

**APPENDIX 2.10.1**

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1. View of site in north easterly direction. Main buildings.



2. View of site in a southerly direction. Main building in foreground. Access gate in background.



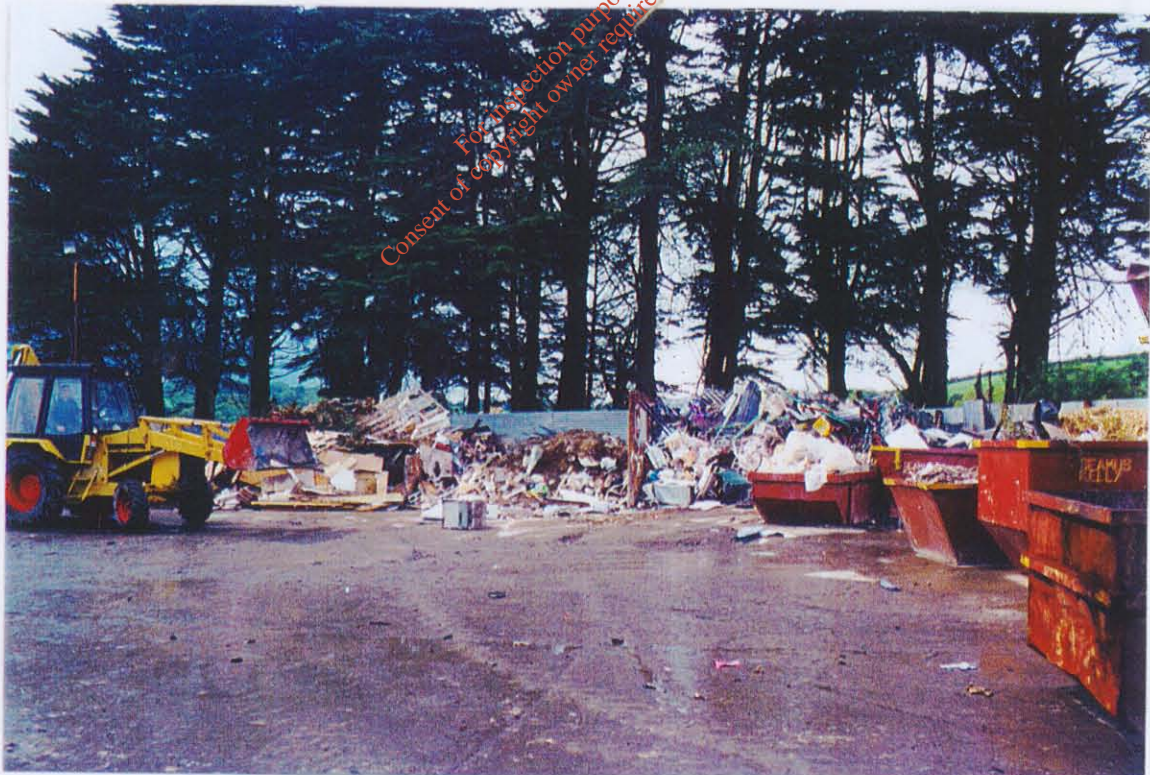
3. View of site in a northerly direction. Sorting area and skip storage area shown. Line of conifer trees behind site boundary to the left of the photoplate.



4. View from access gate looking north into the site.



5. View from access gate looking out of the site.



6. View of site in westerly direction. Photoplate shows skip storage area in foreground with waste sorting area in background.



7. Southerly view of minor road from business park entrance.



8. Northerly view of minor road from business park entrance.



9. View of site from N11 in a north direction.



10. View of site from N11 through conifer screening.



11. View of site from road leading to quarry, Coolishal Upper.

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## Appendix 2.11.1

### Recorded Archaeological Sites and Monuments

The recorded archaeological sites within 1.5km of the proposed development are listed below; all noted in the Sites and Monuments Records for Gorey 6 sheet 7. The monuments are listed in a standard format as follows:

RMP No.	NGR	Townland	Class
Description			
WX007:03301	31546/15953	Gorey Corporation Lands	Medieval town
The medieval town of Gorey.			
WX007:03302	31546/15953	Gorey Corporation Lands	Church
<p>The site of a 17<sup>th</sup> century tomb is located in flat ground in the centre of Gorey. The graveyard is surrounded by a modern wall. There is no sign of the original church the graves are mostly 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. There is a 17<sup>th</sup> century tomb rectangular in shape in the centre of the graveyard. The tomb consists of four to five parts .The top and side stones and end parts. The inscription dedicated to bishop Ram is at the North western end of the tomb. The tomb is oriented south east to north west.</p> <p><i>For those that are surnamed Ram or be so by descent and for none other name or blood I made this monument.</i></p>			
WX007:032	31498/16019	Gorey Corporation Lands	Holy Well
<p>This site is located in a low-lying boggy area with a stream to the south directly. The views are restricted in all directions. There are no visible remains of the site. The boggy area has been filled up with earth recently and this presumably has covered the signs of any crosses.</p>			
WX007:062	31546/15953	Gorey Corporation Lands	Holy Well
<p>About a _ a mile to the south east of this graveyard is a holy well called <i>tobar Christ ie. The well of Christ</i> at which stations of the cross were performed about 20 years since on the eve of St John for the succeeding week. The site is situated in a waterlogged hollow with views restricted in all directions. The site is silted up at present.</p>			



**APPENDIX 2.11.2**

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## Appendix 2.11.2

### Archaeological Finds

The recorded archaeological finds in the vicinity of the site are listed below, all noted in the National Museum of Ireland files, Kildare Street, Dublin 2, in local journals, or in other published catalogues of prehistoric material: Raftery (1983), Eogan (1965; 1983; 1994), Harbison (1968; 1969a; 1969b) and the Irish Stone Axe Project Database. The following townlands were assessed; Gorey Corporation Lands, Gorey town, Scarawalsh.

NMI No.	Townland	Find
Description		
NMI: 1909:32	Near Gorey	Foodvessel, Vase
A foodvessel vase sherds were found near Gorey in 1882 which I shall be happy to donate		
NMI: 1989:42-44	Scarawalsh(Gorey)	Vase Urn
Found in a local sand pit by three schoolboys in the 1980 s		
NMI: 1963: 52	Scarawalsh	Cinerary Urn
NMI: 1963:53	Scarawalsh	Burnt bone
NMI: 1963: 54	Scarawalsh	Cinerary Urn
NMI:1963:55	Scarawalsh	Human bones, cremated
NMI: 1963: 56	Scarawalsh	Cinerary Urn
NMI:1963:57	Scarawalsh	Human bones, cremated
NMI:1963:58	Scarawalsh	Human bones, cremated

**APPENDIX 2.11.3**

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### Appendix 2.11.3

#### Previous excavations

Previously published archaeological excavations in the area from 1969 to 2001 ([www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie)) are summarised below. These are listed in a standardised format as follows:

Wexford

1989:099

Gorey Corporation Lands

Urn burial

T152591

Portions of an Encrusted Urn and cremated bone were discovered by local schoolboys exposed in the face of a disused gravel pit on the outskirts of Gorey. The urn measured some 0.3m in diameter and 0.4m in height. Excavation in the immediate vicinity of the find revealed traces of a pit some 0.5m in maximum width, the floor of the pit being 0.35m below the present surface (the topsoil had been removed some years previously). The floor of the pit contained sherds in situ of the rim of a Vase Urn with incised lattice decoration. The Vase Urn appeared to have been inverted in the pit. It is not clear whether the Encrusted Urn (which was also inverted over a deposit of cremated bone, according to the finders) was buried in the same pit or in a separate pit nearby.

Ragnall Flóinn, National Museum of Ireland, Dublin.

Wexford

1995:275

Church St., Gorey

Medieval urban

T155598

95E285

An archaeological assessment was carried out on a proposed development at 17 Church St., Gorey, Co. Wexford, to fulfil a condition of the planning approval. The site lies within the zone of archaeological potential as defined by the OPW Urban Archaeological Survey.

Three trenches were opened along the line of the foundations for the proposed extension. No archaeological deposits or features were encountered and natural soil was reached at depths of 0.8-1.5m beneath stratified fill. There are no further archaeological implications for the development of the site.

Margaret Gowen, Rath House, Ferndale Rd, Rathmichael, Co. Dublin.

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Wexford  
1998:668  
TOWN CENTRE, GOREY  
Urban post-medieval  
T155598  
SMR 77:33  
98E0134

Archaeological monitoring of site investigation works, which preceded the Gorey Regional Water Supply Scheme, was carried out in Gorey town centre between 18 March and 8 April 1998. Fifty-eight narrow slit-trenches were excavated through the town centre and its environs, 28 of these were excavated within the zone of archaeological potential as identified in the Urban Survey, and sixteen of these were monitored.

Only two features of archaeological interest were revealed in the course the monitoring. The first occurred in Trench 9 along The Avenue and appeared to be the remains of a robbed-out wall associated with 18th-century pottery. The second feature occurred in Trench 13 along McDermot Street and consisted of the remains of a north-east/south-west-orientated drain, constructed of hand-made red bricks. The remainder of the stratigraphy in the trenches consisted of the tarmac road surface overlying hard-core and natural geology.

Rob Lynch, for Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2, Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Gleanageary, Co. Dublin.

Wexford  
2000:1059  
GOREY WATER SUPPLY SCHEME  
No archaeological significance  
SMR 7:33  
98E0134 ext.

Monitoring of pipe-trench excavation for the laying of water mains in Gorey town centre was carried out from July to October 2000. Monitoring on this section of the scheme covered Main Street and those streets south of it. The site works lay within the zone of archaeological potential for the town, as identified by the Urban Archaeology Survey. Previous monitoring of this scheme was undertaken by Rob Lynch, under the same licence (Excavations 1998, 216).

No features or finds of archaeological significance were revealed while monitoring this scheme. Angela Wallace, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.

**APPENDIX 2.11.4**

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## Appendix 2.11.4

### Summary of Legislation Governing the Protection of Cultural Heritage in Ireland

(Produced by C.R.D.S. Ltd)

#### The National Monuments Acts 1930 to 1994

The National Monuments Acts, 1930 to 1994 provide a specific legislative basis for the protection of archaeological monuments and areas and archaeological objects. The Minister of Arts, Culture and the Gaeltacht (now the Minister of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands) is required to establish and maintain both a 'Register of Monuments and Places' and 'Record of Historic Monuments' under the terms of the 1987 and 1994 Amendments Acts respectively.

The 'Record of Monuments and Places' is meant to contain a list of places where the Minister believes there are monuments. The 'Register of Historic Monuments' is meant to contain a list of historic monuments and archaeological areas which are known and which in his/her opinion should be entered. In the case of the 'Record of Monuments and Places' the record shall consist of a list of monuments and such places, and maps showing them, for each county in the State.

Under Section 1 of the 1987 Act all monuments dating to before AD 1700 are automatically defined as 'historic monuments'. Historic monuments may also be of 'such later date as the Minister may appoint by regulations'. Under Section 12 of the 1994 Act all monuments listed on the 'Record of Monuments and Places' are given a minimum level of protection in the form of a requirement to give two months notice in writing to the Minister of intention to interfere.

A national monument, as defined in Section 2 of the 1930 Act, may also include, as provided for in Section 11 of the 1987 Act, 'a group of buildings, structures or erections' and/or 'any place comprising the remains or traces of buildings, structure or erection'. The 1930 definition also includes the 'site of the monument and such portion of land adjoining such site as may be required to fence, cover in or otherwise preserve from injury the monument or to preserve the amenities thereof'.

'Archaeological areas' are defined under Section 1 of the 1987 Act as 'areas which the Minister considers to be of archaeological importance but not including the area of an historic monument entered in the Register'. Notification has to be sent to the owner that such a historic monument or area has been entered in the Register.

Other forms of protection include a 'preservation order' and a 'temporary preservation order' instituted under section 8 of the 1930 Act and Section 4 of the 1954 Act respectively. A 'Preservation Order' may be made if the Minister is of the opinion that a monument is 'in danger of being or is actually being destroyed, injured or removed, or is falling into decay through

neglect' while a 'Temporary Preservation Order', lasting for a period of six months, may be made if the Minister is of the opinion that a national monument is 'in immediate danger of injury or destruction'

The Minister may also, under Section 9 of the 1930 Act, appoint her/himself 'guardian' of a national monument (obliging her/him to maintain it) and thus make it an offence 'to demolish or remove wholly or in part or to disfigure, deface or alter, or in any manner injure or interfere' with the national monument 'or to excavate, dig, plough or otherwise disturb the ground within, around or in proximity to any such national monument' without the consent of the Minister.

#### Heritage Act 1995

The Heritage Act established a statutory 'Heritage Council', the functions of which include proposing policies and priorities for the identification, protection and preservation of the national heritage. Section 2 of the Act includes in its definition of 'archaeology' the term 'landscape' and 'landscape' is defined as including 'areas, sites, vistas and features of significant scenic, archaeological, geological, historical, ecological or other scientific interest.'

#### Local Government (Planning and Development) Acts 1963 to 1993

Under the Local Government Planning and Development Acts 1963 to 1964 the use of land for agriculture (including turbarry) or forestry (including afforestation) are exempted by statute from the provisions therein. Furthermore other activities such as river dredging and land reclamation can be exempted by regulation.

However, in the case of those activities exempted by regulation, the exemption ceases if the activity consists of or comprises 'the excavation, alteration or demolition of caves, sites, features or other objects of archaeological interest the preservation of which is an objective for the development plan for the area in which the development is proposed' or if it is a class of activity scheduled in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations.

#### The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive and Regulations

The EIA Regulations of 1989 were made under the European Communities Act 1972, for the purpose of giving effect to the European Communities (now EU) Environmental Impact Assessment Directive. Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) are required to contain a description of the likely significant effects, direct and indirect, on the environment of a development, explained by its possible impact on, inter alia, the cultural heritage and where significant adverse effects are identified a description of the measures envisaged in order to avoid reduce or remedy those effects.



### The Forestry Act 1988

The Forestry Act 1988, established Coillte Toeranta as a semi-state company. Under the Act, it is a general duty of the company to have due regard to the environmental and amenity consequences of its operations.

### The Turf Development Acts 1946 to 1990

The Turf Development Acts provide the statutory basis for Bord Na M na and its activities; In performance and exercise of its duties Bord Na M na may 'ensure that all its activities are conducted in such a manner as to afford appropriate protection for the environment both locally and nationally'.

### The Roads Act 1993

The Roads Act 1993 provides for local authorities to be roads authorities and sets out the functions of the National Roads Authority. It requires the roads authorities to prepare an EIS for any proposed road development that fall within the parameters set out in the Roads Regulation 1994 or if the Minister for the Environment considers a particular road development to have significant effects on the environment.

### National Parks and Heritage Areas Bill

The Bill, if enacted would allow the Minister for Arts, Culture and the Gaeltacht to enter into management agreements with landowners and to acquire land where this would be desirable for the proper exercise of his/her functions under the Act. Where land is owned by him/her or is subject to a management agreement he/she will be able to designate it as a National Historic Park provided such land contains historic heritage, i.e. historic monuments, archaeological areas and monuments of national importance.

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