

**UNESCO-ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission report on**  
**the Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne**  
**(Ireland)**  
  
**17-21 February 2004**

**Executive Summary**

Following the Decision of the World Heritage Committee at its 27th session, a joint reactive monitoring mission to the Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne (Ireland) was undertaken from 17 to 21 February 2004 by Fumiko Ohinata (World Heritage Centre) and Tom Hassall (ICOMOS). The main aim of the mission was to evaluate the impact of a proposed municipal waste incinerator in the vicinity of the World Heritage site.

Having visited the site and examined all available planning documents as well as the different viewpoints expressed by the stakeholders, the mission has come to the opinion that the current application will not have a major effect on the outstanding universal value and the visual integrity of the Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne (Ireland).

The mission also considered a number of different issues concerning the state of conservation of the World Heritage property such as future infrastructure development and the definition of the buffer zone.

## **I. Mission Background**

A joint UNESCO-ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission took place to the Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne (Ireland), known as Brú na Boinne, from 17 to 21 February 2004. This mission was undertaken in order to implement the decision of the World Heritage Committee (27COM 7B.80) at its 27<sup>th</sup> session in 2003 to evaluate the impact of a municipal waste incinerator in the vicinity of the World Heritage site (Annex 1). The mission consisted of Fumiko Ohinata (UNESCO World Heritage Centre) and Tom Hassall (ICOMOS).

During the mission a series of meetings were held with the Irish national authorities (see Annex 2 for the full programme and Annex 3 for the list of personnel with whom the mission had meetings), including the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (responsible for heritage policy), the Office of Public Works (National Monuments Board, responsible for the management of the site), the Meath County Council (both elected representatives and officers), the Applicants of the waste incinerator project (Indaver Ireland), local stakeholders (including the Brú na Boinne World Heritage Consultative Committee and An Taisce, The National Trust of Ireland, and the archaeologist who excavated one of the main elements of the site, George Eogen) and ICOMOS Ireland. The mission visited the World Heritage site and its buffer zone on three occasions and examined all available planning documents.

## **II. The Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne**

The Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne, also known by the Irish phrase Brú na Boinne or Boyne Palace was inscribed in 1993 by the World Heritage Committee at its 17th session. The World Heritage site consists of three main prehistoric sites - Newgrange, Knowth and Dowth – which are situated on the north bank of the River Boyne, 50 km north of Dublin (see Annex 5 for the location).

The outstanding universal value is given in the inscription as:

Criterion i) The Bend of the Boyne monuments represent the largest and most important expression of prehistoric megalithic plastic art in Europe.

Criterion iii) The concentration of social, economic, and funerary monuments at this important ritual centre and the long continuity from prehistory to the late medieval period make this one of the most significant archaeological sites in Europe.

Criterion iv) The passage grave, here brought to its finest expression, was a feature of outstanding importance in prehistoric Europe and beyond.

It is against these criteria and the information provided in the nomination dossier that the mission evaluated the development proposal.

The extent of the nominated area is approximately 780 ha and the total area including the buffer zone is 3300 ha. Within the north eastern buffer zone is the site of the Battle of the Boyne (1690) which was fought between the forces of James II and

William of Orange. The main part of the battlefield has been purchased by the Irish Government. This battle is of historic importance for the history and culture of both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland.

### **III. General State of Conservation and Management**

The mission was delighted to discover that a management plan (Brú na Bóinne World Heritage site Management Plan) was published in December 2002 by the former national heritage service, Dúchas. The management plan had not been submitted to the World Heritage Centre prior to the mission. It is important that the State Party receives feedback on the management plan from the World Heritage Committee via the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies. The mission also feels that it is necessary to enforce the existing mechanism for assessing a management plan produced subsequent to the inscription of a site.

A visitor centre in the southern buffer zone, which was anticipated in the original nomination dossier, was constructed in June 1997 and it provides an appropriate gateway and interpretation centre for the site. The site is currently visited by 220,000 people every year. These large numbers are carefully controlled and transported between the components parts of the sites by shuttle bus, accompanied by a guide.

There has been extensive reconstruction work carried out at Newgrange and Knowth. Particular attention has been paid to protect the megalithic art from the effect of weathering by wind and frost. At the time of the mission's visit additional protection was provided by the use of temporary protective plastic covers.

A published comprehensive study was made available by G. Stout for the archaeology, history and development of the landscape of the site which provided useful background information to the mission (Annex 4).

### **IV. The Municipal Waste Incinerator proposal**

The original development application by Indaver Ireland was for the construction of a waste management facility to service Ireland's north-east region. It included a community recycling park (2000 tonnes/year), recycling plant for non-hazardous material (20,000 tonnes/year) a waste energy facility (150,000 tonnes/year). The proposed site is located south of the southern buffer zone of the World Heritage site, approximately 1.5 km from the buffer zone and 3.5 km away from the edge of the inscribed area (Annex 6). The proposed site is in the vicinity of a thirty year old cement manufacturing plant, whose two chimneys, painted red and white, are clearly visible from the World Heritage site. Planning permission has recently been given for a gas powered electricity generation facility, adjacent to the application site. The total site for the waste incinerator is approximately 10 ha of which 4 ha would be developed for the incinerator facility and the rest will be used for landscaping the area. The applicant originally proposed a waste emission stack 40 m high on which there would be an aviation warning light.

The application has proved to be extremely controversial, as demonstrated by a large number of objections following receipt of the planning application by the Meath County Council, the planning authority, in January 2001. Most of the objections were based on environmental and health concerns. The planning application was accompanied by an Environmental Impact Assessment carried out by Indaver Ireland. Following provision of further information, the planning authority decided to grant a planning permission in July 2001. The grant of permission was subject to an appeal to An Bord Pleanála - the national appeal board for planning applications.

This procedure meant that the original application was superseded by the appeal process. The Board considered all the original application documentation, and appointed an independent planning inspector to advise on the issues. The inspector also held an oral hearing. The inspector in his report recommended refusal of the application, but having considered his advice and national policy consideration, the Board An Bord Pleanála recommended grant of permission in March 2003, subject to the removal of the community recycling park and a limit on the annual tonnage for thermal treatment/recycling of 170,000 tonnes per annum. The Board's decision is currently subject to a judicial review.

In parallel with the planning process outlined above, the Irish Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has also been assessing the application for a Waste Licence since December 2001. Indaver, however, informed the World Heritage Centre shortly after the mission on 27 February 2004 that the Environmental Protection Agency has advised the Meath County Council an increase in the height of the stack from 40m to 65m. This is to facilitate further dispersal of potential emissions. The recommendation of the EPA overrides the existing planning consent according to the Irish legislation.

## **V. The findings of the mission as regards to the waste incinerator**

There were three main findings of the mission with regard to the waste incinerator:

**1. Direct possible impacts:** The proposed waste incinerator lies south of the southern buffer zone in an area highly degraded by quarrying. The application site has been subject to an archaeological assessment which also placed it in its regional archaeological context. The assessment concluded that there was no evidence for the existence of any archaeological material on the site and certainly nothing to suggest any cultural remains from the megalithic period. On the basis of the assessment the mission feels that there are no grounds for believing that the construction of the proposed incinerator itself would have a direct impact on the outstanding universal value of the World Heritage site. Any effect on possible archaeological sites of local significance within the application area would be mitigated by archaeological monitoring.

Concern was expressed to the mission that the proposal would also impact on the Battle of the Boyne site within the buffer zone. The retreat of the Jacobite forces from Donore village to Duleek village after the main Battle of the Boyne appears to have followed a route west of the application site. The construction of the incinerator would not appear to preclude any possible interpretation of the course of the Battle.

**2. Visual impacts:** Good weather, with excellent visibility, allowed the mission to evaluate the visual impact of the proposed waste incinerator. The application area is separated from the inscribed area by a ridge of high ground with Red Mountain (121 ODM) at its western end and Donore Hill (104 ODM) at its eastern end. Between the two hills there is a saddle on which lies the village of Donore at 70 ODM. From the inscribed area there are protected views from Knowth, Newgrange and Dowth as indicated in the Appendix 9 of the original nomination dossier and confirmed in the County Meath Development Plan (2001). The views from New Grange and Dowth are somewhat compromised by two factory chimneys belonging to the Platin cement factory which are clearly visible on the eastern side of the Donore saddle. The tallest of these chimneys is 106m in height. The original nomination dossier and supporting photographs make no mentions of the cement factory and its disturbance to the general view out of the site.

The applicant provided photomontages and lines of sight information which indicated that the stack, at its original height of 40 m would not be visible from the inscribed site. Given the recent recommendation by the Environmental Protection Agency to increase the height of the stack from 40 m to 65 m, Indaver subsequently prepared a new photomontage and submitted to the World Heritage Centre on 15 March 2004 to assess the effect on the protected view out of the site. According to the revised photomontage, the chimneystack will be visible from Dowth but not from Newgrange. This is because the outlet of the chimney is at least 100 m above sea level (65m high chimney stack and approximately 35 m ground level). The top of Dowth is about 75 m above sea level. The maximum height of the valley between Red mountain and Donore hill is 70 m above sea level. Therefore the hills will not now obstruct the sight line between the World Heritage site and the proposed incinerator location. This contradicts the statement of the nomination dossier (page 35) and the objective of the Meath County Development Plan of 2001 to protect a number of significant scenic views, some of which belong to the World Heritage property such as VP16. Mitigating measures by way of landscaping may conceal the facility from the nearby road but it would not diminish the visual impact of the proposed development for the World Heritage site.

The mission also considered the possibility that smoke plume from the stack might be visible. The applicants assured the mission that they have considered this issue and had accordingly made provision for a secondary combustion chamber which would eliminate any visible emission, except on a dump foggy day when the emission would not be visible against background cloud.

While the construction of the incinerator stack will be a visual intrusion, the mission considers that it would have a minimum impact on the World Heritage site compared with the existing cement factory nearby. The mission recommends that the World Heritage Committee requests the Advisory Bodies to prepare a guideline for visual impact assessments including cases where developments are situated outside a buffer zone in rural environments and may interfere with the outstanding universal value of World Heritage sites.

**3. Possible impacts of polluting emissions:** The mission noted that the great care has been taken to protect the megalithic art at the World Heritage site and was therefore

particularly concerned to understand whether or not emissions from the proposed incinerator could cause possible damage. In the Environment Impact Assessment it is noted that the prevailing wind is normally south-west and north-west therefore would take the emissions away from the World Heritage site, however at the time of the mission's visit the wind was blowing from the south-east. The actual estimated chemical composition of the emissions is provided in the Environment Impact Assessment and the mission is seeking scientific advice from appropriate experts, including ICOMOS Ireland and the International Council of Scientific Union (ICSU). In addition the applicant commissioned research to examine this issue after the mission which was subsequently reported to the World Heritage Centre on 15 March 2004. According to the assessment by AWN Consulting Ltd, the emission of pollutant such as SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> are well within the regulatory limit set by the EU and other European Bodies. The report further comments that there are no defined standards relating to the effects of ambient air pollutants on stonework or historical monuments. The mission recommends that the Office of Public Works develops a methodology for monitoring the state of conservation of the World Heritage site, particularly the effect of the ambient air pollutant on stonework or historical monuments.

## **VI. Conclusion**

In response to the question posed by the World Heritage Committee (27COM.7B.80) the mission considers that the current application will probably not have a major effect on the outstanding universal value of the Archaeological ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne (Ireland).

The mission considered that it was beyond its terms of reference to consider and comment on the all the other numerous planning and environmental issues raised by this specific application.

## **VII. Other issues**

In the course of the mission a number of other issues were identified which the mission felt should be brought to the attention of the World Heritage Committee:

### **1. World Heritage focal point**

The World Heritage Committee instigated the mission because the Irish government had not provided information as requested on the incinerator project. Subsequently the commencement of the mission was delayed by a further lack of response from the State Party. Once the mission was established it received full cooperation from the State Party, however it was obvious that there was lack of clarity of roles between the Ministry of Education (which serves as the National Commission of Ireland for UNESCO) and the Department of Environment, Heritage and local Government with regard to World Heritage issues. This lack of clarity has been further exacerbated by recent organisational changes: the former state heritage service, Duchas has been disbanded and heritage policy now rest within the Department of Environment, Heritage and local Government, while day to day management of the World Heritage site lies the National Monuments Office part of the Office of Public Works. Within the staff of the both organisations appear to be considerable lack of knowledge of the World Heritage Convention and Operational Guidelines.

## **2. Original nomination**

2.1 M1 Motorway – At the time of the nomination it was clear that the Irish Government had aspirations for a Dublin-Belfast motorway. The eastern boundary of the buffer zone was drawn on a line west of a possible route. However, no mention was made of this motorway in the main text of the nomination dossier although, an attached study discussed the proposed motorway. The implications for the site of the motorway were not discussed in the original ICOMOS evaluation. In the mission's opinion it would have been appropriate for the State Party to have drawn the attention of the World Heritage Committee to this proposed major piece of infrastructure and to have confirmed whether or not it would have had an impact on the outstanding universal value of the World Heritage site.

Two years after the inscription, an Environmental Impact Statement of the Motorway was published and this makes no reference to the World Heritage inscription or its impact on it. The Environmental Impact Statement is concerned largely with the narrow line of the preferred route. Once again, the mission considers that not only was this a major omission but also that the State Party should have informed the World Heritage Centre of its intention to build the motorway.

The motorway (M1) has now been constructed and recently opened in 2003. The motorway crosses the River Boyne by means of a cable-stayed bridge with a main span of 170 m and a single pylon rising to an elevation of 85 m above sea-level and its top stands 60 m above the highest adjacent ground level. The bridge and the motorway are clearly visible from the eastern end of the inscribed site, not only during the day, but also at night when it is illuminated with blue light with a red aviation warning light. There is also considerable noise pollution. There can be no doubt that the motorway has a considerable impact on the World Heritage site and even more impact on the main site of the Battle of the Boyne within the buffer zone. The mission, however, noted that the new bridge has already become something of a local icon.

2.2 Clarification of boundaries in relation to the motorway (M1): The mission found that there was some confusion about the precise location of the motorway as built and the line of the buffer zone in the nomination dossier. The mission has requested that the State Party confirms the exact relationship of the motorway with the buffer zone. It may be necessary to consider some minor adjustments to the line of the buffer zone to rationalise the situation. This could be done as part of the Periodic Reporting process.

2.3 Mineral (lime stone) exploration: In the appended document to the nomination dossier (Boyne Valley Archaeological Park, Map No 5, page 15) areas of mining exploration licences are shown which indicate that licences have been taken out to include the north-east corner of the inscribed area and the greater part of the buffer zone. The mission has requested whether the licences are still in force as it is concerned of the possible implication that mineral extraction might be contemplated within the north-eastern area of the inscribed area and would also have grave reservations about any further extraction within the buffer zone.

## **3. Further infrastructure projects**

3.1 Power station: The mission was informed that permission has been granted, following an appeal, for the construction of a power plant for 400 MW electricity generating plant at Carranstown. It will be situated immediately to the south-east of the proposed incinerator plant. The closer examination of the proposal indicated to the mission that the structure would be similar in size to the proposed incinerator and the emission stack would be 49.9 m, coloured grey and provided with warning lights. This stack is higher than the original proposal for the incinerator, but according to the inspector's report it will not be visible from the Boyne Valley. The impact, if any on the World Heritage site, was apparently not considered.

### 3.2 Slane bypass

The mission was informed that a new bypass is planned for the village of Slane immediately west of the inscribed World Heritage site which will require the building of a new bridge over the River Boyne. This new piece of infrastructure clearly needs to be evaluated for its possible impact and the mission urges the State Party to ensure that this forms part of the Environmental Impact Statement and informs the World Heritage Centre of its outcome.

## **4. Process of development control within the World Heritage site and its buffer zone**

In the original nomination dossier (Appendix 3, pages 11-12) it is stated that: "Conservation Measures (Protective, Legal, Administrative): In addition to the protection of the monuments under the National Monuments Acts as outlined above, the Core Area and Buffer Zones are defined as special Areas of Archaeological Interest in the Meath County Council (Planning Authority) County Development Plan established under the Planning Acts in 1989 (see also appendix 9). A stated objective of the Development Plan is the protection of these areas from undesirable development. In effect, this ensures that further development does not take place in the Core Area and that development in the Buffer Zones does not prejudice the management of the resource (e.g. views, access, archaeology) The State Agency directly responsible for the management of the archaeological resource, the Office of Public Works, is consulted regarding all planning applications in the area and has the opportunity to object or to insist on conditions to be attached to planning permissions."

The third sentence was particularly emphasised in the ICOMOS evaluation report, but as the mission saw on its visits development has taken place both within the core area and the buffer zone, some of it intrusive.

The mission received conflicting opinions on the effect of this development, ranging from the view that the inscribed area was rapidly being devalued to the point where continued inscription should be questioned, to the view that the local community, whose applications are 'not discouraged by successive development plans, are faced with objection from the state, even for individual family homes'. In this latter view it was expressed to the mission that while strategically significant infrastructure projects were granted permission, smaller scale proposals of importance to local residents were being refused.

The mission suggests that the State Party might consider commissioning a study of the development issues as part of the forthcoming periodic review exercise. Such a study could include an assessment of the degree and impact of development, as well as a forecast of the likely scale of the demand for future development.

The mission supports the view expressed in the Management Plan for the World Heritage site that that document should be incorporated in both the Meath and Louth County Development Plans.

## **5. M3 and Hill of Tara**

The mission feels it is necessary to record the strong feeling expressed by members of public concerning the proposed construction of the M3 highway and its potential impact on Hill of Tara. The area was the seat of the High Kings of Ireland in the first millennium AD as well as the site of a passage tomb known as the Mound of the Hostages that was built about 2500 BC. This is an area of extreme archaeological richness, confirmed by the geophysical surveys carried out along the proposed route corridor that will pass through the edge of Hill of Tara. The area is located approximately 15 km away from the southern edge of the inscribed area. The State Party has no intention of placing the Hill of Tara on the Irish Tentative List or proposing an extension to the existing World Heritage site of the Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne.

## **VIII. Recommendations:**

The mission recommends to the Irish authorities that

- a) The World Heritage Centre be kept informed of any further changes in the design of the incinerator as well as the completion of the project in order to confirm that the visual impact is as minor as anticipated;
- b) The Office of Public Works develops a methodology for monitoring the state of the conservation of the World Heritage site, particularly the effect of ambient air pollutants on the stonework of the component monuments.
- c) The World Heritage management plan be adopted as part of the Meath and Louth County Development plans;
- d) The Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government clarifies lines of communication with the Ministry of Education (National Commission of Ireland for UNESCO);
- e) The Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government considers appointing an officer to serve as a focal point for World Heritage policy and related matters in co-operation with the Office of Public Works [Immediately after the mission, the World Heritage Centre received a notification from the Irish authorities on 26 February 2004 indicating that Mr Liam O Connell was appointed as a World Heritage focal point within the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local

Government and he will also assume responsibility as a focal point for the Periodic Reporting exercise];

f) The Office of Public Works considers appointing an officer with clear overall responsibility for the management of the World Heritage property at the site level;

g) Details of the revised National Monument Act and particularly its relevance to the World Heritage site, to be indicated in the Section I of the Periodic Report for the submission to the World Heritage Centre by December 2004;

h) The Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government considers reviewing the eastern line of the buffer zone in the light of the line of the M1 Motorway as built;

i) The Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government reviews the situation with regard to potential quarrying in the inscribed area and the buffer zone;

j) The Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government considers commissioning a review of development impacts on the World Heritage site and report the conclusions to the World Heritage Centre.

#### **IV. Members of the Mission**

##### **UNESCO**

Fumiko Ohinata (World Heritage Centre, Europe and North America Unit)

##### **ICOMOS**

Tom Hassall

#### **Acknowledgements**

The mission wishes to acknowledge all the stakeholders involved in the safeguarding of the World Heritage site for their co-operation. We are particularly grateful for Mr Liam O Connell and Mr Paddy Breslin from the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government who coordinated the work programme and ensured smooth running of the mission.

**ANNEX 1: Extract from the Decision of the World Heritage Committee at its 27th session in 2003**

**Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne (Ireland)**

*Document: WHC-03/27.COM/7B*

**27 COM 7B.68** The World Heritage Committee,

1. Regrets that the State Party has not provided the information requested on the municipal waste incinerator in the vicinity of the World Heritage property;
2. Recalling paragraph 56 of the *Operational Guidelines*, inviting States Parties to provide information to the World Heritage Centre in case of major planning decisions affecting a World Heritage property;
3. Urges the State Party to provide the information requested, including an Environmental Impact Assessment at the earliest opportunity;
4. Requests UNESCO and ICOMOS to undertake a mission in consultation with the State Party to review the situation and the impact of the project on the value and integrity of the property and to submit a report in order that the World Heritage Committee can examine the state of conservation of the property at its 28th session in 2004.

## **ANNEX 2: Mission Programme**

### **Wednesday 18 February 2004**

- 10.00hrs:** Meath County Council Members of the Slane Electoral Area in Council offices in Duleek.
- 11.00hrs:** Visit to Brú na Boinne
- Objective:** To familiarise the UNESCO mission with the management and present state of conservation of the World Heritage Site and with the Management Plan for the site.
- Present:** Mission members, Personnel from Department of the Environment, Heritage & Local Government and Office of Public Works.
- 15.30 :** Meeting with NGOs  
Cunningham Arms Hotel, Slane
- 20:00:** Dinner with members of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government

### **Thursday 19 February 2004**

- 10.00:** Meath County Council offices, Duleek.
- 1415:** Examination of Planning File (which includes all documentation relating to the Planning Permission case)

### **Friday 20 February 2004**

- 10.00:** Presentation by the representatives of Indaver Ireland, the Waste Incinerator applicant and visit to the site for the proposed incinerator
- 14.00:** ICOMOS Ireland, 64 Dame Street, Dublin 2.
- 16.30:** Meeting with Mr Eugene Keane who prepared the nomination dossier
- 17:00:** Meeting with former Attorney-General of Ireland, Mr John Rogers at his request
- 17:30** Concluding discussion with members of the Department of the Environment, Heritage & Local Government and Office of Public Works

### ANNEX 3: Contact details of stakeholders

\*The list is alphabetically ordered.

<b>Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government</b>		
Paddy Breslin	Assistant Principal Officer, Heritage Policy	Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Dún Scéine, Harcourt Lane, Dublin 2 PBreslin@duchas.ie
Dave Fadden	National Monuments/Architectural Protection	Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Dún Scéine, Harcourt Lane, Dublin 2 DFadden@duchas.ie
Eugene Keane	National Parks and Wildlife	7 Ely Place, Dublin 2 Tel: +353 1 6472436 Fax: + 353 1 6788118 EKeane@duchas.ie
Mary Moylan	Division Chief, Heritage and Planning	Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Dún Scéine, Harcourt Lane, Dublin 2 mary_moylan@environ.ie
Liam O Connell	Principal Officer, Heritage Policy	Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Dún Scéine, Harcourt Lane, Dublin 2 LOConnell@duchas.ie
Geraldine Stout	Liaison Officer	Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Dún Scéine, Harcourt Lane, Dublin 2 GStout@duchas.ie
<b>National Monuments</b>		
Dermot Burke	Director of the Office of Public Works	dburke@duchas.ie
Ana Dolan	Senior Conservationist	adolan@duchas.ie
Martin Luby	Senior Conservationist	mluby@duchas.ie
Clare Tuffy	Director of the visitor centre	ctuffy@duchas.ie
<b>Meath County Council</b>		
Paul Barrell	Assistant Engineer, Duleek Office	pbarrell@meathcoco.ie
Mary Deevy	Meath County Council Project Archaeologist/National Roads Design Office	mdeevy@meathcoco.ie
Con Kehely	Area Engineer, Duleek Office	ckehely@meathcoco.ie
Michael Killeen	Meath County Council Chief Planning Officer	mkilleen@meathcoco.ie
Charles McCarthy	Meath County Council Senior Engineer	Cmccarthy@meathcoco.ie
John Quinlivan	Area Administrator, Duleek Office	jquinlivan@meathcoco.ie
Nicholas Whyatt	Meath County Council Senior Engineer/National Roads Design Office	Nwhyatt@meathcoco.ie
<b>Meath County Council Members for the Slane Electoral Area</b>		
Jummy Cudden	Councillor	
Anne Dillon-Gallagher	Councillor	
Hugh Gough	Councillor	
Tom Kelly	Councillor	
Shaun Lynch	Councillor	
<b>Indaver Ireland</b>		

John Ahern	Indaver Ireland, General Manager	4 Haddington Terrace, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin, Ireland Tel: +353 1 214 5830, Fax: +353 1 280 7865, jahern@indaver.ie
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<b>ICOMOS Ireland</b>		
Peter Cox	ICOMOS Ireland President	Carrig Conservation International Ltd, 68 Dame Street, Dublin 2 Tel: +353 16715777, Peter@carrig.ie
Tom Cassiely	ICOMOS Ireland	
Tom O Conner	ICOMOS Ireland/ An Board Pleanala	
<b>NGOs</b>		
Billy Armstrong	MLA/UUP	028 87738641
Luke Bowden	Friends of Tara	www.friendsoftaras.com
Mary Burke	No Incinerator Alliance	041 9835584
Thomas C Burke	No Incinerator Alliance	<a href="mailto:tcaburke@hotmail.com">tcaburke@hotmail.com</a>
Frank Bynogl	Brú na Boinne Consultative Committee	041 9824258
Julitta Clancy	Meath Archaeological and Historical Society Save Tara-Skynne Valley Campaign	018259438
Carol Davis	Meath Green Party Zero Waste Ireland Boyne & Newgrange Environmental Protection League No Incinerator Alliance	041 9825285 096 3572111 <a href="mailto:clambeadavis@yahoo.com">clambeadavis@yahoo.com</a>
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Eugne Kearney	Brú na Boinne Consultative Committee	041 9845780
Robert Law	Brú na Boinne Consultative Committee	Rosnaree, Slane, County Meath rossnaree@circom.net +353 419820975
Ian Lumyley	An Taisee	<a href="mailto:Heritage@antaisce.org">Heritage@antaisce.org</a>
Frank M'Cormack	Louth/Meath Health Protection Group	087 9951428
Muireann NíBhrolcháin	Save Tara-Skryne Valley	Muireann.NiBhrolchain@may.ie 017083711
PS Mooney	Brú na Boinne Consultative Committee	041 9824492
Gay Mullen	Brú na Boinne Consultative Committee	087 2594647
Pat O'Brien	No Incinerator Alliance	041 9823078

	Meath SPC	086 1662018
John Rogers	Former Attorney-General	
Vincent Salafia	Public Relations Officer Save Tara-Skryne Valley Campaign	353 1 667 6152 353 87 132 3365 <a href="mailto:salafiam@tcd.ie">salafiam@tcd.ie</a>
Atophen Ward	Town Planning Consultant	042 9329791
Maria Warren	Brú na Boinne Consultative Committee	041 9824510
Ed Wheeler	Meath An Taisce	<a href="mailto:emwheeler@eircom.net">emwheeler@eircom.net</a> 018256643

#### **ANNEX 4: References**

An Bord Pleanála. 3 March 2003. Inspector's Report PL 17.126307. Meath County Concil. Planning Register Reference Number 01/4014.

County Meath. County Meath Development Plan. Adopted 1 May 1989.

County Meath. Meath County Development Plan. 1994.

Department of the Environment and Local Government and Dúchas. December 2002. Brú na Bóinne World Heritage site Management Plan.

Indaver Ireland. 12 January 2001. Carranstown waste management facility. Environmental Impact Statement: Attachments.

Indaver Ireland. 12 January 2001. Carranstown waste management facility Environment Impact Statement non-technical summary (DOC 002666-22-RP-003).

Meath County Council, Louth County Council and Drogheda Corporation. August 1995. Environmental Impact Statement Northern Motorway (Gormanston-Monasterboice).

Meath County Council. County Development Plan 2001. Volume 1. Objectives for the County at large.

Meath County Council. County Development Plan 2001. Volume 2. Written Statements and detail objectives for Towns and Villages

Meath County Council. County Development Plan 2001. Volume 3. Conservation.

Meath County Council. County Development Plan 2001. Book of maps in conjunction with Volume two.

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**ANNEX 5: Map indicating the inscribed area and the buffer zone of the Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne (Ireland)**

**ANNEX 6: Map indicating the proposed waste incinerator site in relation to the Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne**