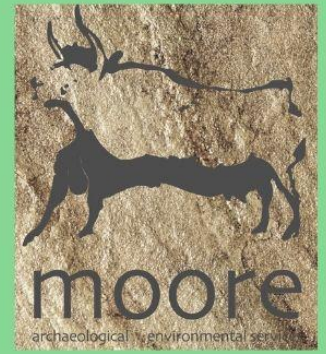

Prepared for
Tobin Consulting.

Presented on
December 2021



CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Prepared by
Billy Quinn

Our Reference 21313

Your Reference NA

KINGSCOURT TOWN CENTRE REGENERATION SCHEME, KINGSCOURT, CO. CAVAN

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Revision History

Revision Reference	Date Issued	Issued To
21131 Kingscourt Public Realm CHA	20 th December 2021	Client for review
21131 Kingscourt Public Realm CHA RevA	14 th January 2022	Client for review

Contract

This report describes work commissioned by Tobin Consulting Engineers.

Report prepared by: **Declan Moore**
Archaeological Consultant

Report reviewed by: **Billy Quinn**
Archaeological Consultant

Purpose

This report describes the results of an archaeological desktop and walkover assessment the Kingscourt Public Realm project, Co. Cavan. The results, conclusions and recommendations contained within this report are based on information available at the time of its preparation. Whilst every effort has been made to ensure that all relevant data has been collated, the author and Moore Group accept no responsibility for omissions and/or inconsistencies that may result from information becoming available after the reports completion. Moore Group accepts no responsibility or liability for any use that is made of this document other than by the Client for the purposes for which it was originally commissioned and prepared.

Filename: 21131 Kingscourt Public Realm CHA RevA

Non Technical Summary

Moore Group was commissioned by Tobin Consulting Engineers to complete an archaeological impact assessment of the proposed Kingscourt Town Centre Regeneration Scheme, Co. Cavan. The proposed works will involve enhancement works along the Main Street between Market Square and the Kells Road Roundabout to reduce car parking and increase civic space. Groundworks will be required for the undergrounding of overhead services, new pavements (incl. pavement makeup of approx. 400mm) in the footways, relocation/realignment of underground services where required, drainage works (relocating gullies, drainage lines etc), tree planting and lightening including posts and foundations. Other significant impacts include the demolition of buildings for access to a proposed new car park and amenity area. Preconstruction site investigations will require slit trenches, trial pits, boreholes etc. These typically involve deep excavation.

The proposed scheme area is not within a zone of notification for any recorded archaeological sites or monuments. Kingscourt is a relatively new town laid out in 1780 by Mervyn Pratt, owner of nearby Cabra Cottage and demesne.

As part of Cavan County Councils Draft Development Plan (2022-2028) it is proposed to designate an Architectural Conservation Area extending from south to north along Church Street, Main Street to the junction of the Baileboro Road. Currently there are fifteen NIAH sites along the Main Street, thirteen of which appear on the Record of Protected Structures of the current development Plan. The proposed plan will have a direct impact on a building along Main Street, this building although not a protected structure or featured on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage appears on OS historic mapping and was built circa 1790-1830. Built heritage is addressed in a separate report (Ref).

Contents

Non Technical Summary	3
1 Introduction	6
1.1 Scope of Work.....	6
1.2 Methodology	7
1.3 Terms and Definitions.....	7
1.4 Cavan County Development Plan (2014-2020) and Draft Development Plan 2022-2028	8
1.5 Description of Project	9
2 Existing Environment.....	12
2.1 Location Details	12
2.2 Archaeological, Architectural and Historical Background	13
2.3 Site Inspection	25
2.4 Potential Direct Impacts	32
2.5 Potential Impacts on setting.....	32
3 Mitigation Measures and Residual Impacts	33
4 References and Bibliography	34
4.1 OTHER SOURCES REFERENCED	34
4.2 Electronic Sources	34
5 Conventions, Directives and Legislation.....	35
5.2 Legislation.....	36
5.3 Other Policy Contexts and Guidelines	37

List of Figures

Figure 1	Discovery map showing Kingscourt, Co. Cavan.	10
Figure 2	Scheme map showing enhancement area along Main Street, Kingscourt	11
Figure 3	HEV Map showing cultural heritage sites in Kingscourt.....	12
Figure 4	Extract from RMP Sheet CV035 showing Kingscourt.....	16
Figure 5	Clanchie Barony from Cavan Down Survey 1655, note Cabragh castle	20
Figure 6	Taylor and Skinner, Map 51 - Road from Dublin to Clones.	20
Figure 7	OS 6" First Ed. Map showing scheme route	21

Figure 8	Extract from 25" map showing Main Street, Kingscourt.	21
Figure 9	Market House, Kingscourt.....	22
Figure 10	Main Street protected structures and NIAH sites.	26
Figure 11	Footprint of existing building to be demolished on First ed. Map 1836	28
Figure 12	Footprint of existing building to be demolished on 25" ed. Map 1911.....	29

List of Plates

Image 1	Former site of 'New Episodes' premises to be demolished	27
Image 2	Adjoining property, Formerly Shekelton's Hardware RPS CV35012.	27
Image 3	Lane to south of Centra showing stone-built gable of building to be demolished.	28
Image 4	Stone wall along St. Mary's Road.....	29
Image 5	Looking north along Main Street from near Station Road junction.	30
Image 6	East side of Main Street showing Wishing Well and Bank of Ireland.	30
Image 7	Kingscourt early 20 th century with Wishing Well Pub.....	31
Image 8	Looking west towards Market Square.....	31

Abbreviations

AAP	Area of Archaeological Potential
ACA	Architectural Conservation Areas
ASI	Archaeological Survey of Ireland
DHLGH	Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
NMI	National Museum of Ireland
OSI	Ordnance Survey Ireland
RMP	Record of Monuments and Places
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record

Coordinate System

All GPS coordinates given in this report are in Irish Transverse Mercator (ITM).

1 Introduction

Moore Group was commissioned to complete an archaeological assessment of a proposed urban enhancement scheme at Kingscourt Town Centre, Co. Cavan. The proposed works will involve enhancement works along the Main Street between Market Square and the Kells Road Roundabout including excavation for undergrounding of overhead services, new pavements incl. pavement make up of approx. 400mm in the footways, pavement make up on the carriageway, relocation/realignment of underground services where required, drainage works (relocating gullies, drainage lines etc), tree planting and lightening including posts and foundations. Other significant impacts include the demolition of buildings for access to a proposed new car park and amenity area. Preconstruction site investigations will require slit trenches, trial pits, boreholes etc. These typically involve deep excavation.

The proposed scheme area is not within a zone of notification for any recorded archaeological sites or monuments, Kingscourt is a relatively new town laid out in 1780 by Mervyn Pratt, owner of nearby Cabra Cottage and demesne.

1.1 Scope of Work

This study aims to assess the baseline archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage environment (hereafter referred to as cultural heritage environment or cultural heritage resource), to evaluate the potential or likely impacts that the proposed development will have on this environment and, where appropriate, to suggest mitigation measures to ameliorate potential impacts, in accordance with the policies of:

- Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.
- The National Monuments Acts (1930-2005).
- Cavan County Development Plan (current and draft plan 2014-20); and Draft Development Plan (2022-28).
- Best practice guidelines.

Following on from this, the residual impact that the proposed scheme will have on the baseline environment is identified and evaluated.

For the purposes of this report the definition of "cultural heritage" is taken broadly from the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972, which considers the following to be "cultural heritage":

- Tangible cultural heritage.
- movable cultural heritage (artefacts).
- immovable cultural heritage (monuments, archaeological sites, etc).
- underwater cultural heritage (shipwrecks, underwater ruins, and cities); and
- Intangible cultural heritage (oral traditions, folklore etc).

This impact assessment addresses Cultural Heritage under the two headings of archaeology and architectural/built heritage.

1.2 Methodology

The methodology used in the preparation of this assessment is broadly based on guidance provided in the National Roads Authority's (NRA) Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impacts on National Road Schemes (NRA 2005a), and Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impacts on National Road Schemes (NRA 2005b) (the 'NRA Guidelines'), which were deemed applicable to the task at hand.

1.2.1 Desktop Assessment

All known cultural heritage sites were reviewed on the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) along with aerial photography and Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI) mapping. Sites mapped included the following:

- UNESCO World Heritage Sites including the tentative list of candidate sites.
- National Monuments, be they in the ownership or guardianship of the State, in the ownership of a local authority or monuments under preservation orders.
- Record of Monuments & Places (RMP) and Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) from www.archaeology.ie.
- Demesnes Landscapes and Historic Gardens indicated on the OSI First Edition Mapping.

All townlands located within 2km of the proposed development site were listed and cross referenced with:

- National Monuments, a list for Co. Cavan available from www.archaeology.ie.
- Preservation Orders, a list available from the National Monuments Service; and
- Lists contained in the Report of the Commissioners of Church Temporalities of Ireland (1879) which contain lists of Churches, School Houses and Graveyards that were vested in the Representative Church Body and the Burial Boards under The Irish Church Act, 1869. These sites which have the potential to be in the ownership of the Local Authorities were highlighted as potential National Monuments.

To assess the potential impact of the proposal the following sources were also consulted or reviewed:

- Excavations Bulletin.
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland.
- Cartographic Sources.
- Toponyms.
- Aerial photographs.
- Published archaeological inventories; and
- Documentary Sources: several literary references were consulted.

1.3 Terms and Definitions

Cultural Heritage

The phrase 'cultural heritage' is a generic term used to identify a multitude of cultural, archaeological, and architectural sites and monuments. The term 'cultural heritage', in Environmental Impact Statement compliance with Section 2(1) of the Heritage Act (1995), is used throughout this report in relation to

archaeological objects, features, monuments and landscapes as well as all structures and buildings which are considered to have historical, archaeological, artistic, engineering, scientific, social or technical significance/merit.

Record of Monuments and Places

A feature recorded in the 'Record of Monuments and Places' (RMP) refers to a recorded archaeological site that is granted statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1930-2004. The RMP is the most widely applying provision of the National Monuments Acts. It comprises a list of recorded monuments and places (resulting from the Archaeological Survey of Ireland [ASI]) and accompanying maps on which such monuments and places are shown for each county. The information contained within the RMP is derived from the earlier non-statutory Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). However, some entries were not transferred to the statutory record as they refer to features that on inspection by the Archaeological Survey were found not to merit inclusion in that record or could not be located with sufficient accuracy to be included. Such sites however remain part of the SMR. The record is a dynamic one and is updated to take account of on-going research.

When reference is made to the distance between an RMP and the proposed development site, this relates to the minimal distance separating the site from the known edge of the RMP. Where the edge of the RMP is not precisely known, the distance relates to that which separates the site from the boundary of the RMP zone of archaeological potential as represented on the respective RMP map; where this is applied, it is stated accordingly.

Sites and Monuments Record

The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) is an inventory of the known archaeological monuments in the State. There are more than 150,800 records in the database and over 138,800 of these relate to archaeological monuments.

An 'area of archaeological potential' refers to an area of ground that is deemed to constitute one where archaeological sites, features or objects may be present in consequence of location, association with identified/recorded archaeological sites and/or identifiable characteristics.

Register of Historic Monuments

Section 5 of the 1987 National Monuments Act states that the Minister is required to establish and maintain a Register of Historic Monuments. Historic monuments and archaeological areas present on the register are afforded statutory protection under the 1987 Act. Any interference with sites recorded in the Register without the permission of the Minister is illegal, and two months' notice in writing is required prior to any work being undertaken on or in the vicinity of a registered monument. This list was largely replaced by the Record of Monuments and Places following the 1994 Amendment Act.

1.4 Cavan County Development Plan (2014-2020) and Draft Development Plan 2022-2028

The relevant policies and objectives for Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage management for County Cavan are outlined in the Built Heritage & Archaeology Section 7 of the existing plan and in Section 11 of the draft Plan.

The adopted Policy BHP5 protects and enhances archaeological monuments, their settings and zones of archaeological potential and facilitate appropriate guidance in relation to the protection of the archaeological implications of a proposed development. Regarding architectural heritage is to protect, preserve and enhance all structures or parts of structures, where appropriate, that are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific social or technical interest, which are included in the RPS of County Cavan.

Specific Objectives of the plan that relate to Kingscourt include the following:

- To protect and preserve the views and vistas to the Roman Catholic Church and Church of Ireland.
- To protect and preserve the stone wall on Mary's Road/ Chapel Road which contributes to the amenity value and character of this area.

Section 11.3 of the draft plan designates an Architectural Conservation Area in Kingscourt.

1.5 Description of Project

The proposed scheme will include the following works:

- Undergrounding of overhead services
- New pavements incl. pavement makeup of approx. 400mm in the footways
- Pavement make up on the carriageway (dependant on preferred design)
- Relocation/realignment of underground services where required
- Drainage works (relocating gullies, drainage lines etc)
- Lighting including posts and foundations
- Tree planting (in ground in places)
- Pavement makeup at the backlands area for the proposed car park
- Demolition of buildings for access to the car park (redline boundary attached)
- Site investigations (intrusive including slit trenches, trial pits, boreholes)

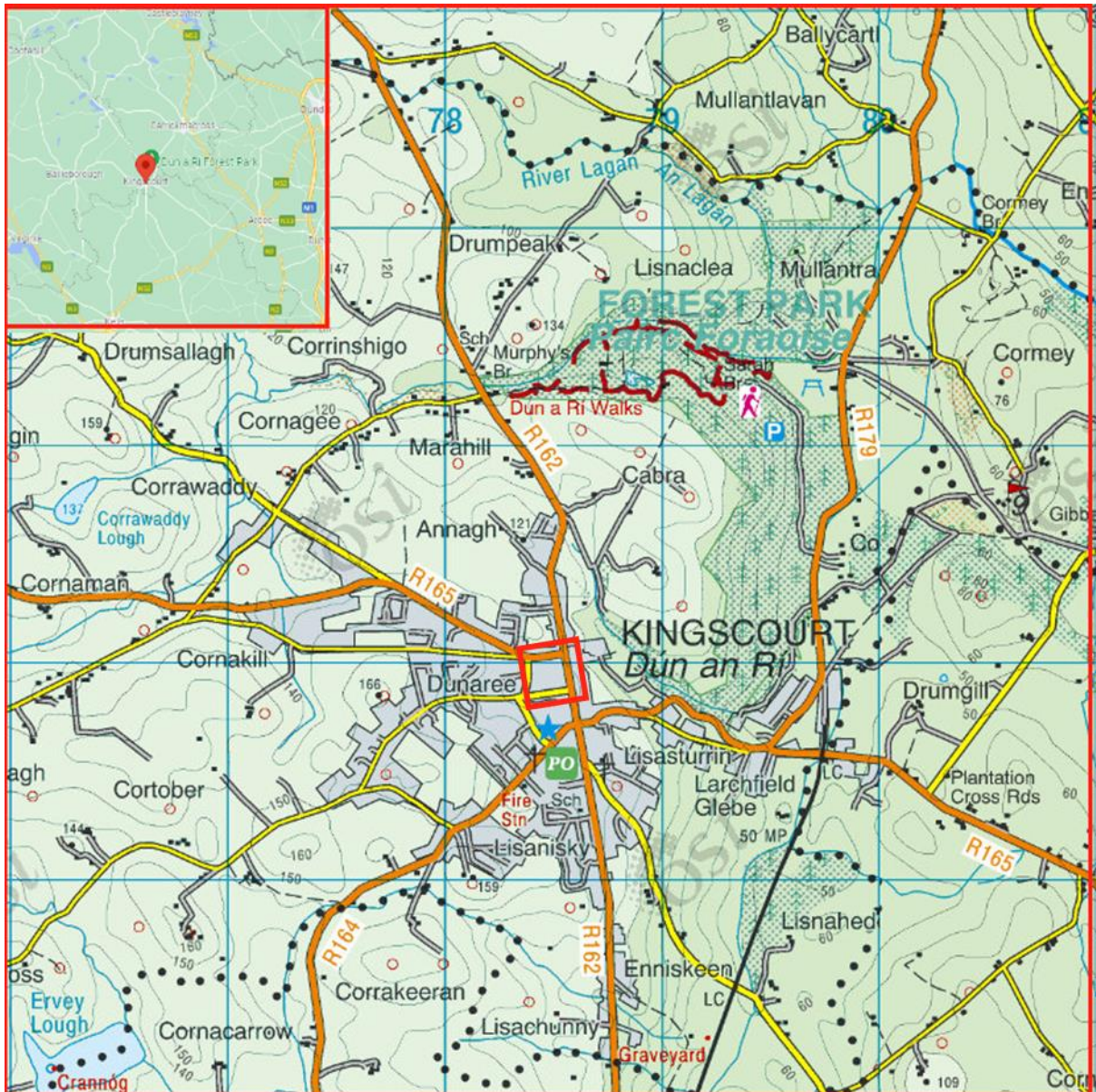


Figure 1 Discovery map showing Kingscourt, Co. Cavan.

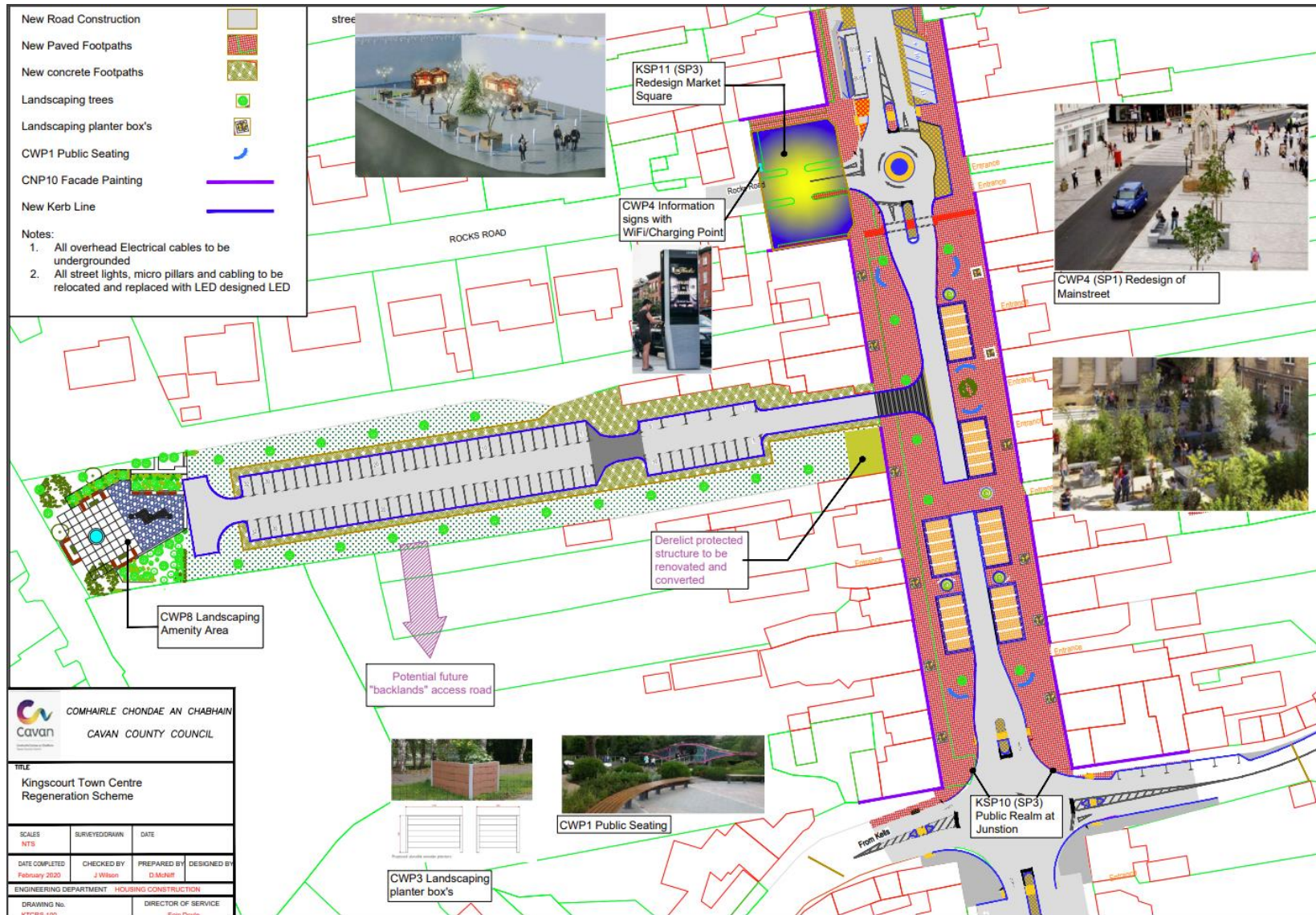


Figure 2 Scheme map showing enhancement area along Main Street, Kingscourt

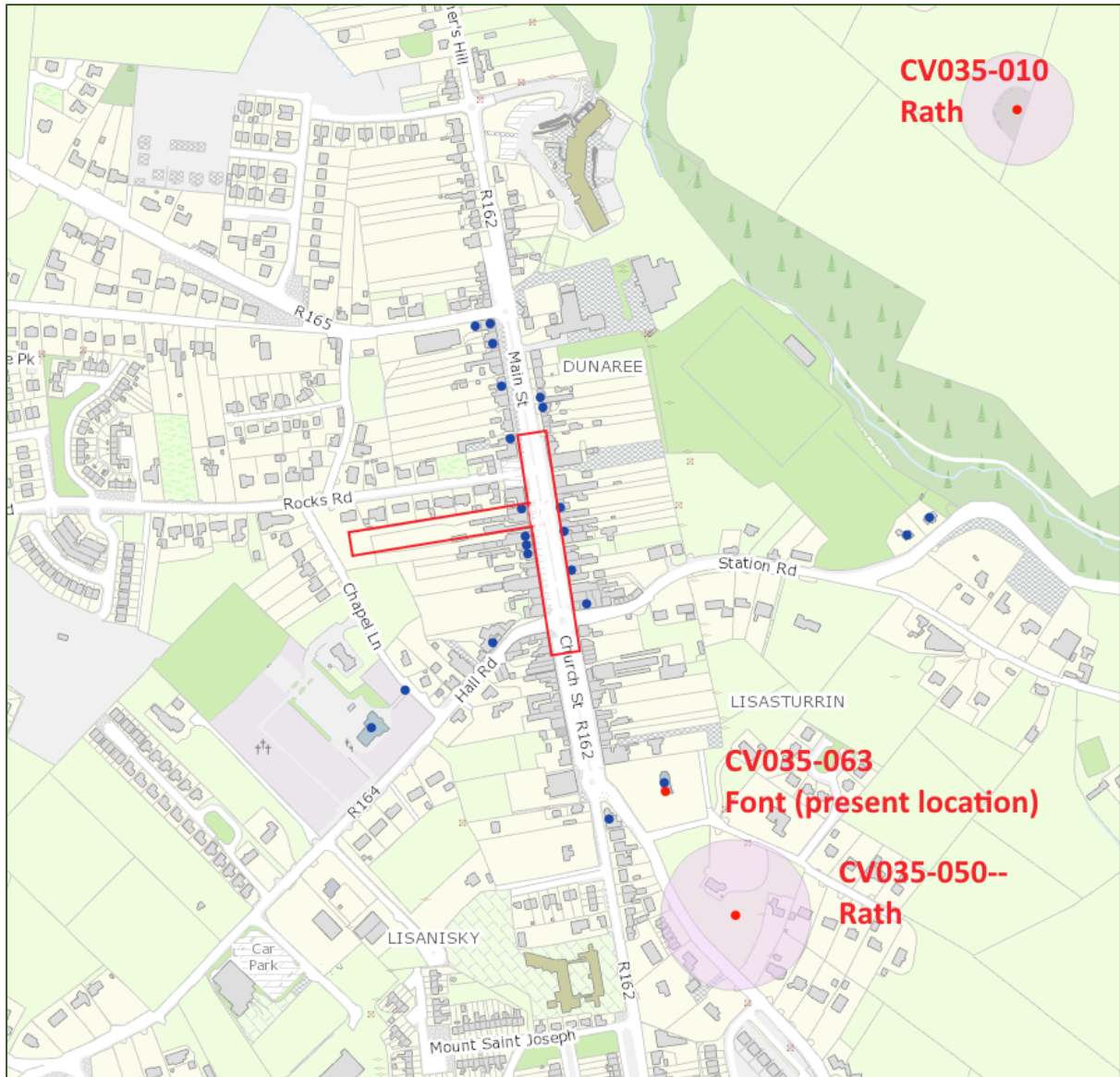


Figure 3 HEV Map showing cultural heritage sites in Kingscourt.

2 Existing Environment

2.1 Location Details

The proposed scheme involves the urban enhancement of Kingscourt, Cavan along the Main Street between Market Square and the Kells Road Roundabout.

Table 1 Location details

County and town	Cavan. Kingscourt
Barony & Parish	Clankee and Enniskeen
Townlands	Dunaree and Lisasturrin

Street	Main Street (R162) between Market Square and the Kells Road Roundabout.
OS sheet No's	CV035
Archaeological Monuments	No recorded monuments within scheme area,
Nat Mon No. within 200m of scheme	NA
Architectural Area of Conservation	ACA proposed for the Main Street in Draft County Cavan Development Plan (see section 2.3.1)
Record of Protected Structures / NIAH	13 RPS's on Main Street
ITM	678507 795945

2.2 Archaeological, Architectural and Historical Background

2.2.1 General background to Kingscourt

Kingscourt, Civil Parish of Enniskeen, Barony of Clankee is located in the southeast corner of Cavan approximately 1km from the boundary with County Meath and is also close to the borders of County Monaghan and County Louth. The name reputedly dates from 1690 when King James held court for one night in Cabra Castle on the eve of the Battle of the Boyne. The townlands within the town boundary include Dunaree, a reference to a rath of the same name to the west of the town, Lisaturrin and Lisanisky. To the north and northeast are Annagh and Cabra. The area around the town has a frequency of raths occupying drumlin tops and ridges. These raths average 2/3 per townland and there are 33 recorded examples within a 2km diameter from the town. Other significant sites include the church and graveyard at Enniskeen (SMR's CV035-042001-4) and a font originally from Nobber but now housed in St Ernan's Church of Ireland Church (SMR CV035-063-).

In 2015 an archaeological investigation undertaken by D. Gallagher in Dunree involving the excavation of 14 test trenches that exposed a bridge and a track/road that corresponded to features depicted on the Down Survey map of 1654 and more accurately on Taylor & Skinner's Road map of 1777. In addition, a burnt stone spread representing a fulacht fiadh was located on a nearby flat plateau.

Cabra townland located to the northeast of the town, now Dun Ri Forest Park, was the former site of a ruined castle (CV035-011--) reputed to have been built by Captain Gerald Fleming in 1607 and lost during the Williamite wars. Fleming had received his first grant of land in 1585 and went on to acquire most of the Parish of Enniskeen. Petty's Down Survey map (1656-8) shows a large castle with two entrance gates at Cabragh accompanied by a small building, perhaps a mill, on the bank of the E-W River Lagan (see figure 6). The estate was later forfeited under the Cromwellian confiscations and granted to Colonel Thomas Cooch. In 1699 Thomas's only daughter, Elizabeth married to Joseph Pratt of Garadice, Co. Meath inherited the estate. Their son, Mervyn Pratt born in 1687 and a graduate from Trinity College lived at Cabra near the Wishing Well.

In 1780 Mervyn Pratt who succeeded Captain Marvyn Pratt as owner of Cabra laid out the new town of Kingscourt leasing town plots with one rood of garden adjoining each, for 999 years, for one guinea a year per acre. The town replaced an earlier village in Cabra.

This scheme was continued by Mervyn Pratt's brother - Reverend Joseph who also built the Kingscourt Rectory in 1816 with a gift of £100, the site, and a loan of £825 from the Board of First Fruits.

In 1813 the Pratt family bought the recently built (Corney) Castle constructed by the Foster family. This cost of this new castle built in the "neo-Norman-style" and the "Gothick-style" had effectively bankrupted the Foster family. Corney Castle replaced the original Cabra House as the chief "seat" of the Pratt dynasty and was renamed accordingly. Major Mervyn Pratt owned Cabra Castle and the Cabra Estate from 1927 until his death in December 1950, it was sold to the Brennan family in 1964 and has since been turned into a luxury hotel.

The development of natural resources such as gypsum and china clay were used to develop local industry in the town. In 1857 the independent Navan and Kingscourt Railway opened a station to the east of the town that enhanced this trading function and transporting the gypsum to wider markets.

The railway line closed in 2002 but the station remains intact today, having been partially restored in the mid-2000s.

The town has retained its historic pattern with the town core focused on a wide and long main street with further streets radiating in a uniform pattern out from it.

2.2.1.1 Samuel Lewis

KINGSCOURT, a small post and market town, in the parish of Enniskeen, barony of Clankée, county Cavan, province of Ulster, Ireland, 22 miles S.E. of Cavan, 47 from Dublin, and 7½ S.S.E. of Shercock. It is situated on the borders of the counties Meath and Monaghan. It consists of one main street, in which stand the market-house, the parish church, Roman Catholic chapel, dispensary, which is within the Bailieborough Poor-law Union, and a chief police station. The only trade of any importance carried on is that in corn. There are two public schools and a loan fund. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight. In the vicinity is Cabra Castle, the seat of the Pratt family, the founders of the town. The surrounding locality is very romantic, and on a lofty hill in the woods of Cabra stand the ruins of an old castle, commanding a very fine view. Tuesday is market day. Fairs are held on the 17th of April, 23rd May, 18th June, 1st August, 19th September, 8th November, and 4th and 24th December." [Transcribed from The National Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland 1868 by Colin Hinson ©2018]

2.2.2 World Heritage Sites

Although not formally recognised in Irish legislation, impacts on World Heritage Sites will nonetheless be a material consideration for developments in their wider vicinity.

There is no WHS or potential WHS contained in the Tentative List of Candidate Sites within 10km of the study area.

2.2.3 National Monuments in State Care, Guardianship or under Protection Order

On a national level, the highest degree of protection granted to archaeological monuments are those afforded National Monument status, which are protected under the National Monuments Act of 1930 and its various amendments. These are the pre-eminent archaeological sites in Ireland and fall into several categories including:

- Sites that are in the ownership or guardianship of the state.
- Monuments that are the subject of Preservation Orders.
- Monuments in the ownership of a local authority; and
- Walled towns.

Generally National Monuments in state care are numbered amongst the best preserved and most impressive monuments in the country.

There are No National Monuments within 1km of the proposed works.

2.2.4 Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)

The legislation that affords protection to the archaeology of Ireland has seen several amendments since the first National Monuments Act of 1930 and there is a legacy of several different registers and associated terminology.

The following sections contain information relative to the Register of Historic Monuments (RHM), the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and the Archaeological Survey Database (ASD). Archaeological monuments are general registered by the National Monuments Service using a Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) number.

The RMP map shows two archaeological sites in the vicinity of the scheme area both classified as raths.

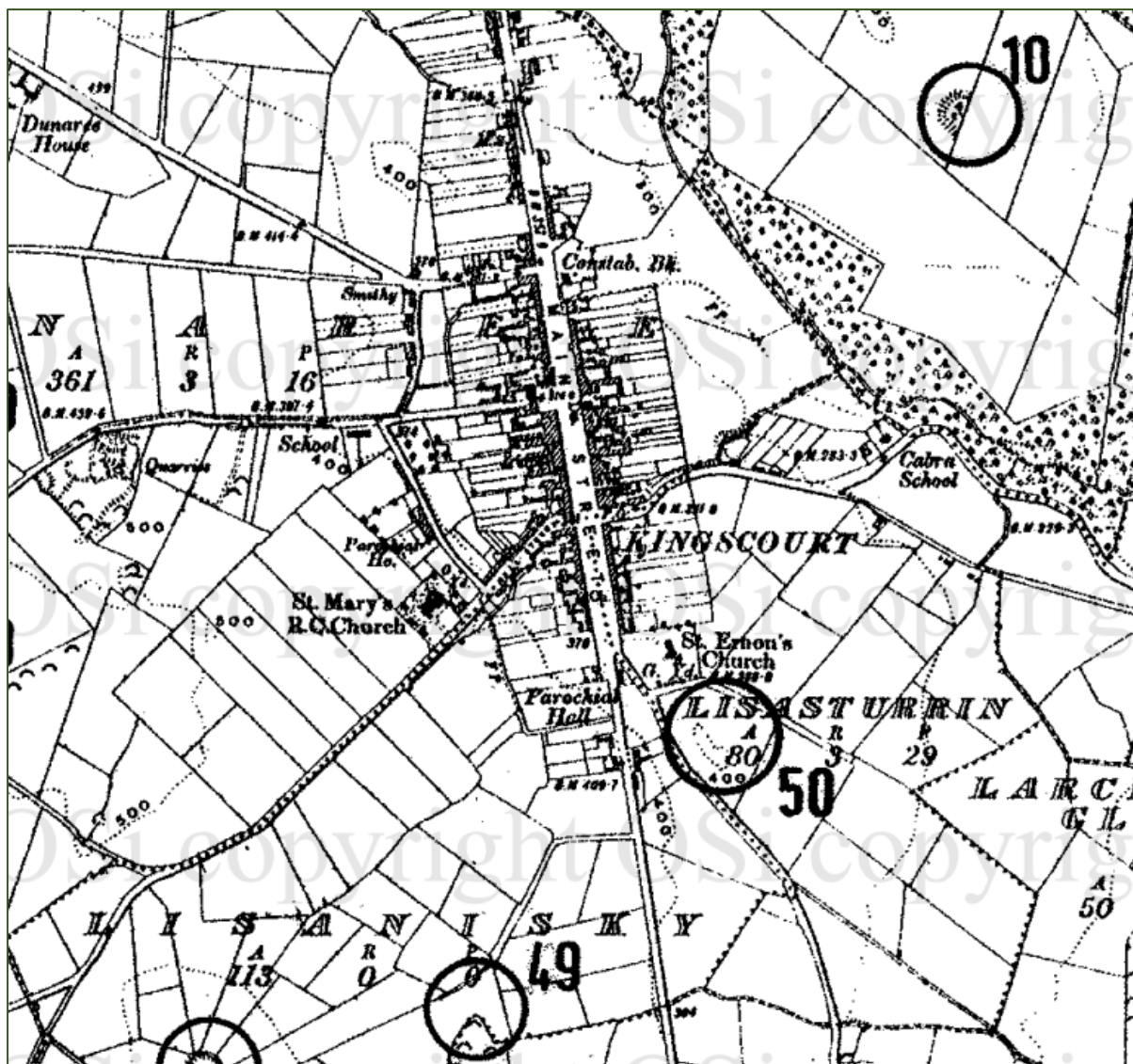


Figure 4 Extract from RMP Sheet CV035 showing Kingscourt.

2.2.5 Archaeological Survey Database

The most up-to-date record of archaeological monuments, the Archaeological Survey Database (ASD), is available for viewing and download on the www.archaeology.ie website. This record is continually revised and indicates several additional sites that do not feature in the RMP. The National Monuments Service also makes available SMR Zones of Notification on the website.

Archaeological monuments listed in the ASD that are located in the vicinity of the proposed development are presented in Table 2. Distances indicated are from the point data, made available in the ASD, to the site boundary.

Table 2 Relevant SMR's within 800m of the subject area.

SMR No	Class	Townland	ITM Reference (E)	ITM Reference (N)	Distance From Main Street.
CV035-010----	Ringfort - rath	CABRA	679026	796270	592m
CV035-049----	Ringfort - rath	LISANISKY	678424	795083	620m
CV035-050----	Ringfort - rath	LICASTURRIN	678729	795418	350m
CV035-063----	Font (present location)	LICASTURRIN	678655	795549	177m

SMR: CV035-010----

Class: Ringfort - rath

Townland: CABRA

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: Marked 'Fort' on OS 1836 and 1876 eds. and depicted as a large oval enclosure. Raised circular area (int. diam. c. 48m) enclosed by a substantial earthen bank and traces of a fosse. The site is bisected by a field boundary running NNE-SSW, the area ESE of which has been levelled. Original entrance not recognisable.

Date of upload/revision: 22 December 2008

SMR: CV035-049----

Class: Ringfort - rath

Townland: LISANISKY

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: Marked 'Fort' on OS 1836 and 1876 eds. Situated on the E shoulder of a drumlin ridge. Not visible at ground level.

Date of upload/revision: 22 December 2008

SMR: CV035-050----

Class: Ringfort - rath

Townland: LICASTURRIN

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: Raised circular area (int. diam. c. 38m) enclosed by a low earthen bank and a shallow fosse identifiable only at NW. Perimeter has been destroyed at W as a result of the construction of a modern dwelling-house. Original entrance not recognisable.

Date of upload/revision: 22 December 2008

SMR: CV035-041----

Class: Ringfort - rath

Townland: ENNISKEEN

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: Raised circular area (int. diam. c. 36m) enclosed by two substantial earthen banks with wide, waterlogged intermediate fosse. Outer bank and fosse survive only from. W-N-SE. Outer bank has been modified and incorporated into the field boundary. Original entrance not recognisable.

Date of upload/revision: 22 December 2008

SMR: CV035-063----

Class: Font (present location)

Townland: LISASTURRIN

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: No

Description: The font from Nobber, Co Meath (ME005-071005-), described as a bowl-shaped vessel (ext. diam. 0.42m; int. diam. 0.34m; D 0.18m) that narrowed to the base (diam. 0.26m) and had two lug handles (Roe 1968, 125), was moved c. 1990 from the Church of Ireland church at Nobber, to St. Ernon's Church of Ireland church at Kingscourt, Co. Cavan (King 2007, 64), but this stone bowl dates from the 18th or 19th century.

Compiled by: Michael Moore

Date of amended upload: 11 December 2014

References:

1. King, H. A. 2007 Nobber: an important early medieval ecclesiastical site. *Ríocht na Mídhe*, 18, 39-66
2. Roe, H.M. 1968 Medieval fonts of Meath. Meath Archaeological and Historical Society.

2.2.6 Cartographic Research

Analysis of historic mapping shows how the landscape has changed over time. The comparison of editions of historic maps can show how some landscape features have been created, altered, or removed over a period of time. Sometimes features that appear on these early maps are found to be of potential archaeological significance during fieldwork. For this study the following historic maps were consulted:

- Down Survey 1654 -1656
- Taylor and Skinner - Road Maps of Ireland 1777

- First edition Ordnance Survey 6" Maps circa 1836
- Third edition Ordnance Survey 25" Maps circa 1911

A review of the available cartographic sources for the subject area, begins with the Petty's Down Survey, so called because a chain was laid down and a scale made. The survey was undertaken from 1656-8 under the direction of William Petty. Using the earlier Civil Survey as a guide, teams of surveyors, mainly former soldiers, were sent out to measure every townland to be forfeited to soldiers and adventurers post the Cromwellian Wars. The resulting maps, made at a scale of 40 perches to one inch (the modern equivalent of 1:50,000) were the first systematic mapping of a large area on such a scale attempted anywhere. The primary purpose of these was to record the boundaries of each townland and to calculate their areas with great precision. The maps are also rich in other detail showing churches, roads, rivers, castles, houses, and fortifications.

The Down Survey barony map shows the Barony of Clanchie and a road leading to Cabragh Castle. The castle is depicted as a large turreted structure with two arched entrances with an associated small mill building with a water wheel on the southern bank of the Cabra River.

The Taylor and Skinner map (1777) shows Kingscourt before the new planned town was laid out in 1780. The old town, known as Cabra, was probably situated to the immediate west along the present day Bothair Mhuire. This map shows the forested demesne of the Pratt estate to the south of a river.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey 6" Maps depicts the Kingscourt in pre-famine times (created 1837-1842) laid out along a north south axis with nodes to the east and west. The town is centred on a market house. other annotated features include a Post Office, RC Chapel, Methodist Church, St. Ernan's Church and two tan yards to the west of Main Street. The tan yards would have contained a series of tanning pits that may survive below ground.

The later 25" map provides a detailed view of the town at the turn of the 20th century. The footprint remains largely the same with the addition of a barracks, hotel, and bank. In the Market Square is a Market house, the centrepiece of the town. This building was a two-story structure with central arched entrance and overhead pediment with town clock. Either side of the entrance were five arcaded bays with rooms overhead. This building was demolished in the 1960/70's to accommodate heavy vehicles turning into Rocks Road.

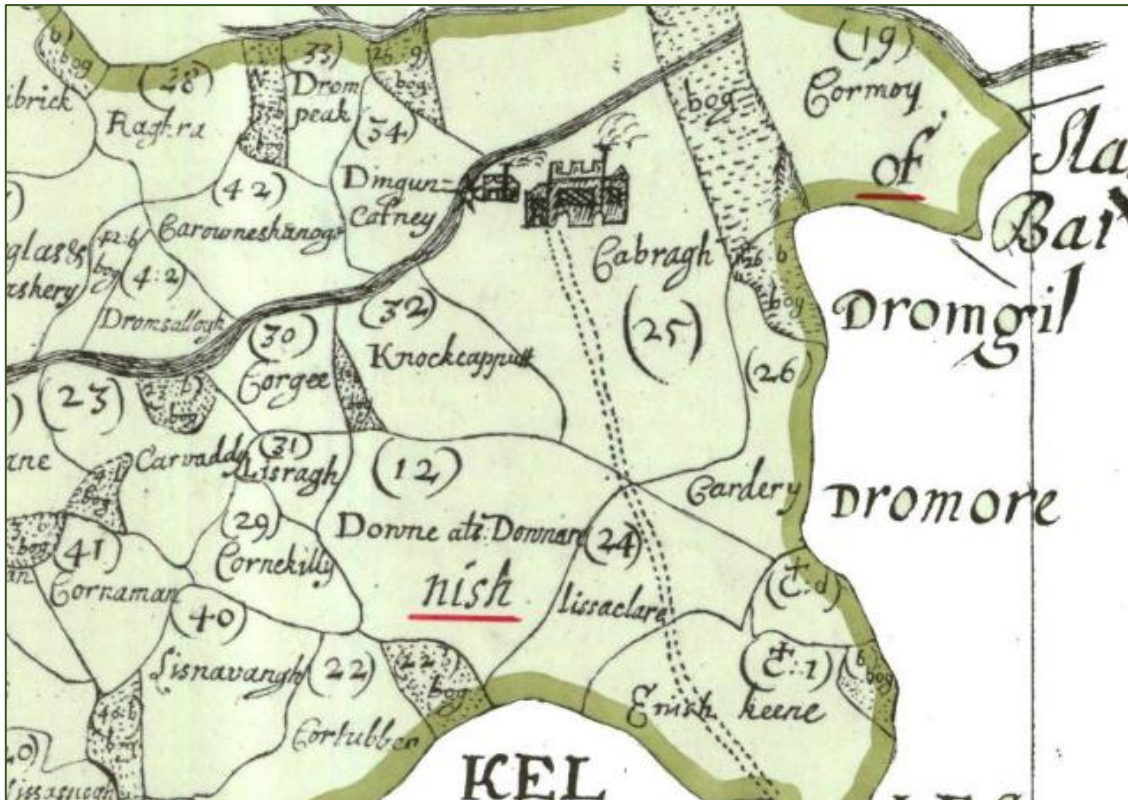


Figure 5 Clanchie Barony from Cavan Down Survey 1655, note Cabragh castle



Figure 6 Taylor and Skinner, Map 51 - Road from Dublin to Clones.



Figure 7 OS 6" First Ed. Map showing scheme route

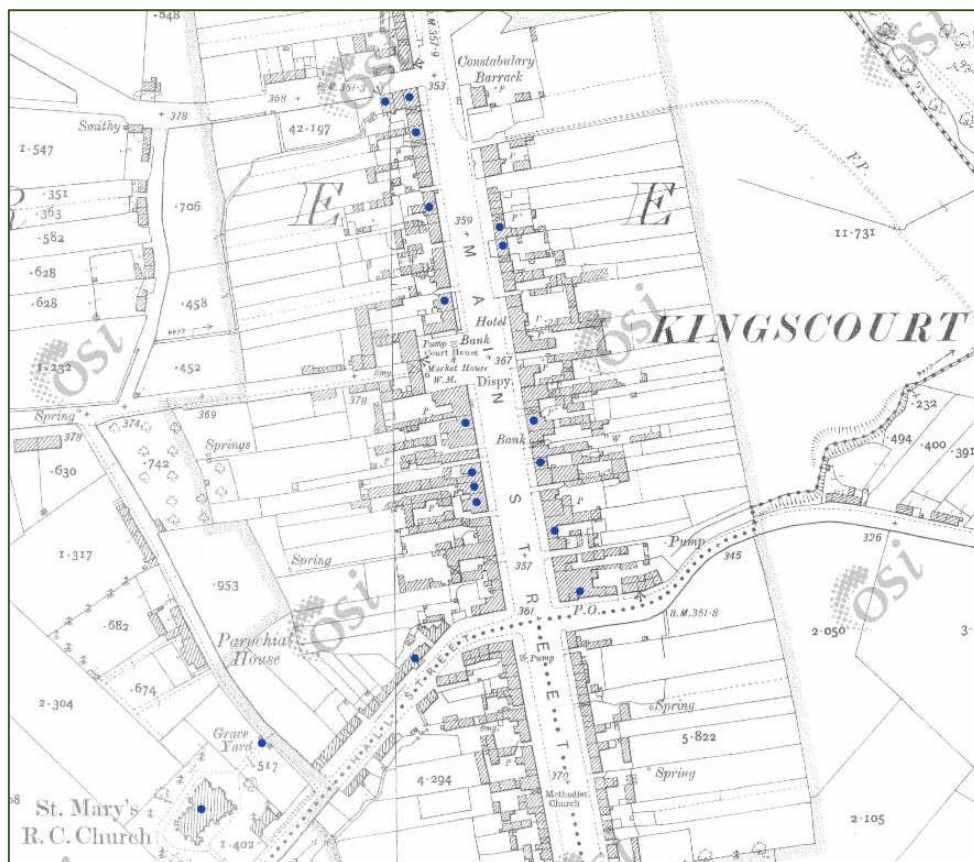


Figure 8 Extract from 25" map showing Main Street, Kingscourt.



Figure 9 Market House, Kingscourt.

2.2.7 Aerial Photography

The usefulness of aerial photography is that it allows for a different perspective - 'the distant view'. Archaeological sites may show up on the ground surface, depending on their state of preservation, by light and shadow contrasts (shadow marks), tonal differences in the soil (soil marks) or differences in height and colour of the cultivated cereal (crop marks). It is also a useful aid in pinpointing existing features and can assist in ascertaining their extent and degree of preservation.

A review of available aerial photographs from 1995 to more recent satellite imagery was undertaken to identify any previously unrecorded anomalies of historical potential. The subject area is an urbanised environment with a highly developed commercial core. No additional sites were noted.

2.2.8 National Museum Finds Database

There are no finds listed within the subject area.

2.2.9 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

The Excavation Bulletin is both a published annual directory and an online database that provides summary accounts of all the excavations carried out in Ireland and Northern Ireland from 1970 to 2012.

The database gives access to over 15,000 reports and can be browsed or searched using multiple fields, including Year, County, Site Name, Site Type, Grid Reference, Licence No., Sites and Monuments Record No. and Author.

The National Roads Authority (NRA) archaeological database (<http://archaeology.nra.ie>) contains a description of the results of excavations carried out in advance of various road schemes. In general, the database contains information on sites for which final excavation reports have been received.

The following entries are recorded in the vicinity of the subject area.

Reference No.	Location	Site type	Licence No.	Co-ordinates
2000:0041	KINGSCOURT– CARRICKMACROSS– LOUGH EGISH FEEDER MAIN, Cavan	No archaeological significance	99E0760	E 678507m, N 795938m
<p>The pipe-trench excavation for this scheme was carried out solely on existing routeways in Counties Cavan and Monaghan, from outside Kingscourt town to Carrickmacross and onto Lough Egish. Because the trench was excavated along existing roads, there was a lot of previous ground disturbance. No features or finds of archaeological significance were revealed while monitoring this scheme.</p> <p>Angela Wallace, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin</p>				

Reference No.	Location	Site type	Licence No.	Co-ordinates
2015:095	Dunaree, Kingscourt, Cavan	Prehistoric	15E0295	E 678077m, N 795839m
<p>An excavation was carried out of a burnt mound spread within the townland of Dunaree, Kingscourt, County Cavan. The excavation has been carried out at a pre-planning stage in advance of construction of a new Post-Primary School on behalf of the client in order to mitigate any archaeological constraints in relation to the site. The surrounding landscape around the town of Kingscourt contains a high density of monuments, the majority of which are ringforts. County Cavan and its glacial drumlin landscape contain one of the highest concentrations of ringforts in Ireland. Since the production of the 1st Edition OS map the overall layout of the field systems that make up the proposed site have changed very little. However it was noted that the site may contain a track/road depicted on the Down Survey map of 1654 and more accurately on Taylor & Skinner's road map of 1777 with the site of a possible bridge/crossing clearly indicated on the 1st Edition OS map. The historical significance of this bridge site and the track/road is that they may have been present on the site from before 1654 and may have provided access to the original Cabra Castle and the old village of Cabra. Assessment was carried out on 25 and 26 June 2015. Fourteen test trenches were excavated on the site in the area to be developed. The bridge and the track/road were located in the test trenches. The road consisted of a metalled surface c. 5m in width and corresponded with the location on the map. These were sufficiently recorded in the assessment report and required no further investigation. A previously unrecorded burnt mound spread was identified in Trench 4 measuring roughly 9m by 7m north-south. This burnt stone spread represents a fulacht fiadh, which generally date to the Bronze Age, and is located on a flat plateau, 10m east of a shallow stream. The ground is fairly level for another 15m to the east then gradually runs downhill to wet, boggy ground. To the north, the ground gradually rises. The burnt stone spread was cut by two field drains (C3 & C11). The spread was shallow and appeared to have been ploughed out or weathered. There was one pit associated with the spread and no trough was identified. In addition, a small ruinous building located in the north-east corner of the site may have been associated with the Cabra Castle Estate and though not listed as a Protected Structure in the County Development</p>				

Plan, is shown on the 1st edition OS map (c. 1835). This structure was recorded by means of an architectural building survey. Locals mentioned that the McMahons and the McGivneys were the last people living in the house and worked as foresters for the Cabra Castle Estate.

Archaeological Consultancy Services Unit, Unit 21 Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co Louth

2.2.10 Toponym Analysis

Townland names are a rich source of information for the land use, history, archaeology, and folklore of an area. The place name can have a variety of language origins such as, Irish, Viking, Anglo-Norman and English. The names can provide information on families, topographical features, and historical incidents. In terms of the built environment many names reference churches, fords, castles, raths, graveyards, roads and passes etc. In compiling the following data, a number of resources were consulted including the Placenames Database of Ireland www.logainm.ie and Irish Names of Places by P.W. Joyce (Joyce, 1913).

The works are to take place in are in Kingscourt within the townlands of Dunaree and Lisasturrin.

Table 3: Toponyms of townlands

Townland Name/ Name	Irish Version	Translation and notes
Kingscourt	Dún an Rí	the fort of the king. The name Kingscourt comes from 1690 when King James held court for one night in Corney Castle, (now Cabra Castle) on his way to the Battle of the Boyne.
Dunaree	Dún an Rí	Fort of the King First recorded in 1586 as 'Donery' in the Calendar to Fiants of reign of Henry VIII. In the Down Survey it is referred to as 'Downare'
Lisasturrin	Not confirmed	Recorded in 1709 as 'Lisaslurrin'.
Lisanisky	Not confirmed	The fort of water First recorded as 'lisonuskie' Maps of the Escheated Counties in Ireland, 1609–10
Annagh	Eanach	a Marsh
Cabra		First recorded in 1586 as 'Cabbragh' in the Calendar to Fiants of reign of Henry VIII. In the Down Survey it is

		referred to as 'Cabragh. "Usually spelt Cabra by Col. Pratt"
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2.3 Site Inspection

A site inspection was undertaken of Main Street, Kingscourt by the author on the 10th of December 2021 in overcast conditions. The Main Street is a wide two-lane carriageway with a long central kerbed meridian with raised beds and planted trees. Either side of the road are angled car park spaces facing wide pavements. The town is a regional node with links extending at right angles including the Kells and Carrickmacross road at the Main Street roundabout, the Rock Road, and the Bailieboro Road (R165).

The buildings along the street are a mix of late 18th and 19th century two-three story terraces, their composition, massing, and character reflective of the planned nature of the town. The structures are a mix of both commercial and service buildings units with traditional style shop fronts and residential town houses.

As stated, there are fourteen NIAH sites along the street, thirteen of which appear on the Record of Protected Structure. These structures include Murtagh's Bar (1898), the Bank of Ireland (1909) and assorted town houses with Georgian features.

Along the western range of the subject area on Main Street, South of Market Square are five Premises on the Record of Protected Structures, Apache Pizza and Peking (CV35021), Fast Device Repair & big Discounts (CV35012 – formerly Shekelton's Hardware), J. McKiernan and Murtagh's Bar (CV35013) in addition M&F's Bar appears on the NIAH list.

To provide access to a planned new car park and civic space it is proposed to demolish a derelict premises, to the south of the existing Centra shop, a former hairdressers called 'New Episode' with an adjoining building over an accessway. This building, an old commercial premises, is a two story, two bay, originally free-standing structure. The rendered façade has a single entrance and large window at ground floor and single widow on first floor under a slated hipped roof. To the northern side of this property is a lane leading to sheds and a back yard; the gable and sheds are built of exposed rubble stone.

To the immediate south of the building is a square-headed carriageway with an overhead room, projecting oriel window with faux crenelations on top. This structure forms part of the curtilage of what was Shekelton's Hardware (RPS CV35012, NIAH 40310006) now trading as Fast Device Repair and big Discounts. The 'New Episode' building does not appear on the NIAH for the town and although altered in modern times its footprint appears on both the OS First edition map (1836) and the later turn of the century 25" map (1911). Based on the survey and cartographic analysis the existing structure dates from between 1790-1830, its front elevation altered in more recent times (see figures and images attached).

The rear of the property to be demolished can be accessed via the Rocks Road. The original ground level at the western end of the site has been substantial reduced removing what was originally a steep incline bounded by a well-built stone wall along Mary's Road/ Chapel Road. This stone wall is mentioned in the Cavan Development Plan with the objective of preserving it as it contributes to the amenity value and character of the area.

The eastern side to the carriageway has an equally pleasing and symmetrical massing reflective of its late 18th /19th century character. There are four NIAH sites including three protected structures namely Clankee House -Dara Murtagh's Solicitors (CV3501), The former Bank of Ireland Site (CV35015) and the Central Stores (CV35017). Other attractive buildings include the Wishing Well Pub, The Willows Bar and the Dun na Ri House hotel.

The existing Market Place, the previous site of an attractive arcaded Market House, is now an open car park with sweeping footpaths at the corner.

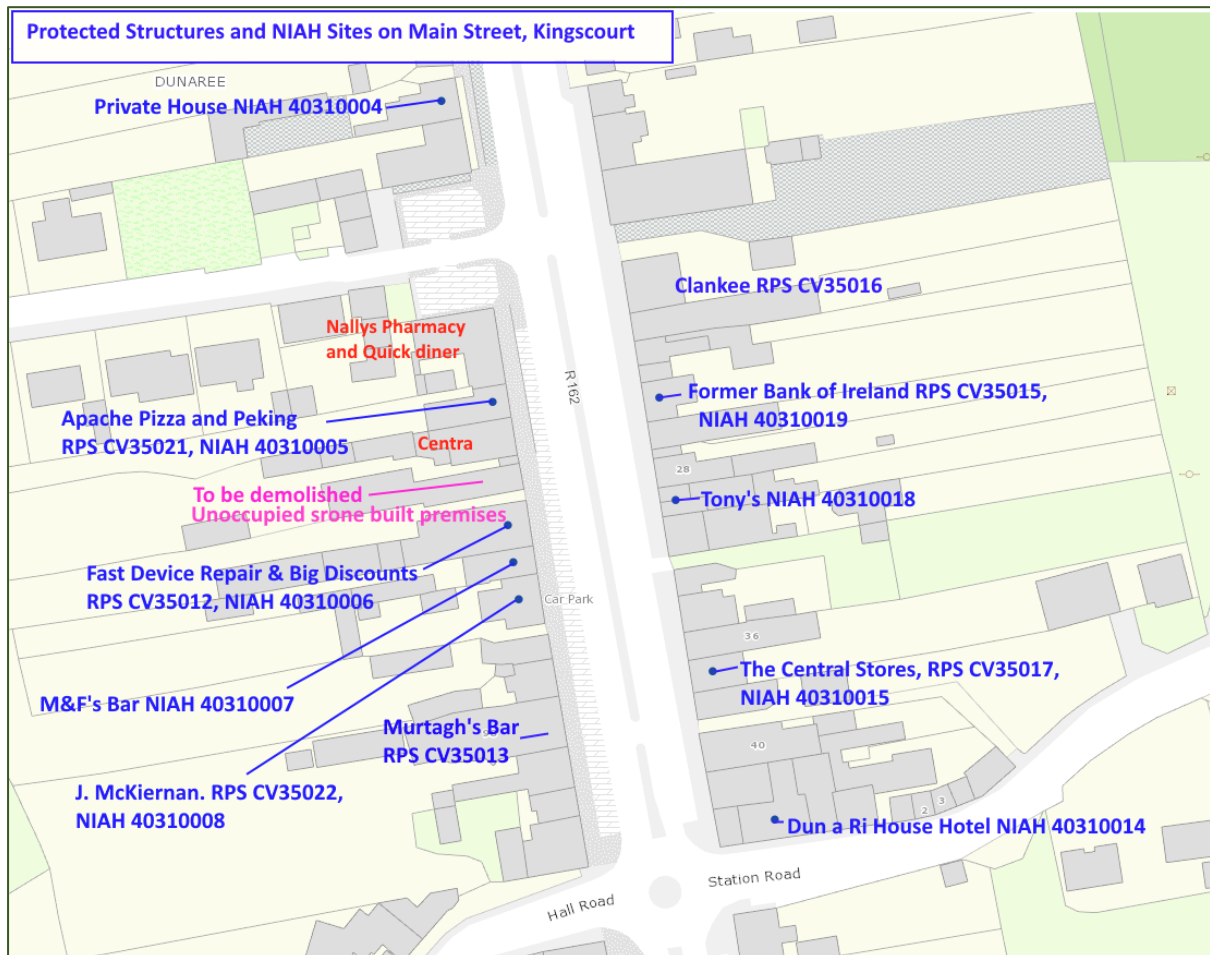


Figure 10 Main Street protected structures and NIAH sites.

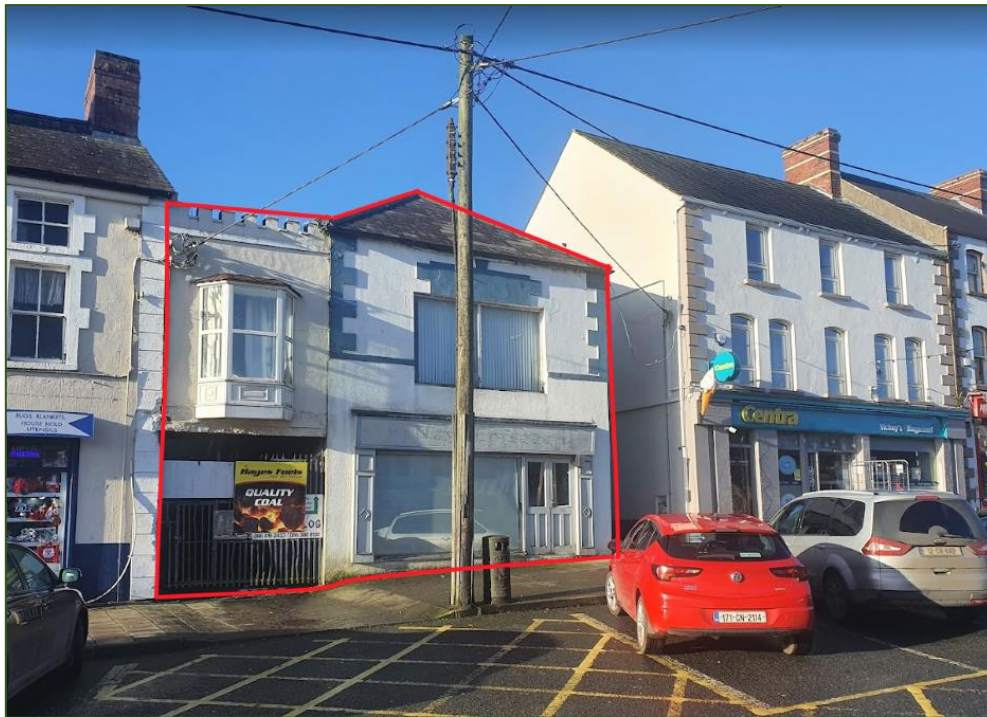


Image 1 Former site of 'New Episodes' premises to be demolished



Image 2 Adjoining property, Formerly Shekelton's Hardware RPS CV35012.



Image 3 Lane to south of Centra showing stone-built gable of building to be demolished.



Figure 11 Footprint of existing building to be demolished on First ed. Map 1836

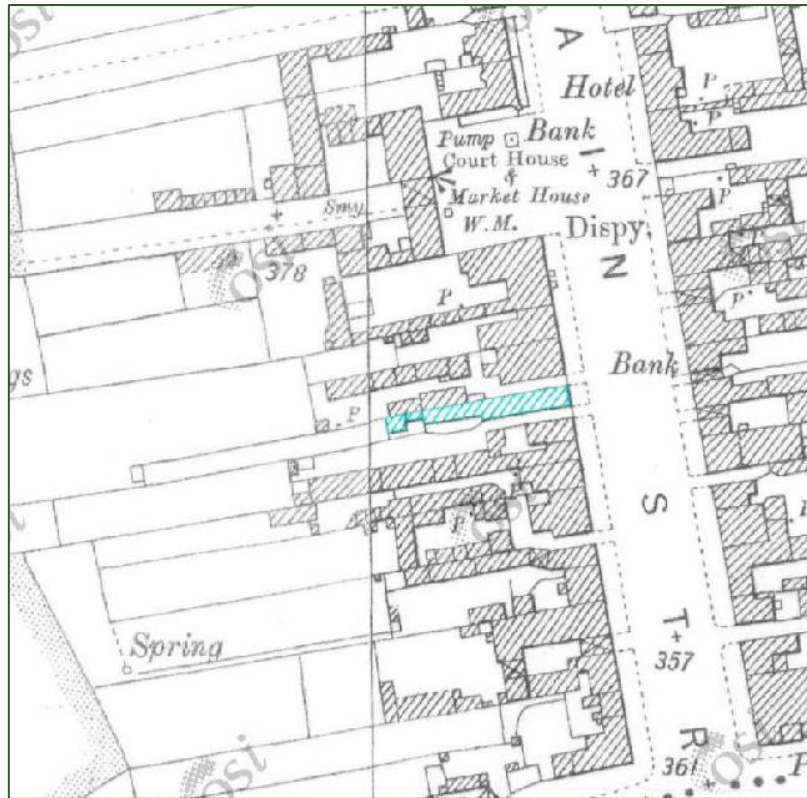


Figure 12 Footprint of existing building to be demolished on 25" ed. Map 1911



Image 4 Stone wall along St. Mary's Road



Image 5 Looking north along Main Street from near Station Road junction.



Image 6 East side of Main Street showing Wishing Well and Bank of Ireland.

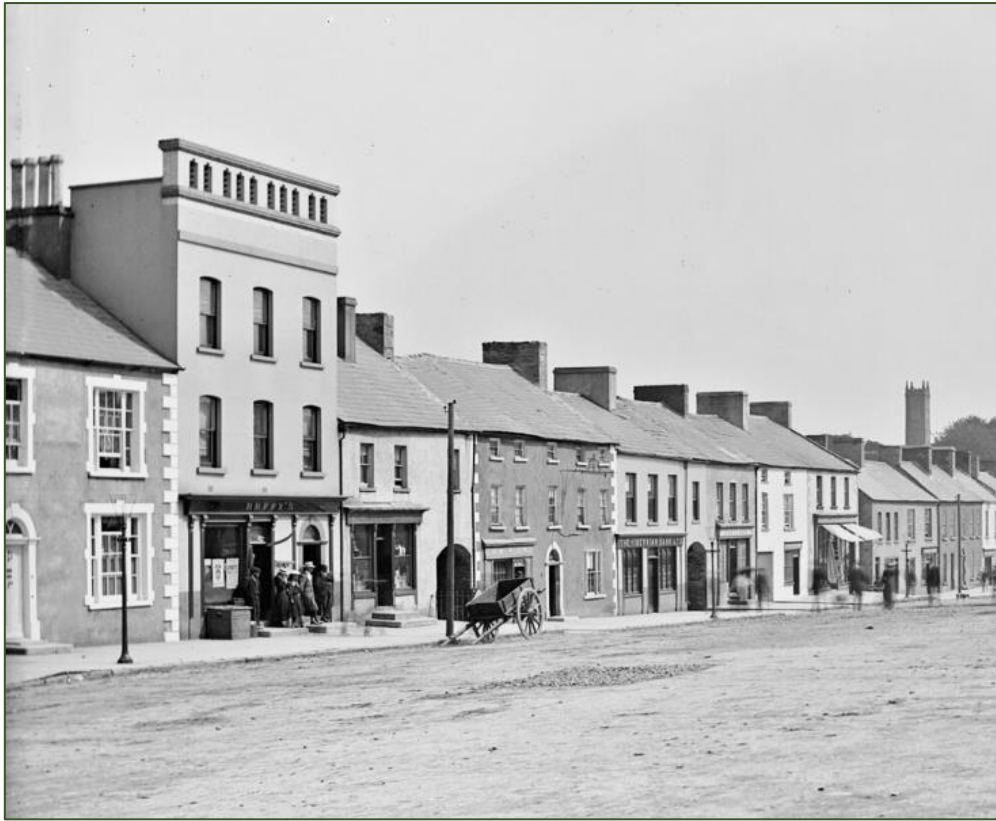


Image 7 Kingscourt early 20th century with Wishing Well Pub.



Image 8 Looking west towards Market Square.

2.4 Potential Direct Impacts

Direct negative impacts may occur where sites of archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage significance are located within the footprint of the proposed development, which would potentially be impacted upon by ground disturbances.

In relation to the proposed development, direct, physical impacts on the archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage can manifest themselves in the following ways:

- Where an archaeological, architectural, or cultural heritage site, structure, monument, or feature is located within an area where works takes place and the works either intentionally or unintentionally entail the alteration or removal of all or part of the site, structure, monument or feature a direct, physical impact will occur.
- Direct, physical impacts can also occur in gaining access to the site. Where archaeological, architectural, or cultural heritage sites, structures, monuments, or features are intentionally or unintentionally removed or altered when transporting and/or facilitating access for machinery, equipment and/or materials to or from site a direct physical impact will occur; and
- There is the potential for direct, physical impacts on previously unrecorded archaeological and architectural sites, structures, monuments, or features.

If these impacts cannot be remediated, for example if archaeological deposits are destroyed during excavations, then the impacts will be permanent.

2.4.1 Potential direct Impacts on Recorded Archaeological Monuments

The proposed works will not impact on any recorded monuments within Kingscourt town.

2.4.2 Potential direct Impacts on unrecorded Archaeological Monuments

The potential to directly impact unrecorded Archaeological Monuments was determined to be low.

2.4.3 'Do Nothing scenario'

In this instance, there would be no impact on any architectural or archaeological sites.

2.4.4 'Worst Case' scenario'

In this case, construction work could potentially negatively impact on historic fabric resulting in the loss or damage of artefacts and features.

2.5 Potential Impacts on setting

Impacts on setting are primarily visual and examine the effect of the development upon the setting of a site within the wider landscape. Visual impacts can be reduced with sensitive site development and screening. The impact of the development is usually proportional to the extent to which that development is visible to and from the extant recorded monuments and features.

2.5.1 Archaeology Sites

There will be no impact on the setting of any archaeological sites.

3 Mitigation Measures and Residual Impacts

The scheme will not impact on the 'zone of notification' for any recorded archaeological sites. No further archaeological mitigation is recommended.

The residual impacts of the proposed development on the local archaeological resource would be negligible.

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4.2 Electronic Sources

<https://www.cavancoco.ie/draft-development-plan.htm>

<http://www.excavations.ie/>

<https://heritagemaps.ie/WebApps/HeritageMaps/index.html>

<http://downsurvey.tcd.ie/down-survey-maps.php#>

<http://www.logainm.ie/>

<http://www.museum.ie/>

<https://www.townlands.ie/>

<https://www.swilson.info/tands1777.php>

<http://webgis.archaeology.ie/>

<http://www.worldheritageireland.ie/tentative-list/>

5 Conventions, Directives and Legislation

Ireland has ratified several European and international conventions in relation to the protection of its cultural heritage. This section summarises Ireland's obligations as a signatory to a number of International and European conventions relating to the protection and conservation of cultural heritage sites. Also included is a synopsis of existing national legislation governing the care and protection of our cultural heritage resources.

5.1.1 ICOMOS Xi'an Declaration, 2005

Ireland is a signatory to an international declaration sponsored by International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas, 2005, that endeavours to ensure the safeguard and conservation of the World's cultural heritage as part of its sustainable and human development.

5.1.2 EIA Directive 85/337/EEC as amended

To assist planning and other consent authorities in deciding if significant effects on the environment are likely to arise in the case of development below the national mandatory EIS thresholds, the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government published a Guidance document in August 2003.

5.1.3 The European Landscape Convention 2000

In 2002 Ireland ratified the European Landscape Convention - also known as the Florence Convention, which promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues. It is the first international treaty to be exclusively concerned with all dimensions of European landscape.

5.1.4 Valletta Convention, 1997

In 1997 the Republic of Ireland ratified the Council of Europe, European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (the 'Valletta Convention'). Obligations under the Convention include: provision for statutory protection measures, including the maintenance of an inventory of the archaeological heritage and the designation of protected monuments and areas.

5.1.5 Granada Convention, 1997

Under the European Convention on the Protection of the Architectural Heritage (Granada Convention), 1997, the Republic of Ireland is obliged to maintain inventories of architectural heritage, to protect the architectural heritage and adopt conservation policies as integrated planning objectives.

5.1.6 UNESCO World Heritage Convention, 1972

This Convention provides for the identification, conservation and preservation of cultural and natural sites of outstanding universal value for inclusion in a world heritage list. The World Heritage status is a non-statutory designation and no additional statutory controls result from this designation. However, the

impact of proposed development upon a World Heritage Site will be a key material consideration in determining planning applications.

5.2 Legislation

5.2.1 The Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Act 2006

The Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Act 2006 ensures the protection of the archaeological heritage resource by requiring that all applications under this Act are accompanied by an EIS including information on material assets, including the architectural and archaeological heritage, and the cultural heritage.

5.2.2 The National Monuments Act 1930 to 2004

Irish legislation for the protection of archaeological heritage is based on the National Monuments Acts 1930 and amendments of 1954, 1987, 1994 and 2004. These acts are the principal statutes governing the care of monuments in the Irish Republic. They provide for the protection of national monuments through the use of preservation orders. The overall state archaeological service is provided by the Department of Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage and delivered through the Planning and Heritage Section of the DoHLGH and the National Museum of Ireland (Irish Antiquities Division) on behalf of the Minister.

Monuments are protected under the National Monuments Acts in a number of ways:

- National Monuments in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister or a local authority;
- National Monuments, which are subject to a preservation order;
- Historic monuments or archaeological areas recorded in the Register of Historic Monuments; and
- Monuments recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).

5.2.3 The Planning and Development Act 2000

Under arrangements which came into operation on 1 January 2000 (The Planning and Development Act 2000), the system of listing buildings was replaced with strengthened procedures for the preservation of protected structures and structures in architectural conservation areas (ACA).

5.2.4 The Architectural Heritage and Historic Properties Act, 1999

This Act provides for the establishment of a national inventory of architectural heritage which forms the basis for recommendation from the Minister to local authorities of sites for inclusion in the local authorities Record of Protected Structures

5.3 Other Policy Contexts and Guidelines

5.3.1 The Archaeological Survey Database (ASD)

The ASD is maintained by the National Monuments Service of the DoH/LGH and contains the most up to date information on archaeological monuments within the State. The site is regularly updated with new sites as they come to light and has increasing volumes of information about individual sites.

5.3.2 The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)

NIAH data is available to be viewed and / or download from the www.buildingsofireland.ie website. The website contains detailed notes and photographs of all structures included in the recommendations made by the Minister to the relevant local authorities.

5.3.3 The Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage guidelines, 1999

This document sets out the basic principles of national policy on the protection of the archaeological heritage. A key principle set out in these guidelines is that there should always be a presumption in favour of avoidance of developmental impacts on the archaeological heritage and preservation in-situ of archaeological sites and monuments must be presumed to be the preferred option.