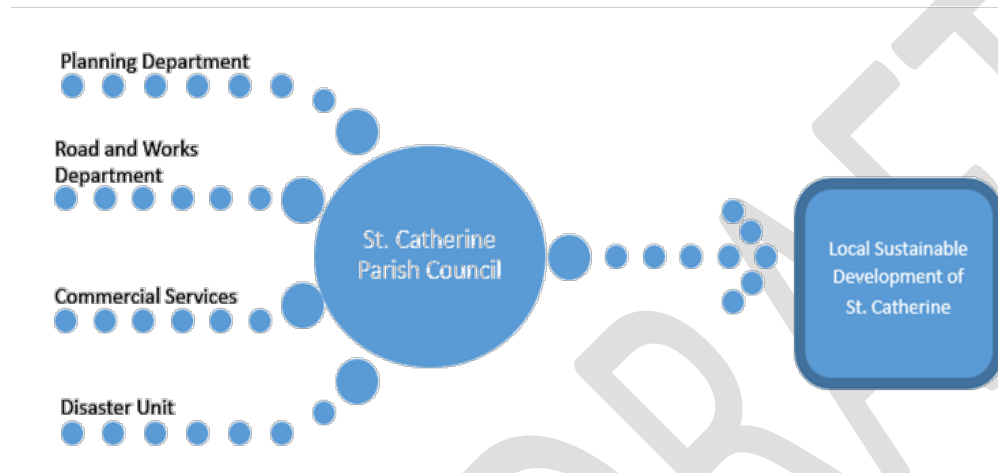


Figure 7: Council's regulatory departments/units

The Local Sustainable Development Plan will guide these four regulatory arms of the Council in executing its responsibilities and functions. These functions are outlined in *Table 1* below:

Table 1: Roles and responsibilities of the Council's regulatory arms

| DEPARTMENT | RESPONSIBILITIES / FUNCTIONS |
|--|--|
| Planning Department (headed by the Director of Planning) | Serves as the Local Planning Authority for the Parish for which the orderly development of the Parish is entrusted. Preparation of Development Plans and Enforcement under the Town & Country Planning Act. Development Control such as- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subdivision Approval • Building Approval • Granting permission for enquiry, change of use and outline applications. • Regulate the erection of Billboards • Erection and Repair of Street Lights. |

| DEPARTMENT | RESPONSIBILITIES / FUNCTIONS |
|--|---|
| Roads & Works Department (The Chief Technical Officer - Superintendent heads this department) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Places of Amusement • Rehabilitation and maintenance of roads, drains, sidewalks, traffic signs, identification signs that fall under the Parish Council. • Approval of Building Applications. • Maintenance of Buildings and Parish Council Parks. • Roads in schemes when they are handed over to the Parish Council. These are done on the basis that the infrastructure namely roads, drains, streetlights are in a satisfactory condition. • Removal of Public Nuisance, such as Derelict Vehicles, Dilapidated Buildings and Shacks. |
| Disaster Unit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Disaster Unit of the St. Catherine Parish Council addresses all aspects of Man-made and natural disasters such as Earthquake, Fire, Flood, Hurricane, and Freak Storm. • The Unit is responsible for monitoring disaster within the parish, preparing Parish Disaster Plan and ensuring public education such as shelters for the public, disaster prone areas, educating the public on precautionary measures for disasters. |
| Commercial Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the Council in monitoring, enforcement and compliance with the various regulations and rules regarding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Paid Parking ○ Vending areas ○ Transportation centers |

Source: Ministry of Local Government- St. Catherine Parish Council

The St. Catherine Planning Department is mandated to ensure that all development across the parish are undertaken according to the policies, legislations and guidelines set down by the government. The following Acts/Strategies will provide support to the Local Sustainable Development Plan in assisting with the development agenda of St. Catherine:

- Beach Control Act, 1956
- Control of Advertisement Regulations, 1947 amended 1955
- Development Order (Spanish Town 1964, Bog Walk/ Linstead/ Ewarton Order 1965)
- Development Order (St. Catherine Coast, 1964)
- Forestry Act, 1996
- Housing Act, 1968
- Jamaica National Heritage Trust Act, 1985
- Litter Act, 1986

- Local Improvements Act, 1914
- Local Improvements (Community Amenities) Act, 1977
- Mining Act, 1947
- National Land Policy, 1997
- National Settlement Strategy, 1978-1998
- Natural Resources Conservation Authority Act, 1991
- Parish Councils Act, 1901
- Parochial Markets Act
- Public Cemetery Management and Regulation Act, 1995
- Public Health Act, 1996
- Quarries Act, 1984
- The Parish Council's Building Act, 1908
- The Town and Country Planning Act, 1957
- Town Nuisances Prevention Act, 1887
- Urban Development Act, 1968
- Watershed Policy for Jamaica, 2003
- Watershed Protection, 1963
- Wildlife Protection Act, 1945 amended 1998

2nd DRAFT

3.3 Stakeholder Partnerships with the St. Catherine Local Authority

Mainstreaming Local Sustainable Development Planning within the St. Catherine Parish Council Developmental Planning Process will require multi-sectoral partnerships between all stakeholders who have a vested interest in the future development and growth of the parish. St. Catherine Parish Council, Citizens, Government Agencies, Parish Council, Community-Based Organisations, Developers and actors within the private sector all have a role to play in the implementation of the St. Catherine Local Sustainable Development Plan (St. Catherine 2030) see *Figure 8*:

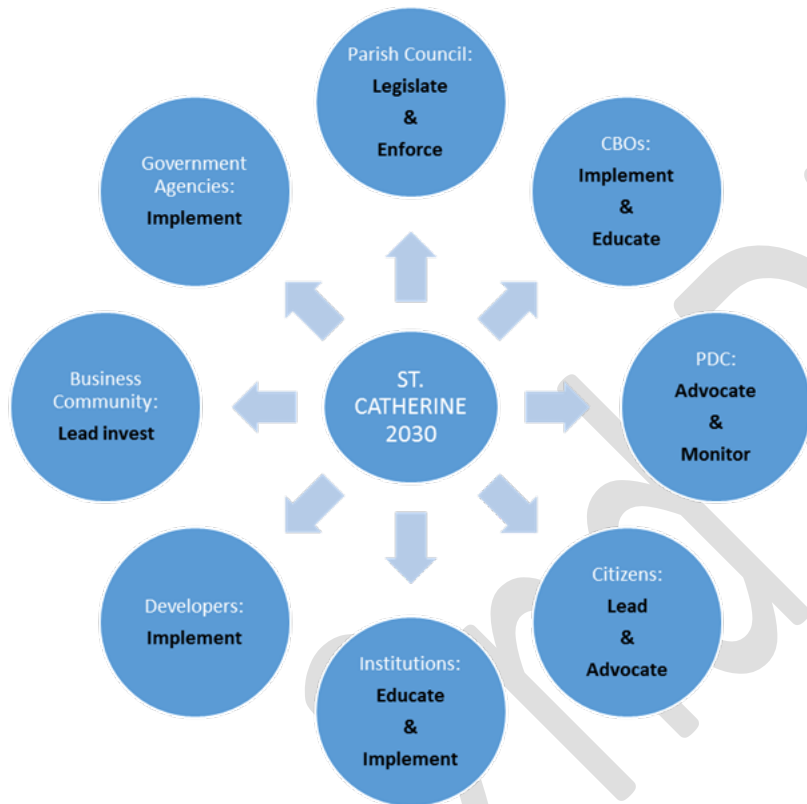


Figure 8: Stakeholder Partnership Roles in achieving St. Catherine 2030

3.4 Weaknesses in the Planning System

The following are weaknesses that are experience within the planning framework at the St. Catherine Parish Council:

- The current Development Order does not cover the entire parish, the present one only governs the following areas:
(Spanish Town, Bog Walk/Linstead/Ewarton, Lluidas Vale, Above Rocks, Glengoffe, Guys Hill, Point Hill, Riverdale, Old Harbour/ Old Harbour Bay and St. Catherine Coast Development Order under the Town and Country Planning Act NRCA Act)
- Currently, over 20 institutions are involved in planning (directly or indirectly) and are governed by 103 pieces of planning-related legislation.
- There is a shortage of trained staff (both numerically and in some specialist areas- Planners, Building Officers, Municipal Police Officers).
- Inadequate financial resources resulting in lack of equipment, vehicles and personnel to effectively undertake post-permit monitoring and enforcement of regulations and other requirements.
- Inadequate communication between regulatory and development agencies resulting in the persistent inability of the agencies to synchronize their plans and planning activities. One example of this can be seen in the many incidents of recently resurfaced roads being dug up by utility companies to install or replace infrastructure (Pipes, Cables).
- Lengthy development approvals process.
- The low level of public awareness is a factor contributing to the uncontrolled development in St. Catherine. This is manifested in a high level of building and subdivision violations and suggests there is a lack of basic understanding as to the benefits of planning.
- Legislation and regulation being used for assessment and enforcement remains outdated.
- There is no plan to guide the manner in which land should be sustainably utilized.
- Current policies and practices does not consider current phenomenon such as climate change and accessibility.
- Existing regulation and plans neither are up to date nor effective tools for guiding development and thus making the realisation of the national vision much more difficult.

3.5 Current/Future Legislative Framework, Plans and Bylaws to strengthen Planning at the Local Level

The local planning system has benefited from the revision/updating/introduction of a number of instruments. Among them:

- The strengthening of Local Governance through the Local Government Reform which will see the entrenchment of **LOCAL GOVERNMENT in the CONSTITUTION**. Three strategic laws arising from this reform are:
 - **The Local Governance ACT,**
 - **The Local Government Financing and Financial Management ACT**
 - **The Local Government (Unified Services and Employment) ACT**
- Guidelines concerning the placement of Telecommunications Towers
- Guidelines for squatter management and the establishment of a Squatter Management Unit in the Ministry of Housing
- Preparation of a National Building Act
- A System for the Processing of Subdivision Applications of 9 Lots and under 5 acres within the Parish Councils
- Pre-Development Applications Consultations Process
- Development Approval Tracking System (AMANDA)
- Permits and Licenses System. This entails the analysis of the existing framework and proposals to make the process more transparent, accountable, and less cumbersome and customer orientated. It involves the inclusion of other categories of developments into the permit system, the increase of penalties and implementation of a more comprehensive screening system
- A draft Sustainable Rural Development Policy developed to promote rural development
- A Tourism Framework of Action prepared in response to the infusion of foreign direct investment in tourism and highlights the need to address emerging planning and environmental issues in the sector.”²

²Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan /Urban Planning and Regional Development Sector Plan

CHAPTER 4.0 - PROJECT AREA PROFILE

4.1 Introduction

St. Catherine is Jamaica's fourth major parish in size and the second populous, covering an area of 1,192 (km²) or 462 (mi.2). St. Catherine is second only to Kingston as an industrial center. It is one of five parishes within the County of Middlesex and is recorded as the second largest parish within the county with Clarendon being the largest. This beautiful parish is located in the southeast part of Jamaica and is bordered by Kingston and St. Andrew to the east, Clarendon to the west, St. Mary and St. Ann to the north. St. Catherine's capital is also the very first capital of Jamaica, called Santiago de la Vega or San Jago de la Vega (St. James of the Plain), which is now known as Spanish Town.

St. Catherine, originally spelled St. Katherine, was formed in 1660 and was named after Queen Katherine of Braganza, Portugal, the wife of King Charles II. The boundaries of the parish were established in 1867 when the number of parishes was reduced from 22 to 14. St. Catherine was expanded to include the former parishes of St. Thomas in the Vale, St. John, and St. Dorothy.

The Parish is one of the fastest growing areas in the nation and has the largest economy out of all 14 parishes as a result of its many resources. Some of the major towns are Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Bog Walk, Linstead, Ewarton and Portmore. The Capital of the parish Spanish Town is home to several heritage sites including the historic cast iron bridge which is the oldest of its kind in the western hemisphere.

Except for the Hellshire Hills near the coast, the south of this parish is virtually flat. The central and northern sections are very mountainous - the northern border is on Mount Diablo, which crosses over into St. Ann, with an altitude of 2,700 feet. A 57,000 acres plain occupies the southern part of the Rio Cobre basin where the Rio Cobre River flows. It provides water to irrigate over 18,000 acres on the plain. Additionally, the parish is birth place to many notable persons who have represented Jamaica nationally and internationally. They are as follows:

Recording Artistes

- a. Joseph Hill (lead singer for the group Culture)
- b. Diana King (from Spanish Town)

- c. Chevelle Franklyn (from Tawes Pen, Spanish Town)
- d. I-Wayne (from Portmore)
- e. Anthony "Lutan Fyah" Martin (from Thompson Pen)
- f. Grace Jones (from Spanish Town)
- g. Jamar McNaughton Jr "Chronixx" (from Dela Vega City)
- h. Michelle Downer "D Angel" (from Rivoli)
- i. Grace "Spice" Hamilton (from Old Braeton)
- j. Christopher Martin (from Watermount)

Athletes

- a. Leslie Alphonso Laing (Linstead, sprinter who won gold at the 1952 Olympics)
- b. Asafa Powell, who holds the record for the second-fastest 100 meters in history. He won a bronze medal at the 2008 Olympics in Beijing. As of July 16, 2012, Powell has broken the 10-second barrier legally more than 80 times.

Diplomats/ Politicians

- a. The Most Honorable Mrs. Portia L. Simpson- Miller – (from Wood Hall)
- b. The Most Honourable Mr. Andrew Holness – (from Spanish Town)
- c. The Honorable Natalie Neita-Headley- (from Browns Hall)
- d. Mr. Clifford Everaldo Warmington- (from Browns Hall)
- e. Mayor of Spanish Town, Councillor Norman Scott – (Spanish Town)

4.2 Historical Development

When the first Spanish Colonist arrived in 1509 to establish "Sevilla Nueva" (New Seville) in St. Ann as the first Spanish settlement in Jamaica, the area was not conducive for development. In order to locate a more suitable site for the capital of this new Spanish possession, Island Treasurer, Pedro de Mazaola, spearheaded a search party. While moving south across the island, he spotted a wide fertile plain on the banks of the river (later called the Rio Cobre) which had been densely inhabited by the Arawaks prior to the arrival of the Spanish conquerors. The plains were previously cleared and cultivated by the Tainos.

Mazaola declared the area an ideal setting for the new capital and he encouraged the colonist from New Seville to settle there. He constructed a sugar mill in the area and wrote to the King of Spain commending the site as a suitable location for the capital. The new capital "Santiago (or

St. Jago) de la Vega” was established near to Mazuelo’s mill. In 1660, the parish of St. Catherine was formed. Although its name is English (it was named for Queen Katherine of Portugal, the wife of Charles II).

After conquering the Spanish in 1655, the British re-named ‘Santiago de la Vega’, “Spanish Town”. It continued as the capital and eventually the home of the British Governor of the island - King’s House was built there. Among the many distinguished visitors were Admiral Rodney, Horatio Nelson and William Bligh (who brought several plants including the first breadfruit plant to the island). The town gradually became the island’s administrative centre, housing the Parish Council, the House of Assembly and the Court House. Sligoville, located in the hills of East Central St. Catherine was the “first Free Village” established on the island and obtain its name from Lord Sligo Governor of Jamaica from 1834-1836 who proposed the Emancipation of enslaved Africans in Jamaicans.

By 1775 however, serious rivalry from lobbyist in Kingston caused increasing speculation about the suitability of Spanish Town as the capital of the island. By 1836, Governor Lionel Smith noted that the town was in ruins with no commercial, manufacturing or agricultural operations. After the Morant Bay Rebellion of 1865, Governor Sir John Peter Grant ordered the removal of the capital to Kingston which with its spectacular harbor and major trade links had to be considered “the natural capital of the island”. However the formal transfer of the capital was effective in 1872. Spanish Town lost much of its life and grandeur after the removal of the capital to Kingston. To date, the town is still a victim of this lost grandeur and is fighting vigorously to lose the negative stigma that affects it.

It was in 1867 also that the number of parishes in Jamaica was reduced from twenty two (22) to fourteen (14). The boundaries of St. Catherine were expanded to incorporate the former parishes of St. Dorothy, St. John and St. Thomas –in-the-Vale. St. Catherine continues to be one of the most noted parish on the island, ranking only second to Kingston in industrial development and population. It is also recognized as the most self-sufficient parish, having the greatest agricultural potential because of its large fertile basin which stretches from Linstead in the centre to Guys Hill in the north. The population overspill from Kingston has resulted in improved and expanded housing, educational and recreational facilities with corresponding developments in the fields of agriculture and industry.

4.3 Historical Monuments and Sites



Emancipation Square



Spanish Town Old Court House



Rodney Memorial



Old Kings House



Old House of Assembly



St. Catherine District Prison



Old Military Barracks



Colbeck Castle



Cenotaph



The Peoples Museum of Craft and Technology



Old Harbour Clock



Ferry Inn



Linstead Railway Station



Riversdale Railway Station



Old Harbour Railway Station



Spanish Town Railway Station



St. Dorothy's Anglican Church



Cast Iron Bridge



Gibraltar Tunnel



Bushy Park Aqueduct



Sligoville



Spanish Town



Jericho Baptist



Thetford Great House



Bog Walk Gorge & Flat Bridge



Phillipo Baptist



Mount Nebo Church



Spanish Town Cathedral



Manchester House



Jamaica Archives

4.4 Population and Demographics

4.4.1 Demography

The study of a community's population is an essential component in the development of any Parish Development Plan. By understanding the makeup of its population, a community is then better prepared to plan for the future needs of its citizens. This section examines the population of St. Catherine with respect to such factors as population growth, migration trends, and age structure. The make-up of the St. Catherine population is aging with females living longer compared to males. The productive age group accounts for more than 50% of parish's total population which is ideal for a progressive development agenda. The population pyramid as shown in *Figure 9* is one of the most effective methods of illustrating the age and sex structure of the population. Of the total population, 250,312 persons are males and 265,854 are females. Females make up approximately 51.0% and males 49% percent of the total population at each census interval.

4.4.2 Child Population

The child population (0-14 years) is estimated at 134,981 (26.2%) of the total population in 2011 in comparison to 2001 where it was estimated to be 155,411 (32.2%). This represents a 6% decrease in the child population over the 10 year period. Important to note, is the greater proportion of males (68,367) as compared with the proportion of females (66,614) in this age group.

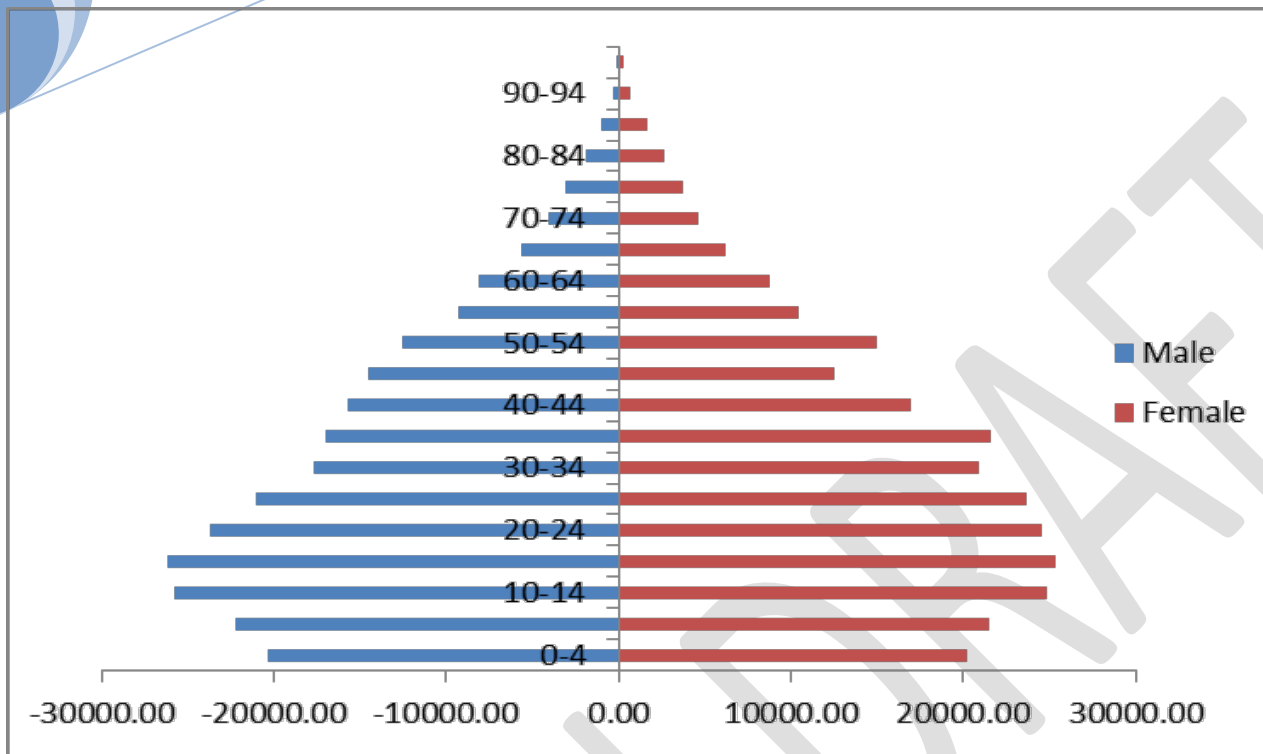


Figure 9: Population Pyramid by Gender, STATIN - 2011

4.4.3 Working Age Population

The working age population (15-64) is estimated at 345,307 (66.9%) of the total population in 2011 in comparison to 2001 where it was estimated to be 298,431(61.9%). This represents a 5% increase in this age group over the 10 year period. Important to note, is the greater proportion of females (155,594) as compared with the proportion of males (142,837) in this age group.

4.4.4 Elderly Population

The elderly population (65 and older) is estimated at 35,878 (6.9%) of the total population in 2011 in comparison to 2001 where it was estimated to be 28,422 (5.9%). This represents a 1% decrease in this age group over the 10 year period. It is important to note, the greater proportion of females (19,729) as compared with the proportion of males (16,149).

4.4.5 St. Catherine Population by Special Area

According to the Population and Housing Census 2011 data, the population of St. Catherine was recorded at 516,166 in 2011 moving up from 482,265 in 2001. This represents an increase of 33,901 (6.6%) from 2001 - 2011, making St. Catherine the second populous parish in Jamaica behind St. Andrew. St. Catherine has an annual growth rate of 0.66% which more than doubles the rate of any other parish. Excluding Portmore, this annual growth is mainly as result of the increase population in the Old Harbour area. During 2001-2011 Old Harbour had a population increase of 5,085 (17.6%) moving from a population of 23,823 in 2001 to 28,908 in 2011 (refer to Table 2 on page 59). Our parish is expected to continue along this growth rate as there are several anticipated housing developments which are associated with immigration. See projections as represented in Figure 10. With such a projection for 2030, it suggests that the landscape of our parish will change significantly, as all supporting amenities, services and infrastructure are expected to meet the growing needs of the populous.

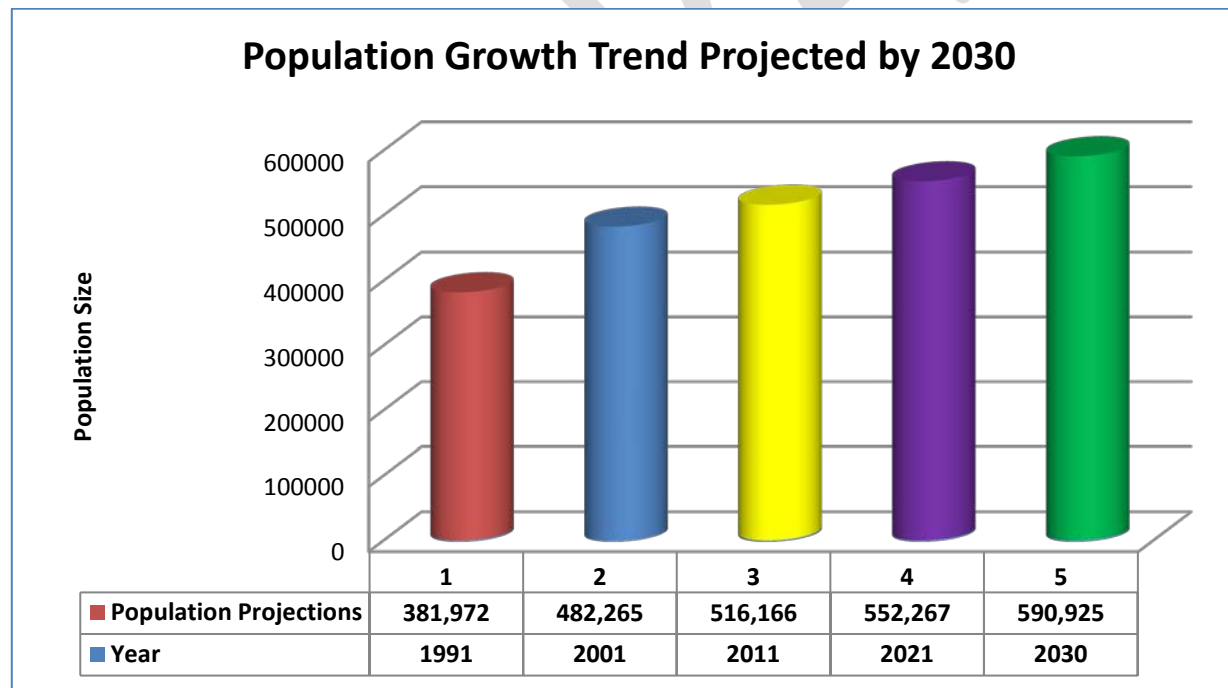


Figure 10: Population Growth Trend Projected by 2030

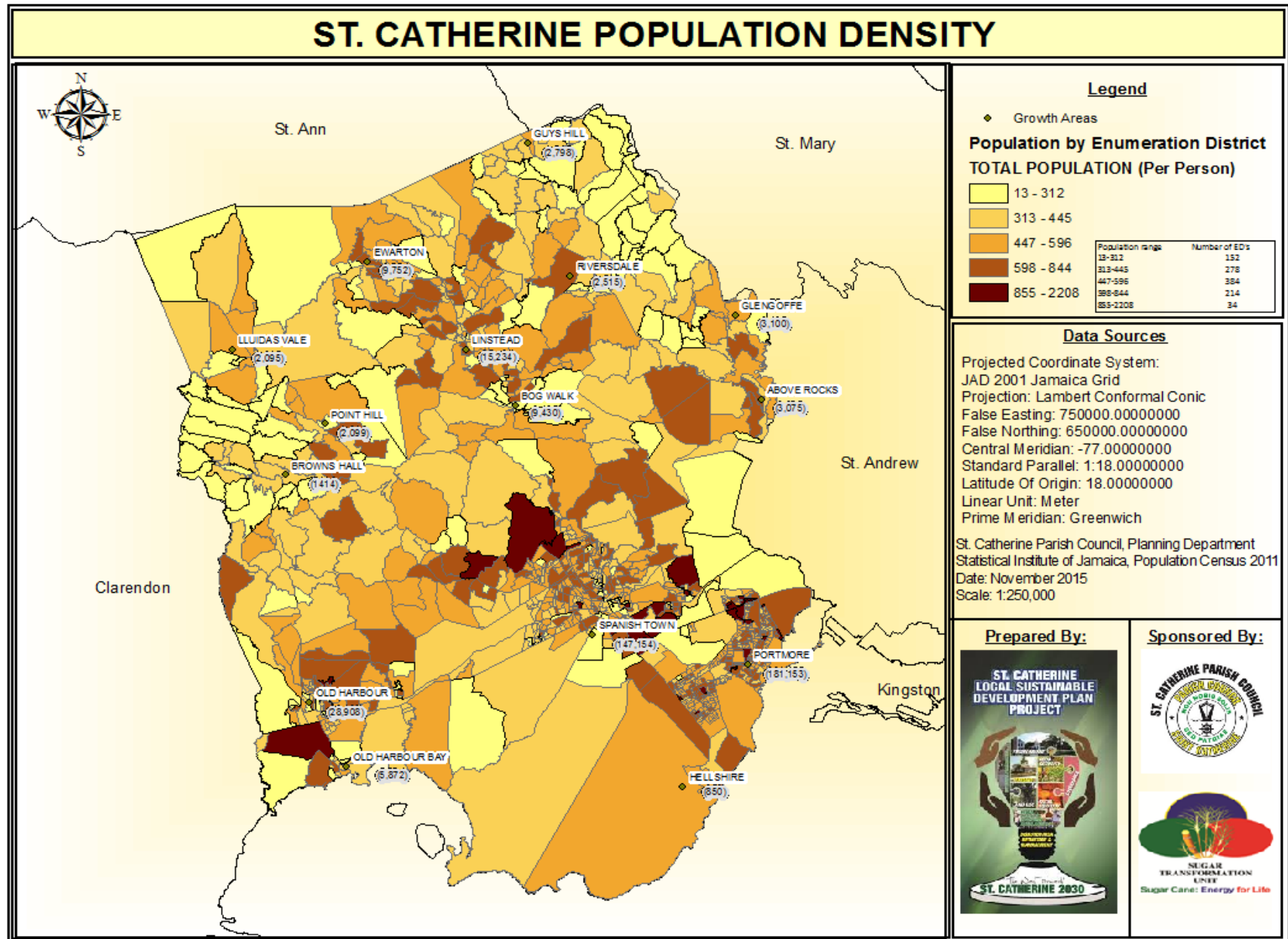
Table 2: St. Catherine Parish Population by Special Area

| POPULATION of ST. CATHERINE BY SPECIAL AREA | | | SETTLEMENT STRATEGY | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Special Areas | 2001 | 2011 | Designation | Ranking in Parish | Current Designation | Proposed Designation |
| Spanish Town | 131,514 | 147,154 | Regional Center | 2 | Regional Center | Regional Center |
| Portmore | 156,468 | 182,153 | No Designation | 1 | Regional Center | Sub-Regional Center |
| Linstead | 15,660 | 15,234 | Sub-Regional Center | 4 | Sub-Regional Center | Sub-Regional Center |
| Old Harbour | 23,823 | 28,908 | Sub-Regional Center | 3 | Sub-Regional Center | Sub-Regional Center |
| Old Harbour Bay | 6,344 | 5,872 | No Designation | 9 | District Center | Settlement Node within Old Harbour Bay |
| Bog Walk | 11,241 | 9,430 | District Center | 6 | District Center | District Center |
| Ewarton | 10,807 | 9,752 | District Center | 7 | District Center | District Center |
| Guy's Hill | 5,189 | 2,798 | District Center | 5 | District Center | District Center |
| Point Hill | 2,646 | 2,099 | District Center | 13 | Rural Settlement Node | District Center |
| Lluidas Vale | 2,236 | 2,095 | District Center | 8 | District Center | District Center |
| Glengoffe | 2,552 | 3,100 | District Center | 12 | Rural Settlement Node | District Center |
| Riversdale | 3,101 | 2,515 | District Center | 10 | Rural Settlement Node | District Center |
| Troja | 1,393 | 1,020 | Not surveyed | Not surveyed | Not surveyed | Not surveyed |
| Above Rocks | 3,169 | 3,075 | District Center | 11 | Rural Settlement Node | District Center |
| Rural | 102,891 | 100,962 | <i>*Kitson Town is being recommended by the LSDP Secretariat as an upcoming Growth Area/Node</i> | | | |
| Total | 482,265 | 516,166 | | | | |

Source: STATIN Population Census, 2011 Report and NEPA Settlement Strategy Report, 2015

Notes:

Browns Hall and Hellshire with settlement rankings of 14 & 15 respectively are not represented in the table above as they were not recorded as a Special Area based on the last census taken. However, they were recommended by NEPA as Growth Areas/Nodes according to the St. Catherine Provisional Development Order 2014.



Map 2: Population Density as per Enumeration Districts, STATIN 2011

4.5 Land Use

The parish of St. Catherine currently has a total of 120,427 parcels. An average of (30) sub-division application is made monthly to the Council, which suggests that the parcels for the parish will continue to increase upon the approval process of these sub-division applications. The parcel data for the parish was acquired through the NLA. It took the Secretariat (7) months to complete a land use survey for areas that were not included in the survey completed by NEPA in 2009. Preliminary results of the land use survey identified fifty five (55) classifications. The eight main existing land use classes are woodland, residential, informal residential, agriculture, vacant lots, grassland, forest and residential/agriculture – *Figure 11. Map 3* gives a graphical representation of the distribution of the existing land use classes. See [Appendix 2](#) for a complete listing of the land use classifications.

The completed land use survey exercise will guide the zoning regulations for the parish and be in accordance with the suggested land use zoning of the revised St. Catherine Development Order.

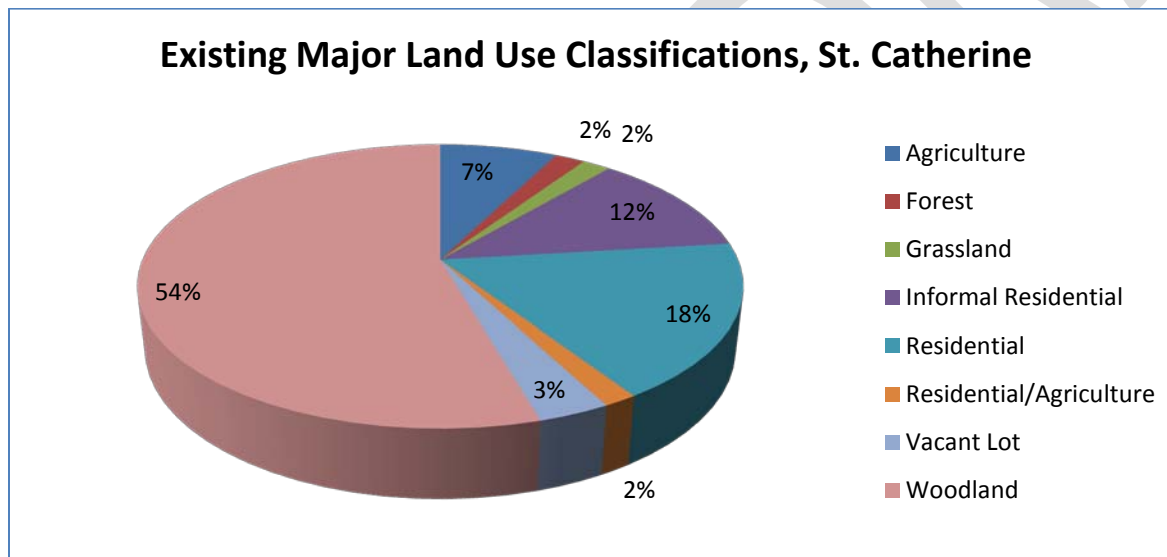
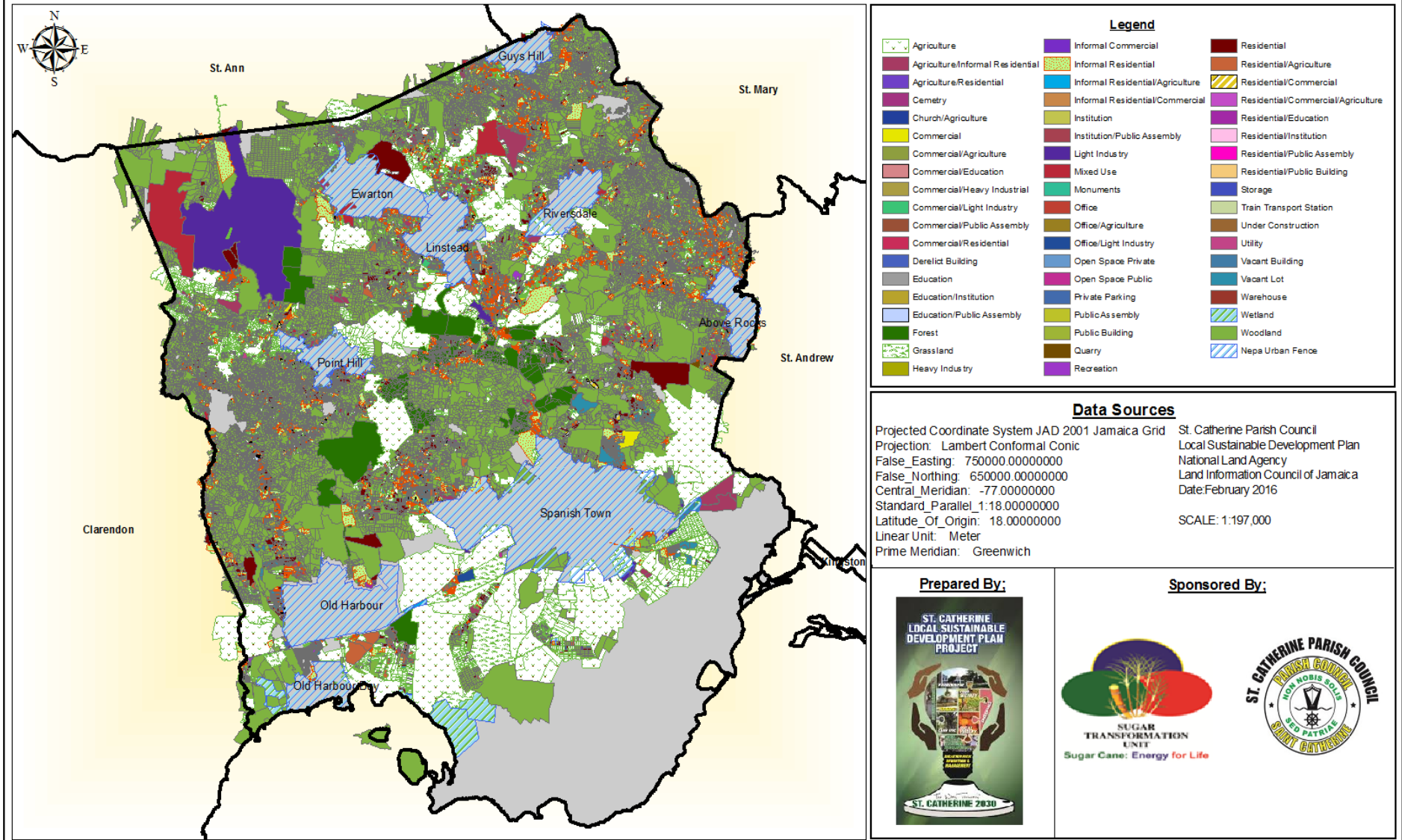


Figure 11: Existing Major Land Use Categories, LSDP Land Use Survey - 2015

ST. CATHERINE EXISTING LAND USE



Map 3: Existing Land Use Classifications, LSDP Land Use Survey 2015

4.6 Social Infrastructure, Amenities and Services

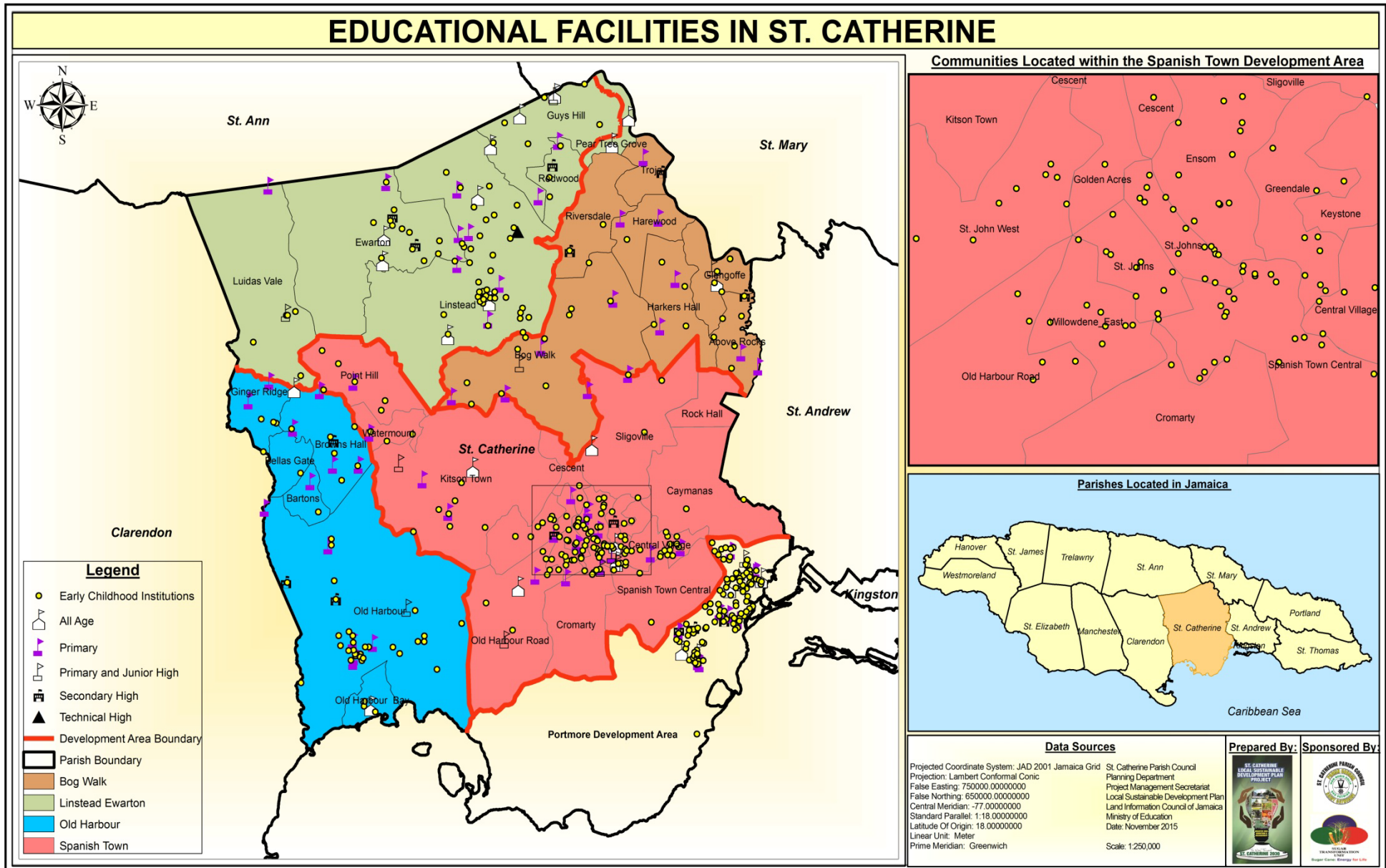
4.6.1 Education

There is a wide range of educational offerings in the parish of St. Catherine at all levels of the educational spectrum. Tabulated information from the Ministry of Education (MOE) gave a total of one hundred and eighty-one (181) educational institutions in the parish with the predominance being those at the Primary level. Public educational institutions accounts for 123 of the total number of schools in St. Catherine while 58 educational institutions is privately owned. *Table 3* below provides a breakdown of the public and independent schools. *Map 4* on page 61 gives a spatial reference of how the schools are distributed across the parish.

Table 3: Types of Schools

| PUBLIC SCHOOLS | | INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS | |
|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| Type | Number | Type | Number |
| Infant | 4 | Kindergarten/Preparatory | 26 |
| Primary | 80 | Secondary High with Prep Dept. | 2 |
| All-age | 7 | Secondary | 3 |
| Primary & Junior | 7 | Vocational | 4 |
| Special | 1 | Commercial/Business College | 18 |
| Secondary High | 20 | ECIs/Basic | 442 |
| Technical High | 2 | | |
| Agricultural High | 0 | | |
| Community College | 1 | | |
| Teachers College | 0 | | |
| Tertiary | 1 | | |
| University | 0 | | |
| Total | 123 | | 495 |

Source: MOE, Directory of Educational Institutions, 2010-2011



Map 4: Educational Facilities in St. Catherine

4.6.2 Health

The South East Regional Health Authority (SERHA) is responsible for the delivery of health care services to the residents of St. Catherine, St. Thomas, Kingston and St. Andrew. This represents 47% of the population of Jamaica. St. Catherine is the largest of the three (3) parishes in the SERHA Region. Health Care is delivered through a network of 10 hospitals with a total of 2,864 beds (6 Specialist type, 1 type A and B, and 2 type C) and 89 Health Centres. Five of the ten hospitals within the region are also National Referral Hospitals. Some of these institutions also accept patients referred from other Caribbean islands.

The Parish of St. Catherine is divided into 4 health districts comprising of 26 health centres (9-type 1, 8-type 2, 7-type 3, 1-type 4 and 1-type 8). There are also 2 hospitals (1 type B and 1 type C). *Table 4* shows a profile of each of the hospitals.

Table 4: Hospital Profiles

| HOSPITAL | BED CAPACITY | STAFF COMPLEMENT | ANNUAL PATIENT LOAD | CLASSIFICATION |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Linstead Hospital | 50 | 82 | 30,143 | Type C |
| Spanish Town Hospital | 600 | 320 | 160,000 | Type B |

Linstead Hospital

Linstead Hospital was built in 1917 as a treatment centre for tuberculosis cases. It was upgraded to hospital status in 1953 at which time the Accident and Emergency Unit was built. Over time additional buildings were added including staff residence and general medical and surgical were provided to the community. Currently the hospital is a Type C facility with 50 beds – 29 in the maternity ward, four in accident and emergency for observations and 21 for medical care and is catering to some 200,000 persons based on reports from the Jamaica Information Service. Linstead Hospital serves three other parishes namely; St. Ann, St. Mary and Clarendon (see entrance of the facility in *Figure 12*). Referrals are received from 10 health centres in Linstead and other facilities for neighbouring parishes. The hospital refers emergency cases to Spanish Town Hospital, Kingston Public Hospital, National Chest Hospital and Bustamante Hospital for Children.



Figure 12: Entrance of Linstead Hospital, Source SERHA, 2014

Spanish Town Hospital

The Spanish Town Hospital was opened by Sir Hugh Foot in 1952 and has been a major landmark in Spanish Town since then (see Figure 13). It is the largest Type B Hospital in the island and has statistics comparable to Kingston Public Hospital and Cornwall Regional Hospital, the island's only two type "A" hospitals. It continues to experience an increasing demand on its services as it serves rapidly growing communities such as Portmore, Eltham, Angels and Ensom City. Also, its close proximity to three major highways contributes to an increasing number of victims of motor vehicle accidents accessing the hospital for Emergency Medical Care.



Figure 13: Picture collage of sections of the Spanish Town Hospital, Source SERHA, 2014

As the population continues to grow, a number of improvements have been undertaken to improve the services offered to the patients thanks to some generous sponsors. In 2014 a new Haemodialysis centre, equipped with seven machines, six stations as well as other dialysis equipment was officially opened. The centre, valued at some \$20 million, was a gift from the family of Ernest Hoo and is named the Katie Hoo

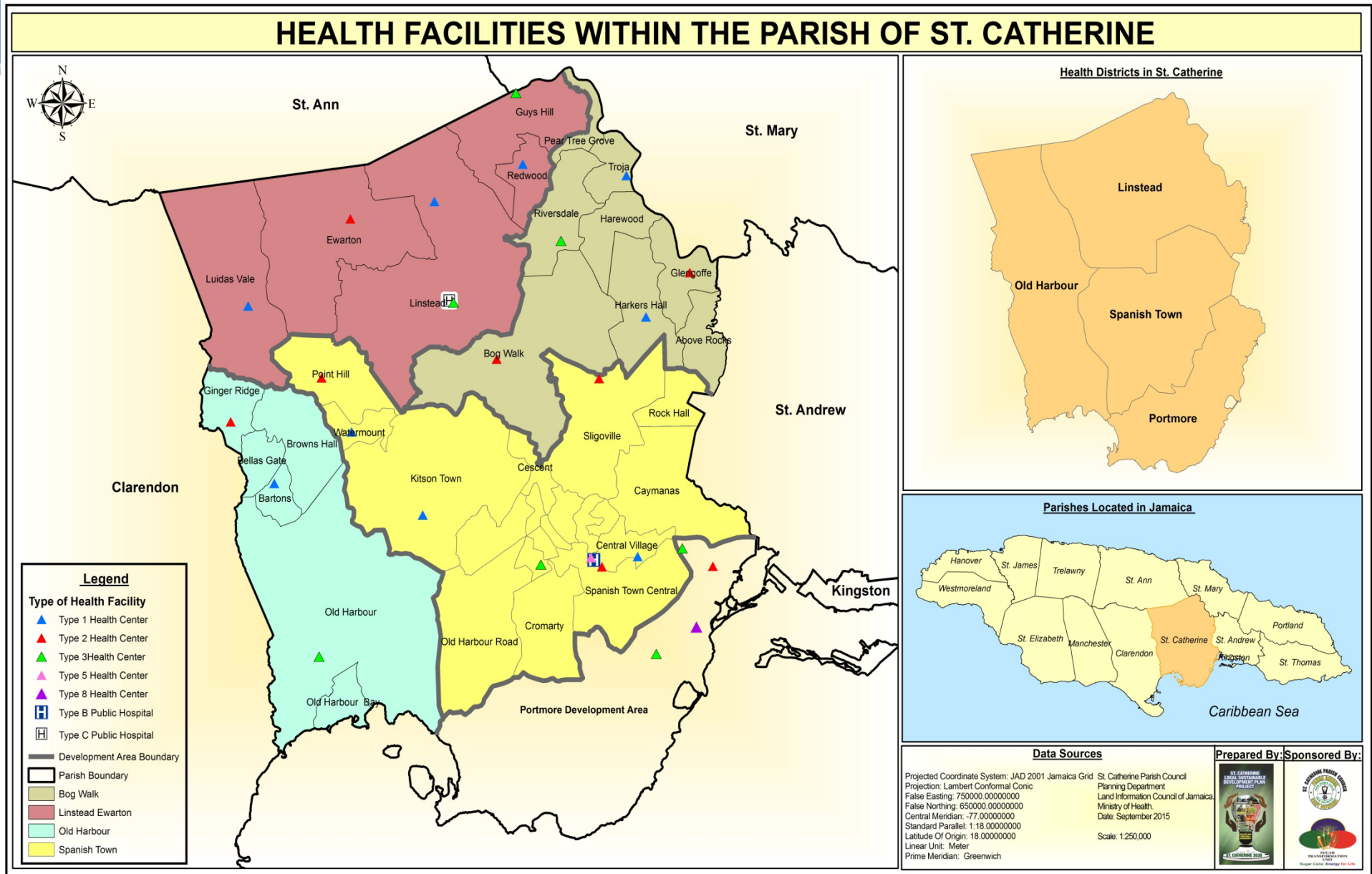
Haemodialysis Centre, in honour of his mother who passed away at the hospital in April 1965. In February this year King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia of Spain opened the King of Spain Wing. The state of the art facility was erected from a derelict out-patient building a few meters away from the hospital's laboratory. The 34 bed facility which also hosts the Physiotherapy Department has significantly enhanced the quality of service that is offered and is in keeping with the Government's objectives of rehabilitating Jamaica's health plants.

In keeping with the National Development Plan (Vision 2030) the health and stability of the population is of great paramount. According to the national development plan (Vision 2030) health facilities should be fully staffed, well equipped and in reach for all who desires medical attention and most importantly affordable. The parish of St Catherine currently has 27 health centers and two main health facilities, Spanish Town and Linstead Hospital serving a population of 516,166. The two main facilities can only accommodate a total of 660 inpatient services at any one time, based on the amount of hospital beds at each facility. According to the World health organization there is no global standard as it relates to hospital beds and total population. Regions in Europe currently have 63 beds per every 10,000 populations and 32 physicians per every 10,000 population. If the parish were to follow the standards of Europe base on the population the local hospitals would need to improve its infrastructures to accommodate more inpatient services. The major challenges in the parish as it relates to medical care are lack of or inadequate amount of medical attention the residences receive especially in rural St Catherine. Long waiting lines are an everyday phenomenon in certain areas of the parish which causes some residence not to seek medical assistance. It is vital that our health centers which is the first access point for medical attention for communities, be adequately staff to monitored and aid with prevention and disease control, reproductive education and promote healthy living lifestyle in communities helping to extent the parish and Jamaica life expectance. Partnership with NGO's and private sector organization can also assist through donation and transfer of technology to improve the way in which local health centers operates.

A wide cross section of services is provided to the residents of the parish. The major health challenges include threats posed by the communicable diseases, the health burden of non-communicable illnesses such as hypertension and diabetes are also of concern. Certain areas of the parish are also particularly prone to natural disasters. Major successes have been achieved in the delivery of services such as immunization coverage and environmental health. However challenges remain in the expanding services provided to meet the demands of the population.

The present staff compliment of the St. Catherine Secondary Health Services is approximately 1140. The St. Catherine Health Department administers the delivery of Primary Healthcare services in the parish and this is the first point of access by community members to the country's health services. This service includes the provision of basic services such as; Maternal and Child Health services, Disease Surveillance, Curative, Sexually Transmitted Infections Management and Investigation, Dental Health, Environmental Health services among others through highly trained technical and administrative staff.

Additionally, there are several places of safety and nursing homes within the parish that caters to the needs of children and young adults who are wards of the state, suffers from a debilitating illness, have physical or mental challenges as well as those who are elderly and in need of special care. See [Appendix 3](#) for a listing of the Health Facilities, their classifications and offerings. [Map 5](#) gives a geo-spatial layout of all health facilities which supplements how the respective DAs are served.



Map 5: Health Facilities in relation to MOH Health Districts

4.6.3 Housing

Population and Housing Census data of 2011 highlights that there were 156,961 dwelling units in St. Catherine which is up from 128,974 within a decade representing an increase of 27,987 dwelling units. The figure accounts for 18.4% of dwellings in Jamaica and ranks the parish as the second highest in terms of dwellings. Of the 156,961 dwelling units in the parish, 118,631 which accounts for 75.6% of the total dwelling units are located in the urban areas while the remaining 24.4% is in the rural areas.

Table 5: Number of Dwelling Units and Households by Urban/Rural Distribution

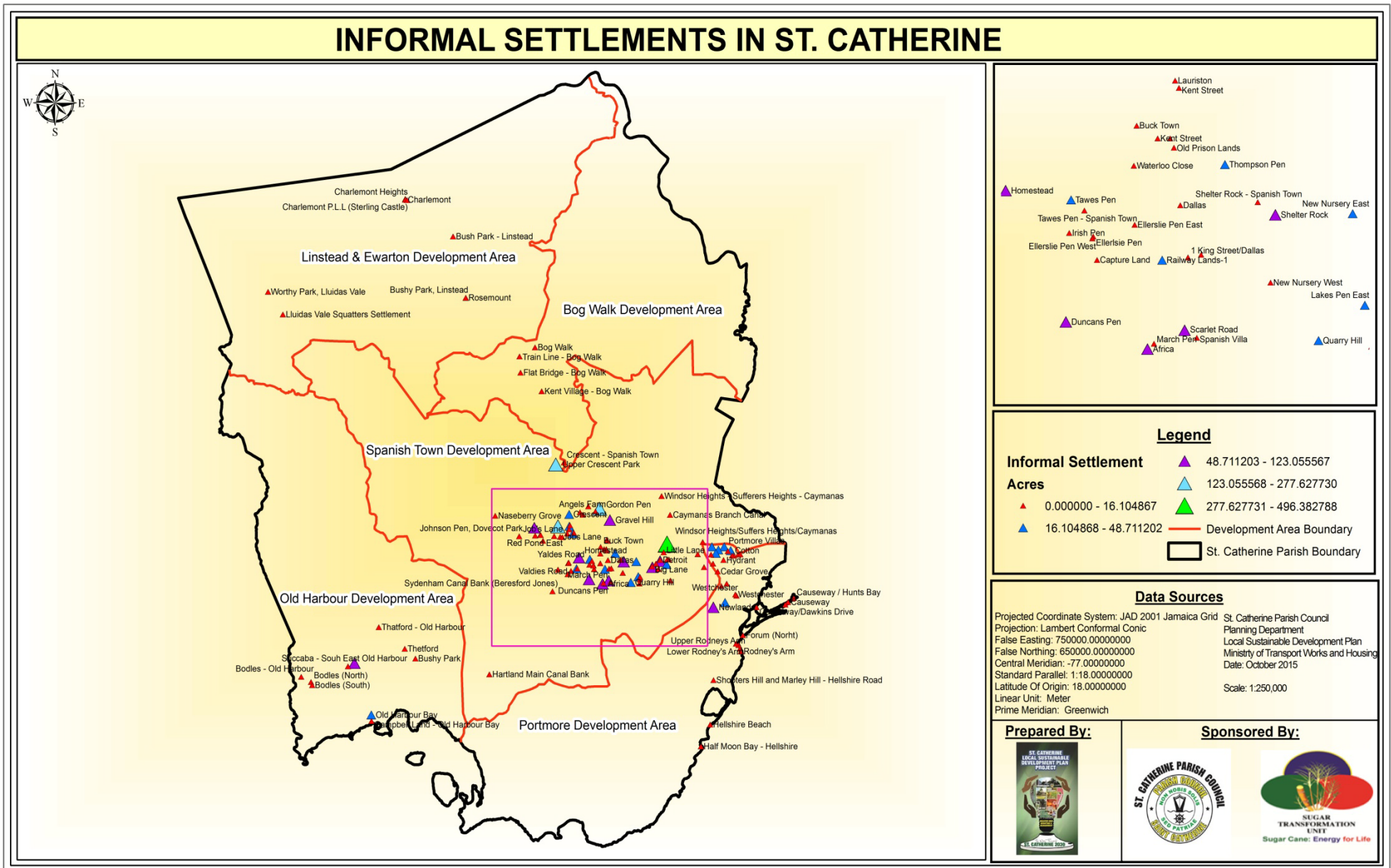
| PARISH | AREAS | NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS | NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS |
|---------------|--------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| St. Catherine | | 156,961 | 163,215 |
| | Urban | 118,631 | 123,647 |
| | Rural | 38,330 | 39,568 |

Source: STATIN, Population Census 2011

Housing in the parish is supplied by both government and private housing companies. The National Housing Trust is the primary provider of government housing as they have established several housing schemes, and have made available service lots to alleviate the high level of housing demand in the parish. Since its inception in 1977 to 2009, the Trust has provided 62,734 housing solutions island wide. Of these, St. Catherine accounts for 34,188 or 54.5% of all housing solutions.

Housing Quality

The Squatter Management Unit of the Ministry of Transport, Works and Housing has identified one hundred and twelve (112) informal settlements within the parish. Despite that there may be some duplication based on the local description given by residents, the number of such areas underscores the growing problems of unsatisfied housing needs in St. Catherine. See [Appendix 4](#) for a detail listing of the informal settlements; however [Map 6](#) provides the spatial reference.



Map 6: Distribution of the Informal Settlements in St. Catherine

Household and Household Size

The number of households and household sizes by parish for 2011 and 2001 as per the 2011 Census is outlined in the *Table 6* below. It suggests an increase of 28,838 households of the parish in 2011 within a decade but a reduction in families where the average number of persons in the households registered a difference of -0.4%. The data also shows that St. Catherine has consistently registered a high number of persons per household relative to the other parishes. Whilst the parish was among the list with the highest rate of decline in family size which also included St. Ann, St. James, St. Elizabeth and Manchester, is one of three parishes still with the highest number of persons per households recorded in 2011.

Table 6: Number of Households by Parish

| PARISH | 2011 | | 2001 | | DIFFERENCE | |
|---------------|------------|---|------------|---|------------|----------------|
| | Households | Average Number of Persons per Household | Households | Average Number of Persons per Household | Households | Household size |
| Kingston | 29,518 | 3.0 | 28,199 | 3.4 | 1,319 | -0.4 |
| St. Andrew | 192,109 | 3.0 | 164,513 | 3.4 | 27,596 | -0.4 |
| St. Thomas | 32,118 | 2.9 | 28,211 | 3.2 | 3,907 | -0.3 |
| Portland | 27,606 | 3.0 | 23,917 | 3.4 | 3,689 | -0.4 |
| St. Mary | 36,530 | 3.1 | 32,166 | 3.5 | 4,364 | -0.4 |
| St. Ann | 53,654 | 3.2 | 45,380 | 3.7 | 8,274 | -0.5 |
| Trelawny | 25,207 | 3.0 | 21,732 | 3.4 | 3,475 | -0.4 |
| St. James | 60,335 | 3.0 | 49,741 | 3.5 | 10,594 | -0.5 |
| Hanover | 23,753 | 2.9 | 20,283 | 3.3 | 3,470 | -0.4 |
| Westmoreland | 50,363 | 2.9 | 42,028 | 3.3 | 8,335 | -0.4 |
| St. Elizabeth | 49,388 | 3.0 | 41,687 | 3.5 | 7,701 | -0.5 |
| Manchester | 60,402 | 3.1 | 51,424 | 3.6 | 8,978 | -0.5 |
| Clarendon | 76,880 | 3.2 | 64,668 | 3.7 | 12,212 | -0.5 |

| PARISH | 2011 | | 2001 | | DIFFERENCE | |
|---------------|----------------|---|----------------|---|----------------|----------------|
| | Households | Average Number of Persons per Household | Households | Average Number of Persons per Household | Households | Household size |
| St. Catherine | 163,215 | 3.2 | 134,377 | 3.6 | 28,838 | -0.4 |
| Total | 881,078 | 3.1 | 748,326 | 3.5 | 132,752 | -0.4 |

Source: STATIN Population Census, 2001 and 2011

4.6.4 Water

National Water Commission (NWC) produces over 1 billion gallons of water per month in St. Catherine through thirty-four (34) wells and five (5) surface sources. The average billed volume is only 300 million gallons per month which is average, non-revenue water (NRW) of 700 million gallons per month i.e. 70% of production. This unacceptable level of NRW has had an adverse impact on the level of service provided to the people of the parish and on the financial performance of NWC. NWC has the responsibility of providing water to 90% of the parish. However, the reliability of service to those who are served by NWC is estimated to average 16 hours per day.

The current water supply situation in St. Catherine is that, overall, there is sufficient water in the parish to meet the water requirement, even with the existing technical losses (leaks, tank overflows, etc), yet we experience water woes. The average daily water production in the parish is 34 million gallons of which 3 million gallons is exported to the Kingston Metropolitan area; the average day water consumption (domestic, commercial, institutional, etc), which is based on 90% supply coverage, is estimated to be 24 million gallons and the technical water losses is estimated to be 20 million gallons per day. Based on average water consumption, there is an estimate of some 13 million gallons per day.

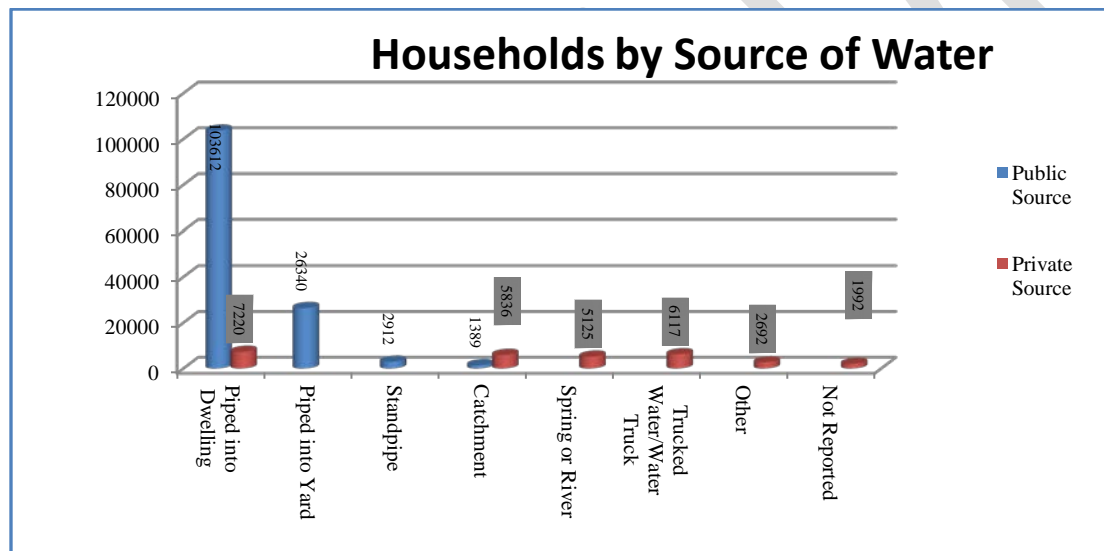
There are now 101,433 customer accounts of which some 97,200 are domestic accounts. *Figure 14* on *page 74* shows the number of household by source of water while *Table 7* shows the areas served by the varying water sources. [Appendix 5](#) Provides a detail listing of the various water sources and areas served by them.

Table 7: Water Requirement for the St. Catherine Parish

| ST. CATHERINE | 2010 | SUPPLY | BASE DEMAND | TECHNICAL LOSSES | DEFICIT/SURPLUS |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Spanish Town | 148,606 | 11,759,274 | 6,687,284 | 3,513,339 | 4,720,651 |
| Portmore & Greater Portmore | 172,114 | 13,734,198 | 7,745,117 | 4,944,311 | 1,044,770 |
| Goldmine | 20,017 | 221,554 | 900,766 | 79,759 | (758,971) |
| Old Harbour | 99,541 | 3,624,152 | 4,479,354 | 1,304,695 | (2,159,897) |
| Ewarton | 60,605 | 5,448,844 | 2,727,217 | 3,516,718 | (795,091) |
| Sligoville | 3,774 | 600,000 | 169,826 | 216,000 | (214,174) |
| Guys Hill | 15,003 | 184,128 | 675,134 | 66,286 | (557,292) |
| Sue River | 3,455 | 210,511 | 155,458 | 75,784 | (20,731) |
| TOTAL | 523,115 | 33,782,661 | 23,540,156 | 12,161,758 | |

Source: National Water Commission, 2015

Figure 14: Number of Households by Source of Water



Source: National Water Commission, 2015

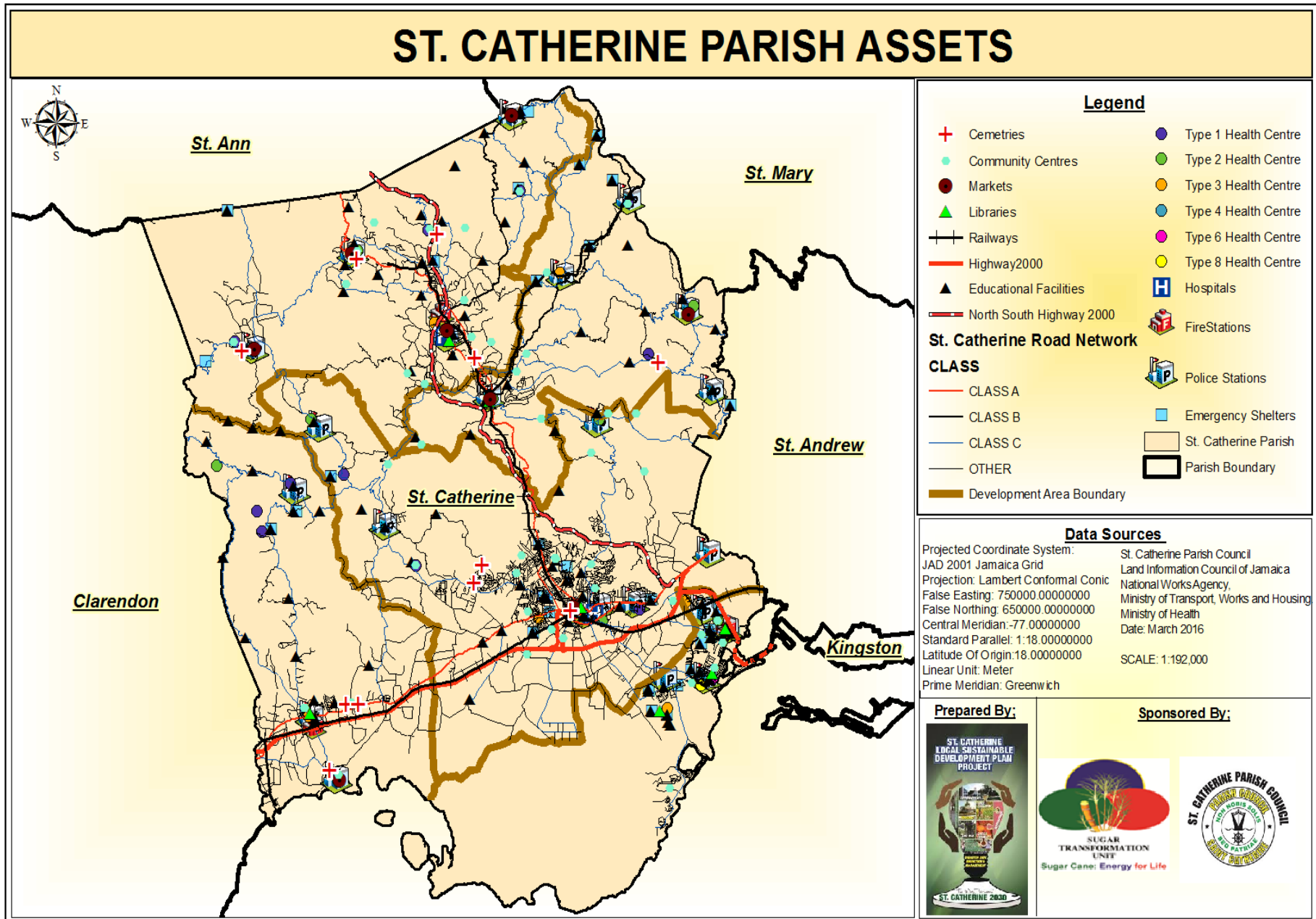
4.6.5 Fire Stations

There are four (4) fire stations within the St. Catherine Division with a total of seven (7) fire units based on 2012 reports from the Department Headquarters as reflected in *Table 8* below.

Table 8: Fire Stations in St. Catherine

| FIRE STATIONS | LOCATION | # OF FIRE UNITS | AREAS SERVED |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--|
| 1. Spanish Town Fire Station | Kings Street | 2 | Spanish Town area, south of Flat Bridge, Ferry, Old Harbour Road, McCooks Pen |
| 2. Old Harbour Fire Station | South Street | 1 | Old Harbour Area, sections of Free Town in Clarendon, from Gutters to High House in the parish on Old Harbour Road |
| 3. Linstead Fire Station | Vanity Fair | 2 | Linstead Area, Ewarton, border of St. Mary and St. Ann, and north of Flat Bridge |
| 4. Portmore Fire Station | Parkway | 3 | Portmore Development Area |

Source: Jamaica Fire Brigade (Spanish Town), 2016



Map 7: Critical Facilities within St. Catherine

4.6.6 Postal Agencies/Post Offices

St. Catherine is served by 28 post offices and 50 postal agencies. Four (4) of these post offices can be found in the Portmore Development Area. See *Table 9* and *Table 10* below and page 76 respectively. The main problems faced by these are the lack of adequate staff and maintenance of facilities, many of which are in dire need of repairs.

Table 9: Post Offices

| POST OFFICES | POST OFFICES |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Old Harbour | 2. Point Hill |
| 3. Above Rocks | 4. Redwood |
| 5. Spanish Town | 6. Riversdale |
| 7. Linstead | 8. Sligoville |
| 9. Bog Walk | 10. Troja |
| 11. Bartons | 12. Watermount |
| 13. Bellas Gate | 14. Harewood |
| 15. Browns Hall | 16. Harkers Hall |
| 17. Bushy Park | 18. Lluidas Vale |
| 19. Ewarton | 20. Old Harbour Bay |
| 21. Ginger Ridge | 22. Pear Tree Grove |
| 23. Guanaboa Vale | 24. Glengoffe |
| 25. Guy's Hill | |

Source: Jamaica Post, 2015

Table 10: Postal Agencies

| POSTAL AGENCIES | GRADE | POSTAL AGENCIES | GRADE |
|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| 1. Berwick | A | 16. McNie | A |
| 2. Bois Content | A | 17. Mongrove | A |
| 3. Buxton Town | A | 18. Mount Industry | A |
| 4. Caymanas Bay | A | 19. Mount Moreland | B |
| 5. Central Village | D | 20. Omeally | A |
| 6. Connors | A | 21. Orangefield | A |
| 7. Corletts Road | B | 22. Paul Mountain | A |
| 8. Dignum | A | 23. Pedro River | A |
| 9. Golden Valley | A | 24. Queen's Hill | A |
| 10. Hellshire Park | A | 25. Simons | A |
| 11. Innswood | C | 26. Springvale | A |
| 12. Jubilee | A | 27. Top Mountain | A |
| 13. Lemon Hall | A | 28. Treadways | C |
| 14. Mark Hill | A | 29. Tydixon | A |
| 15. West Prospect | A | | |

Source: Jamaica Post, 2015

4.6.7 Telecommunications

LIME now FLOW most recently are partners in the supply of telecommunication service to the parish with Digicel having the greater percentage of the market share. Access to telephone service is inarguably high where the majority of households having access mainly via cellular phones. The internet is accessible to some of households of the parish mainly through this medium. A challenge with supply is the theft of cable wires in several areas across the parish, as such repair works are constantly undertaken which takes away from the time that could have been spent on improving the current infrastructure.

4.6.8 Libraries

Table 11: St. Catherine Branch Libraries

| LIBRARY | LOCATION |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. St. Catherine Parish Library | 1 Red Church Street, P.O Box 789 St. Catherine |
| 2. Bog Walk | Bog Walk, St. Catherine |
| 3. Kitson Town | Kitson Town, St. Catherine |
| 4. Guy's Hill | Guy's Hill, St. Catherine |
| 5. Linstead | 9 Begonia Plaza, Linstead St. Catherine |
| 6. Old Harbour | 4 Ascot Drive, Old Harbour St. Catherine |
| 7. Point Hill | Point Hill, St. Catherine |
| 8. Riversdale | Riversdale, St. Catherine |

Source: Jamaica Library Service, 2015

4.6.9 Court Houses

Table 12: Parish Court Houses

| COURT | LOCATION |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. St. Catherine Resident Magistrate Court | 15 ½ White Church St., Spanish Town |
| 2. Linstead Courthouse | 1 Rodney Hall Road, Linstead |
| 3. Old Harbour Courthouse | 1 East Street, Old Harbour |

Source: Resident Magistrate Court, 2015

4.6.10 Cemeteries

There are eleven (11) cemeteries in the parish of St. Catherine six (6) of which is currently owned by the Council. Out of the nine (9) public cemeteries in the parish five (5) are closed while the others reportedly have limited spaces. Additionally, the increase in the number of new housing developments has contributed to the need for additional cemetery space See *Table 13* on the following page. As a result, the St. Catherine Parish Council has identified seven (7) pieces of land suitable to be used as a public cemetery and is currently in the process of

securing these lands. However, backyard burials have become a common practice within the parish as majority of the public cemeteries are closed and the poorer residents in the parish cannot afford the cost of private cemeteries. This practice however, will have an adverse effect on the water table, especially in Spanish Town where it is high. Therefore, backyard burials are not recommended as seepage will take place, contaminating the water supply and affecting the coliform level.

Table 13: Cemeteries and their status

| CEMETERIES | LOCATION | OWNERS | STATUS |
|--|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Church Pen | Old Harbour | Public | Closed |
| 2. Old Harbour Bay Cemetery | Old Harbour Bay | Public | Operational |
| 3. Lluidas Vale | Lluidas Vale | Public | Closed |
| 4. Commodore | Linstead | Public | Operational |
| 5. Ewarton | Ewarton | Public | Closed |
| 6. Harkers Hall | Bog Walk | Public | Operational |
| 7. Treadways | Linstead | Public | Operational |
| 8. Spanish Town Cemetery (Number 5 Cemetery) | Spanish Town | Public | Closed |
| 9. Dovecot Memorial Park | Spanish Town | Private | Operational |
| 10. Meadow Rest Memorial Gardens | Spanish Town | Private | Operational |
| 11. Fine View | Top Mountain, Troja | Public | Not Yet Finalized |
| 12. Spring Gardens | Kitson Town District | Public | Not Yet Finalized |
| 13. Ellis Mountain | Sligoville | Public | Not Yet Finalized |
| 14. Richard Hall | Richard Hall | Public | Not Yet Finalized |
| 15. Coco Walk Settlement | Coco Walk Settlement | Public | Not Yet Finalized |

| CEMETERIES | LOCATION | OWNERS | STATUS |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 16. Pear Tree Grove | Troja Division | Public | Not Yet Finalized |
| 17. Thetford | Church Pen | Public | Not Yet Finalized |

Source: Commercial Services Unit, St. Catherine Parish Council (2015)

4.6.11 Garbage Collection

Garbage collection for the parish falls under the portfolio of the Metropolitan Parks and Markets (MPMs). According to the NSWMA Community - Officer, poor garbage collection continues to pose several problems in the parish. The major cause of this is a lack of accessibility, that is: inaccessibility to communities due to deplorable road conditions in some areas especially in the rainy season; inaccessibility to communities due to hilly terrain; and inaccessibility to residential waste as it is placed on individuals' premises, instead of on the verge of the property where the authority stipulates that garbage must be placed. Improper waste packaging is another factor causing poor garbage collection. Proper waste packaging implies that waste is bagged and then placed in a suitable receptacle (drums, mesh cages and skips). There are numerous instances of residents placing un-containerized waste out for collection. Animals often times rummage through this waste and spread it. Crew members are then left with the task of having to clean the vicinity manually, even though they work on a time and motion schedule. Another challenge for the NSWMA is the number of trucks available for collection. This results in the crew having to leave much of the waste behind for residents to dispose of on their own which is either burnt or thrown in our river ways, drains or along other streets.

4.6.12 Toilet Facilities

With the development of several formal communities in the parish in recent years, the use of flush toilets has increased. Notwithstanding this, a number of persons in the parish still utilize pit latrines. See *Figure 15* on the following page.

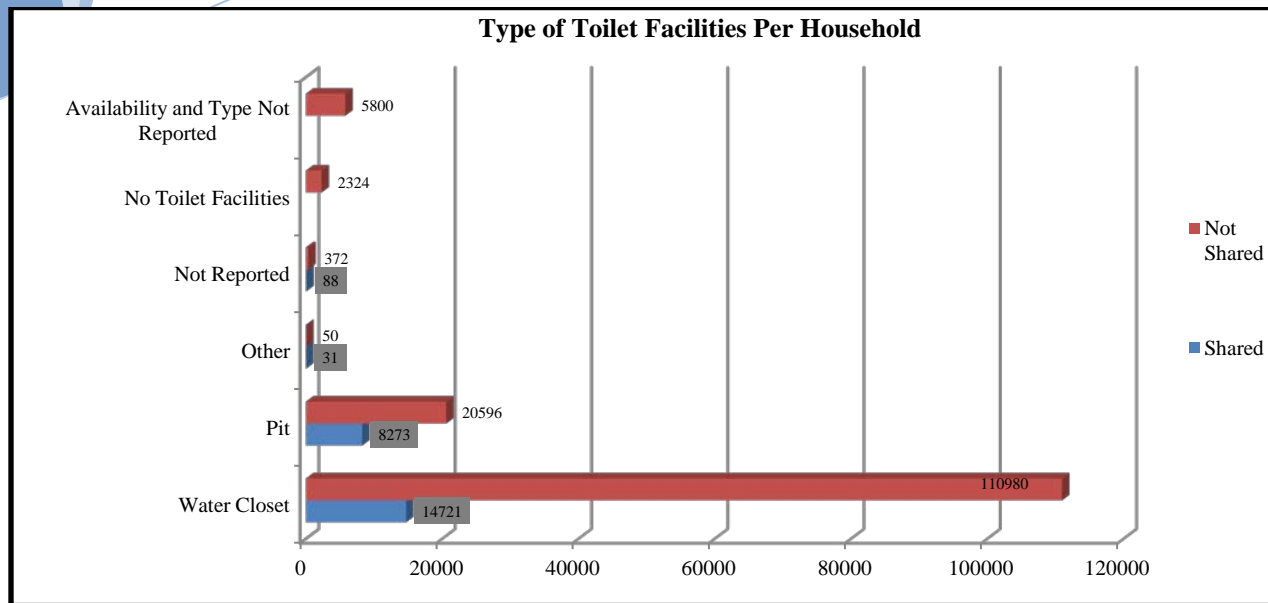


Figure 15: Type of Toilet Facilities per Household, Source: STATIN Population Census, 2011

4.6.13 Crime and Safety

Security of the parish is entrusted to the JCF stationed at twenty-two (22) operational police stations in the parish of which 19 are in the LSDP project area. A detail listing and addressed are provided in [Table 14](#). St. Catherine is known as Area 5 Division which has two headquarters for Spanish Town located on Burke Road and Portmore located on Braeton Parkway. St. Catherine like the rest of Jamaica has been plagued with high levels of crime mainly organized crime (extortions). The capital Spanish Town has over the past decade experience high level of violent crime having a rippling effect on the economic. The high level of crime has forced several businesses to relocate from the Spanish Town environs resulting in jobs loss and potential earnings for the local economic. Nodes such as Bog walk and Linstead to the north and Old Harbour to the south west of the Spanish Town also saw an upsurge in criminal activities. As the security forces increased their crime fighting activities in the capital, criminals migrated to these areas fleeing prosecution. If St. Catherine plans to be a place of choice to live, work, raise families and do business then the issue of organize crime must be address, community policing along with citizens participate in creating safer communities must be promoted to eradicate crime out of the parish.

Table 14: List of Police Stations within St. Catherine

| POLICE STATION | LOCATION |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Above Rocks Police Station | Creary's Road., Above Rocks |
| 2. Bog Walk Police Station | Main Street, Bog Walk |
| 3. Brown's Hall Police Station | Brown's Hall, St. Catherine |
| 4. Central Village Police Station | Central Village |
| 5. Ewarton Police Station | 36 Main Street, Ewarton |
| 6. Ferry Police Station | Mandela Highway |
| 7. Glengoffe Police Station | Glengoffe Main Road |
| 8. Guanboa Vale Police Station | Guanboa Vale Main Road, Kitson Town |
| 9. Guys Hill Police Station | Main St. Guys Hill |
| 10. Linstead Police Station | Linstead Main Road |
| 11. Lluidas Vale Police Station | Lluidas Vale Main Road |
| 12. Old Harbour Bay Police Station | Old Harbour Bay |
| 13. Old Harbour Police Station | 1 East Street, Old Harbour |
| 14. Point Hill Police Station | Point Hill Main Road, Point Hill |
| 15. Riversdale Police Station | Riversdale Main Road |
| 16. Sligoville Police Station | Sligoville Road |
| 17. Spanish Town Police Station | 3 Burke Road, Spanish Town |
| 18. St. Catherine North Police Station | Salt Pond Road, Spanish Town |
| 19. Troja Police Station | Troja |

Despite the number of facilities in the parish, additional resources are needed to combat criminal activities as St. Catherine is also one of the leading parishes with a high crime rate. As such, police posts are mounted in several of the known volatile areas around the capital inclusive of Tredegar Park, Greendale Proper and March Pen. Crime, safety and security are hindrances to economic development within the parish. Through the thematic area of effective governance, the LSDP has zeroed in on this issue.

4.5.14 Social Safety Net Programmes

Poor Relief

The St. Catherine Poor Relief Department was established to relieve poverty and destitution among all members of the Jamaican society. The department provides non-institutional as well as institutional care for adults and children. In non-institutional care, clients may be on the registered roll as ward of the state, or they may be destitute persons receiving temporary assistance only.

Nursing homes

Just a few nursing homes exist in the parish, a few of which are listed in *Table 15* below. The Spanish Town Infirmary is only government owned nursing home in the parish. It is supported by seventy employees currently caring for 87 males and 44 females as inmates.

Table 15: Nursing Home and their enrolment capacity

| FACILITIES | LOCATION | CAPACITY/ENROLMENT |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| St. Catherine Infirmary | Monk Street, Spanish Town | 134 |
| St. Monica's Home for the Aged | Mandela's High Way, Central Village, | 34 |
| Avondale Nursing Home | 28 Avondale Drive, Spanish Town | 7 |
| St. Monica's Home for the Aged | Mandela Highway, Central Village | 34 |

Source: Consumer Affairs Commission, 2003

Children Services

The Children Services Division of the Ministry of National Security, Child Development Agency has an office located on Hanover Street in Spanish Town. The office oversees the operations of (6) child care facilities in the parish all of which are privately owned. In Spanish Town, the largest exists in the Mustard Seed Community known as Jerusalem. The property is located on eight acres and it serves as a residential care facility for over 150 children and adults with disabilities. Jerusalem provides a safe and nurturing environment for individuals challenged both mentally and physically. The Village section of Jerusalem caters to older teenage and adult residents in a setting where several houses make up a small neighbourhood. These homes provide an integrated environment where residents with varying levels of skills and development coexist. Training in construction, home economics, farm work and formal education is emphasized to prepare residents for a semi-independent way of life. Jerusalem also houses part of a Dare to Care program, a Little Angels preschool and agricultural initiatives. Details of other Children Homes within the parish are shown in **Table 16** below.



Table 16: Children Homes within St. Catherine

| HOME | LOCATION | AGE | SEX | CAPACITY |
|--|---|------|-------|----------|
| Mustard Seed Community (Jerusalem) MSC began in 1978 as a home for children with disabilities on the outskirts of Kingston. It has since expanded and built additional facilities in Nicaragua, Dominican Republic and Zimbabwe. The majority of programs are dedicated to the care of children with serious physical and mental disabilities such as Down syndrome, hydrocephalus, cerebral palsy and muscular dystrophy. MSC also cares for children affected by HIV/AIDS in Jamaica and Zimbabwe. In Jamaica, there is a home for teenage mothers and their babies. Their vision for each apostolate is to create a loving and caring environment to aid in the physical, mental and spiritual development of residents. <i>(Source: Mustard Seed)</i> | Windsor Road, Spanish Town, St. Catherine | 0-18 | Mixed | 143 |
| Mustard Seed Communities – Day to Care | Windsor Road, Spanish Town, St. Catherine | 1-18 | Mixed | 35 |
| Sunbeam Children’s Home | Spring Village, Old | 6-18 | Boys | 40 |

| HOME | LOCATION | AGE | SEX | CAPACITY |
|---|--|------|-------|----------|
| <p>After reading the Cross and the Switchblade in 1973, Pastor Cedric Lue of the Open Bible Church decided to establish a home for boys who were living in the streets of Jamaica. The first home was opened for 25 boys in Mandeville in 1976. Five years later, the boys' home was moved to a five and a half acre farm in Nightingale Grove in Spring Village, St. Catherine. In 1990, when conditions at the farm proved cramped and unbearable, Pastor Lue relocated the home to its current location near Gutters Corner, just a few miles away. (Source: sunbeamchildrenshome.wordpress.com).</p> | Harbour | | | |
| <p>Stratmore Gardens Child Care Facility The Strathmore Gardens Child Care Facility is a Christian-based institution for children 13 years and under, registered and regulated by the Child Development Agency. It was founded in 1974 by Millicent Williams, a former registered midwife, and in 1999 was acquired and is presently operated by Reverend Gilbert O Leigh, founder of The Obadiah Institute for Family Services, Illinois, Chicago, USA. (Source: Jamaica Observer article on website www.jamaicaobserver.com: "JPS Foundation brings joy to Strathmore Gardens children", Monday, December 30, 2013)</p> | Lot 90 Ardenne Avenue, P.O., Box 541, Spanish Town St. Catherine | 3-13 | Mixed | 40-45 |
| <p>Yadel Home for Girls Was established in 2001, as an outreach of the Women's Ministries of the New Testament Church of God in Jamaica. The home was founded to meet the needs of the girls ages 10-18 who needed care and protection. (Source: - Jamaica Deaf Education Project, Inc. website - www.jdep.org)</p> | Banister P.O., Old Harbour | 9-18 | Girls | 20 |
| <p>Sunshine Child Care facility</p> | 8 Slyfield Place High Field Spanish Town | 3-12 | Mixed | 40 |

Source: SDC St. Catherine Parish Profile, (2014)

PATH Programme

PATH was implemented via a pilot project in the Parish of St. Catherine. Payments under the pilot commenced in April 2002 and ended in December 2002, when PATH made its first island-wide payment. PATH is a nation-wide programme providing two types of grants. As per

Table 17, the first is a health grant, which is contingent on certain members of the household attending public health clinics at regularly scheduled intervals. The second is the education grant, which is contingent on children aged 6-17 attending school for at least 85% of the total number of school-days each month. In each case, the size of the grant is J\$600 per week – approximately US\$10 – per eligible beneficiary in the household. Eligibility for the programme is determined through the use of a ‘proxy-means’ test. The total budget of the programme for the years between 2001 and 2005 was US\$ 78 million, of which approximately half was provided by the Government of Jamaica and the remaining proportion was provided by a loan from the World Bank. By 2005, the programme had reached 180,000 beneficiaries, amounting to 8% of the population. According to PIOJ, in December 2014 St. Catherine recorded the highest 54,399 PATH beneficiaries, with most of the subsidiary being given towards Education – 33,712. Others are broken down as follows: Elderly – 8,097, Health – 8083, Disability – 1582, Poor Relief - 1388, Adult Poor – 1361 and Pregnant/Lactating – 176 beneficiaries.

Table 17: PATH Programme Beneficiary

| BENEFICIARY | CONDITIONALITY |
|---|---|
| Health Children, aged 0–12 months Children, aged 12–71 months Elderly and disabled | 1 health visit every two months 1 health visit every six months 1 health visit every six months |
| Education Children, aged 6–17 years | Attendance of at least 85% of classes. |

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Security, 2014

4.7 Key Landmarks

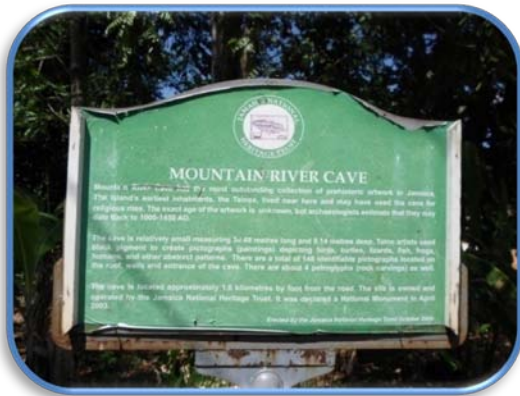
4.7.1 Places of Interest

St. Clair's Cave

St Clair Cave, one of Jamaica's more famous caves, is found in the parish. It is two miles south of Ewarton, on the western margin of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. Winding, with a general east to west trend, it is usually dry and accessible. The total length of its accessible underground passages including side branches, measures a little more than 3 km. It is a typical underground conduit, winding with a general east-west trend, usually

dry and accessible, but carries a flow of water after long rainy periods. Its eastern outlet is known as Lennon Ridge Cave. It can be reached by taking the road from Linstead to Polly Ground, and it lies about 0.8km to the south. Casual visitation is however discouraged due to the dangers of exploring it.

Mountain River Cave



The Tainos, Jamaica's native inhabitants, lived a fairly peaceful and untroubled existence until the arrival of the Spaniards in 1494. Clues to their early existence can be found at Mountain River Cave located in the lush green terrains of Cudjoe Hill, St. Catherine where there is a large collection of Taino art. It is fairly accessible and it is reached via St. Johns Road which leads to Browns Hall.

Mountain River Cave was first reported in 1897 by J. F. Duerden. In 1954, its position was pinpointed by J. W. Lee aided by Robert Cooper, whose family owned the land. Realizing the potential of the site, the Archaeological Society of Jamaica acquired it in 1976, and with the assistance of some private individuals and institutions began to develop it. The 24 protective grill at the entrance of the site and the guard rails were designed and installed by the Jamaica Defence Force (JDF). In May 1982, the Archaeological Society presented the cave as a gift to the JNHT. The site was declared a national monument in April 2003.

The cave itself is relatively small measuring 100 feet in length, 30 feet in depth and with a ceiling ranging from 10-15 feet. It is located in a thickly wooded area within the sound of water, cascading down a rock face in the river bed. It is not sure whether the Tainos lived here, but we do know that they visited it from time to time. On their visits the Tainos apparently drew many pictographs (paintings) in the cave. There are a total of 148 identifiable pictographs in the cave although the number may well exceed over 200. There are about 4 or 5 petroglyphs (rock carvings). The exact age of the artwork is unknown, but experts estimate that they may be between 500 to 1300 years old.

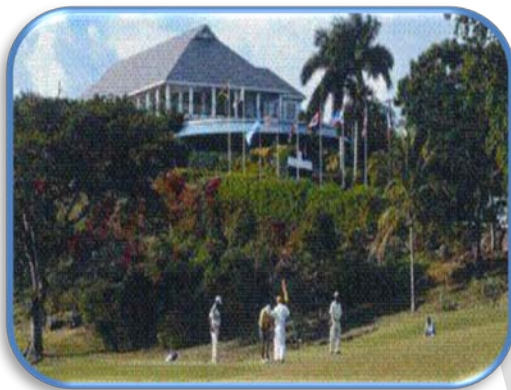
White Marl Taino Midden and Museum



Remains of the White Marl Taino Midden and Museum are located on the Mandela highway, adjacent to the White Marl Primary School. It was established in 1965 in memory of Dr. Randolph Howard, a distinguished American archaeologist. Unfortunately, the museum is closed due to constant robberies and vandalism. The remaining artefacts were relocated to the Peoples Museum located in the Emancipation Square. The museum, built in the shape of a Taino Hut, forms part of the Amerindian Research Centre and the Midden is considered a most valuable Taino site in Jamaica and one of the most important in the Caribbean. Excavations of burial grounds on the hill have located remains of a number of adults and a child. These skeletons are largely still in good condition.

The burial sites are thought to range in age from seven hundred to one thousand years, and pre-date the arrival of Columbus by several hundred years. Included in the wealth of objects are pottery, wood carvings, jewellery, amulets, bones of animals on which the Taino fed, eating and cooking utensils. All the objects are now stored in the museum and are contributing to the understanding of the way of life and customs of a vanished race. *(Photograph taken by the LSDP Secretariat, 2015).*

Caymanas, Golf and Country Club



The world renowned 18-hole championship Golf course: Caymanas Golf and Country Club is located in St. Catherine. The most remarkable feature is the beautiful parkland style semi-private and mature Par 72 Golf Course situated in the foothills above the Caymanas Estate, approximately 6 to 8 miles from Kingston. It was designed by well-known Canadian Course Architect Howard Watson, and completed in 1958. It is rated as one of the best Championship Courses in the Caribbean. It is one of the most scenic of our Jamaica Golf courses with numerous large and beautiful old trees providing natural obstacles, which narrow the fairways and protect the greens.

It offers an enjoyable and exacting test for golfers of all abilities. Additional features include Chipping Green and Driving Range. For men the length from the Blue tees is 6844 yards, and from the White tees it is 6265 yards. For ladies off the Red tees the length is 5532 yards.

Caymanas Golf and Country Club has hosted the Jamaica Open on numerous occasions, with visiting professionals from the UK and the USA being regular attendees. "Shell's Wonderful World of Golf" was played at Caymanas in 1969, with Julius Boros, Frank Beard and Gardner Dickinson. The Hoerman Cup which is the inter-island Caribbean Championships have been held here several times. The Caymanas Country Club offers, in addition to its signature golf course, tennis and squash courts, and a spa. Food and beverage options include a restaurant with full service bar. Banquet facilities are also available for hosting special occasions or events.

The area is currently the site of the first phase of a luxury residential development planned by the UDC - Caymanas Highland Golf Club and Residential Estate. This will feature luxury townhouses, standalone single family residences, estate houses, detached as well as attached luxury townhouses and residential and estate lots. The UDC proposed new development, the Caymanas Highland Golf Club and Residential Estate is a part of a mixed use development envisaged for the property which will include other elements such as recreation, sports tourism and an enterprise zone.

Gibraltar Tunnel

Longest Tunnel on Jamaica's Railway Lines- 2194 feet traverses through the Bog Walk Gorge.

Natural Bridge



Located in the heart of Riversdale, St. Catherine, this natural bridge hangs about 60 feet above one of the tributaries that flow into the Rio Cobre. This geological wonder seems to have been created by the dissolution of limestone.

Huge layered boulders in the riverbed directly under the bridge obviously had fallen from it over time. Residents call it the eighth wonder of the world.

Serenity Park



The park was located in Bushy Park but was closed in February 2009 as a result of frequent flooding from a nearby tributary of the Rio Cobre River. As such, the animals were donated to the Hope Zoo in Kingston. Currently it serves as a Palm plant nursery. *(Photograph taken by the LSDP Secretariat, 2015)*

Natures Paradise



Nestled in the community of Caymanas is the Caymans Bay Spring dubbed 'Nature Paradise'. This spring is use for watersport, water baptism and spiritual rituals. Nature's Paradise creates employment which allows for community members to earn an income as many persons locally and otherwise visited and pay a small fee to access the water. There are also vendors that sell refreshments. It also allows for community engagement within the community between members and visitors, as well as gives the community some amount of popularity and recognition. *(Photograph taken by the LSDP Secretariat, 2015)*

Great Goat Islands



Great Goat Island is found off the south coast of the parish of St. Catherine, Jamaica. There are two islands. The islands are cited as Coverly Great Goat Island and Peters Little Goat Island on a 1763 Craskell and Simpson map. To date, one hundred and fourteen (114) plant species have been recorded from the Great Goat Islands. This number consists of fifty-four (54) different plant families and one hundred (100) different plant genera. In 1941, Goat Island was declared a Protected Area. It is being

considered by the Government of Jamaica to become a Trans-shipment Port. (Photograph taken by the LSDP Secretariat, 2015)

4.7.2 Interesting Place Names

- ✚ **Above Rocks** – primarily name for its geographical location, it is the most westerly extension of the Blue Mountain Range.
- ✚ **Banana Hole**- is located in Kitson Town
- ✚ **Banana ridge**
- ✚ **Carry-Mi-Along**
- ✚ **Cocoa Ridge**
- ✚ **Corner Rest**
- ✚ **Dark Hole**
- ✚ **Devil Racecourse Hill** - so named for the deplorable, desolate and winding roadway that leads to Guys Hill town.
- ✚ **Dunbeholden** - located in Portmore
- ✚ **Feather Bed Lane** – named by a humorous traveler who noted this lane was so unsuited for vehicular traffic that, “it was anything but a featherbed to travel on”.
- ✚ **Ginger yard**
- ✚ **Grateful Hill** – this name reflects the thankfulness of citizens in this area for the generosity of Mr. George King who donated a plot of land to the Baptists for erection of a church.
- ✚ **Gubeh**- Berry Hill, Troja
- ✚ **Hamwalk District**- located in Redwood
- ✚ **Pim “Pum-Pum” Rock**- This is a rock that bears a close semblance of the female genitalia. Pum pum is the equivalent word in the Jamaican dialect for vagina. This rock is also known as the nature rock. It can be found in the Bog Walk Gorge.
- ✚ **Puss Gully**- is located in Linstead St. Catherine
- ✚ **Sand Hole**
- ✚ **Sufferers Heights**- now known as Windsor Heights is located on the outskirts of Spanish Town

- ✚ **Tie Man-** is located in Linstead, St. Catherine
- ✚ **Time and Patience-** it took the property buyer 20 years to gather the money and purchase the property, hence the name. This is located in Linstead.
- ✚ **Troja** – a village and railway station, this name was possibly derived from the word “Trojan”.

4.8 Biodiversity and Open Space

While orderly development of the built environment of St. Catherine is vital to achieving sustainable economic and social development, maintaining the natural environment is just as critical. The parish of St. Catherine has three areas declared as protected areas under the Forest Act and Natural Resources Conservation Authority (NRCA) Act. These protected areas are the Mount Diablo Forest Reserve and Kellits-Camperdown Forest Reserve under the Forest Act and in 1998 a portion of the Portland Bight Protected Area (PBPA) under the NRCA Act, with the wetlands and some of the cays of the latter were later declared a Ramsar site in 2006.

4.8.1 Vegetative Cover

Ninety-seven percent (1219.70 km²) of the parish falls within the Rio Cobre Watershed Management Unit and approximately 44% of the total land area is covered by forest. The major forest type is seasonal evergreen which is located mostly in the north western portion of the parish and includes the southern portion of the Mount Diablo primary forest and Forest Reserve along with the Kellets-Camperdown Forest Reserve. The southern portion of the parish is dominated by the Hellshire Hills which represents the largest remaining intact dry limestone forest in Jamaica and is the only known habitat for wild populations of the Jamaican Iguana (*Cyclura collie*). The forestry in this region is dominated by lowland semi-deciduous forest with mixtures of evergreen-drought deciduous, mixed evergreen shrubland with succulents and mixed evergreen shrubland with extreme xenomorphs. These three forest types also comprise the Very Dry Limestone Forests of the Port Henderson Hills and Goats Island areas. Also to the south are many important wetlands areas including the Cabaritta, The Flashes, Old Harbour Bay and Amity Hall. The biological resources of the parish include the freshwater habitats associated with the Rio Cobre (tributaries, lagoons and ponds), coastal and marine resources and the forested areas.

4.8.2 Biodiversity

There is a significant amount of ecological diversity evident in the parish ranging from crocodiles and iguanas in the south to Black-billed parrots (*Amazonacollaria*) and orchids in the north. The forest areas are important as habitat for a number of endemic species such as the Black-billed Parrot (*Amazonacollaria*), Jamaican Hutia (*Geocaproyms brownie*) and orchid species (*Epidendrum rigidum*). The forests are also a major part of the water catchment system for the Rio Cobre and its tributaries, which is an important source for the residential water supply.

Flora

A total of 271 plant species have been identified in St. Catherine, 53 of which are endemic to Jamaica of which 30 are endemic only to the Hellshire Hills. The dominant plant species are *Drypetes lateriflora* (also known as Guiana Plum), *Metopium brownei* (also called Chechen, Chechem, Black Poisonwood, or Caribbean Rosewood), *Bauhinia divaricata* (commonly known as Bauhinia or Orchid Tree) and *Krugiodendron Ferreum* (commonly known as the black ironwood or leadwood).

Fauna

From October to March, North American migrant birds add to the faunal diversity of the Portland Bight Protected area. Additionally numerous marine and terrestrial species find refuge in either the dry forest or the fringing wetlands of the area. All sea turtles are listed as critically endangered globally and in Jamaica the Portland Bight area is one of the most important nesting sites for Jamaica's main nesting sea turtle species the Hawksbill. The American crocodile (*Crocodylus acutus*) which is indigenous to Jamaica has a healthy population along the coastal areas of St. Catherine. While there is the tendency for human/crocodile interactions in some areas such as Old Harbour Bay, the majority of the crocodile habitat is located in isolated areas. As such, the area stretching from Amity Hall to Cabarita was identified as an area to be declared as a wildlife sanctuary for crocodiles in 2006.

Hellshire is the last known habitat for the Jamaican Iguana (*Cyclura collie*) in the wild and is inhabited by other rare endemic species including the Jamaican Boa (*Epicrates subflavus*) and the Jamaican Hutia, (*Geocaproyms brownie*). Of the seven endemic snake species in Jamaica, four are found in but not restricted to St. Catherine. The Jamaican Boa (*Epicrates subflavus*) commonly known as the yellow snake is the largest of the seven species and is considered to be at high risk of extinction in the next 100 years. The Jamaican Hutia (Plate 17) is an endemic and is

commonly called the Jamaican Coney is similar to guinea pigs but have a dark reddish brown colouration. Half the world's conies are extinct and as such the genus is highly threatened and there is a major concern for the Jamaican species.

One hundred and twenty-five caves and sinkholes have been registered for the parish of St. Catherine. Of this number thirteen have been described as bat roosting sites; the majority of the bat caves are located in the north western sections of the parish in areas such as Lluidas Vale, Tydixon, Dodds Valley and Crofts Hill. In addition to the caves, bats have been recorded in areas without caves and could have been using manmade structures (railway tunnels, roofs of residential homes and churches) as their roost. One of the most important caves in terms of bats is the St. Clair Cave in Ewarton which has one of the largest population and diversity of bats in Jamaica. It is the home to thirteen of Jamaica's twenty-one bat species inclusive of one endemic, *Phyllonycteris aphylla* and *Natalus stramineus* which is restricted to only three caves in Jamaica.

Caves

Approximately 120 caves are on record for the parish and the vast existence of these is due to the predominant limestone composition of the parish. St. Catherine is home to one of the longest penetrable caves in Jamaica, the St. Clair's Cave. It is about 3km south of Ewarton, on the western margin of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. This large, complex cave contains one of the most notable bat roosts on the island, and is one of the few known historical sites for the possibly extinct bat, *Phyllonycteris aphylla*. Because of the biological importance of the system, and the inherent dangers involved in exploring it (i.e. noxious gases, histoplasmosis, Cutaneous larva migrans, difficult footing), casual visitation is discouraged. Amidst the forty-four (44) caves listed for the Portland Bite Protected Area (PBPA) is the Two Sister's Cave located in the Hellshire Hills. It is believed to be some 200,000 years old and is the only commercially exploited cave of the twenty-one (21) reported to be found in the PBPA.

4.8.3 Protected areas

While orderly development of the built environment of St. Catherine is vital to achieving sustainable economic and social development, maintaining the natural environment is just as critical. The parish of St. Catherine has three (3) Game Sanctuaries under the Wildlife Protection Act. These Game areas are:

- The Great and Little Goat Island Sanctuary declared in 1994 where birds and animals are protected;
- The Amity Hall Mangal and Corridor declared in 1997 where birds and crocodiles are protected; and
- The Cabaritta Mangal Game Sanctuary declared in 1998 where birds and crocodiles are protected.

Deciduous forest and wetland vegetation dominate the plains of the parish. The main wetland areas are the Hellshire swamp, the Amity Hall swamp, the Great Salt Pond and the Hunt's Bay Dawkins Pond, found between Kingston and St. Catherine. Hellshire Hills, the largest forest reserve is 4,856.4 ha and was gazette as such in 1950 then entrusted to the Urban Development Corporation for both urban and tourist development. The Hellshire Hills are one of the best examples of old growth dry forest on limestone in the Caribbean. The area is part of the Portland Bight Protected Area (PBPA) which accounts for 5% of Jamaica's Land area – *Table 17*. The total dry forest area for Hellshire Hills is 11,400 ha.

Table 18: Distribution of Protected Areas in the Portland Bight Area

| STATISTIC | AREA | NOTES |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| Land area | 51,975 ha (201 mi ²) | = 5% of Jamaica's land area |
| Marine area | 135,640 ha (524 mi ²) | = 48% of Jamaica's island shelf (53% of the south coast shelf) |
| Dry forest | 21,025 ha (724 mi ²) | Area of Hellshire Hills = 11,400 ha Area of Braziletto Mountains= 3,000 ha Area of Portland Ridge =4,200 ha |
| Wetlands | 8,200 ha (31.7 mi ²) | = 4% of PBPA area |
| Total Area of PBPA | 187,615 ha (724 mi²) | |

Source: Conrad Douglas and Associates, 2013

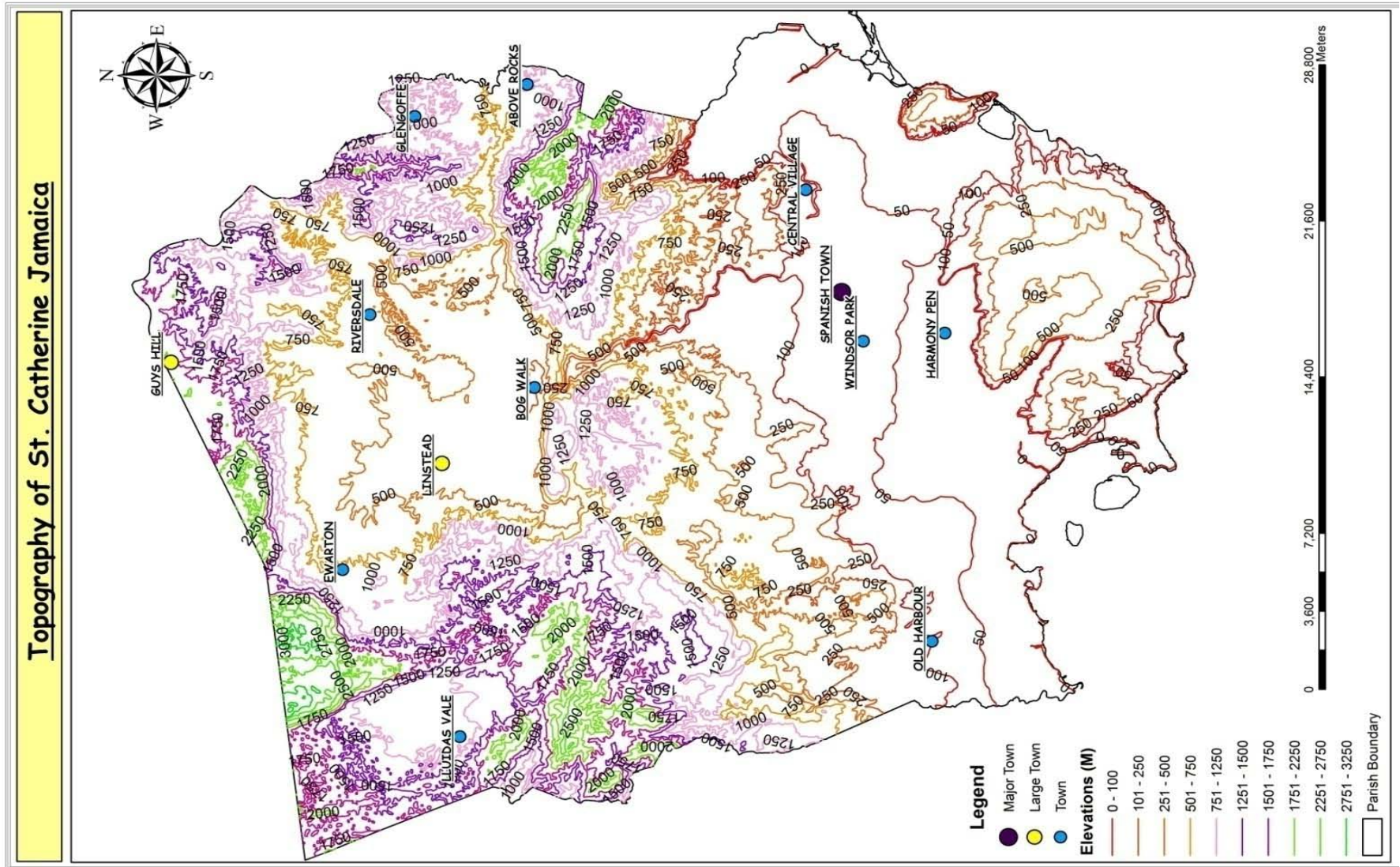
There are three other forest reserves amidst the parish bountiful resources. There are Harkers Hall Forest Reserve and Treadways Forest Reserve measuring 6.82 ha and 26.39 ha respectively both gazetted in December 1950, and Troja Forest Reserve which was gazetted in December 1955 and spans 18.86 ha.

4.9 Physical Features

4.9.1 Topography

In elevation the parish of St. Catherine runs from sea level in the south to 3,250 ft at the mountains (Hollymount) in the north which make up the backbone of Jamaica. The Hellshire Hills near the coast in the south is virtually flat which forms a plateau that is part of a shooting reserve for birds. Additionally, a plain of approximately 57,000 acres (23,068 hectares) also occupies the southern part of the Rio Cobre basin. In the North lie the foothills of Red Hills and St. John's Hills. Our topography has given shape to the way in which our parish has developed and is indicative of the formation of many linear and nuclear towns and their buzzing activities. Most development takes place along a corridor or a road – major transportation route. Due to ease of access and movement of goods and services, our coastal settlements have increased in numbers giving rise to their susceptibility to flooding.

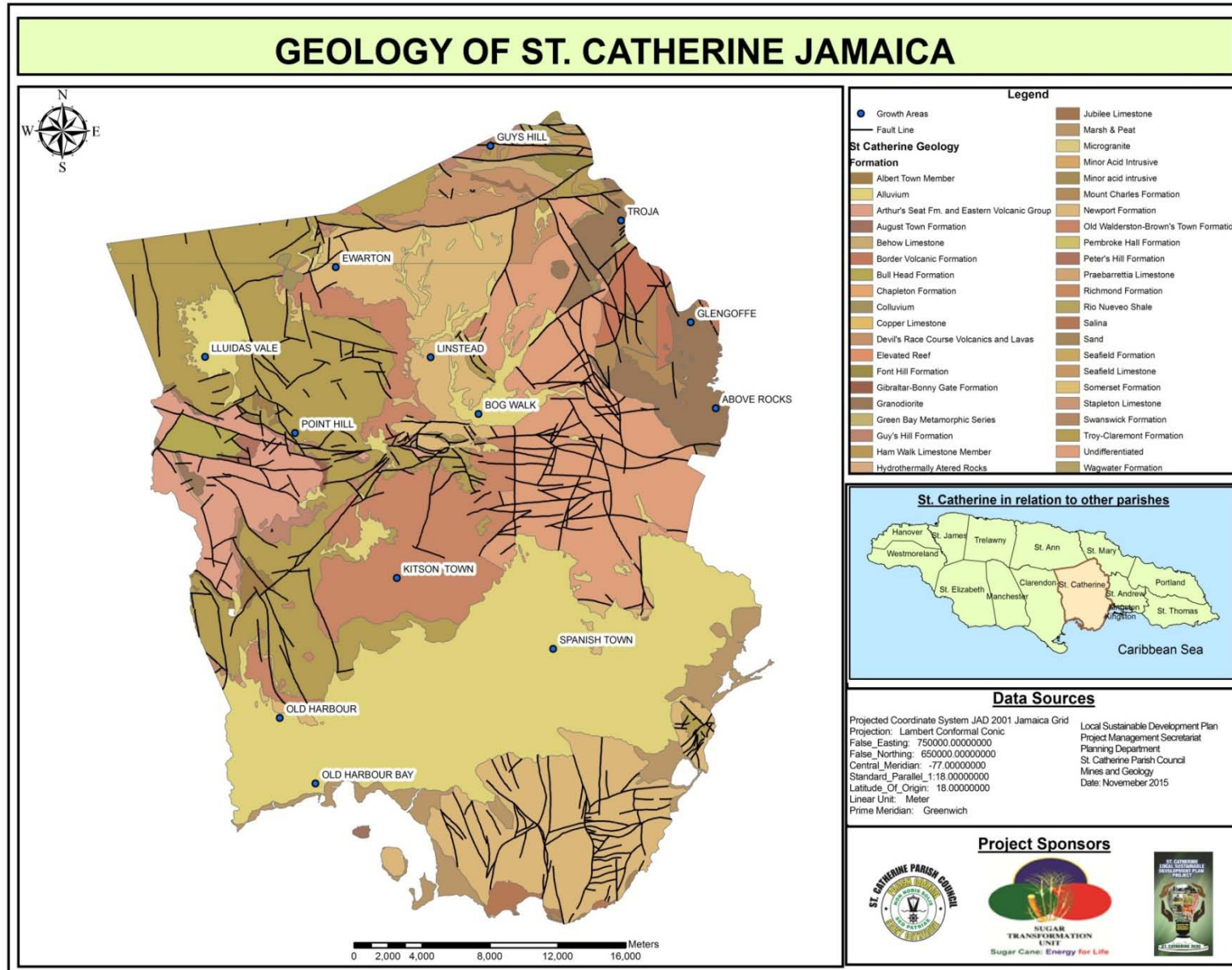
Map 8: Topography of St. Catherine



4.9.2 Geology

More than ten geological formations are said to be prevalent in St. Catherine. Most of these are Limestone of varying ages. The parish is criss

crossed with faults and fractures and outcroppings of rocks from different stages of Jamaica's formation can be found throughout the parish.



Map 9: Geology profile

Jamaica's oldest known rocks are found in St. Catherine – see [Map 9](#) in the vicinity of Devil Racecourse. Fossil found in a

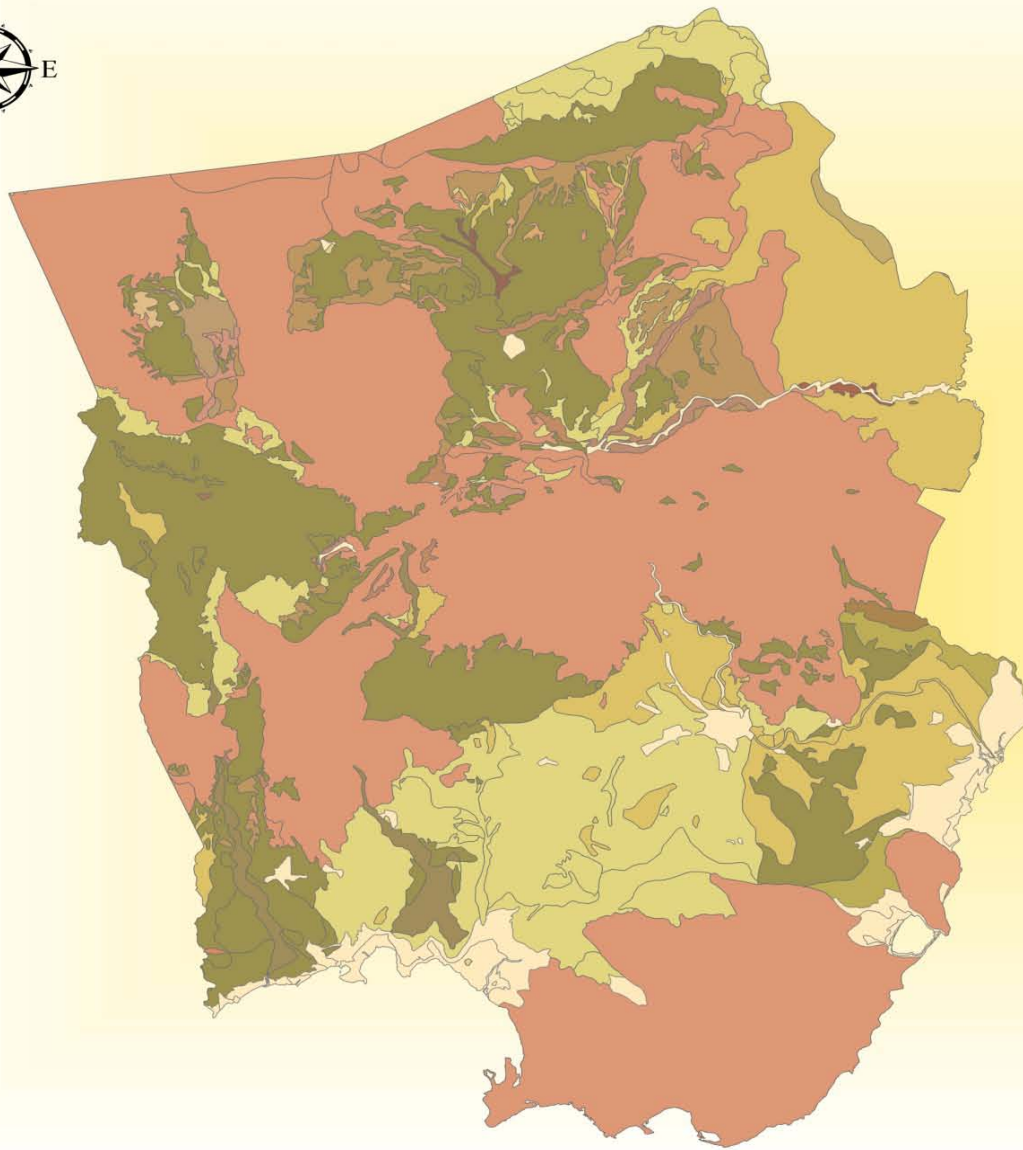
formation characterized by volcanic rocks with interbedded limestone indicate the rocks were formed during the early Cretaceous Age (about 100 million years ago). In addition, an outcropping of schist, a metamorphic rock from the Port Henderson Hills at Green Bay, is believed by some geologists to date from the late Jurassic Period (about 140 million years ago). St. Catherine geology and lithology falls under six categories; Alluvium, Interior Basins, Metamorphic series, Granodiorite, Yellow and White limestone formations.

4.9.3 Soil

There are 57 different soil types, each occupying an area not less than 2 hectares. These soil types consist of 20 different soil textures from clays to stone. This is reflected in [Map 10](#) on page [101](#). Geologically, St. Catherine is relatively young; therefore, time has not been an important soil-forming factor, except in some parts of the interior basin. Three main factors account for these variations: high rainfall and rivers, slope categories and parent materials. Lack of interaction between climate and time precludes the importance of vegetation so that the most dominant soil forming factors in St. Catherine is parent material and the soils of the hilly areas are generally known by the name of the underlying parent material, e.g. granodiorite soil. Soils of the region are deep, with good drainage and gradients ranging between 0 and 50%. Limestone derived soils cover about 65% of the watersheds and the remaining areas are composed of soils derived from weathered igneous and metamorphic rocks.

Except for the interior basin, most of northern St. Catherine is very hilly with slope categories of D, E and F. The Rio Cobre's river valley provides St. Catherine's best soils in areas such as Bernard Lodge and St. Dorothy Plain. The soils in these areas are quite fertile and rich in alluvial deposits that are utilized to produce sugar cane and citrus mainly for export. Smaller land holdings are used by farmers to produce a mixture of domestic crops. The soils of the parish are classified into seven (7) groups based on parent material. See [Appendix 6](#) for more detail description.

SOIL PROFILE OF ST. CATHERINE



Legend

| | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Others | Loamy sand |
| Channery clay loam | Peaty loam |
| Clay | Sandy loam |
| Clay loam | Sandy loam |
| Fine sandy loam | Silt loam |
| Gravelly clay loam | Silty clay |
| Gravelly loam | Silty clay loam |
| Gravelly sand loam | Stony clay |
| Gravelly sandy loam | Stony loam |
| Loam | Stony sandy loam |

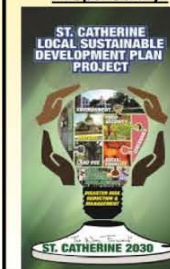
Data Sources

Projected Coordinate System: JAD 2001 Jamaica Grid
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
 False Easting: 750000.00000000
 False Northing: 650000.00000000
 Central Meridian: -77.00000000
 Standard Parallel: 1:18.00000000
 Latitude Of Origin: 18.00000000
 Linear Unit: Meter
 Prime Meridian: Greenwich

St. Catherine Parish Council
 Planning Department
 Project Management Secretariat
 Rural Physical Planning (Ministry of Agriculture).
 Land Information Council of Jamaica.
 Date: September 2015

Scale: 1:250,000

Prepared By:



Sponsored By:



Map 10: St. Catherine Soil Types

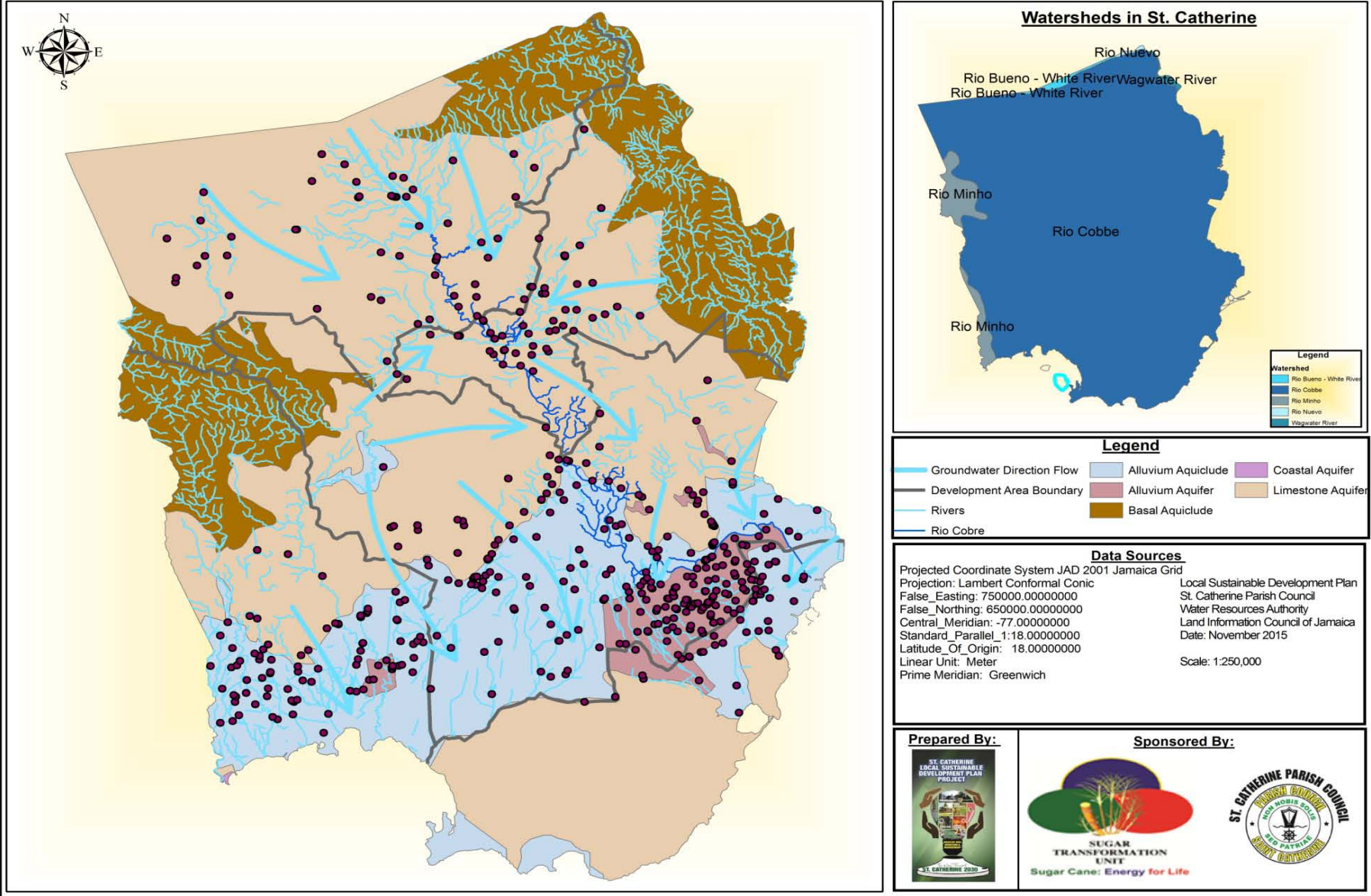
4.9.4 Hydrology and Drainage

Approximately three quarters of the parish is drained in a southerly direction by the Rio Cobre and its tributaries. Its main tributaries are the Rio Pedro, Rio Magno, Rio D'Oro, Murmuring Brook, Indian River, Pindar's River, Little River, Black River, Thomas River, Jordan Spring and the Forked River. The remainder is drained southwards by the Clarendon Gully, the Bowers Gully, the Coleburns Gully and the Ferry River, together with a few minor water-courses on the plains. In the youthful mountain topography of their upper reaches, most rivers and streams have considerable gradient with uneven profiles and rocky beds. The rainwater resources of the Upper Rio Cobre Sub-Basin have been estimated at 1,462 Mm³/year (million cubic metres per year). The ground water resources of the Upper Rio Cobre sub-basin occur in a limestone aquifer, which exists as a closed ground water system with no underflow in or out of the sub-basin. At Bog Walk, the Rio Cobre flows into the Lower Rio Cobre Basin into two limestone aquifers and an alluvium aquifer. No tributaries join the Rio Cobre during its passage through the Lower Rio Cobre Basin.

The Rio Cobre is used for providing irrigation and drinking water and provides electricity for the capital and surrounding towns like Linstead, Riversdale, Old Harbour, and the urban sections of Kingston and St. Andrew. The Jamaica Public Service Company built a hydro-electric plant on the banks of the Rio Cobre that supplied electricity to a great part of St. Catherine, but unfortunately the plant was destroyed by a hurricane. Small to moderate amounts of fresh water are perennially available from the middle reaches of the Rio Cobre. However, in dry seasons, parts of this large river may sink into the limestone subsurface and rise several kilometers downstream. Very small to small amounts of fresh water are available from the upper reaches of the Rio Cobre and a tributary, the Rio Pedro and a similar level is seasonally available from the Pedro River, Rio Doro, Indian River, and Rio Magno Gully. In the northernmost part of this basin, there is a small area in which fresh water is scarce or lacking. This is due to the underground drainage in a karstic limestone area. The Pedro River flows from west to east and its natural outlet is a sinkhole. Water from this river is believed to flow underground to the Black River, a tributary of the Rio Cobre. Near the coast, large areas of mangrove swamps and marshy areas contain brackish to saline water.

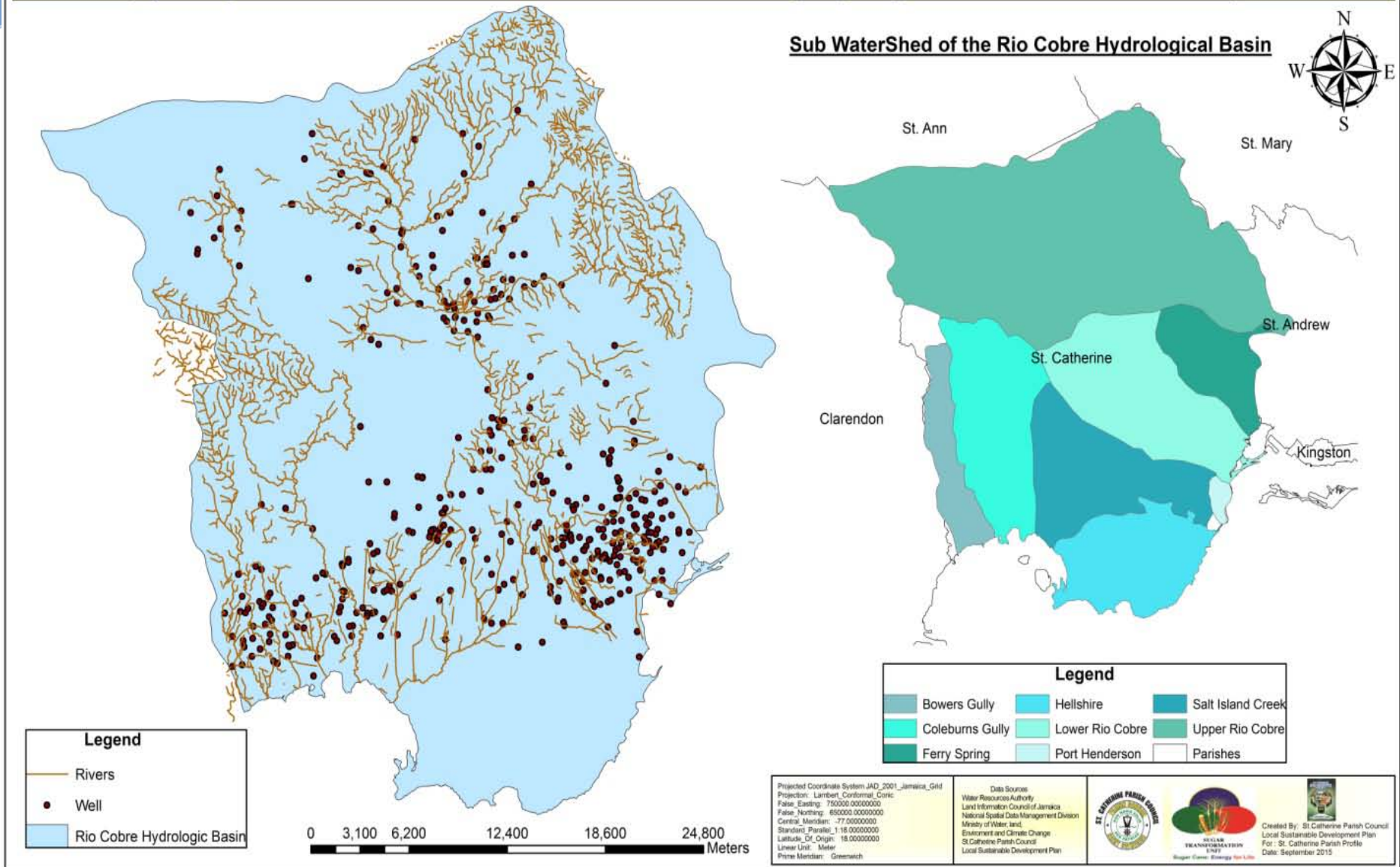
Rainfall contributes just above 2000 mm³ of water per year to the Rio Cobre and this is seen as the most significant source of supply. The reliable surface water yield is just above 11.4 mm³ per year. *See Maps 11 and 12* on page 103 and 104 respectively.

HYDROLOGY OF ST. CATHERINE



Map 11: St. Catherine Hydrology and Drainage

Hydrological Profile of The Parish of St.Catherine Highlighting the Rio Cobre Watershed



Map 12: Hydrological profile of the Rio Cobre Watershed

4.10 Environmental Issues

4.10.1 Natural hazards

St. Catherine's vulnerability to multiple hazards both natural and human induced is one of the main challenges to the attainment of sustainable development. St. Catherine's vulnerability, particularly to natural hazards is largely a function of its geographical setting, especially with respect to hurricanes, earthquakes, and the location of population concentrations, topography and geology. The challenges created by these dynamics are further compounded by coastal damages sustained from continued occurrences of hurricanes and their associated effects, flooding, landslides and earthquakes. However, flooding is the most common natural hazard that affects St. Catherine. The south western and eastern plains are especially susceptible to flooding. [Appendix 7](#) shows the areas that have been considered to be high risk areas and the hazards that they are prone to.

The increased frequency of these events can erode St. Catherine's economic base, especially with regard to water resources, ecosystems, human settlement, agricultural systems, coastal resources tourism infrastructure and human health. The Local authority with the assistance of the ODPEM has been enabling several communities to become more disaster resilient. A Parish Disaster Plan is also in effect along with several Community Disaster Risk Management Plans. Other communities have been earmarked for the development of their own CDRM Plans. As a consequence of recurrent disaster related damages St. Catherine is forced to divert scarce resources earmarked for development projects, to relief and reconstruction, resulting in impeded economic growth. [Appendix 8](#) provides details regarding the Disaster Shelters and areas served within the parish.

4.10.2 Man-made hazards

Human activity poses a threat to the natural resources in St. Catherine. An example of this is seen in the Hellshire Hills which is owned largely by the UDC and falls under the PBPA. The dry limestone forest of the Hellshire Hills is a natural forest requiring protection as it functions as erosion control, biodiversity for native plants and animals, watershed protection, which helps to improve the quality of water supply and flood protection. These areas are in threat from tourism, mining, and housing developments as well as illegal forest use.

Major infrastructure that surrounds the PBPA includes ports (e.g. Port Esquivel, railways, a section of highway 2000, factories and two power stations at Old Harbour Bay). Two of Jamaica's largest fishing beaches – Old Harbour Bay and Rocky Point – fall within the protected area as well. The area also includes recreational beaches (e.g. Hellshire, Welcome Beach and Salt River Spa), and two small private marinas operated by Monymusk, Gun Rod and Tiller Club and the PWD Gun Club. There are three declared quarry zones within the PBPA - in the Braziletto Mountains, Hellshire and the bed of the Rio Minho. Several new roads have been constructed on the northwest to support quarries. Port Esquivel includes a bauxite loading port owned and operated by Windalco and has also been proposed as the site for a Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) plant and cement factory. Quarrying of limestone can result in the complete removal and destruction of the ecological structure of forests. It may also result in the disturbance of the forest's periphery, a loss of associated biodiversity in the excavated areas, increased run off of storm water and changes to drainage and recharge of aquifers. Old Harbour Bay is the site of a power station and power barge. The power station in Old Harbour burns bunker C oil, and releases heated water into Old Harbour Bay. Both facilities create a risk of water contamination through the spillage of oil or cargo, which is sometimes realized. As a result the fishing is not encouraged in certain areas of the bay.

The residential and squatter settlements in and around the PBPA also poses a threat to the area. There are 49 residential communities within the PBPA - a number of which are directly on the coast. The larger towns are Old Harbour Bay in St. Catherine and Hayes and Lionel Town in Clarendon, while large housing estates within the PBPA include Hellshire, Longville and New Harbour. These housing developments causes large expanse of natural forest lands to be removed to accommodate new housing. In addition, residents living close to the PBPA also exploit the dry limestone forest and mangrove for fuel, wood/charcoal, fence-posts and yam sticks. These activities constitute the principal form of human induced habitat destruction.

Pollution

Solid, liquid and hazardous waste pose serious environmental problems and risk. They have created unsightly scenes in the parish, especially in the urban towns where inadequate and infrequent garbage collection practices persists. These contribute to the breeding of pest and other adverse conditions. Acidic fumes and salt particles from the salt factory in Spanish Town continues to adversely affecting the lives of people, their property, plants and animals in the surrounding area. The dunda and stench from other factories have also led to respiratory problems

and other ailments. The burning of garbage on dumpsites and in homes as well as the fumes emitted from the ever increasing number of vehicles also contributes to the problem of pollution in the parish.

Overfishing

Old Harbour Bay is the largest fishing village in Jamaica and according to (Guingard 2008), there were 202 active boats and an estimated 1,400 fishers based there representing over 75% of fishing activities in St. Catherine. The propensity for overfishing is thus real in the parish. The Marine Police have recently established a base in Old Harbour, with several officers to stem this problem through the enforcement of fishing laws.

Climate Change

According to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA, 2011), climate change refers to any long-term change in the Earth's climate, or in the climate of a region or city. This includes warming, cooling and changes besides temperature. (Climate Change, 2011). Factors that contribute to climate change can be classified as either natural or man-made. The Earth's climate can be affected by natural factors that are external to the climate system, such as volcanic eruptions, changes in solar output, and the Earth's orbit around the Sun (Causes of Climate Change, 2016). Climate change can also be caused by human activities, such as the burning of fossil fuels and the conversion of land for forestry and agricultural purposes (Causes of Climate Change, 2016). Climate change affects the environment negatively causing an increase in the occurrence of droughts, floods and hurricanes, especially in tropical regions like Jamaica. Climate change can also have adverse effects on the economic status of a country. The UNDP in Jamaica has been working in rural communities across the country to address issues resulting from climate change, with the aid of the Global Warming Programme UNDP which saw the implementation of many climate change adaption programmes. Glengoffe, a community in rural St. Catherine, has been a beneficiary from this programme as farmers in the local community were educated on climate change and its effect on the environment and the role they play in protecting it. They were also trained to adapt better farming practices to reduce the negative effects of farming to the environment. (Environment and Energy, 2016).

The cumulative rainfall for the island to date, January 2015 to August 2015 was 690mm, or 66% of the 30-year (1971-2000) mean or 34% below what is normal for this time of the year (Preliminary Monthly Rainfall Summary, 2015). The result in decreasing rainfall can be

contributed to climate change. Climate Change according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FOA) report of 2013 is likely to have adverse effects on the agriculture sector in Jamaica, as there will be an increase in the intensity and frequency of climate-related natural hazards. (Ramasamy Selvaraju, 2013). The agriculture sectors play an important role in Jamaica economic as the sector contributes to over 6% of GDP and employs over 17% of the country workforce (Investment in Jamaica, 2012). The parish of St. Catherine is known for its sugar cane, banana and citrus production providing employment for hundreds of local and contributing to the development of the local economy, hence the need to pay close attention to climate change. The improper disposal of garbage especially in rural communities within the parish is of great concern. The practice of burning of garbage is wide spread as most rural communities are difficult to traverse due to their road conditions (needs resurfacing and narrow) and hilly terrain. According to the Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions less than two-thirds of households had access to a private or public system of garbage collection, with burning being the second most common method of garbage disposal (pioj.gov.jm, 2015). This poses a huge challenge as the method of burning garbage contributes to greenhouse gases being release into the atmosphere. The NSWMA through the Metropolitan Parks and Market is responsible for garbage collection. As such, rain water harvesting, reforestation and water conservation must be championed.

4.11 Circulation and Transportation

4.11.1 Road infrastructure

St. Catherine boasts numerous road networks which are heavily utilized as a means of connecting the northern section of the country to the southern. These consist of Highways, Bypasses, Main roads and service roads. The highways tends to be in very good condition, however most of the minor roads such as service roads are in need of repairs, especially those in rural areas and small communities which is under the purview of the St. Catherine Parish Council.

There are many modes of transport systems that utilize the roads. These range from large buses to mini-buses, taxicabs as well as private motor cars and bikes. Large buses such as the Jamaica Urban Transit Corporation only traverses to urban towns and to a few rural areas such as Above Rocks. There are some areas that are not able to accommodate the large buses due to the nature and terrain of the area. Examples of the areas are normally rural communities, however, transport services are provided by taxis and small buses. Transport by railway only occurs for bauxite purposes. Air and sea are also a few other mode of transportation within the St. Catherine Coastal Development Order Area.

4.11.2 Transport System

Air Strips

Currently there are no public aerodromes in St. Catherine. There are, however, four legal private airstrips in the parish: at Caymanas Estate, Worthy Park Estate, Port Esquivel (ALCAN) and at Ewarton (ALCAN). In 1963 there were other airstrips, at Amity Hall, Caymanas Racetrack, Innswood Estate and Spring Garden.

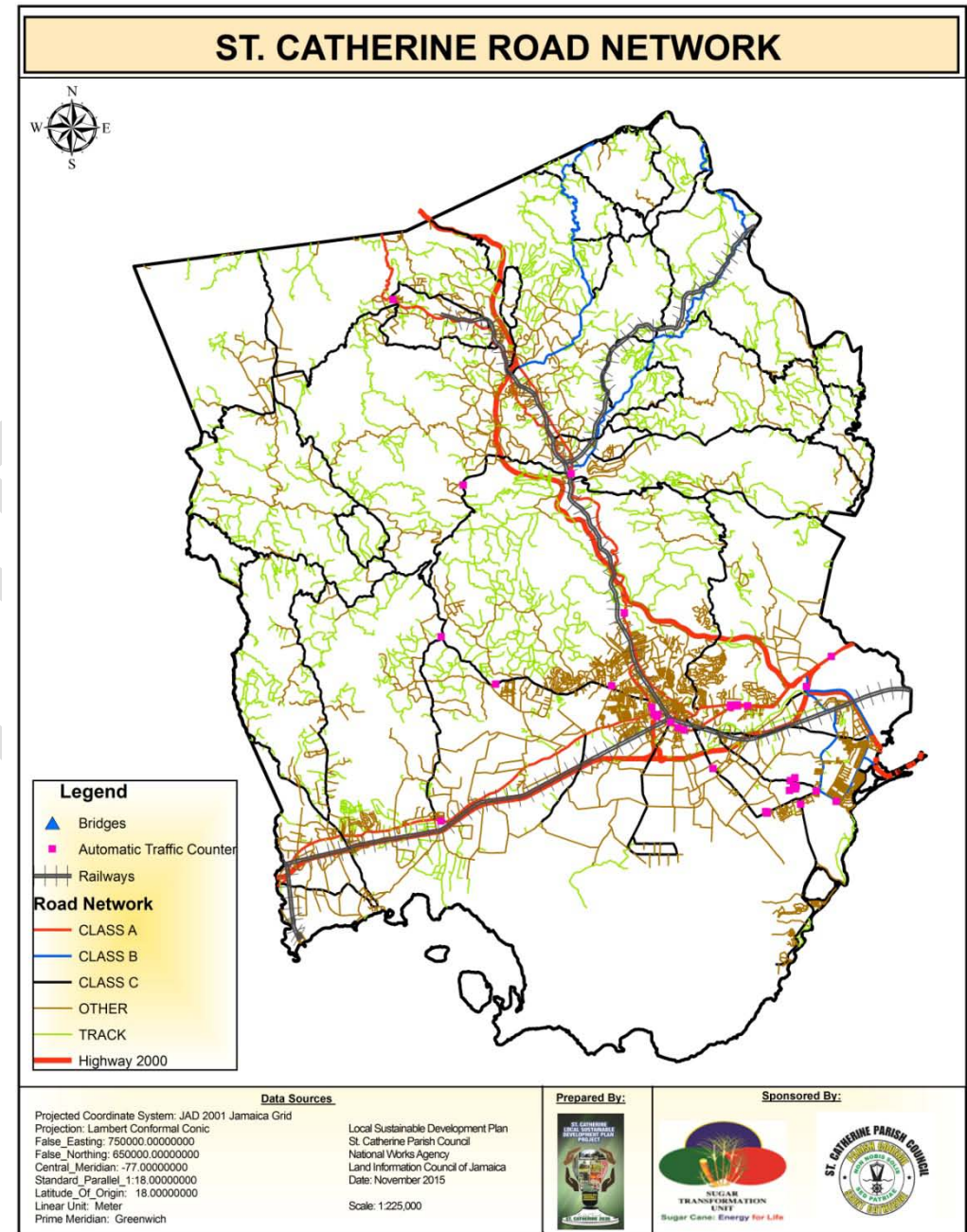
Ports

The parish of St. Catherine has only one port, Port Esquivel. It is located near Old Harbour and was built in the period 1952 - 1954. It is currently used by WINDALCO Bauxite Company for exporting and importing materials.

Map 13: St. Catherine Transportation Systems

Road Network

Road transportation is vital for the conveyance of people and commodities both within and outside of the area. There are four categories of roads within St. Catherine that have been classified primarily based on the requirements for the method of drainage and provision for pedestrians, as well as provision for or prohibition of direct access to the roads in question. In recent years the parish has benefited considerably from road infrastructure development. A section of the PJ Patterson



Highway 2000 also traverses the southern section of the parish. Other major roads within the parish are the Mandela Highway, the Spanish Town Bypass, Bog Walk Gorge, Old Harbour Road as well as other well-travelled main roads that traverse between towns throughout St. Catherine. Within some areas the roads are very narrow and can only accommodate one-way traffic and are connected in a grid like pattern. This is evident within the core of the Spanish Town Local Planning Area and is evidence of the locale's history.

Parking

Parking facilities are mainly provided by commercial entities throughout the parish. There are very few lots or parcels of land within the Development Order Areas that are designated for parking purposes. Recently there is the introduction of permit parking, by the St. Catherine Parish Council which speaks to the area surrounding Emancipation Square in Spanish Town. Off street parking is evident throughout the parish which is hazardous to motorist traversing along the road. This highlights the need for the provision of adequate parking facilities throughout the parish especially in urban centres.

Public Transportation

The parish is served by only one major transportation centre, located within the hub of Spanish town. However, there are several smaller centres located within the various local planning areas. Public transportation is facilitated by various transportation facilities. These include: the Jamaica Urban Transit Company (JUTC) buses, private motor vehicles, route taxis, numerous amount of mini buses and the National Transport Co-operative Society (NTCS) buses.

Spanish town is the major transportation hub within the parish that connects commuters to Kingston and to the rest of Jamaica. There are currently 301 routes within the Development Order Area. However some of the communities especially in rural areas, residents only have to taxis and mini-buses due to the hilly terrain.

4.12 Service Infrastructure and Economy

4.12.1 Labour Force

As of January 2015, the total Labour Force was 1,320,800, which was 15,700 (1.2%) higher than the 1,305,100 recorded in January 2014 in Jamaica. The male labour force increased by 3,900 (0.5%) from 716,500 in January 2014 to 720,400 in January 2015, while the female labour force increased by 11,800 (2.0%) moving from 588,600 persons in January 2014 to 600,400 in January 2015. The Employed Labour Force for January 2015 was 1,132,700, which was 2,600 more than the 1,130,100 recorded in January 2014. For males, it was relatively unchanged moving from 643,800 persons in January 2014 to 643,400 in January 2015 and for females it increased by 3000 (0.6%) to 489,300 for the same period which is represented by *Figure 16* below.

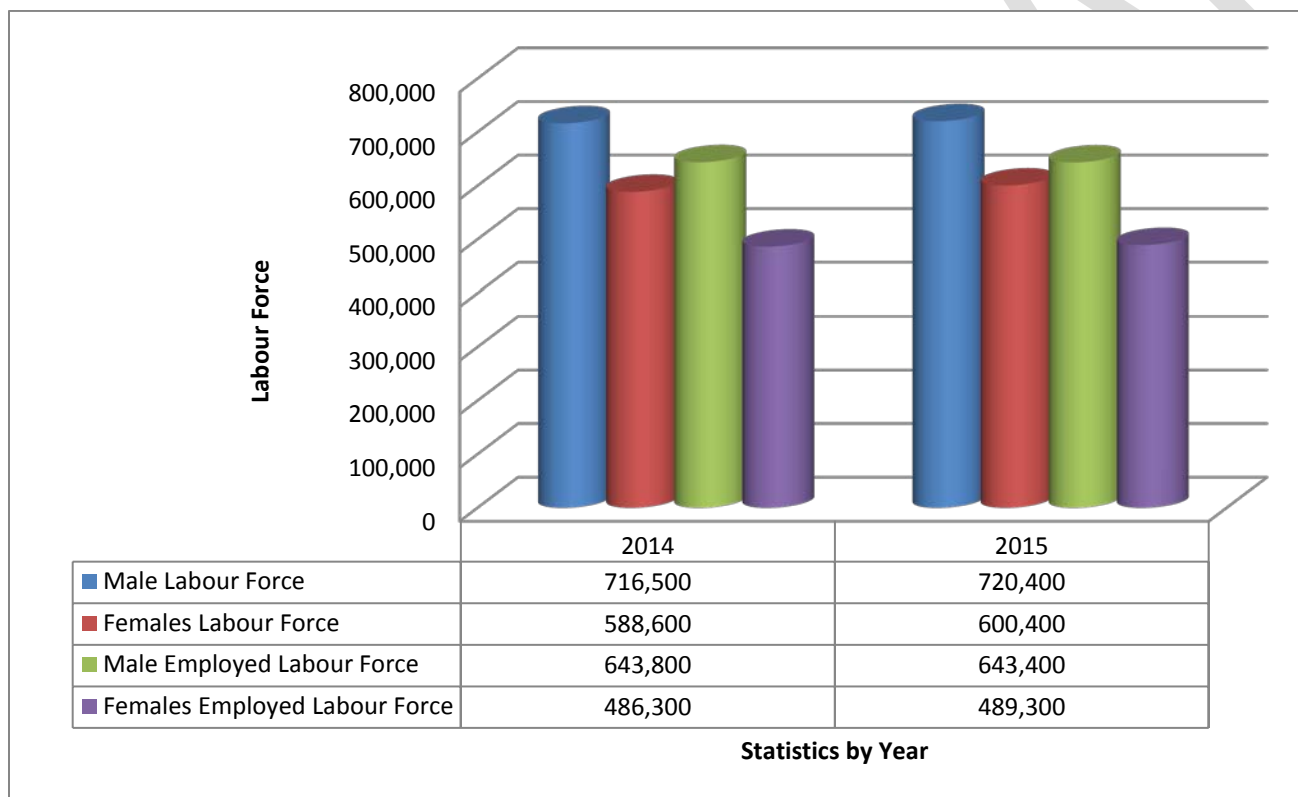


Figure 16: Chart showing Labour Force and Employed Labour Force by Year

In the Employed Labour Force, the Occupation group 'Clerks' increased by 9,100 persons (9.0%), from 101,400 in January 2014 to 110,500 in January 2015. The group 'Professionals, Senior Officials and Technicians' also had significant increases in employment moving from 247,800 persons in January 2014 to 263,100 persons (6.2%) in January 2015. The groups 'Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers' and 'Elementary Occupations' shared similar declines of 4.6 per cent each over the period. The group 'Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers' declined from 228,800 persons to 218,400 while 'Elementary Occupations' declined from 143,800 to 137,200. The largest increase in employment occurred in the industry group 'Manufacturing' and 'Transport, Storage and Communication'. The number of persons employed in the group 'Manufacturing' increased by 7,200 persons (10.0%) while the group 'Transport, Storage and Communication' increased by 5,500 persons (7.7%). During the same period, the industry group 'Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing' declined by 7,400 (3.6%) persons, followed by 'Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities', which declined by 6,100 (8.6%) persons.

The employment rate for January 2015 was 85.8%, which was a 0.8 percentage point decline from the 86.6% in January 2014. The employment rate declined for both males and females over the period. For males, it declined by 0.6 percentage point, moving from 89.9% to 89.3%, and for females it declined by 1.1 percentage points, moving from 82.6% to 81.5%. In January 2015, 764,000 persons were classified as being Outside the Labour Force. This represents a decrease of 10,700 (1.4%) when compared to 774,700 in January 2014. In the same period, the number of males outside the Labour Force declined by 1,400 (0.5%) moving from 304,000 to 302,600 and females by 9,300 (2.0%) moving from 470,700 to 461,400.

The number of unemployed persons in January 2015 was 188,100. This was an increase of 13,100 (7.5%) when compared with 175,000 in January 2014. The number of unemployed males increased by 4,400 (6.1%) and the number of females by 8,700 (8.5%) for the same period. The unemployment rate for January 2015 was 14.2% compared to 13.4% in January 2014. In the same period, the unemployment rate for males was 10.7% and for females it was 18.5%. Unemployment rates among youths aged 14-24 years was 34.5% for January 2015. This was an increase of 1.2 percentage points when compared with 33.3% in January 2014. The male unemployment rate for youths was 30.8% compared to 39.6% for females.

4.12.2 Main Economic Activities

St. Catherine, because of its close proximity to the rapidly expanding city of Kingston and availability of large tracts of fairly flat land, shows the most potential for economic growth and urban development. The parish has potential to create tremendous opportunities for employment and is paving the way for sustainable economic development of not only St. Catherine but by extension the entire country. The major economic sectors within the parish include commerce, agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and several service industries.

The major source of employment in St. Catherine is agriculture. There are a substantial number of small farmers who practice mixed farming - domestic and commercial crops which include bananas, coconuts, pineapple, citrus, pumpkins, pepper, coffee and callaloo. Larger properties produce mainly sugar cane, bananas and citrus.

There are several dairy farms in the parish. One of these is a one-thousand-acre farm in Old Harbour which is a model for the West Indies. The Salt Ponds District between Spanish Town, Port Henderson and Passage Fort is noted for the fine fish especially calipera taken from the Hanson and Dawkins Salt Ponds in particular. Present fish sanctuaries within the parish are Galleon Harbour, Coquar Bay and Manatee Bay. Manufacturing is a powerful element in the local economy of St. Catherine. Likewise St. Catherine is only second to Kingston and St. Andrew as an industrial centre. Industrial plants are some of the biggest employers in the parish. Spanish Town has the largest salt producing plant in the Caribbean. West Indies Alumina Company (WINDALCO) has a bauxite/alumina plant and offices near to Ewarton and is one of the largest employers in the parish. Nestle', a manufacturer of milk products, Trade Winds Citrus a fruit juice manufacturer and Jamaica Citrus Growers Limited another agro-processor all have factories in Bog Walk.

Old Harbour has the largest power plant in the island and several heavy industrial factories namely Hi-Pro Feeds, Sherwin Williams, Omin Industries and Very Amazing Products. Twickenham Park near Spanish Town is another industrial estate with mainly light industries including, carpets, batteries, and plastic items, medical and pharmaceutical products. The Carreras Group (cigarette manufacturers) recently relocated to Kingston. Its location is soon to be home of a food chain provider - Progressive Grocers Warehouse. Sulphuric acid used in the production of bauxite is also produced in the parish and Worthy Park and Bernard Lodge are two of the eight remaining sugar factories in

Jamaica which are located in St. Catherine. Financial Institutions extend from commercial banks to credit unions, building societies and micro finance institutions.

4.13 Governance

4.13.1 Local Authority

The St. Catherine Parish Council is the Local Authority supported by the Portmore Municipal Council for the parish of St. Catherine. It is governed by the Mayor who serves not only as Councillor but also the Chairman of the Council. Further local governance services are extended through the Linstead Town Center which was declared open in November 2014. Services offered to the public include development approvals (building and sub-division), licensing, permits, minor water supply, property tax, waste management, street lights and technical works. *Figure 17* gives a flow of interconnectivity and relationship between the departments therein the Council.

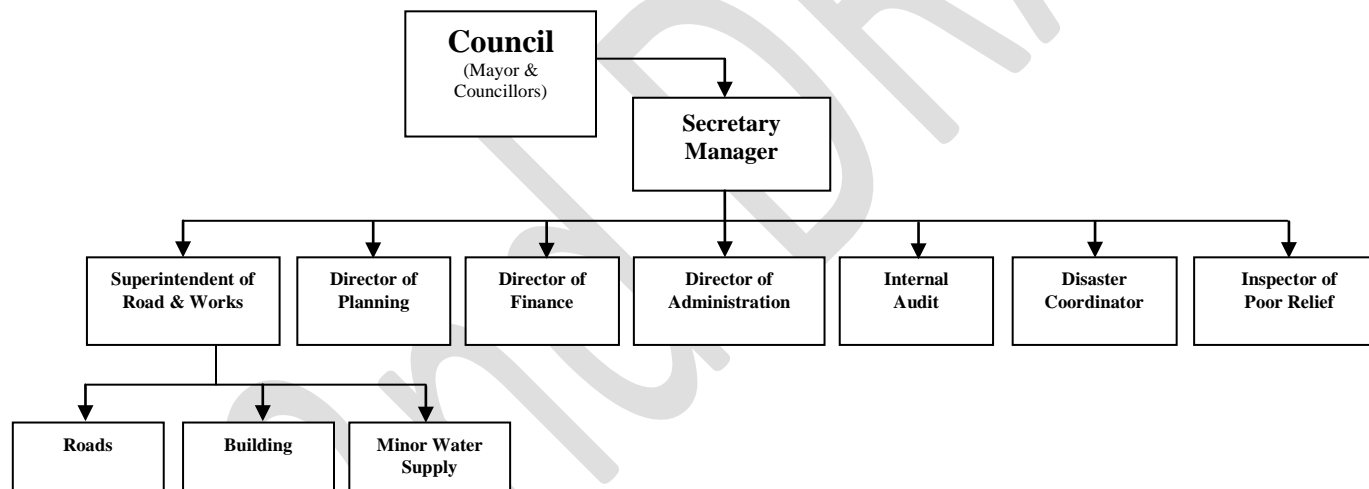


Figure 17: Organizational Structure of the Local Authority, St. Catherine Parish Council

4.13.2 Political Directorate and Governance Structure

The support of Political Directorate is overwhelming. The governance process in the parish is administered through 41 Parish Councillors 11 of which sit in Portmore and is further supported by 11 Members of Parliament 3 of which are elected by Portmore depicted in *Map 14* and *Map 15*. Community governance is administered with the Parish Development Committee at its helm. St. Catherine is demarcated into five Development Areas (Spanish Town, Linstead & Ewarton, Old Harbour, Bog Walk and Portmore) through which the Social Development Commission undertakes its mandate of sustainable community development and local economic development as shown in *Figure 18* below.

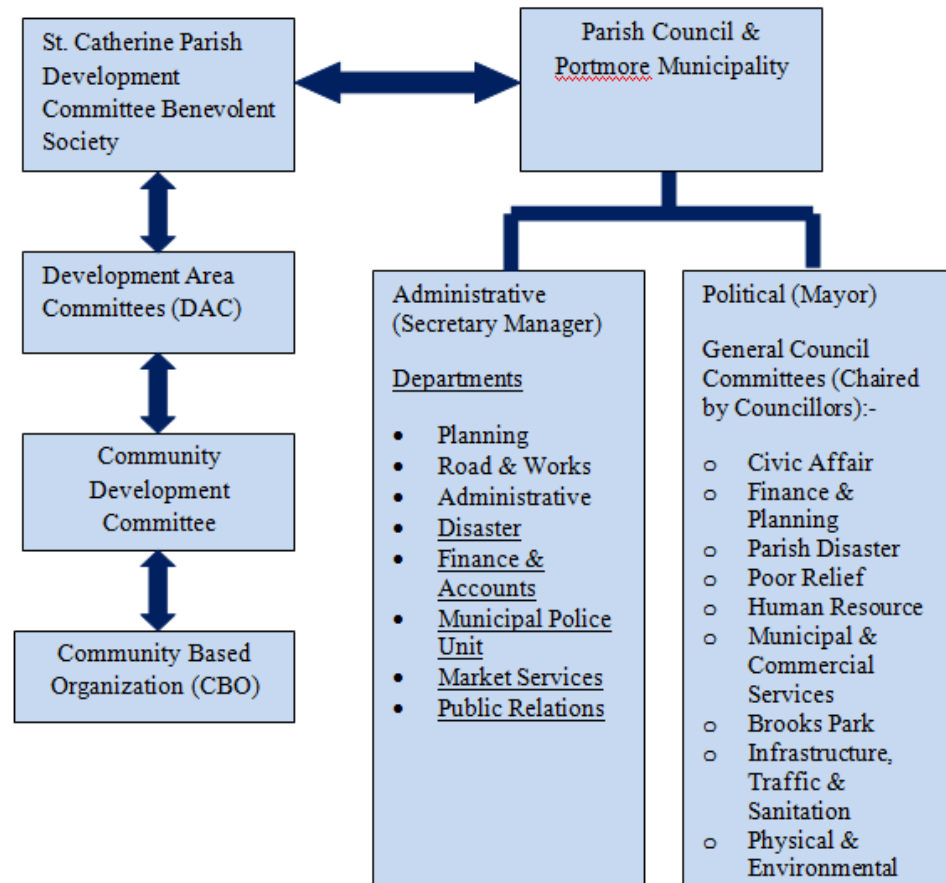
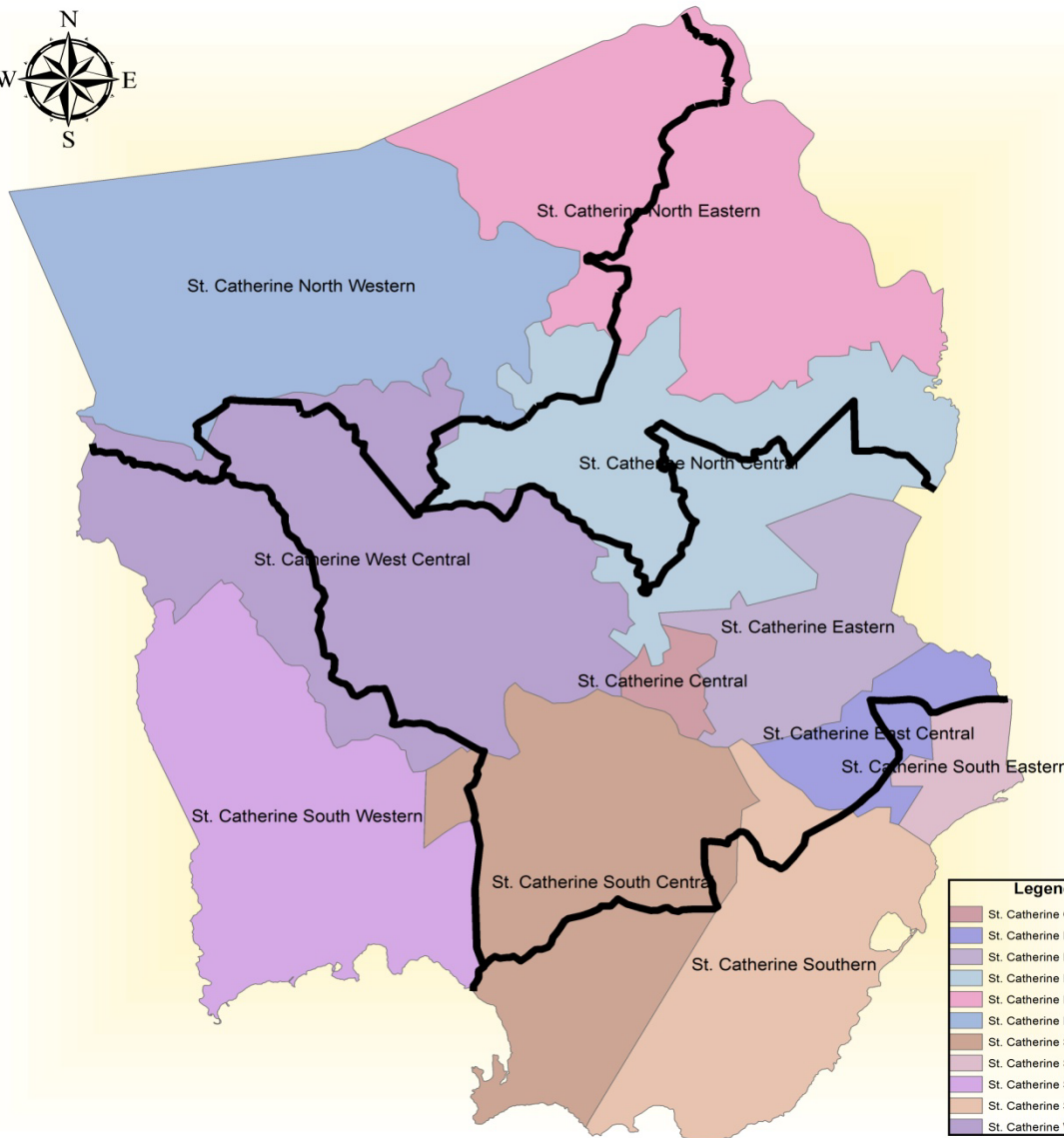


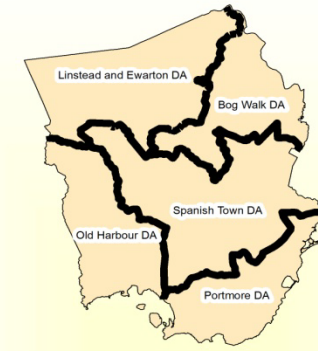
Figure 18: Governance Framework in St. Catherine, Source: SDC St. Catherine Parish Profile, (2014)

ST. CATHERINE ELECTORAL & DEVELOPMENT AREA BOUNDARY



| Legend | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| [Pink Box] | St. Catherine Central |
| [Light Purple Box] | St. Catherine East Central |
| [Light Blue Box] | St. Catherine Eastern |
| [Light Purple Box] | St. Catherine North Central |
| [Pink Box] | St. Catherine North Eastern |
| [Light Blue Box] | St. Catherine North Western |
| [Light Purple Box] | St. Catherine South Central |
| [Light Purple Box] | St. Catherine South Eastern |
| [Purple Box] | St. Catherine South Western |
| [Brown Box] | St. Catherine Southern |
| [Purple Box] | St. Catherine West Central |

Development Area Boundary



Data Sources

Land Information Council of Jamaica
 St. Catherine Parish Council
 Local Sustainable Development Plan
 Date: October 2015

Scale: 1:250,000

Projected Coordinate System: JAD 2001 Jamaica Grid
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
 False_Easting: 750000.00000000
 False_Northing: 650000.00000000
 Central_Meridian: -77.00000000
 Standard_Parallel_1: 18.00000000
 Latitude_Of_Origin: 18.00000000
 Linear Unit: Meter
 Prime Meridian: Greenwich

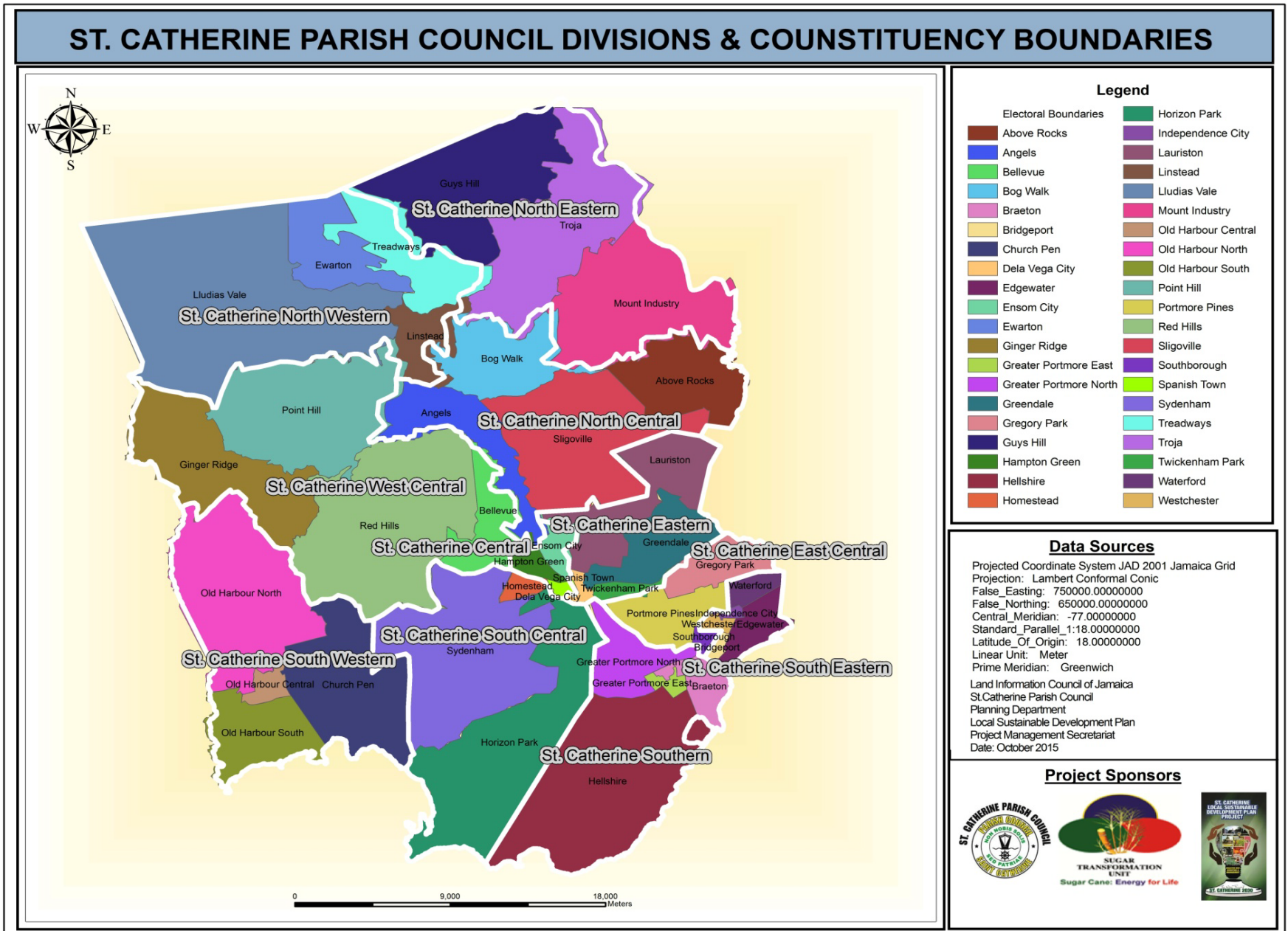
Prepared By:



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Map 14: St. Catherine Electoral and Development Area Boundaries



Map 15: Parish Council Divisions with Constituency Boundaries

CHAPTER 5.0 - LOCAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS

5.1 Spanish Town Development Area

5.1.1 Overview of Development Area

Geography

Spanish Town is the largest urban town located within the parish of St. Catherine. Its geological coordinates are 17° 59' 0" North, 76° 57' 0" West, situated approximately 21km (13mi) West (W) of Kingston. The DA can be categorized as having both urban (Spanish Town Central) as well as rural locales (mainly the northern surrounding areas). The locale of Spanish Town is bordered by Hampton Green and Ensom City to Northern regions, Dela Vega City to the East and South Eastern regions, Horizon Park due South West and Homestead due West. The surrounding rural areas consist of scattered residential and commercial properties as well as farmlands. See *Map 16*.

The DA has a relatively flat terrain, comprising of the St. Jago Plain to the South and a hilly terrain to the North and East. The prominent river that traverses southerly through the DA is the Rio Cobre which empties in the Kingston Harbour.

People and Culture

Spanish Town Central in 2012 had a population of 27,223 persons, across 985.144 hectares of space. The Spanish Town Development Area consists of a number of communities, namely Crescent, Golden Acres, Ensom City, Angels, Point Hill, Kitson Town, Watermount, Caymanas, Central Village, Spanish Town Central, Greendale, St. Johns West, Cromarty, Keystone, Sligoville, Old Harbour Road, Willowdene and St. Johns East. *Table 19* shows the population changes within an 11 year period of the entire Spanish Town Development Area.

Table 19 Population within the Spanish Town Development Area

| Year | Male | Female | Total population |
|------|---------|---------|------------------|
| 2001 | 92,607 | 94,772 | 187,379 |
| 2011 | 104,043 | 109,025 | 213,068 |

Source: STATIN 2001/2011

SPANISH TOWN DEVELOPMENT AREA



Legend

- Library
- Settlements
- Highway 2000
- North South Highway
- Railway
- Spanish Town DA
- Community
- Caymanas
- Central Village
- Crescent
- Cromarty
- Ensom
- Golden Acres
- Greendale
- Hampton Green
- Keystone
- Kitson Town
- Old Harbour Road
- Point Hill
- Rock Hall
- Sligoville
- Spanish Town Central
- St. Johns East
- St. Johns West
- Watermount
- Willowdene

Development Area Boundary



Data Sources

St. Catherine Parish Council
 Local Sustainable Development Plan
 Land Information Council of Jamaica
 Ministry of Health
 National Works Agency
 Date: February 2016

Projected Coordinate System: JAD 2001 Jamaica Grid
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
 False_Easting: 750000.00000000
 False_Northing: 650000.00000000
 Central_Meridian: -77.00000000
 Standard_Parallel: 1:18.00000000
 Latitude_Of_Origin: 18.00000000
 Linear Unit: Meter
 Prime Meridian: Greenwich

Scale: 1:173,000

Prepared By:



Sponsored By:



Map 16:
Span of the
Spanish
Town DA

The area of Spanish Town being of flat terrain requires storm relief systems which are set in place to divert flood waters away from the community, though many areas within the DA still experiences flooding when it rains namely along St. John's Road and Old Harbour Road. The community is plagued by a stigma concerning violent activity which deters the chances of much needed opportunities; in fact this has recently prevented the Cast-Iron Bridge from achieving the status of a United Nation Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site. This bridge was once the only means of travelling from Spanish Town to Kingston via Sligoville, until a wider steel bridge was later constructed. Recently, however, a proposal has been made to develop the Spanish Town Freezone at a cost of US\$350 million dollars; a project spearheaded by Jamaica Promotions Corporation (JAMPRO). The first phase of the development is slated to be completed by June 2016.

Spanish Town houses the central business district for the parish of St. Catherine and boasts a very vibrant history which faced its decline during the transfer of the capital to Kingston. The locale consists of a number of historical sites, memorials and monuments (Old Cast-Iron Bridge, spanning the Rio Cobre, erected in 1801), historical buildings, National Archives, one of the oldest Anglican churches outside of England and a vast number of factories.

5.1.2 Infrastructure

The social infrastructure sector is inclusive of assets that accommodate social services. These are inclusive of schools, health facilities, police, fire stations as well as libraries to name a few.

- ✚ Schools - there are several education facilities, both public and private, which are situated within the DA of Spanish Town. To date, there are a total of 5 public All Age Schools, 21 Primary Schools, 5 Primary and Junior High School, 7 Secondary Schools and 1 Technical High School. There are also 3 Private High schools within the DA, (Willowdene High, Solid Base Group of Schools and Hydell Group of Schools). These schools facilitate students from all around the Spanish Town Development Area as well as neighboring Development Areas and Parishes. We also note that several of our children attend schools in the Kingston and St. Andrew parishes especially at the secondary level due to the fact we only have so few.

- ✚ Health facilities - the DA is home to several health care facilities which are able to facilitate residents at various capacities. There is the Spanish Town Hospital, the only type B Public Hospital within the DA. There is also one Type 5 Health Center (Spanish Town

Central), one Type 3 Health Center, two Type 2 (Point Hill and Sligoville) and three Type 1 Health Centers (Watermount, Kitson Town and Central Village).

- ✚ Police Stations - there are seven (7) police stations catering to the entire Spanish Town DA.
- ✚ Fire Stations - there is one fire station catering to the entire Spanish Town DA, located within the Spanish Town Central area of the DA. Although some areas of the development area are catered to by other fire stations within other development areas.

The physical infrastructure is the basic physical systems of a nation. This is inclusive of transportation, communication, sewage, water and electric systems. These systems are vital to the economic development of a nation.

- ✚ Transportation - the Spanish Town Central within the DA consists of a grid patterned transportation network. Narrow roadways have resulted in the majority of them being one-way streets, as to allow easy flow of traffic. The remainder of the DA, however, has a more linear patterned network with wider road-ways although it has less traffic flow. The Development Area of Spanish Town has a formal bus park to facilitate the Jamaica Urban Transit Company (JUTC) buses. These are government owned buses that traverses not only throughout the Spanish Town Central area but also into the neighboring metropolitan region of St. Andrew and Kingston. There are also several taxi parks, both formal and informal which facilitate both regulated and unregulated taxi services. These taxis transport passengers throughout the entire parish of St. Catherine and on occasion to neighboring parishes. The DA serves as the point of convergence for all transportation routes of the remainder of the parish.
- ✚ Communication - Telecommunications giants Digicel and Lime (now Flow) are the only providers of cell phone services within the DA and in extension, the parish.
- ✚ Sewage - The National Water Commission (NWC) operates 22 waste water treatment facilities within the parish of St. Catherine with 6 of the 11 major facilities operating within the Spanish Town DA.

✚ Water systems - The Spanish Town Development Area sits on the Rio Cobre Hydrological Basin which is further broken down into sub-watersheds. These are namely the Fern Spring, Coleburns Gully, Salt Island Creek and the Lower Rio Cobre Watershed. *Photograph taken by the LSDP Secretariat, 2015*

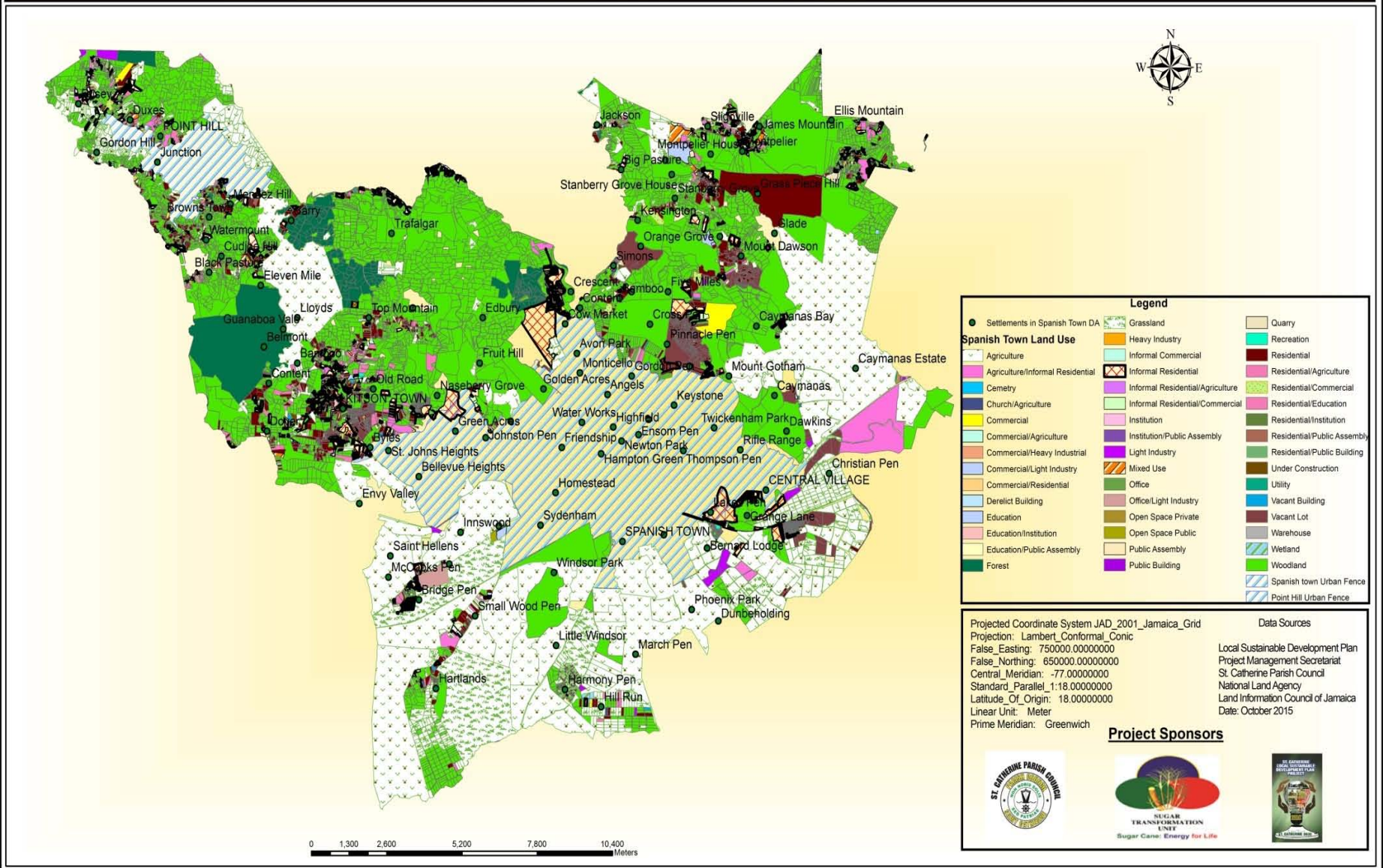
✚ Electric systems - The Jamaica Public Service Company is the only provider of electricity within the DA. Some residents and private business owners however, resort to the usage of solar panels and wind turbines to provide their electricity.



Figure 19: NIC Water Storage Tank by Jobs Lane Spanish Town

The Spanish Town DA has a total of 53,728 land parcels. From the land use survey conducted the major land use classes identified include woodland, agriculture, informal residential, commercial and residential. *See Map 17* on the following page.

SPANISH TOWN DEVELOPMENT AREA LAND USE



Map 17: Exiting Land Use for Spanish Town Development Area

5.1.3 Development Focus

Trends

In an attempt to understand the trends occurring within the Spanish Town DA as it concerns the population, one may comprehend the primary requirements of reviewing specific population related information such as the population distribution, migration patterns, and areas of development along with fertility and mortality rates, if deemed necessary. According to information sourced from STATIN, the Spanish Town urban area during the year of 2001 had a population of 131,514 recorded and witnessed an increase of 11.89% by the year of 2011 with a population of 147, 152. The percentage growth rate over the ten years from 2001 – 2011 is calculated at 1.18% per annum; calculated using the following equation:

$$PR = \frac{(V_{Present} - V_{Past})}{V_{Past}} \times 100$$

Where:

PR = Percent Rate

V_{Present} = Present or Future Value

V_{Past} = Past or Present Value

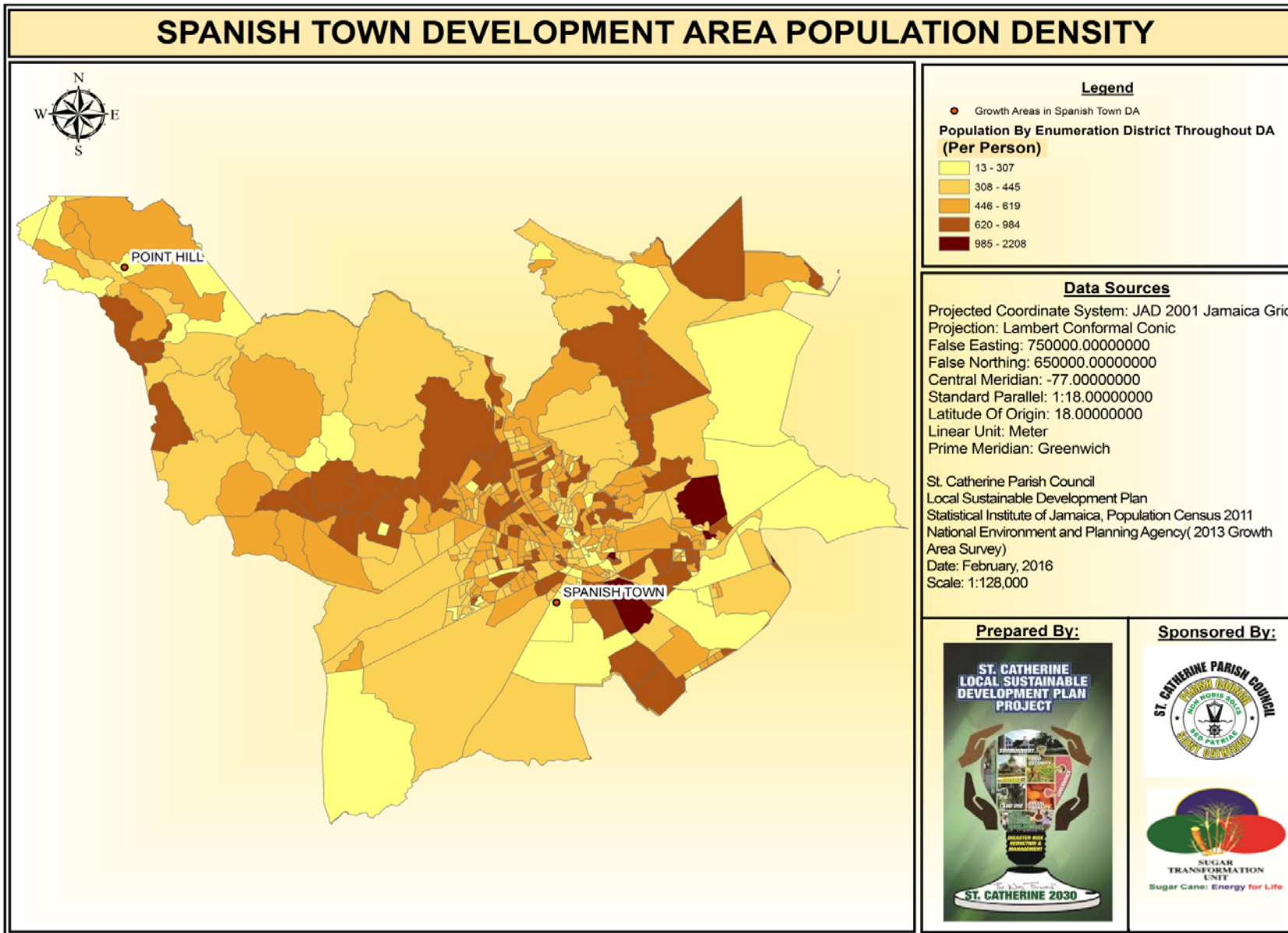
*The *annual* percentage growth rate is simply the percent growth divided by N, the number of years.*

Table 20: Projected Population Growth for Spanish Town DA

| Projected Years | 2011 | 2021 | 2030 |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Projected Population | 213,068 | 215,198 | 244,701 |

The figures displayed in the *Table 20* above represent the projected years which were calculated using population projection formulas in tandem with information sourced through STATIN. However, in calculating population projections it is understood that the figures produced are distributed evenly amongst the number of years used for calculations and across the space or area of study, in this case the Spanish Town

Development Area. When calculating the percentage growth rate for the entire development area, it is noted the growth rate over a 10 year period is 13.71% with an annual percentage growth rate of 1.371%.



Map 18:
Population
Density of
Spanish Town
Development
Area

5.1.4 **Current Community Projects**

To date there are several projects being undertaken within the Spanish Town Development Area. Some projects include the McCooks Pen Complex Management Integrated Training Program, the Central Village Health Centre Rehabilitation project as well as the Central Village Main Drain Rehabilitation project, all being undertaken by the Jamaica Social Investment Fund.

The Caribbean Local Economic Development Project (CARILED) has also launched several local development projects within the Spanish Town Development Area, these are inclusive of:

- ✚ *Spanish Town Heritage Tourism Project* - This 8 month project focuses on tourism development within the Spanish Town area and will be supported through partnering with several stakeholder organizations inclusive of the Government of Jamaica (Parish Council and government Ministries), the Private Sector, Community Based organizations as well as international funding agencies.
- ✚ *Top Mountain Juice Project* - This project will be operational within the Top Mountain community of the DA and aims at stimulating economic growth and development within the area. Through the implementation of this project, new equipment will be provided for growers as well as training in various areas crucial to the sustainment of the project. This project is being supported by the St. Catherine Parish Council and Parish Development Committee, Top Mountain Ltd., the Citizens Association of Top Mountain and the Jamaica Business Development Corporation and CARILED.

Some past projects include:

- ✚ *Waste Collection –Skip Enclosures*, undertaken by Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF)
- ✚ *Mediation and Conflict Resolution Package* - undertaken by JSIF

5.1.5 **Early Actions Projects**

- ✚ Development of BID Concept
- ✚ Identification of areas for Reforestation programme
- ✚ Signage (street names, directional)
- ✚ Identification of recycling receptacles sites

5.2 Old Harbour Development Area

5.2.1 Overview of Development Area

Geography

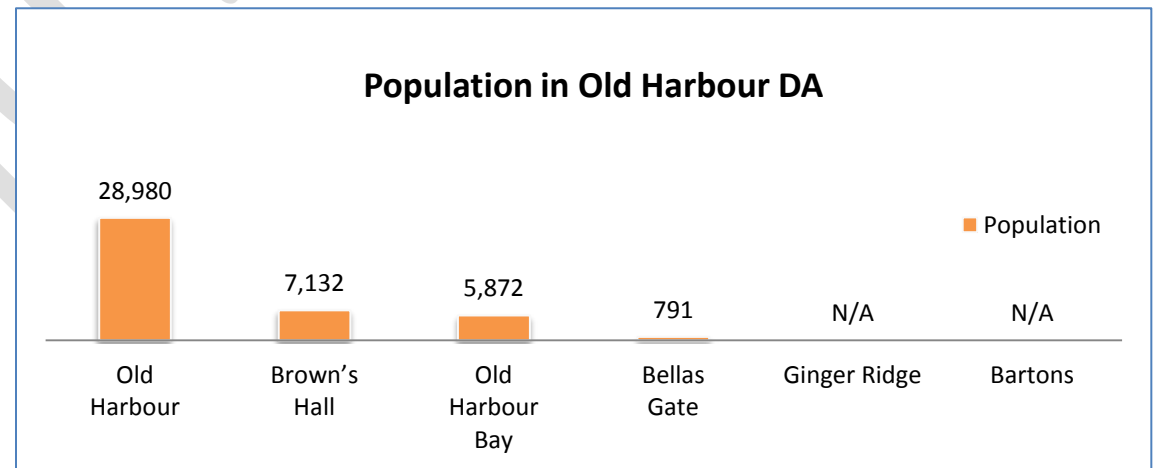
The Old Harbour Development Area is situated in the south western section of St. Catherine and is one of four development areas in the parish. The DA is bordered by the Spanish Town DA to the east, the Linstead DA to the north and the parish boundary for St. Catherine and Clarendon due west. Having an expanse of approximately 203.1 km², this particular DA is the third largest in the parish with respect to area. The development area is comprised of mostly flat and gently sloping terrain, which graduates into mountainous terrains towards the northerly section of the DA. The river named World’s End Gully is the only prominent river in this area and snakes its way from just north of Bartons to empty into the Caribbean sea east of Old Harbour Bay. *See Map 19 on page 128.*

People and Culture

The last census conducted in 2011 recorded a total of 60,937 persons living in the Old Harbour Development area. Of this figure 30,834 were male and 30,108 were female. Housing the majority of this population are the 6 communities within the area, namely Old Harbour, Old Harbour Bay, Bellas Gate, Ginger Ridge, Brown’s Hall and Bartons (*Figure 18*). The community development area of Bushy Park was newly formed and will be validated by the year 2017 according to SDC and EOJ. The Old Harbour and Old Harbour Bay are largely considered growth area communities while the remainders are considered to be rural communities.

Figure 20: OHDA Community Population

N.B Ginger Ridge and Bartons were absorbed into the overall rural figures for the parish, STATIN 2011



OLD HARBOUR DEVELOPMENT AREA



Development Area Boundary



Data Sources

St. Catherine Parish Council
 Local Sustainable Development Plan
 Land Information Council of Jamaica
 Ministry of Health
 National Works Agency
 Date: February 2016

Projected Coordinate System: JAD 2001 Jamaica Grid
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
 False_Easting: 750000.00000000
 False_Northing: 650000.00000000
 Central_Meridian: -77.00000000
 Standard_Parallel: 1:18.00000000
 Latitude_Of_Origin: 18.00000000
 Linear Unit: Meter
 Prime Meridian: Greenwich

Scale: 1:130,000

Prepared By:



Sponsored By:



Map 19:
Span of Old
Harbour
Development
Area

Figure 21: OHDA Town Center – Old Harbour



The major town in the area is Old Harbour which functions primarily as a residential town. As of the last census in 2011, the town was recorded as having contained a population of 14,829 persons. Over the years Old Harbour has become prosperous as a result of its proximity to the seaside town of Old Harbour Bay, which is known for its fishing beach and bustling seaport. This economic boom, in conjunction with a population boom due to the development of several new housing schemes in the area, has seen Old Harbour being recognized as one of the fastest growing towns in Jamaica. The town also boasts several points of cultural interest such as a historical iron clock in the town centre (Figure 21), installed by the English in the 17th century and the Colbeck Castle, which was for a long time known as the largest building of its kind in Jamaica. A few miles to the East of the town there

is a brick church - St. Dorothy's Anglican Church. The name of the church "St. Dorothy's" was the initial name of the parish where Old Harbour is now located. The Old Harbour town centre serves as the commercial and entertainment hub for the majority of the OHDA. Photograph taken by the LSDP Secretariat, 2015

Figure 22: Patrons at the Old Harbour Bay Fishing Village



The other major community and growth centre in the DA is Old Harbour Bay. Originally known as Esquivel, Old Harbour Bay is located on St. Catherine's western coast, three miles south of Old Harbour and was first founded in the 16th century by Juan de Esquivel, Jamaica's first Spanish Governor. Containing a population of 5,872 persons, Old Harbour Bay is regarded as one of the largest fishing villages in Jamaica – Figure 22. The fish landed there are caught locally on the south shelf, on inshore banks like California Bank and Mackerel (Bowdich) Bank, and on the Pedro Banks offshore. There is a fish market and parochial

market on the beach. Additionally, The Jamaica Public Service Company operates a major power station at Old Harbour Bay. Also in addition to a bakery in the town which makes bread and buns, there are many small shops, supermarkets, bars and restaurants. Outside the town are several large farms with mango orchards, a hatchery for poultry, and factories which produces bottled juices. *Photograph taken by the LSDP Secretariat, 2015*

5.2.2 Infrastructure

Social infrastructure generally refers to a subset of the infrastructure sector which accommodates social services. This class of infrastructure includes, school, post offices, libraries, hospitals, police stations, among other similar features. The Old Harbour DA has a diverse set of social infrastructure present within it.

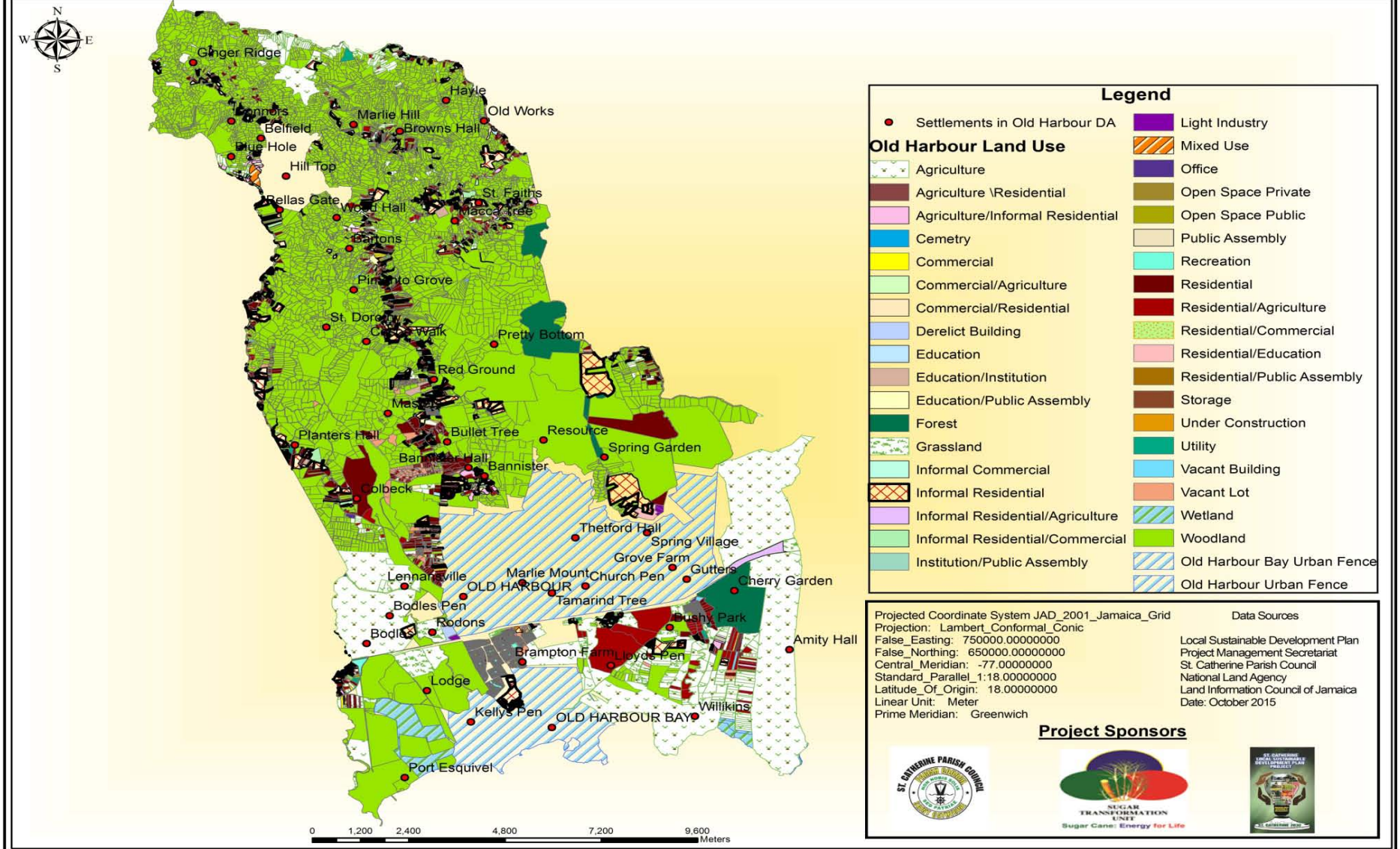
- ✚ Schools - There are currently sixty-four (64) schools present within the DA. The majority of these are Early Childhood Institutions of which there are forty six (46). Additionally there are two (2) All-age Schools, eighteen (18) Primary Schools and two (2) High Schools. The High Schools in question are Old Harbour High School, located in the urban centre of Old Harbour and Tacius Golding High School, located in the community of Brown's Hall. The majority of schools are concentrated around the urban centre of Old Harbour.
- ✚ Police Stations – There are three (3) police stations located within the DA. These are the Old Harbour Police Station, Old Harbour Bay Police Station and the police station located at Brown's Hall.
- ✚ Fire Stations – There is only one Fire Station currently active within DA and that is located at within Old Harbour.
- ✚ Health Facilities – There are three (3) health facilities within the DA, located within the communities at Old Harbour, Bartons and Ginger Ridge. These health facilities are type 3, 1 and 2 respectively.

Physical Infrastructure refers to the basic physical structures which allows for an economy to thrive. This includes: Power Grids, bridges, transportation networks and hubs.

- ✚ Transportation Network – there are two major roadways that pass through the DA. These are the Class A road that runs from Spanish Town through Old Harbour to Sandy Bay and the East-West segment of Highway 2000. Other notable roads are the class B road running from Old Harbour North to Bartons and the class C roadway running from Old Harbour to Ginger Ridge. A railway line also runs through the southern section of the DA from east to west, while Old Harbour Bay is a common port for fishing boat and other small seafaring vessels.
- ✚ Power Grid – A JPS power plant is located at Old Harbour Bay. One of the four major power plant in the area, this plant provides power for the parishes of St. Catherine & Clarendon The electrical network is denser within the urban area of Old Harbour and the surrounding communities. The density of the network fall drastically as one moves further north into the rural sections of the DA. The majority of motorized routes possess adequate street lighting but there are pedestrian routes which are poorly lighted. Graphs displaying both social and physical infrastructure elements of the DA are displayed on the following pages.

The Old Harbour DA has a total of 24,480 land parcels which accounts for 2.8% of land parcels within the parish. From the land use survey conducted the major land use classes identified includes woodland which accounts for more than 50% of land parcels within the DA followed by agriculture, informal residential, and residential. See *Map 20* on following page.

OLD HARBOUR DEVELOPMENT AREA LAND USE



Map 20: Existing Land Use for the Old Harbour Development Area

5.2.3 Development Focus

Trends

In regards to population growth, the data gathered from recent census has displayed St. Catherine as being the fastest growing parish in Jamaica over the last 10 years. After considering the contributions of Portmore, this is in no small part due to Old Harbour's booming population and growing reputation as a residential town. With the aid of the aforementioned formula, it was calculated that during the period 2001 to 2011, Old Harbour had a population growth rate of 1.76% per year, moving from a population of 23,823 in 2001 to 28,908 in 2011, an increase of 5,085 persons over that period.

Trends brought forward in the last census has established Old Harbour as one of the fastest growing towns in Jamaica, behind only Santa Cruz, Ocho Rios and Savanna-La-Mar. Current data trends predict that by the year 2021 the town will have an approximate population of 34,978 individuals. Given that the nature of population growth in Old Harbour occurs in spikes due to mass in migration (This is as a result of the movement of persons to fill newly constructed housing schemes in the area), future population trends are thereby difficult to predict.

Old Harbour Bay, the other urban town in the development area, has actually seen a population decline between 2001 and 2011. The population fell from 6,344 in 2001 to 5,872 in 2011, which represents a decline of -0.7% per year. The reasons for this decline encompass several factors including: weak pull factors, violence, illegal drugs and gun trade, outward migration, and natural deaths among other factors. Current data trends predict that, should this decline in population continue at a fairly steady rate, the population of Old Harbour Bay would be approximately 5,400 persons by the year 2021. See *Figure 23*.

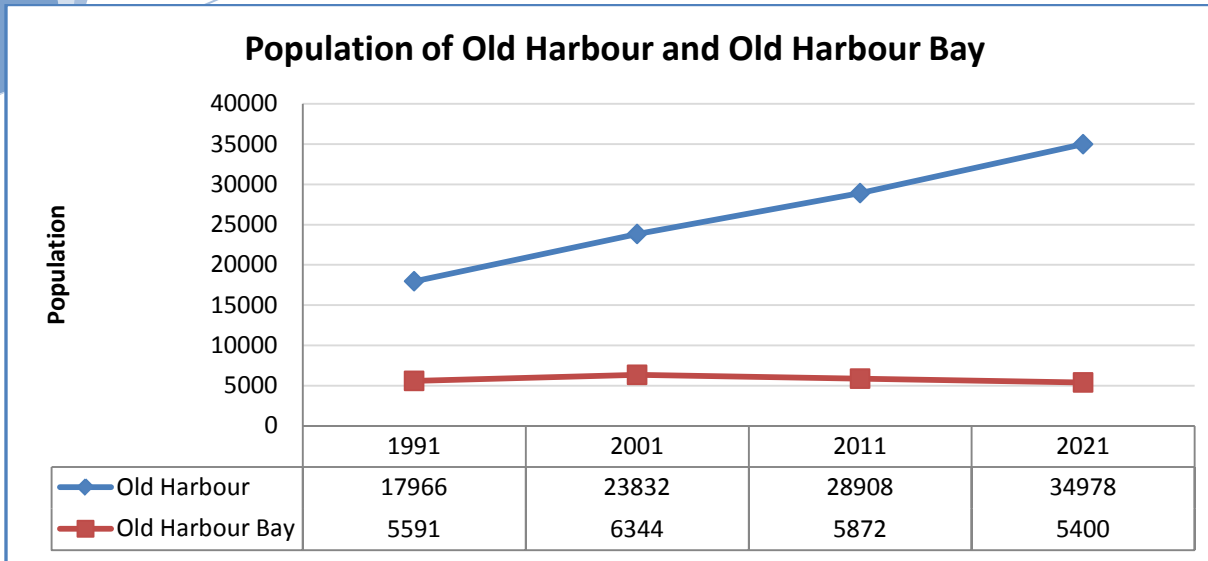
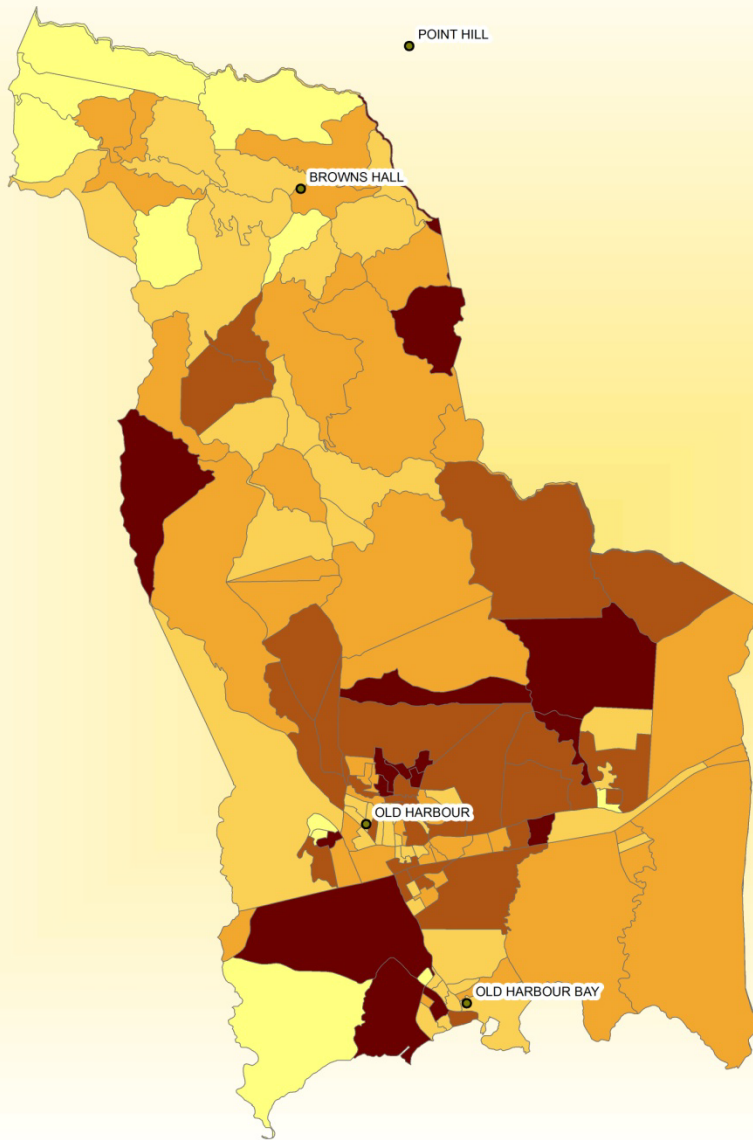


Figure 23: Population Trends for Old Harbour and Old Harbour Bay
 Source: STATIN, 1991, 2001 & 2011

Old Harbour began physically as a small nucleated town. While the urban and commercial centre of Old Harbour have remained fairly similar in size as time passed, over the last decade the boundaries of the town have seen unprecedented physical growth. This is mainly due to the development of several new housing schemes around the town itself. Presidential Estates, Aviary, Rhone Park and the New Harbour Villages are some of the communities that have been developed within that time period. This has contributed greatly to the expanse of Old Harbour’s built environment. The creation of gated communities and the influx of persons to fill these communities have also resulted in an increase in population density in the area. Within the rural areas of the DA, the population density has not been altered significantly; the urban areas however have seen some change in recent years. See [Map 21](#).

OLD HARBOUR DEVELOPMENT AREA POPULATION DENSITY



Legend

● Growth Areas

Population by Enumeration District (Old Harbour) (Per Person)

- 111 - 240
- 241 - 362
- 363 - 478
- 479 - 625
- 626 - 914

Data Sources

Projected Coordinate System: JAD 2001 Jamaica Grid
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
 False Easting: 750000.00000000
 False Northing: 650000.00000000
 Central Meridian: -77.00000000
 Standard Parallel: 1:18.00000000
 Latitude Of Origin: 18.00000000
 Linear Unit: Meter
 Prime Meridian: Greenwich

St. Catherine Parish Council
 Local Sustainable Development Plan
 Statistical Institute of Jamaica, Population Census 2011
 National Environment and Planning Agency (2013 Growth Area Survey)
 Date: February, 2016
 Scale: 1:130,000

Prepared By:



Sponsored By:



Map 21:
Population
Density of
OHDA

5.2.4 Current Community Projects



There are several community projects currently being undertaken in the Old Harbour DA. These include a Bee farm project spearheaded by the St. Catherine Parish Development Action Committee in Bartons. In this initiative, several residents were given formal training as bee keepers and provided with the equipment and tools to start and maintain their own private bee farms. The programme has been described as a success so far and several participants are now able to operate without support from the committee. Additionally, a pilot project has been implemented in Ginger Ridge where residents are receiving instructional training on the cultivation and harvesting of bamboo for use in the creation of several goods. The aim is to facilitate employment by encouraging individuals towards the development of a viable bamboo industry. The residents of Ginger Ridge have recently commenced their Rain Water Harvesting Programme – *Figure 24* Photograph taken by the LSDP Secretariat, 2015

Figure 24: Ginger Ridge's Rain Water Harvesting Project Sign

Also the Old Harbour Development Area Committee (OHDAC) has ventured into community-tourism by securing a lease agreement from the Jamaica National Heritage Trust for the redevelopment of the Colbeck Castle as a recreational spot for the development area. The theme will mimic that of Kingston's Devon House. In support of this, tour guides are to be trained to deliver the awesome history behind this castle. The Castle is located just about two (2) miles north from the town of Old Harbour. The launch for this project took place in January 2015. The first event was held in August 2015 under the theme – "Visit the past, embrace the future".

Figure 25: Emancipence Family & Food Fest
(Photographs by the OHDAC, August 2015)



5.2.5 Early Actions Projects

- ✚ Development of Business Plan for Heritage Trail and identification of possible sites for inclusion
- ✚ Old Harbour Bay being declared an Entertainment Zone.
- ✚ Identification of locations to erect recycling receptacles
- ✚ Roadway Beautification Project proposal

2nd DRAFT

5.3 Bog Walk Development Area

5.3.1 Overview of Local Area

Geography

Bog Walk is geographically located at coordinates 18° 6' 0" North, 77° 1' 0" West, St. Catherine, Jamaica. This town is located 15.5km (9.6mi) North North West (NNW) outside of Spanish Town. The area of this town is bordered by Troja due North, Glengoffe and Above Rocks due East, Sligoville due South East, Angels due South West and Linstead due West. The development area of Bog Walk is located in the east central section of St. Catherine. The area is bordered to the north by Riversdale/Linstead, south by Angels/Kitson Town, east by Harkers Hall/Sligoville and west by Linstead. See *Map 22*. The development area consists of a hilly terrain and is highly vegetated with woodlands and farmlands as well as scattered housing.

People and Culture

Bog Walk Proper is recognized as one of the oldest historic towns in Jamaica, located five miles (5mi) north of the gorge. The main attractions for visitors to the Bog Walk area are the Bog Walk Gorge formed by the Rio Cobre, the range of citrus/fruits plantations and produce readily available from street-side vendors. These street vendors are located before and after another land mark known as “Flat Bridge” which was featured in the film “The Harder They Come”. Though a prominent feature of the DA, it also poses as a risk to users of this major thoroughfare as vehicles are half way out in the streets whenever patrons stop to purchase fruits as shown in *Figure 26*. Photographed was taken by LSDP Secretariat, 2016.



Figure 26: Patron stopping to purchase fruits

Some fruits vendors can also be seen living and carrying out other residential activities (cooking and bathing) with laundry lines mounted as well - *Figure 27*. Photograph was taken by LSDP Secretariat, 2016.



Figure 27: Clothes hanging to dry

The Bog Walk Development area has a population of 43,070 across several communities from Spring Vale, Dove Hall, Glengoffe to Facey. Lands within the DA are primarily used for agricultural purposes as there are both large and small scale farmers within the area. Small scale farming is mainly done by residents of the various communities while large scale farming is mainly undertaken by companies such as Trade Winds Citrus, Citrus Growers and the Tulloch Banana Estates. There are also private contractors who rear chickens for companies such as CB Chicken and Best Dressed Chicken.

Bog Walk became an important locality in the 1700's as an industrial center. This, for some time held St. Catherine as the manufacturing capital of Jamaica with a major Nestle milk condensary, which is still used today by Nestle Foods Limited.

5.3.2 Infrastructure

The social infrastructure sector is inclusive of assets that accommodate social services. These are inclusive of schools, health facilities, police, fire stations as well as libraries to name a few.

- ✚ Schools - The DA have several education facilities which cater to the needs of students from not only within that DA but also neighboring development areas.

- ✚ Health facilities - The DA is home to several health care facilities which are able to facilitate residents at various capacities. There is also one Type 3 Health Center in Riversdale, two Type 2 (in Bog Walk and Glengoffe) and two Type 1 Health Center (in Harkers Hall and Troja).
- ✚ Police Stations - There are five police stations within the area to facilitate crime reduction. These are located within the major towns of the DA namely Troja, Riversdale, Bog Walk, Glengoffe and Above Rocks.
- ✚ Fire Stations - There are no fire stations situated within the development area. Fire emergencies are facilitated by the Linstead Fire Stations located in the neighboring Development Area of Linstead.
- ✚ Emergency Centers - In the event of an emergency there are six emergency shelters that will facilitate the residents located within or in close proximity to the Troja, Riversdale and Above Rocks Area.

The physical infrastructure is the basic physical systems of a nation. This is inclusive of transportation, communication, sewage, water and electric systems. These systems are vital to the economic development of a nation.

- ✚ Transportation- the road network within the DA has the characteristic of a lateral one with roads being developed sporadically and communities being accessed via more than one entrance. The DA is not facilitated by government owned JUTC buses but instead are catered to by privately owned taxis.
- ✚ Communication- the only providers of telephone services (cellular and landlines) within the DA and extension the island, are Digicel and Lime/Flow.
- ✚ Sewage- to date there are no sewage treatment facilities to cater to sewage within the area. Since most residents build on their own land, they normally have soak-away systems installed beneath their houses to deal with their raw sewage.

- ✚ Water systems- the Bog Walk Development Area sits on the Upper Rio Cobre Watershed which is a sub-watershed of the Rio Cobre Hydrological Basin. Although there are several streams throughout the area, there are issues related to the provision of potable water for residents' consumption.
- ✚ Electric systems- the Jamaica Public Service Company is the only provider of electricity within the DA although some residents have resorted to the usage of solar panels and wind turbines to provide their electricity.

2nd DRAFT

BOG WALK DEVELOPMENT AREA



| Legend | |
|--------|---------------------|
| | Emergency Shelters |
| | Police Station |
| | Library |
| | Settlements |
| | North South Highway |
| | Harewood |
| | Harkers Hall |
| | Pear Tree Grove |
| | Riversdale |
| | Troja |

Development Area Boundary



Data Sources

St. Catherine Parish Council
 Local Sustainable Development Plan
 Land Information Council of Jamaica
 Ministry of Health
 National Works Agency
 Date: February 2016

Projected Coordinate System: JAD 2001 Jamaica Grid
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
 False_Easting: 750000.00000000
 False_Northing: 650000.00000000
 Central_Meridian: -77.00000000
 Standard_Parallel: 1:18.00000000
 Latitude_Of_Origin: 18.00000000
 Linear Unit: Meter
 Prime Meridian: Greenwich

Scale: 1:130,000

Prepared By:

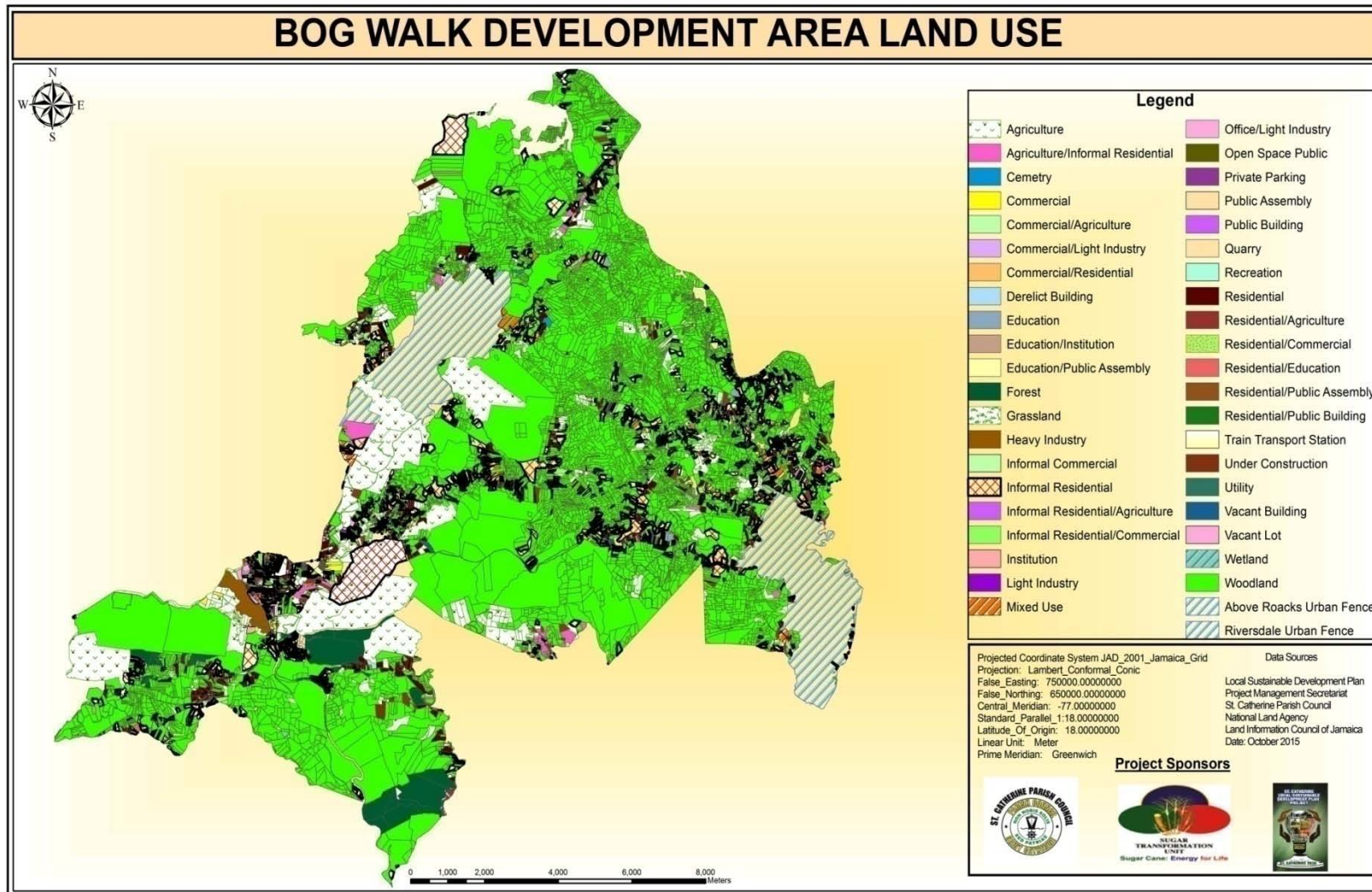


Sponsored By:



Map 22: Span of Bog Walk DA

The Bog Walk DA has a total of 15,922 land parcels which accounts for 2% of land parcels within the parish. From the land use survey conducted the major land use classes identified includes woodland which accounts for more than 65% of land parcels within the DA followed by a mixture of agriculture/residential. There is also a high concentration of informal residential throughout the DA. See *Map 23* on following page.



Map 23: Existing Land Use for the Bog Walk Development Area

5.3.3 Development Focus

Current Trends

The population trends taking place within the Bog Walk DA was generated through the use of data collected. The figures displayed in the table above displays the population changes within the Bog Walk DA over a 10 year period and between sexes. *Table 21* represents the projected population within the DA by 10 year intervals. However, in calculating population projections it is understood that the figures produced are distributed evenly amongst the number of years used for calculations and across the space or area of study, in this case the Bog Walk Development Area.

Table 21 Population within the Bog Walk Development Area.

| YEAR | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL POPULATION |
|------|--------|--------|------------------|
| 2001 | 20,792 | 22,692 | 45,545 |
| 2011 | 22,278 | 20,792 | 43,070 |

Source: STATIN, 2001 / 2011

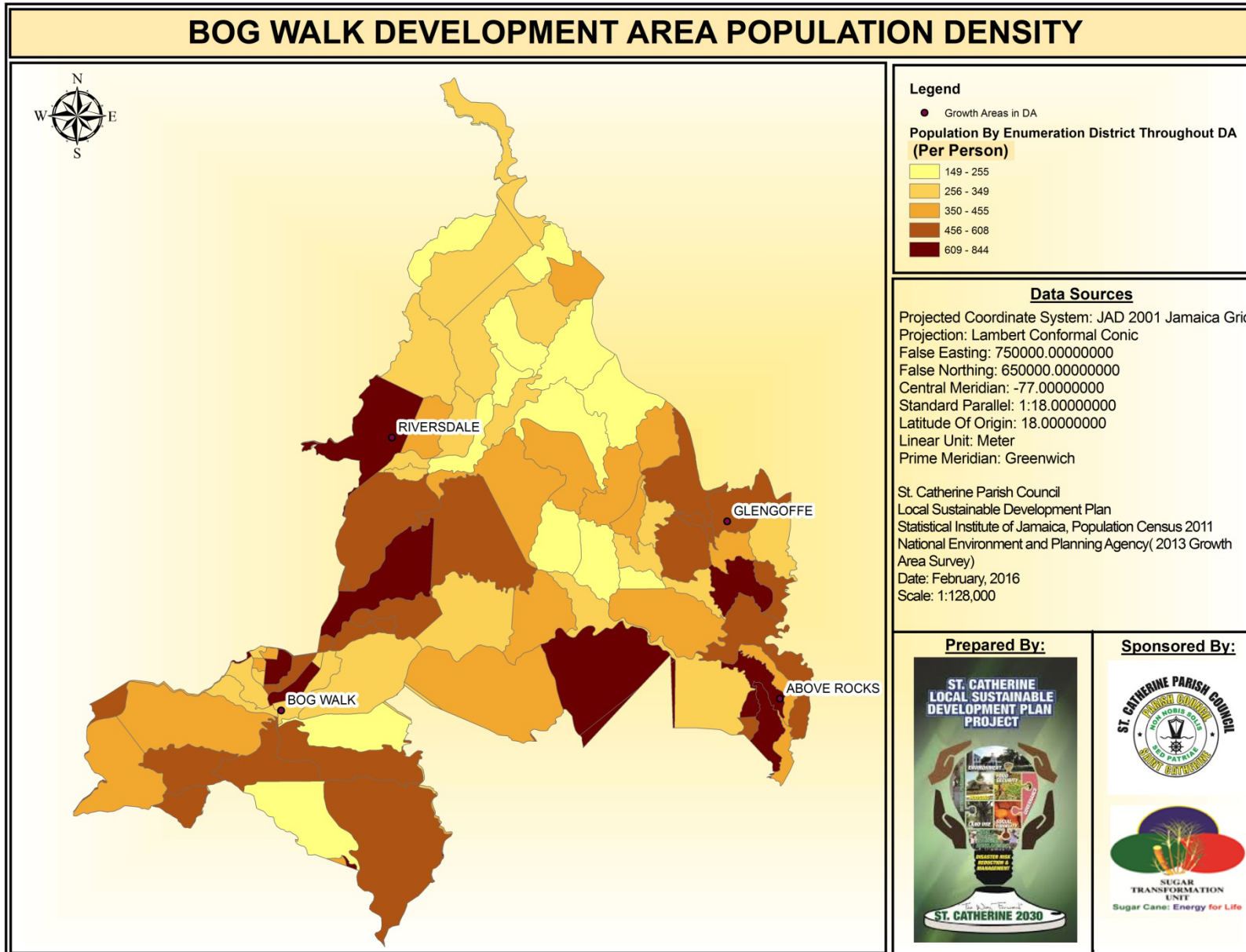
By observing the population changes of the area from data gathered by two censuses (2001 and 2011) it is clear that the population within the area has seen a decline, this could be due to several underlying factors. When calculating the percentage growth rate for the entire development area, it is noted the growth rate over a 10 year period is -5.43% with an annual percentage growth rate of -5.43%. The negative percentage obtained is also an indication that there is a decline in the population as represented in *Table 22* below.

Table 22: Projected Population Growth for Spanish Town DA.

| Projected Years | 2011 | 2021 | 2031 |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Projected Population | 43,070 | 40,731 | 38,519 |

It is noted that although statistically there should be a constant decline within the Bog Walk Development Area, it is forecasted that with the completion of the Kingston to Montego Bay leg of Highway 2000, more persons will be willing to move to the Bog Walk DA as the highway will

provide an alternate route to accessing the DA rather than having to use Flat Bridge. It will also reduce commuting time between the DA and Kingston.



Map 24: Population Density of BWDA

5.3.4 Current Community Projects

To date there are several projects being undertaken within the Bog Walk Development Area. Some projects include the

- ✚ *Knollis: Household Water and Sanitary Connections*
- ✚ *Bog Walk Health Centre Expansion and Dental Unit both are being undertaken by the Jamaica Social Investment Fund.*
- ✚ *Giblatore Primary School Rain Water Harvesting project*
- ✚ *Glengoffe CDC Bambo Charcoal Project*



Figure 28: Glengoffe Bambo Project Sign



Figure 29: Bambo charcoal being processed

Some past projects include:

- ✚ *Tulloch Primary School and Sanitation and Rehabilitation* - undertaken by Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF)
- ✚ *Mediation and Conflict Resolution Package (Knollis)* - undertaken by Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF)
- ✚ *Waste Collection- Skip Enclosures (Knollis/Lauriston/ Tawes Meadows)* - undertaken by Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF)

5.3.5 Early Action Projects

- ✦ Development of Jambos Pond Nature Trail Proposal and Business Model/Plan
- ✦ Identification of areas for Reforestation programme
- ✦ Development of Transportation Center proposal
- ✦ Identification of areas for recycling receptacles project

2nd DRAFT

5.4 Linstead & Ewarton Development Area

5.4.1 Overview of Development Area

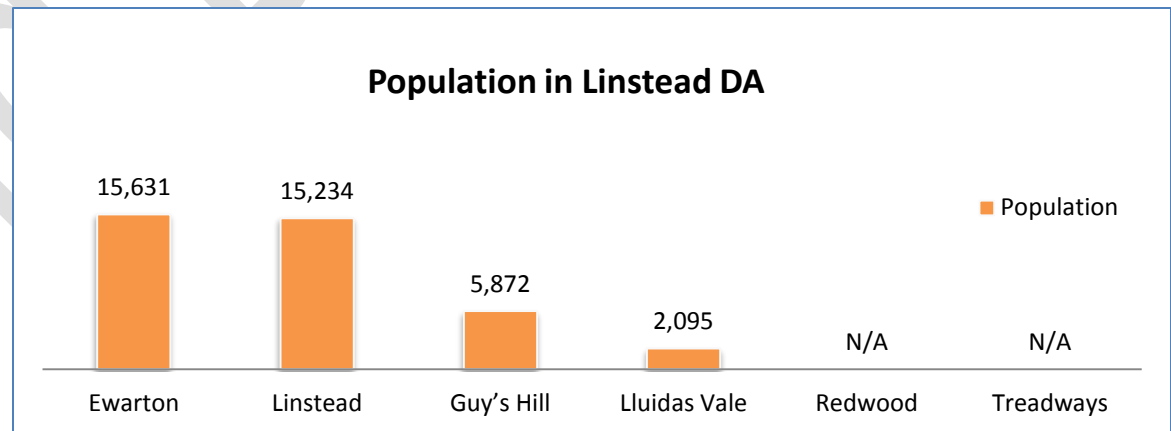
Geography

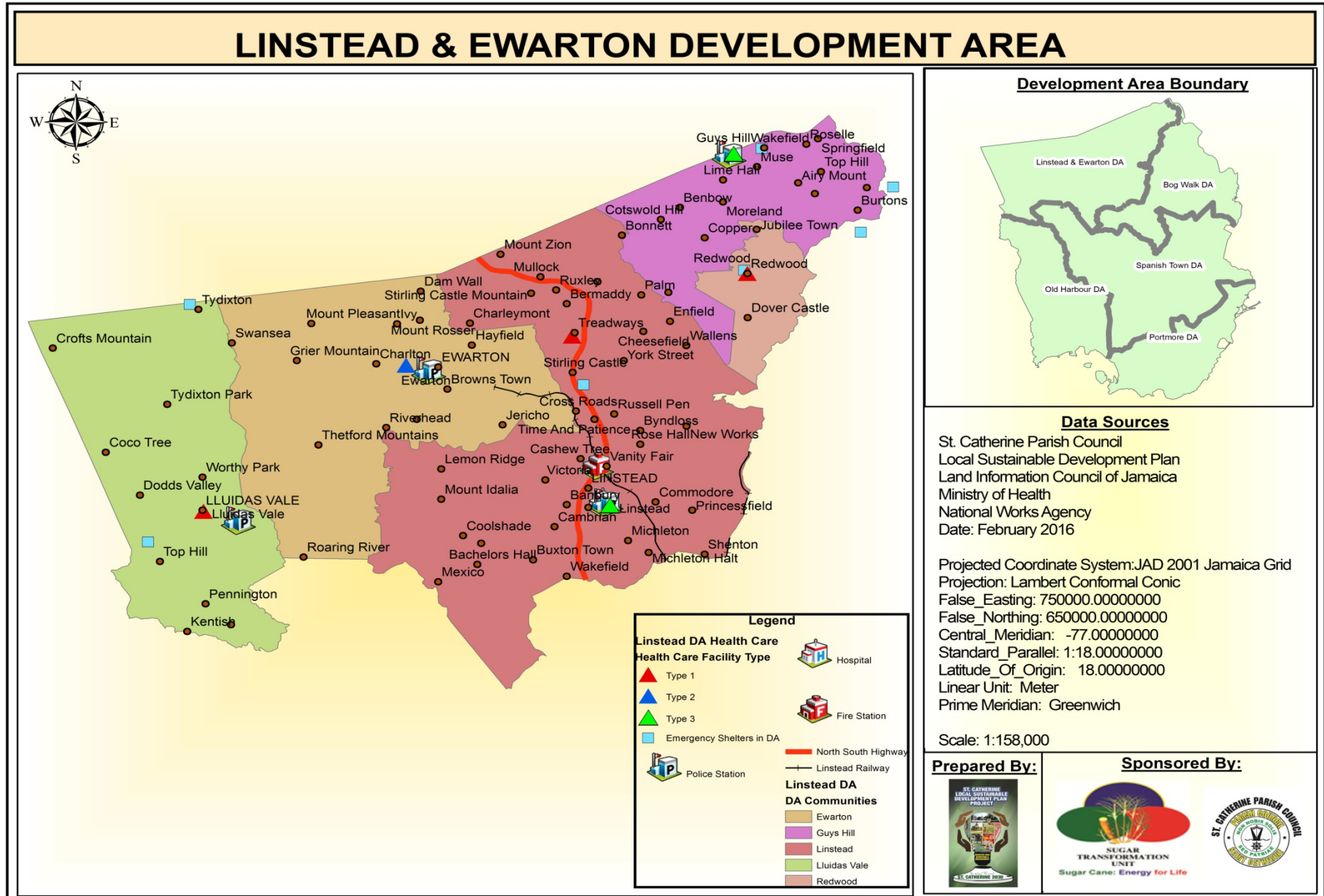
The Linstead & Ewarton Development Area is situated to the northern section of St. Catherine and is one of four development areas in the parish. Bordered by the parish boundary for St. Catherine and St. Ann to the north, the parish boundary for St. Catherine and Clarendon to the west, the parish boundary for St. Catherine and St. Andrew to the east and the DAs of Old Harbour, Spanish Town and Bog Walk to the south, the Linstead & Ewarton DA covers approximately 28,081 Ha of land in its entirety. It is the third largest DA in the parish of St. Catherine. The terrain is generally mountainous and consists of natural water run-off and drainage systems such as gullies, sink holes and rivers. The major river in the region is the Rio Cobre, the source of which is actually located in the DA itself. Other notable features include Rio Magno and many other small streams and ponds.

People and Culture

The last census conducted in 2011 recorded the population in the Linstead & Ewarton DA as being 76,188 persons. Of this figure 38,531 were males and 37,657 were females. Containing this population are the 6 communities in the DA, namely: Linstead, Ewarton, Lluidas Vale, Redwood and Guys Hill. Of those listed, Linstead, Ewarton and Guys Hill are largely considered to be urban areas, while the others are considered to be rural areas. The region is considered to be primarily agricultural based given its focus on both small scale and large scale farming. Recently though there has been an increase in the service and professional sectors in the region, which offers greater diversity in the services that the residents may obtain there.

Figure 30: Population of communities within the Linstead DA
N.B Redwood and Treadways were absorbed into the overall rural figures for the parish





Map 25: Span of Linstead & Ewarton DA

The major urban area in the DA is Linstead. Historically, Linstead began its development as an agricultural town. This is further emphasized in the Jamaican folk song "Linstead Market" which was made famous by the town's vibrant fresh produce market. Possibly, the earliest publication of this folk song was in Walter Jekyll's book published in 1907, titled "Jamaican Song and Story". Since then, the folk song has been republished over the years in a number of different mannerisms and expressions. The town however, like the DA which shares its namesake, has slowly evolved over the years, now offering several services to its residents and passersby. The last survey conducted in 2011 recorded Linstead as having a population of 15,234 persons. Given the recent spike in the development of housing settlements around the town, it comes as no surprise then that Linstead is now considered to be one of Jamaica's fastest growing towns. In addition to the market place, Linstead also boasts a railway station. Built in 1885, the railway station is protected by the Jamaica Heritage Trust. Though not operational since being closed for not being profitable, the station is still respected as a local landmark and heritage site. Image of a section of the Linstead Market, made world famous by the Jamaican folk song of the same name



The other major town within the DA is Ewarton. Located to the northwest of Linstead, the town of Ewarton also boasts a similar population of 15,631 (STATIN, 2011). The town was most notably known for the bauxite plant that was established in the mid-1900s. This plant was closed in 2009 however due to the global recession causing a fall in the demand for aluminum. Image of quarrying activity in Ewarton as shown in *Figure 31*.

Figure 31: Quarrying activity in Ewarton area

5.4.2 Infrastructure

Social infrastructure generally refers to a subset of the infrastructure sector which accommodates social services. This class of infrastructure includes, school, post offices, libraries, hospitals, police stations, among other similar features. The Linstead DA has a diverse set of social infrastructure present within it.

- ✚ Schools–The DA contains 95 educational institutions. Of this number, 69 are registered as early childhood institutes. The remaining 26 are comprised of 10 all age schools, 10 primary schools, 2 primary and junior high schools and 4 high schools. The major high school in the area is the Dinthill Technical School.
- ✚ Police Stations – The DA contains 4 police stations, located at Lluidas Vale, Ewarton Guy’s Hill and Linstead, with the latter being the largest.
- ✚ Fire Stations – There is currently only one active fire station in the DA and this is located in Linstead. It must be noted that this fire station also serves the neighbouring DA of Bog Walk and hence is placed under pressure at times.
- ✚ Health Facilities – There is one hospital in the development area. Located in Linstead, the hospital is registered as a typeC hospital. There are an additional six (6) health centres located in the DA. The two (2) better equipped type 3 centres are located in Linstead and Guy’s Hill. The sole type 2 facility in the DA is located in the community of Ewarton. The other 3 health facilities are all type 1 and are located in the communities of Lluidas Vale, Linstead and Redwood.

Physical Infrastructure refers to the basic physical structures which allow for an economy to thrive. This includes: Power Grids, transportation networks and hubs etc.

- ✚ Transportation Network – The major roadways in the Linstead & Ewarton Development Area include a section of the North – South leg of highway, the A class road running from Bog Walk to Faith’s Pen and several other B class and parochial roads. Additionally there is a

railway network located in the parish which runs from Ewarton through Linstead and unto Spanish Town. The supporting infrastructure in the form of Railway stations in Linstead & Ewarton is also present.

- ✚ Power Grid – The majority of settled areas in Linstead contain access to electricity. As would be expected, the density of the network increases as one move into the more urban regions. Infrastructure such as street lights are also present within these areas but are more sparsely located or even absent in the rural regions. There have also been issues regarding the theft of electricity within the DA, with JPS reporting that within the first 3 months of 2014, up to 47 persons were arrested from the region due to illegal connections being found in areas such as York Street, Cheesefield and Banbury.

The LEDA has a total of 27,618 land parcels which accounts for 22.9% of land parcels within the parish. From the land use survey conducted by the Secretariat the major land use classes identified includes woodland which accounts for more than 65% of land parcels within the DA followed by a mixture of agriculture/residential. There is also a high concentration of informal residential throughout the DA. See *Map 26* on following page.

5.4.3 Development Focus

Trends

The data for population growth in the island over the last few decades has established Linstead as a major growth center in the island. With the aid of the formula below, it was calculated that during the period between the years 2001 and 2011, Linstead saw a slight population decrease of 226 persons; a growth rate of -0.14% per year. Current data trends indicate that should this decrease continue, the population of Linstead will end up at 15,218 by the year 2021. The relatively stable population figures for Linstead have been achieved due to positive growth factors such as inward migration, the birth rate, etc. keeping fairly consistent with the death rate, outward migration and other negative factors. Ewarton, the other major town in the DA, also saw a negative growth rate of -0.97% annually. This figure came as a result of the population falling from 10,807 in the year 2001 to 9,752 in the year 2011. This decline in population may be indicative of several factors including outward migration (particularly of skilled or trained individuals) and natural deaths. As depicted by the *Figure 32*, should this current trend continue, the population of Ewarton would amount to approximately 8697 persons by the year 2021.

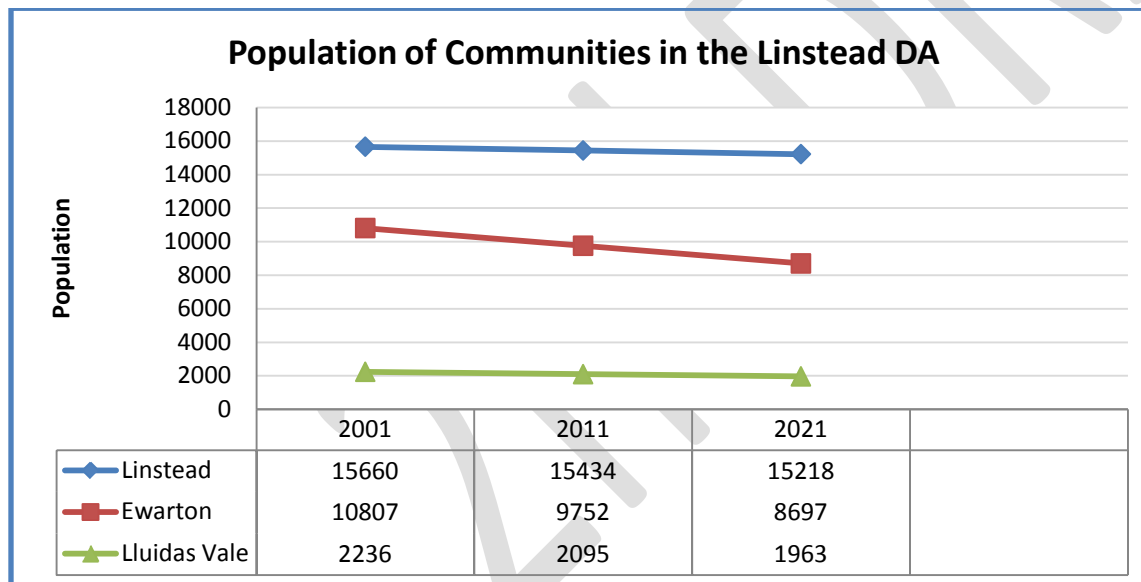
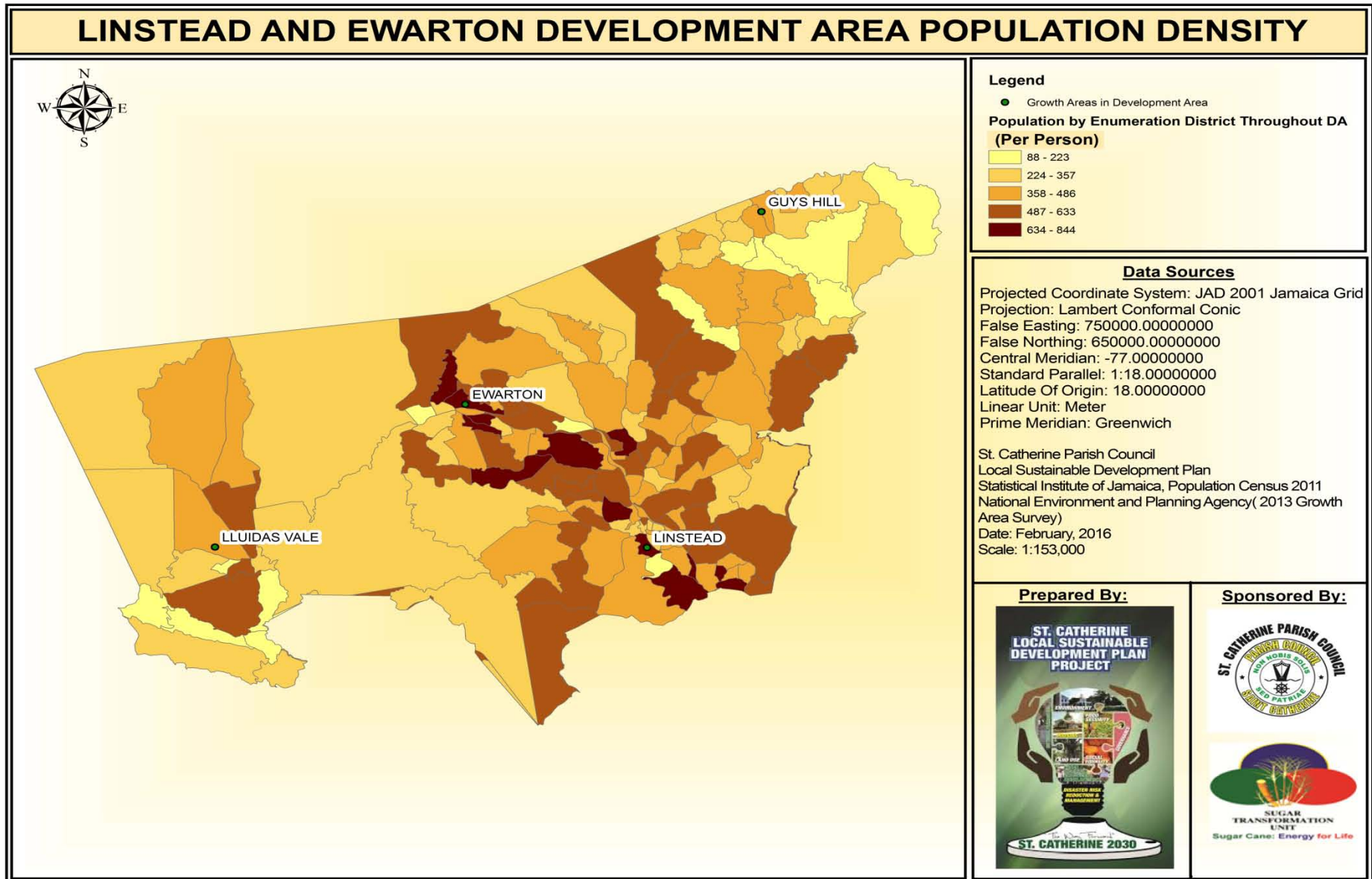


Figure 32: Population trends for Linstead & Ewarton DA

Linstead initially began as a small town but has since steadily grown over the years. It has spread in a linear pattern of growth following Main Street which cuts through the town. As more services relocate to the town, it looks to continue its growth pattern along that road. Within the rural areas of the DA, the population density has not been altered significantly; the urban areas however have seen some change in recent years. The creation of new communities and the influx of persons to fill these communities have also resulted in an increase in population density in some segments of the DA. *See Map 27.*

2nd DRAFT



Map 27: Population Density of the Linstead & Ewarton DA

5.4.4 **Current Community Projects**

- ✚ The Linstead & Ewarton Development Area has very active community groups and service clubs. Members from these service groups and community clubs were present or represented at the relevant visioning workshops. These workshops were designed to facilitate relaying messages of the state of the communities, strengths, weaknesses and nodes for needed improvement, captured from the point of views of residents of the area/high frequency individuals. The opportunity for these workshops were created by the Sugar Transformation Unit in conjunction with The St. Catherine Parish Council, NCB and BIGGA and hosted by The St. Catherine Local Sustainable Development Plan Secretariat.
- ✚ “Operation Hope”, is a project of the Linstead CDC and Jamaica National Building Society Foundation, which is aiming to empower young individuals who display the potential to make a significant contribution to society. The project is meant to foster characteristics such as leadership, conflict resolution and social ethics and skills.
- ✚ In 2013, The Linstead CDC developed a livestock project, titled Linstead CDC Chicken Rearing Revolving Project designed for the rearing of chickens. The input required for this project to be feasible provided training and employment for participating beneficiaries and was sponsored by the Jamaica national Foundation. In the same year, there was also the development of another livestock project by the Old Mount Diablo CG. This project was titled Old Mount Diablo CG Goat Rearing Project, this also provided training and employment for participating beneficiaries and was sponsored by Councilor.

5.4.5 **Early Actions Projects**

- ✚ Identification of areas for Recycling receptacles project
- ✚ Identification of possible Proposed Paid-Parking parcels in Linstead
- ✚ Draft Development Proposal of Transportation center for Ewarton town
- ✚ Draft Development Proposal for the renovation of Ewarton Market

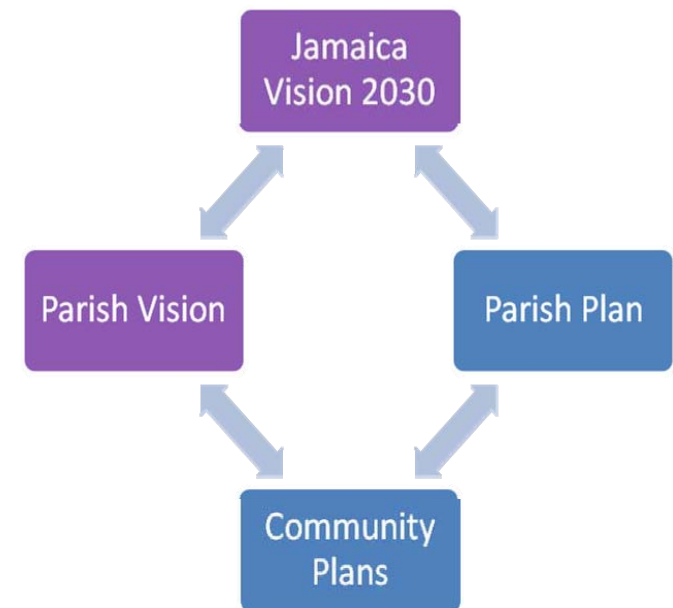
CHAPTERS 6.0 - DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

6.1 Introduction

The development strategies outlined in this chapter were formulated in consultation with various stakeholders, community base organizations and State Agencies, some of whom have direct responsibilities for the various sectors/thematic areas. It sets forth goals recommendations with the associated strategies.

For ease of reference, the LSDP thematic focus of the development strategies are presented under the National Development Plan Vision 2030 – National Goals. Our way forward as a parish will seek to perpetuate public private partnerships which will be aimed at realising some quick wins while we work towards the long range plans.

- **Social Equality, Historic Preservation and Culture**
National Goal #1: *“The Jamaicans are empowered to achieve their fullest potential”*
- **Governance**
National Goal #2: *“The Jamaican Society is secure, cohesive and just”*
- **Local Societal Economic Development and Food Security**
National Goal #3: *“Jamaica’s Economy is prosperous”*
- **Built/Natural Environment, Disaster Mitigation & Risk Reduction, Housing and Land Use**
National Goal #4: *“Jamaica has a Healthy Natural Environment”*



6.2 LSDP THEMATIC AREAS: Social Equality and Historic Preservation/Culture

National Goal#1: “The Jamaicans are empowered to achieve their fullest potential”

National Outcomes#1, #2, #3, #4

Vision Outlook: To create highly motivated communities, containing access to proper housing, health, waste disposal, recreational facilities while preserving our heritage and culture.

Analysis (to be inserted by 3rd Draft):

WASTE MANAGEMENT

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|--|---|
| <p>Policy SCPC 1 (WM):</p> <p>Waste from Construction Sites</p> | <p>Developers upon submission of planning applications must also submit a Waste Management Plan to the St. Catherine Parish Council prior to the start of development. The Plan, will include a provision for the management of all construction waste arising on site, the developer shall make provision for the recovery or disposal of this waste by authorised collectors. Where possible, the re-use of excavated material from development sites to be encouraged, for landscaping, land restoration or for preparation for development.</p> |
| <p>Policy SCPC 1B (WM):</p> <p>Waste from commercial complex</p> | <p>Submittal of waste management disposal methods by commercial developers before approval is given by the local authority.</p> |
| <p>Policy SCPC 2 (WM):</p> <p>Waste Management Regulations</p> | <p>In conjunction with the NSWMA, the Council seeks to recommend additional Waste Management Regulations by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing a program that examines ‘waste reduction and diversion’ as the community has an onus to ensure that the waste produced is kept at manageable amount/quantity. • Penalize illegal practices • Establishing programmes such as “Nuh Dutty up Jamaica” throughout the parish (recycling, reuse, provision of garbage receptacles, etc.). |

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint venture with NSWMA to increase compliance with regards to the SWM Act. • Improve public education on the impact of illegal solid waste disposal. • Create waste collection plan with strategic locations for communal skips/dumps introduced and installed along specific road networks within each DA. |
| Policy SCPC 4 (WM): Residential Waste | Encourage waste minimisation at the house hold and community levels via various methods. |

HEALTH

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|---|--|
| Policy SCPC 5 (H): Upgrading of health centres within the parish | <p>In partnership with MOH and in keeping with the National Development Plan (Vision 2030) a comprehensive review of current existing Health Facilities in the parish:</p> <p>Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of the Health Care Sector to accommodate growing population, • Assign adequate medical staffing • Upgrade aging facilities • Implement management structure to manage local health centres |
| Policy SCPC 5 B (H): | <p>In partnership with MOH, Public Health Department and Private sector, the St. Catherine Parish Council will ensure that further improvement and modernization of the health system within the parish to promote equal access to appropriate affordable and effective services.</p> |
| Policy SCPC 6 (H): Management of the Health Sector | <p>The Parish Council will ensure that the health system within the parish is well managed and sensitive to the health needs of the growing population.</p> |

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|---|--|
| Policy SCPC 7 (H): Management of the Health Sector | The St. Catherine Parish Council in partnership with other agencies/ business sectors will promote well-being and health among the communities so that the residents can enjoy sustained health. |
| Policy SCPC 8 (H): Prevention and control of communicable diseases | The St. Catherine Parish Council in partnership with community groups will conduct regular surveillance of the parish to eradicate communicable diseases breeding sites. |

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Policy SCPC 9 (EDT): | Adequate resources at the local level for all who seek empowerment through education and skills training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilize established training programmes of the Civic groups eg. 4-H Club and the NYS. • Establish more life-long learning skills training centres across the parish. • Training programmes targeted at specific sectors that display a need for trained and qualified workers which should be supported through sector agencies – HEART Trust NTA Smart Track Programme. • Increase awareness of HEART Trust and NYS Programs via public education. • Establish more Community Centre Programs strategically located in the DA, by utilising community centres, multipurpose buildings and churches thereby encouraging mix landuse. This will assist community members in the areas of mediation, youth empowerment, parenting along with feeding programs. |

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|-----------------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasize early childhood education |
| Policy SCPC 10 (EDT) | Encourage the existing social structures (eg. churches) to contribute to the expansion of the secondary education system. |
| Policy SCPC 11 (EDT) | The Parish Council in conjunction with other agencies will seek to reserve lands for educational purposes close to the areas of greatest residential expansion and adjacent to community facilities such as sports facilities and community centres so that the possibility of sharing facilities can be maximised. |

CULTURE AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|--|---|
| Policy SCPC 12 (CHP): Protect and conserve heritage within the parish for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generation. | <p>Preserve important historical assets within the area to sustain the parish history. These buildings and sites will also be places of interest to the general public to have tour guided visits.</p> <p>Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a coordinated resource center through interconnected websites to provide comprehensive information about the history of the built environment, designated landmarks and districts, resources and regulations for preservation – Heritage Tourism Master Plan. • Historic landmarks and neighbourhood character are identified and protected through a coordinated system of zoning, historic districts and conservation districts. • Public and private organizations work cooperatively to educate, preserve, protect and manage historic resources. • Have fund raising events to generate income to carry out site preservations. • Encourage Development Area Committee to be part of the Council’s Heritage Trail Secretariat for the |

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|--|--|
| | <p>development area's heritage trail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have competitions both at the community and school level about prominent historic sites in the parish. • Have routine school/youth groups visits to the museum (therefore every week the museum will host a school at a discounted price) |
| <p>Policy SCPC 13 (CHP):</p> <p>Increase cultural activities within the parish</p> | <p>To promote awareness of cultural heritage by encouraging and facilitating the provision of supporting cultural infrastructure in the parish.</p> <p>Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a cultural centre where activities can be under taken to develop the parish cultural talents. • Establish cultural groups across the parish. |

6.3 LSDP THEMATIC AREA: GOVERNANCE

National Goal#2: "The Jamaican Society is secure, cohesive and just"

National Outcome #5, #6

Vision Outlook: A local Government system that will review, update and enforce planning legislation to ensure efficient and effective governance while providing safe and secure communities.

Analysis (to be inserted by 3rd Draft):

GOVERNANCE

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <p>Policy SCPC 14 (GOV):</p> | <p>Use the National Physical Plan to rationalise and plan for the sustainable management. This plan will recognize the</p> |

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| | <p>interrelationship between spatial strategies and all sector policies.</p> <p>Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the enforcement of Regulation powers in respect to building and planning approvals and development control, licensing of trades and businesses, street parking, control of public vending. • Ensure that local area plans provide a realistic phasing timetable to ensure that the provision of school facilities is delivered in conjunction with the phased construction of dwellings. Other community buildings such as community halls, health centres, and youth cafés could be provided adjoining or nearby school buildings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Greater and immediate control on vendors who sell in no-vending zones. • Offering public education sessions for processing of hair dressers, barbers permits and licences. • Encouraging on- the-job certification via HEART TRUST’s programme. |
| <p>Policy SCPC 15 (GOV):</p> | <p>Spearhead plans and initiatives for the orderly, balanced and sustainable development of the parish’s town centers. The will boost economic activity and local wealth creation within the parish.</p> |
| <p>Policy SCPC 16 (GOV):</p> | <p>The St. Catherine Parish Council will increase enforcement of local laws and other legislation within their ambit.</p> |

SECURITY AND SAFETY

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <p>Policy SCPC 17 (SS):</p> | <p>Promote the revitalization of Neighborhood Watch Groups along with the aid of the security forces to tackle the fear of crime within the communities and cross the wider St. Catherine through integration programmes and activities in an effort to unify communities.</p> <p>Strategies:</p> |

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|-----------------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch a massive campaign titled “Rise up as one” that will be geared towards educating communities on the important role they play in community policing. This initiative will help to transform community behavior towards sharing information/intelligence with the local police. • Greater engagement in youth capacity building to reduce crime among that age group by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establishment of police youth clubs across DA. ○ Strengthen existing youth clubs <p>Establishing additional Police posts: (The feasibility of the following proposed location will need to be explored by the relevant authorities Ministry of National Security and the Jamaica Constabulary Force).</p> |
| Policy SCPC 18 (SS): | <p>Through joined partnership among agencies the police will implement the use of CCTV across all the major shopping districts.</p> <p>Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have consultation with police regarding possible locations. • Public/private sector partnership to increase police resources. |
| Policy SCPC 19 (SS) | <p>Strengthen measures to address praedial larceny.</p> <p>Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stiffer punishment of Praedial Larceny. • Building stronger support for farm watches • Installation of security systems on farms • Encouraging farmstead which would provide greater on site protection. • Improve police response time |
| Policy SCPC 20 (SS) | <p>Develop an implementable plan that addresses traffic management.</p> |

6.4 LSDP THEMATIC AREAS: Local Societal Economic Development and Food Security

National Goal#3: “Jamaica’s economy is prosperous”

National Outcomes #8, #9, #11, #12

Vision Outlook: *An economically sustainable and viable environment for all sectors.*

Analysis (to be inserted by 3rd Draft):

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <p>Policy SCPC 21 (LED):</p> | <p>Ensuring the sustainability of the micro economic within all DA’s</p> <p>Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Local Economic Development Strategic Plan • Work with local Chamber of Commerce to formulate policy that will be beneficial to Council and small businesses alike. • Identify low-cost but high-quality ways of providing space for start-up businesses, including the reuse of vacant but under-utilized buildings and or the development of business incubation units and linkages to third level education and innovation. • Identify planning system’s role in facilitating economic opportunities that will support the overall viability of the settlement and underpin community services. • Promote investment, economic development, employment growth and market services. • Redevelopment of the town centres via the Business Improvement District Concept and Special Economic zones. • The Parish Council will promote the ease of doing business within the parish. |

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|------------------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand mining of minerals in Guys Hill, Ginger Ridge, Glengoffe and Browns Hall areas. |
| Policy SCPC 22 (LED): | The Parish Council will facilitate home based economic activities where by virtue of their nature and scale, they can be accommodated without detriment to the amenities of residential areas. |
| Policy SCPC 23 (LED): | Promote and facilitate the provision of commercial developments that are flexible and can provide for a range of unit sizes including units suitable for small and start up business – Business Development Center. |
| Policy SCPC 24 (LED): | Provide opportunities to improve the attractiveness and competitiveness of the parish, by promoting and facilitating investment and seeking funding to support regeneration initiatives, to the benefit of residents, employees, visitors. |
| Policy SCPC 25 (LED): | The Parish Council will ensure that proposed large commercial developments where appropriate would incorporate retail, residential, employment and entertainment/cultural uses in order to ensure a mix of daytime and night time activity to add to the vitality of the town centre. |
| Policy SCPC 26 (LED): | Promote St. Catherine as a Tourism destination for visitors and returning resident. Strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of sites to be used in the development of ecotourism and heritage tourism. |
| Policy SCPC 27 (LED): | Provide increased opportunities for investment, employment and training opportunities targeted at local people. Strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of Community-based projects as mechanisms for promoting conservation while allowing income-generating activities. Identification and development of Special Economic Zones that will offer incentives to all businesses in this locale |
| Policy SCPC 28 (LED): | Proper Regulation of street vendors and markets. Strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renovation of markets to facilitate a combination of dry, ground provisions and meat vendors. |

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|---------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement of no vending zones within town centers and erection of signs. |

FOOD SECURITY

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Policy SCPC 29 (FS): | In conjunction with RADA & JAS the Parish Council will encourage better agricultural practices |
| Policy SCPC 30 (FS): | Train hillside farmers to adopt agro forestry systems that are environmentally friendly and economically beneficial to them and will provide support by ensuring that the necessary facilities for agricultural production, such as credit facilities and security of tenure, are readily available. Since these practices could reduce the rate of erosion and increase overall productivity through the inter-cropping of agricultural crops. |
| Policy SCPC 31 (FS) | In the area of agricultural land use, all arable lands will be preserved for agricultural purposes as far as is viable and possible. The agricultural mapping system will be reviewed to identify land capability and suitability for various types of crops. The Parish Council will also endeavour to bring about a significant reduction in the amount of under-utilized arable land. |
| Policy SCPC 32 (FS) | The St. Catherine Parish Council will enforce the National Land Policy with regards to Agriculture. |
| Policy SCPC 33 (FS) | Development of a Farm Business Incubator Programme - A FBIP functions as a start-up for farmers: potential farmers prepare a farm business plan, are given access to a suitable parcel of land via a short-term lease. Participating farmers would receive training and mentorship opportunities with established farmers, equipment (potentially a shared tractor) and support to sell and market their products. As farmers move through the program they gain skills, develop their business plan and build relationships with the farming community. |

6.5 LSDP THEMATIC AREA: Built/Natural Environment, Housing, Disaster Risk Reduction, Land Use

National Goal#4: "Jamaica has a Healthy Natural Environment"

National Outcomes #13, #14, #15

Vision Outlook: *"Foster and increase a sense of harmony between the natural and built environment for the people who live and depend upon it".*

Analysis (to be inserted by 3rd Draft):

HOUSING

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|----------------------------|---|
| Policy SCPC 34 (H): | All households are to be encouraged to install in both new and existing units, private storage facilities which would utilize water harvested from rain and or public supplies. (National Land Policy) |
| Policy SCPC 35 (H) | Development will be encouraged in areas where water supply infrastructures already exist and adequacy is assured. (National Land Policy) |
| Policy SCPC 36 (H) | The National Water Commission or relevant agency responsible for the provision of water must be consulted at the feasibility stage as to the availability and cost for providing water to a proposed development. (National Land Policy) |
| Policy SCPC 37 (H) | Large Housing Development prior to Council granting approval a study must be done to examine the need to build additional educational facilities (Schools). If it shows that additional school will be needed the developer should facilitate such development before handing over to Parish Council. |
| Policy SCPC 38 (H) | Enforcement of the National Housing Policy, Building Acts and Squatter Management. |

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|---------------------------|---|
| Policy SCPC 39 (H) | Provision of quality housing that is suitable for citizens throughout their lives and adaptable to people’s changing circumstances. |
| Policy SCPC 40 (H) | Provision of land to accommodate a range of shelter solutions to ensure sound health, environmental and construction standards with emphasis on low-income and self-help housing types and tenure patterns. It also will favour high density housing solutions in order to minimise further urban sprawl. |

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND RECREATION

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|------------------------------|--|
| Policy SCPC 41 (CFR): | <p>Provide community facilities that are accessible and can be adapted to a changing population and changing community needs.</p> <p>Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage flexible multi-purpose and adaptable facilities which could incorporate a range of commercial and community uses instead of stand-alone or specialist facilities. • Consider the current capacity and future demand on social and community infrastructure when assessing the location, type and density of new use and development. • Consider the amenity of surrounding residential areas when assessing the expansion or creation of a community facility. • Support the use of recreation facilities and public open space for recreation and community activities provided they do not impose significant off-site impacts such as traffic, lighting, hours of operation and noise. • Improve the DA recreation and open space areas, particularly the infrastructure (pavilions, playing areas) and in line with population increases. |

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|---------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure recreation resource reflect the changing recreational preferences of the community, particularly community cultural activities. |

DISASTER MITIGATION

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <p>Policy SCPC 42 (DM):</p> | <p>Minimise the impact of natural hazards within the parish by building disaster resilient communities.</p> <p>Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of guidelines for the design and placement of structures in areas known to be susceptible to any disaster. • Implement further restrictions to development in hazardous and vulnerable areas as well as enforcing the already existing ones. • Updating/ developing Parish Disaster Plan and Community Disaster Plans - areas which are at risk to flash flooding/tsunamis, proper Evacuation Plans/Modules should be developed and community members informed of the procedures to follow in the event of disaster. These plans should be supplemented and enforced with regular drills to prepare the residents for the onset of sudden hazards. • Reviewing existing infrastructure and carrying out improvements in order to ensure that it caters for increasing levels of urbanisation. • Integrate environmental considerations into local planning by addressing both the causes and the effects of climate change such as flood risk. • Prepare a Specific Disaster Evacuation Plans. The Flood Management Plan provides an improvement plan with key flood management planning and management activities to reduce the flood risk and/or mitigate those risks. • Discourage an increase in the density of developments within flood prone areas. |

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|---------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that site works and design of buildings does not impede floodwater flows and temporary flood storage. • Possible river training • Reactivate the Disaster Risk Reduction Management Center (RRMC) that will promote various programmes (retaining walls, gabion baskets, building practices). Operation model to be developed. • To encourage afforestation programmes • Practice terracing with old vehicle tyres to safe guard against landslides. • Planning permission will not be given for developments which would obstruct or prevent in any way the natural drainage or runoff via the various sinkholes that are present in the area. • Planning permission will not be given for developments which will have any negative impact on the landscape or the groundwater system. The disposal of sewage or other effluent in or near sinkholes will not be permitted. • Implement further restrictions to development in hazardous areas as well as enforcing the already existing ones. • Safeguard biodiversity against developments in protected areas. |

TRANSPORTATION/ PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|------------------------------|--|
| Policy SCPC 43 (TPM): | Improve pedestrian friendly environment with emphasis on facilities for the disabled throughout the parish |
| Policy SCPC 44(TPM) | Discourage commuter car parking within town centres and to ensure adequate but not excessive parking provision for short-term shopping, business residential and leisure uses. |

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Policy SCPC 45 (TPM) | Ensure adequate car parking spaces are provided with all new developments as stipulated in the Provisional Development Order for St. Catherine. |
| Policy SCPC 46 (TPM) | The Parish Council in partnership with NWA will develop, maintain and improve as required, the local road network to ensure a high standard of road quality and safety in accordance with the requirements of this plan and relevant legislation. |
| Policy SCPC 47 (TPM) | The Parish Council in partnership with the private sector will improve the environmental quality of the entrances to the city by providing landscaping. |
| Policy SCPC 48 (TPM) | <p>Improve physical access and infrastructure, including Pavements, adequate street lighting.</p> <p>Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placement of reflectors (cat eyes) especially in areas where precipice. • Re-surfacing of Roadways • Install street solar lighting along major roadways • Convert Emancipation square into a pedestrian-only zone, stone paving and adequate street furniture for sitting/resting. |
| Policy SCPC 49 (TPM) | <p>Reduce vehicular congestion and improve accessibility.</p> <p>Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake a Traffic Management Plan for the parish. • Installation of directional signage for navigational purposes |

WATER SUPPLY

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <p>Policy SCPC 50 (WS):</p> | <p>The parish needs to develop significant additional treated water storage capacity to mitigate the risks of water shortages in the future.</p> <p>Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that development is permitted in tandem with available water supply and to manage development, so that new schemes are permitted only where adequate capacity or resources exists or will become available within the life of a planning permission. • Minimise wastage of water supply by requiring new developments to incorporate water conservation measures (housing developers to provide areas for black tanks), and to promote water conservation by all water users. • Rework ponds by lining the base with artificial materials to act as catchment sites. • Increase public education regarding Rain Water Harvesting. |
| <p>Policy SCPC 51 (WS):</p> | <p>The Parish Council will follow the guide lines of the National Land Policy, Water Sector Policy and the Water Supply Improvement Plan for St. Catherine.</p> |

SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <p>Policy SCPC 52 (SWD):</p> | <p>Improvement storm water runoffs and drainage systems</p> <p>Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide additional and improved surface water networks to both reduce pollution and allow for sustainable development. • To require that any new paving of driveways or other grassed areas is carried out in a sustainable manner |

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|---------------|--|
| | <p>so that there is no increase in storm water run-off to the drainage network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water infiltration into the ground through the development of porous pavement such as permeable paving, swales, and detention basins • The holding of water in storage areas through the construction of green roofs, rainwater harvesting, detention basins and ponds. • Conduct an audit of the drainage systems within the parish to examine areas that need cleaning, blockage (natural or manmade), widening of culverts. |

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Policy SCPC 53 (NE): | <p>Conservation of the natural environment</p> <p>Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning permission will not be granted for developments which will cause destruction of forest which protects the area and which is also a habitat for critically endangered and rare endemic Black Billed Parrots as well as other rare forest dependent species. • Continue Consultation with forestry department, NEPA, WRA, CCAM on further conservation methods. |

CEMETERY

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|------------------------------|--|
| Policy SCPC 54 (CEM): | <p>Proper management of cemetery via a Cemetery Management Information System.</p> <p>Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat design without the construction of large headstones or tombs, so that the land can be used for other activities after it has reached maximum capacity |

| POLICY NUMBER | RECOMMENDED POLICY |
|---------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Design for multiple burials not exceeding two tiers |

2nd DRAFT

CHAPTER 7.0 - PROPOSED PROJECTS

Introduction to the Chapter (to be inserted by 3rd Draft)

BOG WALK DEVELOPMENT AREA PROJECTS

- **Development of a Transportation Centre**

With the prospect of future development to take place within the Bog Walk area there is need to place in infrastructure to be able to accommodate such. Based on recommendation within the St. Catherine Development Order a bus park and taxi park along with a paid parking area will be placed on property adjacent to the Bog Walk Public Market. Such a development will aid in assisting to solve the present situation of taxi parking along road ways and motorist parking which is impeding the flow of traffic at the present moment.

- **Development of Fruit Zone Vending Area**

This development will see the relocation of vendors presently located along the road way adjacent to Juici Patties. The freshfruit vendors will be relocated to a piece of land that is located behind where they are at. This will see the fruit zone adopting a faiths pen like concept however it will maintain a natural feeling as we seek to have it compliment the surrounding area. Phase two will see the development of Nature Park adjacent to the proposed property of land for the fruit Zone, so person can have a picnic, wedding pictures taken here.

- **Jambos Pond Nature Trail**

This will see a hiking trail being developed where visitors can view the seven (7) natural springs, natural forestry and culminate at a Cottage Camp Site. Spots can be reserved for personal camping tents. The Jambos Pond area trail will remain undisturbed and in its natural state and local community members should be given first priority to be employed.

- **Farm Business Incubator Programme**

A FBIP functions as a start-up for farmers: potential farmers prepare a farm business plan, are given access to a suitable parcel of land via a short-term lease. Participating farmers would receive training and mentorship opportunities with established farmers, equipment (potentially a shared tractor) and support to sell and market their products. As farmers move through the programme they gain skills, develop their business plan and build relationships with the farming community.

Example: ‘City of Kamloops’

In Kamloops one of the main challenges identified was the need to support and educate new farmers. High land prices have been an insurmountable barrier to many new farmers and those that are able to start an operation are often then unable to afford necessary equipment let alone training or education programs. A Farm Business Incubator Program (FBIP) is one way to address these challenges by offering new farmers access to land, training, and shared equipment.

SPANISH TOWN DEVELOPMENT AREA PROPOSED PROJECTS

- **Spanish Town Heritage Trail**

This will see the development of the emancipation square into a heritage trail attracting tourism and local Jamaicans.

- **Redevelopment of the Spanish Town Bus Terminus**

With the prospect of a logistic hub within Spanish Town the need will arise for the present bus park to be redeveloped.

The components of this development are as follows:

- Allocation of spaces for vendors within the bus terminus using the half way tree Digicel idea
- Resurfacing of road way mixing it with green development.
- Furniture for passengers in terms of seat, proper lighting, bathroom facilities
- Police post
- CCTV within the bus park

- **Business Improvement District**

In association with the Spanish Town Chamber of Commerce and CARILED a business improvement district will be established in the areas surrounding the transportation centre. The idea of a park and ride system will be established with JUTC.

- **Solar Street Lighting**

The major road ways within Spanish Town are in need of upgrading especially in regards to visibility at nights. This project will start with the placement of solar lighting along Burke Road, Windsor Road, Wellington Street. A location will be selected where the solar batteries could be placed for protection and energy run to these poles.

- **Beautification of the road way leading into Spanish Town (Twickenham Park corridor)**

Planting of trees and flowers along the road way along with the pavement of sidewalks that will be user friendly for all. Business entities will be approached to adopt round about within Spanish Town.

- **Transportation & Parking Plan**

LINSTEAD DEVELOPMENT AREA PROJECTS

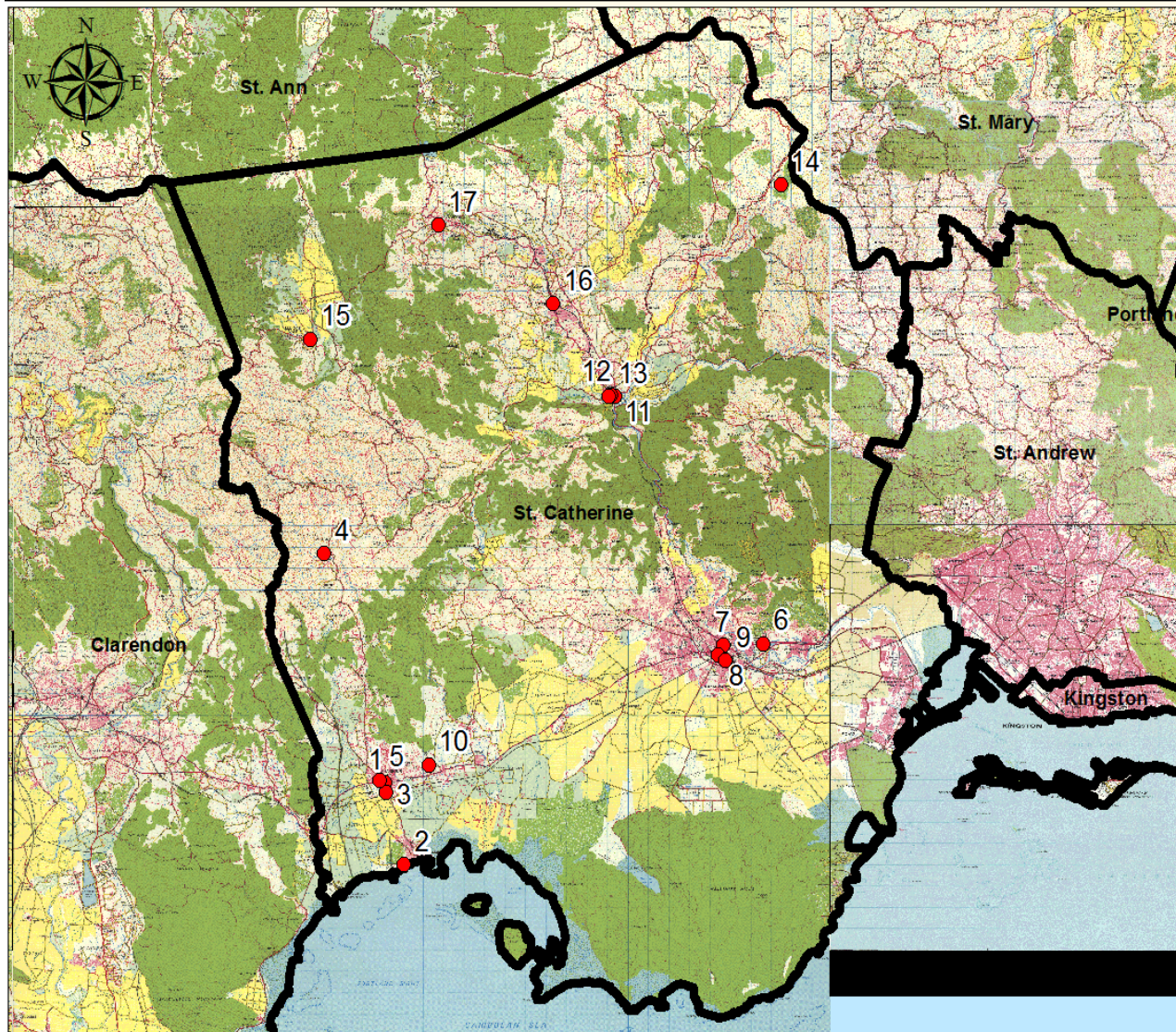
- ✚ **Development of a Transportation Centre for the Lluidas Vale** community this will be located at back of Petcom Gas Station in Lluidas Vale.
- ✚ **Paid parking system in Linstead Town** however a suitable location needs to be identified.
- ✚ **Improvement of existing open space (play field) for Guys Hills.**
- ✚ **Erection of lighting for the Lluidas Vale Field** to encourage night activities can be held also
- ✚ **Purchasing of Land on for the erection of a Health Centre Lluidas Vale.** The present clinic occupies a rented building.
- ✚ **Installation of reflectors along road way to aid visibility at nights.**

- ✦ **Expansion of Rainwater harvesting project within Linstead DA.**

OLD HARBOUR DEVELOPMENT AREA PROJECT

- ✦ **Establish recycling plant in Old Harbour** (properties adjacent to Port Esquivel)- This will aid in waste management within Old Harbour and possible job creation and revenues.
- ✦ **Thetford Cemetery within Old Harbour DA-** Development of a map based cemetery record management system. This will use GIS to map cemetery to provide information to users on plots occupied, reserved, and vacant and for sale. This is in support of the Ease of Doing Business Index.
 - Flat design without the construction of large headstones or tombs, so that the land can be used for other activities after it has reached maximum capacity
 - Design for multiple burials
- ✦ **Transforming the Old Harbour Market into a modern vending centre.** The Old Harbour market, as mentioned before suffers from several issues, which has led to it not being utilized as it should by vendors and customers alike. Special focus should be placed on renovating the market to improve the aesthetic quality and the service potential that it can offer.
- ✦ **Explore the concept of establishing a paid parking system within Old Harbour Town this will ease traffic cause due to illegal parking.**
- ✦ **Retrofit the old Cotton Factory in close proximity to Bodles and use as a possible Warehouse Storage.**
- ✦ **Establish a Juice factory or agro-processing in Old Harbour DA.**
- ✦ **Resurfacing of farm roads.**
- ✦ **Old Harbour Bay to be declared as an Entertainment Zone.**
- ✦ **Beautification of the road way** (South Street - section from Old Railway Station to Town Center)

ST. CATHERINE LSDP PROPOSED PROJECTS



Legend

1. Redesign of Old Harbour Market
2. Old Harbour Entertainment Zone
3. Old Harbour South Street Beautification
4. Bartons Bammy Factory
5. Business Improvemnt District
6. Spanish TownTwickenham Park Corridor Beautification
7. Spanish Town Heritage Trail
8. Spanish Town Business Improvement District
9. Redevelopment of Spanish Town Bus Terminus.
10. Thetford Cemetery
11. Fruit Vending Zone
12. Bog Walk Transportation Centre
13. Bog Walk Improvement District
14. Jambos Pond Nature Trail
15. Lludias Vale Transportation Centre
16. Linstead Business Improvement District
17. Ewarton Transportation Centre

Data Sources

Projected Coordinate System: JAD 2001 Jamaica Grid
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
 False Easting: 750000.00000000
 False Northing: 650000.00000000
 Central Meridian: -77.00000000
 Standard Parallel: 1:18.00000000
 Latitude Of Origin: 18.00000000
 Linear Unit: Meter
 Prime Meridian: Greenwich

St. Catherine Parish Council
 Local Sustainable Development Plan
 Land Information Council of Jamaica
 March 2016

Scale: 1:92,000

Prepared By:



Sponsored By:



Map 28: LSDP Proposed Projects

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CHAPTER 10.0 – GLOSSARY

Community – is a geographical area, grouping people based on common ownership of resources or sharing of social, economic and cultural facilities and where residents show regard for themselves as having common objectives, interests and needs.

Development Areas – PIOJ defines Development Areas as a grouping of communities based on demographics, geographic, economic and social criteria with the potential for growth where persons will gravitate towards its center or hub for their socio-economic activities.

Growth Areas – PIOJ describes Growth Areas are land areas/geographic areas defined in plans or regulations as desirable and appropriate for population and economic growth during a defined period of time, usually 20 years and which will be supported by urban-level services. The purpose of an urban growth area is to ensure a compact and contiguous development pattern that can be efficiently served by public services while preserving open space, agricultural land and environmentally sensitive areas not suitable for intensive development.

Local Economic Development - is a process which brings together different partners in a local area to work together and harness local resources for sustainable economic growth.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – A “systematic process for evaluating the environmental consequences of proposed policy, plan or programme (PPP) initiatives in order to ensure they are fully included and appropriately addressed at the earliest stage of decision making on a par with economic and social considerations”³. A SEA is also a participatory tool for decisions that aims to ensure that the environmental imperative is given sufficient credence in PPP design.

³Strategic Environmental Assessment accessed at <http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/public-environment-climate/minisite/2-tools-and-methods/strategic-environmental-assessment> on October 8, 2015.

CHAPTER 11.0 – APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Consultation Dates

(6) Sensitization and Mobilization Sessions with a total of 141 persons as follows:

- ✚ Parish Councillors - September 24, 2014 - *Attendees*- 19
- ✚ Parish Council Staff - September 26, 2014 - *Attendees* - 11
- ✚ Stakeholders (CDC, DAC, SDC) - September 30, 2014 - *Attendees* - 27
- ✚ Old Harbour Development Area- November 5, 2014 - *Attendees* -35
- ✚ Spanish Town Development Area- November 28, 2014 - *Attendees* - 33
- ✚ Bog Walk Development Area- December 8, 2014 - *Attendees* - 16

(12) Visionary Workshops with a total of 362 persons as follows:

- ✚ Bog Walk Development Area (Glengoffe)- February 8, 2015 - *Attendees* - 30
- ✚ Old Harbour Development Area (Bellas Gate, Ginger Ridge, Browns Hall)- February, 12, 2015 - *Attendees* - 36
- ✚ Spanish Town Development Area (Ensom, Crescent, Golden Acres, Angels)- February 15, 2015 - *Attendees* - 10
- ✚ Spanish Town Development Area (Central Village, Caymanas)- February 24, 2015 - *Attendees* - 22
- ✚ Linstead and Ewarton Development Area (Guys Hill, Pear Tree, Redwood)- March 9, 2015 - *Attendees* - 21
- ✚ Linstead and Ewarton Development Area (Hackers Hall, Above Rocks)- March 12, 2015 - *Attendees* - 32
- ✚ Linstead and Ewarton Development Area (Linstead and Treadways)- March 16, 2015 - *Attendees* - 19
- ✚ Linstead and Ewarton Development Area (Ewarton and Lluidas Vale)- March 19, 2015 - *Attendees* - 25
- ✚ Spanish Town Development Area (Old Harbour Road, Willowdene, St. John's East, Lauriston, Spanish Town Central, Greendale, St. John's West, Cromarty, Keystone, Sligoville)- March 25, 2015 - *Attendees* - 23
- ✚ Old Harbour Development Area (Old Harbour, Old Harbour Bay, Bartons)- April 1, 2015 - *Attendees* - 55
- ✚ Bog Walk Development Area (Bog Walk, Riversdale, Troja, Harewood)- April 8, 2015 - *Attendees* - 20
- ✚ Spanish Town Development Area (Kitson Town, Point Hill, Watermount)- April 14, 2015 - *Attendees* - 3

(4) Sector Work Group Sessions with a total of 164 persons as follows:

- ✚ Spanish Town Development Area- October 14, 2015 - *Attendees* - 57
- ✚ Old Harbour Development Area- October 21, 2015 - *Attendees* -39
- ✚ Bog Walk Development Area- October 27, 2015 - *Attendees* - 30
- ✚ Linstead and Ewarton Development Area- November 2, 2015 - *Attendees* – 38

(4) First Draft Stakeholders Consultations with a total of 103 persons as follows:

- ✦ State Agencies and Departments- November 27, 2015 - Attendees - 27
- ✦ Old Harbour Development Area- December 2, 2015 - Attendees -37
- ✦ Bog Walk and Linstead & Ewarton Development Areas- December 9, 2015 - Attendees – 29
- ✦ Spanish Town Development Area- December 16, 2015 - Attendees - 10

(1) LED Business Summit held on February 3, 2016 with a total of 59 persons**LED Field Surveys/Interviews with 141 persons**

N. B Permission will be sought of the attendees of the respective sessions for publication of their names in the final draft.

Appendix 2: St. Catherine Parish Land Use Classifications, 2015

| LAND USE CLASS | PARCELS | PERCENTAGE (%) |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------------|
| Agriculture | 4151 | 7.204 |
| Agriculture/Informal Residential | 426 | 0.739 |
| Agriculture/Residential | 2 | 0.003 |
| Cemetery | 26 | 0.045 |
| Church/Agriculture | 1 | 0.002 |
| Commercial | 244 | 0.423 |
| Commercial/Agriculture | 9 | 0.016 |
| Commercial/Education | 1 | 0.002 |
| Commercial/Heavy Industry | 1 | 0.002 |
| Commercial/Light Industry | 5 | 0.009 |
| Commercial/Public Assembly | 1 | 0.002 |
| Commercial/Residential | 40 | 0.069 |
| Derelict Building | 30 | 0.052 |
| Education | 29 | 0.050 |
| Education/Institution | 25 | 0.043 |
| Education/Public Assembly | 10 | 0.017 |
| Forest | 1055 | 1.831 |

| LAND USE CLASS | PARCELS | PERCENTAGE (%) |
|------------------------------------|---------|----------------|
| Grassland | 994 | 1.725 |
| Heavy Industry | 2 | 0.003 |
| Informal Commercial | 22 | 0.038 |
| Informal Residential | 6565 | 11.394 |
| Informal Residential/Agriculture | 7 | 0.012 |
| Informal Residential/Commercial | 290 | 0.503 |
| Institution | 6 | 0.010 |
| Institution/Public Assembly | 2 | 0.003 |
| Light Industry | 32 | 0.056 |
| Mixed Use | 195 | 0.338 |
| Monuments | 1 | 0.002 |
| Office | 4 | 0.007 |
| Office/Agriculture | 1 | 0.002 |
| Office/Light Industry | 9 | 0.016 |
| Open Space Private | 5 | 0.009 |
| Open Space Public | 18 | 0.031 |
| Private Parking | 1 | 0.002 |
| Public Assembly | 141 | 0.245 |
| Public Building | 11 | 0.019 |
| Quarry | 10 | 0.017 |
| Recreation | 25 | 0.043 |
| Residential | 9769 | 16.955 |
| Residential/Agriculture | 845 | 1.467 |
| Residential/Commercial | 230 | 0.399 |
| Residential/Commercial/Agriculture | 1 | 0.002 |
| Residential/Education | 12 | 0.021 |
| Residential/Institution | 1 | 0.002 |
| Residential/PublicAssembly | 21 | 0.036 |

| LAND USE CLASS | PARCELS | PERCENTAGE (%) |
|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Residential/Public Building | 3 | 0.005 |
| Storage | 1 | 0.002 |
| Train Transport Station | 1 | 0.002 |
| Under Construction | 195 | 0.338 |
| Utility | 58 | 0.101 |
| Vacant Building | 173 | 0.300 |
| Vacant Lot | 1794 | 3.114 |
| Warehouse | 1 | 0.002 |
| Wetland | 13 | 0.023 |
| Woodland | 30103 | 52.246 |
| TOTAL | 57618 | 100.000 |

Appendix 3: Health Facilities in St. Catherine

| FACILITY | TYPE | LOCATION | OWNERSHIP | SERVICE | CAPACITY (# OF ROOMS) | CONDITION | AREAS SERVED |
|------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|------------|--|--------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Linstead Hospital | Type C | Rodney Hall Road, Linstead | Government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accident & Emergency Care • Medical Care • Minor Surgery • Mental Health • Out-patient clinic • Pharmacy • Ambulance • Obstetrics | 50 | Good | |
| Spanish Town Hospital | Type B | Burke Road, Spanish Town | Government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicine • Surgery • Obstetrics • Gynecology • Pediatrics • Radiology • Pathology • Urology | 600 | Good | |

| FACILITY | TYPE | LOCATION | OWNERSHIP | SERVICE | CAPACITY (# OF ROOMS) | CONDITION | AREAS SERVED |
|------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|------------|--|--------------------------|-----------|---|
| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laboratory | | | |
| Old Harbour Health Centre | Type 3 | 7 Marlie Ave, Old Harbour | Government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dressing Dental Curative Child Health Antenatal Family Planning Psychiatric | 18 | Very Good | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old Harbour Bay Church Pen Banister Bois Content Bullet Tree Avery Claremont Heights Christian Pen |
| St. Jago Park Health Centre | Type 5 | Burke Road, Spanish Town | Government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antenatal Family Planning Postnatal Child Health Clinic Immunization Dental Curative | - | Good | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spanish Town Tregdegar Park Greendale Dela Vega City Scarlett Road Rivoli |
| Sydenham | Type 1 | Federal Road, Sydenham | Government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Curative Child Health Antenatal Family Planning Nutrition Dressing | 11 | Good | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willowdene, Magil Palm Sydenham, Sydenham Garden Anton Green, Green Acres White Waters, Westmore Gardens Sydenham Villa Innswood Horizon Park Villa Nova Cromarty Ebony Vale Royal Estate Wedge Wood |
| Linstead Health Centre | Type 3 | King Street, Linstead | Government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child Health Antenatal Family Planning | 28 | Good | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linstead Bog Walk Riversdale |

| FACILITY | TYPE | LOCATION | OWNERSHIP | SERVICE | CAPACITY (# OF ROOMS) | CONDITION | AREAS SERVED |
|--------------------------|--------|--|-----------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------|--|
| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition • Dressing • Pap Smear • Gynaecology • Immunization • Postnatal | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hackers Hall • Ewarton • Treadways |
| Bartons | Type 1 | Barton's P.O | Rented | | 3 | Good | |
| Bog Walk | Type 2 | Bog Walk P.O | Government | | 10 | Very Good | |
| Bridgeport Dental | Type 8 | Eberle Drive, Bridgeport | Government | | 5 | Very Good | |
| Central Village | Type1 | Central Village P.A. | Government | | 5 | Good | |
| Christian Pen | Type3 | Christian Pen, Gregory Park | Catholic Church | | 13 | Good | |
| Connors | Type2 | Connors P.A. | Government | | 5 | Good | |
| Cumberland | Type2 | 114 Brunswick Avenue, Spanish Town | Rented | | 7 | Fair | |
| Ewarton | Type2 | Ewarton P.O. | Government | | 8 | Very Good | |
| Glengoffe | Type2 | Glengoffe P.O | Government | | 6 | Good-WIP | |
| Greater Portmore | Type3 | 5W Greater Portmore | Government | | 33 | Very Good | |
| Guys Hill | Type3 | Guys Hill P.O | Government | | 5 | Good | |
| Harkers Hall | Type1 | Hackers Hall P.O | Government | | 7 | Very Good | |
| Kitson Town | Type1 | Kitson Town P.A | Government | | 10 | Very Good | |
| Lluidas Vale | Type1 | Lluidas Vale P.O | Rented | | 4 | Needs Repair | |

| FACILITY | TYPE | LOCATION | OWNERSHIP | SERVICE | CAPACITY (# OF ROOMS) | CONDITION | AREAS SERVED |
|------------|-------|-----------------------------------|------------|---------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Point Hill | Type2 | Point Hill P.O | Government | | 5 | Needs Repair | |
| Redwood | Type1 | Redwood P.O | Government | | 4 | Good | |
| Riversdale | Type3 | Riversdale P.O | Government | | 9 | Good | |
| Sligoville | Type2 | Sligoville P.O | Government | | 7 | Needs Minor Repairs | |
| Treadways | Type1 | Natty Farm Yard, Treadways P.A | Government | | 3 | Needs Repairs | |
| Troja | Type1 | Troja P.O | Government | | 4 | Good | |
| Waterford | Type2 | Waterford P.O | Government | | 10 | Very Good | |
| Watermount | Type1 | Back Pasture, Watermount P.O | Government | | 7 | Very Good | |

Source: St. Catherine Health Department (St. Catherine Health Services), 2012

Appendix 4: Listing of Informal Settlements within St. Catherine

| INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS | STATUS | NUMBER OF HOUSING |
|---|---------------|-------------------|
| 35 Old Harbour Rd. (Close to Homestead) | Surveyed | 1 |
| Ackee Village and Dyke Rd. | Not in Survey | 12 |
| Ackee Village – Bog Walk Gorge | Unsurveyed | 1 |
| Angels Farm | Surveyed | 2 |
| Angels II | Not in Survey | 13 |
| Angels II | Not in Survey | 14 |
| Bodles- Old Harbour | Surveyed | 3 |
| Bushy Park- Linstead | Surveyed | 4 |

| INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS | STATUS | NUMBER OF HOUSING |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Bushy Park, Linstead | Not in Survey | 15 |
| Campbell Land- Old Harbour Bay | Unsurveyed | 4 |
| Caymanas Branch Canal- (Devon Green) | Surveyed | 6 |
| Cedar Grove | Unsurveyed | 5 |
| Charlemont | Not in Survey | 16 |
| Charlemont (Studio Castle) | Surveyed | 7 |
| Charlemont Heights | Not in Survey | 17 |
| Christian Pen | Unsurveyed | 6 |
| Crescent- Spanish Town | Surveyed | 9 |
| Eltham Blvd. | Not in Survey | 19 |
| Eltham Meadows | Not in Survey | 18 |
| Eltham Meadows (Lot 19) | Unsurveyed | 7 |
| Flat Bridge- Bog Walk | Surveyed | 11 |
| Frasers Content | Not in Survey | 20 |
| Frazer's Content | Surveyed | 12 |
| Gregory Park- Portmore Villas | Not in Survey | 21 |
| Gregory Park- Portmore Villas | Unsurveyed | 9 |
| Hartland Main (Owen Young) | Surveyed | 14 |
| Hartland Main Canal | Surveyed | 15 |
| Hartland Main Canal (Hubert Grant) | Surveyed | 16 |
| Hartland Main Canal (Owen Young) | Surveyed | 18 |
| Hartland Main Canal Bank | Surveyed | 17 |
| Hellshire Beach | Surveyed | 19 |
| Horizon Park (Randy Ross) | Surveyed | 21 |
| Horizon Park (Wade McDonald) | Surveyed | 22 |

| INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS | STATUS | NUMBER OF HOUSING |
|--|---------------|--------------------------|
| Job's Lane | Surveyed | 24 |
| Johnson Pen, Dovecot Park | Surveyed | 25 |
| Kent Village- Bog Walk | Surveyed | 26 |
| Lluidas Vale Squatters Settlement | Surveyed | 27 |
| Lluidas Vale- Valley District | Surveyed | 28 |
| Naseberry Grove | Surveyed | 30 |
| Naseberry Grove | Surveyed | 29 |
| Naseberry Grove | Not in Survey | 22 |
| Old Harbour Villas Housing Scheme | Surveyed | 31 |
| Port Henderson | Surveyed | 32 |
| Port Henderson Portmore | Surveyed | 34 |
| Portmore Gardens | Surveyed | 35 |
| Reservoir Lane- Jobs Land- Spanish Town | Surveyed | 37 |
| Rosemount | Not in Survey | 24 |
| Shelter Rock- Spanish Town | Surveyed | 39 |
| Shooters Hill and Marley Hill- Hellshire Rd. | Unsurveyed | 13 |
| Shooters Hill and Marley Hill- Hellshire Rd. | Not in Survey | 25 |
| Succaba- South East Old Harbour | Surveyed | 40 |
| Sydenham Canal Bank (Beresford Jones) | Surveyed | 41 |
| Tawes Pen- Spanish Town | Surveyed | 42 |
| Thetford- Old Harboour | Surveyed | 43 |
| Train Line- Bog Walk | Surveyed | 44 |
| West Cumberland | Surveyed | 55 |
| Windsor Heights- Sufferers Heights- Caymanas | Surveyed | 56 |
| Worthy Park, Lluidas Vale | Not in Survey | 26 |

Appendix 5: Water Sources and Supply/Service Areas

| | | SOURCES | AREAS SERVED |
|-------------------------------------|----|------------------------------|---|
| Wells Serving Spanish Town | 1 | Friendship Well | Fairfield Rd., St. John's Rd., Homestead, Clayton Heights, Fletcher's Lane, Willowdene, Hopedale, Villanova, Old Harbour Rd., Sydenham, Cromarty Housing Scheme, Leiba Gardens, Horizon Park, McCooks Pen, Hartlands. |
| | 2 | Yang's Well | St. Jago Heights, Thompson Pen, sections of Twickenham Heights, Tryall Heights, sections of Greendale, sections of Mount View. |
| | 3 | Twickenham Park Well | Twickenham Park Industrial Estate, sections of Spanish Town, Greendale, section of Lauriston |
| | 4 | Central Village Well | Windsor Heights, parts of Greendale, Central Village, Twickenham Park Industrial Estate, Twickenham Park H/S, Parts of Spanish Town. |
| | 5 | Browns Well | Ebony Vale, Friendship Housing Scheme, Fairview Park, Paul Mountain, Frazers Content, Dark Hole, Banana Hole, Kitson Town |
| | 6 | Golden Acres Well | Golden Acres, Stratmore Gardens, Coles Pen |
| | 7 | Ensom City Well | Ensom City |
| | 8 | Green Acres Well | Green Acres, Bellevue Heights, St. Johns Heights, St. Johns Meadows, Mercury Gardens, Bendon, part of St. Jago Heights |
| | 9 | Little Greendale Well | Little Greendale, St. Jago Heights South, part of Tredegar Park |
| | 10 | Angels Well | Angels Phase 1&2 |
| | 11 | Spanish Town Treatment Plant | Spanish Town, Westmore, Hampton Green, Lakemore, Newton Avenue, Nugent Street, McCoy's Land, Mayfair Mews, Brunswick Avenue, Job's Lane |
| Wells Serving Kingston and Portmore | 12 | Bybrook Well #2 | Tulloch Springs, parts of Kingston, parts of Portmore, Simon, Job Lane, Eltham |
| | 13 | Bybrook Well #4 | Tulloch Springs, parts of Kingston, parts of Portmore, Simon, Job Lane, Eltham |
| | 14 | Tulloch Springs | Tulloch Springs, parts of Kingston, parts of Portmore, Simon, Job Lane, Eltham |
| | 15 | Eastern Headworks Well H | Portmore and Kingston |
| | 16 | Eastern Headworks Well E | Portmore and Kingston |
| | 17 | Eastern Headworks Well W | Portmore and Kingston |

Source: National Water Commission, Water Distribution Unit, 2015

Appendix 6: Soil Classification based on Parent Material

| PARENT MATERIALS | DESCRIPTION | SOILS |
|---|--|--|
| Recent Alluvial | These soils occur on slopes not exceeding 50. These are deep soils with dark colour. They are of high fertility, especially in phosphate and potash. Most of the estates and improved pastures are established on these soils. | Berkshire Stony Sandy Loam, Berkshire Sandy Loam, Wallens Silty Clay Loam, Rosehall Clay, Sterling Silty Loam, Trout Hall Sandy Clay, Lluidas Gravelly Clay Loam, Whim Sandy Loam, Whim Clay Loam, ferry Silty Clay, Caymanas Clay Loam (Dawkins Clay Loam), Caymanas Sandy Loam, Lagoon Peaty Loam, Agualta Sandy Loam |
| Old Alluvial | The colours of these soils vary from dark brown to dark reddish brown. These are deep soils of medium fertility. The soil reactions range from slightly alkaline to very strongly acid. Rice Sugarcane and improved pastures are some crops that do well on these soils. | Church Pen Clay, Lodge Clay Loam (non -saline), Lodge Clay Loam (saline), Colbeck Sandy Loam, Bodles Clay Loam, Bodles Gravelly Clay Loam, Sydenham Clay, Sydenham Sandy Loam, Springfield Clay, Cotton tree sandy Loam, Innswood Clay Loam, Morgans Clay Loam, Hartland Clay, salt Island Clay, Horse cave Clay, Smallwood sandy Loam |
| Purple Conglomerates, tuffs and Non-calcareous shales | These clayey soils are strongly acidic, low in fertility, and subjected to rapid runoff. Crops include coffee, ginger and yam. | Wirefence zclay, Pennants Clay Loam, Diamonds Gravelly Loam, Halifax Clay, Donnington Gravelly Loam, Wait-a-bit Clay, Wildcane Sandy Loam, Deepdene Clay, Boghole Clay, Deepdene sandy Loam, Boghole Sandy Loam |
| Calcareous Shales | These soils weather rapidly into acid soils, rich in potash. Crops grown on these soils include coffee, cocoa, fruit trees and vegetables. | Belfield Clay and hall's Delight Channery Clay |
| Interior Basin Deposits | These are imperfectly or poorly-drained acid soils with mottled red or brown sub soils. Crops grown on these include rice, cocoa, improved pasture and sugarcane. | Tulloch sandy Loam, Tulloch Silty Clay Loam, Knollis Clay, Linstead Clay, Palm Clay, Rosemary Fine Sandy Loam, Tydixon Loamy Sand |
| Limestone or Limestone Colluvia | These occupy a large area, mostly above 213 metres, in the central and western sections of the island. Phosphate fixation occurs mainly on the red bauxite soil. Root crops, vegetables, | Lucky Hill Clay Loam, Union Hill Stony Clay, Bonnygate Stony Loam, St. Ann Clay Loam, Bundo Clay, Bundo Sandy Loam, Carron Hall Clay |

| PARENT MATERIALS | DESCRIPTION | SOILS |
|------------------|---|--|
| | citrus, and other fruit trees are grown in these soils | |
| Granodiorite | Generally these soils occur on steep slopes, are acidic, of low fertility and are easily eroded. Blue Mountain Coffee and low temperature-loving crops like lilies and peach do well in these soils | Flint River Sandy Loam, Harkers Hall Loam, Williamsfield Clay Loam |

Source: Ministry of Agriculture- Rural Physical Planning Division now Agricultural Land Management Division, 2012

Appendix 7: High Risk Areas and associated hazards

| COMMUNITIES | HAZARD | COMMENTS |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Ewarton | Flooding, Oil Spill | |
| Old Harbour Bay | Flooding (Coastal and surface run off) | |
| Old Harbour Road | Flooding (Ponding) | |
| Willodene | Flooding (Ponding) | |
| Bannister | Flooding (Depression, sink holes) | Prolong periods of inundation after rain event. |
| Spanish Town | Inadequate Drainage system | |
| Linstead (East Ave.) | Sink Hole | Prolong periods of inundation after rain event. |
| Bog Walk | River Flooding & Inadequate Drainage system | |
| Tredegar Park | | |
| Nightingale Grove | River Flooding | Severe Flooding from Cole burn Gully |
| Lluidas Vale | Land Slides/Drought | |
| Worthy Park | Flooding | |
| Guanaboa Vale | Flooding | |
| Riverdale | Land Slide | |
| Amity Hall | Flooding | |
| Cabarita Point | Flooding | |

| COMMUNITIES | HAZARD | COMMENTS |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| The Needle | Flooding | |
| Dorothy | Flooding | |
| Sunny Side | River Flooding | Houses adjacent to the western banks of the Rio Magno continuously floods. Rainfall in St. Mary can result in the river becoming in space. |
| Mt. Rosser | Landslide | |
| Ginger Ridge | Landslide | |
| Guanaboa Vale | Landslide | |
| Treadway | Landslide | |
| Red Ground | Landslide | |
| Guys Hill | Landslide | |
| Above Rock | Landslide | |
| Harewood | Landslide | |
| St. Christopher | Landslide | |
| Bog Walk Gorge | Landslide/River Flooding | |
| Bartons | Landslide | |
| Watermount | Landslide | |
| Redwood | Landslide | |
| Bagnolds | Landslide | |
| Ham Walk | Landslide | |
| Glengoffe | Landslide | |
| Park Road | Landslide | |
| Sligoville | Landslide | |
| Lluidas Vale | Landslide | |
| Riversdale | Landslide | |
| Ferry | Flooding | |

Appendix 8: Disaster Emergency Shelters within St. Catherine

| NO. | SHELTER NAME | DIVISION | ZONE | AREAS SERVED |
|-----|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---|
| 40 | Lighthouse Assembly Church | Bernard Lodge | Spanish Town | Villa Palm, Garbally Drive |
| 40 | Dunbeholden Church | Bernard Lodge | Spanish Town | Phoenix Park, Dunbeholden |
| 30 | Anglican Church | Bernard Lodge | Spanish Town | Quarry Hill, Lime Tree Grove |
| 30 | Clifton Basic School | Bernard Lodge | Spanish Town | Clifton |
| 50 | Central Village Church | Central Village | Spanish Town | Big Lane, Central Village |
| 120 | Crescent Primary Junior High | Crescent | Spanish Town | Brunswick Avenue |
| 500 | G.C Foster College | Crescent | Spanish Town | Portmore |
| 200 | Spanish Town Primary | Dela Vega | Spanish Town | Spanish Town, Salt Pond Rd., Dela Vega City, Barbara Village |
| 100 | Ewarton Comprehensive High School | Ewarton | Linstead | Ewarton Twn |
| 80 | Orange Field Community Centre | Ewarton | Linstead | Jericho, Nutshell, Byndloss |
| 60 | Polly Ground Primary School | Ewarton | Linstead | Polly Ground |
| 80 | Eltham Park Primary | Ensom City | Spanish Town | Eltham Park, Gordon Pen |
| 100 | Ensom City Primary Junior High School | Ensom City | Spanish Town | Ensom City, Ferdene Meadows (Buck Town) |
| 250 | Guys Hill High School | Guys Hill | Linstead | Guys Hill Town |
| 80 | Mt. Nebo Primary | Guys Hill | Linstead | Middlesex, Meuse, Mt. Nebo |
| 60 | Bonnett Primary | Guys Hill | Linstead | Top and Bottom Bonnett |
| 50 | Seafield Primary | Guys Hill | Linstead | Seafield and Environs |
| 50 | Redwood All-Age | Guys Hill | Linstead | Redwood |
| 50 | Cedar Valley All-Age | Guys Hill | Linstead | Cedar Valley |
| 40 | March Street Basic | Guys Hill | Linstead | Berkshire Hall, March Street |
| 80 | Sargeantville All Age | Harkers Hall | Linstead | Hackers Hall, Edward Piece, Morris Hall, Long Hill (Sections) |
| 100 | Linstead Primary Junior High | Linstead | Linstead | Linstead Town |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------|--------------|---|
| 80 | Victoria Primary | Linstead | Linstead | Victoria, Top and Bottom Banbury |
| 150 | Glengoffe Comprehensive High School | Linstead | Linstead | Glengoffe |
| 60 | Cassava River Primary and Infant School | Mt. Industry | Linstead | |
| 80 | Wakefield Primary | Point Hill | Linstead | Buxton Twn, Savannah, Backland, Mexico, Cool Shade, Wakefield Savannah |
| 200 | Charlemont High School | Treadways | Linstead | Byndloss, Cotton Piece, Cross Rds., Whitehouse, Pleasant Farms, Natty Farm Yard |
| 150 | Lluidas Vale All Age School | Lluidas Vale | Point Hill | Pennington, Union, Lluidas Vale |
| 80 | Top Hill All Age | Lluidas Vale | Point Hill | Top Hill |
| 30 | Tydixon All Age School | Lluidas Vale | Point Hill | Tydixon |
| 300 | Old Harbour High School | Old Harbour | Old Harbour | Old Harbour Bay |
| 75 | Bartons Primary | Old Harbour North | Old Harbour | Bartons, Watermount, Macka Tree |
| | Watermount All Age | Point Hill | Point Hill | Watermount |
| 150 | Tacius Golding Comprehensive High | Point Hill | Point Hill | Bartons, Watermount, Macka Tree |
| 120 | Point Hill Jr. High School | Point Hill | Point Hill | |
| 50 | Simon Primary | Sligoville | Sligoville | Simon, Kensington |
| 120 | McGrath Comprehensive High | Treadways | Linstead | Time & Patience, Treadways |
| 75 | White Marl Primary and Junior High | Windsor Heights | Spanish Town | Windsor Heights, Caymanas Bay |
| 150 | Bog Walk Comprehensive High | Bog Walk | Linstead | Bog Walk, Jew Pen |
| 80 | Friendship Primary | Friendship | Spanish Town | Friendship, Frazers Content |
| 60 | Church Rynolds Lane | Hampton Green | Spanish Town | Brunswick Avenue, Wynter Pen |
| 120 | St. Catherine High School | Homestead | Spanish Town | 31 St. Johns Rd., St. Johns Rd. |
| 80 | Homestead Primary | Homestead | Spanish Town | Homestead, Valdez Rd. |
| 100 | St. Johns Primary | Homestead | Spanish Town | St. Johns Road, Valez Rd. |
| 200 | Horizon Park Primary Junior High | Horizon Park | Spanish Town | Sydenham, Horizon Pk, Magill Palms |
| 80 | Rose Hall Primary School | Linstead | Linstead | Rose Hall |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------|--------------|---|
| 50 | New Testament Church Commodore | Linstead | Linstead | Commodore, Princessfield |
| 50 | Victoria Primary | Linstead | Linstead | Victoria, Top & Bottom Banbury |
| 60 | Orangefield Community Centre | Linstead | Linstead | Orangefield, Jericho, Nutshell, Bynloss |
| 50 | St. Faiths Primary | Mt. Industry | Linstead | |
| 50 | Sligoville Primary | Sligoville | Sligoville | Sligoville |
| 60 | Mt. Moreland Primary & Jr. High | Sligoville | Sligoville | Richard Hall, Mt. Moreland |
| 50 | Top Jackson Primary | Sligoville | Sligoville | Top & Bottom Jackson |
| 45 | James Mt. Comm. Centre | Sligoville | Sligoville | James Mt. |
| 40 | Waugh Hill Basic | Sligoville | Sligoville | Waugh Hill |
| 120 | McCauley Primary | Sydenham | Spanish Town | Windsor Rd, Duncans Pen Rd. |
| 100 | Troja High School | Troja | Linstead | Troja, Facey, Gobay |
| 50 | Pear Tree Grove Primary | Troja | Linstead | Pear Tree Grove |
| 50 | Ham Walk Primary | Troja | Linstead | Ham Walk |
| 50 | Hare Wood Primary | Troja | Linstead | Hare Wood |
| 80 | Mt. Herman Primary | Troja | Linstead | Mount Herman |
| 50 | Berwick Primary | Troja | Linstead | Berwick |
| 50 | Gwenneale Basic School Compound Central Village | Windsor Heights | Spanish Town | Windsor Heights, Compound |
| 80 | Faith Prayer House Beacon Hill | Horizon Pk | Spanish Town | Thompson Pen, Old Rd., Greendale |
| 30 | Cromarty Grove C/C | Lauriston | Spanish Town | Cromarty Grove, Bongo Twm |
| 50 | Caymanas Bay Church | Lauriston | Spanish Town | Caymanas Bay |
| 50 | Clade Community Center | Lauriston | Spanish Town | Glade |
| | Pastor Pit Church | Horizon Park | Spanish Town | McCooks Pen |