



Fermanagh and Omagh District Council

2026 Air Quality Progress Report



In fulfilment of Environment (Northern Ireland) Order
2002

Local Air Quality Management

June 2026

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Executive Summary

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council has completed this 2026 Air Quality Progress Report in accordance with The Environment (NI) Order 2002 and subsequent regulations which places a duty on district councils to regularly review and assess air quality in their district. This allows for the identification of any changes that have occurred since the previous Progress Report.

This Progress Report has been prepared in accordance with The Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance LAQM. TG(22).

This 2026 Progress Report for FODC provides a review and assessment of all new or existing potential sources of air quality pollutants and a summary of air quality monitoring results for the calendar year 2025.

The Air Quality Monitoring Network within FODC consists of one automatic monitoring station (Enniskillen Bowling Green) and ten passive diffusion tubes placed at locations across the district which represent worse-case scenario locations. The pollutants at the core of Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) is Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and Particulate Matter (PM₁₀).

The 2025 monitoring data identified the following:

- Zero of the 10 diffusion tubes located throughout the FODC district exceeded the annual mean objective for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) (40µg/m³)
- The PM₁₀ levels measured at the continuous automatic monitor at Enniskillen Bowling Green is below the air quality objective level
- No exceedance of the annual mean objective for PM₁₀
- No exceedance of the daily mean objective for PM₁₀

This review identified no exceedances of the objectives in the UK Air Quality Strategy during 2025. There are currently no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) declared within FODC.

This report has not identified any new sources with relevant exposure therefore it is not considered necessary to proceed to a Detailed Assessment based on potential sources.

FODC have applied for funding for an additional automated monitoring station for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, which is to be located within the Omagh Town Area. It is forecast that this will be operational by Winter 2026.

At the planning stage, several applications were received with no further action being required.

As the Air Quality Monitoring Network within FODC is still in its early stages of development, the data available to review and trend is limited. Therefore, the creation of an Air Quality Strategy has been delayed to ensure that the best measures are devised based on a greater level of detail from a larger data set.

FODC continues to liaise with the Climate Change team within the Council. The Council introduced its Climate Change and Sustainable Development Strategy in 2021 and launched a Sustainable Development Action Plan (2021-2025). A new Sustainable Development Action Plan is currently being drafted for 2026-2031.

Environmental Health is a participating member of the Councils Climate Change Working Group, which aims to drive forward sustainable development within the district.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Description of District Council 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 117,602 (NISRA Mid-Year Population Estimates 2024) 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 20,458 and Enniskillen with a population of 14,086 to the west (NISRA Census 2021)

Figure 1.1 Map of Northern Ireland Highlighting Fermanagh and Omagh District Council



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 (NISRA Census 2021). A further 7% live in the local towns of Carrickmore, Dromore, Fintona, Irvinestown and Lisnaskea (NISRA Census 2021). The villages and small settlements account for a further 17% of the population with 46% of people living in open countryside (NISRA Census 2021). More detailed information for the district council area is available on the website www.fermanaghomagham.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.

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. It should be noted that the Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007 will no longer apply to Northern Ireland following the publishment of the 'Northern Ireland Clean Air Strategy'. The LAQM process places an obligation on all local authorities and district councils 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 Northern Ireland district councils, 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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (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

The following review is for Fermanagh and Omagh District Council and previously the legacy Councils of Fermanagh and Omagh.

Table 1.2 – Previous Review 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.
Updating & Screening Assessment 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 were 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.
Updating & Screening Assessment 2021	This report concluded that no exceedance of the air quality objectives were 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.
Progress Report 2023	This report concluded that no exceedance of the air quality objectives were identified at relevant receptors. FODC have confirmed funding for automatic monitoring equipment for PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀ particulate matter.
Updating & Screening Assessment 2024	This report concluded that no exceedance of the air quality objectives were identified at relevant receptors. Diffusion tube monitoring for 2023 had been temporarily suspended. FODC have confirmed that automatic monitoring equipment for PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀ particulate matter would be installed in Enniskillen in August/September 2024.
Progress Report 2025	This report concluded that no exceedance of the air quality objectives were identified at relevant receptors. An

	automatic monitoring station for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} particulate matter was installed in the Enniskillen Town area in 2024. FODC have applied for funding for an automatic monitoring station for PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ particulate matter to be located in the Omagh Town area.
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2 New Monitoring Data

2.1 Summary of Monitoring Undertaken

2.1.1 Automatic Monitoring Sites

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council has one automatic monitoring station located on the Dublin Road Area of Enniskillen (Enniskillen Bowling Green). This automatic monitoring station is a Fidas 200 and monitors for PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ in the Enniskillen Town area. The automatic monitoring station was located in accordance with Technical Guidance Note (TG22) and is relevant of worse-case public exposure. The site has been classified as 'Roadside'.

The automatic monitoring station provides real time information to relevant stakeholders regarding pollution levels and will contribute to the national network sites. The data from the site is made available to the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) and is available on the 'Northern Ireland Air' Website.

The automatic monitoring station is maintained on a monthly basis by Environmental Health Officers and the equipment is calibrated and serviced in line with manufacturer specifications.

Automatic monitoring data reported relates to the calendar year (i.e. January – December) and FODC has 100% data capture for the year 2025.

There is also an automatic monitoring site located at Lough Navar in Co. Fermanagh that is maintained by DAERA. This rural upland site provides background air quality readings for ozone, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. No exceedances of the air quality standards for these pollutants were observed during the 2025 period.

The British grid reference system has been used to determine the automatic monitor co-ordinate locations.

A photograph of the Enniskillen Bowling Green monitoring station is presented in Figure 2.1 and a map identifying its location in Enniskillen is presented in Figure 2.2. Site-specific monitoring details are provided in Table 2.1.

Figure 2.1 – Photograph of Automated Monitoring Station in Enniskillen



Figure 2.2 Location Map of the Automated Monitoring Site in Enniskillen (Dublin Road).

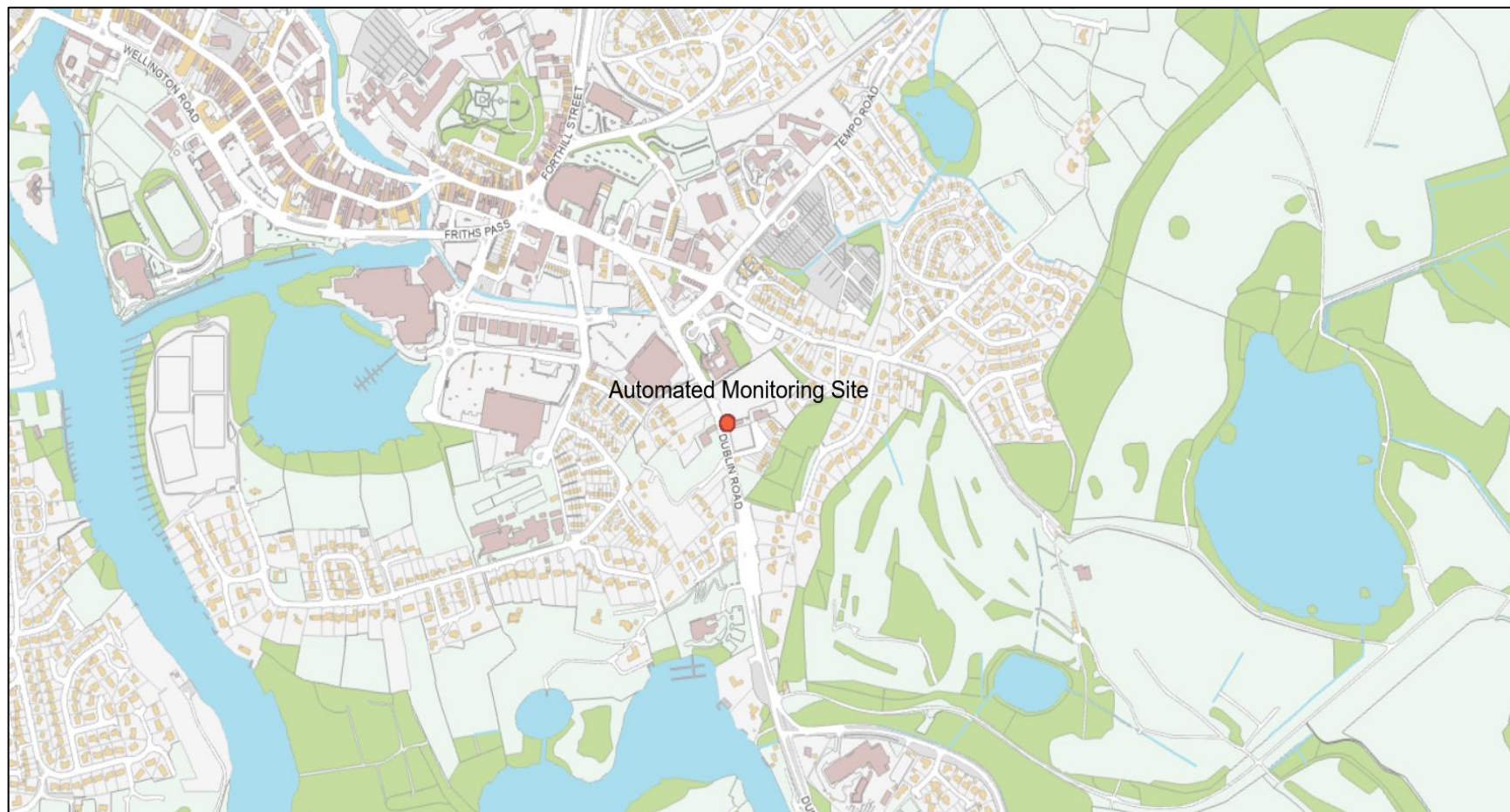


Figure 2.3 Aerial photograph of the Automated Monitoring Site in Enniskillen.



Table 2.1 – Details of Automatic Monitoring Sites

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Reference	Y OS Grid Reference	Inlet Height (m)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Monitoring Technique	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?
EKNA1	Enniskillen Bowling Green	Roadside	34534	508482	2.0	PM _{2.5} PM ₁₀	N	Optical Light Scattering	Y(1m)	15.0	Y

2.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

FODC has a monitoring network of passive diffusion tubes for NO₂ in the Fermanagh and Omagh District Council area to assess pollution levels primarily from road traffic sources. Passive diffusion tubes for NO₂ have been placed at 10 predetermined locations within the District; 5 within the Omagh Town area and 5 within the Enniskillen Town area. The location of each tube is based on worst case scenario.

The diffusion tubes are exposed in accordance with the Diffusion Tube Calendar. Specific details on the tube locations are provided in Table 2.2 with maps in Appendix B.

In order to improve confidence in the data, diffusion tubes continue to be deployed in triplicate at each of the ten sites. Deploying tubes in triplicate at a single location allows outlier concentrations to be more easily identified, which is not possible when only a single tube is deployed.

Maps highlighting all diffusion tube locations for Omagh and Enniskillen Town are presented in Figures 2.4. and 2.5.

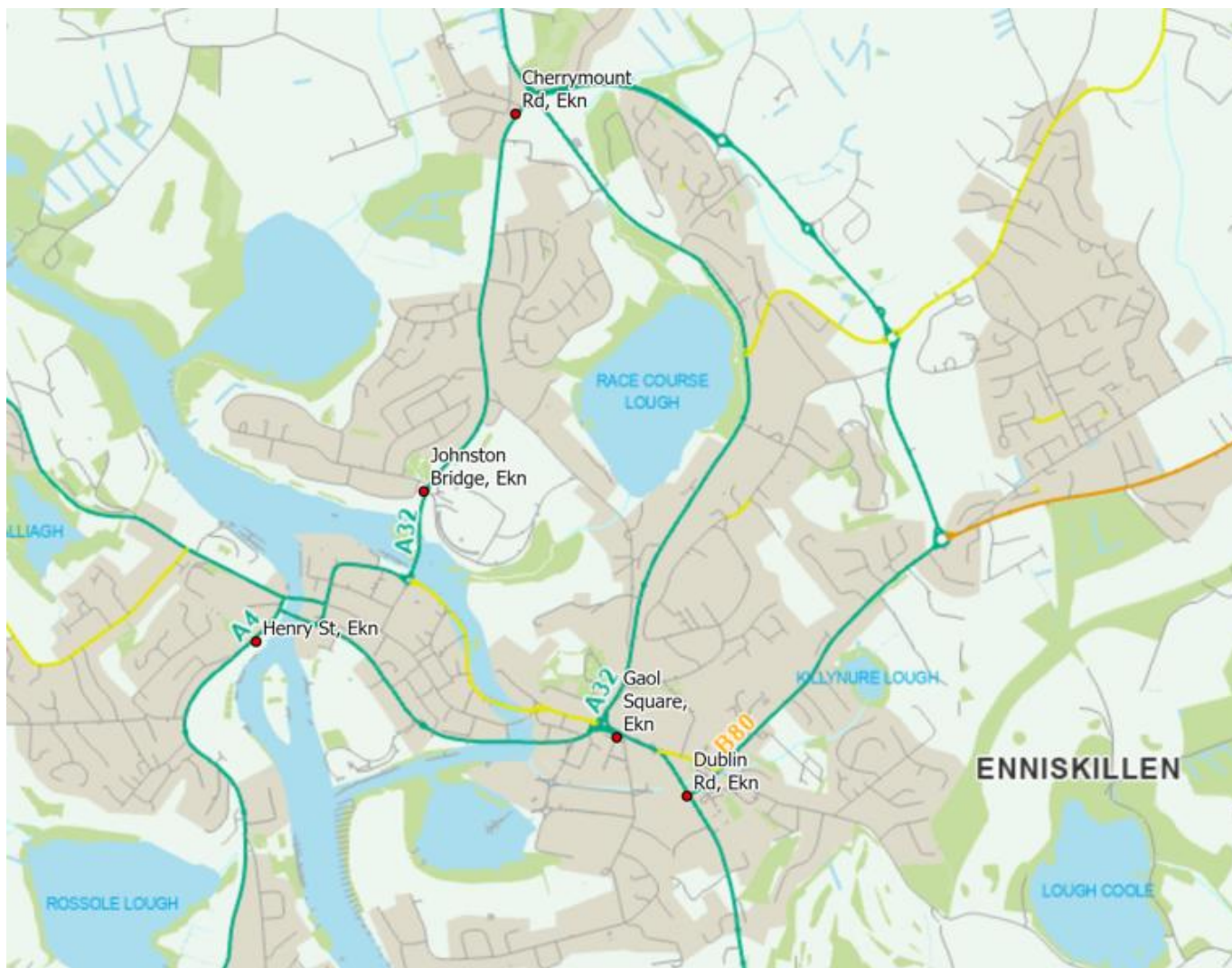
To ensure compatibility with the Diffusion Tube Data Entry System (DTDES), the British grid reference system has been used to determine diffusion tube co-ordinate locations.

Figure 2.4 Map of NO₂ Diffusion Tube Locations in Omagh



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Figure 2.5 Map of NO₂ Diffusion Tube Locations in Enniskillen



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Table 2.2 – Details of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Reference	Y OS Grid Reference	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	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)	Is Monitoring Co-located with a Continuous Analyser (Y/N)	Site Height (m)
O1N	Dublin Road Junction	Roadside	58257	535300	NO ₂	N	Y(1m)	3.0	N	2
O2N	Mountjoy Road	Roadside	57872	536335	NO ₂	N	Y(1m)	2.6	N	2
O3N	Dromore Road	Roadside	56973	534995	NO ₂	N	Y(1m)	2.9	N	2
O4N	Meelmore Drive	Urban background	57455	537108	NO ₂	N	Y(1m)	2.8	N	2

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Reference	Y OS Grid Reference	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA? Which AQMA?	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)	Is Monitoring Co-located with a Continuous Analyser (Y/N)	Site Height (m)
O5N	Killiclogher Road	Roadside	58676	535833	NO ₂	N	Y(1m)	3.1	N	2
E1N	Junction at Gaol Sq	Roadside	34231	508851	NO ₂	N	Y(1m)	2.4	N	2
E2N	Dublin Road	Roadside	34424	508661	NO ₂	N	Y(1m)	2.1	N	2
E3N	Henry Street	Roadside	33336	509152	NO ₂	N	Y(1m)	1.9	N	2
E4N	Johnston Bridge	Roadside	33723	509626	NO ₂	N	Y(1m)	2.6	N	2
E5N	Cherrymount Road	Roadside	34090	510716	NO ₂	N	Y(1m)	2.5	N	2

2.2 Comparison of Monitoring Results with Air Quality Objectives

2.2.1 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

The results are presented for NO₂ monitoring (Diffusion tubes only) and compared with the relevant objective levels. The diffusion tubes sampling was over a 12-month monitoring period at monthly intervals and consider compliance with the annual objective of 40µg/m³.

No exceedances were detected.

Automatic Monitoring Data

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council do not undertake any Automatic monitoring for NO₂.

A letter of recommendation from the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) has highlighted a high priority need for automatic NO₂ monitoring to be carried out at the current site on the Dublin Road, Enniskillen (Enniskillen Bowling Green). It is anticipated that a grant application will be submitted in the next financial year to undertake this monitoring.

Diffusion Tube Monitoring Data

The results from the diffusion tubes are presented in Table 2.3. The national bias adjustment factor of **0.89** that is based on 28 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.

Table 2.3 – Annual NO₂ Results Summary

DT ID	X OS Grid Ref (Easting)	Y OS Grid Ref (Northing)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean: Raw Data	Annual Mean: Annualised and Bias Adjusted <(0.89)>	Annual Mean: Distance Corrected to Nearest Exposure	Comment
O1N	58257	535300	16.5	17.6	15.7	12.8	10.7	12.6	9.7	13.3	11.9	12.1	19.6	20.9	14.5	12.9	-	-
O2N	57872	536335	11.9	14.8	10.0	8.2	8.1	9.2	7.2	9.6	9.4	9.5	17.4	-	10.5	9.3	-	-
O3N	56973	534995	12.0	14.3	12.2	10.1	9.7	9.1	9.1	10.5	9.3	9.8	13.4	16.7	11.4	10.1	-	-
O4N	57455	537108	7.1	9.2	7.1	5.2	4.0	4.3	3.9	5.6	5.3	5.6	11.8	13.4	6.9	6.1	-	-
O5N	58676	535833	9.4	10.9	8.8	6.9	7.8	10.5	9.0	8.4	8.8	10.8	12.8	14.0	9.8	8.7	-	-
E1N	34231	508851	12.3	12.6	9.1	11.2	9.4	8.6	7.5	9.7	6.7	10.0	12.7	13.3	10.3	9.2	-	-
E2N	34424	508661	18.1	13.4	11.5	17.4	8.6	9.5	7.8	12.5	9.7	10.3	17.1	15.3	12.6	11.2	-	-
E3N	33336	509152	11.0	8.7	7.8	9.6	7.7	7.6	7.0	7.9	6.5	8.7	12.4	11.5	8.9	7.9	-	-
E4N	33723	509626	14.9	12.5	9.0	13.6	8.5	9.4	6.5	12.2	9.4	8.8	16.5	14.4	11.3	10.1	-	-
E5N	34090	510716	15.3	12.8	10.9	13.7	9.9	9.1	5.8	11.2	8.2	9.0	15.6	12.5	11.2	10.0	-	-

In bold, exceedance of the NO₂ annual mean AQS objective of 40µg/m³

Underlined, annual mean > 60µg/m³, indicating a potential exceedance of the NO₂ 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, NO₂ concentration at the nearest relevant exposure should be estimated based on the [NO₂ fall-off with distance calculator](#), and results should be discussed in a specific section. The procedure is also explained in paragraphs 7.82 to 7.85 of LAQM.TG22.

Table 2.4 – Results of NO₂ Diffusion Tubes (2021 to 2025)

Site ID	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m ³) - Adjusted for Bias ^a				
			2021 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.84)	2022 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.85)	2023 (Bias Adjustment Factor = XX)	2024 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.84)	2025 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.89)
O1N	Roadside	N	-	25.2	-	12.0	12.9
O2N	Roadside	N	-	19.1	-	8.1	9.3
O3N	Roadside	N	-	20.2	-	10.0	10.1
O4N	Urban background	N	-	9.6	-	5.2	6.1
O5N	Roadside	N	-	19.2	-	9.2	8.7
E1N	Roadside	N	-	17.2	-	9.7	9.2
E2N	Roadside	N	-	20.4	-	11.0	11.2
E3N	Roadside	N	-	16.4	-	8.7	7.9
E4N	Roadside	N	-	16.5	-	9.7	10.1
E5N	Roadside	N	-	17.9	-	10.5	10.0

In bold, exceedance of the NO₂ annual mean AQS objective of 40µg/m³

Underlined, annual mean > 60µg/m³, indicating a potential exceedance of the NO₂ 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%

Figure 2.6 – Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations for Omagh

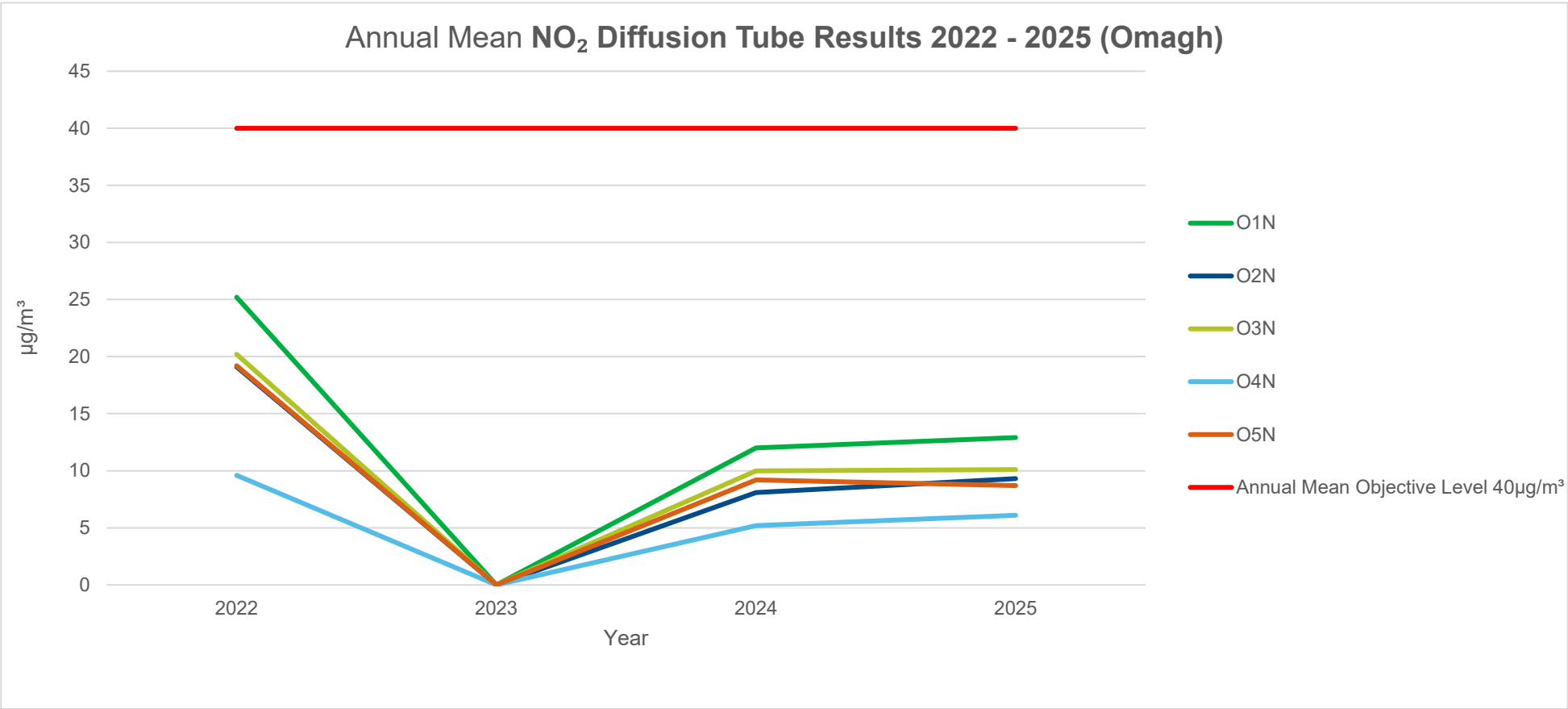
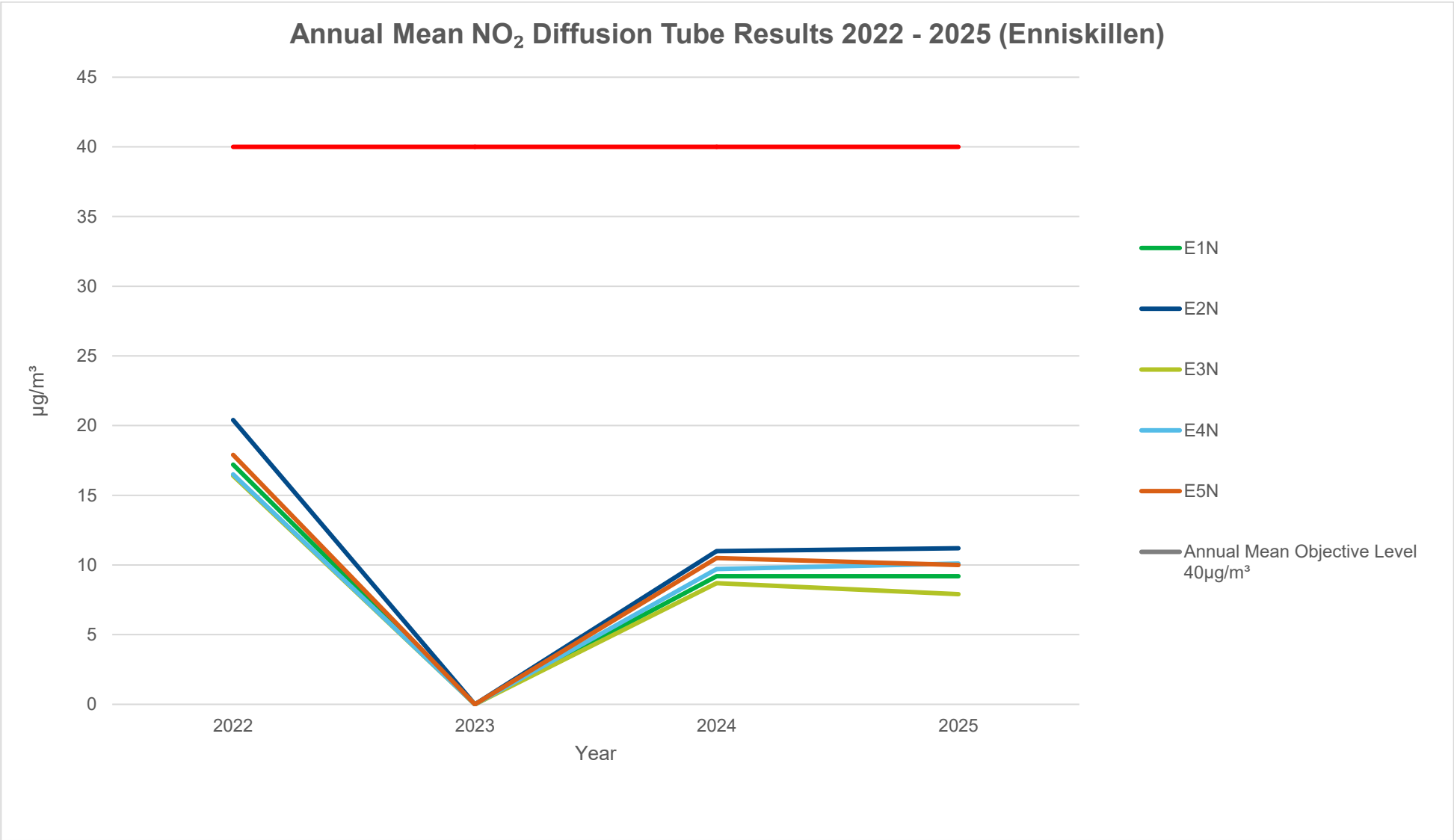


Figure 2.7 – Trends in Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations for Enniskillen



2.2.2 Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)

Data capture of the automatic monitoring station at Enniskillen Bowling Green for the period January to December 2025 was 100% data capture. FODC have complete data for 12 months. The measured mean concentration for PM₁₀ for this period was 11.1 µg/m³, and for PM_{2.5} was 6.7 µg/m³.

The annual mean concentration was less than 40µg/m³ and there were zero daily mean exceedances of 50µg/m³ (there is an annual allowance of 35 days). There were no exceedances of the air quality objective for PM₁₀.

Table 2.5 – Results of Automatic Monitoring for PM₁₀: Comparison with Annual Mean Objective

Site ID	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period % ^a	Valid Data Capture 2025 % ^b	Confirm Gravimetric Equivalent (Y or N/A)	Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m ³)				
						2021* ^c	2022* ^c	2023* ^c	2024* ^c	2025 ^c
EKNA1	Roadside	N	100	100	Y	-	-	-	11	11.1

In bold, exceedance of the PM₁₀ annual mean AQS objective of 40µg/m³

^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 Means should be “annualised” as in Boxes 7.9 and 7.10 of LAQM.TG22, if valid data capture is less than 75%

* Annual mean concentrations for previous years are optional

Figure 2.5 – Trends in Annual Mean PM₁₀ Concentrations

As FODC only commenced automatic monitoring in September 2024, less than 5 years data is available and therefore there is insufficient data to allow for meaningful trend analysis.

Table 2.6 – Results of Automatic Monitoring for PM₁₀: Comparison with 24-hour Mean Objective

Site ID	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period % ^a	Valid Data Capture 2025 % ^b	Confirm Gravimetric Equivalent (Y or N/A)	Number of Daily Means > 50µg/m ³				
						2021* ^c	2022* ^c	2023* ^c	2024* ^c	2025 ^c
EKNA1	Roadside	N	100	100	Y	-	-	-	0 (18.4 ^c)	0

In bold, exceedance of the PM₁₀ daily mean AQS objective (50µg/m³ – not to be exceeded more than 35 times per 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 90.4th percentile of 24-hour means in brackets

* Number of exceedances for previous years is optional

2.2.3 Benzene

FODC do not monitor Benzene. There have been no developments within the District that would require further assessment.

2.2.4 Other Pollutants Monitored

With the installation of the automatic monitor (FIDAS 200) in Enniskillen in September 2024, PM_{2.5} are being measured. The annual mean results for PM_{2.5} for this period measured in 2025 was 6.7 µg/m³ with 100% data capture, below the UK limit of 20 µg/m³.

2.2.5 Summary of Compliance with AQS Objective

FODC has examined the results from monitoring in the District. Concentrations are all below the objectives, therefore there is no need to proceed to a Detailed Assessment.

3 New Local Developments

3.1 Road Traffic Sources

FODC 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 where people may spend one hour or more close to traffic.
- Roads with a high flow of buses and/ or HGVs.
- 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.

FODC confirms that there have been no new traffic sources that may have an impact on air quality.

3.2 Other Transport Sources

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

FODC 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 an 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

FODC 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 burning 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.

FODC 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

FODC 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 matter emissions.

FODC 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 source**

4 Local / Regional Air Quality Strategy

There are currently no Air Quality Management Areas and Air Quality Action Plans in FODC as there are no exceedances with the Air Quality Objectives.

As Fermanagh and Omagh District Council are still in the early stage of developing the current Air Quality Monitoring Network, the amount of data to review and trend is limited. Therefore, the creation of an Air Quality Strategy has been delayed to ensure that the best measures are devised based on a greater level of detail from a larger data set.

5 Planning Applications

FODC 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:

Planning Application Reference no: LA10/2025/0662/F

Proposal: The installation of an electric conveyor between the west and east sections of the permitted quarry, including a sub terrain culverted section beneath the Todds Leap Road.

Action Taken: EHS requested dust suppression mitigation measures in order to limit impact of dust.

Planning Application Reference no: LA10/2025/0164/F

Proposal: Demolition of the existing Eurospar and café / restaurant unit and construction of replacement Eurospar, ancillary two-pump island forecourt, bulk fuel store, service yard and bin store, car and cycle parking, electric vehicle charging points, new access arrangements, boundary treatment and landscaping.

Action Taken: Air Quality information was requested; consultant undertook a screening exercise – screened out that vehicular trips to the proposal will not result in any adverse air quality impact.

Planning Application Reference no: LA10/2025/0878/F

Proposal: Installation of a containerised CHP unit in association with Anaerobic plant (Approved under LA10/2016/1073/F, LA10/2024/1214/F and LA10/2025/0487/NMC).

Action Taken: Reviewed Air Quality Assessment for NO₂, CO, SO₂. AERMOD v.13. All within relevant levels.

6 Air Quality Planning Policies

The Fermanagh and Omagh District Council Local Development Plan 2030 sets out the planning policy framework and land use proposals that guide development decisions in the Fermanagh and Omagh District Council area up until 2030. All planning applications are decided in line with this Plan.

The Local Development Plan 2030 includes a range of strategic planning policies and detailed policies to guide development in the District. New developments are judged against these policies. This document outlines how the council integrates air quality considerations into planning and development decisions.

The Local Development Plan 2030 includes the following aims in relation to Air Quality in the District:

- Promote positive proposals on climate change.
- Promote the sustainable development of resources.

7 Local Transport Plans and Strategies

A Transport Plan for the Fermanagh and Omagh District Council area is currently being prepared by the Department for Infrastructure called the Fermanagh and Omagh Sub-Regional Transport Plan 2035 (FO STRP). The FO STRP covers local transport issues and sets the framework for transport policy up until 2035. The FO STRP will provide most details on the towns of Omagh and Enniskillen, but will also consider local transport issues across the District, where appropriate.

The FO STRP sets the long-term vision and goals for the transport system and complements the Local Development Plan 2030 within FODC through the integration of transport and land-use decisions.

The FO STRP aims to improve sustainability of the local transport system by supporting people to choose the most sustainable mode of travel for their journey.

The future development of the Regional Strategic Transport Network such as the development of the A5 is not considered as part of the FO STRP, these are considered separately as part of the Regional Strategic Transport Network Plan 2035. In relation to the upgrade of the A5 road, the outcome of the High Court judgement has been appealed with an outcome expected by end of 2026.

Part of the preparation of the FO STRP is an Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA). The ISA will assess the environmental impacts of the FO STRP, including Greenhouse Gas Emissions.

The Transport Plan is currently at a technical stage in the development process, with work ongoing to draft the plan. Consultation on the draft FO STRP is anticipated to commence in late 2026.

8 Climate Change Strategies

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council remain focused on addressing Climate Change and advancing Sustainable Development across its District.

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council's Climate Change and Sustainable Development Strategy: Restore, Revive, Thrive – Our Environment remains the overarching Strategy which sets out the Council's commitment to playing its part in the fight against climate change. FODC has formally declared a Climate Emergency. This Strategy sets out practical steps to minimise climate change impacts on day to day life, but also to suggest ways in which the severity of this Climate Emergency can be reduced.

Three key themes have been identified to support the delivery of the Strategy:

- Sustainable Communities
- Sustainable Council
- Sustainable Environment

A new Action Plan 2026 – 2031 is due to be published over the next coming months, with the same six key thematic areas included in the previous action plan:

- Energy & Buildings
- Resource Management
- Transport
- Land Use
- Economy
- Governance

The Action Plan details the actions that the Council will take to reduce Council emissions.

FODC have three groups which meet every three months:

- The Biodiversity and Climate Steering Group – the aim of this group is to set priorities within FODC and to work together to improve climate change.
- Integrated Climate Action Network (ICAN) which through cross sector partnership working aim to deliver their shared vision for the District.
- Internal Climate Champion Group.

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council launched their 2026-2027 Performance Improvement Plan in June 2026, outlining key priorities including the Councils progression towards achieving Net Zero.

Air quality and climate change are fundamentally interlinked, so reductions in emissions from sources that cause global warming such as vehicles, buildings, power generation and industry also contribute to reducing air pollution.

9 Conclusions and Proposed Actions

9.1 Conclusions from New Monitoring Data

FODC 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 Plan, Fermanagh and Omagh District Council are in the process of drafting a Local Air Quality Strategy that will detail 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

FODC have applied for funding for an automatic monitoring station for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. This new automated monitoring station will be installed in the Omagh Town area. The automatic monitor is to be operational during Winter 2026.

10References

- Defra (2022) Review and Assessment: Technical Guidance LAQM.TG22, Defra.
- Fermanagh and Omagh District Council Progress Report 2025.
- Fermanagh and Omagh District Council Updating and Screening Assessment 2024.
- 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 Local Development Plan 2030.
- Fermanagh and Omagh District Council Performance Improvement Plan 2026-2027.
- Regional Strategic Transport Network Transport Plan 2035.
- Fermanagh and Omagh Sub Regional Transport Plan 2035 (FO SRTP).

11 Appendices

Appendix A: Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC) Data

Appendix B: Maps of Diffusion Tube Locations.

Appendix A: QA/QC Data

QA/QC Diffusion Tube Monitoring

The NO₂ 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 0.89 to the 2025 monitoring data. A summary of bias adjustment factors used by Fermanagh and Omagh District Council over the past five years is presented in Table A.1.

National Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factor Spreadsheet						Spreadsheet Version Number: 03/26				
Follow the steps below in the correct order to show the results of relevant co-location studies						This spreadsheet will be updated at the end of June 2026				
Data only apply to tubes exposed monthly and are not suitable for correcting individual short-term monitoring periods						LAQM Helpdesk Website				
Whenever presenting adjusted data, you should state the adjustment factor used and the version of the spreadsheet						Spreadsheet maintained by the National Physical Laboratory. Original compiled by Air Quality Consultants Ltd.				
This spreadsheet will be updated every few months: the factors may therefore be subject to change. This should not discourage their immediate use.										
The LAQM Helpdesk is operated on behalf of Defra and the Devolved Administrations by Bureau Veritas, in conjunction with contract partners AECOM and the National Physical Laboratory.										
Step 1:		Step 2:		Step 3:		Step 4:				
Select the Laboratory that Analyses Your Tubes from the Drop-Down List		Select a Preparation Method from the Drop-Down List		Select a Year from the Drop-Down List		Where there is only one study for a chosen combination, you should use the adjustment factor shown with caution. Where there is more than one study, use the overall factor ² shown in blue at the foot of the final column.				
If a laboratory is not shown, we have no data for this laboratory.		If a preparation method is not shown, we have no data for this method at this laboratory.		If a year is not shown, we have no data.		If you have your own co-location study then see footnote ³ . If uncertain what to do then contact the Local Air Quality Management Helpdesk at LAQMHelpdesk@bureauveritas.com or 0800 0327953				
Analysed By ¹	Method	Year ²	Site Type	Local Authority	Length of Study (months)	Diffusion Tube Mean Conc. (Dm) (µg/m ³)	Automatic Monitor Mean Conc. (Cm) (µg/m ³)	Bias (B)	Tube Precision ¹	Bias Adjustment Factor (A) (Cm/Dm)
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025	R	City Of York Council	11	21	18	18.1%	G	0.85
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025	KS	Brighton & Hove City Council	10	37	29	28.0%	G	0.78
Aberdeen Scientific Services	20% TEA in water	2025		Overall Factor ² (6 studies)					Use	0.74
Edinburgh Scientific Services	50% TEA in acetone	2025		Overall Factor ² (1 study)					Use	0.78
Glasgow Scientific Services	20% TEA in water	2025		Overall Factor ² (1 study)					Use	0.72
Gradko	20% TEA in water	2025		Overall Factor ² (28 studies)					Use	0.89
Gradko	50% TEA in acetone	2025		Overall Factor ² (18 studies)					Use	0.92
Lambeth Scientific Services	50% TEA in acetone	2025		Overall Factor ² (2 studies)					Use	0.85
Milton Keynes Council	20% TEA in water	2025		Overall Factor ² (1 study)					Use	0.69
SOCOTEC Didcot	20% TEA in water	2025		Overall Factor ² (4 studies)					Use	0.81
SOCOTEC Didcot	50% TEA in acetone	2025		Overall Factor ² (17 studies)					Use	0.78
Somerset County Council	20% TEA in water	2025		Overall Factor ² (4 studies)					Use	0.81
Staffordshire County Council	20% TEA in water	2025		Overall Factor ² (14 studies)					Use	0.84

Table A.1 - Bias Adjustment Factor

Year	Local or National	If National, Version of National Spreadsheet	Adjustment Factor
2025	National	03/26	0.89
2024	National	09/25	0.84
2023	National	-	-
2022	National	03/22	0.85
2021	National		-

NO₂ Fall-off with Distance from the Road

No diffusion tube NO₂ monitoring locations within Fermanagh and Omagh District Council required distance correction during 2025.

QA/QC of Automatic Monitoring

FODC contracted AQDM Technology to provide the QA/QC for the automatic measurements of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} for the automatic monitoring station at the Bowling Green site in Enniskillen.

Automatic Reports produced by AQDM Technology.

LAQM Statistics

Here are the LAQM statistics for the ASR.

PM₁₀

The gravimetric PM₁₀ annual mean and daily mean Objectives were not exceeded.

The gravimetric PM₁₀ annual means and annual data captures are shown below. The annual mean AQS Objective is 40 µg m⁻³ and the annual data capture target is 75%.

Station	Annual Data Capture %	Annual Mean µg m ⁻³	Objective Exceeded
Enniskillen Bowling Green	100.0	11.1	No

The PM₁₀ annual mean does not need annualising using the methodology in the Technical Guidance (7.140) because the annual data capture was greater than 75%.

The gravimetric PM₁₀ daily mean AQS Objective is 50 µg m⁻³. The number of exceedances is shown below. There is an annual allowance of 35 days.

Station	Number of Daily Mean > 50 µg m ⁻³	Objective Exceeded	Maximum Daily Mean µg m ⁻³	Annual Data Capture %
Enniskillen Bowling Green	0	No	43.4	100.0

The PM₁₀ 90.4th percentile (Technical Guidance 7.182) does not need to be reported because the annual data capture was greater than 85%.

PM_{2.5}

The gravimetric PM_{2.5} annual means and annual data captures are shown below. The annual mean AQS Objective is 20 µg m⁻³ and the annual data capture target is 75%.

There is a target of a 35% reduction in population exposure compared with the average population exposure baseline period (2016 - 2018) by end of 2040.

The annual mean AQS Objective of 10 µg m⁻³ should not be exceeded at any relevant monitoring station by 31st December 2040.

Station	Annual Data Capture %	Annual Mean µg m ⁻³	Objective Exceeded
Enniskillen Bowling Green	100.0	6.7	No

The PM_{2.5} annual mean does not need annualising using the methodology in the Technical Guidance (7.140) because the annual data capture was greater than 75%.

Air Quality Statistics

Pollutant	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	PM ₁
Number Very High #	0	0	-
Number High #	0	0	-
Number Moderate #	0	0	-
Number Low #	365	365	-
Maximum 15-min mean	- µg m ⁻³	- µg m ⁻³	126.9 µg m ⁻³
Maximum hourly mean	226.2 µg m ⁻³	95.2 µg m ⁻³	96.5 µg m ⁻³
Maximum running 8-hr mean	55.0 µg m ⁻³	50.0 µg m ⁻³	50.8 µg m ⁻³
Maximum running 24-hr mean	45.7 µg m ⁻³	32.9 µg m ⁻³	31.7 µg m ⁻³
Maximum daily mean	43.4 µg m ⁻³	31.5 µg m ⁻³	30.3 µg m ⁻³
Average	11.1 µg m ⁻³	6.7 µg m ⁻³	5.3 µg m ⁻³
Data capture	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %

Daily Air Quality Index (DAQI) as defined by COMEAP January 2012 and revised April 2013

+ PM₁₀ as measured by a FIDAS instrument using 1 gravimetric factor

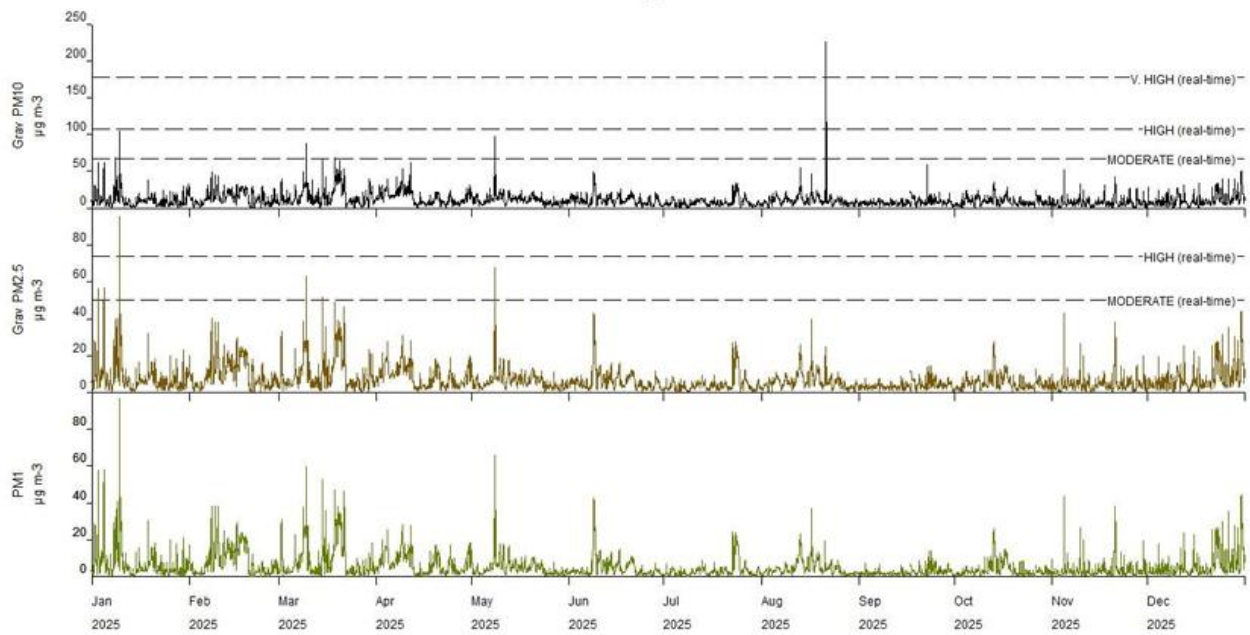
- PM_{2.5} as measured by a FIDAS instrument using 0.94 gravimetric factor

\$ PM₁ as measured by a

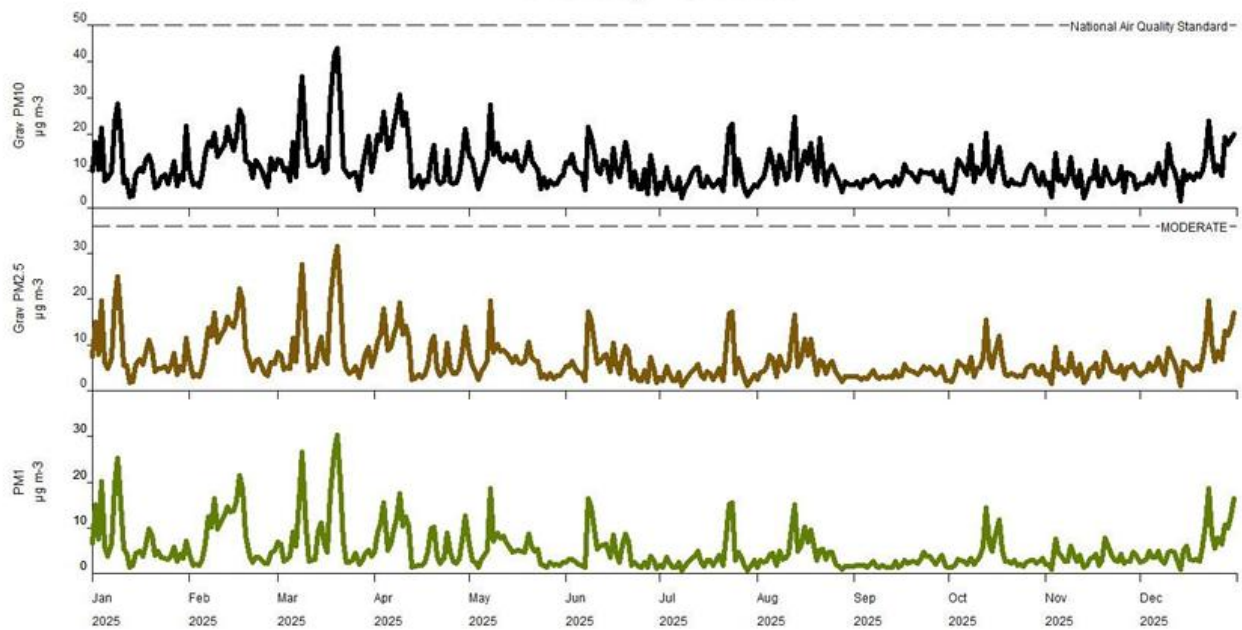
Air Quality Exceedances

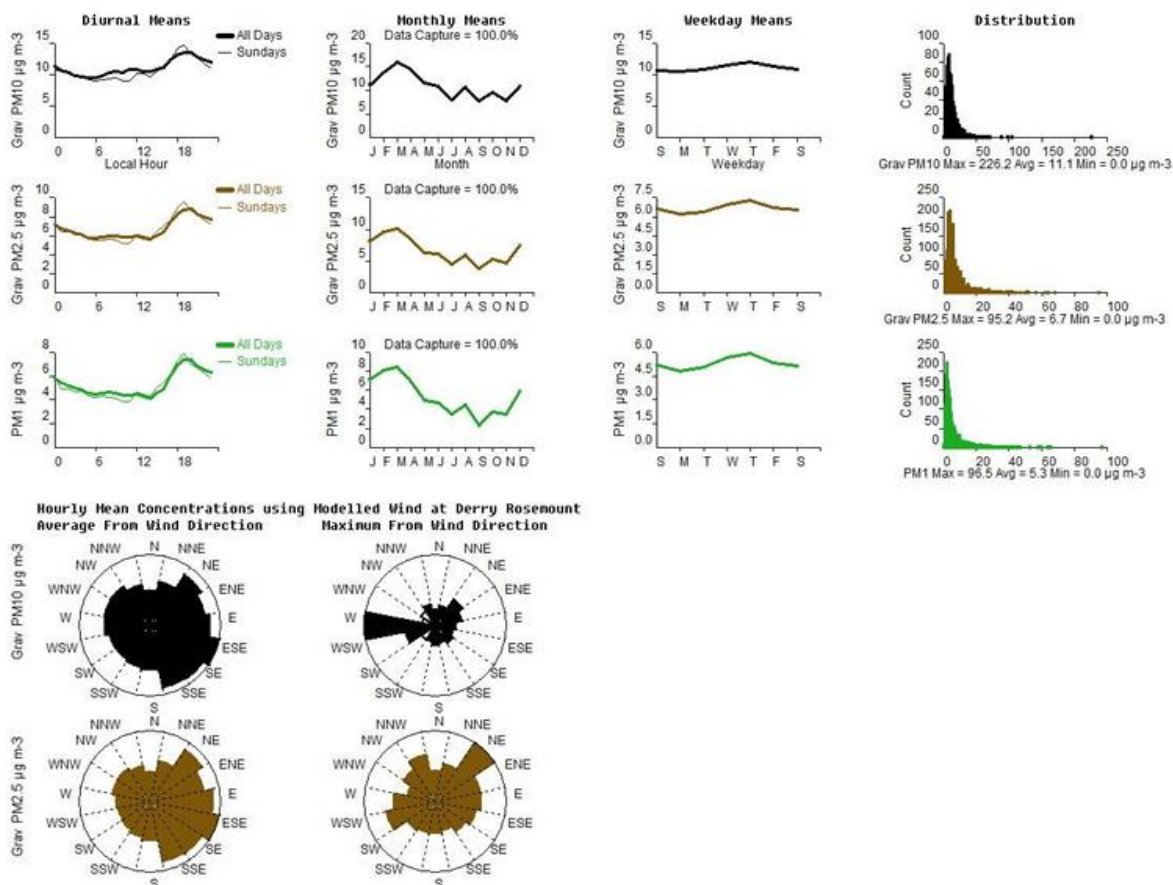
Pollutant	Air Quality Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003	Max Conc	Number	Days	Allowed	Exceeded
PM ₁₀ Particulate Matter (Gravimetric)	Annual mean > 40 µg m ⁻³	11.1 µg m ⁻³	0	-	-	No
PM ₁₀ Particulate Matter (Gravimetric)	Daily mean > 50 µg m ⁻³	43.4 µg m ⁻³	0	0	35 days	No
PM _{2.5} Particulate Matter (Gravimetric)	Annual mean > 20 µg m ⁻³	6.7 µg m ⁻³	0	-	-	No

Hourly Means



Daily Means





PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} Monitoring Adjustment

The type of PM₁₀/PM_{2.5} monitor(s) utilised within Fermanagh and Omagh District Council do not require the application of a correction factor.

Automatic Monitoring Annualisation

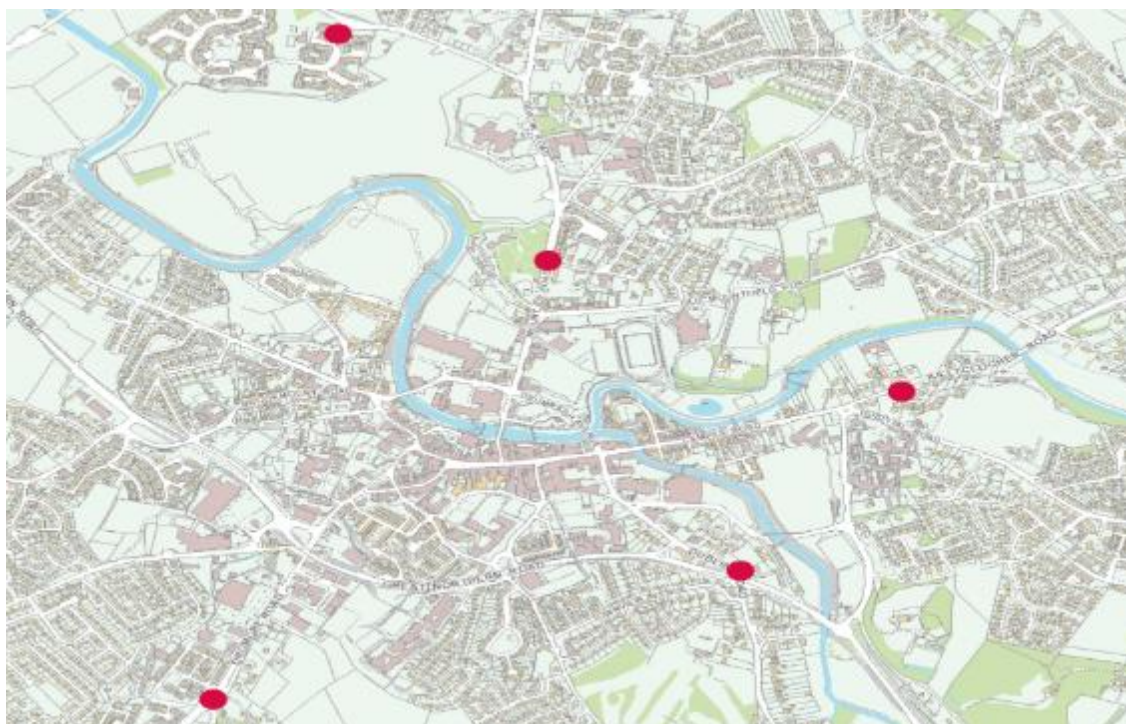
All automatic monitoring locations within Fermanagh and Omagh District Council recorded data capture of greater than 75% therefore it was not required to annualise any monitoring data. In addition, any sites with a data capture below 25% do not require annualisation.

NO₂ Fall-off with Distance from the Road

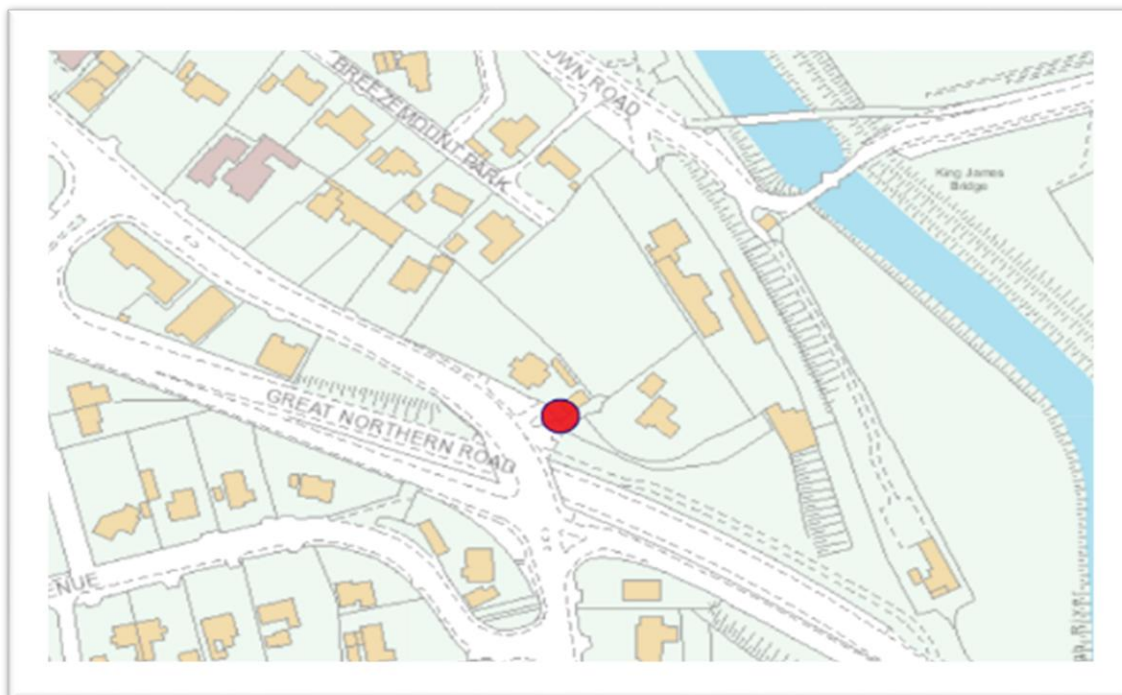
No automatic NO₂ monitoring locations within Fermanagh and Omagh District Council required distance correction during 2025.

Appendix B: Maps of Diffusion Tube Location

Maps of NO₂ Diffusion Tubes in Omagh Town:



Map of Dublin Road Junction Road NO₂ Diffusion Tube Location (Ref: O1N):



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



Map of Mountjoy Road NO₂ Diffusion Tube Location (Ref: O2N):

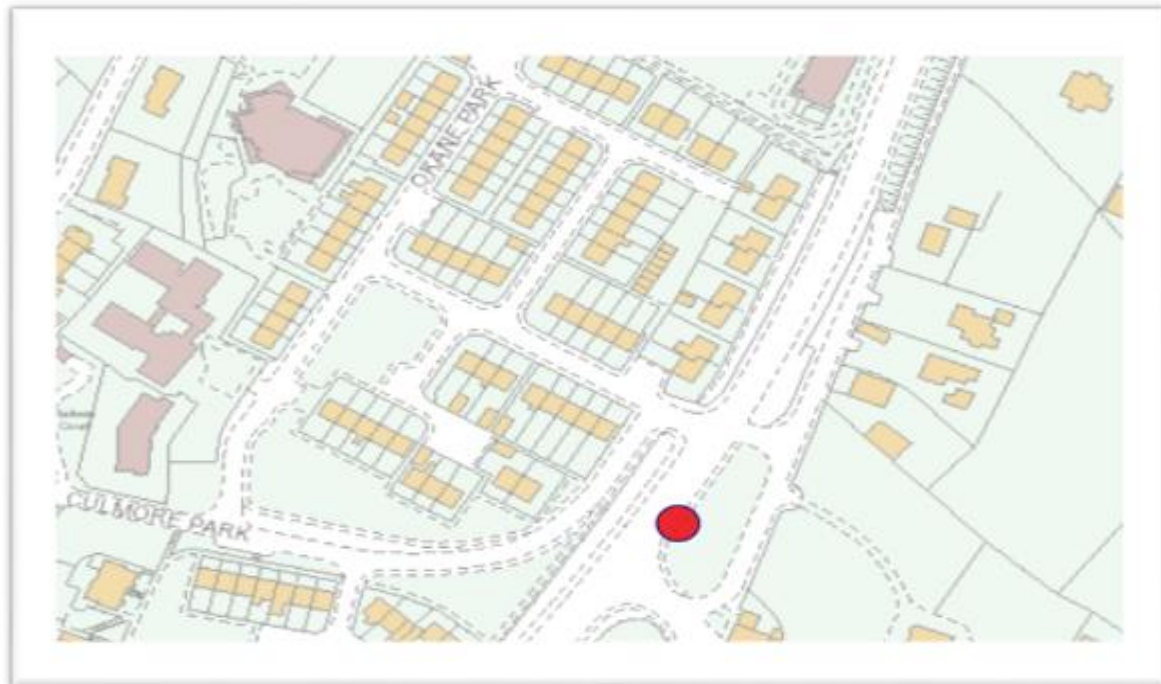


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High traffic flow, at a busy junction with stop start conditions. Residential properties close to kerb.



Map of Dromore Road NO₂ Diffusion Tube Location (Ref O3N):



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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.



Map of Meelmore Drive NO₂ Diffusion Tube Location (O4N):



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



Map of Killyclogher Road NO₂ Diffusion Tube Location (O5N):



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



Maps of NO₂ Diffusion Tubes in Enniskillen Town:



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Map of Goal Square NO₂ Diffusion Tube Location (Ref E1N):



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

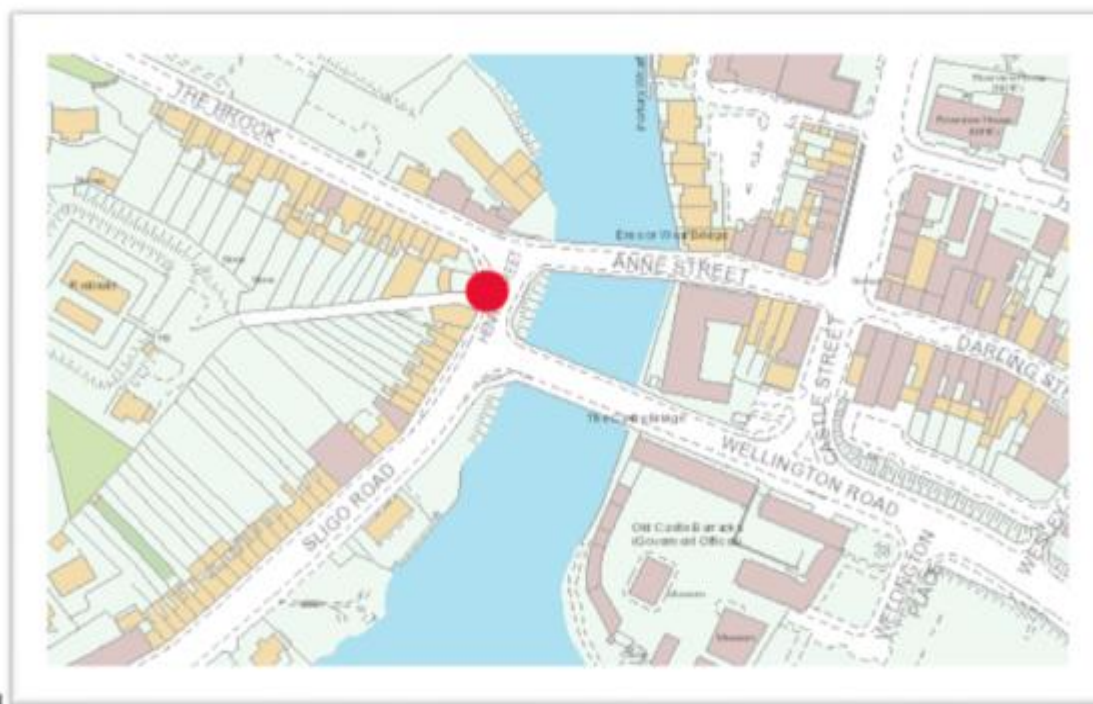


[illegible]

High flow of traffic, slow moving.



Map of Henry Street NO₂ Diffusion Tube Location (Ref: E3N):



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



Map of Johnston Bridge NO₂ Diffusion Tube Location (Ref E4N):



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High flow traffic, slow moving.



Map of Cherrymount Road NO₂ Diffusion Tube Location (Ref: E5N):



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

