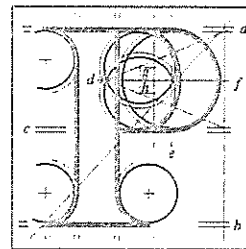


Our Ref: 06S.JA0040  
P.A.Reg.Ref:

Your Ref:



An  
Bord  
Pleanála

Sean Keir Moriarty  
9625 Sylmar Avenue #26  
Panorama City  
California  
U.S.A.

10th January 2018

Re:

Dublin Mountain Visitors Centre and all associated works  
in the:  
Townlands of Mountpelier, Killakee and Jamestown in South Dublin.

Dear Sir,

An Bord Pleanála has received your recent submission in relation to the above mentioned proposed development and will take it into consideration in its determination of the matter.

Please note that the proposed development shall not be carried out unless the Board has approved it or approved it with conditions.

Please quote the above mentioned An Bord Pleanála reference number in any correspondence or telephone contact with the Board.

Yours faithfully,

*Shawn M. J. O'Keefe*  
Kieran Somers  
Executive Officer  
Direct Line: 01-8737107

E102

## Observations on 'Further Information Response' regarding the Proposed Dublin Mountains Visitor Center

Application PL06S.JA0040  
Ref-JA0040 9625

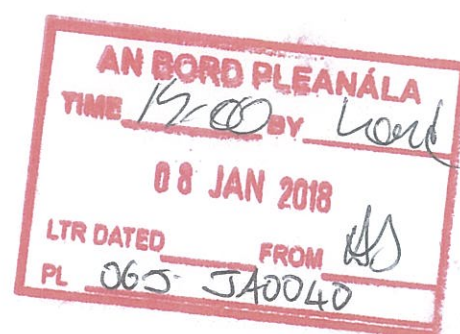
Sean Keir Moriarty  
9625 Sylmar Ave., #26  
Panorama City, CA 91402 USA

### Section 1: Re: 9.1.1 – Field Inspection and Geophysical Survey

In response to this author's comments in his previous submission that the site should have been 'field inspected' and 'geophysically surveyed', prior to the site being considered for the project, it's stated in Par. 1, *"Field inspections of both Montpelier Hill and Massy's Wood were carried out during the preparation of the EIAR and photographs were taken from the ground"*. However, in 9.5 it states, *"Accordingly, a licensed archaeologist shall be appointed to carry out the recommended walkover survey..."*. If in fact 'field inspections' have already been conducted, that begs the question, why would it be necessary to conduct an additional "walkover survey", which given the terrain, would have required one or more teams of archaeologists? Nowhere in the EIAR's was there the slightest mention of 'field inspections' with respect to the archaeology of the site, and no report was included, which would have recorded the dates of the field inspection(s), the names of the individuals who participated, old aerial photos and any historical information from archival resources, the results from one or more geophysical surveys, which would have formed the basis for the areas to be inspected, their Grid Coordinates and an account of any finds.

That being said, on Dec. 28, 2017, I emailed every member of the SDCC, as well as Cunnane Stratton Reynolds, requesting a PDF of the report, to be emailed to me and posted on the SDCC website no later than the close of business on Jan. 3, 2018. As of this date, Jan. 7, 2018, I've received **no response** regarding the matter. **As such, their statement is blatantly false.**

In view of the numerous 'potential sites' Neil Jackman identified, any 'field inspections' should have involved those areas. (see image on following page) Using the B & W aerial photo of the site from the 1950's, on which Jackman marked those 'potential sites', an overlay could have been done in Google Earth to identify their location, which this author did in preparing the five (5) 'Monument Report Forms' he filed with the NMS on August 31, 2017 for five (5) of the 'potential sites'. (see following page and attached copy of Report Form 1) It should be noted that







Potential sites highlighted in red

**AN BORD PLEANALA**  
ancient pathway

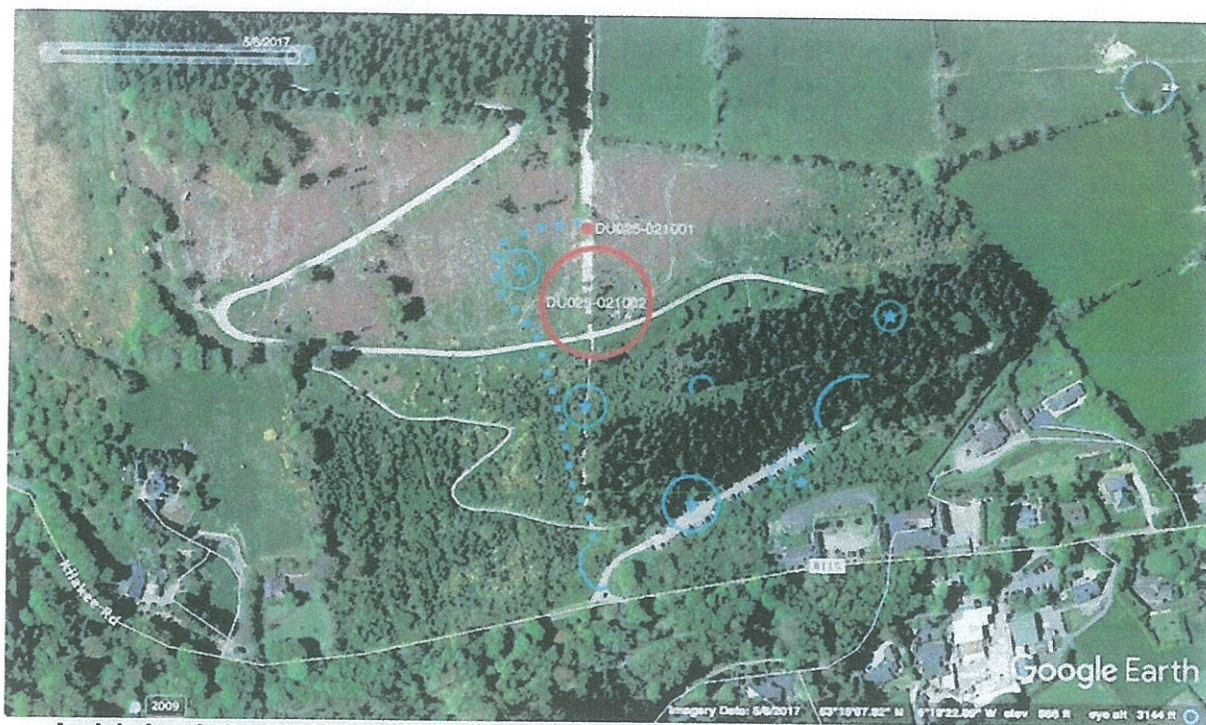
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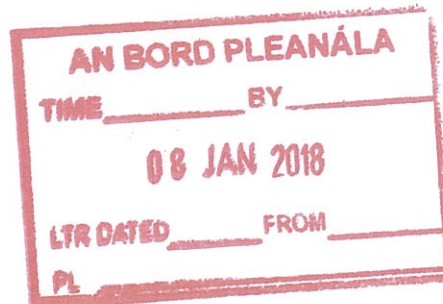




**Aerial showing potential sites and ancient pathway noted in Monument Report Forms 1 – 5**

Additionally, the FIR states, ***"Owing to the present cover by coniferous forest on Montpelier Hill and the deciduous woods in Massy's Wood it was not possible to conduct a geophysical survey or to gain much information from an aerial survey since both Montpelier and Massy's Estate lands are largely covered with trees".*** Here again, their statement is blatantly false.

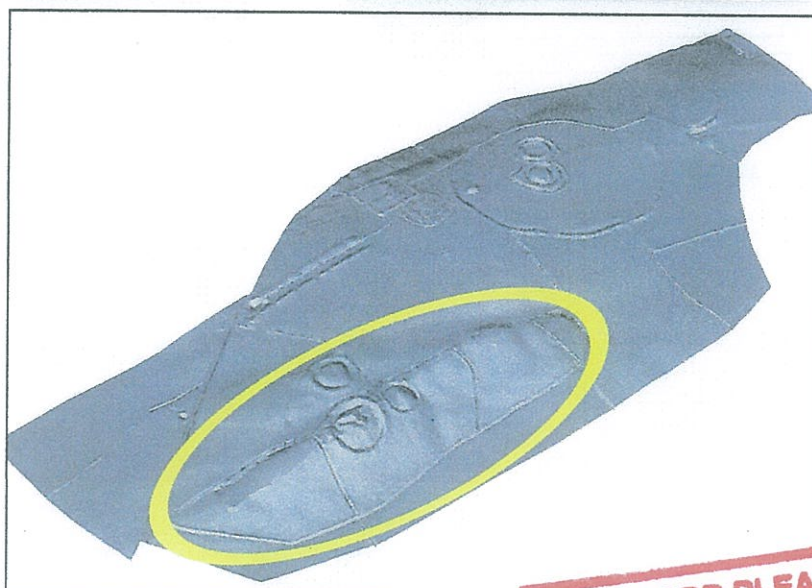
Airborne LiDAR technology (Light Detection and Ranging) has been used for geophysical surveying for the past few decades. Additionally, there are at least two other ground based methods that could have been employed, Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) and Electromagnetic Induction (EMI). ***"Lidar has many applications in the field of archaeology including aiding in the planning of field campaigns [field inspections], mapping features beneath forest canopy, and providing an overview of broad, continuous features that may be indistinguishable on the ground. Lidar can also provide archaeologists with the ability to create high-resolution digital elevation models (DEMs) of archaeological sites that can reveal micro-topography that are otherwise hidden by vegetation. For example, at Fort Beausejour – Fort Cumberland National Historic Site, Canada, previously undiscovered archaeological features below forest canopy have been mapped that are related to the siege of the Fort in 1755. Features that could not be distinguished on the ground or through***



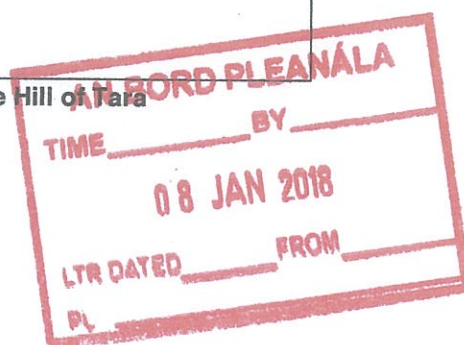


*aerial photography were identified by overlaying hillshades of the DEM created with artificial illumination from various angles. Beyond efficiency, **its ability to penetrate forest canopy has led to the discovery of features that were not distinguishable through traditional geospatial methods and are difficult to reach through field surveys.** (Sangam)”.*

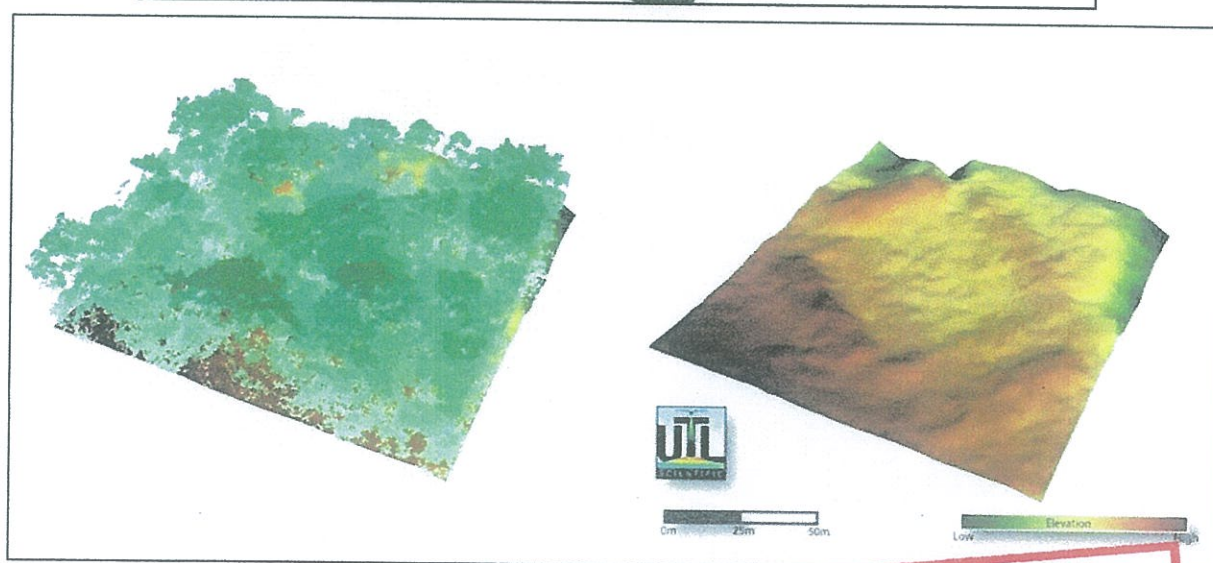
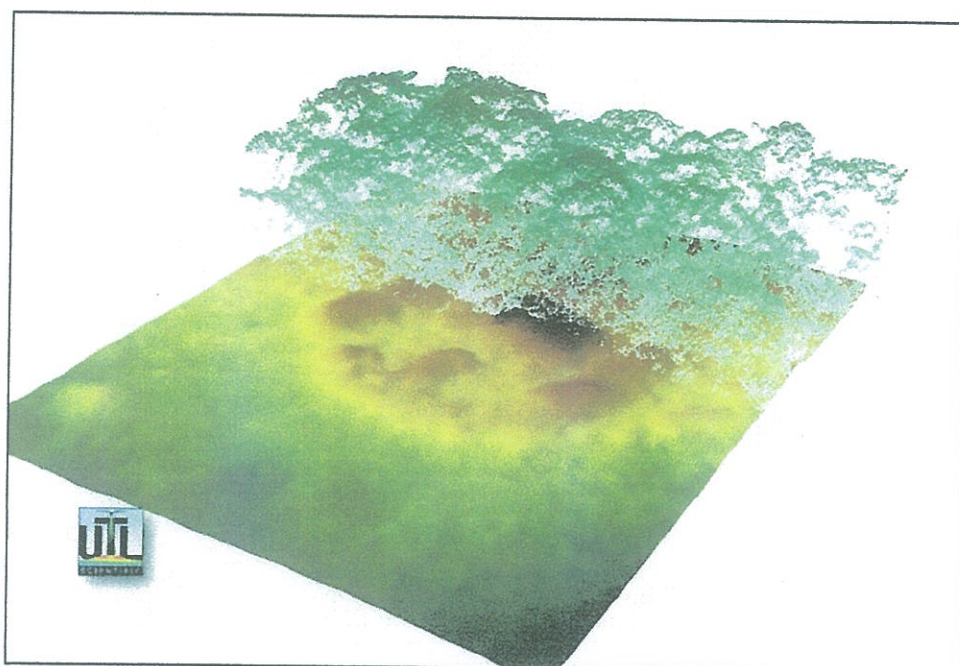
In the case of the Hill of Tara, LiDAR was used to map the site. As seen in the image below, the area on the lower half of the photo is covered with trees, however, LiDAR revealed the full extent of those monuments.



Aerial (T) & LiDAR (B) of the Hill of Tara



Following are two additional examples of LiDAR being employed in heavily forested terrain. In 2012, it was used by a team attempting to find the legendary city of La Ciudad Blanca in the **Honduran jungle**. During a seven-day mapping period, they found evidence of extensive man-made structures (Pappas, 2013). In another study, LiDAR was used to reveal stone walls, building foundations, abandoned roads and other features of the landscape in southern New England that had been obscured in aerial photography by the region's **dense forest canopy**. (Johnson & Ouimet 2014, Akpan 2014 & Vergano 2014) (see images below and on following pages)



LiDAR from Honduran project

AN BORD PLEANÁLA

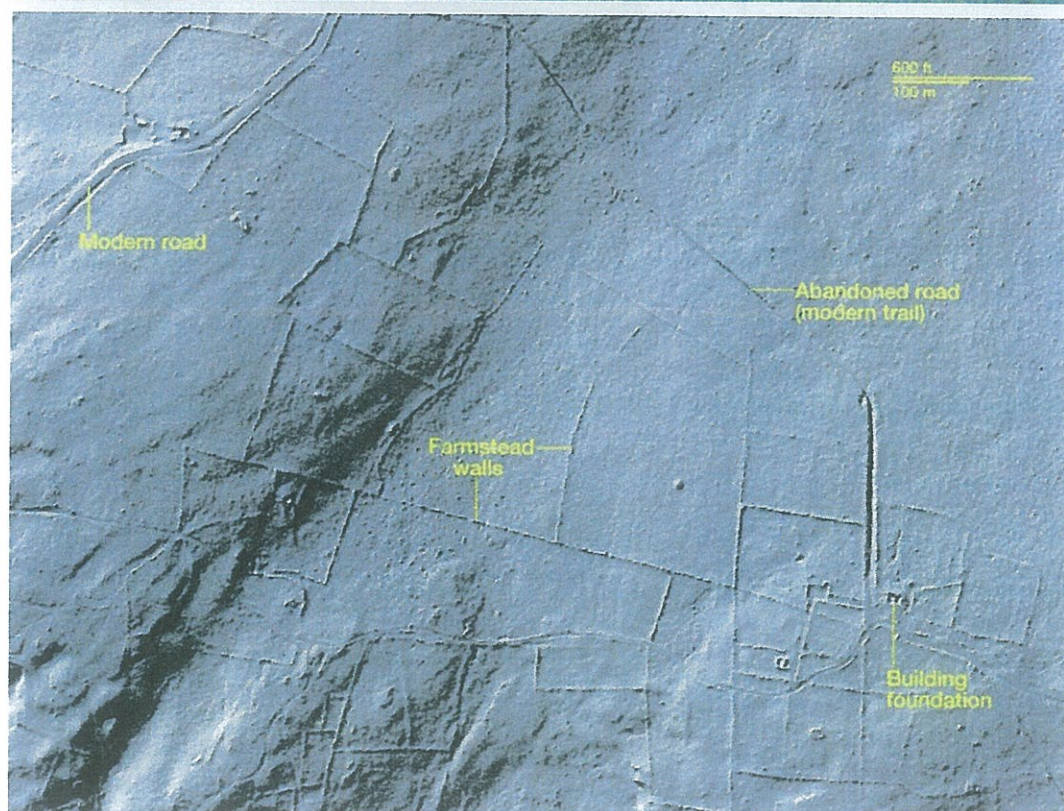
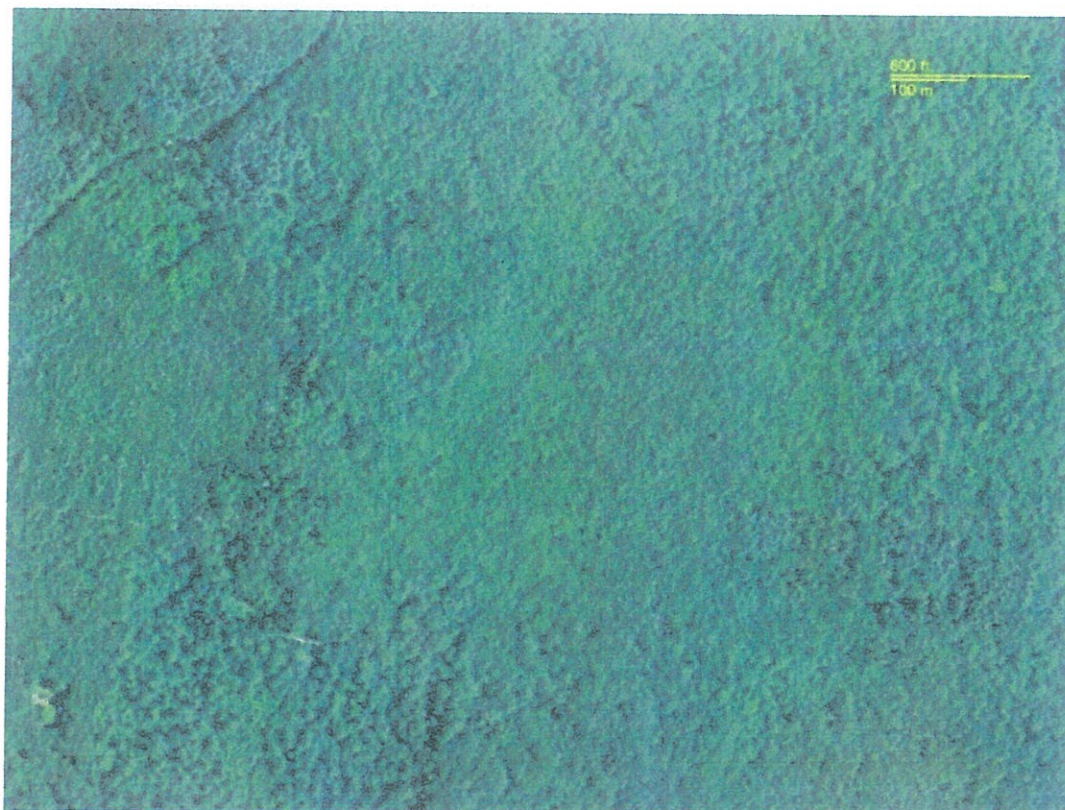
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Aerial (T) & LiDAR (B) from New England project

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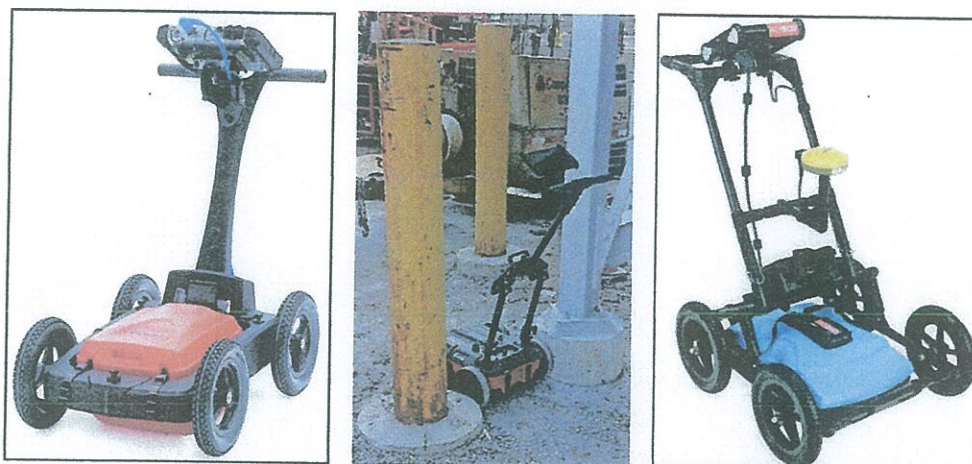
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While those who prepared the EIAR's and FIR may argue that ground surveying techniques using GPR and EMI cannot be employed due to foresting, there are numerous portable tools that can easily be maneuvered through the terrain.



Images of portable ground penetrating radar equipment



Images of portable electromagnetic induction equipment



Example of combined use of LIDAR, GPR & EMI

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Interestingly, in 2016, a company named Bluesky, working on behalf of Ordnance Survey Ireland and Coillte, began mapping Ireland using LiDAR and aerial photography. ***“LiDAR can penetrate dense tree canopy, enabling the capture [of] bare earth terrain models beneath the forest, as well as the internal structure of the forest itself”.*** (<https://www.bluesky-world.com/lidar-survey>)

Two additional articles on the subject of LiDAR and its use in forested terrain are:

Crow, P., Cliff, A.D., Devereux, B.J. & Amable, G.S., 2005. *The Potential of Airborne Lidar for Detection of Archaeological Features under Woodland Canopies*. *Antiquity* 79, 648–660.

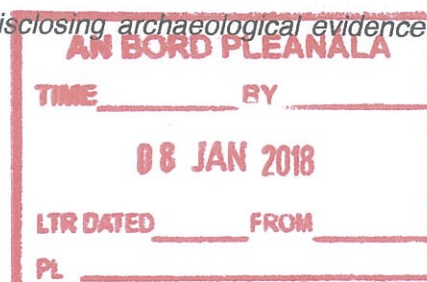
**(Abstract:** *The development of lidar opens a new era in archaeological survey. Working with Forest Research, staff of the Unit for Landscape Modelling here explain the technique, and demonstrate its application to woodland, showing how it can be used to see through the trees.***)**

Crow, P., Benham, S., Devereux, B.J. & Amable, G.S., 2007. *Woodland vegetation and its implications for archaeological survey using LiDAR*.

Accessed online at:

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/31033768\\_Woodland\\_vegetation\\_and\\_its\\_implications\\_for\\_archaeological\\_survey\\_using\\_LiDAR](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/31033768_Woodland_vegetation_and_its_implications_for_archaeological_survey_using_LiDAR)

**(Abstract:** *Archaeological surveys in woodland have always been problematic and many woodlands contain an unrecorded archaeological resource. For other types of rural landscape, aerial photographs are often used to map archaeological features but woodland cover has always impeded such disclosure. Remote sensing methods are rapidly evolving and are used both within forestry and archaeological disciplines for a range of applications. This paper considers the exciting application of the remote sensing technique of airborne Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) to reveal archaeological evidence previously hidden below a woodland canopy. Our research shows how different types of woodland canopy and understorey vegetation greatly influence the effectiveness of the LiDAR to perform these surveys. A simple, visual vegetation mapping assessment is tested and its ability to predict the potential of the LiDAR considered. This work highlights the importance of vegetation awareness when considering both a new LiDAR survey for a woodland, and when interpreting the data. Simple estimates of LiDAR penetration of the woodland canopy and understorey vegetation can be used to predict the effectiveness of a LiDAR survey in disclosing archaeological evidence and aid the interpretation of results.***)**



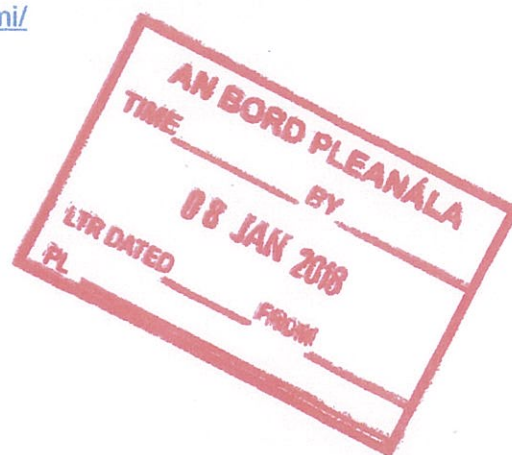


To verify the foregoing information with respect to LiDAR being capable of mapping the site, despite the forestation, this author emailed an acquaintance, Chris Boreland, the Business Development Manager at Fugro, a world-wide geophysical survey company. The following is his response. ***"With regard to a LiDAR survey, having reviewed the site, I believe that even with the dense vegetation we could get a viable ground model out of it that would provide detail on any large archaeological structures underneath. The only issue with the airborne LiDAR element would be the associated cost for such a small site. Fugro do[es] have a framework contract in Ireland with a client and we will be acquiring LiDAR for them in early summer 2018. If we could combine your project with this contract, then we could provide a significant cost saving. I would estimate a ballpark figure of €16,000 to €18,000 (Euro) to acquire, process and deliver terrain datasets for this site. Due to the dense vegetation we may have to acquire multiple runs over the site and this has been taken into account in the above ballpark. This would provide a point density of around 50 to 60 points per m<sup>2</sup>. If we had to acquire this site as a one off acquisition then you need to add a minimum of €12,000 mob/demob to the above figures. With high resolution LiDAR you get a detailed ground model down to 12.5cm or 25cm resolution, this should provide enough detail to identify man-made features just under the subsurface. With the initial evidence, then it's down to a field survey, either via geophysics [GPR and/or EMI] or the traditional trial trench"***

<https://www.fugro.com/>

Interestingly, **Earthsound Geophysics**, the company that conducted one of two surveys on the monuments atop Montpelier Hill, prior to the excavation on Oct. 2016, state on their website, ***"Electromagnetic Induction (EMI) surveys simultaneously collect two different types of data at multiple depth levels. An electromagnetic signal transmitted into the ground returns two signals that are useful for archaeological prospection. In-Phase data is proportional to Apparent Magnetic Susceptibility and Quadrature data measures Apparent Electrical Resistivity or Conductivity. The use of EMI acquired with a cart-mounted RTK GPS facilitates the rapid detection of a wide variety of archaeological features. The instrument can also be used hand-held to facilitate smaller or spatially-restricted survey areas"***.

<http://www.earthsound.ie/index.php/electromagnetic-induction-emi/>





## Section 2: Re: 9.5 – The Preparation of the EIAR

With regards to my criticism as to the qualifications of the individual who prepared the archaeological sections of the two EIAR's, Julia Crimmins, the FIR states, *"The archaeological heritage chapter of the EIAR was prepared by Julia Crimmins. Ms. Crimmins completed a degree in archaeology in UCD in 2000 which was supplemented by a higher diploma in archaeology from UCC in 2003. She worked as a full time field archaeologist on both commercial and academic excavations between 1998 and 2006. She has subsequently undertaken archaeological assessments in connection with conservation works to 19 Stephen Street Upper, Dublin 2, the grounds of the Kings Inns Library, Dublin 7 and the Kylemore Abbey estate in Galway and produced reports on the same. She is a member of the Institute of Archaeologist Ireland"*.

Considering the blatantly false statement with respect to 'geophysical surveys' not being possible due to forestation, argue against Ms. Crimmins qualifications, regardless of how many times they cite her curriculum vitae. Simply because one has a degree, and participated in various projects, does not mean they are knowledgeable in every aspect of archaeology. Case in point, this author has contacted dozens of archaeologists over the past 11 years about his research on the Neolithic and Bronze Age rock art of Ireland, which can be confirmed using geophysical techniques, and have been told that their field of expertise does not include those periods, or rock art, and/or geophysical surveying.

## Section 3: Re: 9.5.1 – Statutory Consultees

Additionally, the FIR states, *"The South Dublin County Council Heritage Officer, Dr. Rosaleen O'Dwyer, was consulted at all stages of the design process. The DoCHG was also consulted, particularly in reference to Montpelier Hill and their guidelines and resources were availed of throughout"*. In light of the false statements regarding 'field inspections' and 'geophysical surveys', that begs two questions, what party(ies) are responsible for making those statements, and were they made intentionally to convince this board that all efforts have been taken to identify any additional archaeological remains?

As for the 'recommendations' by the National Monument Service, they were either operating under the assumption that 'field inspections' and one or more 'geophysical surveys' had already been conducted, or that they'd were told they had been conducted, the latter being the most

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likely as the NMS is fully aware that LiDAR is capable of detecting subsurface features beneath forest canopy. It's highly unlikely Dr. O'Dwyer conducted the 'field inspections', as the FIR would have stated such, moreover, she too no doubt knows that LiDAR is capable of detecting subsurface features beneath forest canopy. So the question arises, what licensed archaeologist conducted these purported 'field inspections'? Considering the foregoing, that leaves three possibilities. That Cunnane Stratton Reynolds and associates made the false statements on their own accord, that they did so at the behest of one or more members of the SDCC, or that one or more members of the SDCC intentionally fed Cunnane Stratton Reynolds and associates false information.

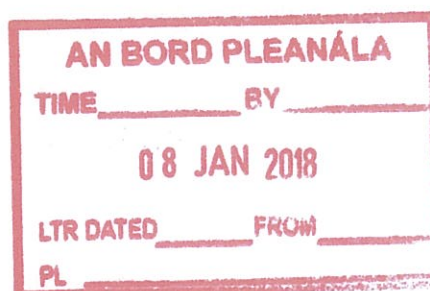
#### **Section 4: Re: 9.1 – Location Of Building**

*"The location of the proposed visitors centre is downhill and away from known/recorded monuments. The site for the building was carefully selected in order to minimise direct impact - either visually or physically - on known archaeological and architectural heritage features".* Therein lies the problem, as the sum total of what the entities who prepared the EIAR's, the SDCC and the consulting archaeologists, know about the site would fit on the head of pin, as no 'field inspections' and 'geophysical surveys' of the forested area, were ever conducted. As I stated in my first submission to this board (Section 8, p. 19), *"only .0275% of the 24 hectares (240,000 sq. meters) has ever been excavated (66 sq. meters), approx. 25% geophysically surveyed and approx. 33% aerially photographed"*.

#### **Section 5: 9.2.1 - Proposed Works to the Hell Fire Club**

The 'Further Information Report' also states, *"Determine the location of and record orthostats and Neolithic art within the building [Hell Fire Club], if any"*. As of this date, the two ancient sites atop the hill have not been confirmed by the archaeologists at UCD, who are peer reviewing Jackman's work, to have been 'passage tombs', thus no final report has been published. Based on both the circumstantial and physical evidence, discussed at length in this author's paper, 'The Purported Passage Tombs on Montpelier Hill', both monuments are the remains of ring-barrows. Moreover, given the location of two probable quarries c. 200m SE of the Hell Fire Club, the stones used to construct it, were in all likelihood quarried from those locations.

[https://www.academia.edu/32228477/The\\_Purported\\_Passage\\_Tombs\\_on\\_Montpelier\\_Hill\\_South\\_County\\_Dublin\\_Ireland](https://www.academia.edu/32228477/The_Purported_Passage_Tombs_on_Montpelier_Hill_South_County_Dublin_Ireland)



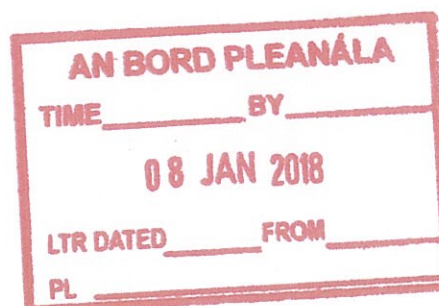


In support of my conclusion that the two sites atop the hill are the remains of 'ring-barrows', I offer the following by a local archaeologist with over 25 years of experience, whom I contacted asking for his professional opinion on the matter. (name withheld upon request)

*"Sorry for not getting back to you. I've been up the walls with a couple of excavations and some assessments. It's the nature of the beast and a good complaint. I have read your comments and tried to throw aside all of my training and how much value and knowledge is contained within the oral traditions, folklore, hearsay and superstitions of this country. Throwing that aside I find myself in a position that says that your argument in relation to the site on Montpelier Hill is as valid a theory as any other. A lot of the undocumented 'evidence' is purely circumstantial and therefore could be discounted (although I tend to accept a lot of this information based on my own personal experience). **I do not think that Neil Jackman's excavation did enough to demonstrate that this site is, was or might have been a Passage Tomb.** I do not agree with his placement of trenches as they were not placed in locations that had some chance of identifying diagnostic features that would have confirmed the identity of the site without question. As it stands the site could, at best, be described as an anomalous prehistoric site. I would have to say that if I was confronted with the Montpelier site, without any documentary background, I would be considering the site as being an enclosure of some description, possibly a barrow. Without the documentary background, this site would be listed on the RMP for Co Dublin as an 'enclosure'. Therefore, Sean, your hypothesis is as valid as any other. The presence of a fragment of a polished stone axe and some rock art does not clearly demonstrate that this is the site of a megalithic monument. I think that the excavation methodology of the 2016 dig is at fault. To confirm the original nature of this site required the strategic placement of trenches designed and located to find something definitive. It could be said that the excavation went looking for a Passage Tomb and was not open to any other possibility.*

#### **Section 6: Re: 9.2.4 – The Proposed Paths Around the Two Passage Tombs and the Hell Fire Club**

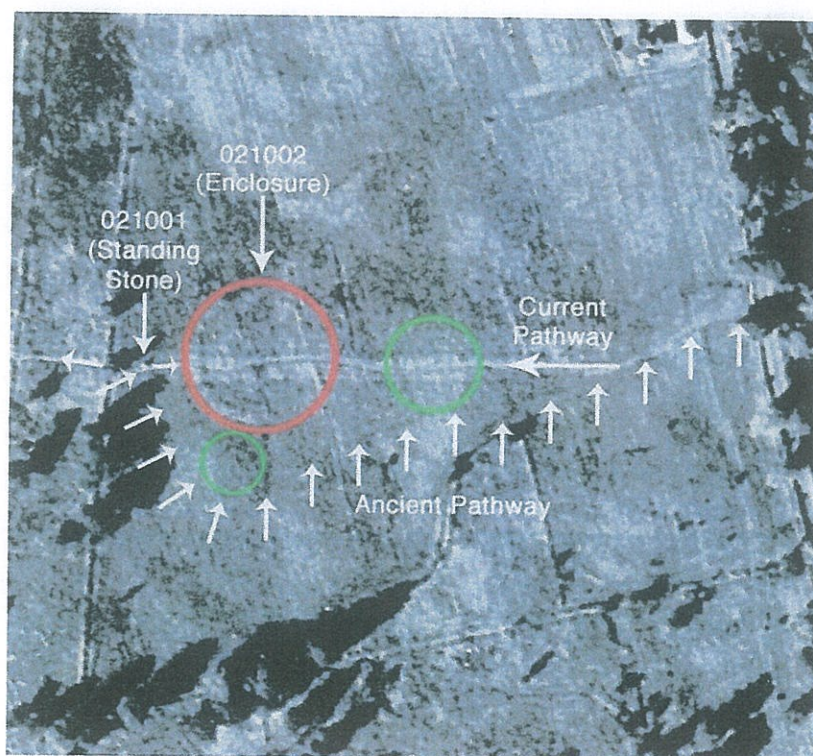
In this section of the FIR it states, *"In reference to the impact of the proposed paths leading up to the Hellfire Club and the installation of steps on underlying archaeological features many of the proposed paths are on existing routes which will minimise impact not only on these routes. The path that leads directly up, past the Standing Stone was noted in particular. There is an existing very well-worn path in this location, formed by walkers and therefore there has already*



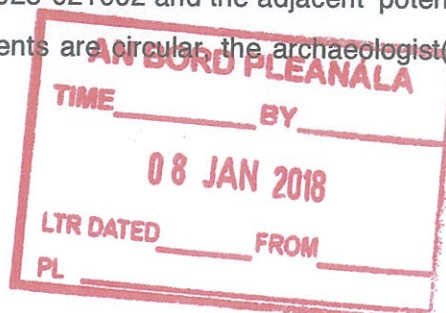


*been considerable wear and tear on this route. The proposed path will serve to prevent further damage and as mentioned above, any excavation works for the laying of steps will be monitored by a licenced archaeologist. It should be noted that by focusing trails on the proposed and existing routes, wear and tear from walkers will be reduced elsewhere".* The issue here quite simply boils down to 'two wrongs, don't make a right'.

As discussed in this author's previous submission, the Neolithic or Bronze Age inhabitants who erected standing stone DU025-021001, and constructed the multi-banked enclosure DU025-021002, as well as the two potential monuments identified by Neil Jackman in the EIAR, created a path that respected those sites. That said, any plans should also have respected those sites, especially given Jackman's argument that the site, as a whole, is on par with the Hill of Tara and the Boyne when it comes to archaeological, cultural and historical importance.



In view of the fact that the current path from the parking lot, is 7m in width, and devoid of trees and undergrowth, at the very least GPR and EMI surveys could have been conducted, thereby establishing the centers of what are in all probability the location of any burials within those two monuments, which may be the oldest and most important on the entire site. Secondly, it would have pinpointed the outer limits of the banks for DU025-021002 and the adjacent 'potential site', as seen in the above photo. As those two monuments are circular, the archaeologist(s) could





have easily projected that data to determine the limits of the monuments within the forested area on both sides of the path, which would give them a starting points for 'test excavations'.

### **Section 7: Re – 9.3 Impact on the 6 registered national monument sites & potential sites**

As previously discussed, 'field inspections' are based on the results of one or more 'geophysical surveys', which are conducted to determine what archaeological features are hidden beneath the landscape, yet once again the FIR states, *"All accessible areas of proposed construction works (either temporary or permanent) shall be subject to **walkover survey** to inform any subsequent archaeological test excavations and/or archaeological monitoring".* **No amount of surface 'field inspections'**, especially given the foresting by Coillte, is going to reveal **subsurface features**. Case in point, over a 4 year period, 12 sq. kilometer surrounding Stonehenge, which was believed to be devoid of archaeological features, was recently geophysically surveyed, revealing dozens of heretofore unknown monuments.

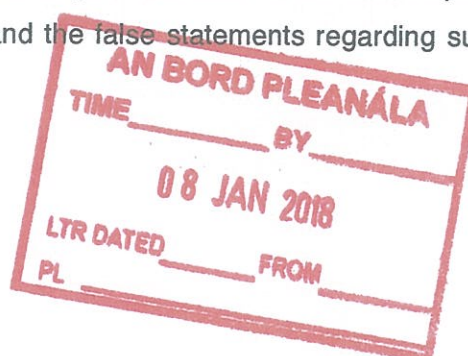
<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/what-lies-beneath-Stonehenge-180952437/>

<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2014/sep/10/stonehenge-teeming-chapels-shrines-archaeology-research>

The FIR goes on to state, *"Having completed the **archaeological test excavations**, the archaeologist shall submit a written report to the Local Authority and to DOCHG. The report shall comment on the degree to which the extent, location and levels of all proposed foundations, services trenches and other subsurface works associated with the development will affect the archaeological remains. This should be illustrated with appropriate plans, sections, etc."*. Absent the results of one or more 'geophysical surveys' identifying any additional subsurface archaeological features, "test excavations" on a 24 hectare site would simply be a shot in the dark and absolutely pointless. As such, it's impossible to know what affect construction would have on any "archaeological remains".

### **Conclusion**

In view of the blatantly false statements in the 'Further Information Response', every statement and report with respect to the archaeology and biodiversity of the proposed site submitted to this board, are at the very least, highly suspect. Furthermore, given the fact that no 'field inspections' and 'geophysical surveys' have been conducted, and the false statements regarding such, as





well as the statement that *"It is not proposed to restore any of the monuments"*, demonstrate loudly and clearly that the SDCC could care less about the archaeological, cultural and historical importance of the site, contrary to their assertion that *"the project is geared towards protecting the site..."*.

As discussed in my previous submission, based on the results of geophysical surveys and test excavations, the DoCHG could at any point issue a permanent or temporary preservation order, bringing the project to a permanent or temporary halt. That being said, in view of the evidence, it is beyond the purview of this board to rule on this matter and, therefore, the project should unanimously be rejected on that basis.

Respectfully,

Sean Keir Moriarty  
9625 Sylmar Avenue, #26  
Panorama City, CA 91402 USA  
seanachai51@gmail.com

### References

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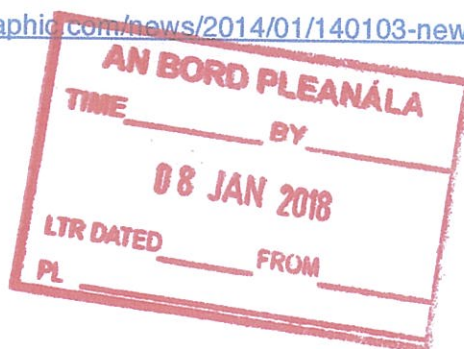
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Vergano, D., 2014. *Lost New England Revealed by High-Tech Archaeology*. News.nationalgeographic.com. Accessed online at: <https://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2014/01/140103-new-england-archaeology-lidar-science/>







## Monument Report Form

The following report form has been designed to assist persons who may wish to supply information on newly discovered monuments. Please note that the current operational policy of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland is primarily to record monuments dating from the pre-AD 1700 period. Please check the records of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland on the National Monuments Service website [www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie) before sending in a report to ensure that the monument has not already been recorded.

County: County of South Dublin

Townland(s): Mountpelier/Killakee

Classification: (e.g., ringfort, standing stone, cairn, mound) Enclosure

Irish Transverse Mercator co-ordinates: E: 

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7	2	3	7	1	1
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Irish Grid co-ordinates: E: 

3	1	2	0	1	4
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 N: 

2	2	3	6	8	2
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The Archaeological Survey of Ireland uses mapping provided by OSI: this utilises the Irish Transverse Mercator (ITM) co-ordinate system. This replaces the former Irish Grid referenced mapping. If possible, please supply ITM co-ordinates. These should be determined using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit that is enabled for the ITM co-ordinate system. A twelve-figure reference should be determined at the centre of the monument (six for easting and six for northing). Alternatively, users may derive the ITM co-ordinates from the mapping component of the National Monuments Service website ([www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie)).

Source of co-ordinates (please circle one): GPS unit ☐ Website ☒

Date of inspection of monument (dd/mm/yyyy): NA / /

Name of person compiling report  
(Block Capitals): SEAN KEIR MORIARTY

Address: 9625 Sylmar Ave., Unit 26  
Panorama City, CA 91402 USA

Phone no.: 818-272-3148

Email address: seanachai51@gmail.com

Setting of monument: (i.e., situation and land use in and around monument, etc.)

Located on the eastern slope of Montpelier Hill, in an area heavily forested by Coillte since the 1960's.

Condition of monument: (i.e., whether obscured by trees, scrub, bushes, etc.)

Obscured by trees. Severely damaged by foresting and foot path that runs through the site.

Will see further damage due to construction of the Dublin Mountains Visitor Centre.

Local information: (i.e., local name, field name, past history, etc.)

None

see 'The Purported Passages Tombs Atop Montpelier Hill', pp. 56 & 57

<https://www.academia.edu/32228477/>

The\_Purported\_Passage\_Tombs\_on\_Montpelier\_Hill\_South\_County\_Dublin\_Ireland



**References (where relevant):** (i.e. publications, web address, etc.)

EIAR Volume 1 - Main Report: Proposed Dublin Mountains Visitor Centre, pp. 211, 218 & 219

<http://www.sdcc.ie/services/parks-and-recreation/dublin-mountains-project/dublin-mountains-project-an-bord-plean%C3%A1la-application-ref-ja0040>

**Other notes:** For example, if the monument has been found as the result of a licensed archaeological investigation then the **licence number** should be given and if the monument has been completely excavated (i.e. there is **NO** surviving archaeology above or below ground surface) this should be noted here. If the monument has been discovered as the result of geophysical investigations then this should be stated. If there is a planning application associated with it, the planning reference number should be given.

Identified in aerial photograph by Neil Jackman, Managing Director of Abarta Heritage.

Excavation Licences 15E0101 & 16E0497

Site was not field inspected, geophysically surveyed or excavated prior to the South Dublin

County Council submitting EIAR & plans to An Bord Pleanála. Planning # PL06S.JA0040

**Summary description of monument:** (additional details may be supplied on a separate page(s))

Based on the B&W aerial photograph from the 1950's, the site appears to be an enclosure.

SE of and adjacent to the site is enclosure (DU025-021002-), which measures approx. 68m in diameter. (see EIAR Vol. 1, pp. 205 - 206)

Irish Transverse Mercator co-ordinates: Easting: 711885 Northing: 723709

Irish Grid co-ordinates: Easting: 311959 Northing: 223681

Additionally, there is an associated standing stone (DU025-021001-), approx. 15m west of DU025-021002-. (see EIAR Vol. 1, pp. 203 - 205)

Irish Transverse Mercator co-ordinates: Easting: 711830 Northing: 723708

Irish Grid co-ordinates: Easting: 311903 Northing: 223680

An ancient pathway skirts the site, as well as enclosure DU025-021002-. (see attached images)

Report accompanied by a sketch plan and/or section, elevation drawings: ☒ Yes / No

Report accompanied by a photograph(s): ☒ Yes / No

Where possible the date the photo was taken should be written on the back if not already imprinted on it.

Report accompanied by a copy of OS map Yes / No and/or aerial photo: ☒ Yes / No

It is important that the report be accompanied by either a map or aerial photograph (web-derived aerial photos are acceptable) with the location and extent of the 'monument' clearly marked on it. The aerial photo or map must be at a scale where field boundaries are clearly visible to enable it be referenced to Ordnance Survey Ireland mapping.

National Monuments Service website, [www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie) checked: ☒ Yes / No

Signed: Sean Keir Moriarty

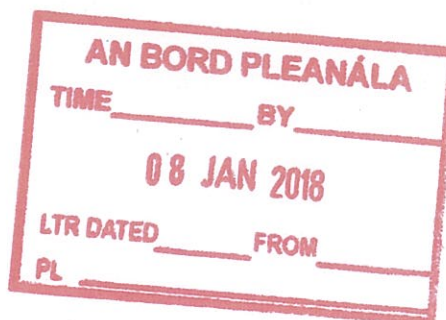
Date: August 31, 2017

On completion of this form please send it, together with any supporting documentation, to:

Archaeological Survey of Ireland  
National Monuments Service  
Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht  
The Custom House (Room G50)  
Dublin 1

Phone 01 8882000

Form date: January 2014





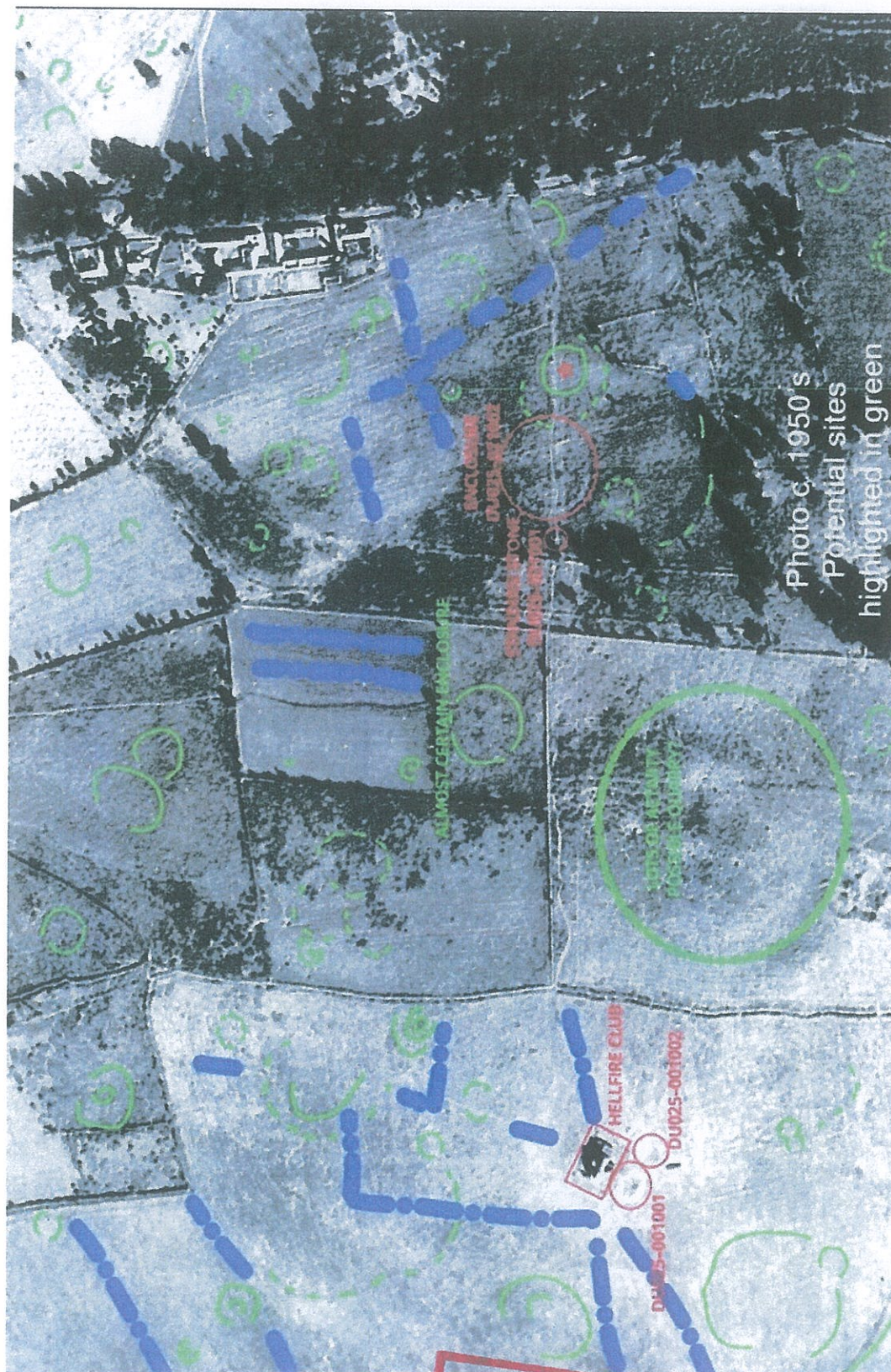
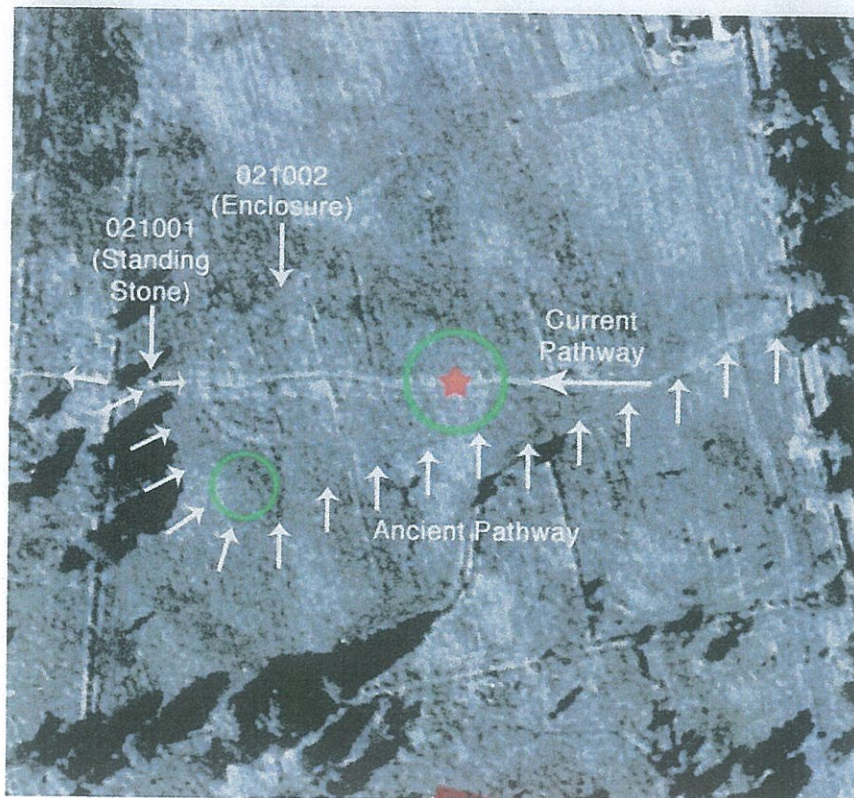
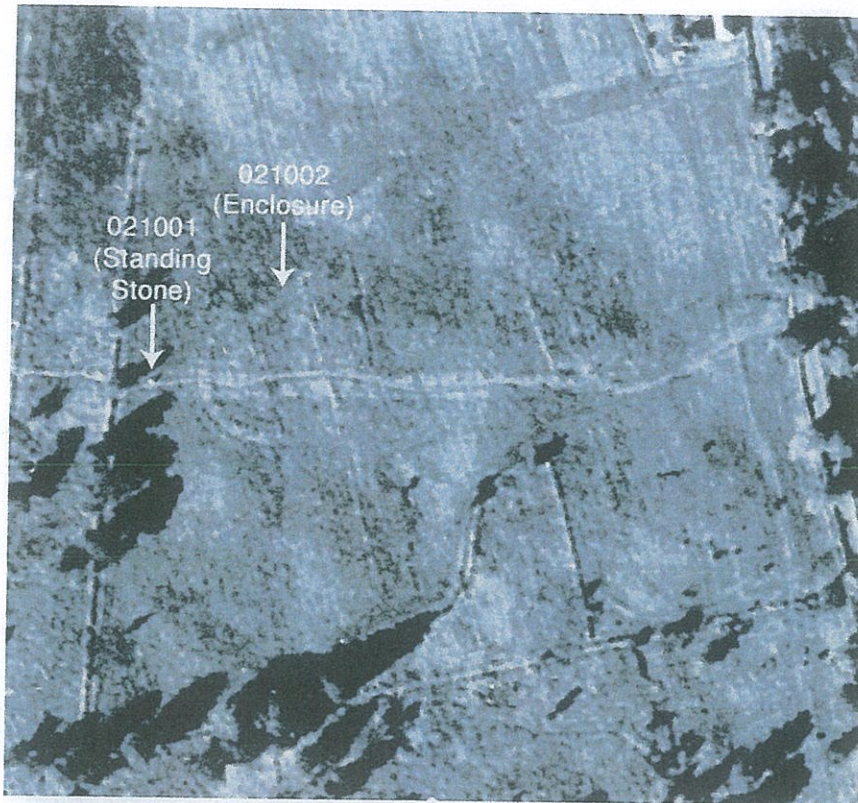


Photo c. 1950's  
Potential sites  
highlighted in green

AN BORD PLEANÁLA	
TIME _____	BY _____
08 JAN 2018	
LTR DATED _____	FROM _____
PL _____	





AN BORD PLEANÁLA


TIME \_\_\_\_\_ BY \_\_\_\_\_

08 JAN 2018

LTR DATED \_\_\_\_\_ FROM \_\_\_\_\_

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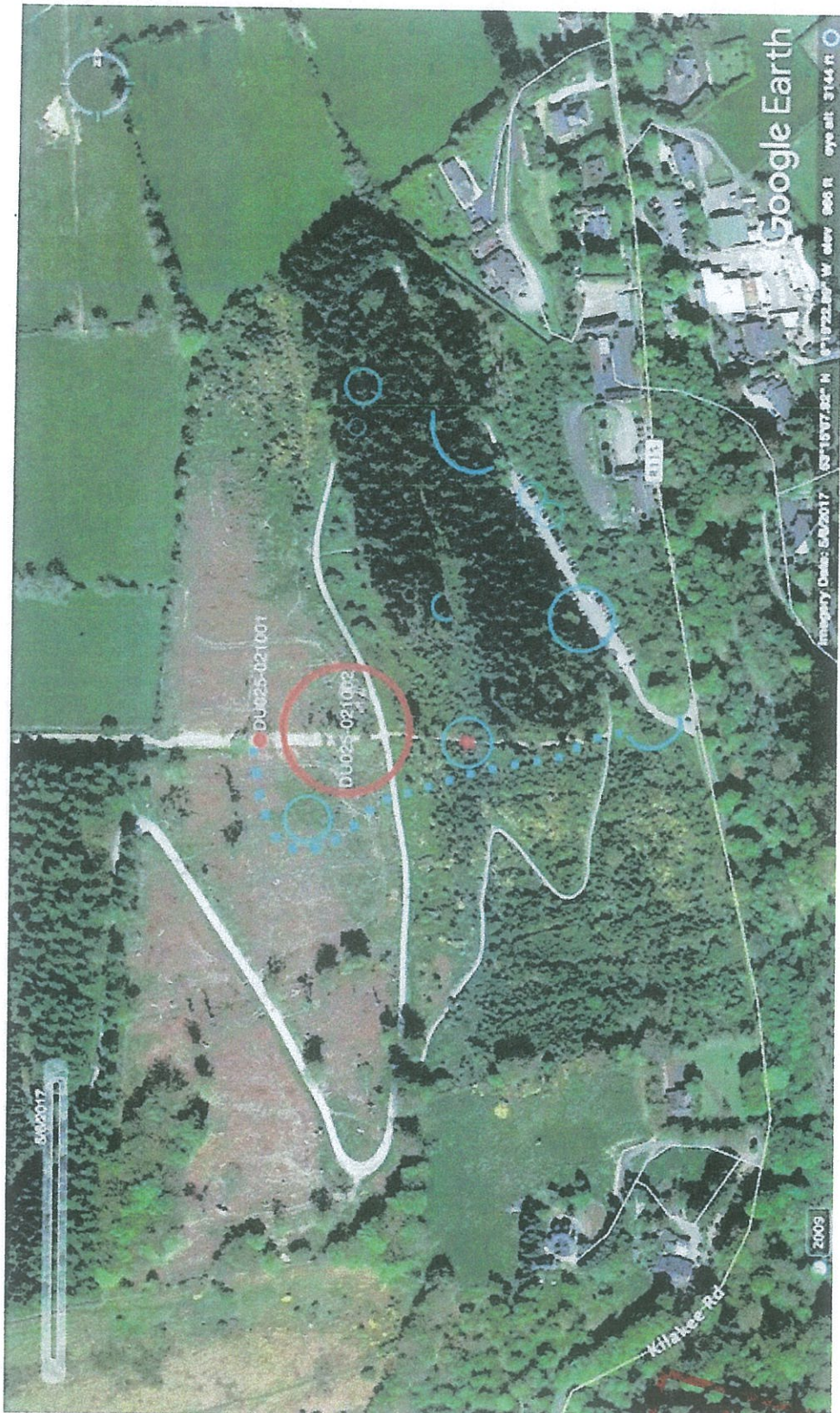












IN BORD PLEANÁLA

TIME \_\_\_\_\_ BY \_\_\_\_\_

08 JAN 2018

LTR DATED \_\_\_\_\_ FROM \_\_\_\_\_

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