

Land and public services in Castries North

Turning parcel records into secure homes and working neighbourhoods

Saint Lucia Policy Analysis

Research pass one | 20 October 2026



Castries North offers a useful starting point for connecting land policy with everyday living. This report brings together a supplied Morne du Don land workbook, historical government records, a newly published regularization law and Saint Lucia Policy Analysis's decision frameworks.

Our recommendation is to begin with a bounded investigation of tenure, present land functions and service obligations. A dated case file for each selected site should support a practical choice: repair, regularization, redesign, public space or housing. The first commitment is to resolve the evidence that changes that choice while addressing justified urgent needs.

The workbook contains **81 distinct block and parcel identifiers**. It supplies a research starting point. Current title, area, occupancy, suitability and exact constituency coverage remain to be established.

This is an independent policy analysis and an SLPA proposal for further work. No agency has adopted the proposed pilot or its timetable.

The first decision

Begin with a small number of connected land and service cases in the Morne du Don area, verifying which fall within Castries North. Use the 81-record workbook to find and reconcile records. Select cases only after identity, geography and responsible authority are clear. A neighbourhood may depend on a drain or route beyond its electoral boundary, so document those connections as well.

The public objective is secure, affordable and safe living with reliable services and useful shared space. Choosing an ownership instrument comes after understanding the people, rights and physical systems involved. A tenure settlement can support household confidence and investment. A retained corridor can protect access or drainage. A public space can serve residents only if its location, accessibility and upkeep work in practice.

Three findings make this a timely first pass. The workbook includes the identifier used in the government's 2016 Gaboo Lands announcement. A February 2026 procurement notice seeks a national electronic land registry. Act No. 4 of 2026 sets out a regularization model combining land rights and infrastructure. Each points to a specific next inquiry. None supplies the present title and service position of every workbook entry. [1–4]

Applying Kevin L. Michel's frameworks changes the questions we ask. Institutional Intervention Readiness, or IIR, first investigates current functions and harms. RIPPLE-4 traces how households, markets, services and future obligations could respond. IIR then tests whether a proposed transition is legitimate and deliverable. Sovereign Option Theory, or SOT, informs the choice and sequence of commitments. [9–11]

What this pass should produce

- A dated register connecting selected land identifiers to current records, present functions and affected people.
- A service obligation ledger showing who will provide access, drainage, utilities and upkeep, with funding and evidence of capacity.
- A reasoned comparison of feasible options, including repair and the costs of waiting.
- A public explanation of the preferred next step, remaining uncertainty and conditions for expanding or changing course.

Success at this stage is a decision that can be defended and carried out. A larger list of unverified parcels would add little.

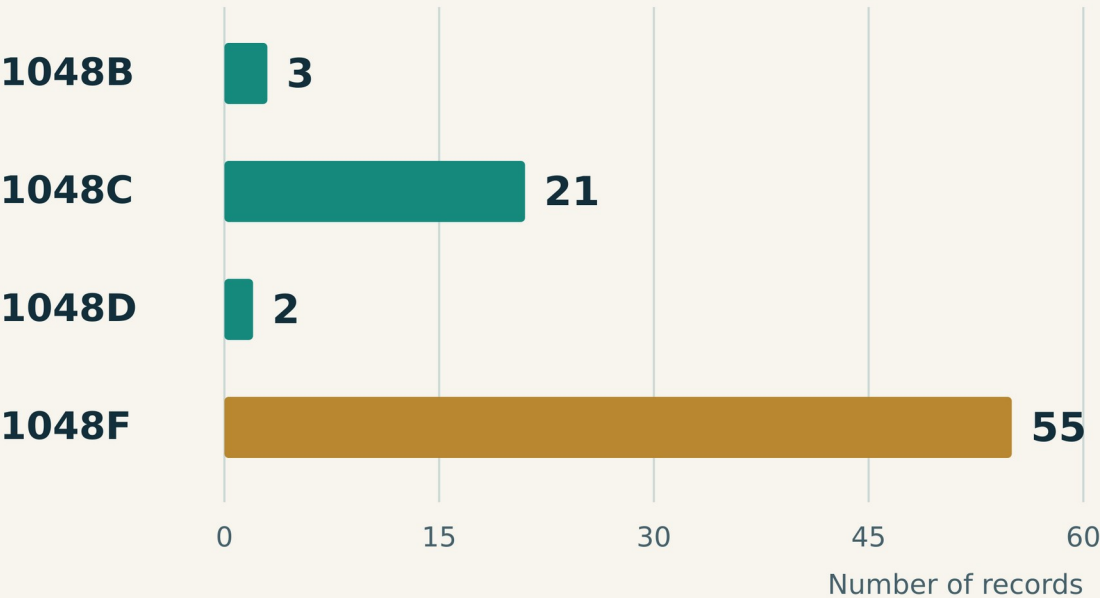
What the workbook establishes

The supplied file, *Crown Lands in Morne Du Don Castries.xlsx*, contains one visible worksheet and 81 populated rows. Each row has a block identifier, a parcel identifier and the labels CASTRIES and CROWN. The original has no headers. We inspected the binary workbook and counted every populated row, retaining the first record, 1048B 23. Treating that row as a heading would incorrectly produce 80. [1]

SLPA / MORNE DU DON WORKBOOK AUDIT

81 records across four cadastral blocks

Unique block and parcel identifiers in the supplied file



Source: supplied Crown Lands in Morne Du Don Castries workbook. Audit: 20 Oct 2026.
Records in supplied workbook; current tenure and use require verification.

There are 81 unique block and parcel combinations, with no duplicated keys or missing identifiers. The concentration in block 1048F is a concentration of records in this file. It is not a measure of land area, value, population or development capacity.

The source provides no coordinates, polygons, area, occupancy, title-verification date, hazard assessment or planning restrictions. Its file metadata dates do not establish when the inventory was accurate. Different identifiers can also describe historical parent and successor parcels after subdivision. That relationship must be checked before interpreting a count as current physical stock.

Decision implication. Commission a current registry and cadastral crosswalk before estimating housing capacity or presenting an allocation map. Preserve the source row, record date and history of every corrected identifier so that later findings remain auditable. Public reporting can show aggregate progress while protecting household information collected during follow-up.

Gaboo Lands and the geography question

One record creates an unusually concrete research lead. The identifier **1048C 180** appears at row 8 of the supplied workbook. On 10 May 2016, the Ministry of Physical Development identified the same parcel in its Gaboo Lands rationalization announcement. The release described an established unplanned settlement at Morne du Don, subdivision into **34 residential lots**, and offers to occupying households. [1, 2]

This is a historical identity match. The next inquiry is to reconcile the parent parcel, approved subdivision, successor identifiers, offer records and registered transfers. The available material does not establish which transfers completed, what remains unresolved or today's service conditions. The presence of an older identifier could reflect an archival record, a continuing parent reference or another record-history issue. It does not establish administrative failure.

A careful follow-up could produce a useful account of how regularization works from the household's perspective: the steps taken, evidence required, fees and time involved, services delivered, unresolved issues and available remedies. Household participation should be voluntary, with accounts checked against records and personal details withheld from public case summaries unless publication is appropriate and agreed.

Match the place to the question

The Electoral Department lists upper Morne du Don within Castries North's C4(a) polling division. Its Castries Central description also includes Morne du Don and western Bois Patat. The locality name therefore cannot assign every workbook entry to Castries North. A current cadastral overlay and the applicable electoral boundary are needed. [5, 6]

The supplied constituency map was exported in 2010. The wider Castries district map was exported in 2018 and prints 2010 census figures. District population and area describe a different geography. Neither map supplies the workbook's parcel polygons. [7, 8]

For the Communities tab, report verified constituency membership and explain any wider service catchment. Drainage, bus routes, schools and household journeys may cross electoral lines. That is a reason to show the connection explicitly, while keeping constituency statistics attached to the correct population and boundary.

Two national developments to follow

The regularization law published in 2026

The Saint Lucia Unplanned Development Regularization Authority Act, No. 4 of 2026, received assent on 27 March and was published on 30 March. Section 1(2) requires commencement by ministerial order in the Gazette. This review did not verify that order or a designation covering the study area. [4]

The published Act defines regularization through infrastructure and service upgrading together with title by conveyance or lease. Section 52 ties completion to subdivision, title transfer, roadways, drainage, sewage and utility infrastructure, followed by inspection. Section 41 provides for reporting on area budgets, expenditure, timelines and impacts. Section 43 sets designation conditions and exclusions, including certain public purposes and road reserves. These are provisions in the published text; their operational application to a particular area requires verification. [4]

The research implication is to follow the whole process. A designation, offer, transfer, constructed asset and functioning service represent different milestones. The next pass should obtain the applicable commencement and area orders, current institutional arrangements and any project records before describing an active local entitlement or programme.

The electronic land registry procurement

The government's November 2025 presentation on land administration described fragmented workflows, outdated technology and limited integration. It also identified family-land rights management and proprietor identification as challenges. This institutional diagnosis gives a concrete reason to follow the records and administrative hand-offs. It supplies no Castries North-specific backlog or processing-time estimate. [16]

A government notice issued on 17 February 2026 and published the next day sought design, installation and support of an electronic land registry, including migration and digitization of legacy registry and cadastral records. It specifies 52 weeks from the contract's Effective Date to Operational Acceptance, followed by 12 months of warranty and support. The publication date does not start that contractual clock. Award, effective date and operational acceptance were not verified in this review. [3]

Digitization could improve retrieval and record reconciliation. Its practical value depends on reliable identifiers, migration checks, correction procedures and service access for people who need assistance. Measuring success should include the accuracy and usability of records and the handling of disputed or incomplete cases. A digital record alone cannot settle an unresolved legal claim or demonstrate a working drain.

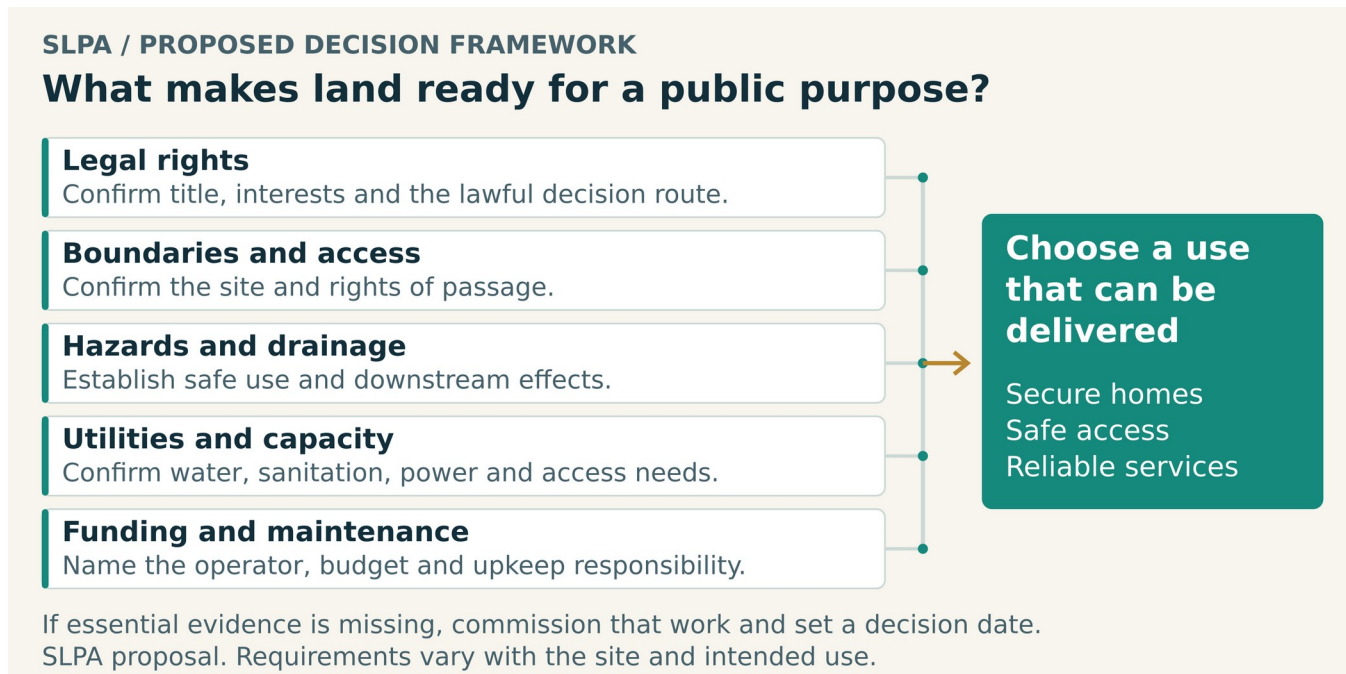
An existing route to planning evidence

Section 47 of the Physical Planning and Development Act, in the Attorney General's 2023 revised laws, provides for a planning register and map index covering applications, decisions, appeals, enforcement and completion records. It specifies entry within seven days and public access and copies subject to the prescribed fee. [12]

A targeted request for these records can make a project history more precise. Confirm the competent planning body and current procedure when making the request.

Identify what the land does now

IIR begins with the functions and harms of the existing arrangement. A site may support homes, walking access, drainage, recreation, informal livelihoods or a utility route. Each claim needs evidence. Physical appearance, a familiar local name or an ownership label cannot establish the full function of a place. [11]



For a selected site, record who uses it, when, for what purpose and under what conditions. Include people who pass through, tenants, children, older residents and people with disabilities. Observe ordinary use and seek competent evidence about stress conditions such as heavy rain. A visit on a dry weekday cannot establish drainage performance or evening access.

Separate a useful function from the present layout and from the legitimacy of the arrangement. A path may need to remain connected while its alignment changes. A dwelling may require safer services while tenure questions are resolved. A claimed use may conflict with another person's rights. The analysis must describe the conflict and the competent route to resolve it.

Preservation also needs a case. Continued insecurity, unsafe access, service interruptions or unaffordable coping costs can compound. Record present harms and the consequences of delay alongside the consequences of intervention. Justified urgent protective works should proceed through the proper authority while the larger land decision is examined.

The local research base already identifies walls, drains, steps, roads, parks and community centres as useful areas for investigation. These are research priorities. They do not establish conditions on individual workbook entries. [13]

Compare the instruments against the purpose

The same public objective can sometimes be pursued through several instruments. Compare options on the same site, time horizon and evidence standard. The table identifies possibilities to investigate; it does not establish that every option is lawful or feasible in the study area.

Candidate	Potential contribution	Main issue to resolve
Repair and maintain current use	Improve services and safety while retaining valued functions	Whether repair can address current harms and future needs
Redesign or infill	Improve layout, access, shared space or housing use	Service capacity and continuity during works
Serviced leasehold	Offer secure occupation while retaining public ownership	Duration, renewal, finance, inheritance and fair rent terms
Targeted freehold transfer	Strengthen household ownership and investment choices	Public functions, affordability effects and irreversible loss of public discretion
Acquire or exchange land	Connect access, drainage or a coherent settlement layout	Authority, rights, full cost and alternatives
Retain strategic public space	Protect connected routes, drainage or shared facilities	Demonstrated public function and funded management

SOT directs attention to usable future choices. A long and rigid lease may preserve public title while leaving little practical ability to adapt. A sale can increase household security and financing options, while limiting later public use. The relevant comparison includes the options available to residents as well as to the state. [9]

For a drainage route or access corridor, continuity across properties may be decisive. Individual disposals can make a later connection costly or impossible. This is an analytical reason to examine the network before allocating sites, not a finding that any listed parcel is a required corridor.

For household tenure, prolonged uncertainty can prevent the very investments a policy seeks to encourage. Evidence that supports a secure and workable settlement should therefore lead to a timely decision. Retention, lease and sale should earn their place through the purpose they serve and the obligations they create.

Trace the policy consequences

RIPPLE-4 means Recursive Impact Pathways, Politics, Leverage, and Exposure. Its four orders describe mechanisms, rather than four time periods. Applying it here requires a causal account that could change a design or decision. The pathways below are hypotheses to test, not forecasts of local behaviour. [10]

Direct incidence

Identify who gains tenure, housing, access or shared space and who pays the initial and continuing costs. Record the public subsidy, household payment, relocation effects where relevant and any loss of an existing use. Count benefits consistently: a housing improvement and the capital value it creates may express overlapping gains.

Participant adaptation

Households, lenders, landlords and developers may respond to tenure and price rules. A subsidy may initially improve affordability, while later resale or subletting changes who retains that value. Restrictions intended to retain affordability may also limit mobility or borrowing. Ask which behaviours the terms allow and whether the intended benefit survives those responses.

System propagation

Additional housing or activity can affect connected drains, water systems, roads, waste collection and emergency access. Improved proximity may lower travel costs, while congestion or poor walking routes can erode that gain. The relevant unit is often the connected network, so a project appraisal should identify dependencies beyond its boundary.

Inherited state change

Future residents and administrations inherit titles, contracts, maintenance duties, public access, debt and expectations. A completed asset without an operator or renewal budget transfers an unresolved obligation forward. Record which choices remain open, which become expensive to reverse and who bears the residual risk.

For each material pathway, identify the mechanism, affected group, timing, evidence, uncertainty, reversibility and a leading indicator. Use defensible physical or monetary units where available. Severe uncertain outcomes need a structured account of likelihood, severity, persistence and control. RIPPLE-4 rejects treating multiplied ordinal ratings as a cardinal risk measure. This report supplies no invented composite score. [10]

Attach a service obligation to each land choice

A decision file should pair the proposed land instrument with a service obligation ledger. IIR asks how legitimate functions will continue, which successor arrangement will provide them and whether the transition is controllable. Naming an agency is only the beginning. The ledger needs responsibility, resources, capacity and a remedy when performance fails. [11]

Function to verify	Evidence before commitment	Continuing obligation
Drainage and slope protection	Competent design and assessment of connected discharge and stability	Inspection, clearing, repair and response responsibility
Water and sanitation	Provider confirmation of capacity, connections and appropriate treatment	Reliability, maintenance and arrangements during interruption
Walking and emergency access	Connected routes, lawful access and practical usability	Surface upkeep, obstruction response and continued access
Waste collection and electricity	Service arrangements and safe physical access	Operator duties, service standards and complaint route
Parks and community facilities	Identified users, accessible layout and viable programme	Opening, staffing, cleaning, repairs and operating budget
Tenure and household continuity	Verified rights, workable terms and any transition plan	Clear case handling, affordability monitoring and remedy

Each row should name the responsible legal entity, delivery date, capital and operating resources, evidence of capacity under expected stress, temporary arrangements and a fallback. Add the standard or locally justified threshold against which performance will be checked. The responsible bodies must confirm their roles; this report assigns none on their behalf.

Distinguish construction completion from the service residents experience. For example, drainage works need a functioning outlet and clearing arrangements. A park needs usable access and maintenance at the times people use it. A household's effective housing cost includes transport and coping expenses, as well as its payment for the dwelling or land.

Before a disruptive step, critical functions must be covered or safely separated from that step. A later review has limited value if the people affected cannot recover access or obtain an effective remedy.

Test readiness and the full cost

IIR's final comparison should consider preservation and feasible alternatives symmetrically. Its gates examine a bounded causal account, legitimacy and rights, dependencies, replacement of functions, transition integrity and the ability to learn and recover. A missing fact should identify the next evidence required. It should not silently become a zero in a scoring table. [11]

A practical decision record should answer five questions:

1. **What exactly is being decided?** State the site, purpose, competent authority, affected people and horizon. Establish current records and competing claims.
2. **Which rights and public purposes apply?** Separate legal rights, legitimate functions, preferences and policy objectives. Record the route for resolving disputes.
3. **Can the connected system support the change?** Obtain competent evidence on hazards, access, drainage, utilities and other dependencies, with feasible alternatives examined to the same standard.
4. **Can the transition and continuing service be delivered?** Confirm funded obligations, timing, operator capacity, temporary arrangements and remedies.
5. **Will evidence arrive in time to change course?** Set review points before the relevant irreversible commitment and identify who can order correction, pause or redesign.

Put continuing liabilities in the appraisal

The fiscal comparison should include land or acquisition cost where relevant, surveys and legal administration, site preparation, connected infrastructure, construction, transition support, financing, operations, maintenance and eventual renewal. Record expected household payments and public receipts separately. Show the timing of cash needs and who bears an overrun.

A low acquisition price can coexist with high servicing costs. A capital grant can make construction possible while leaving an operating gap. A household can receive an affordable initial offer and still face unaffordable transport or service costs. These are testable possibilities, requiring local evidence rather than assumed prices.

Use a common appraisal period and make discounting and residual-value assumptions explicit when monetary comparison becomes possible. Until cost evidence exists, publish missing components and the decision they prevent. No project cost, housing yield or benefit-cost ratio is estimated from the 81-record workbook.

An SLPA proposal for a 90 day evidence pilot

The timetable below is a proposed research and decision-preparation exercise. It is not a government programme, construction deadline or promise that title disputes can be resolved in 90 days. The competent institutions and participating residents would need to agree the scope and responsibilities.

Days 1 to 30 establish identity and purpose

Choose a bounded set of cases with a clear public question. Reconcile source identifiers with current cadastral and registry records; confirm constituency membership and connected service geography. The historical Gaboo reference is a candidate for record reconciliation, subject to access and present relevance. Verify applicable authority, including the 2026 Act's commencement and any area designation if that route is considered.

Prepare a current-function and harm register through records, observation and voluntary resident participation. Identify urgent safety or service issues for the responsible body. Set out what can be published and what household information requires protection. Publish a concise account of the selected scope, evidence held and specific gaps.

Days 31 to 60 compare workable alternatives

Obtain competent assessments of access, drainage, hazards and utilities. Examine tenure and household affordability needs. Prepare feasible alternatives with realistic layouts, instrument terms, capital and continuing costs. Test the RIPPLE pathways most likely to change the decision, including affordability capture, network constraints and future maintenance.

Populate the service ledger with proposed responsibilities and seek confirmation. Record unresolved disputes and capacity limits. A small, lawful and safe observation or service trial may resolve a narrow uncertainty; it cannot establish long-term affordability or performance during an unobserved storm.

Days 61 to 90 publish the warrant for a next step

Compare the alternatives through IIR's readiness tests. Set out the preferred option, rejected alternatives, evidence, unresolved conditions, funding and review points. Apply SOT to choose the smallest useful commitment that advances the purpose and produces information before greater lock-in. This may support repair, further investigation, a defined tenure action or a bounded delivery pilot.

Publish a redacted decision brief and an accessible explanation of the response to community concerns. Record who owns each remaining action and the date for review. Where evidence supports decisive action, avoid turning staged appraisal into indefinite delay. Where a binding constraint remains, state the exact condition that prevents progression.

Measure outcomes that residents can experience

Measurement should connect the public purpose to observable results. Establish baselines and applicable standards before delivery; this report does not invent local numerical pass marks. Report denominators, time periods and missing observations so that apparent progress can be interpreted.

Area	Suggested measure	Interpretation to preserve
Record quality	Selected cases with verified current identity, title date and parcel history	Measures the investigated sample; does not validate the whole workbook
Tenure administration	Cases at each procedural stage and time spent at each stage	Offers, executed documents and registered rights are different milestones
Services	Verified availability, failures and response time for the agreed services	Asset completion alone does not establish reliable use
Household burden	Housing, service, transport and coping costs for participating households	Report distribution and changes in household circumstances
Access and shared space	Usability at relevant times, barriers and continuity during works	Count people and functions affected, including users outside the site
Public finance	Capital variance, operating provision and unfunded obligations	Separate one-time spending from continuing commitments
Recovery and learning	Complaints resolved, correction time and decisions changed by evidence	A reporting channel needs an effective response and remedy

Monitor possible displacement and exclusion alongside benefits. Tenants and less visible users may have different interests from title applicants or organized groups. Explain eligibility decisions and assess how proposed terms affect people with limited income or access to formal finance.

A larger evaluation should distinguish improvement associated with the project from change caused by other conditions. Use a credible comparison where feasible, record the selection of cases and disclose changes in measurement. A small first pass can establish evidence and implementation quality without claiming a causal impact estimate.

The decision record should state what evidence permits expansion, what requires redesign and what triggers a pause. Include the person or body empowered to act, the resources for correction and how affected residents receive the explanation. Learning is useful when it changes a consequential decision in time.

Research method and the next pass

This report combines an executed audit of the supplied workbook, visual inspection of the two supplied maps, official government publications and the existing SLPA framework papers. The workbook audit used its XML contents, retained source rows and checked identifiers without assuming a header. It found 81 populated rows and 919 formatted empty rows, with no missing or duplicated keys among the retained records. [1]

The analysis separates five kinds of material: observations from the supplied file; historical official statements; provisions in a specified legal text; hypotheses about mechanisms; and SLPA proposals. It does not treat a source's upload date as its evidence date. The 2023 revised laws and the separately published 2026 Act have different version boundaries. Later operational orders and local application remain questions for the next pass.

The strongest next investigation is a paired account of a land case and the services associated with it. The Gaboo identifier provides a concrete starting lead because it can connect a historical announcement to parcel history. Another case could examine a shared access or drainage function, if records and community evidence establish its relevance. Selecting contrasting purposes would test whether the method changes the instrument chosen.

Evidence to obtain next

- Current registry entries, cadastral geometry, parcel history and an applicable boundary overlay.
- The Gaboo subdivision and transfer record, with present service conditions and household accounts where participation is agreed.
- Planning applications, decisions and relevant commencement or completion records through the applicable register process.
- The 2026 Act's commencement and any relevant designation orders, together with current institutional and programme records.
- Electronic registry contract and acceptance milestones, migration-quality measures and correction procedures.
- Competent hazard, access and service assessments; feasible costed options; and confirmed operating responsibilities.

No such requests have been sent as part of preparing this report. The proposed pilot needs cooperation and access beyond the supplied collection. Its immediate value is to make those requests specific and to show how each answer changes a public decision.

The first pass supports a clear direction: connect verified land records with household needs, the functions a place already performs and the services a new arrangement must sustain. That is a practical foundation for successive Communities research, public discussion and accountable delivery.

Sources and evidence notes

Research reviewed on 20 October 2026. References retain the source's date and scope. Supplied Drive and research-collection files may require authorized access. The public feature presents aggregate findings and the already public Gaboo identifier.

1. **Supplied workbook.** *Crown Lands in Morne Du Don Castries.xlsx*. One sheet, no supplied headers or inventory date. Executed SLPA audit: 81 populated rows, 81 unique identifiers. [Open source workbook](#). SHA-256: 63bcefd6fe7ef4b271ff314123282538e29c67e2358fb779d775d6367a450436.
2. **Ministry of Physical Development.** *Gaboo Lands rationalization project*, 10 May 2016. Historical announcement identifying 1048C 180 and 34 residential lots. [Government release](#).
3. **Government of Saint Lucia.** *Specific Procurement Notice — Request for Proposals without Prequalification*, issued 17 February 2026, published 18 February 2026. e-LRIS procurement LC-DPS-520514-GO-RFP. [Official notice](#).
4. **Saint Lucia.** *Saint Lucia Unplanned Development Regularization Authority Act*, No. 4 of 2026. Assent 27 March 2026; publication 30 March 2026. Sections 1(2), 2, 41, 43 and 52. Actual published PDF inspected. [Official 2026 Acts index](#). Commencement and study-area designation were not verified.
5. **Electoral Department.** *Castries North (C)*. Polling-division descriptions, including C4(a). [Official constituency page](#).
6. **Electoral Department.** *Castries Central (E) Information*. Polling-division description E5. [Official constituency page](#).
7. **Central Statistical Office.** *Castries North* constituency map. Supplied PDF metadata records export on 12 August 2010. [CSO map](#).
8. **Central Statistical Office.** *Castries* district map. Supplied PDF metadata records export on 10 July 2018; population figures refer to the 2010 census. [CSO map](#).

Framework and context sources

9. **Kevin L. Michel.** *The Sovereign Option: A Lewisian Theory of Decisive Action in Complex Policy Systems*, version 1.0, 5 August 2026. [DOI 10.5281/zenodo.21822029](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.21822029). The companion *Sovereign Option Decision Guide* supplies the DECIDE sequence and staged-commitment practice. This report applies the framework; it does not claim that this application has validated it empirically.

10. **Kevin L. Michel.** *Beyond the First Ripple: RIPPLE-4 as a Mechanism-Based Recursive Policy-Appraisal Framework for Small Open States*, version 1.0, 7 August 2026. [DOI 10.5281/zenodo.21838896](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.21838896). Relevant material includes the four orders, evidence requirements and critical-tail profile, including pages 20 and 46 and appendices A–D.

11. **Kevin L. Michel.** *Beyond Chesterton's Fence: Institutional Intervention Readiness in Complex Policy Systems*, version 1.0, 11 August 2026. [DOI 10.5281/zenodo.21893059](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.21893059). Relevant material includes preservation costs, comparative readiness, function-to-successor traceability and final gates, especially pages 21–25 and 36–39. The canonical abbreviation is IIR.

12. **Attorney General's Chambers.** *Physical Planning and Development Act*, Revised Laws of Saint Lucia 2023, section 47. [Registers to be kept](#). The webpage's body identifies section 47 despite inconsistent page-title metadata. Confirm current procedure and the competent planning body for any request.

13. **SLPA research collection.** *One Saint Lucia — 17-Constituency Research Base*, 11 August 2026, Castries North profile. Used for research questions about connected hillside assets, access, parks and community facilities. Supplied collection file: *saint-lucia-17-constituency-research-base.xlsx*. It supplies no parcel-specific title or suitability assessment.

14. **Government of Saint Lucia.** *Morne du Don to Balata road reconstruction project underway*, 24 June 2020. [Official release](#). Dated context for road, drainage and retaining-wall works; present condition was not independently measured.

15. **Government of Saint Lucia.** *Taiwanese Ambassador tours constituency development projects*, 10 April 2025. [Official release](#). Context for Agard Playing Field, Morne du Don retaining walls and community facilities. This is project-reporting evidence, not a parcel crosswalk or current service audit.

The two official local-project releases reinforce the practical scope of the proposed investigation: roads, drainage, walls, recreational facilities and community services belong in the same local inquiry. They do not determine which land instrument is suitable or establish the present state of the listed assets. [14, 15]

16. **Department of Physical Development and Urban Renewal.** *Land Administration in Saint Lucia*, presented by Marcathian Alexander, 7 November 2025. Relevant slides 4 and 11–12. [Public presentation](#). The supplied Drive copy connects the original collection to the subsequent procurement and statutory research.

Reproducibility. The working audit preserves source row references, file metadata and hashes, an executed Python script and derived counts. Public figures use only block totals and expressly identify their unit as workbook records. The conceptual illustrations are schematic and do not depict real parcel boundaries.