

Contents

Introduction..... 4-1

Scope of Work 4-1

Consultations.....4-3

Contributors / Authors..... 4-4

Limitations / Difficulties Encountered 4-4

Regulatory Background 4-4

Legislation..... 4-4

Guidance and Technical Standards..... 4-4

Meath County Council Planning Policy 4-6

Receiving Environment..... 4-8

Study Area 4-8

Baseline Study Methodology 4-8

Sources of Information 4-9

Site Location 4-9

Site and Surroundings..... 4-10

Population 4-10

Employment 4-11

Economic Activities including Tourism..... 4-13

Community Infrastructure 4-14

General Health..... 4-15

Radon..... 4-15

Sensitive Receptors..... 4-16

Impact Assessment..... 4-16

Evaluation Methodology..... 4-16

Population 4-17

Employment 4-17

Economic Activities including Tourism..... 4-17

Community Infrastructure 4-18

Human Health and Health and Safety..... 4-18

Unplanned Events..... 4-19

Cumulative / Synergistic Impacts..... 4-20

Transboundary Impacts 4-21

RECEIVED: 04/07/2025

Meath County Council - Viewing Purposes Only!

Interaction with Other Impacts 4-21

'Do-nothing Scenario' 4-21

Mitigation Measures **4-21**

Residual Impact Assessment **4-22**

Monitoring **4-22**

References **4-22**

Tables

Table 4-1: Wider Determinants of Health and Proposed Development..... 4-2

Table 4-2: Population Trends 2016 - 2022 4-10

Figures

Figure 4-1: Receptor Location Map.....

Figure 4-2: Electoral Divisions Map.....

RECEIVED: 04/07/2025

Meath County Council - Viewing Purposes Only!

Introduction

- 4.1 This Chapter of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), prepared by SLR Consulting Ireland Ltd, addresses the potential effects of a proposed development at an existing sand and gravel pit on population and human health. The existing pit is located at Murrens townland in Oldcastle, Co. Meath.
- 4.2 The proposed development being applied for under this planning application will consist of:
- Extraction of sand and gravel (dry working) over a lateral extension extraction area of c. 4.2 hectares adjacent to the existing sand and gravel pit development permitted by planning permission KA/141129 (ABP PL17.245257) with access gained from the existing pit.
 - Restoration of the lands will form part of the overall adjacent sand and gravel pit restoration site, returning the lands to a combination of agricultural grazing and beneficial ecological habitat.
 - The development will be commensurate with the life of existing site permission (P. Ref. KA14/1129 & ABP PL.17.245257) which is due to expire in December 2036.
 - All associated site ancillary works within an overall application area of c. 5.8 hectares.
- 4.3 The existing sand and gravel pit is long established and has been registered with Meath County Council in accordance with Section 261 of the Planning & Development Act, 2000 (Quarry Ref. No. QY 24), see further details in EIAR Chapter 1.
- 4.4 Planning permission (PL17.245257) was granted by An Bord Pleanála in 2016 following a third-party appeal on a grant from Meath County Council (KA/141129) made for an extension of extraction area of c. 23.9 hectares into lands adjacent to the existing pit. The planning permission also included an additional connection to the existing materials transport conveyor system and associated landscaping works.
- 4.5 There is a portion (c. 4 hectares) of the existing permitted development of P. Ref. KA/141129 / ABP PL17.245257, located in the southwest area of the permitted extension which will now not be extracted due to the poor quality of the materials that has been tested to date. The area is referred to Area 1 shown on EIAR **Figure 4-1**.
- 4.6 The application site (shown as Area 2 on EIAR **Figure 4-1**) is a new proposed extension extraction area of c. 4.2 hectares that will effectively be a replacement source of sand and gravel materials with extraction to be commensurate with the life of P. Ref. KA14/1129 / ABP PL17.245257 which is due to expire in December 2036.
- 4.7 Area 2, i.e., the application site, is situated within the townland of Murrens. The overall pit site traverses the three townlands of Baltrasna, Annagh and Murrens.

Scope of Work

- 4.8 The EPA guidelines in relation to the preparation of EIAR¹ note the following in respect of population and human health:
- assessment of land-use planning and demographic issues or detailed socio-economic analysis is not generally required;

¹ Environmental Protection Agency (2022). *Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports*. Environmental Protection Agency, Johnstown Castle Estate, Co. Wexford.

- economic development or settlement patterns are only relevant if they give rise to new development and associated effects;
 - human health should be considered in the context of the relevant environmental topics addressed by the EIAR;
 - the effects on human health via relevant pathways (such as air and water) should be considered in the context of accepted standards for exposure, dose or risk; and
 - other health and safety issues are addressed under other EU directives.
- 4.9 This chapter of the EIAR has considered all of the above items in relation to population, employment, amenity and human health.
- 4.10 The Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) issued two guidance documents in 2022 on the assessment of human health within EIA as follows:
- Effective Scoping of Human Health in EIA; and
 - Determining Significance for Human Health in EIA.
- 4.11 Section 1.11 of the IEMA Guidance on the Effective Scoping of Human Health in EIA recommends that if there is not potential for likely significant population effect, human health should be scoped out of the EIA. The guidance makes clear that the topics of population and human health are separate technical topics. The assessment of socio-economic conditions addressed through the topic of 'Population' provides baseline information on which an assessment of sensitivity of human health can be made, therefore it is considered appropriate that both topics are covered within this chapter.
- 4.12 **Table 4-1** of this chapter sets out an initial review of the wider determinants of health identified within the guidance on scoping of human health and how these have the potential to be impacted by the proposed development. The initial assessment within **Table 4-1** provides a framework in order to focus the assessment of human health impacts on areas of most relevance.
- 4.13 This Chapter of the EIAR presents baseline information on population (including employment, amenity and community resources) and assesses likely impacts as a result of the proposed development. This facilitates an assessment of the potential impacts on human health where there is a potential for this to be impacted as identified within **Table 4-1**.

Table 4-1: Wider Determinants of Health and Proposed Development

Categories	Wider Determinants of Health	Commentary
Health related behaviours	Physical activity	No changes likely as a result of proposed development
	Risk taking behaviour	No changes likely as a result of proposed development
	Diet and nutrition	No changes likely as a result of proposed development
Social environment	Housing	Enhanced source of aggregates has potential to support increased supply of infrastructure
	Relocation	Not relevant, no relocation proposed
	Open space, leisure and play	No changes likely as a result of proposed development

Population & Human Health 4

Categories	Wider Determinants of Health	Commentary
	Transport modes, access and connections	No changes likely as a result of proposed development, using existing accesses/routes
	Community Safety	No changes likely, boundaries of application site will continue to be kept secure
	Community identity, culture, resilience and influence	No changes likely, proposed development is activity that is in keeping with existing activity at site
	Social participation, interaction and support	Not relevant to application site/proposed development
Economic environment	Education and training	Not relevant to application site/proposed development
	Employment and income	Increased quality of resource will sustain small-scale employment within the local area
Bio-physical environment	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Potential for aggregates from site to contribute to developing infrastructure in line with national planning / Increased CO ₂ emissions from activities on site
	Air quality	Potential for air quality impacts from HGV use and dust from activities on site
	Water quality or availability	Potential for contaminants in, run-off to, impact on surface water and/or groundwater
	Land quality	Removal of minerals, overburden
	Noise and vibration	Potential for impacts from site activities
	Radiation	Potential exposure to radon gas
Institutional and built environment	Health and social care services	No changes likely as a result of proposed development
	Built environment	Enhanced supply of aggregates has potential to support enhancements to wider infrastructure
	Wider societal infrastructure and resources	Enhanced supply of aggregates has potential to support enhancements to wider infrastructure

Consultations

- 4.14 In preparing this Environmental Impact Assessment Report an initial pre-planning consultation meeting was sought between officials of Meath County Council and the Applicant. A request was made by email containing the Council's Pre Planning questionnaire and site location plans on 23rd September 2024. A telephone pre-planning consultation meeting was held between an official of Meath County Council and SLR on the 21st October 2024.
- 4.15 In addition, a pre-planning consultation document was issued to statutory consultees. Details of those consulted and feedback obtained is contained in Chapter 1 of this EIAR.
- 4.16 Feedback of most relevance to the assessment of population and human health was received from the Health Safety Authority (HSA), who had no observations and the Health Service Executive (HSE). The HSE observation recommended that potential impacts on human health are assessed in each of the proposed development phases and that potential health gains to be achieved through restoration of the site be explored. The HSE also requested that the EIAR for the proposed development address the potential climate

change, dust, noise, surface water and groundwater impacts for each stage of the proposals.

- 4.17 In addition, consultation has been undertaken directly with EIA specialist contributors such as noise and air in the preparation of the population and human health assessment.

Contributors / Authors

- 4.18 This chapter of the EIAR was prepared by Lynn Hassett who is an EIA co-ordinator with a BSc in Applied Ecology (2000) and a MSc in Environmental Impact Assessment (2001). She has over 16 years of experience of EIA across the not-for-profit, public and private sectors in the UK and Ireland. She has worked on both the review of EIA on behalf of planning authorities assessing applications and in the production of them to support planning applications being lodged. She is a Practitioner member of the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, which she is a member of since 2001. She is also a Full Member of the Institution of Environmental Sciences, which she joined in 2023.
- 4.19 She has worked on numerous extractive industry and other sector planning applications and EIARs. She has experience in both the project management of EIA as well as preparation of generalist assessments such as Population and Human Health and Material Assets.

Limitations / Difficulties Encountered

- 4.20 No limitations or difficulties were encountered in the preparation of this chapter of the EIAR.

Regulatory Background

Legislation

- 4.21 There is no specific legislation relevant to this chapter of the EIAR. Legislation that is relevant to each pathway (noise, air, water, etc.) is addressed elsewhere in this EIAR. However, the framework of information provided within this chapter is informed by:
- Section 37D and 171A of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended);
 - Section 94 and Schedule 6 of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001 (as amended); and
 - European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018.

Guidance and Technical Standards

- 4.22 This chapter of the EIAR has been prepared on the basis of the Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports by the EPA (2022).
- 4.23 There are no technical standards relevant to this chapter of the EIAR. Technical standards, if any, that are relevant to each pathway (noise, air, water, etc.) are addressed elsewhere in this EIAR.
- 4.24 The framework for human health protection is predominantly set out within World Health Organisation (WHO) Guidelines and Limits.
- 4.25 The WHO works worldwide to promote health, keep the world safe, and serve the vulnerable. Their goal is to ensure that a billion more people have universal health coverage, to protect a billion more people from health emergencies, and provide a further

billion people with better health and well-being. It has a wide remit, from setting limits to prevent danger to human health, to providing responses to health emergencies, and promoting health and wellbeing.

- 4.26 The Institute of Public Health (IPH) is an organisation that informs public policy to promote health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities in Ireland and Northern Ireland. It has previously provided comments on draft legislation on EIA and has been represented on the working group for the IEMA guidance on human health in EIA. It has its own guidance on stand-alone Health Impact Assessments² (HIAs), however, the guidance is clear that EIA does not have to adopt all the HIA methods and tools. The IPH set its Strategic Objectives 2020-2025 in order to be able to fulfil its role to its best potential in informing public health policy. The Institute supports the national implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, including SDG3, which focuses on good health and wellbeing. Taking opportunities to enhance wellbeing is a common thread in the IPH and IEMA guidance on human health assessment.
- 4.27 There is no policy or validation requirement to undertake HIA for the proposed development, therefore this chapter of the EIA aligns to HIA principles, as identified in the IPH Guidelines, including considering wider determinants of health, considering existing inequalities of health and encouraging stakeholder engagement.
- 4.28 The Healthy Ireland Framework was launched by the Irish Government in 2013, with a focus to deliver a vision where 'everyone can enjoy physical and mental health and wellbeing to their full potential, where wellbeing is valued and supported at every level of society and is everyone's responsibility'. The Healthy Ireland Strategic Action Plan 2021-2025 identifies 6 themes to deliver the vision and identifies relevant government departments as well as specific implementation actions. A network of Healthy Cities and Counties (including one for Meath) is intended to be developed to deliver the Framework at a local level. One of the commitments within the Strategic Action Plan is to publish a Healthy Cities and Counties Strategic Development Plan.
- 4.29 The Healthy Ireland Framework is delivered within each local authority area through the Local Community Development Committee (LCDC), which also has the responsibility for creating a Local Economic and Community Plan every six years. In Meath, the health programme is supported by a dedicated Healthy Ireland Co-ordinator who works with community groups and organisations in the County. In order to achieve their allocation from the most recent round of funding (Round 4), MCC was required to focus on two of the twenty-seven programme-level Healthy Ireland Outcome Indicators. Following an extensive public and stakeholder consultation and research process in late 2022, the following two indicators were agreed upon for Healthy Meath:
- Increase in positive mental health as per the energy and vitality index; and
 - Decrease in unconditional probability of dying (aged 30-70) from four major non-communicable diseases: cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease, in terms of potential years of life lost.

To this end, a bi-monthly newsletter is issued by Healthy Meath which contains information on resources and events that are available to Council residents to support health in these areas. Resources include nature walks, community run support groups and mental health management events in the locality.

² <https://www.publichealth.ie/reports/health-impact-assessment-guidance-manual>

Meath County Council Planning Policy

- 4.30 The consolidated version of the Meath County Development Plan 2021-2027 (MCDP) is the statutory plan detailing the development objectives/policies, including variations, and was adopted as a consolidated version in May 2024. The County Development Plan sets out the settlement strategy and policies for the sustainable development of Co. Meath.
- 4.31 The application site lies within the administrative area of Meath County Council, therefore the planning and development controls pertaining to it are those outlined in the current Plan.
- 4.32 Meath County Council acknowledges the variety of natural resources such as building raw materials in the form of mineral reserves such as sand, gravel and stone that are present in the County, and the need for extractive industries in terms of supply of aggregate materials for the construction sector, delivering transport infrastructure projects, and for the export market.
- 4.33 Section 9.11 of the MCDP refers to the contribution of mineral resources to the county's rural economy and states it is the goal of the Development Plan:
- "To facilitate adequate supplies of aggregate resources to meet the future growth needs of the County and the wider region while addressing key environmental, traffic and social impacts and details of rehabilitation."*
- 4.34 The following policies are relevant to the proposed development and the balance that is sought between facilitating economic development whilst reducing the potential impacts on surrounding land uses and populations:
- Policy **RD POL 21** *"To ensure that projects associated with the extractive industry carry out screening for Appropriate Assessment in accordance with Article 6(3) of the E.C. Habitats Directive, where required."*
 - Policy **RD POL 22** *"To facilitate the exploitation of the county's natural resources and to exercise appropriate control over the types of development taking place in areas containing proven deposits, whilst also ensuring that such developments are carried out in a manner which would not unduly impinge on the visual amenity or environmental quality in the area."*
 - Policy **RD POL 23** *"To support the extractive industry where it would not unduly compromise the environmental quality of the county and where detailed rehabilitation proposals are provided."*
 - Policy **RD POL 24** *"To seek to ensure that the extraction of minerals and aggregates minimise the detraction from the visual quality of the landscape and do not adversely affect the environment or adjoining existing land uses."*
 - Policy **RD POL 25** *"To ensure that the extractive industry and associated development minimises adverse impacts on the road network in the area and that the full cost of road improvements, including during operations and at time of closure, which are necessary to facilitate those industries are borne by the industry itself."*
 - Policy **RD POL 26** *"To ensure that all existing workings shall be rehabilitated to suitable land uses and that all future extraction activities will allow for the rehabilitation of pits and proper land use management. The biodiversity value of the site should be considered in the first instance when preparing restoration plans. Where landfilling is proposed, inert material is the preferred method. Each planning application shall be considered on a case by case basis and where relevant will be dealt with under the relevant regional Waste Management Plan".*

- Policy **RD POL 27** “To ensure that development for aggregates / mineral extraction, processing and associated processes does not significantly impact in the following areas:
 - i. Existing & Proposed Special Areas of Conservation (SACs);
 - ii. Special Protection Areas (SPAs);
 - iii. Natural Heritage Areas and Proposed Natural Heritage Areas;
 - iv. Other areas of importance for the conservation of flora and fauna;
 - v. Areas of significant archaeological potential;
 - vi. In the vicinity of a recorded monument, and; Sensitive landscapes.
 - vii. World Heritage Sites.”

4.35 In relation to employment in the County, Policy **ED POL 19** seeks:

“To support and facilitate sustainable agriculture, agri-food, horticulture, forestry, renewable energy and other rural enterprises at suitable locations in the County.”

4.36 Chapter 11 ‘Development Management Standards’ of the MCDP outlines development management policies for business, commercial and employment developments.

4.37 Section 11.4 sets out the general standards applicable to all development types, concentrating on energy efficiency, accessibility, lighting and trees/hedgerows.

4.38 Section 11.6.9 sets out specific requirements in relation to planning applications for extractive industry projects, in order to reduce their potential for adverse impacts on surrounding receptors / land uses.

4.39 Of most relevance to the proposed development are:

- **DM OBJ 63** “Where possible, sites shall be subject to rehabilitation and landscaping programmes in tandem with the various phases of extraction. Possible uses post closure could include agriculture and recreation/amenities.”
- **DM OBJ 64** “All applications for extractive industry development shall comprehensively address the following criteria as part of a pre-application discussion and/or planning application proposal:
 - Impact on Natura 2000 sites, NHAs, sites of ecological importance, geological or geomorphological heritage features; (Refer to Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage for further information);
 - Impact on groundwater, surface water and important aquifers and compliance with the objectives of the Water Framework Directive (Refer to Chapter 6 for further information on Water Framework Directive);
 - Effective control of emissions and dust;
 - Phasing programme for extraction and rehabilitation;
 - A scheme of rehabilitation and after care for the site upon abandonment / exhaustion of resource. Details to be submitted should include plan and section drawings, detailing the following:
 - Anticipated finished landform and surface/landscape treatments (both of each phase and the whole excavation);
 - Quality and condition of topsoil and overburden;
 - Rehabilitation works proposed;

- *Type and location of any vegetation proposed,*
- *Proposed method of funding and delivery of restoration/reinstatement works etc; Please note that provision for sinking funds under the control of the Council may be conditioned to ensure satisfactory reinstatement on completion of extraction, if considered appropriate;*
- *A planning application shall include a Planning Report which details the planning status and planning history of the quarry;*
- *Visual impact of the development, a detailed landscape and visual assessment prepared by a suitably qualified professional (Refer to Volume 3 Book of Maps for Views and Prospects, Appendix 5 Landscape Character Assessment, Appendix 6 Record of Protected Structures, Appendix 10 Protected Views and Prospects for further information.);*
- *Impact on existing local communities with regard to but not limited to noise, vibration and subsidence;*
- *Contents of the 'Archaeological Code of Practice' (Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage and Irish Concrete Federation, 2009);*
- *The extent of land ownership, nature of the deposits and details of any ancillary processes (such as crushing, concrete manufacture, etc);*
- *Proposals for surface water management and flood risk minimisation;*
- *Transportation impacts with particular reference to details of all haul routes, trip movements etc (A special contribution may be attached to a grant of permission in accordance with Section 48 of the Planning and Development Act, as amended)."*

Receiving Environment

Study Area

- 4.40 The study area relates to the vicinity of the application site and to those dwellings in the vicinity of the application site and has been defined as a c. 1 km buffer radius from the application site boundary as shown on **Figure 4-1**, which identifies residential and other community receptors within this zone. Although population and human health effects would not expect to be experienced at a 1 km distance from the development, the radius has been selected to facilitate a conservative assessment and to ensure that a range of community services and facilities representative of the local area were included.

Baseline Study Methodology

- 4.41 The Study Area described above has been taken to represent potentially sensitive residential and community receptors in the area, and identification of these has been based on a desktop map and aerial photography search, as well as information obtained from site visits by the EIA team as described throughout this EIAR.
- 4.42 Eircode data (2021), Geodirectory data (2021), and a review of recent planning applications on the Meath planning portal have also been used to identify specific receptors within the 1km indicated in **Figure 4-1**.
- 4.43 Demographic data has been sourced from the Central Statistics Office (CSO)'s Census of Ireland publicly available records. Demographic data at the Electoral Division (ED) level was used to represent demographic conditions within the Study Area. The three EDs of Moylagh, Hilltown and Killeagh all intersect the Study Area and their location in relation to the Study Area is shown on **Figure 4-2**. Data from all three of these EDs are combined to

represent the 'Study Area' demographic situation in the assessment that follows. The Hilltown ED is located within the administrative area of County Westmeath. Data relating to the State, Meath, and Westmeath have been presented to enable a comparison with the trends identified in the Study Area.

Sources of Information

4.44 Baseline information was obtained from the following sources:

- Myplan.ie (<http://myplan.ie/index.html>);
- Historic Environment Viewer (<http://webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/>);
- Meath County Development Plan 2021-2027;
- The environmental topic chapters of this EIAR;
- OSi Maps;
- Aerial Photographs;
- Live Register statistics; and
- CSO SAP map data.

Site Location

4.45 The application site is located within a rural area referred to as 'The Murrens', located c. 4 km west of Dromone and 6 km southwest of Oldcastle town, refer to **Figure 1-1**. It is directly adjacent to an existing sand and gravel pit, and is intended to form an extension to it. The R195 regional route that runs along the eastern edge of the existing pit links Oldcastle, Co. Meath (to the north) to Castlepollard to the south.

4.46 The existing pit operation straddles the townlands of Annagh, Baltrasna and the Murrens, with the central area containing the site facilities and processing area, including the existing crushing, screening and washing plant, a concrete batching plant, concrete block plant and block yard, banded fuel storage, conveyor system, site offices, workshop, weighbridge & office, wheelwash and settlement lagoons. The western area of the overall sand and gravel pit site is exhausted of resources, partly restored in which a precast concrete facility is located. Extraction works within the existing pit are advancing southwards within the permitted extraction and there is a fixed field conveyor system transporting the extracted materials to the central site processing area over a distance of c. 1.5km.

4.47 The proposed pit extension application area is c. 5.8 hectares of previous plantation woodland located immediately adjacent and southeast / east of the existing permitted sand and gravel pit development. It is made up of rough ground and scrub terrain as a result of cleared forestry, which consisted of poorly performing Ash trees due to the presence of the widespread Ash dieback disease. Within this proposed extension area, the proposed extraction footprint of 4.2 hectares contains some remaining clusters of trees (covering c. 0.5 hectare) within the southeastern portion of the site as shown in EIAR Chapter 2, **Figure 2-1**.

4.48 The proposed extension lands subject of this planning application are located with the townland of the Murrens.

4.49 For the avoidance of doubt, any reference within this EIAR to 'site' or 'application site' should be taken to refer to the application area (red line) shown in **Figure 4-1**.

Site and Surroundings

- 4.50 The proposed development will use the existing permitted access to the existing sand and gravel pit. This access is from the local road L6818. The setback of the access and the layout of the junction provide generous space for HGV manoeuvring and unobstructed visibility. The access is also well signposted and lit.
- 4.51 The northern application boundary forms the landholding boundary between the BD Flood lands (i.e. the existing wider sand and gravel pit) and the third-party quarry site operated by JJ Flood. The southwestern application boundary adjoins third-party agricultural lands while the southern / southeastern boundary adjoins lands under the control of BD Flood (the applicant) and currently used for forestry plantation.
- 4.52 The character of the wider area is predominantly agricultural, interspersed with other small blocks of plantation woodland and small lakes. Small rural settlements and isolated farmsteads are scattered along the local road network. The regional R195 route is a dominant feature to the east of the application site.
- 4.53 There are few residences in the immediate vicinity of the site, with the residential pattern comprising isolated farm dwellings and one-off housing developments along the local roads. The closest property is located 235m south of the application site, with six further properties within 500m of the application site, all in the south/southeast direction. In total there are c. 29 residential properties within a 1km radius of the application site. These are shown in **Figure 4-1**.

Population

- 4.54 The population, and the rate of change experienced in the Study Area, Counties Meath and Westmeath between the census period 2016 and 2022 is presented in **Table 4-2**.

Table 4-2: Population Trends 2016 - 2022

	2016	2022	% Change
Study Area EDs	1,090	1,119	2.7%
County Meath	195,044	220,826	13.2%
County Westmeath	88,770	96,221	8.4%
Ireland	4,757,976	5,149,139	8.2%

- 4.55 The census results indicate that the population has increased in the local area, but at a much lower rate than that observed at the county and national level. County Meath experienced a very rapid pace of growth mirroring the wider growth of the Greater Dublin Area. Detailed analysis of the Census data revealed that the Killeagh ED actually experienced a decline in its population from 427 in 2016 to 420 in 2022.
- 4.56 **Plate 4-1** shows a breakdown of the age range of the population within the local and wider areas, to enable an understanding of the population trends and any implications of the patterns.

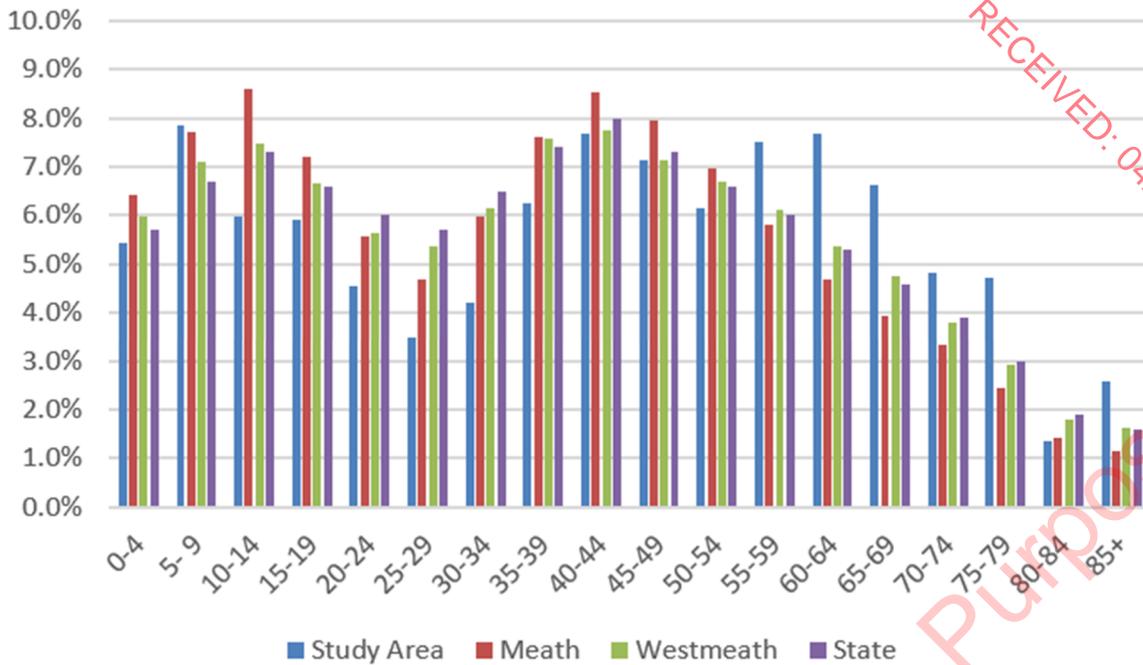


Plate 4-1 Age Range of Population

4.57 The Study Area has a noticeably higher rate of population in all age categories over the age of 55, apart from the age 80-84 bracket. In general, it also has a lower rate of population across most of the younger age ranges.

Employment

4.58 **Plate 4-2** shows a visual breakdown of employment status in the latest Census period of 2022 within the Study Area, Counties Meath and Westmeath and the State.

4.59 The proportion of residents at work in the EDs was slightly lower than the proportion observed in County Meath, but generally in line with County Westmeath and the State. The EDs had a lower proportion both short and long-term employment rates than at the other comparator levels. The proportion of the population in the Study Area that are retired and unable to work due to permanent illness is higher than in the Counties and State.

4.60 The closest Social Welfare Office to the application site is in Castlepollard (Co. Westmeath), c. 8 km southwest. According to the April 2025 Live Register statistics³, there were 286 persons on the live register. The figures have been showing a steady downward decline since c. July 2010 when the numbers on the live register in that location were recorded as 1,275.

³ <http://www.cso.ie/px/pxeirestat/Statire/SelectVarVal/Define.asp?Maintable=LRM07&Planguage=0>

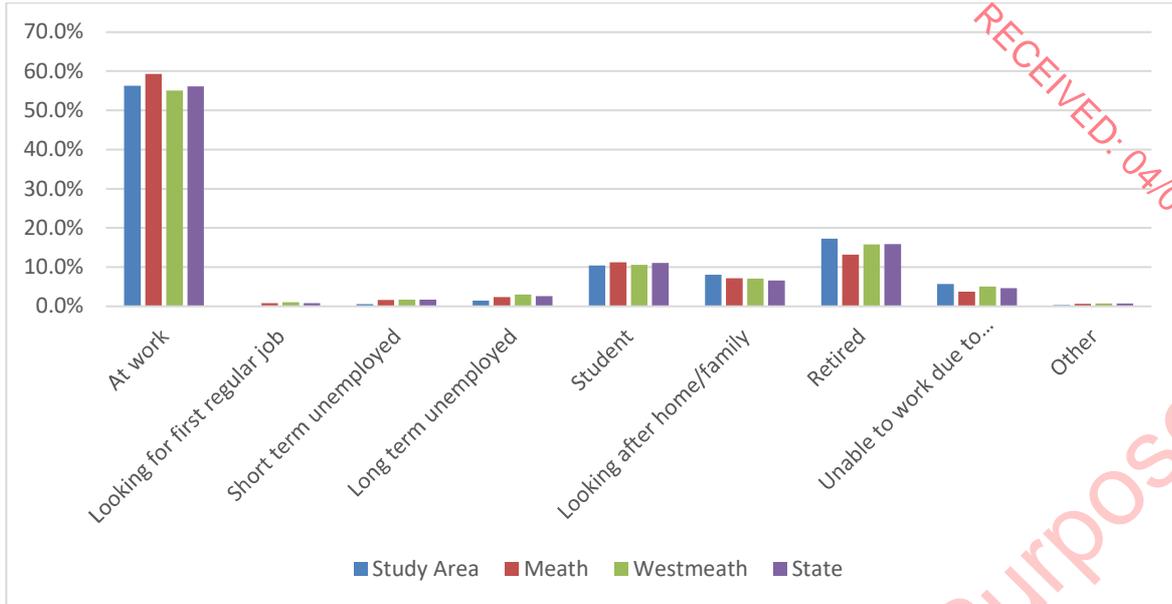


Plate 4-2 Principal Status of Population

- 4.61 The population of the Study Area compared with that within Counties Meath and Westmeath and the State is categorised by occupation as per **Plate 8-3**.
- 4.62 The graph shows that the population within the Study Area has a higher proportion of skilled tradespeople and process, plant and machine operatives than at the County and State level.
- 4.63 While there appears to be less reliance on professional, associate, caring and sales jobs in the local area, detailed analysis of the same data from the 2016 census period does indicate that the numbers of people employed in the professional occupations is growing in all three EDs of the Study Area, while the numbers of people employed in the skilled trades is declining.

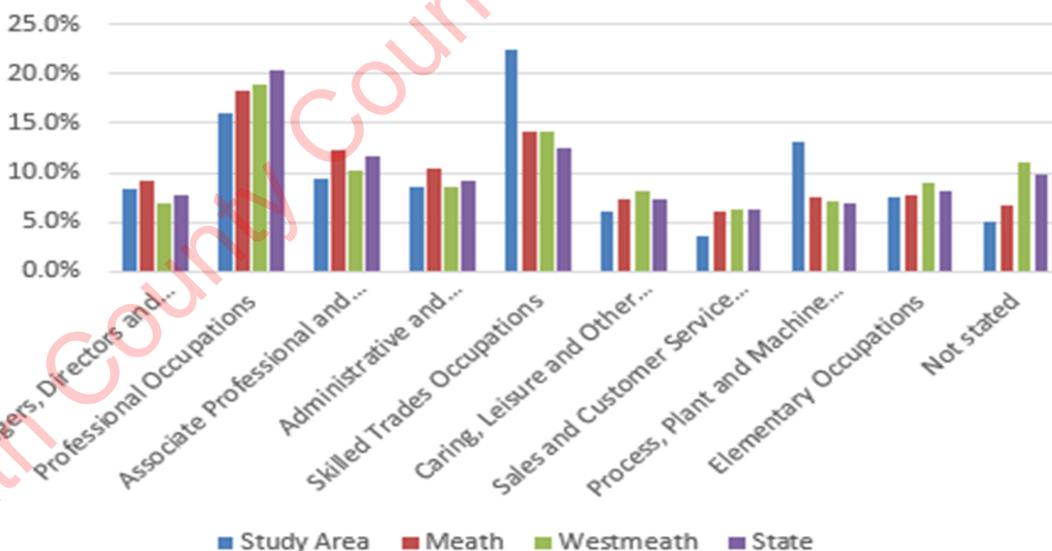


Plate 4-3 Occupations of Populations

- 4.64 The population of the Study Area compared with that within Counties Meath and Westmeath and the State is categorised by industry sector employment as per **Plate 4-4**. From this

graph it can be inferred that more residents in the local area are reliant on non-office based employment such as agriculture, forestry and fishing and manufacturing, than at the County and State level.

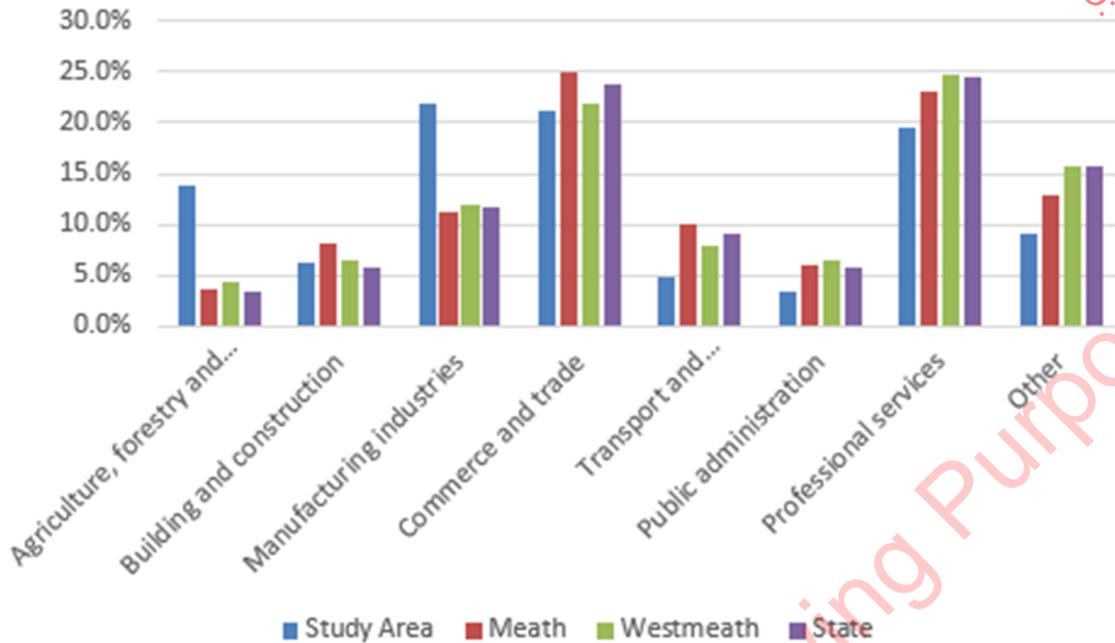


Plate 4-4 Population Employment by Industry

4.65 Comparison of the data in the ED from 2016 and 2022 indicate that reliance on agriculture, forestry and fishing in the Study Area has declined and that in both commerce and trade and professional services has increased in the period.

Economic Activities including Tourism

4.66 The central location of Meath in the Greater Dublin Area (GDA) provides good transport connectivity (close to the M3 and M4 motorways) and attracts a quality range of employment generating enterprises.

4.67 The MCDP acknowledges that much of the larger indigenous employment in the County occurs in traditional manufacturing industries, and the threat posed by inter reliance with geopolitical developments is stated. Rural networking, clustering and branding will be promoted and supported by the Council, in order to target smaller niche investment into rural areas of the County. No single economic sector offers the total solution to the challenges facing rural areas. The optimal response most likely lies in the development of a variety of measures to tap into the potential that individual rural areas possess. In all areas of the County, there is a role for rural development in contributing to the general economic growth of the County. The Council will encourage diversification by promoting the unique assets of the County, its strategic location within the GDA, the availability of an indigenous highly skilled workforce coupled with the benefits of living in the gateway to Ireland’s Ancient East promoting appropriate forms of rural employment development such as agriculture (arable, dairy, sheep, horticulture and organic), equine, forestry, tourism (walking, cycling, leisure, fishing, golfing, water based activities, beach and cultural heritage), mineral extraction and rural enterprises.

4.68 The County’s natural sand, gravel and stone reserves, including high purity limestones and shale used in cement and magnesia manufacture and base metal deposits, has potential to

underpin construction output and provide employment and economic growth in the local and regional economy. This is recognised in the MCDP, as is the need to exploit such resources in an environmentally sound and sustainable manner.

- 4.69 The application site has supported typical rural employment through past agricultural use and has generated employment through previous extraction. Both of these activities have also contributed to the rural economy which is acknowledged for its importance to County Meath.
- 4.70 Tourism is also one of the major contributors to the national economy and is a significant source of full time and seasonal employment, particularly in remote rural areas which lack industry bases. Tourism and recreation are noted in the MCDP as key sectors in both the economic and social development of the County, providing opportunities for employment and wealth generation, and also facilities and infrastructure that enhance the quality of life for residents. The MCDP recognises that no single economic sector offers the total solution to the challenges facing rural areas and the Council will encourage diversification by promoting the unique assets of the County, its strategic location within the GDA, the availability of an indigenous highly skilled workforce coupled with the benefits of living in the gateway to Ireland's Ancient East, the tourism branded area established by Fáilte Ireland within which the application site sits.
- 4.71 The Ancient East brand has been developed to showcase the authentic character of Ireland, its living culture, landscapes and history. In recognition of that, MCDP promotes appropriate forms of diverse rural employment development such as agriculture, equine, forestry, tourism, mineral extraction and rural enterprises.
- 4.72 The site is located c. 6 km southwest of the Loughcrew Megalithic Cemetery, a group of Neolithic passage tombs spread over four undulating peaks, which is a national monument and visitor attraction for walks, scenery and heritage appreciation. The Loughcrew Megalithic Centre offers camping opportunities, heritage cottage and a café. Fáilte Ireland recorded 14,730 visitors to Loughcrew Cairns in 2023.
- 4.73 Fore Abbey is located c. 6 km to the southwest of the site, in the jurisdiction of County Westmeath, and the Fáilte Ireland branded tourism area of the Hidden Heartlands, which offers unparalleled opportunities to get 'active in nature' and to 'get off the beaten track' with vibrant waterways and walking trails. Among the remains on the Fore Abbey site is a church built around AD 900. There are also the 18 Fore crosses and other historic (legendary) features spread out over 10 kilometres on roadways and in fields. St Feichin's Way is a 3 km looped walk around the site.
- 4.74 The surrounding countryside is scenic, featuring rolling hills and lakes and Lough Bawn House is a period property in Co. Westmeath, c. 4 km southeast of the site, that offers visitors to avail of the benefits of the landscape.
- 4.75 Also located in Co. Westmeath and c. 5 km south of the application site is Lough Lene, a popular swimming lake and pier with parking and basic sanitary facilities.
- 4.76 The site is adjacent to a known c. 30 mile cycling trail, Loughcrew Cairns loop from Oldcastle, which starts and finishes in Oldcastle village and passes the R195 where it bounds the overall landholding boundary to the southeast.

Community Infrastructure

- 4.77 The application site is located in a remote area, with the closest village being Dromone, c. 4 km to the east and small town being Oldcastle c. 6 km northeast. Dromone has some small scale business developments but limited community services. Oldcastle has a variety of community facilities such as supermarkets, pharmacies, a bank and secondary school. It also has a Garda station, fire station and health centre.

4.78 As is typical in rural areas, there are various enterprises, smaller community HSE / private healthcare services and GAA facilities interspersed in the region.

Indices of Deprivation

4.79 Pobal is an organisation that works on behalf of Government to support communities and local agencies toward achieving social inclusion and development. The organisation produces mapping information⁴ including on deprivation indices in order to identify areas in need of social/community investment. The overall levels of deprivation have been based on census data in relation to demographic profile, social class composition and labour market situation. According to the deprivation indices based on 2022 census data, Moylagh and Hilltown EDs are categorised as marginally below average (i.e. slightly disadvantaged), while Killeagh ED is categorised as marginally above average (i.e. slightly advantaged).

General Health

4.80 **Plate 4-5** presents the results of the 2022 census in relation to the self-reported health status of the Study Area, Counties Meath and Westmeath and the State residents.

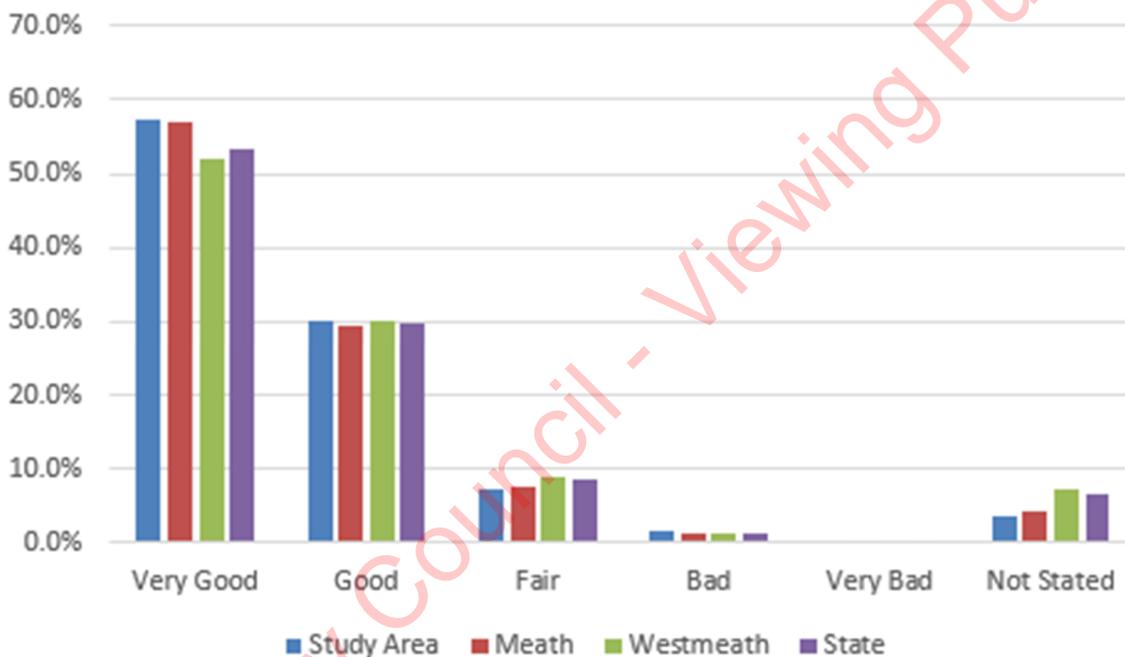


Plate 4-5 Self-reported Health Status of Population

4.81 The information presented in **Plate 4-5** does not reveal specific health concerns in the local area with over 87% of respondents classifying their health as either very good or good, which is higher than the 86.7% at Meath County, 82.3% at County Westmeath and 82.9% at State level.

Radon

4.82 The proposed extension area is mapped by the EPA⁵ as being within the 1 in 10 homes likely to have high radon levels’ risk bracket, and within an area where radon testing for workplaces is recommended. Parts of the existing sand and gravel pit site are located

⁴ <https://data.pobal.ie/portal/apps/experiencebuilder/experience/?id=3b0acba7eb694ffa85340a60f81d516c>
⁵ <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/Radon?&lid=EPA:RadonRiskMapofIreland>

within the '1 in 5 homes likely to have high radon levels' risk category, and within an area where legal requirements for radon testing of workplaces are in place (see **Plate 4-6**).

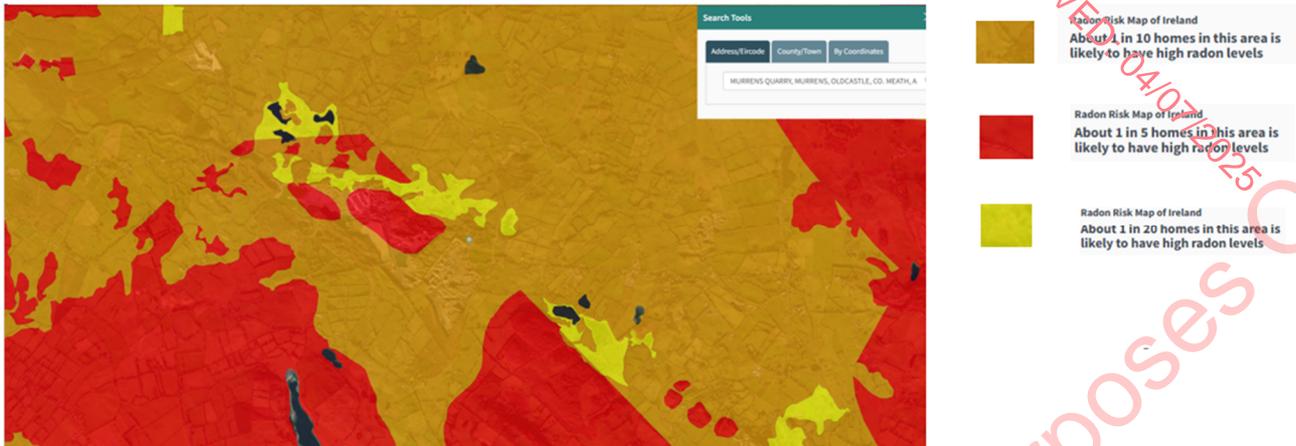


Plate 4-6 Radon Mapping around the Application Site

Sensitive Receptors

- 4.83 Dwellings in the vicinity of application site are generally located along the local road network. The nearest dwellings to the application site boundary are identified on **Figure 4-1**, based on a google map review. There are few residences in the immediate vicinity of the site, with the residential pattern comprising isolated farm dwellings and one-off housing developments. The closest property is located 235m south of the application site, with six further properties within c. 500m of the application site, all in the south/southeast direction. In total there are c. 29 residential properties within a 1km radius of the application site.
- 4.84 The baseline information presented in the preceding sections has not identified any particular sensitivities in relation to human health. The deprivation indices in the area do not highlight the area as significantly disadvantaged and self-reported health status is positive and better than the national situation. The scale of community facilities and amenities available to local residents is considered to be in proportion with their rural location. The proposed development, itself, will not introduce new communities to the local area and is not expected to create any additional demand on services.
- 4.85 A further review of **Table 4-1** in the context of the baseline population confirms that the main potential for the proposed development to cause negative impacts to human health is through the potential for noise emissions and emissions to air, land and water. These issues have been addressed in detail in their respective chapters of the EIA and conclusions in relation to their resulting impact to human health are set out below. The proposed development has potential for a substantial positive influence on the local economy through the enabling of the application site to continue to provide a source of direct and indirect employment. This has potential knock-on effects in terms of contributing to the overall wellbeing of the local population.

Impact Assessment

Evaluation Methodology

- 4.86 The evaluation of effects on employment, human health and amenity comprises a qualitative assessment based on the analysis of potential effects on the environment undertaken in other chapters of this EIA. The assessment also takes into account a review

of relevant literature and professional judgement in relation to impact on population and human health.

- 4.87 The location and intensity of associated environmental impacts at receptors may vary somewhat as the extraction activities move across the application site over time. The localised effects predicted are worst-case (i.e. assuming the closest proximity of extraction works for the entire operation period, even though they will generally be short-term and time-limited).

Population

- 4.88 Given the nature of the proposals which do not introduce any new communities or housing to the area, and that no new workers that will be introduced to the application site during the proposed development, it is considered that there will be negligible impacts to the population make-up.

Employment

Construction Stage Impacts

- 4.89 The planning application is for the proposed continued use and extension to the existing sand and gravel pit. No construction stage impacts on employment have been identified.

Operational Stage Impacts

- 4.90 The sand and gravel extraction operations provide employment directly for c. 40 people. The wider Flood Group of companies provides considerable employment for c. 450 personnel directly and indirectly throughout all site locations. The extension of the sand and gravel pit into an area with proven mineral reserves will secure the life of the existing established aggregate and concrete manufacturing business for the duration of the current planning permission due to expire in 2036 and therefore provide continued employment at the site. This will in turn provide sustained revenue in the rural area surrounding the site. The development will also provide employment indirectly in the form of hauliers, maintenance, contractors, material suppliers, etc.
- 4.91 Employment will cease on completion of extraction activities.
- 4.92 The employment impacts associated with the operational phase of the proposed development are therefore considered to have a medium-term, direct and minor positive effect which will not have a significant effect.

Post – Operational Stage Impacts

- 4.93 Following the permanent cessation of operations, the application site will be restored. This would result in the loss of employment at the site in the long term. Some short-term employment would be provided in relation to the restoration and maintenance works. These are considered to have a short-term, indirect and positive effect which will not have a significant effect.

Economic Activities including Tourism

Construction & Operational Stage Impacts

- 4.94 The proposed development will contribute indirectly to supporting and sustaining both the local and regional economy through the contribution to the construction industry and providing supply of aggregates that are proven to be lacking in the region. The knock-on

effect of the direct and indirect employment generated from the proposed development also can contribute to an enhanced local economy.

- 4.95 Potential effects on economically important tourism and agricultural features could arise from general disturbance or from potential environmental emissions from site activities. Potential emissions arising as a result of the proposed development relate mainly to potential disturbance from noise, dust, traffic, and visual effects. All such effects would however be limited within phases, occurring for the duration of extraction works and will effectively cease on completion and restoration activities.
- 4.96 The application site is remotely located and of considerable distance from the tourism and community features described as part of the baseline environment. It is well screened from its nearest neighbours by intervening hedgerows and forestry plantation. It is typical of an operational rural pit, which is being worked to obtain indigenous building materials, therefore it is in line with the range of rural activities that the Ancient East tourism brand wishes to showcase. It also provides an opportunity for rural employment that is not dependent on agriculture, tourism or commuting. It is considered that, overall, the proposed development will have a minor positive impact on the regional economy given its potential to provide aggregates that are in proven short supply within it.

Post – Operational Stage Impacts

- 4.97 Following the permanent cessation of operations, the application site will be restored to agricultural use. It is considered that there will be a negligible impact on the economy, including tourism, as a result.

Community Infrastructure

Construction, Operational Stage and Post – Operational Impacts

- 4.98 Given the size and nature of the proposals, it is not considered likely that any additional pressure will be placed on community services such as schools and health facilities.

Human Health and Health and Safety

- 4.99 Ultimately, all of the effects of a development on the environment impinge upon human beings. Direct effects relate to matters such as land, water and air quality, noise, and changes to landscape character. Indirect effects relate to such matters as flora and fauna.
- 4.100 The potential for impacts on human health has been assessed based on the technical assessments of the EIAR, which identify potential pathways for respective impacts to human receptors.

Construction & Operational Stage Impacts

- 4.101 The construction & operational stages of the development relates to the extraction of sand and gravel using industry standard techniques. These stages have the potential to generate impacts that would have effects on human health through the pathways of air, noise, and water.
- 4.102 There is relatively high radon potential within some parts of the overall quarry site. The newly proposed extension area is within an area with '1 in 10 homes likely to have high radon levels' risk, and within an area where radon testing for workplaces is recommended. Radon gas is not considered harmful in the open air and workplace testing is required in indoor or underground locations where workers spend more than 100 hours per year⁶. The

⁶ <https://www.epa.ie/environment-and-you/radon/radon-testing/#d.en.82887>

EPA (2019) Protocol for the Measurement of Radon in Homes and Workplaces focusses solely on the measurement of indoor radon concentrations and that "it should be noted that outdoor workplaces would not be expected to have elevated radon concentrations and therefore no radon measurements are required".

- 4.103 The main work at the site takes place outdoors, hence so the risk of radon in general is extremely low. However, if planning permission is granted radon testing can be organised for on-site structures, and corrective measures implemented if required.
- 4.104 Potable water will be brought to site via a bottled water supplier, hence there is no potential risk to human health from water consumption at the site.
- 4.105 As outlined in each of Chapters 6, 7, 8 and 10 of this EIAR, a number of mitigation measures are proposed to control and minimise these effects and to ensure that the residual effects of the proposed development on human health during the construction and operational phases are acceptable and not significant. On this basis, it is considered that, with implementation of the proposed mitigation measures, there would be no likely significant temporary or permanent effects on human health during either the construction or operational stages of this development. The landscape and visual assessment has concluded that the proposed development will not result in significant changes to landscape or views.
- 4.106 The technical assessments within the EIAR chapters have concluded that the predicted changes in pollutants are well within statutory standards and WHO guidelines. The potential for non-threshold effects is noted and is considered to be of a very low level over the period of the proposed development, therefore the magnitude is predicted to be low. In accordance with the significance matrix proposed by the IEMA Guide to Determining Significance for Human Health in EIA, therefore, the potential for effects on human health is considered to be minor adverse (not significant). On this basis, it is considered that there would be no likely significant temporary or permanent effects on human health during the construction / operational stage following mitigation.
- 4.107 The site will be operated in line with strict industry controls for health and safety which will ensure that the potential for impacts will be negligible.

Post – Operational Stage Impacts

- 4.108 Following cessation of extraction and the final restoration of the site, any potential effects on air, noise, land and water would cease and there would be no consequent effects on human health or health and safety.

Unplanned Events

- 4.109 According to the EPA guidelines, unplanned events, such as accidents, can include "*spill from traffic accidents, floods or land-slides affecting the site, fire, collapse or equipment failure on the site*". The 2014 EIA directive refers to "*major accidents, and/or natural disasters (such as flooding, sea level rise, or earthquakes)*".
- 4.110 In this instance, the vulnerability of the proposed development to accidents, unplanned events or natural disasters is relatively limited owing to the relatively simple nature of the development works, the established nature of the techniques, regulations and procedures to be followed, the material to be handled on site and the relatively rural location of the proposed works.
- 4.111 Unplanned events in relation to the proposed development could potentially relate to:
- Instability during the extraction process; and
 - Spills from traffic accidents.

- 4.112 The HSA Safe Quarry Guidelines to the Safety Health and Welfare at Work (Quarries) Regulations 2008, as amended, are implemented at the site and will limit the potential for unplanned events in the form of instability during extraction. The final restoration will provide for a stable landform restored agricultural grazing lands on the pit floor with some dedicated peripheral areas for natural habitat after-uses included.
- 4.113 Chapter 7 (Water) notes that accidental spillages or leaks of fuels or chemicals during site activities could happen without proper control and supervision. Appropriate mitigation measures and monitoring will continue to be implemented to ensure that there are no potential impacts on the water environment as a result of unplanned events at the site.
- 4.114 The traffic and transport assessment, carried out as part of the EIAR (Chapter 14), indicates that existing road network can accommodate the proposed development. It is considered that the risk of an accident resulting in a spillage from traffic associated with the development would be no greater in relation to this development than it is for any other form of development that relies on the transportation of goods and materials by HGVs. The potential for significant impacts on employment, human health in the wider population or amenity as a result of a road spillage is likely to be very low and any such effects would be temporary.

Cumulative / Synergistic Impacts

- 4.115 A search of the Meath County Council and An Bord Pleanála's online planning search facilities was undertaken to identify any potential cumulative projects that have been or may be granted within the last five years in the vicinity of the proposed development.
- 4.116 Apart from small-scale agricultural and domestic projects only two projects of interest have been noted within a 5 km boundary of the application site. There is an infill development to restore a previous sand and gravel pit to agricultural use at Dromone (P. Ref. 24128). Adjacent to the application site, a recent application for Substitute Consent (ABP ref. QD17.322189) was lodged on behalf of JJ Flood for development consisting of the extraction and processing of gravel and stone over 39 ha area and associated infrastructure. A remedial EIAR was submitted with this application to An Bord Pleanála in March 2025.
- 4.117 The proposed infill development (P. Ref. 24128) was granted planning permission in February 2025; is located c. 2.7 km east of the Murrens Quarry, on the other side of the R195. Therefore, it is considered adequately remote from the proposed development so as not to represent a potential cumulative impact in terms of amenity, biodiversity, noise and air impacts. The proposed infill development also involves a HGV trip rate of 20 movements per day, which will follow a one-way route over an operational period of 2 years. Between these facts, and the fact that the Murrens site has been consistently operating during the period of assessment of the potential cumulative project, it is concluded that there will be negligible cumulative impact.
- 4.118 The remedial EIAR accompanying the application for substitute consent on the adjacent JJ Flood site notes "*The distance between the Site and the neighbouring BD Flood quarry negates the risk of cumulative and in-combination effects on human health arising from the extractive industry – see Chapter 9 (Air Quality) for a cumulative mineral dust risk assessment*". Environmental dust and noise monitoring at the existing BD Flood operational site takes account of the existing operations at the adjacent JJ Flood quarry site in the baseline assessment, the results of which confirm compliance with the relevant threshold limits, and it is concluded that there will be negligible cumulative impact.

Transboundary Impacts

- 4.119 By virtue of its location the application site is a significant distance from any international boundaries. It is not anticipated that the impacts of the proposed development would have any transboundary effects on population and human health.

Interaction with Other Impacts

- 4.120 The effects of the proposed development on population and human health and the interaction with other environmental topics is covered in the relevant EIAR chapters i.e. Chapter 7 – Water; Chapter 8 (Air Quality), Chapter 10 (Noise), Chapter 11 (Material Assets) and Chapter 13 (Landscape).

'Do-nothing Scenario'

- 4.121 If planning permission is not approved for the proposed development, the existing poorly productive extension area would not contribute much needed aggregates. The higher value mineral reserves that have been tested within the newly proposed extension area would remain unworked despite identified needs for aggregates in the region and general policy support for continuation/extension of mineral extraction in existing quarries with extant ancillary infrastructure.
- 4.122 A 'do-nothing scenario' would result in the loss of opportunity to obtain economically important aggregate reserves and secure continued and diverse rural employment in line with the objectives of the MCDP.

Mitigation Measures

- 4.123 Mitigation measures to be adopted during the extraction and restoration activities will aim to minimise any impacts of the project on surrounding sensitive receptors (primarily those associated with noise, dust and traffic). These measures are discussed in the following chapters of this EIAR:
- Chapter 6 - Land, Soil and Geology
 - Chapter 7 - Water (Hydrology and Hydrogeology)
 - Chapter 8 - Air Quality
 - Chapter 10 - Noise
 - Chapter 11 - Material Assets
 - Chapter 13 - Landscape
 - Chapter 14 - Traffic
- 4.124 As will be seen from a review of the relevant EIAR Chapters, these mitigation measures include, but are not limited to, the following:
- the use of a mobile water bowsers and potential automated sprinkler systems (if required) to suppress dust during dry weather and as required;
 - wheelwash operation to prevent the deposition of dust on the public road;
 - activities only being undertaken during specified working hours;
 - maintaining plant and managing works activities to ensure compliance with specified noise emission levels;

- the retention, maintenance (and strengthening) of existing boundary hedgerows, vegetation and screening berms to provide acoustic, dust and visual screening;
 - the refuelling of plant and machinery over designated hardstanding area; and
 - implementation of a site environmental management system.
- 4.125 Radon testing can be undertaken at on-site structures and, should elevated radon gas levels be detected, remedial measures such as enhanced ventilation or installation of a radon sump can be implemented in agreement with an EPA registered radon tester.
- 4.126 In addition, to the proposed mitigation measures, it is anticipated that impacts associated with the proposed works could be controlled by further conditions attached to any planning permission granted by the Planning Authority in due course.

Residual Impact Assessment

- 4.127 With implementation of the management & mitigation measures detailed above there will be no residual impacts on population and human health at any stage of the development.

Monitoring

- 4.128 As outlined in Chapters 7, 8 and 10 of this EIAR, monitoring in relation to the proposed development will be undertaken in respect of groundwater/ surface water, air, and noise. Refer to the relevant Chapters of this EIAR for full details of the monitoring programmes that will be implemented at the application site for the duration of the works.
- 4.129 Environmental monitoring locations shall be reviewed and revised where and as/when necessary. All environmental monitoring results will be submitted to Meath County Council in accordance with their requirements, for review and record purposes.

References

- Central Statistics Office (2022) Census Data 2016 and 2022.
- Environmental Protection Agency (2022) 'Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports'.
- Meath County Council - Meath County Development Plan 2021-2027.
- Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended).
- Planning and Development Regulations, 2001 (as amended).

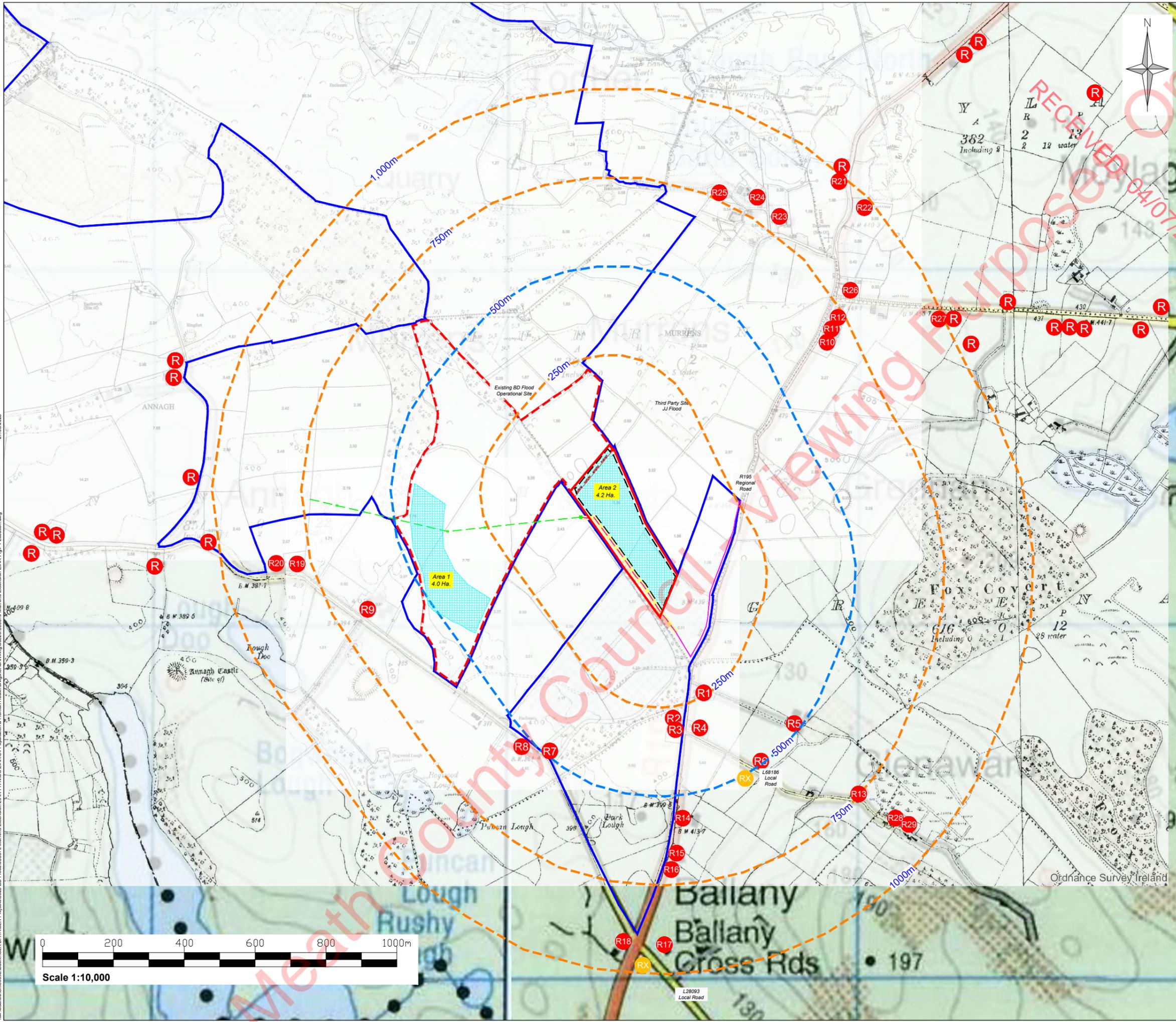
Figures

Figure 4-1: Receptors Location Map

Figure 4-2: Electoral Divisions Map

RECEIVED: 04/07/2025

Meath County Council - Viewing Purposes Only!



Notes:
 1. Based on Tailte Eireann Digital maps 2304, 2305, 2367, 2368; 6 inch raster scale maps MH014, MH015, WH004; and 50,000 scale Discovery series maps 41 & 42

Legend:

- Landholding
- Planning Application Area (c. 5.8 hectares)
- Proposed Extraction Area (c. 4.2 hectares)
- Planning Permission KA14/1129 (c. 28.5 hectares)
- 38KV overhead powerline
- 38KV underground powerline (with 5m buffer each side)
- Distance Off-Sets from Planning Application Boundary 250m, 500m, 750m and 1km
- R2 Residential Property Locations Residences numbered within 1km of Application Boundary
- RX Residential Property permitted within the last 5 years but not yet constructed

Rev	Amendments	Date	By	Chk	Auth
-----	------------	------	----	-----	------

SLR
 www.slrconsulting.com

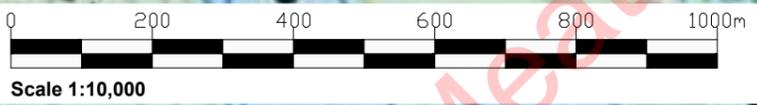
Client
 BD Flood Unlimited Company

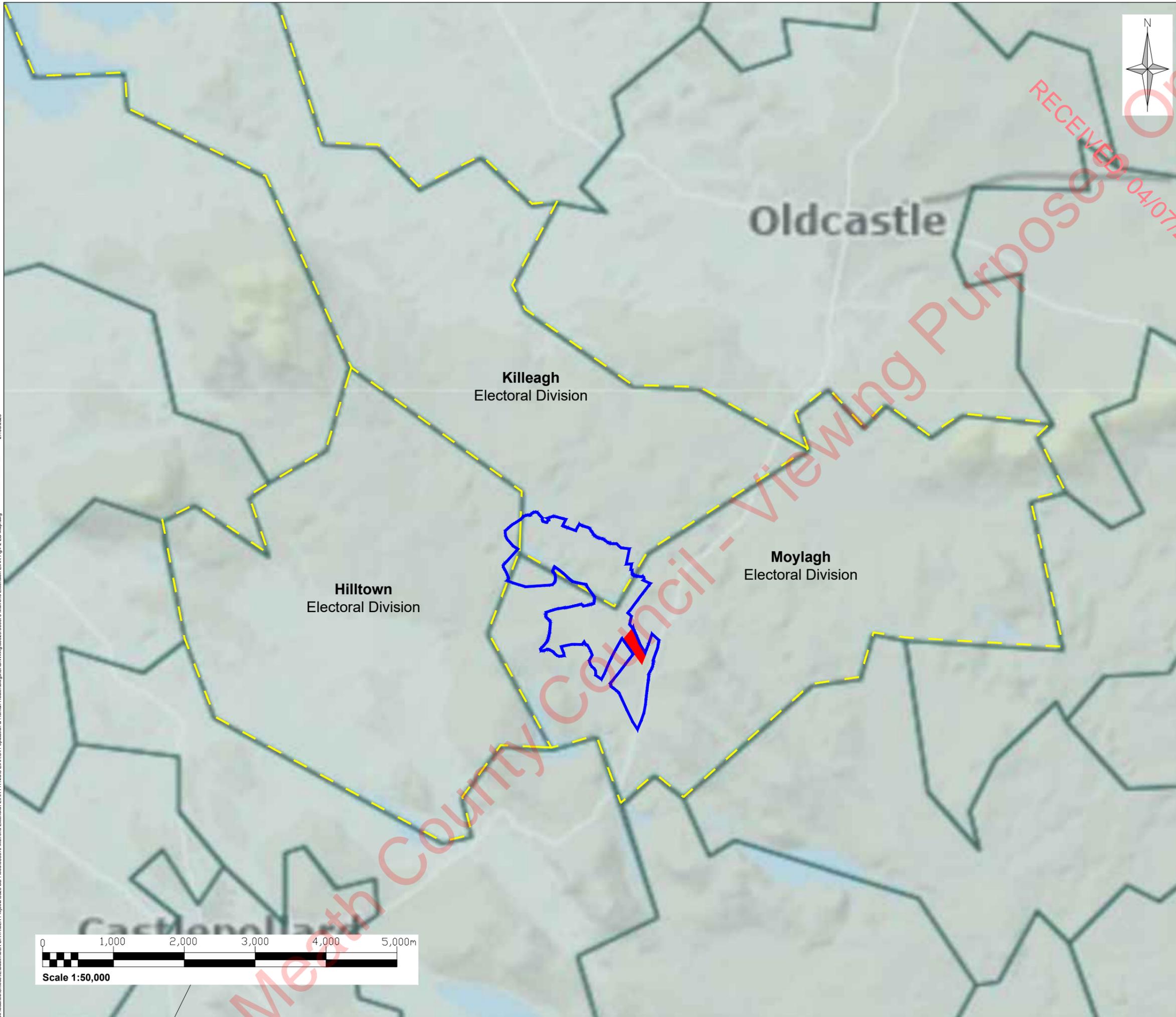
Project
 Sand & Gravel Pit Extension
 The Murrens, Oldcastle, Co. Meath

Figure Title
 Receptors Location Map

Scale 1:10,000 @ A3	SLR Project No. 501.065670.00001		
Designed smcd	Drawn smcd	Checked lh	Authorised lh
Date 01/25	Date 01/25	Date 03/25	Date 03/25

Figure Number
Figure 4-1





Notes:
 1. Based on Tailte Eireann 50,000 scale Discovery series maps 41 & 42

Legend:

	Landholding
	Planning Application Area (c. 5.8 hectares)
	Electoral Division (ED) Boundaries

RECEIVED
 04/07/2025

27/06/2025
 \\f:\local\offices\IE\Dublin\SLR\DATA\SLR\Projects\0223 BD Flood\065670 Murrens Extension EIAR PA NS13 EIAR04 Population & Human Health\DWg\CAD\Wing\0023.065670 Murrens Extension EIAR Fig-4-2 ED Map.dwg

Rev	Amendments	Date	By	Chk	Auth



www.slrconsulting.com

Client
 BD Flood Unlimited Company

Project
 Sand & Gravel Pit Extension
 The Murrens, Oldcastle, Co. Meath

Figure Title
 Electoral Divisions (ED) Map

Scale: 1:50,000 @ A3 SLR Project No. 501.065670.00001

Designed smcd	Drawn scmd	Checked lh	Authorised lh
Date 01/25	Date 01/25	Date 03/25	Date 03/25

Figure Number **Figure 4-2** Rev.

