Fermanagh & Omagh District Council
Comhairle Ceantair Fhear Manach agus na hÓmaí

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council

2023 Air Quality Progress Report

In Fulfilment of Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002
Local Air Quality Management
June 2024

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Executive Summary

The Environment (NI) Order 2002 and subsequent regulations place a duty on district councils to undertake regular review of air quality in their area. The Local Air Quality Management regime provides the framework for review of a range of air pollutants against objectives outlined in the Northern Ireland Air Quality Strategy. This Progress Report has been prepared in accordance with the Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance LAQM.TG(22).

The progress report determines that there have been no significant changes to sources of air pollution in the Fermanagh and Omagh District Council area since the last Updating and Screening Assessment and concludes that the relevant air quality objectives are being met for the prescribed pollutants.

There are currently no Air Quality Management Areas in Fermanagh and Omagh District Council or Action Plans implemented.

Previous Reports have detailed that for monitoring purposes Fermanagh and Omagh District Council have selected sites for monitoring NO_2 and SO_2 within the District. At the time of writing this report ten sampling sites have now been selected in the District (Five in Omagh town and five in Enniskillen town) where passive diffusion tubes have been deployed to monitor NO_2 levels from traffic sources. The sites selected are in areas with high traffic levels in proximity to residential urban areas. A further ten sampling sites have been selected and have been deployed (Five in Omagh town and five in Enniskillen town) to monitor for SO_2 emissions arising primarily from domestic solid fuels. They are located in areas where there is a higher dependency on solid fuels for home heating.

Review of the data did not identify any exceedances with the relevant objectives.

The assessment has not identified any new sources that require progression to a detailed assessment. At the planning application stage several applications were reviewed that were

supported by an Air Quality Impact Assessments (AQIA) and some were identified as needing a AQIA submitted. After consideration of these applications no new sources of pollution that require further action have been identified.

The Environmental Health Department are in the process of raising the agenda of Local Air Quality Management with the Elected members and the Planning Department development control team through council reports and meetings with planning colleagues.

A Local Air Quality Strategy is being devised that will detail actions to be implemented that will help with maintaining pollutant levels below objective levels. To date this document is to be finalised.

Environmental Health is a participating member of the Councils Climate Change Working Group which actively contributes to the work of the Climate Change Strategy.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Appendices

1 Introduction

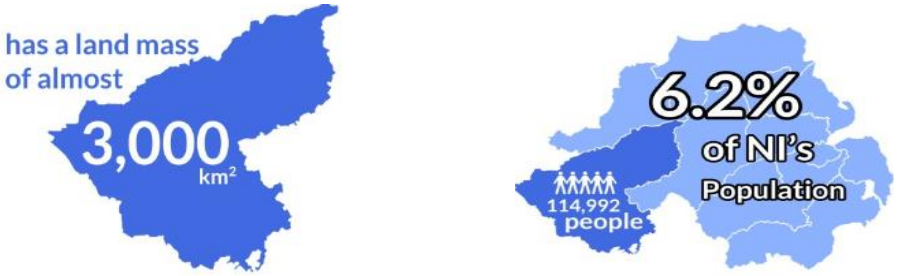
1.1 Description of Local Authority Area

The council occupies a total area of approximately 3,000 sq. km making it the largest council in terms of land mass equating to around twenty percent of Northern Ireland. It is located in the most westerly part of the province with much of the land rural in nature and includes the large water body of Lower and Upper Lough Erne. It has a population of approximately 117,337 which is the smallest of the eleven councils and covers one of the largest areas resulting in the lowest population density.

There are two main centres within the district, Omagh to the north east with a population of 20,418 and Enniskillen with a population of 13,776 to the west (NISRA population estimate 2020). The remainder of the district is largely rural in character, with a number of satellite villages and a dispersed settlement pattern typical of rural Northern Ireland. Approximately 30%of the population live in the two main towns of Enniskillen and Omagh. A further 7% live in the local towns of Carrickmore, Dromore, Fintona, Irvinestown and Lisnaskea. The villages and small settlements account for a further 17% of the population with 46% of people living in open countryside. More detailed information for the district council area is available on the website www.fermanaghomagh.com.

The area has a large agricultural business sector and a broad mix of service industries including fabrication, quarrying, timber and cement product manufacture and a range of businesses supporting tourism and hospitality.

Figure 1.1



1.2 Purpose of Progress Report

This report fulfils the requirements of the Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) process as set out in the Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002, the Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007 and the relevant Policy and Technical Guidance documents. The LAQM process places an obligation on all local authorities to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas, and to determine whether or not the air quality objectives are likely to be achieved. Where exceedances are considered likely, the local authority must then declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) setting out the measures it intends to put in place in pursuit of the objectives.

For Local Authorities in Northern Ireland, Progress Reports are required in the intervening years between the three-yearly Updating and Screening Assessment reports. Their purpose is to maintain continuity in the LAQM process.

They are not intended to be as detailed as Updating and Screening Assessment Reports, or to require as much effort. However, if the Progress Report identifies the risk of exceedance of an Air Quality Objective, the Local Authority (LA) should undertake a Detailed Assessment immediately, and not wait until the next round of Review and Assessment.

1.3 Air Quality Objectives

The air quality objectives applicable to LAQM in **Northern Ireland** are set out in the Air Quality Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003, Statutory Rules of Northern Ireland 2003, no. 342, and are shown in Table 1.1. This table shows the objectives in units of microgrammes per cubic metre µg/m^3 (milligrammes per cubic metre, mg/m^3 for carbon monoxide) with the number of exceedances in each year that are permitted (where applicable).

Table 1.1 – Air Quality Objectives included in Regulations for the purpose of LAQM in Northern Ireland

Pollutant	Air Quality Objective		Date to be achieved by
	Concentration	Measured as	
Benzene	16.25 µg/m^3	Running annual mean	31.12.2003
	3.25 µg/m^3	Running annual mean	31.12.2010
1,3-butadiene	2.25 µg/m^3	Running annual mean	31.12.2003
Carbon monoxide	10 mg/m^3	Running 8-hour mean	31.12.2003
Lead	0.50 µg/m^3	Annual mean	31.12.2004
	0.25 µg/m^3	Annual mean	31.12.2008
Nitrogen dioxide	200 µg/m^3 not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	1-hour mean	31.12.2005
	40 µg/m^3	Annual mean	31.12.2005
Particulate matter (PM_{10}) (gravimetric)	50 µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	24-hour mean	31.12.2004
	40 µg/m^3	Annual mean	31.12.2004
Sulphur dioxide	350 µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 24 times a year	1-hour mean	31.12.2004
	125 µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year	24-hour mean	31.12.2004
	266 µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	15-minute mean	31.12.2005

1.4 Summary of Previous Review and Assessments

Table 1.2 Previous reviews and assessments.

Stage 1 Review and Assessment 2001	The first stage assessment identified three pollutants of concern namely nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide and particulate matter at risk of exceeding the strategy objectives.
Stage 2/3 Review and Assessment 2004	Following on from the findings of stage 1, a more detailed assessment of air quality was required for the three identified pollutants of concern. Informed by the results of monitoring/modelling it was concluded that it was not necessary to declare any AQMA for the district council.
Progress Report 2005	This report concluded that no exceedances of the air quality objectives were identified at relevant receptors.
Updating & Screening Assessment 2006	The updating and screening assessment was undertaken in accordance with the LAQM TG (03). The report concluded that due to a major road development on the periphery of Omagh Town there may be likelihood of exceedance of objectives for nitrogen dioxide and particulates from road sources. Monitoring for nitrogen dioxide was initiated.
Progress Report 2007	The monitoring for nitrogen dioxide in Omagh continued for the period of this report. This report concluded that there were no exceedances of the air quality objectives for the remaining pollutant objective levels.
Progress Report 2008	This report concluded that no exceedances of the air quality objectives were identified at relevant receptors. Ongoing monitoring of nitrogen dioxide in Omagh generated from road traffic.

Updating & Screening Assessment 2009	The USA was prepared in accordance with updated guidance contained within LAQM.TG(09). Informed by the completion of a monitoring/modelling programme for pollutants associated with road traffic, it was concluded that there was no need to proceed to a detailed assessment for any pollutants of concern.
Progress Report 2010	This report concluded that no exceedances of the air quality objectives were identified at relevant receptors.
Progress Report 2011	This report concluded that no exceedances of the air quality objectives were identified at relevant receptors.
Updating & Screening Assessment 2012	This report concluded that no exceedances of the air quality objectives were identified at relevant receptors.
Progress Report 2013	This report concluded that no exceedances of the air quality objectives were identified at relevant receptors.
Progress Report 2014	This report concluded that no exceedances of the air quality objectives were identified at relevant receptors.
Updating & Screening Assessment 2015	This report concluded that no exceedances of the air quality objectives were identified at relevant receptors.
Progress Report 2016	This report concluded that no exceedances of the air quality objectives were identified at relevant receptors.
Progress Report 2017	This report concluded that no exceedances of the air quality objectives were identified at relevant receptors.
Progress Report 2018	This report concluded that no exceedances of the air quality objectives were identified at relevant receptors.
Progress Report 2019	This report concluded that no exceedances of the air quality objectives were identified at relevant receptors. Proposed that monitoring would take place within

	Enniskillen town and Omagh town areas for NO_2 levels from traffic sources.
Progress Report 2020	This report concluded that no exceedance of the air quality objectives was identified at relevant receptors. Proposed that in addition to NO_2 monitoring that SO_2 from domestic solid fuel sources would be monitored within the Enniskillen and Omagh town areas.
Progress Report 2021	This report concluded that no exceedance of the air quality objectives was identified at relevant receptors. Monitoring of NO_2 and SO_2 undertaken within the Enniskillen and Omagh town areas. Deployment of tubes delayed due to Covid-19.
Progress Report 2022	This report concluded that no exceedance of the air quality objectives. Monitoring of NO_2 and SO_2 within the Enniskillen and Omagh town areas had commenced.

2 New Monitoring Data

2.1 Summary of Monitoring Undertaken

2.1.1 Automatic Monitoring Sites

There are no automatic monitoring sites operated by Fermanagh and Omagh District Council within the district. However, the Environment Agency who manage the UK National Air Quality Monitoring Network on behalf of DEFRA maintain an automatic monitor at Lough Navar in Co. Fermanagh. This rural upland site provides background air quality readings for ozone, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$. No exceedances of the air quality standards for these pollutants were observed during the period. The below tables provide a summary of recorded results for each parameter in 2022;

Table 2.1

Band	Hours in Band	Days in Band
PM_{10} Low	-	361
PM_{10} Moderate	-	0
PM_{10} High	-	0
PM_{10} Very High	-	0

Table 2.2

Band	Hours in Band	Days in Band
PM2.5 Low	0	361
PM2.5 Moderate	0	0
PM2.5 High	0	0
PM2.5 Very High	0	0

2.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Previous reports have detailed how the Councils planned to undertake a passive diffusion survey for NO_2 and SO_2 in the Omagh and Enniskillen town areas, primarily to review air pollution arising from road traffic sources and domestic heating sources respectively. Fermanagh and Omagh District Council have now placed 20 passive diffusion tubes at specific locations in Omagh and Enniskillen Town (10 for NO_2 and 10 for SO_2). Due to the impact of Covid-19 pandemic upon council services the commencement of the survey was delayed and at the time of finalising this report, 11 months of data has been collected.

To determine compliance with NO_2 levels, sampling locations were located in areas that reflected highest traffic levels and congestion. These locations were identified as potential ''hotspots'' of high concentrations and sited in accordance with the Technical Guidance LAQM.TG (22).

Nitrogen dioxide diffusion tubes deployed consist of a small clear plastic tube containing a chemical reagent supported on stainless steel grids that absorb the pollutant directly from the surrounding ambient air. Triethanolamine is used as the reagent to monitor levels of ambient nitrogen dioxide. The diffusion tubes are exposed for successive four- or five-week periods and they provide a good general indication of average nitrogen dioxide concentrations, thereby allowing a comparison with the annual mean objective.

FODC has appointed Gradko International Ltd to supply, analyse and report data for its diffusion tubes (NO_2 and SO_2).

Gradko employs a 20% triethanolamine solution for monitoring ambient nitrogen dioxide. In the case of the diffusion tube data presented in this report, the monitoring data for NO_2 has been corrected using the national adjustment factor of 0.85 which is based on 33 studies.

To assess the impact from domestic sources a diffusion survey for SO_2 has been completed. Monitoring was carried out in areas of higher density housing where there is the ability to avail of solid fuel heating as a supplementary heat source.

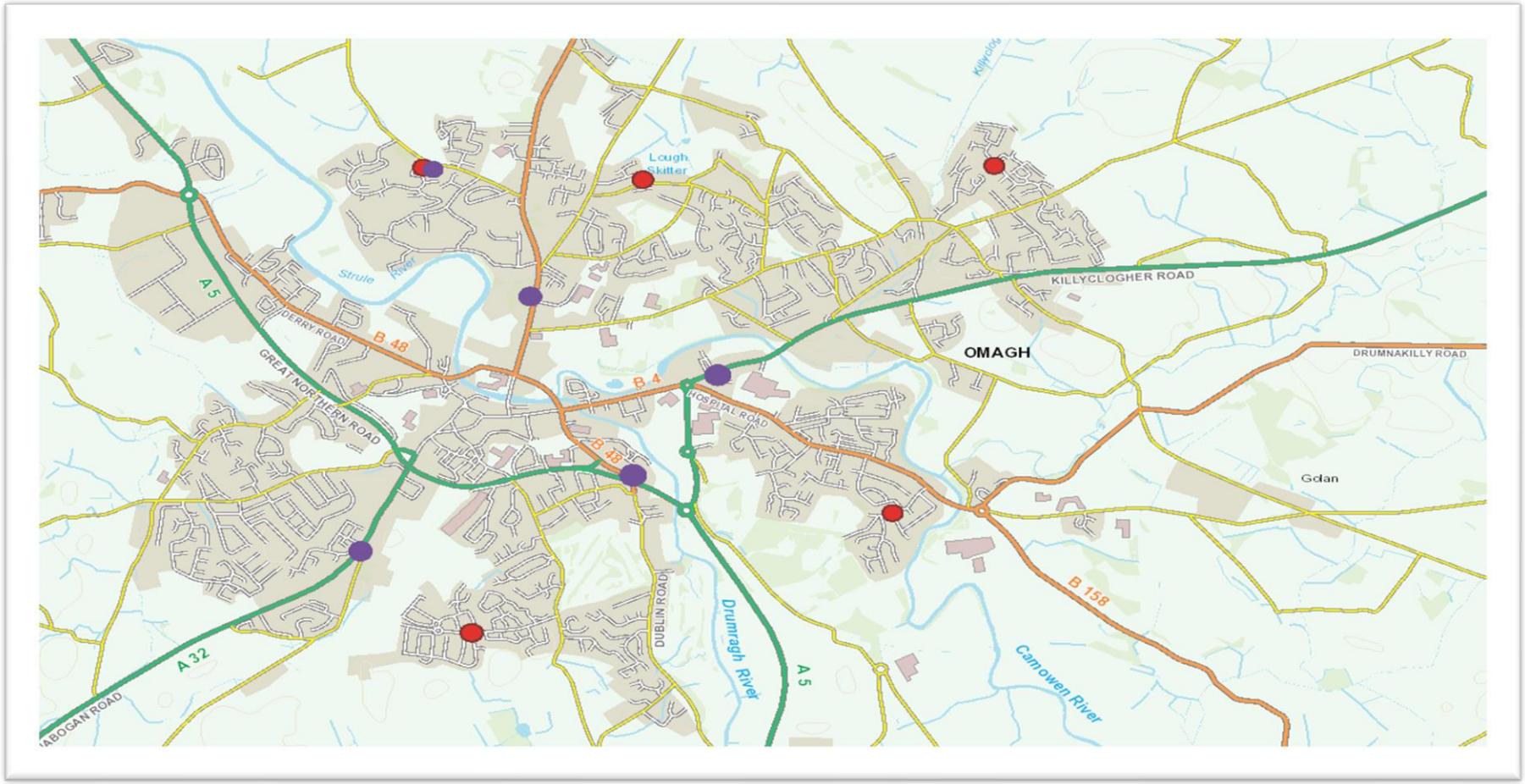
The SO_2 levels are measured using passive diffusion tubes are also passive monitors. The SO_2 is absorbed as sulphate on the internal grid located in the purple cap. The analysis differs slightly, the absorbed compound is extracted and the amount present determined by ion chromatography as opposed to UV-visible spectrophotometry for NO_2 tubes.

Both the NO_2 and SO_2 analysis methods are accredited to ISO17025:2 operated by Gradko International Ltd.

Results are collated and reported to FODC on a monthly basis.

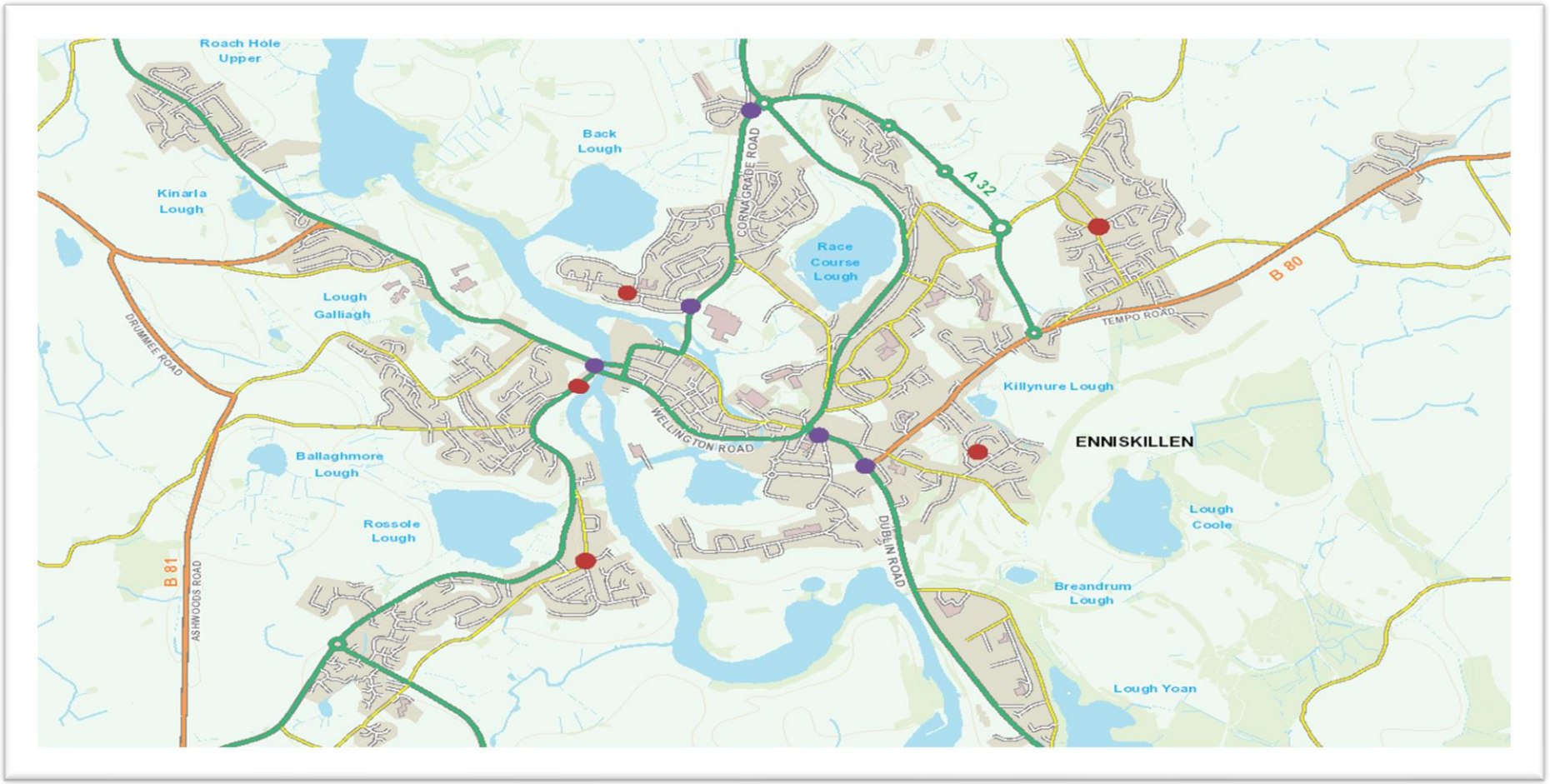
Map(s) of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Figure 2.1 Map of Omagh NO_2 and SO_2 Diffusion Tube Locations.



Key: No_2 Diffusion Tubes SO_2 Diffusion Tubes

Figure 2.2 Map of Enniskillen NO_2 and SO_2 Diffusion Tube Locations.



Key: No_2 Diffusion Tubes SO_2 Diffusion Tub

Figure 2.3 Map of Omagh NO_2 Diffusion Tube Locations:

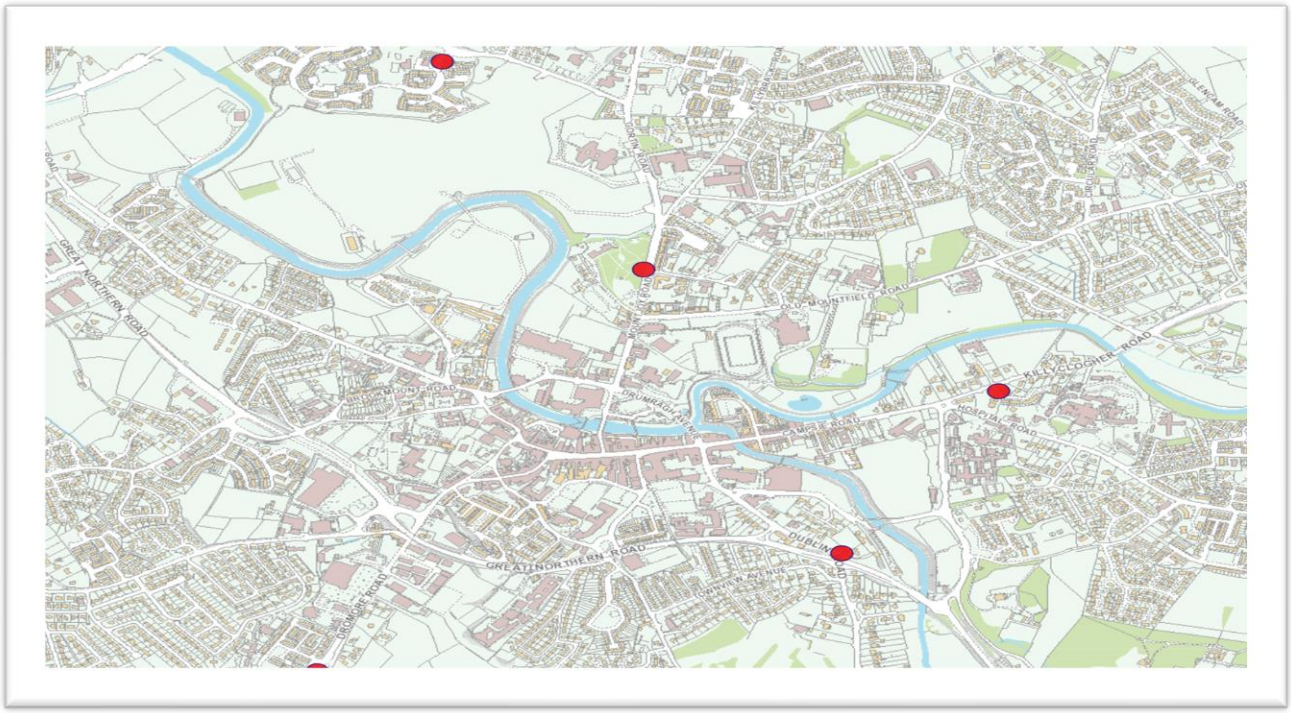
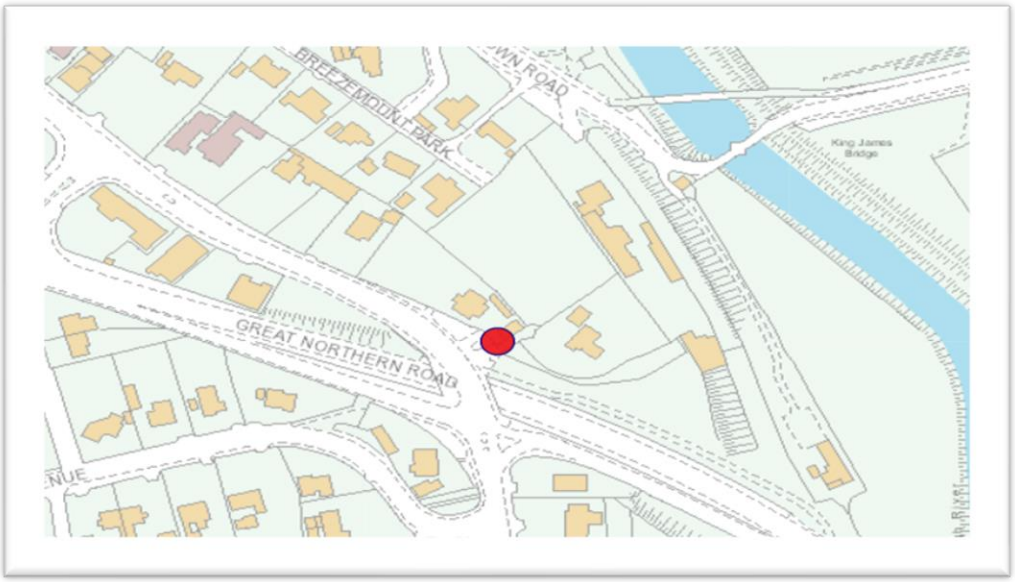


Figure 2.4 Map of Dublin Road Junction Road Diffusion Tube Location:



High traffic flow, junction with high concentrations with stop-start driving conditions. Would also have high HDV flows.

Figure 2.5 Map of Mountjoy Road Diffusion Tube Location:

High traffic flow, at a busy junction with stop start conditions. Residential properties close to kerb.

Figure 2.6 Map of Dromore Road Diffusion Tube Location:

Continually high concentration of traffic, slow moving near a junction with High HDV flows. Main road connecting Omagh and Fermanagh. High concentration of housing on both sides.

Figure 2.7 Map of Meelmore Drive Diffusion Tube Location:

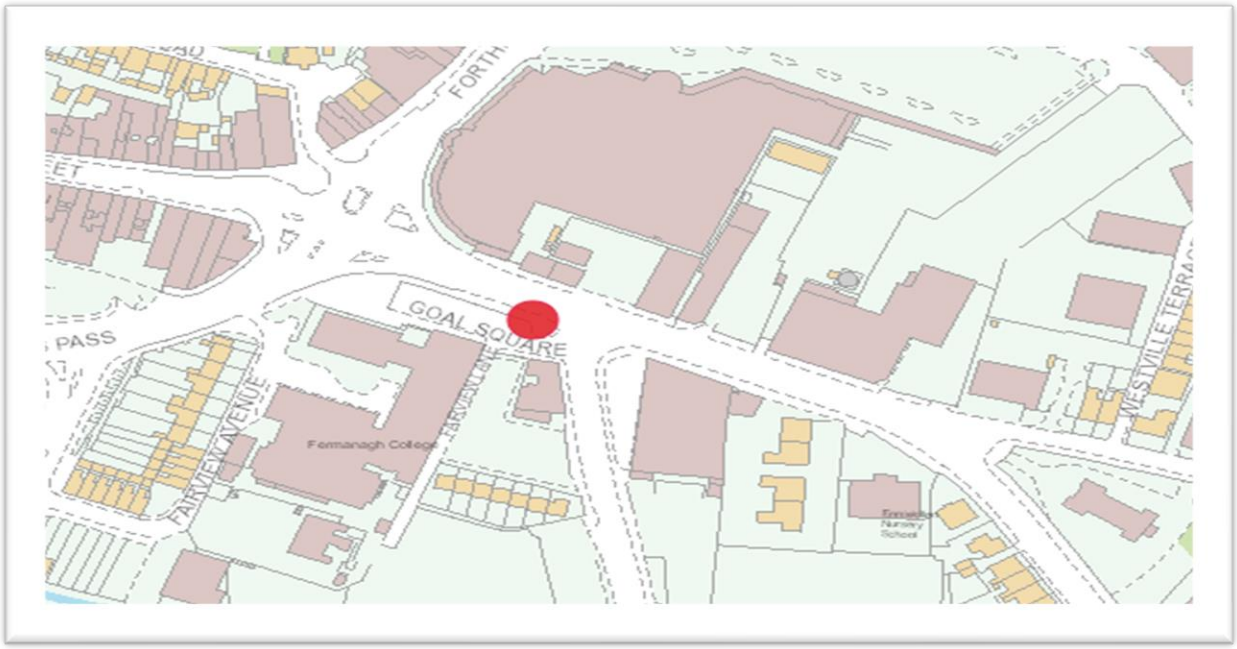
New by pass road connecting onto main road to Derry, passing through area of high density of residential property.

Figure 2.8 Map of Killyclogher Road Diffusion Tube Location:

Slow moving traffic leading to a busy round about, narrow road with residential properties close to kerbside.

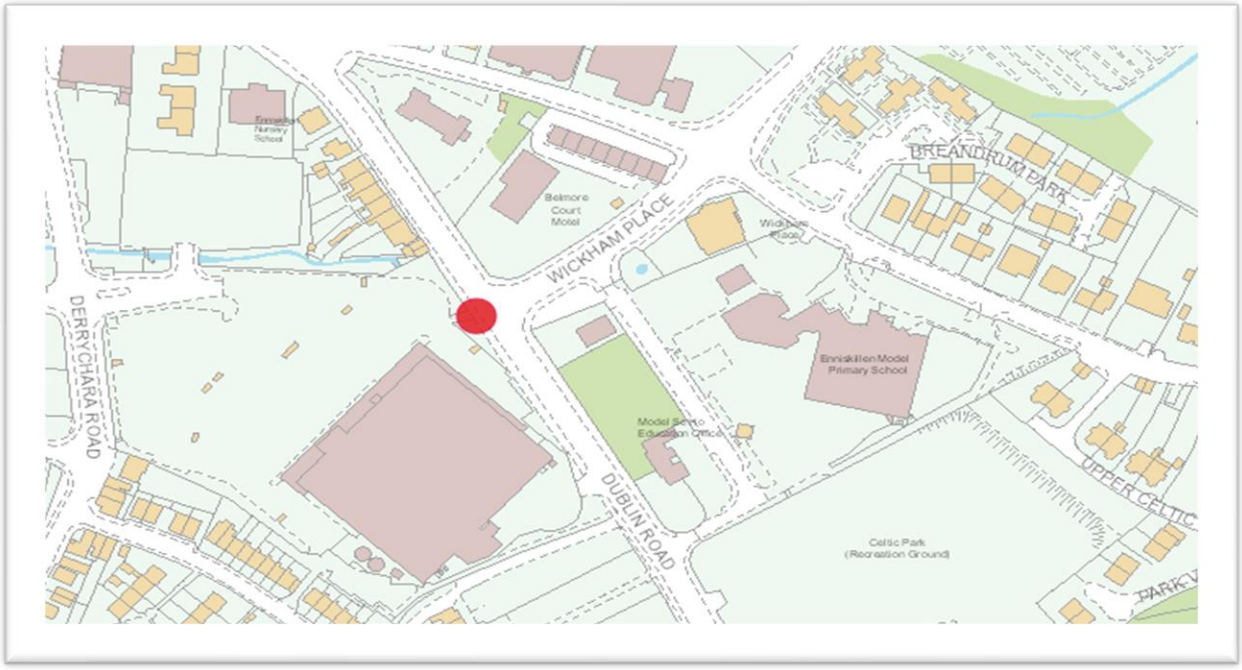
Figure 2.9 Enniskillen NO_2 Diffusion Tube Locations:

Figure 2.10 Map of Goal Square Diffusion Tube Location:



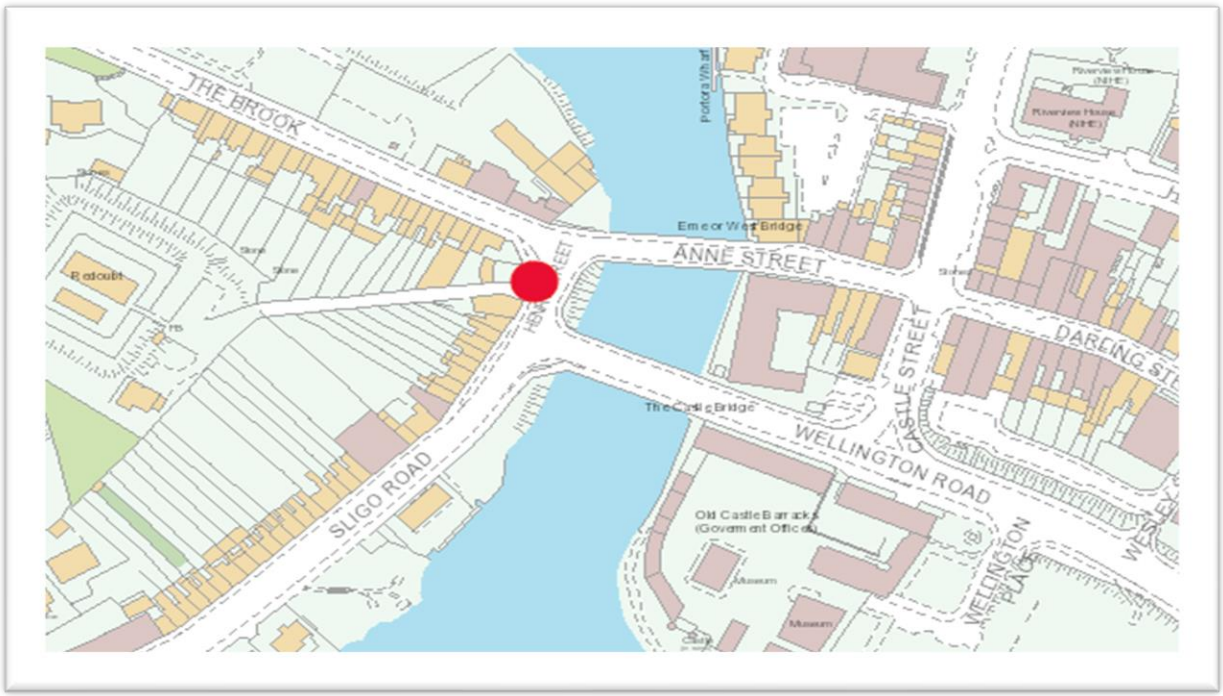
Junction with high flow of traffic with stop-start driving conditions, high HDV flows.

Figure 2.11 Map of Dublin Road Diffusion Tube Location:



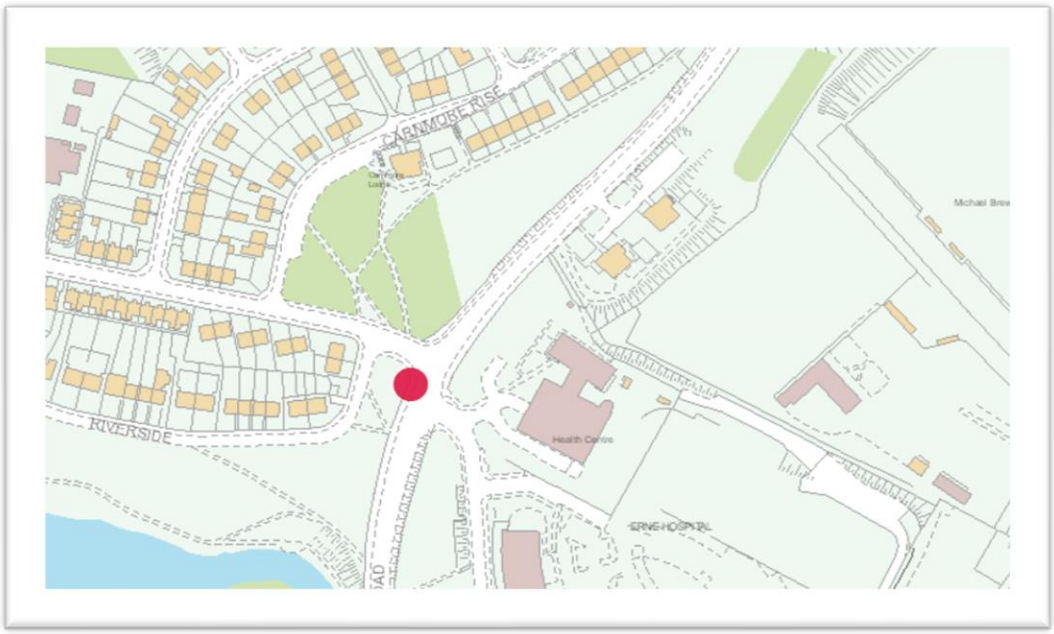
High flow of traffic, slow moving.

Figure 2.12 Map of Henry Street Diffusion Tube Location:



High flow of traffic, residential properties close to the kerb.

Figure 2.13 Map of Johnston Bridge Diffusion Tube Location:



High flow traffic, slow moving.

Figure 2.14 Map of Cherrymount Road Diffusion Tube Location:

High traffic, slow moving residential properties close to the kerb.

SO_2

The sites were selected to represent the areas where it is thought that concentrations are expected highest due to the density of housing using solid fuels.

The following maps show the locations of the sites;

Omagh SO_2 Diffusion Tubes

Figure 2.15 Map of Omagh SO_2 Diffusion tubes:

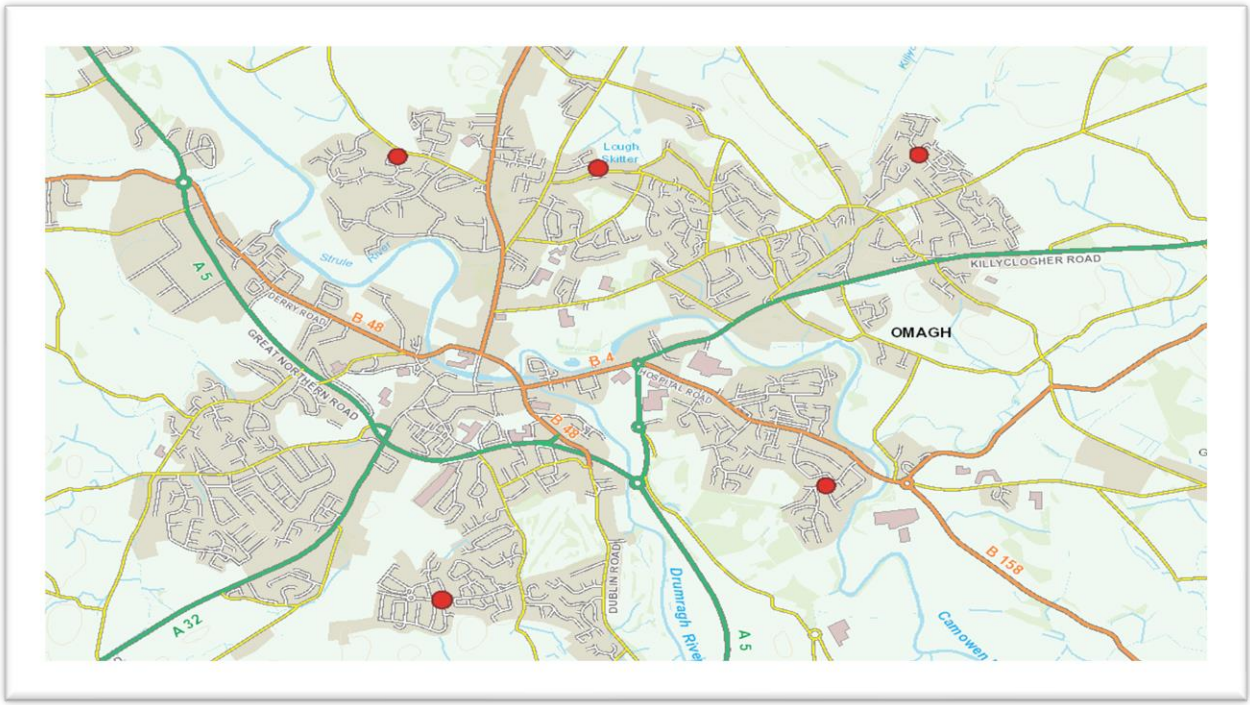


Figure 2.16 Map of Coolnagard Grove Diffusion Tube Location:

Figure 2.17 Map of Knockgreenan Close Diffusion Tube Location:

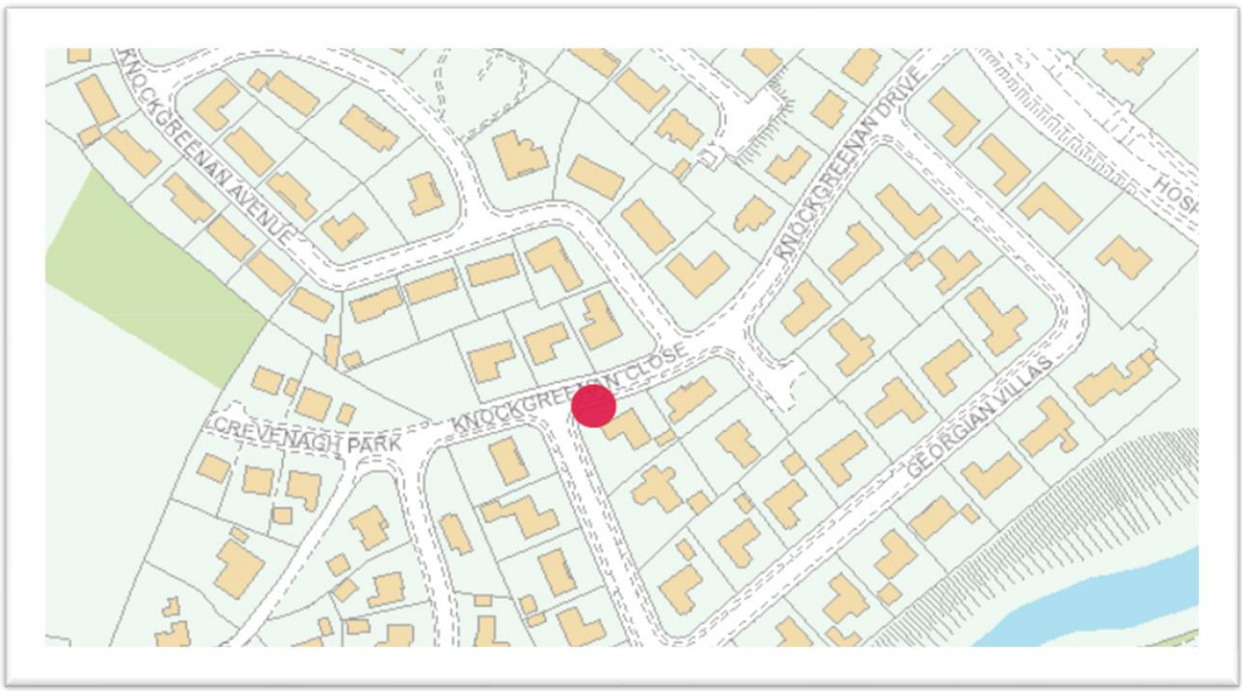


Figure 2.18 Map of Pinefield Gardens Street Diffusion Tube Location:

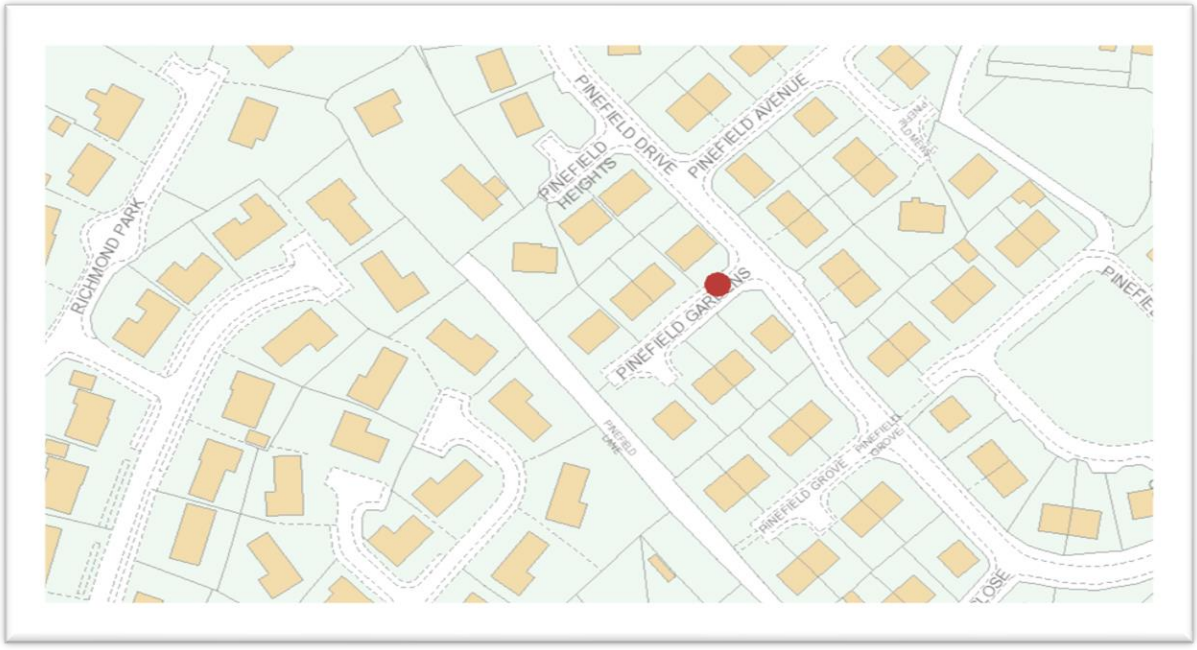


Figure 2.19 Map of Willowmount Close Diffusion Tube Location:

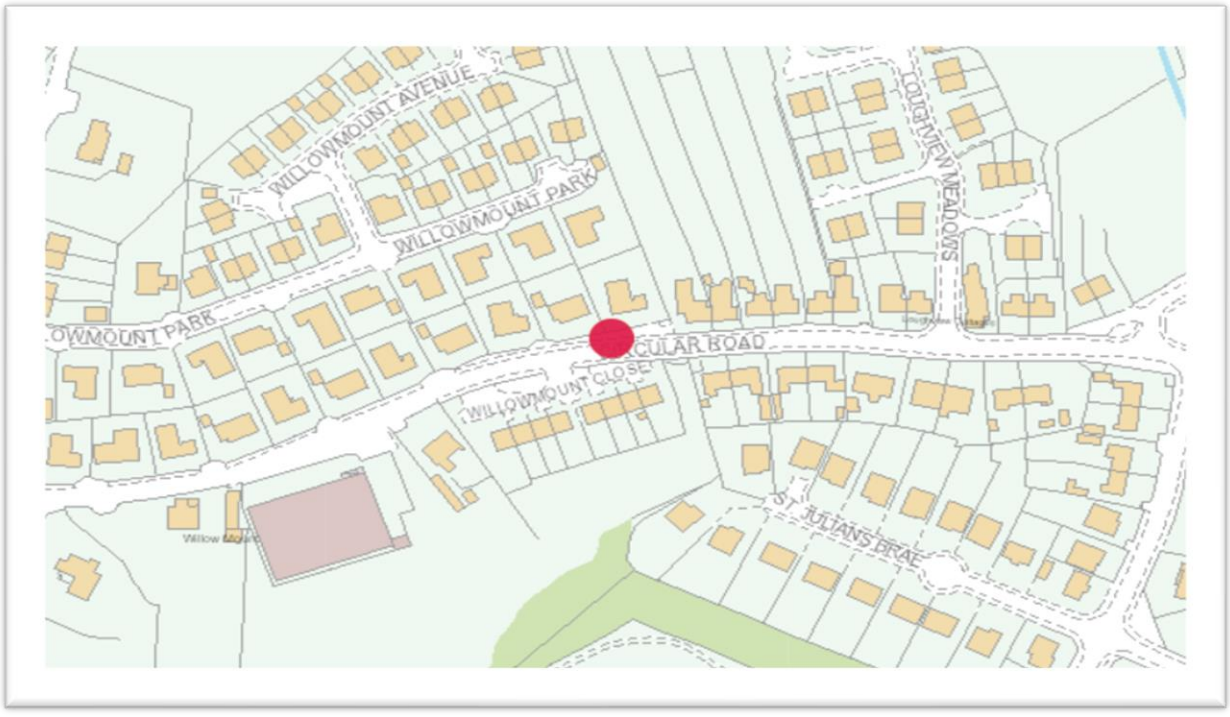


Figure 2.20 Map of Meelmore Drive Diffusion Tube Location

Enniskillen SO_2 Diffusion Tubes

Figure 2.21 Fermanagh SO_2 Diffusion Tube Locations

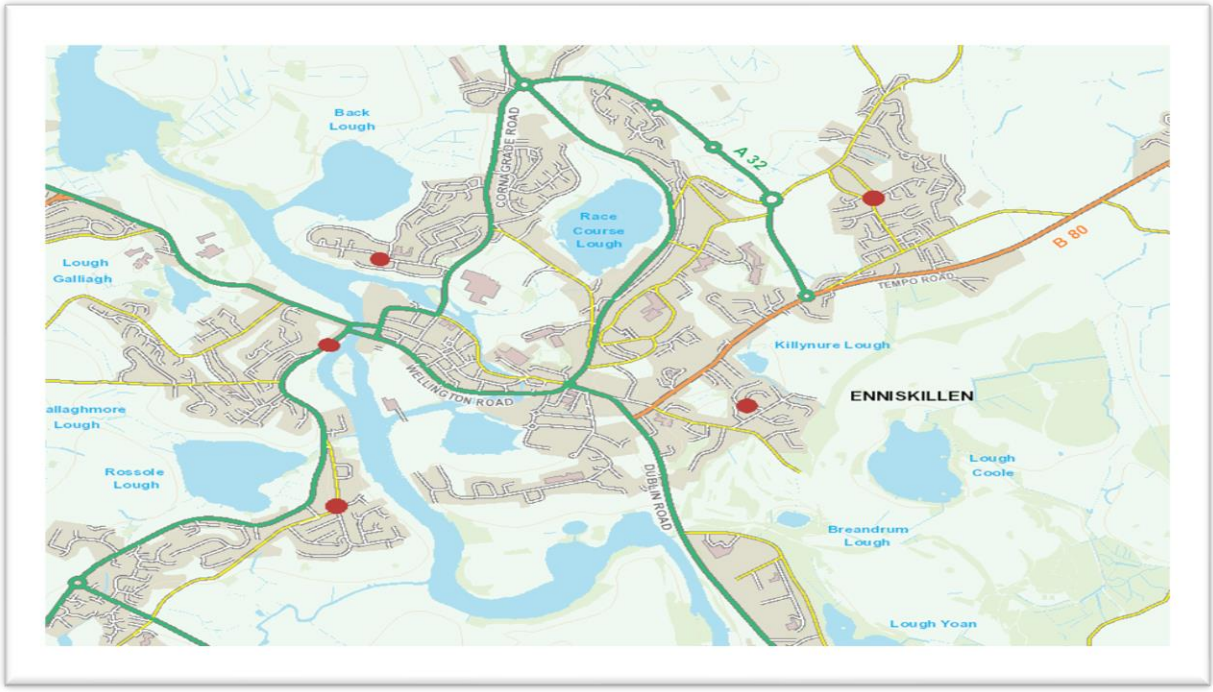


Figure 2.22 Map of Rossole Road Street Diffusion Tube Location:

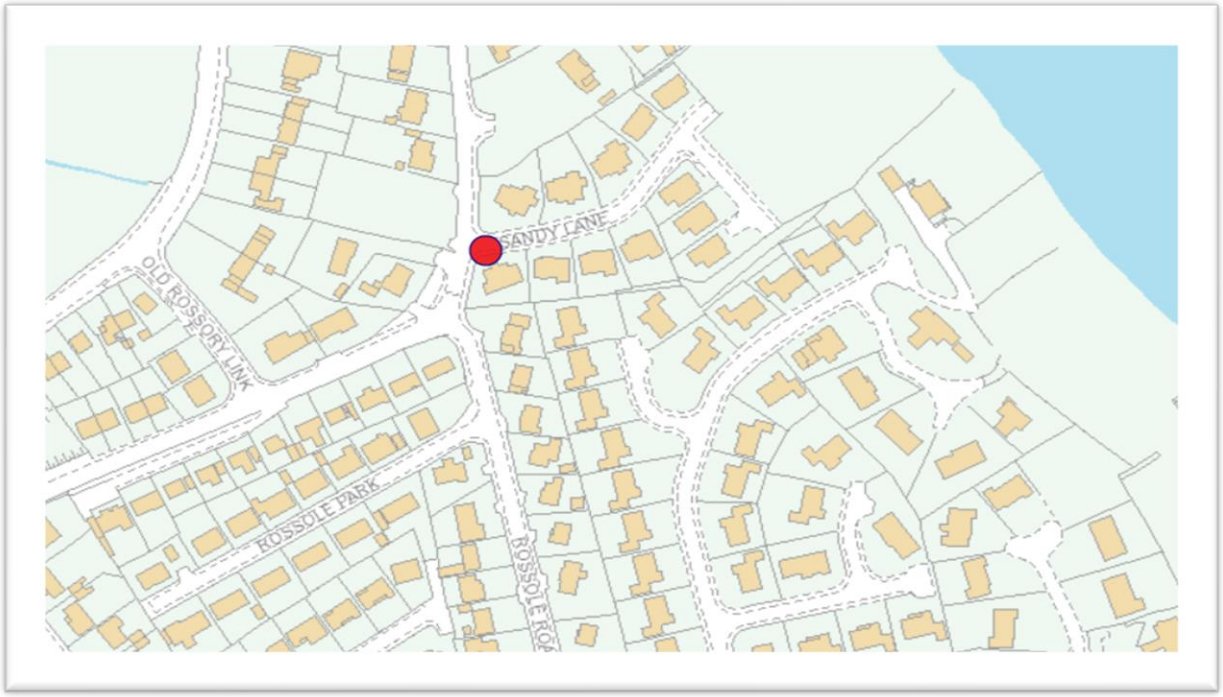


Figure 2.23 Map of Glebe Park Diffusion Tube Location:

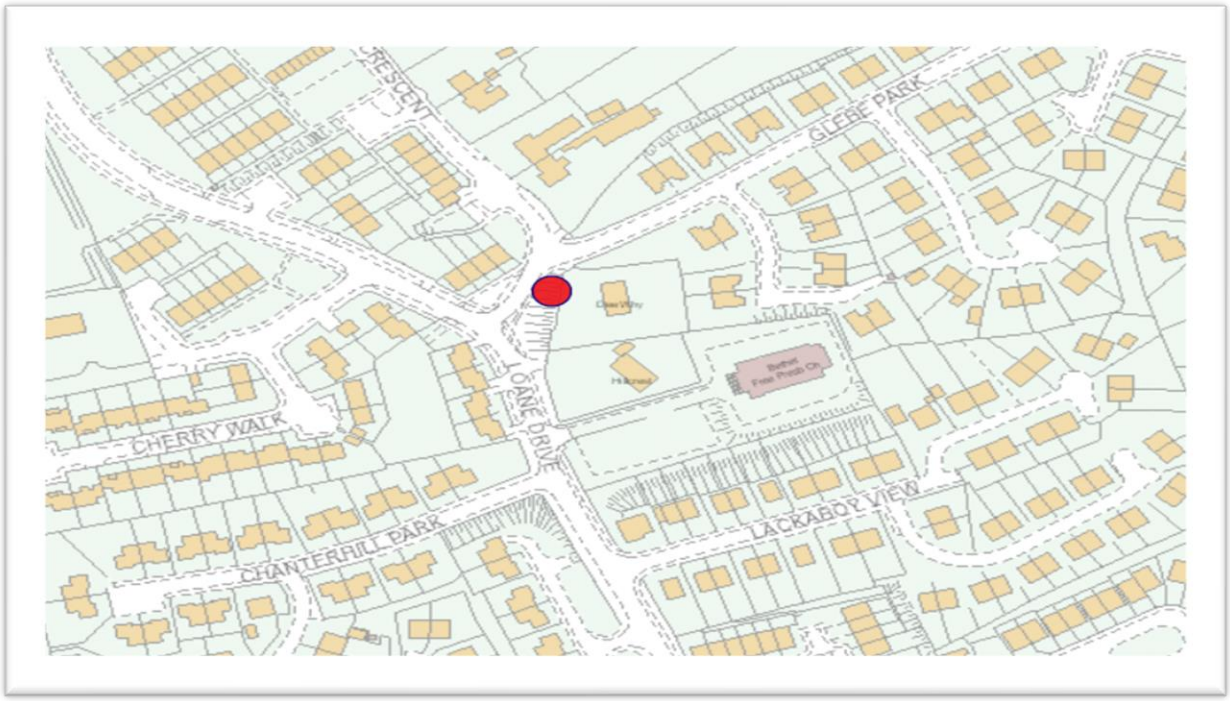


Figure 2.24 Map of Killynure Crescent Diffusion Tube Location:

Figure 2.25 Map of Derrin Road Diffusion Tube Location:

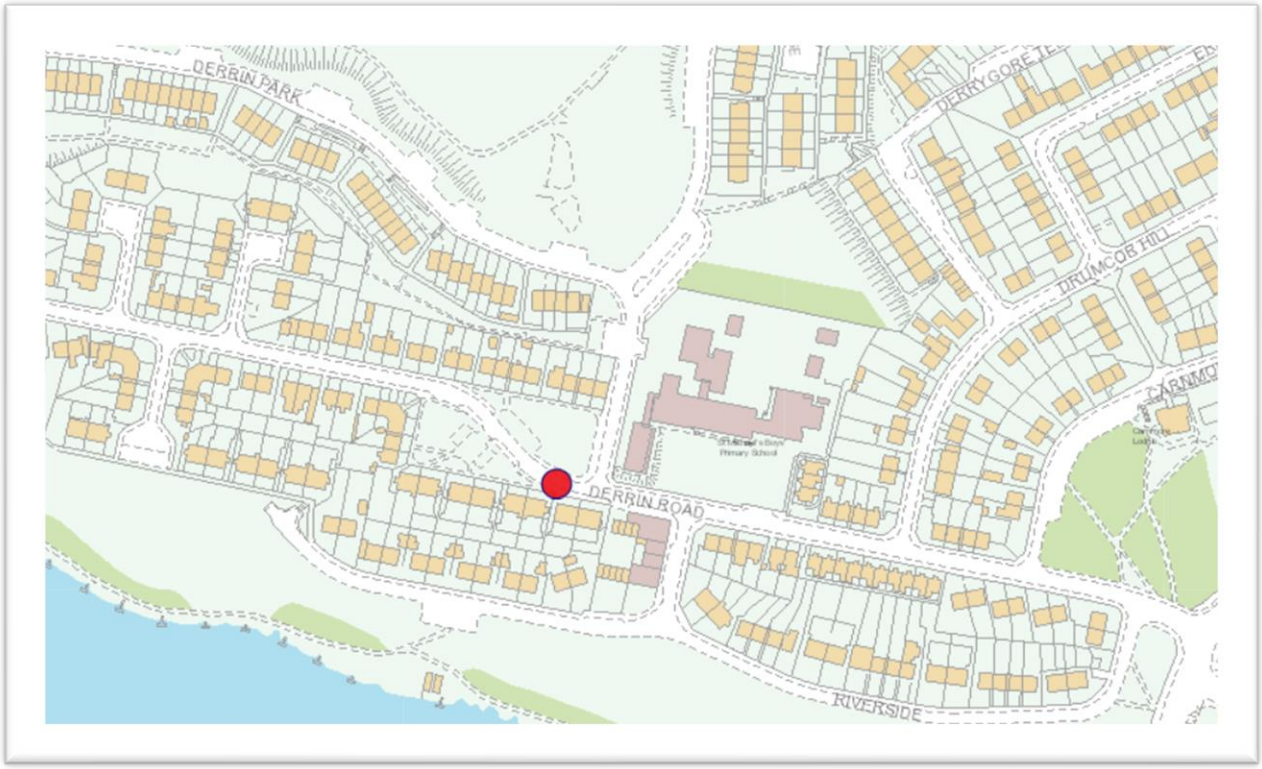


Figure 2.26 Map of Henry Street Diffusion Tube Location:

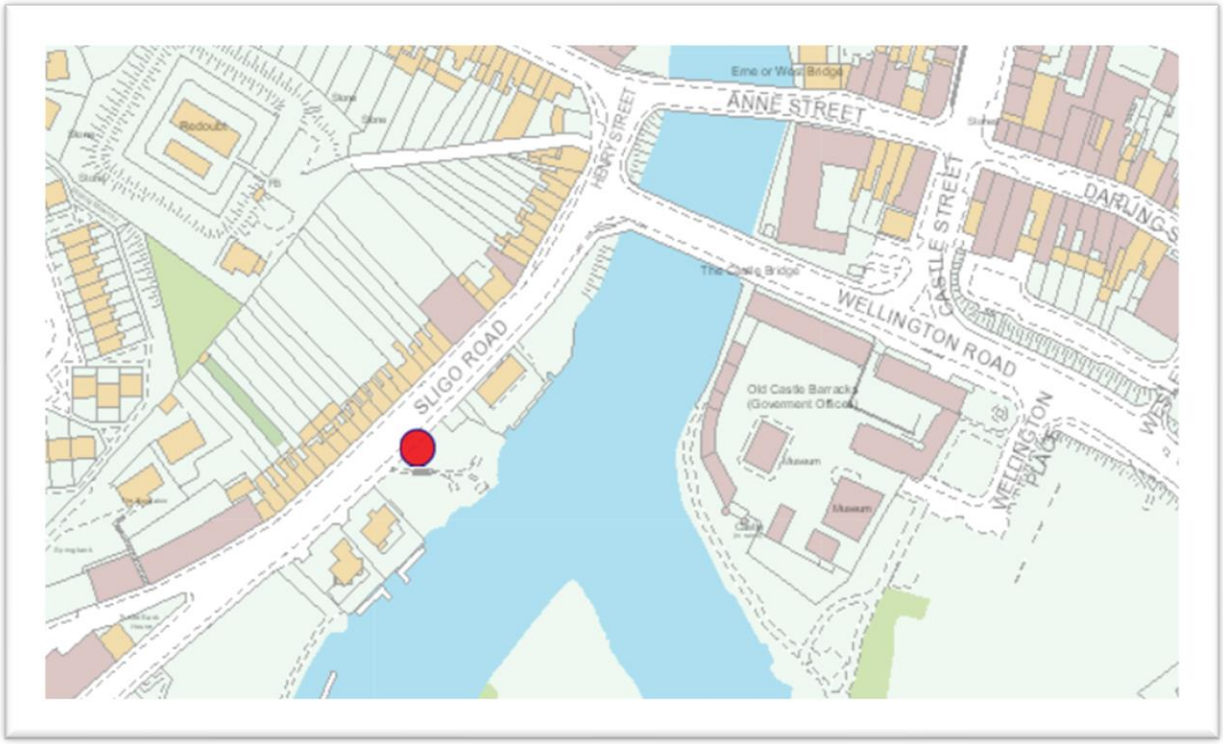


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Table 2.3 – Details of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Reference	Y OS Grid Reference	Site Height (m)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Is Monitoring Co-located with a Continuous Analyser (Y/N)	Relevant Exposure? (Y/N with distance (m) from monitoring site to relevant exposure)	Distance to Kerb of Nearest Road (m) (N/A if not applicable)	Does this Location Represent Worst-Case Exposure?
O1N	Dublin Road Junction	Roadside	245726	372301	2m	NO_2	N	N	Y (1M)	3.0m	Y
O2N	Mountjoy Road	Roadside	245255	373299	2m	NO_2	N	N	Y (1M)	2.6m	Y
O3N	Dromore Road	Roadside	244474	371888	2m	NO_2	N	N	Y (1M)	2.9m	Y
O4N	Meelmore Drive	Urban background	244774	374033	2m	NO_2	N	N	Y (1M)	2.8m	Y
O5N	Killyclogher Road	Roadside	246098	372868	2m	NO_2	N	N	Y (1M)	3.1m	Y
O1S	Coolnagard Grove	Urban background	244974	371415	2m	SO_2	N	N	Y (1M)	3.5m	Y

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Reference	Y OS Grid Reference	Site Height (m)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Is Monitoring Co-located with a Continuous Analyser (Y/N)	Relevant Exposure? (Y/N with distance (m) from monitoring site to relevant exposure)	Distance to Kerb of Nearest Road (m) (N/A if not applicable)	Does this Location Represent Worst-Case Exposure?
O2S	Knockgreenan Close	Roadside	246926	372096	2m	SO_2	N	N	Y (1M)	3.6m	Y
O3S	Pinefield Gardens	Urban background	247388	374052	2m	SO_2	N	N	Y (1M)	2.8m	Y
O4S	Willowmount Close	Urban background	245722	373958	2m	SO_2	N	N	Y (1M)	3.4m	Y
O5S	Meelmore Drive	Urban background	244774	374033	2m	SO2	N	N	Y (1M)	2.8m	Y
E1N	Junction at Goal Sq	Roadside	224066	343933	2m	NO_2	N	N	Y (1M)	2.4m	Y
E2N	Dublin Road	Roadside	224274	343760	2m	NO_2	N	N	Y (1M)	2.1m	Y
E3N	Henry Street	Roadside	223149	344157	2m	NO_2	N	N	Y (1M)	1.9m	Y
E4N	Johnston Bridge	Roadside	223496	344661	2m	NO_2	N	N	Y (1M)	2.6m	Y

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Reference	Y OS Grid Reference	Site Height (m)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Is Monitoring Co-located with a Continuous Analyser (Y/N)	Relevant Exposure? (Y/N with distance (m) from monitoring site to relevant exposure)	Distance to Kerb of Nearest Road (m) (N/A if not applicable)	Does this Location Represent Worst-Case Exposure?
E5N	Cherrymount Road	Roadside	223767	345777	2m	NO_2	N	N	Y (1M)	2.5m	Y
E1S	Rossole Road	Urban background	223030	343217	2m	SO_2	N	N	Y (1M)	2.5	Y
E2S	Glebe Park	Roadside	225311	345118	2m	SO2	N	N	Y (1M)	2.7m	Y
E3S	Killynure Crescent	Urban background	224759	343835	2m	SO2	N	N	Y (1M)	1.8m	Y
E4S	Derrin Road	Roadside	223216	344746	2m	SO2	N	N	Y (1M)	2.3m	Y
E5S	Henry Street	Roadside	223000	344217	2m	SO2	N	N	Y (1M)	1.9m	Y

2.2 Comparison of Monitoring Results with Air Quality Objectives

2.2.1 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)

The results are presented for NO_2 monitoring (Diffusion tubes only) and compared with the objective level. The diffusion tubes took samples over an 11month period at monthly intervals and consider compliance with the annual objective of 40µg/m^3.

No exceedances were detected.

Automatic Monitoring Data

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council do not undertake any Automatic monitoring.

Diffusion Tube Monitoring Data

The results from the diffusion tubes are presented in Table 2.5. The national bias adjustment factor of **0.85** that is based on 33 studies has been applied. Details of the QA/QC for the diffusion tubes and the reason for the use of the bias adjustment factor can be found in Appendix A.

All sites are significantly below the objective level. Levels were measured when most Covid-19 restrictions had been lifted although working from home was from still encouraged.

As this is the re-commencement of NO_2 monitoring since 2007 there is no recent data available for trend analysis. Data will be available for comparison in the next stage of reporting.

Table 2.4 – Results of NO_2 Diffusion Tubes 2022

Site ID	Location	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Triplicate or Co-located Tube	Full Calendar Year Data Capture 2022 (Number of Months or %) [a]	2022 Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m^3) - Bias Adjustment factor = 0.85 [b]
O1N	Dublin Road Junction	Roadside	N	N	11	25.2
O2N	Mountjoy Road	Roadside	N	N	11	19.1
O3N	Dromore Road	Roadside	N	N	11	20.2
O4N	Meelmore Drive	Urban background	N	N	11	9.6
O5N	Killyclogher Road	Roadside	N	N	11	19.2
E1N	Junction at Goal Sq	Roadside	N	N	11	17.3

In bold, exceedance of the NO_2 annual mean AQS objective of 40µg/m^3

E2N	Dublin Road	Roadside	N	N	11	20.3
E3N	Henry Street	Roadside	N	N	11	16.3
ES4N	Johnston Bridge	Roadside	N	N	11	16.7
E5N	Cherrymount Road	Roadside	N	N	11	18.1

In bold, exceedance of the NO_2 annual mean AQS objective of 40µg/m^3

Underlined, annual mean > 60µg/m^3, indicating a potential exceedance of the NO_2 hourly mean AQS objective

[a] Means should be “annualised” as in Boxes 7.9 and 7.10 of LAQM.TG22, if full calendar year data capture is less than 75%

[b] If an exceedance is measured at a monitoring site not representative of public exposure, NO_2 concentration at the nearest relevant exposure should be estimated based on the NO_2 fall-off with distance calculator, and results should be discussed in a specific section. The procedure is also explained in paragraphs 7.77 to 7.79 of LAQM.TG22.

Table 2.5 – Results of NO_2 Diffusion Tubes (2017 to 2022)

Site ID	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m^3) - Adjusted for Bias [a]				
			2018 (Bias Adjustment Factor = -)	2019 (Bias Adjustment Factor = -)	2020 (Bias Adjustment Factor = -)	2021 (Bias Adjustment Factor = -)	2022 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.85)
O1N	Roadside	N	-	-	-	-	25.2
O2N	Roadside	N	-	-	-	-	19.1
O3N	Roadside	N	-	-	-	-	20.2
O4N	Urban background	N	-	-	-	-	9.6
O5N	Roadside	N	-	-	-	-	19.2
E1N	Roadside	N	-	-	-	-	17.2
E2N	Roadside	N	-	-	-	-	20.4
E3N	Roadside	N	-	-	-	-	16.4

Site ID	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m^3) - Adjusted for Bias [a]				
			2018 (Bias Adjustment Factor = -)	2019 (Bias Adjustment Factor = -)	2020 (Bias Adjustment Factor = -)	2021 (Bias Adjustment Factor = -)	2022 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.85)
E4N	Roadside	N	-	-	-	-	16.5
E5N	Roadside	N	-	-	-	-	17.9

In bold, exceedance of the NO_2 annual mean AQS objective of 40µg/m^3

Underlined, annual mean > 60µg/m^3, indicating a potential exceedance of the NO_2 hourly mean AQS objective

[a] Means should be “annualised” as in Boxes 7.9 and 7.10 of LAQM.TG22, if full calendar year data capture is less than 75%

2.2.2 Particulate Matter (PM_{10})

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council do not monitor PM_{10}.

2.2.3 Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)

Within the Fermanagh and Omagh District Council area it is acknowledged that there are areas of high housing density which avail of solid fuels as a secondary source of heating that requires monitoring to determine compliance with relevant limits.

In the absence of automated monitoring Fermanagh and Omagh District Council deploy non-automatic monitoring in the form of diffusion tubes that work in the same way as NO_2 tubes. Unlike automated monitoring methods, results are an average over the whole exposure period (4-5 weeks) and therefore comparison cannot be made with shorter period limits. However, the monthly average results (Table 2.6) measured at each of the sites are very low and significantly lower than the 24-hour limit of 125µg/m^3, providing a good indication of compliance.

There is no previous data for comparison purposes.

Table 2.6 – Results of Non-Automatic Monitoring for SO_2: Comparison with Objectives

Site ID	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period % [a]	Valid Data Capture 2022 % [b]	Number of: [c]			
					15-minute Means > 266µg/m³	1-hour Means > 350µg/m³	24-hour Means > 125µg/m³	Monthly Average µg/m³
O1S	Coolnagard Grove	N	90	100	-	-	-	1.83
O2S	Knockgreenan Close	N	90	100	-	-	-	1.55
O3S	Pinefield Gardens	N	90	100	-	-	-	1.96
O4S	Willowmount Close	N	90	100	-	-	-	1.85
O5S	Meelmore Road	N	90	100	-	-	-	1.75
E1S	Rossole Road	N	90	100	-	-	-	1.64
E2S	Glebe Road	N	90	100	-	-	-	1.66

Site ID	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period % [a]	Valid Data Capture 2022 % [b]	Number of: [c]			
					15-minute Means > 266µg/m^3	1-hour Means > 350µg/m^3	24-hour Means > 125µg/m^3	Monthly Average µg/m^3
E3S	Killynure Crescent	N	90	100	-	-	-	1.66
E4S	Derrin Road	N	90	100	-	-	-	1.99
E5S	Henry Street	N	90	100	-	-	-	1.55

In bold, exceedance of the relevant AQS objective (15-min mean = 35 allowed/year; 1-hour mean = 24 allowed/year; 24-hour mean = 3 allowed/year)

[a] i.e. data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year

[b] i.e. data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for six months the maximum data capture for the full calendar year would be 50%)

[c] if data capture for full calendar year is less than 85%, include the relevant percentile in bracket (in µg/m3): 15-min mean = 99.9th ; 1-hour mean = 99.7th ; 24-hour mean = 99.2th percentile

2.2.4 Benzene

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council do not monitor Benzene.

2.2.5 Other Pollutants Monitored

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council do not monitor for other pollutants currently.

2.2.6 Summary of Compliance with AQS Objectives

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council does not yet have any new air quality data to examine. In light if the above there is no requirement to proceed to a Detailed Assessment.

3 New Local Developments

3.1 Road Traffic Sources

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council confirms that there has been no significant change to any of the sources detailed below that may have an impact on air quality since the last Updating and Screening Assessment;

- Narrow congested streets with residential properties close to the kerb.
- Busy streets with residential properties close to the kerb.
- Busy streets where people may spend one hour or more close to traffic.
- Roads with a high flow of buses and/or HGV's.
- Junctions.
- New roads constructed or proposed since the Last Updating and Screening Assessment.
- Roads with significantly changed traffic flows.
- Bus or coach stations.

Details of new traffic sources that have been considered in the last year have been outlined in the Planning Applications Section.

Fermanagh and Omagh Council confirms that there have been no new traffic sources that may have an impact on air quality.

3.2 Other Transport Sources

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council confirms that there have been no new cases of the following that may have an impact on air quality since the last Updating and Screening Assessment:

- Airports.
- Locations where dispel or steam trains are regularly stationary for periods of 15 minutes or more, with potential for relevant exposure within 15m.
- Locations with a large number of movements of diesel locomotives and potential long-term relevant exposure within 30m.
- Ports for shipping.

Details of new potential traffic sources that have been considered in the last year have been outlined in the Planning Applications Section.

Fermanagh and Omagh Council confirms that there have been no new transport sources that may have an impact on air quality.

3.3 Industrial Sources

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council have considered the following Industrial sources that are new since the last Updating and Screening Assessment;

- Industrial installations: new or proposed installations for which and air quality assessment has been carried out.
- Industrial installations: existing installations where emissions have increased substantially or new relevant exposure has been introduced.
- Industrial installations: new or significantly changed installations with no previous air quality assessment.
- Major fuel storage depots storing petrol.
- Petrol stations.
- Poultry farms.

Details of new potential sources that have been considered in the last year have been outlined in the Planning Applications Section.

Fermanagh and Omagh Council confirms that there have been no new industrial sources that may have an impact on air quality.

3.4 Commercial and Domestic Sources

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council have considered the following commercial and domestic sources that are new since the last Updating and Screening Assessment;

- Biomass combustion plant-individual installations.
- Areas where the combined impact of several biomass combustion sources may be relevant.
- Areas where domestic solid fuel may be relevant.
- Combined Heat and Power Plant (CHP) Plant.

Details of new potential sources that have been considered in the last year have been outlined in the Planning Applications Section.

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council confirms that there have been no new commercial or domestic sources that may have an impact on air quality.

3.5 New Developments with Fugitive or Uncontrolled Sources

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council have considered the following new developments with fugitive or uncontrolled sources that are new since the last Updating and Screening Assessment;

- Landfill sites.
- Quarries.
- Unmade haulage roads on industrial sites.
- Waste transfer stations etc.
- Other personal sources of fugitive particulate emissions.

Fermanagh and Omagh Council confirms that there have been no new developments with fugitive or uncontrolled sources that are new since the last Updating and Screening Assessment. Relevant proposed developments have been considered at the planning stage.

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council confirms that there are no new or newly identified local developments which may have an impact on air quality within the Local Authority area.

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council confirms that all the following have been considered:

- **Road traffic sources**
- **Other transport sources**
- **Industrial sources**
- **Commercial and domestic sources**
- **New developments with fugitive or uncontrolled sources.**

4 Local / Regional Air Quality Strategy

There are currently no Air Quality Management Areas and Air Quality Action Plans in Fermanagh and Omagh District Council as there are no exceedances with the Air Quality Objectives.

As Fermanagh and Omagh District Council are committed to improving and maintaining air quality standards, proactive action measures will be detailed in a forthcoming Air Quality Strategy for the District. The Air Quality Strategy written to the findings of the monitoring and assessments undertaken by Fermanagh and Omagh District Council.

5 Planning Applications

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council review the planning applications received for the district and identify developments that have potential to negatively impact upon air quality.

For these applications, an Air Quality Impact Assessment has been requested (if not presented with the application). The following are the applications that were identified as having potential to negatively impact upon air quality and the action taken by FODC council;

Planning Application Reference no: LA10/2022/0977/F

Proposal: Proposed stand-alone two steel containers to contain two no. 99 kw biomass boilers and 1 no. Woodchip officer.

Action Taken: EHS completed an Industrial Emissions Screening Assessment, using the Defra Industrial Emissions Screening Tool version 3). Following the screening assessment of the biomass boilers specified, it was determined that the target emissions rates in relation to NOx and PM_{10} will not be exceeded.

Planning Application Reference no: LA10/2022/1283/F

Proposal: Proposed development of new Health and Care Centre, car parking and associated site works, access arrangements and other associated operational development.

Action Taken: An Air Quality Impact Assessment was submitted with the application and detailed an assessment of dust and PM_{10} during the construction phase of development and operational phase due to traffic accessing the site (NO_2, PM_{10} $PM_{2.5}$) has been undertaken. The results of the dispersion modelling exercise identified that there are no exceedances of all the air quality objectives. EHS advised that a Dust Management Plan for during the construction phase should be provided.

Planning Application Reference no: LA10/2022/0493/F

Proposal: Retrospective application for an extension to the existing concrete factory to form a new mould store and retrospective alterations to the NE elevation to install double door.

Action Taken: A Dust Impact Assessment was submitted and mitigation measures provided.

Planning Application Reference no: LA10/2022/1136/F

Proposal: Deepening of quarry floor to facilitate the extraction of aggregate incorporating full site restoration.

Action Taken: A Dust Impact Assessment was submitted and mitigation measures provided.

Planning Application Reference no: LA10/2022/0974/F

Proposal: Proposed 39,000 bird broiler house, storage shed and office. Provision of new entrance.

Action Taken: An Air Quality Impact Assessment was submitted and concluded that there would be no impact on air quality.

Planning Application Reference no: LA10/2022/1043/F

Proposal: Proposed private housing development for 38 units, 6 detached garages, associated roads, open space and landscaping.

Action Taken: FODC requested that the applicant determine if an air quality assessment is required and is to take the form of a Simple Assessment or a Detailed Assessment.

Planning Application Reference no: LA10/0788/PAD

Proposal: Notification of drilling of boreholes.

Action Taken: A dust management plan was submitted with details of preventative measures provided.

Planning Application Reference no: LA10/2022/0493/F

Proposal: Retrospective application for an extension to the existing concrete factory (approved under LA10/2017/0348/F) to form a new mould store and retrospective alterations to the NE elevation to install double door (roller shutter and sliding door system).

Action Taken: A dust management plan was requested.

Planning Application Reference no: LA10/2022/0610/F

Proposal: Importation of inert fill to strengthen and support existing lake embankment.

Action Taken: A dust management plan was submitted with details of preventative measures provided.

Planning Application Reference no: LA10/2022/0446/DC

Proposal: Discharge of condition 9 (Dust Management Plan) of planning approval LA10/2017/0912/F (Extension to quarry).

Action Taken: A dust management plan was submitted with details of preventative measures provided.

Planning Application Reference no: LA10/2022/0407/PAD

Proposal: St Eugene's Secondary School, Rosslea

Action Taken: FODC requested that the applicant determine if an air quality assessment is required and is to take the form of a Simple Assessment or a Detailed Assessment.

Planning Application Reference no: LA10/2022/0196/DC

Proposal: Discharge of condition 1 (Dust Management Plan) and condition 3 (Weather Monitoring Plan) of planning approval LA10/2018/0111/F (Extension to Quarry).

Action Taken: A dust management plan was submitted with details of preventative measures provided.

Planning Application Reference no: LA10/2022/0070/F

Proposal: Erection of storage shed for the temporary storage of poultry manure from existing poultry houses and ancillary mechanical conveyor (retrospective application).

Action Taken: An Air Quality Impact Assessment was submitted and concluded that there would be no impact on air quality.

Planning Application Reference no: LA10/2022/0058/PAD

Proposal: Potential sites for New Holy Trinity Nursery and Primary School, Enniskillen.

Action Taken: FODC requested that the applicant determine if an air quality assessment is required and is to take the form of a Simple Assessment or a Detailed Assessment.

Planning Application Reference no: LA10/2022/0294/F

Proposal: Retention of underground slurry storage tank with rigid cover-retrospective application.

Action Taken: An Air Quality Impact Assessment was submitted and concluded that there would be no impact on air quality.

6 Air Quality Planning Policies

The Local Development Plan (LDP) is being prepared under the provisions of the Planning Act (NI) 2011 and the Planning (Local Development Plan) Regulations (NI) 2015. The LDP is produced in two stages-the first being the Plan Strategy followed by the Local Policies Plan.

Through the Plan Strategy, the new LDP will replace existing regional planning policy contained in Planning Policy Statements.

Once both documents of the LDP are adopted they will replace the current Fermanagh Area Plan 2007 and Omagh Area Plan 2002. In compliance with legislation, planning decisions must be taken in accordance with the Local Development Plan.

The LDP is required to take account of the Regional Development Strategy 2035 (RDS), the Sustainable Development Strategy for Northern Ireland (SDS 2010) and the Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPSS). The LDP will be prepared within the context of the Councils Corporate Plan and take account of the Councils Community Plan and other Council policies and strategies.

The Sustainable Development Strategy 2010 brings forward a vision of NI developing in a sustainable way. The Strategy is based on aims to build a future which is characterised by many factors including a high quality environment.

The Regional Development Strategy (RDS) 2035 sets out the strategic long-term vision for NI. It complements the Sustainable Development Strategy in aiming to achieve sustainable development throughout the region. It sets the context to ensure development decisions are taken in a sustainable manner throughout the region.

The RDS identifies Enniskillen and Omagh as main development hubs within the FODC area and securing air quality as integral to future development decisions.

The Environmental Health Department contribute to this local focus on air quality within these strategic regional plans for NI by its role as a consultee and ensure that air quality is considered within the planning process, apply conditions were deemed appropriate and ensure that businesses that fall under the Pollution Prevention and Control Regime apply for the required permits.

7 Local Transport Plans and Strategies

The Department for Infrastructure (DFI) is in the process of preparing new Transport Plans for NI that are intended to set out the framework for transport policy decisions up until 2035. The Transport Planning process is being carried out in parallel with Local Development Plan Process carried out by District Councils. These plans move through different stages and increase in detail from over strategic direction to specific local policies and schemes.

A Sub-Regional Transport Study is available for the Sub Regional Transport Plan (SRTP). The draft Fermanagh and Omagh Local Transport Study (LTS) has been prepared by the DFI in collaboration with Fermanagh and Omagh District Council regarding the Fermanagh and Omagh Local Development Plan. The Fermanagh and Omagh Community Plan also contains objectives with strong links to transport and infrastructure development.

The purpose of the LTS is to set out an objective based assessment in relation to current and future transport issues in the context of Council growth plans up to 2030.

The Fermanagh and Omagh 2030 Community Plan sets out the vision for a

"Welcoming, shared and inclusive Fermanagh and Omagh District , where people and places are healthy, safe, connected and prosperous and where our outstanding natural, built and cultural heritage is cherished and sustainably managed".

The shared values and principles of the Community Plan and the Local Transport Plan are interlinked.

The Draft Transport Study for Fermanagh and Omagh concludes that the following 11 measures should assist in the future development of FODC areas:

1: Improved inter-urban roads on KTC

New inter-urban road schemes will be identified and prioritised on the Key Transport Corridors. These schemes will include the committed 'flagship' A5 and other schemes to

be listed in the Regional Strategic Transport Plan prepared in 2018. Generally, these inter urban roads schemes are likely to be dual-carriageways or bypasses of small towns or villages.

At the time of preparation of this report no decision has been made on the A5 Western Transport Corridor but it is expected that a ministerial direction will be given before the end of 2024.

2: Improved 'limited-stop' bus services to key hubs

New 'limited-stop' bus services are expected to be identified and prioritised on the Key Transport Corridors to and from Enniskillen and Omagh. These services will build upon the existing Goldline route network. The bus services will capitalise on continued road improvements and Park and Ride schemes.

3: Integration of passenger transport services including innovative transport models such as 'ride-share'.

The viability of this measure would be considered in the context of NI-wide policy issues for DFI and other transport providers.

4: New orbital urban roads to bypass Enniskillen town centre

The road network of Enniskillen currently does not provide an orbital route avoiding the use of the western bridges. The precise route and its design is to be confirmed as part of the Transport Plan and the Plan Policies of the Local Development Plan.

5: New urban road links and supporting sustainable transport infrastructure to facilitate key development funded by developer

The LDP Local Policies Plan Stage will generate new zonings or developments that will require new infrastructure to enable their delivery. In some cases, new urban road links will be needed to provide direct access however walking, cycling and public transport infrastructure and services are also likely to be needed.

6: Town Centre Parking Strategies including integrated management of long and short-stay spaces

Town Centre Parking Strategies will be required in Enniskillen and Omagh. The location of public parking and its designation as long or short-stay using payment controls will be identified in the strategy at the Plan Policies Stage. The strategies should remove extraneous traffic which dominates the town centres and improve the turnover of parking spaces.

7: Provision of improved walking facilities in towns.

The provision of improved walking facilities in Enniskillen and Omagh will be a central measure of the Transport Study. The current pedestrian networks are incomplete and local levels of walking are low and fall below NI averages. Improvements to the walking facilities may require retro-fitting work and may impact on traffic capacity.

8: Provision of a network of attractive radial cycling routes in towns and greenways between towns.

The provision of improved cycling facilities in Enniskillen and Omagh will be a central measure of the Transport Study. The current cycle networks are far from complete and serve only a small proportion of the residential areas. The provision of a network of radial cycling routes in Enniskillen and Omagh may impact on traffic capacity. The designation and identification of a network of routes will allow its delivery in co-ordination with development proposals.

9: Traffic management schemes in urban areas to re-balance modal hierarchy

Consideration of how road-space is designated and used by a range of modes (pedestrian, cyclist, bus, goods service vehicle and general traffic) in Enniskillen and Omagh. Traffic management schemes can complement physical infrastructure schemes by amending regulations, signing and lining to achieve appropriate priority and provide safer and more coherent networks.

10: Transport infrastructure to be designed, provided and maintained to 'best practice' standards to maximise operational performance and safety at all times.

The reliable operation of transport infrastructure is especially important in Fermanagh and Omagh due to the remoteness of many locations and the flooding risk. Rural road safety is also related.

11: Ensure that user behaviour regarding safe use of the transport network is monitored and addressed.

Road safety depends heavily on drivers, pedestrians and cyclists understanding how they should use the infrastructure and the risks of inattention and excessive speed etc. This is especially important for any new pedestrian and cycling facilities and for rural roads.

8 Climate Change Strategies

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council is committed to playing its part against climate change. Air quality and climate change are fundamentally interrelated, the emissions that cause air pollution and global warming have common sources including vehicles, buildings, power generation and industry. In February 2021, FODC approved its first ever Climate Change and Sustainable Development Strategy: *Restore, Revive, Thrive- Our Environment*, setting out the practical steps it can take over the coming years to minimise climate change impacts and identifying ways in which we can try to counter the severity of the Climate Emergency.

In October 2021, Council approved its Climate Change and Sustainable Development Action Plan detailing the actions behind our Strategy including how we will focus our efforts on reducing council emissions in areas such as energy and buildings, resource management, transport and land use.

The details of the Action Plan include:

Our climate vision, aims and targets

Our vision:

The Fermanagh and Omagh District is inclusive, sustainable, resilient and competitive.

By 2042, Fermanagh and Omagh will have taken significant climate action and will have moved from a high to a net zero emissions society. We will have made this change fairly and have demonstrated a responsibility for each other and for the place in which we live. As a result of all our efforts, we will have a more resilient environment with greater biodiversity and a strong sustainable economy. More people are employed in green jobs and all generations benefit from improved wellbeing.

Our targets

2020

2031
Net zero emission fleet

2036
Net zero emission Council Buildings

2040
Council scope 3 emissions net zero

2042
District is net zero

2050
Council assets are resilient to the impacts of climate change

Our strategic aims

Sustainable Communities

Sustainable Council

Sustainable Environment

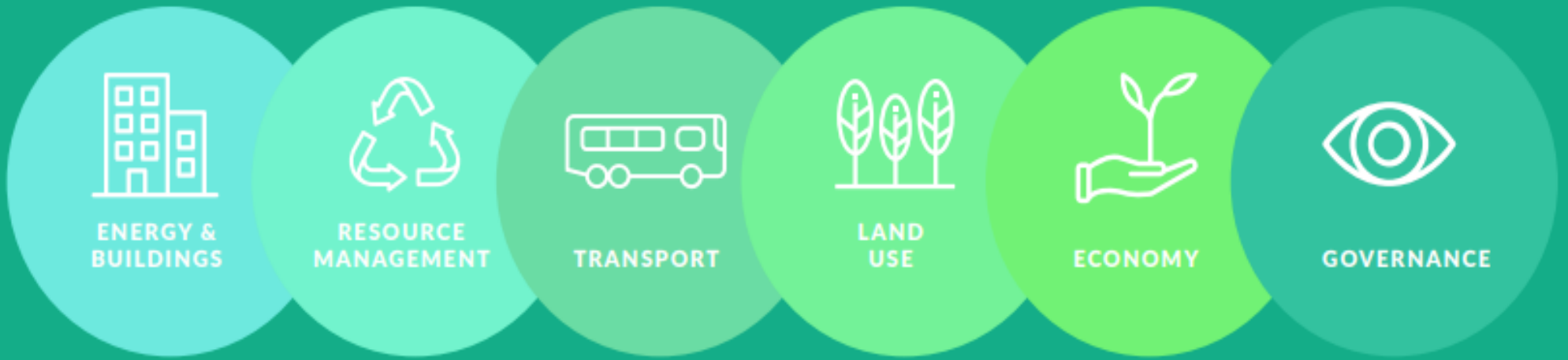
Council takes ambitious action to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Citizens and businesses become more environmentally responsible. Environmental resources are protected, enhanced, and respected.

Actions

19

Our actions and goals build upon our Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy (2020 - 2030) – "Restore, Revive, Thrive - Our Environment". They also reflect ongoing work in supporting inclusiveness, prosperity and environmental sustainability through our Community Planning Partnership. These actions relate to the first three years of the strategy. The action plan will then be refreshed for the next phase of implementation to achieve our 2030 goals.

The Six Key Action Areas of This Plan



Energy & Buildings

Our goal is to reduce carbon emissions from buildings on our estate and ensure all homes are well insulated to eradicate fuel poverty as fast as possible. We will support the use of renewable energy and reduce the amount of new fossil fuel extraction within the sphere of our responsibility.

No	Action	Lead	Performance measure	Outcome(s)
EB1	Improve the energy efficiency of Council buildings to help deliver carbon reduction targets, maximising the use of renewable energy sources where possible.	Head of Parks, Estates and Property	#%Reduction in Carbon Emissions #/% of energy performance ratings for Council estate C or better	Outcome 6.1: The Council's carbon emissions are managed and reduced.
EB2	Embed good practice energy management approaches into facility and building management decisions, targeting a reduction in carbon emissions.	Head of Parks, Estates and Property	#%Reduction in Carbon Emissions	Outcome 6.1: The Council's carbon emissions are managed and reduced.
EB3	Work in partnership to provide advice and support to local communities to help increase energy efficiency at home and minimise fuel poverty.	Head of Regulatory Services	# of drop-in advice centre participants. # of households referred to other schemes such as NISEP and Boiler Replacement # of energy assessments carried out # of affordable warmth grants referred to NIHE	Outcome 5.1: Homes and communities are energy efficient, environmentally sustainable, and fuel poverty is minimised Outcome 6.1: The Council's carbon emissions are managed and reduced.
EB4	Identify Council assets at risk from climate impacts and implement adaptation measures where necessary and practicable.	Head of Parks, Estates and Property	#%Reduction in repair costs to assets at risk from Climate Change Impacts	Outcome 6.1: The Council's carbon emissions are managed and reduced.
EB5	Embed sustainable, low-carbon and circular economy criteria into the design and delivery of new Council buildings and refurbishments.	Capital Programmes Lead	#/%Reduction in Energy consumption in Council buildings. #/%Reductions in carbon emissions from Council buildings. #Contracts awarded which contain a Climate Change measure. #Increased availability of supplier carbon emission data for analysis.	Outcome 5.1: Homes and communities are energy efficient, environmentally sustainable, and fuel poverty is minimised Outcome 6.2: The Council is environmentally responsible in the procurement, use and disposal of resources. Outcome 6.1: The Council's carbon emissions are managed and reduced.

Energy & Buildings

No	Action	Lead	Performance measure	Outcome(s)
EB6	Require the design of buildings to incorporate climate resilience and flood proofing measures in at risk locations.	Head of Place Shaping	# Reduction in development within flood risk locations #increase in use of sustainable drainage	Outcome 6.4: The climate impact from development will be minimised and a low carbon economy will be encouraged through the planning system. Outcome 7.5: When a new development is considered in areas with nature conservation value we will ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures
EB7	Encourage a sustainable pattern of development supported by low carbon transport infrastructure.	Head of Place Shaping	#new or extended park and ride/park and share facilities to reduce need to travel by private car	Outcome 6.4: The climate impact from development will be minimised and a low carbon economy will be encouraged through the planning system.
EB8	Reduce dependence on fossil fuels and encourage renewable sources of energy supply.	Head of Place Shaping	#amount (MWh) of energy produced from renewable sources. #number, height and location of new or repowered wind turbines approved/operational	Outcome 6.4: The climate impact from development will be minimised and a low carbon economy will be encouraged through the planning system.
EB9	Provide planning for affordable sustainable housing developments in accordance with the Local Development Plan Strategy.	Head of Place Shaping	# affordable houses approved/complete	Outcome 6.4: The climate impact from development will be minimised and a low carbon economy will be encouraged through the planning system.
EB10	Enforce minimum building standards and campaign for higher building standards to ensure greater levels of energy efficiency, climate resilience and sustainability of building materials.	Head of Regulatory Services	#engagements with Department and Building Control NI	Outcome 6.4: The climate impact from development will be minimised and a low carbon economy will be encouraged through the planning system.

Resource Management

Our goal is to become a zero-waste District, where all waste is minimised, recycled or repaired as part of a circular economy.

No	Action	Lead	Performance measure	Outcome(s)
RM1	Reduce consumption of single-use plastics in the District and on the Council estate.	Head of Waste Management	#%reduction in use of single-use plastics	Outcome 6.5: An increase in the proportion of reuse and recycling and a reduction in waste to landfill
RM2	Deliver the Green Your Festival initiative to reduce the environmental impact of Council events, removing single use plastic where possible.	Head of Wellbeing and Cultural Services	# of stall holders removing single use plastic # events signing up to Green Your Festival principles	Outcome 6.5: An increase in the proportion of reuse and recycling and a reduction in waste to landfill
RM3	Promote and deliver activities that support the waste hierarchy of reduce, reuse and recycle to help meet our waste, recycling and climate targets.	Head of Waste Management	#/% reduction of contamination levels collected by DEA routes (recycling) #/% increase in food waste tonnages collected in Brown Bins and Separate foodwaste	Outcome 5.2: Council's strategies, plans and policies support communities to live more sustainably, reduce carbon emissions and adapt to a changing climate Outcome 6.5: An increase in the proportion of reuse and recycling and a reduction in waste to landfill
RM4	Implement environmental and climate education activities, promotional campaigns and environmental improvement initiatives in the community.	Climate Change and Innovation Lead Officer	# of people, schools and community groups etc involved in 'environmental activities'	Outcome 5.3: Local communities are supported in taking action to be more environmentally responsible Outcome 6.5: An increase in the proportion of reuse and recycling and a reduction in waste to landfill Outcome 7.2: Fermanagh and Omagh's enhanced environment provides health and wellbeing benefits to local communities.

Resource Management

No	Action	Lead	Performance measure	Outcome(s)
RM5	Support communities to access funding for environmentally sustainable projects or action on climate change.	Head of Community Services	# funding applications submitted for interventions/number successful	Outcome 5.3: Local communities are supported in taking action to be more environmentally responsible
RM6	Encourage communities to engage in climate education and sustainable initiatives in the community	Head of Community Services	# of volunteers taking part in events and training	Outcome 5.2: Council's strategies, plans and policies support communities to live more sustainably, reduce carbon emissions and adapt to a changing climate Outcome 7.4: Work with communities and businesses to increase resilience to future changes in climate.
RM7	Ensure effective enforcement on Clean Neighbourhood matters through collaborative practices.	Head of Regulatory Services	#/%nuisance vehicles reported, inspected, assessed as abandoned,removed and notices issued #incidents of fly-tipping/dumping #litter offence notices issued #Dog Fouling notices issued #Criminal Prosecutions progressing	Outcome 7.1: Fermanagh and Omagh's natural environment is protected, enhanced and respected
RM8	Upskill our workforce on climate change and encourage a culture of resource efficiency in the workplace.	Head of Human Resources and Organisation Development	#employees who have received Climate Change and Sustainable Development Training.	Outcome 6.2: The Council is environmentally responsible in the procurement, use and disposal of resources.

Transport

Our goal is to reduce carbon emissions from our own fleet by phasing out petrol and diesel vehicles and switching to Ultra Low Emission Vehicles. We will also facilitate a modal shift to zero carbon forms of travel in the District, including walking and cycling, in order to improve air quality and meet our climate goals.

No	Action	Lead	Performance measure	Outcome(s)
T1	Implement measures to decarbonise the Council's fleet.	Head of Waste Management	#%Reductions in carbon emissions from Council fleet.	Outcome 6.1: The Council's carbon emissions are managed and reduced.
T2	Carry out a review of charge point requirements to support the roll out of EV charging infrastructure in the District.	Head of Waste Management	#% increase in EV Charging Points	Outcome 5.2: Council's strategies, plans and policies support communities to live more sustainably, reduce carbon emissions and adapt to a changing climate
T3	Encourage agile working, virtual meetings and effective journey management to reduce business mileage.	Head of Human Resources and Organisation Development	#employees hybrid working #days employees worked from home #Reduction in mileage/travel claims	Outcome 6.1: The Council's carbon emissions are managed and reduced. Outcome 6.6: Reduction in car use for Council business purposes and the promotion of sustainable travel.
T4	Support active travel in the District, encouraging cycling, walking and running as an alternative to travel by car.	Head of Wellbeing and Cultural Services	#participation in the relevant Programmes # capital projects being delivered by FODC related to infrastructure and active travel improvements	Outcome 5.2: Council's strategies, plans and policies support communities to live more sustainably, reduce carbon emissions and adapt to a changing climate Outcome 6.6: Reduction in car use for Council business purposes and the promotion of sustainable travel.
T5	Monitor and review air quality against the objectives outlined in the Northern Ireland Air Quality Strategy.	Head of Regulatory Services	%reduction in air pollutants % reduction in enforcement actions	Outcome 6.7: We will work in partnership to improve air quality Outcome 7.1: Fermanagh and Omagh's natural environment is protected, enhanced and respected.

Land use

Our goal is to protect and restore nature to help absorb carbon pollution from the atmosphere and reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. We will ensure everyone in the District has access to nature through nearby green spaces and promote the health benefits of this.

No	Action	Lead	Performance measure	Outcome(s)
L1	Develop a Tree and Woodland Plan to increase tree cover on Council-owned land, using appropriate species to store carbon, support nature, improve soils and water quality, and aid flood protection and urban design.	Climate Change and Innovation Lead Officer	#trees planted on Council land #trees planted on community and other public land through FODC support #community planting events #groups working in partnership to manage green space	Outcome 7.1: Fermanagh and Omagh's natural environment is protected, enhanced and respected.
L2	Develop a Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan to protect and increase biodiversity on Council land.	Climate Change and Innovation Lead Officer	#biodiversity actions achieved annually # Increase in area of land/ no. of sites managed for biodiversity #events held or attended #%Increase in biodiversity reach through social media	Outcome 7.1: Fermanagh and Omagh's natural environment is protected, enhanced and respected. Outcome 7.5: When a new development is considered in areas with nature conservation value we will ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures.
L3	Protect and restore, where possible, peatlands and degraded soils on the Council estate or in partnership, across the District.	Climate Change and Innovation Lead Officer	#Area of peatland habitat included in a restoration plan	Outcome 7.1: Fermanagh and Omagh's natural environment is protected, enhanced and respected.

Land use

No	Action	Lead	Performance measure	Outcome(s)
L4	Make the Council estate and public realm more climate change ready through enhancing green spaces, urban greening, and adaptable planting regimes.	Head of Parks, Estates and Property	# battery-operated handheld tools #% increase in quantity of peat-based compost used v's peat free #%Reduction use in pesticide #Area of land managed as meadows # community projects supported e.g. Ulster in Bloom, tidy towns, live here love here, general site visits and sign posting	Outcome 7.1: Fermanagh and Omagh's natural environment is protected, enhanced and respected.
L5	Legislate for the provision of public open spaces in all new residential developments in accordance with the Local Development Plan Strategy.	Head of Place Shaping	#% of site area of residential developments of 25 units or more is provided as public open space.	Outcome 6.4: The climate impact from development will be minimised and a low carbon economy will be encouraged through the planning system Outcome 7.5: When a new development is considered in areas with nature conservation value we will ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures.
L6	Ensure proposals for Sustainable Drainage Systems are included in all development proposals, where practicable.	Head of Place Shaping	# of FODC planning permissions granted which include SuDs measures.	Outcome 6.4: The climate impact from development will be minimised and a low carbon economy will be encouraged through the planning system
L7	Ensure our planning and land use policies protect the natural environment and ecosystems.	Head of Place Shaping	#Planning Decisions in relation to new development affecting local, national, European designated sites; areas of Protected Species and their habitats; Other Habitats, Species or Features of Natural Heritage importance	Outcome 7.1: Fermanagh and Omagh's natural environment is protected, enhanced and respected
L8	Continue to provide opportunities for outdoor activities and access to nature and promote the health benefits of this.	Head of Parks, Estates and Property	# opportunities to engage with Geopark and Outdoor Recreation (events & activities)	Outcome 7.2: Fermanagh and Omagh's enhanced environment provides health and wellbeing benefits to local communities.

Economy

Our goal is to support local businesses in the transition to net zero and create opportunities for green, inclusive growth.

No	Action	Lead	Performance measure	Outcome(s)
E1	Provide advice and support to the local business community, including farmers, to improve resource efficiency, reduce carbon emissions and adapt to the changing climate.	Head of Economic Development and Investment	#communications issued to business community via Mailchimp/ Social Media platforms #businesses supported (broken down by sector) # Attendance at best practice visit / virtual tour to highlight the benefits of the three pillars of sustainability	Outcome 5.2: Council's strategies, plans and policies support communities to live more sustainably, reduce carbon emissions and adapt to a changing climate Outcome 5.3: Local communities are supported in taking action to be more environmentally responsible
E2	Devise and implement policies, procedures and communications to promote sustainable tourism.	Head of Economic Development and Investment	#Promotion Marketing Opportunities	Outcome 5.3: Local communities are supported in taking action to be more environmentally responsible Outcome 7.1: Fermanagh and Omagh's natural environment is protected, enhanced and respected.
E3	Encourage people within the District to shop locally to limit emissions caused by transport.	Head of Economic Development and Investment	#Town Centre footfall #registered car keepers within the District #bus routes / journey's in operation within the District, occupancy and frequency	Outcome 5.3: Local communities are supported in taking action to be more environmentally responsible
E4	Work with partners to promote and support Fairtrade in the District.	Head of Corporate and Strategic Services	# promotional messages issued. #/% of interactions with Communications including clicks, shares, likes and comments per post/issue.	Outcome 7.6: We will support ethical food production practices

Governance

Our goal is to embed a climate and sustainability lens into all our decision-making and increase our capacity to respond to the climate emergency.

No	Action	Lead	Performance measure	Outcome(s)
G1	Ensure that sustainable development and climate change are used as a guiding principle in Council plans, policies and strategies.	Head of Corporate and Strategic Services	# or % of policies and plans that have identified Sustainable Development and Climate Change implications	Outcome 6.3: The public sector climate change duties are further embedded in service delivery and partnership working
G2	Ensure that climate change risks are appropriately addressed within our risk management and business continuity processes.	Head of Corporate and Strategic Services	# reduction of risks flagging amber/red status	Outcome 6.3: The public sector climate change duties are further embedded in service delivery and partnership working
G3	Work with multi-agency partners to increase capacity to respond to severe weather events and to increase community resilience.	Head of Corporate and Strategic Services	#multi-agency response interventions delivered as a result of severe weather	Outcome 5.3: Local communities are supported in taking action to be more environmentally responsible Outcome 7.3: Work with our partners to understand the current and future risks of flooding Outcome 7.4: Work with communities and businesses to increase resilience to future changes in climate.
G4	Join other local authorities, NGOs and partner agencies to campaign for ambitious legislation, policies, and funding commensurate with the climate and nature emergency.	Head of Corporate and Strategic Services	# consultation responses # letters of support of campaign	Outcome 6.3: The public sector climate change duties are further embedded in service delivery and partnership working
G5	Develop procurement processes that improve environmental outcomes and ensure compliance with the Council's sustainable development duty.	Head of Finance	#Procurement processes which reference environmental outcomes	Outcome 6.2: The Council is environmentally responsible in the procurement, use and disposal of resources.
G6	Assist with the sourcing of funding for climate action.	Head of Corporate and Strategic Services	# Successful Funding Bids	Outcome 6.3: The public sector climate change duties are further embedded in service delivery and partnership working

9 Conclusions and Proposed Actions

9.1 Conclusions from New Monitoring Data

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council has examined the results from monitoring in the District and can confirm that there were no exceedances of any objectives and therefore there is no requirement for a Detailed Assessment

9.2 Conclusions relating to New Local Developments

When reviewing relevant planning applications Fermanagh and Omagh District Council have reviewed Air Quality Impact Assessments submitted with individual proposals or requested their submission if deemed necessary. To date there have been no significant changes in local circumstances identified within the District that would require a Detailed Assessment.

9.3 Other Conclusions

Currently there are no Air Quality Management Areas in the District and consequently Air Quality Action Plans.

In the absence of an Air Quality Action Plan, Fermanagh and Omagh District Council are in the process of drafting a Local Air Quality Strategy that will details action to be taken to maintain compliance with Air Quality Objectives.

Planning applications that required an Air Quality Impact Assessment will be reviewed in due course.

9.4 Proposed Actions

The Progress Report has identified that there is no need to proceed to a Detailed Assessment.

At the time of preparation of this report a grant bid for an automatic monitor for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ has been secured. This automatic monitor is to be operational during summer 2024, initially to be deployed in Enniskillen town centre.

10 References

Defra (2022) Review and Assessment: Technical Guidance LAQM.TG22, Defra.

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council Progress Report 2019, 2020, 2022.

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council Updating and Screening Assessment 2021.

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council: Climate Change and Sustainable Strategy: *Restore, Revive, Thrive- Our Environment.* 2021.

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council: Climate Change and Sustainable Development Action Plan. 2021.

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council: Regional Development Strategy 2035.

Fermanagh and Omagh Local Transport Study. Version 17. March 2021.

Sustainable Development Strategy for NI (2010).

11 Appendices

Appendix A: QA/QC Data

QA/QC Diffusion Tube Monitoring

The NO_2 diffusion tubes were prepared and supplied by Gradko International Ltd using the preparation method of 20% TEA/Water.

Diffusion Tube Annualisation

All diffusion tube monitoring locations within Fermanagh and Omagh District Council recorded data capture of 75% therefore it was not required to annualise any monitoring data.

Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factors

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council have applied a national bias adjustment factor of 0.85 to the 2022 monitoring data. The national figure is based on 33 studies.

Table A.1 - Bias Adjustment Factor

Year	Local or National	If National, Version of National Spreadsheet	Adjustment Factor
2022	National	03/22	0.85
2021	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-
2019	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-

No other monitoring had taken within the last five years.

NO_2 Fall-off with Distance from the Road

No diffusion tube NO_2 monitoring locations within Fermanagh and Omagh District Council required distance correction.

QA/QC of Automatic Monitoring

There is no automatic monitoring within Fermanagh and Omagh District Council.