

**Appendix15.3: Excavations Identified within 1km of the Application Site.**

<b>Excavation Number</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Description</b>
01E0019	36 Bridge Street	An assessment was carried out at the rear of McCaul's Pub, 36 Bridge Street, Cavan. Three test-trenches were opened to assess the impact of the footprint of a proposed extension to the pub. The testing revealed a property boundary of 17th-century date which would originally have divided Bridge Street into the narrow plots visible on the 1st edition OS map. The remains of a child burial were identified as stratified below the boundary. A deposit of disarticulated human remains was recovered from behind the wall of an 18th-century culverted, flagged drain, running north-south across the site. It could not be established whether these originally came from that location or from elsewhere on the site.
01E0577	Main Street	No archaeological significance
01E0843	Moneyhall	No archaeological significance
01E0896	Main Street	The surviving deposits indicated that the yard was covered by several modern working surfaces (0.32m thick) over a brown silty clay layer (0.38m thick) containing mortar and red brick fragments and a sherd of brown ware. It sealed the original topsoil layer and the stone structure that was cut into it. The original topsoil (0.5m thick) was a grey-brown sticky clay, flecked with charcoal and redeposited yellow boulder clay, indicating that it had been well mixed by regular disturbance. A small quantity of bone indicated the dumping of kitchen waste. Finds of black ware and a clay pipe stem near the top of the layer suggested that it had remained as an exposed active layer until the late 18th or 19th century. Extensive modern disturbance had been caused by the building of a shed immediately to the east and a large building to the north, in the adjacent property. The base fill of the structure was a dark grey-brown, very sticky clay that appeared to represent silting. At least four fills represented a single deliberate backfill phase at the end of the 18th century, as marble ware sherds from the same vessel were found dispersed in both the upper and lower dump layers. This took place after 1772, as a punched-through Irish coin of George II was found in one of the fills. Other pottery from the stone structure included cream ware, salt-glazed stoneware, black ware, mottled ware and Pratt ware. Glass, slate and unglazed orange roof tile fragments were also recovered.
02E0057	Farnham Street	No archaeological significance
03E0116	Main Street	No archaeological significance
03E0221		No archaeological significance

<b>Excavation Number</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Description</b>
03E0993	Main Street	No archaeological significance
03E1470	College Street	No archaeological significance
03E1800	Farnham House	Twenty trenches were placed across the foundations of the demolished house and throughout the environs of the associated yards and outbuildings. The majority of these produced evidence of 19th-century drainage and garden features. Two trenches (H and I) were placed across the area of the 18th-century house. Evidence for brick-built walls and vaulted passages was discovered, along with a flight of steps, interpreted as the original servants' entrance into the house from the Dairy Yard.
04E0541	29 Bridge Street	No archaeological significance
04E0677	Main Street	No archaeological significance
04E1361	Kinnypottle	No archaeological significance
05E0241	College Street	No archaeological significance
05E0737	Main Street	No archaeological significance
05E0760	Thomas Ashe Street	No archaeological significance
05E1143	Oldtown	No archaeological significance
06E0067	Farnham Street	No archaeological significance
06E0501	James Connolly Street	No archaeological significance
06E1014	Church Street	No archaeological significance
07E0101	Kinnypottle	No archaeological significance
08E0992	The Fairgreen	The testing consisted of the excavation (by machine) of seven trenches. The two possible ditch features in Trench B were filled with soft grey plastic clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and a number of animal bone fragments. The smaller of the two features measured 0.8–0.9m wide, 0.2m deep and was visible at 0.45–0.55m below the surface. The larger feature measured 1.1m wide, 0.3–0.4m deep and was uncovered 0.5–0.65m below the surface. A third possible ditch feature, in Trench C, at 0.3–0.35m below the surface, was filled with similar material and measured 1.3m wide. The recovery of clay-pipe fragments within the fill appeared to date this feature to the post-medieval or modern period.

Excavation Number	Location	Description
10E0433	Eastern Access Road	Testing was undertaken within the footprint of the proposed Cavan town centre eastern access road. The work undertaken on behalf of Cavan County Council took place between 16 and 18 November 2010. A total of 2,779.2 linear metres were excavated within the areas tested (Areas 1–6). Eight archaeological sites were discovered during the course of the works. Tullymongan Lower 1, 3, 5 and Killynebbber 3 were identified as burnt-mound sites. Three areas of burning were identified at Tullymongan Lower 2, 4 and Killynebbber 1. Killynebbber 2 was identified as a possible ditch and spread of charcoal material.
11E1103	Tullymongan Lower	No archaeological significance
11E0024	Tullymongan Lower	No archaeological significance
11E0027	Eastern Access Road	No archaeological significance