

Appendix 15.1: Known Archaeological Sites within 1km of the Application Site.

Number	Site Type	Townland	Description
CV020:54	Ringfort/Rath	Killynebber	Large raised roughly circular area (int. diam. c. 79m) enclosed by a low earthen bank and a wide fosse. Site is divided into two roughly equal portions by a field boundary running NNW-SSE, ENE of which the enclosing features were levelled in the late 1980s. At the remainder of the site the fosse has been infilled but its outline may still be traced. Original entrance not recognisable.
CV020:55	Historic Town	Abbey Land	Situating on the E bank of the S-N Cavan River, overlooked by higher hills around it. Its name, Cabhan in Gaelic, means a hollow place. Uniquely among Irish towns it was founded by the ruling Gaelic family of Ó Raghallaigh, or O'Reilly c. 1300 when a castle and Franciscan friary were built in close proximity. The annals (AFM, ALC) refer to the burning of the town in 1427, 1429 and 1468 by raiders from the Pale. The Irish towns of Cavan, Longford and Granard were considered such a commercial threat to the Pale towns that trade with them was forbidden by the Irish Parliament in 1479-80. The McBrady family, based in the town during the sixteenth century, also had branches in Navan and Drogheda. The anglicisation of the O'Reilly lordship as the sixteenth century advanced facilitated the development of the town, and in 1598 a government force was established there. The garrison was re-enforced in 1601, although it was abandoned after the end of the war in 1603 (Davies 1948b 84, 101). Cavan was incorporated as the county town in 1610 to serve as the administrative centre of the Plantation. It retained a large Irish contingent in its government up to 1641 when it fell to the supporters of the rising and Sir Phelim O'Neill. In 1690 the town was defended by Jacobites against an assault by Wolseley, and the town was pillaged and burned. A plan of the town made by Netherclift c. 1593 shows the Main Street with Bridge Street extending across the river as the only thoroughfares. Although it might never have been defended by walls (CV020-055001-) amongst its medieval features are the Friary (CV020-055002-), the site of the market cross (CV020-055003-), and the site of O'Reilly's Castle (CV020-055004-). Among later medieval features are the sites of two other castles (CV020-055005-; CV020-055006-), a bridge (CV020-055008-) and a watermill (CV020-055011-). One, if not two, schools (CV020-055007-; CV020-055012-) and two inns (CV020-055013-; CV020-055014-) were established within the town in the early seventeenth century and the charter of incorporation of 1610 empowered the

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			governing Corporation to build a 'common hall or toltshill' (CV020-055010-), but it is not known if it was ever built.
CV020:55002	Franciscan Friary	Abbey Land	Franciscan friary founded between 1300 and 1330 by Gilla-Isu Roe O'Reilly. Burnt in 1405, again in 1451 through the carelessness of an inebriated friar, by the English in 1468, and finally by an enraged woman of the O'Reilly family in 1576. Depicted on Netherclift's plan of Cavan town (c. 1593). It was demolished in 1815 and all that now remains is a three-storey square tower (ext. dims. 4.3m x 4.3m; H c. 16.7m) with 18th-century moulded openings in E and W walls and similar openings in all four walls at third-floor level.
CV020:55003	Market Cross	Town Parks	Netherclift's plan of Cavan Town, (c.1593) depicts a Latin cross mounted on a stepped base. Original location was at the junction of Main Street and Bridge Street. No visible remains at ground level.
CV020:55004	Castle	Town Parks	Formerly situated at the N end of a long drumlin ridge to SE of Cavan Town. Site is now occupied by a fair green. Probably an O'Reilly castle of late 14th-century date, first mentioned in 1427 when it was destroyed by the English. It was apparently rebuilt, as a castle stood here as late as the early 17th century. A map of 1591 depicts it as a large square building with a door in its W wall, an extramural staircase at S, corner turrets at NW and SE, rising above the roofline, and a bawn enclosing several outbuildings. Lewis (1837, vol. 1, 318) recorded vaults and parts of the foundations surviving in the 19th century. However by the time of Davies' visit in 1946 there were only low banks (H 0.75m) remaining, indicating the former line of a roughly square bawn (dims. c. 29m x 29m). There are now no visible remains of castle at ground level.
CV020:55007	School	Abbey Land	In the early 17th century the Plantation commissioners decreed that Tullymongan Friary (CV020-055002-) be converted into a parish church and school. The nearby castle (CV020-055004-) was also to be used as a source of stone for these new buildings. The first schoolmaster was apparently appointed c. 1623 (Davies 1948, 101). It is possible that this is the same school as that mentioned in the Calendar Patent Rolls James I for 1622 (CV020-055----). No visible remains at ground level.
CV020:55008	Bridge	Abbey Land	Depicted as early as c. 1593 on Netherclift's plan of Cavan Town, crossing Bridge Street in the same location as the present-day bridge.
CV020:55009	Redundant Record	N/A	N/A

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CV020:87	Ring ditch	Tullymongan Lower	Pre-development testing in 2003 revealed a ring ditch (diam. 8.5m; ditch Wth 0.3m-0.5m) on a terrace above a raised bog. Bronze age pottery, large amounts of burnt grain and burnt animal bone was found at the site. Remains of post-holes inside the ring ditch suggested the remnants of a circular house. This was found associated with some d-shaped curving ditches and a burnt mound.
CV020:88	Burnt Mound	Tullymongan Lower	Pre-development testing in 2003 revealed a burnt mound (L 16m, Wth 8m, T 0.5m) on the east shore of a silted up lake. It sloped downwards to the E, N and S. It was composed of burnt and shattered stone. There was no sign of a trough.
CV020:90	Ringfort/Rath	Town Parks	Named 'Fort' on the 1st ed. OS 6-inch map where it is represented as a circular enclosure named 'Fort' c. 35m in diameter. It is not marked on the OS 25-inch plan (surveyed 1908). This appears to be the 'mud fort' occupied by elements of the Jacobite garrison mentioned in accounts of the battle of Cavan which took place on 11 February 1690 (old style). Not visible at ground level.
CV020:91	Battlefield	Tullymongan Upper	No further information
CV025:32	Ringfort/Rath	Creighan	Situated on a low outcrop knoll beside Green Lough. It comprises an irregularly shaped area (int. dims. 57m N-S; 42m E-W) enclosed by a low outer earthen bank, a wide, deep intermediate fosse and much-defaced inner earthen bank. Outer bank identifiable only from SSE-S-WSW. Fosse visible from SE-S-W. Inner bank discernible from SE-S-SW. Site defined by a natural scarp from WNW-NNW. Break in bank at S with accompanying well-preserved causeway represents original entrance.
CV025:33	Crannog	Tirquin	Green Lough. Davies (ITA Survey 1946) described an almost circular mound (diam. c. 15m) surrounded by a stone kerb with large logs arranged in criss-cross fashion around the side, the gaps being infilled with gravel, sand and peat. Situated c. 30m from the shoreline.
CV025:74	Hilltop enclosure	Kilnavara	Situated on a rise on a N-W ridge. This is a large almost circular raised and grass-covered area (int. diam. 95m E-W; 89m N-S) defined by a slight but overgrown earthen bank (at W: int. H c. 0.3m; ext. H 2.5m) with an overgrown external fosse (at W: Wth of base 1.2m; ext. D 0.5m) which has been partially replaced by a modern drain. Both the bank and fosse have been levelled E-S-SSW but their outline is still traceable. The original entrance may have been at ESE.

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CV025:75	Ringfort/Rath	Kilnavara	Raised circular area (int. dims. 43m NE-SW; 44.5m NW-SE) enclosed by an earthen bank and traces of a fosse identifiable only from NW-N-NNE and at S. Perimeter has been ploughed out from NNE-E-SE but its outline can still be traced. Original entrance not recognisable.
CV025:106	Ringfort/Rath	Rosscolgan	Raised circular area (int. dims. 43m NW-SE; 41.5m NE-SW) enclosed by a substantial earthen bank which has been incorporated into the field boundary from WNW-N. A deep external trench surrounding the bank may have been dug on the site of a fosse
CV025:110	Moated site	Swellan Lower	Marked 'Fort' on the OS 1836 and 1876 eds. Raised rectangular area (int. dims. 44.9m N-S; 24.9m E-W) enclosed by a well-preserved inner earthen bank, a wide, deep fosse and a low external earthen bank. Outer bank and fosse absent on E side. Outer bank levelled at NNW but its outline is still clearly identifiable. Break in banks with accompanying causeway at N probably represents original entrance.