



FERMANAGH AND OMAGH DISTRICT COUNCIL
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

April 2016

Appendix 3:
Baseline Information

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 The following is a summary of the key characteristics of the Fermanagh and Omagh District derived from the Baseline Information data and indicators collected (Pages 12 – 58)

2.0 Air Quality and Climate Change

2.1 As a largely rural area, air quality within Fermanagh and Omagh is generally of a high standard in terms of meeting national air quality targets. It has been determined through screening and follow-up progress reports by the legacy Fermanagh and Omagh District Councils that there is no risk of exceeding any of the national air quality objectives for the listed pollutants. As such, no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) have been designated in the Fermanagh and Omagh District Council Area.

2.2 Whilst there are no automatic monitoring sites within the Fermanagh and Omagh District both legacy councils have used nitrogen dioxide diffusion tubes to record levels at locations across Enniskillen and Omagh. The Fermanagh and Omagh DC Air quality progress reports detail results across four locations in Enniskillen and three locations in Omagh. The mean result for these are as follows:

Fermanagh	Omagh
• 2004: 9.92µg/m ³	2008: 21.48 µg/m ³
• 2005: 16.9µg/m ³	2009: 21.44 µg/m ³
• 2006: 15.8 µg/m ³	

Legacy FODC Councils did not monitor sulphur dioxide or particulate matter.

2.3 Source emissions by sector in Northern Ireland for the period 1999-2013 indicate an overall reduction in pollutant emissions¹, with the most significant reductions occurring in carbon monoxide (80%), sulphur dioxide (90.9%) and lead (97.43%).

Climate Change

2.4 The Northern Ireland Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission figures for 2015, show a 16% drop in GHG from 1990 to 2013. The current projection is for a 33.3% reduction in GHG emissions against the 35% target by 2025 up from 27.6% in 2011². Data in relation to annual exceedances of the 8-hour mean objective for ozone in Belfast, Lough Navar and Derry in the period 2001-2013 indicates an overall reduction in all three locations, with Lough Navar figures being consistently highest though indicating a reduction from a peak of 12 in 2011 to 6 in 2013.

2.5 The protection of biodiversity can help limit atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations because forests, peatlands and other habitats store carbon. At a UK level the impacts of climate change on species include changes in distribution and abundance, the timing of seasonal events and habitat use and, as a consequence there are likely to be changes in the composition of plant and animal communities.³

¹ Air Quality Pollutant Inventories for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: 1990-2013, table 17, Summary of air pollutant emission estimates for Northern Ireland (1990-2013).

² <http://www.northernireland.gov.uk/index/work-of-the-executive/pfg-budget-economic-strategy/pfg/strategic-online-report-2011-2015/pfg-p3-protecting-our-people.htm>

³ http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/Pub10_Bio_&_CC_IACCF_2010_Web.pdf

- 2.6 Census data in relation to car ownership at FODC and Northern Ireland levels for 2001 and 2011 demonstrate a greater dependence on the private car within the District. The incidence of 'no car ownership' in households was lower in FODC than at a Northern Ireland level. In both 2001 and 2011 approximately 80% of households in FODC had at least one car compared with approximately 75% across Northern Ireland. In the same period the incidence of 2 or more cars per household was also approximately 5% greater in FODC than at Northern Ireland level.
- 2.7 There are nine settlements within FODC which have a 1% risk of flooding in any year as defined by Flood Maps NI. These are: Enniskillen, Omagh, Fintona, Dromore, Ballinamallard, Lisbellaw, Maguiresbridge, Lisnaskea and Irvinestown. Omagh town centre is defended by Rivers Agency maintained flood defences following the 1987 flooding of the town centre. However, although a recent modelling programme has indicated that these defences are no longer considered to provide the minimum level of protection required under Planning Policy Statement 15 Planning and Flood Risk, they still offer a substantial degree of protection. Rivers Agency also advises that within defended areas which meet the minimum level of protection such as Beragh, there is still a significant residual risk of flooding.
- 2.8 FODC has made a significant contribution to renewable energy provision within Northern Ireland, with nearly 16% of all planning applications received for renewable energy in the period 2010-2015 being in the District. There were 497 applications for single wind turbines in FODC in the period 2002-2015, which is equivalent to 13.2% of the total for Northern Ireland. Significantly, planning permission has been granted for 33 wind farms in FODC which equates to 30.84% of those approved in Northern Ireland.

3.0 Biodiversity

- 3.1 The Fermanagh and Omagh District has a rich and diverse range of valued habitats and species. These are reflected in a number of significant designations in the area of local, national and international importance (see Maps 1 & 2 Appendix 6) as follows:
- 8 Ramsars which account for 40% of Ramsar designations in Northern Ireland;
 - 120 Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI) which account for 31% of ASSI designations in Northern Ireland;
 - 20 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) which accounts for 35% of SACs in Northern Ireland;
 - 3 Special Protection Areas (SPA), which account for 18.75% of SPAs in Northern Ireland.
- Many of these relate to bogs, woodland and river systems. At present, these are adequately protected and it is therefore important to ensure future growth is accommodated where there is adequate mitigation against adverse impacts to these assets.
- There are 13 Nature Reserves designated by NIEA which represents 26% of Nature Reserves in Northern Ireland. Fermanagh and Omagh also recently designated Creggan Bog as a Local Nature Reserve.
- 3.2 As required by the Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy, 51 habitat types have been identified as priorities for conservation action in Northern Ireland. The range of priority habitats and species listed through the Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy will be protected from development and proposals that could harm their integrity, continuity, links or ecological relationships:
- Within Fermanagh and Omagh, there are examples of 30 priority habitats such as upland heathland, blanket bog, mesotrophic lakes, Parkland, mixed ashwoods and oakwood.
 - Of the 481 Priority Species identified as requiring conservation action, 216 occur in Fermanagh and Omagh. Of these, the FODC Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) 2016-2020 has identified 12 species for local conservation action: Atlantic Salmon, Freshwater Pearl Mussel, European eel, White-clawed crayfish, Wild Thyme, Orchids, Dragonflies and Damselflies, Breeding waders, Devil's bit scabious and Marsh fritillary, Red Squirrel, Bats, Bumblebees, Frogs and Newts and Swift.
 - FODC's LBAP identifies the overall threats to local biodiversity as being: Habitat loss and Fragmentation; Non-Native invasive species, pests and diseases; Pollution; and Climate Change.
 - The total woodland cover within FODC of 37,681 hectares represents 33.7% of Northern Ireland woodland cover, with no new woodland created in FODC over the 2014/2015 period. Of the woodland in FODC, 23,500 hectares are sustainably managed which accounts for 36% of all sustainably managed woodland in Northern Ireland.
 - There are 80 Tree Preservation Orders within FODC.

4.0 Population

- 4.1 For the purposes of offering a contextual baseline of Fermanagh and Omagh, this includes information on population, health, education, open space and crime.
- 4.2 The population for the District in 2011 was 113,161, a 7.2% increase from that recorded in 2001. The district's population will experience slow growth over the period up to 2030 with a potential loss of 1,000 people due to migration by 2022⁴. The predicted population for 2030 is 121,544 - an increase of 7.4% from the 2011 Census. Over the period there is expected to be an increase in the proportion of older people and single person households. The proportion of over 65 years of age is expected to reach 23% of the total district population in 2030 with the proportion of single person households predicted to increase to 18.2%. Average household size is expected to decrease over the plan period from 2.67 in 2015 to 2.54 in 2030. The LDP will need to ensure that there is not only an adequate supply of housing but also a range of house types to meet different people's needs. An increasing elderly population also places additional demands on health and community services.
- 4.3 Just under 22% of Fermanagh and Omagh's population was under 16 in 2011. This is predicted to decrease slightly to 19.1% by 2030. This will have implications on the provision of schools with falling pupil numbers leading to possible mergers or closures.

Health

- 4.5 Life expectancy at birth has increased for the district between 2007 and 2013 and is generally better than the Northern Ireland average. For the period 2011/13 the life expectancy for males in Fermanagh and Omagh was 78.6 whereas for Northern Ireland it was 78.1 and for females in the same period it was 83.6 for the District and 82.4 for NI.
- 4.6 Indicators for general health show an increase in the percentage of people reporting good general health to have increased between 2001 and 2011 for Fermanagh and Omagh. This follows the regional trend with N.I. having 79.51% for good or very good general health compared to 79.82% for the District. However, the numbers having a long term illness have also increased slightly from 19.8 % to 20.84% between the two census years. This trend is likely to be driven by the increased proportion of the population that are aged 65 years and older who are more likely to report poor health and/or have a limiting long term illness.
- 4.7 In terms of mortality rates there has been a steady increase in the number of deaths caused by respiratory illnesses with an overall increase between 2010 and 2015 by 5.3%.

Education

- 4.8 The number of primary and post primary pupils has declined since 2011/12 (total of 127 in 2011/12 and total of 119 in 2015/16) - a trend that is in line with the regional pattern. Educational achievement at secondary school level in the District shows no specific trends but has been consistently higher than the average performance for Northern Ireland, for example the percentage of school leavers achieving 2 or more A levels was 65.35% for Fermanagh and Omagh in 2013/14, and was 55.70% for N. Ireland. For the same year, school leavers achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grade A – C was 83.8% for the District and 78.6% for Northern Ireland. However, approximately 43.1% of Fermanagh and Omagh's population had no or low qualifications in 2011 compared to 40.63% of NI. Although the LDP will not zone land for educational uses, it can where a need is identified, designate and protect this land. Additionally, where it is known that an educational site may no longer be required as a result of merger/closures, the LDP can identify alternative land uses for it.

⁴ NISRA 2012-based population projections published October 2014

Open Space

- 4.9 The District has over 400 hectares of open space, 90 hectares of which are children's play space. The two main towns, Omagh and Enniskillen, have the lion's share of the children's playing space with over 58 hectares between them. The small towns of Irvinestown, Fintona, Dromore, Lisnaskea and Carrickmore having areas ranging between 1.0 and 4.5 hectares.
- Over half of the area zoned for open space in the Omagh Area Plan and Fermanagh Area plan remains undeveloped in the two main towns.
- Omagh town has currently an over-provision of zoned recreation land. Irvinestown has no remaining zoned recreation land.
- 4.10 Outdoor leisure pursuits such as walking make use of the natural environment and 7 of the 26 routes of the Ulster Way are found in Fermanagh and Omagh.

Crime

- 4.11 *There were 8,740 crimes reported in 2014 in the Fermanagh and Omagh area; 5,054 recorded crimes (violence, theft, drugs, weapons, fraud and other crimes), 2,841 incidents of anti-social behaviour, 771 domestic abuse incidents and 74 offences that are classified as hate crimes (homophobic, racist or sectarian motivation).*

5.0 Economy and Employment

- 5.1 According to the 2001 and 2011 census, figures for economically active have increased by 18.6%. Whilst the rate of unemployment declined between 2001 and 2011, claimant count rates have increased since 2008 following the economic downturn. There are small pockets of high unemployment in areas such as Lisanelly in Omagh, Devenish in Enniskillen and Owenkillew compared to the rest of the district.
- 5.2 The majority of jobs (71%) are in the tertiary (service) sector – 71 % in 2011 and this sector also has a high proportion of female employees. Overall employment by sector is comparable to that of Northern Ireland as a whole but with a higher proportion of jobs in the primary sector (6.74% in Fermanagh and Omagh compared with only 2.55% for N.I.) reflecting the stronger reliance on agriculture. However, there is an over-reliance on public sector jobs.
- 5.3 The number of new jobs required for the period 2015 – 2030 is estimated to be up to 4,875, 80% of which is expected to be provided within the service sector.
- 5.4 Average gross weekly earnings in the District are significantly lower than that for the region (28.3%) and of stark contrast is the difference between average income for females at the district and regional level. At NI level, women earn on average more than one and a half times as much as women in Fermanagh and Omagh.
- 5.5 The majority of businesses are classified as being micro, employing less than 5 people (85.1%) compared to a regional average of 75.6%. A high proportion of these businesses are in the agricultural, forestry and fishing sector with a low incidence of businesses such as finance, insurance and ICT which are seen as growth areas in the regional economy.
- 5.6 Tourism makes an important contribution to the Fermanagh and Omagh economy with an average tourism expenditure of £60.4 million per annum over the past four years., Overall there has been an increasing trend in the number of trips, nights, and expenditure in the district since 2011. Nevertheless none of Fermanagh and Omagh's visitor attractions sits within the ten most popular attraction in Northern Ireland.
- 5.7 The total amount of zoned industrial/economic development land across the district is 281.55 hectares, of which 123.12 hectares remains. However, some of the land in Omagh (zoned industrial land at Gillygooley Road) is unsuitable for development due to flood risk and Invest NI has confirmed that its land holding in Omagh is running out. Based on the estimated number of jobs required in manufacturing and services, between 52 and 90 hectares of zoned economic development land are required.
- 5.8 Town centres are also important locations for employment and business. However, vacancy rates have increased 3.8% to 17.55% between 2009 and 2015 and are on a par with the Northern Ireland average of 17.7% in 2014. Several large sites within or close to the town centres will become vacated during the plan period. These include school sites in Omagh and the South West College site in Enniskillen.

6.0 Housing

- 6.1 In 2015 there was a total of 287 hectares of land zoned for housing remaining across the District, of which 70% is distributed between the two main towns, Enniskillen and Omagh.
- 6.2 Between 1st April 2008 and 31st March 2015, a total of 992 houses were built in the towns and villages in the District. Taking into account committed units still to be developed and residual zoning, the District currently has potential for 15,298 dwellings across the settlement hierarchy. The number of households over the plan period (2015 -2030) is predicted to increase by 4337⁵. The RDS identifies regional housing needs as Housing Growth Indicators (HGIs) across Northern Ireland. These are used as a guide for estimating future housing need in each of the district councils. Revised HGIs using 2012 based household projections indicate that 4,500 dwellings are required for Fermanagh and Omagh for the period 2012-2025.⁶ Thus the District has potentially an oversupply of housing sites/land.
- 6.3 The number of households within settlements in the district increased by only 6.74% between 2001 and 2011 compared to a 25% increase in the rural area outside settlements. One and two person households have increased between 2001 and 2011 compared to a slight decrease in households with 3, 4 and 5+ people in the same period.
- 6.4 Census figures for 2001 and 2011 show a slight decrease in the owner occupied sector which appears to correspond with an increase in the proportion in private rented accommodation. Additionally despite the overall numbers and proportion of social housing having decreased, there remains a need for 117 social housing units to 2020. Homelessness in Fermanagh and Omagh went up by 20% between 2014 and 2015.

7.0 Cultural Heritage and Landscape

- 7.1 The built heritage of Fermanagh and Omagh District includes archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings, industrial and military remains, historic gardens and parks. Information compiled has been collected from data held by Department for Communities Historic Environment Division and Fermanagh and Omagh District Council. Fermanagh and Omagh District contains the following:
- 2 designated Areas of Townscape Character (ATCs), 16 Areas of Village Character (AVCs) and 3 Conservation Areas. ATCs and AVCs exhibit a distinct character normally based on their historic built form or layout. Conservation areas are areas where the character or appearance is desirable to preserve or enhance.
 - There are 860 Listed Buildings which was an increase of 186 (21.6%) since April 2015. Such buildings are important for their intrinsic value and for their contribution to the character and quality of settlements and the open countryside. The Listed Buildings within FODC are classified into the following grades:-
 - 16 – Grade A
 - 129 – Grade B
 - 73 – Grade B+
 - 370 – Grade B1
 - 272 – Grade B2
 - 76 properties within Fermanagh and Omagh are on the Buildings at Risk in Northern Ireland Register (BARNI Register) which accounts for 10.24% of the 742 properties registered for the whole of Northern Ireland. These properties are of architectural or historic merit and are considered to be at risk and under threat. Of these 76 properties, 64 are within the legacy council of Fermanagh.

⁵ NISRA 2012-based household projections, 26 March 2015

⁶ The revised HGIs have yet to be confirmed by DRD.

- 3,032 Sites and Monuments, 17 of which are monuments under state care and 416 Scheduled Monuments.
- 3 areas designated as Areas of Archaeological Potential.
- 2 Areas of Significant Archaeological interest, all of which are within Fermanagh.
- 20 recorded Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes which is approximately 8% of those in Northern Ireland.
- 1387 recorded Industrial Heritage sites which is approximately 15% of the Northern Ireland total.
- 43 recorded Defence Heritage sites within FODC which is approximately 6% of the Northern Ireland total.
- 43 recorded Historic Battle Field sites (DOE Map Viewer)

This physical evidence of our past is to be valued and protected and is an important economic asset providing revenue to the economy through environmental activities, tourism and recreation.

8.0 Landscape

- 8.1 Fermanagh and Omagh District Council area comprises of mixture of landscapes which provide a rich resource of productive agricultural land, habitats for nature conservation, archaeological and historical features and remains.
- 8.2 Part of the nationally designated Sperrin AONB forms a backdrop to the district in the north east. The UNESCO Marble Arch Caves Global Geopark was designated due to its geological heritage of international significance in 2001. Whilst the key heritage sites within a Geopark must be protected under local, regional or national legislation as appropriate, there is also a commitment to benefit the local economy, through the attraction of visitors to the area and the subsequent creation of jobs and businesses.
- 8.3 In landscapes which are particularly sensitive to change, development pressures can have a detrimental impact on the quality of the landscape and the setting of important sites therein. For example, the visual impact of wind farms and mineral workings on the Sperrin AONB and tourist-related development around the lough shores in Fermanagh.
- 8.4 There are 258 Local Landscape Policy Areas/ Landscape Policy Areas within Fermanagh and Omagh. These designations are for areas that are considered to be of greatest amenity value or local significance within and adjoining settlements and therefore worthy of protection from undesirable or damaging development.
- 8.5 There are 3 Special Countryside Areas (SCAs) which are considered areas with exceptional landscapes with a unique amenity value where development should only be permitted in exceptional circumstances. These are the Islands of Lough Erne, Lough MacNea and Lough Melvin. However, this designation does not include the shores of these loughs which are also sensitive to the effects of development.

9.0 Material Assets: Minerals and Peatland

- 9.1 In SEA, Material Assets have been interpreted as referring to minerals and waste in particular waste processing, recycling and disposal of multiple waste types (see Waste). The main source of information on the broad distribution of mineral resources is provided by the Mineral Resources Map for Northern Ireland, produced by GSNI in 2012.⁷

Minerals

- 9.2 Within the council area of FODC there are currently 25 active quarries dealing with a finite resource. Limestone is prevalent in the legacy Fermanagh Council area which accounts for 68% of the total output for NI. Co. Tyrone is the largest producer of sand and gravel in NI and accounts for 55% of the total output. Sand and gravel quarries are mainly found in the Mountfield, Greencastle, Loughmacrory, Carrickmore and Sixmilecross areas. These mineral products are a major asset within FODC.
- 9.3 Gold extraction has also experienced increased potential with ongoing exploration at Cavanacaw, south of Omagh and at Curraghinalt which lies within the Sperrin AONB.

⁷ <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/mineralsuk/planning/resource.html>

- 9.4 Mineral extraction can have a significant effect on the landscape and on people's living conditions and may also affect or destroy the setting of heritage assets, be they buried remains, buildings, landscapes or places and extraction can cause change in the character of the landscape. All surface mineral working also have the potential to affect the water environment in one way or another. Large volumes of HGV traffic can have adverse impacts on local communities in terms of noise, air pollution, vibration and dust.

Peatland

- 9.5 There are 38,000 hectares of peatland in FODC making up about a quarter of the total peatland area within Northern Ireland which was estimated to be 165,000 hectares when surveyed in the 1990's. Just 8,500 hectares were estimated as intact (never cut) peatland at this time. Northern Ireland was estimated to have 21,000 hectares of intact peatland as a whole during that period therefore Fermanagh and Omagh District Council held over one third of the NI resource of this asset. Commercial peat extraction takes place at locations south west of Carrickmore, south east of Omagh and at Tattenalee in Fermanagh. This process of extraction decimates extensive areas, leaving the landscape compacted, devoid of vegetation, damaging hydrology and impacting wetlands and archaeological remains.

Hydrocarbons

- 9.6 The SPPS position on hydrocarbon extraction, is that there should be a presumption against their exploitation until there is sufficient and robust evidence on all environmental impacts.

10.0 Soil

- 10.1 Soil is a vital part of the environment. It is just as important as plants, animals, rocks, landforms, loughs and rivers. It influences the distribution of plant species and provides a habitat for a wide range of organisms. It controls the flow of water and chemical substances between the atmosphere and the earth, and acts both as a source and store for gases (like oxygen and carbon dioxide)
- 10.2 To give an indication on the overall soil quality within NI it is measured by the phosphorus index which has shown to have declined slightly in recent years. In 2012/13, there were more soils that were either under or over-enriched with phosphorus compared to previous years. The soil quality index for Northern Ireland ranges from very good to very poor. Fermanagh and Omagh has 44.1% classified as being between moderate and very good quality compared to 57.1% for NI. Much of the poorer quality lands are peatland which is predominantly found within upland areas, and although peatland would have low agricultural quality, it often has wildlife/habitat value. The low lying agricultural landscapes of the District are generally productive farmland.

11.0 Transport and Accessibility

- 11.1 Fermanagh and Omagh district has a comprehensive network of transport infrastructure and services ranging from major strategic routes to minor local roads. However, there are no motorways or dual carriageways within the district. There are extensive footpaths systems within the urban areas and National Cycle Network which passes through the area.
- 11.2 The main modes of travel within the district are private car, public transport, walking and cycling. However given the rural nature and size of the district the private car is the most common mode of transport with 85% of households in the district owning a car. This would suggest that road travel is set to remain the dominant mode of transport for the future. The car is also the main source of transport for the working population within the district with 75.9% using a car or van to travel to and from work.
- 11.3 Public Transport provision within the district is primarily provided by Translink/Ulsterbus operating out of two main stations in Enniskillen and Omagh which service the smaller local towns and to the rest of Northern Ireland and beyond. Over 6% of the working population currently use public transport to travel to work. The public transport network is currently underutilised with 60% of those travelling to work by car stating that the journey was not possible by public transport because of poor connection and the time taken.

11.4 Walking and cycling within the district to work accounts for approximately 5.7% of all the modes of transport to work. Physical provision of footpaths, footways and cycle lanes/ paths is present in all towns and settlements with National Cycle Network (NCN) routes offering long-distance routes for recreational purposes. The Travel Survey of Northern Ireland⁸ records that 17% of all journeys are walking journeys.”

11.5 Transport sources and other industrial combustion are the largest sources of carbon monoxide into the atmosphere, however, since 1990 the emissions from transport vehicles have been greatly reduced mainly through the use of lead free petrol and better designed engines. As a result there are no traffic related Air Quality Management Areas within the Fermanagh and Omagh District.

12.0 Waste

12.1 Fermanagh and Omagh District Council are responsible for the collection and disposal of waste in the district. The data was sourced from Fermanagh and Omagh and DOE Northern Ireland Statistical report 2015. The data available is for the legacy Councils of Fermanagh and Omagh is up to 2014/15. The most recent data available is from FODC for the first half of the 2015/16 financial year.

12.2 There has been a decrease in the amount of household waste sent to landfill overtime. The proportion of household waste sent to landfill decreased from 69.97% in 2009/10 to 60.14% in 2014/15 for the legacy Fermanagh Council. For the legacy Omagh Council, the respective figures were 59.18% for 2009/10 and 52.39% for 2014/15.

12.3 The amount of household waste that is recycled, reused and composted has increased overtime for the legacy Councils and for Northern Ireland. The data recorded for Fermanagh in relation to the proportion of household waste recycled, reused and composted increased from 29.67% in 2009/10 to 38.37% in 2014/15. The respective figures for the legacy Omagh Council were 39.91% for 2009/10 and 44.59% for 2014/15.

The data demonstrates that Fermanagh and Omagh is working towards achieving a recycling rate of 50% of household waste by 2020 set out in the Waste Framework Directive.

12.4 Tullyvar landfill site is due to close in 2017 and options for alternative processes to landfill are being considered such as the provision of a Mechanical Biological Treatment Plant. Fermanagh and Omagh operates 13 centres for recycling and disposing of household waste in the District.

13.0 Water

Water Quality

13.1 Within the Fermanagh and Omagh district it is the responsibility of NI Water to ensure that a safe supply of drinking water for the population is maintained. This is supplied through six water treatment works namely Lough Braden, Glenhordial, Loughmacrory, Killyhevlín, Belleek and Derg. These installations are sufficient to provide for the needs of the Fermanagh and Omagh district and have a 99.95% compliance in 2013 which is above the water quality target of compliance of 99.7%.

13.2 The quality of river waters has been generally improving in Northern Ireland, and this is reflected in the local data for the Plan area. This could be attributed to changing industrial and agricultural practice, management of waste and pollution control and provision of infrastructure. It is important that growth occurs in locations which will not impede further improvements. The chemical and ecological status of our groundwater within the North Western river basin is classified as good.

⁸ <https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/articles/travel-survey-northern-ireland>

13.3 The European Community freshwater fish directive also applies to our waterways with over 90% of our waters complying with the UK Target of the Water Framework Directive (UKTAG WFD) microbial standards.

Protected aquatic areas

13.4 There are two Freshwater fish and shellfish waters (1681km) within FODC. The Owenkillew and the Cladagh (Swanlinbar) rivers are designated as SACs under the habitats directive for the presence of Pearl Mussel. Within the District there are a number of both coarse fishing (6) and game fishing (9) areas. There are 149km² of lakes within the district. The Lough Erne Catchment is a nutrient sensitive area. There are a large number of water dependent Natura 2000 sites within the district: 16 SACs; and 3 SPAs.

Flooding

13.5 Flooding has played a distinctive role in the development of the towns and settlements in FODC with the majority of these settlements having been developed near or around local rivers. As a result, land and property are at significant risk of flooding due to long periods of rain or extreme weather conditions. The increased incidence of flooding due to climate change is having a significant impact on the District. The settlements most at risk within the Fermanagh and Omagh district are: Enniskillen, Omagh, Fintona, Dromore, Ballinamallard, Lisbellaw, Maguiresbridge, Lisnaskea and Irvinestown. Omagh town centre's flood defences are no longer considered to provide the minimum level of protection required under PPS 15.

Wastewater

13.6 The provision of waste water treatment within the Fermanagh and Omagh council area is the responsibility of NI Water. NI Water have identified the following sites with no remaining headroom capacity: Loughmacrory, Garrison, Ederney, Belleek, Edenderry and Church-Hill. These facilities have not been identified for upgrade within the NI Water Capital Works programme 2015-2021 period. Clabby, whilst currently at capacity has been identified for an upgrade within NI Waters' current capital works programme.

13.7 Housing need will put pressure on the capacity of the existing sewage network especially in the smaller settlements where the facilities are quite small or indeed non-existent.

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comment	Data Sources																																																	
Air Quality and Climate Change:																																																							
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: No 3 – Economy and Employment; and No 6 –Transport. http://www.fermanaghmagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/																																																							
Smoke Control Areas	No Smoke Control Areas in FODC.	Partial Smoke Control areas in: Antrim & Newtownabbey; Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavaon; Belfast City Council, Derry City and Strabane; Lisburn & Castlereagh; Mid & East Antrim; Newry Mourne and Down; and North Down and Ards. No data available	Air Quality Regulations objectives:	No trend	None	http://www.airqualityni.co.uk/laqm/smoke-control-areas?id=9999																																																	
			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pollutant</th> <th>Concentration</th> <th>Measured as</th> <th>Date to be achieved by</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Benzene</td> <td>16.25 µg/m³</td> <td>Running annual mean</td> <td>31.12.2003</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.25 µg/m³</td> <td>Running annual mean</td> <td>31.12.2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">1, 3-Butadiene</td> <td>2.25 µg/m³</td> <td>Running annual mean</td> <td>31.12.2003</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10.0mg/m³</td> <td>Running 8-hour mean</td> <td>31.12.2003</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Carbon monoxide</td> <td>02.5 µg/m³</td> <td>Annual mean</td> <td>31.12.2008</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.5 µg/m³</td> <td>Annual mean</td> <td>31.12.2008</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Nitrogen dioxide</td> <td>200 µg/m³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year</td> <td>1-hour mean</td> <td>31.12.2005</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40 µg/m³</td> <td>Annual mean</td> <td>31.12.2005</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Particles (PM₁₀) (gravimetric)</td> <td>50 µg/m³, not to be exceeded more than 25 times a year</td> <td>24-hour mean</td> <td>31.12.2004</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40 µg/m³</td> <td>Annual mean</td> <td>31.12.2004</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Sulphur dioxide</td> <td>350 µg/m³, not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year</td> <td>1-hour mean</td> <td>31.12.2004</td> </tr> <tr> <td>125 µg/m³, not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year</td> <td>24-hour mean</td> <td>31.12.2004</td> </tr> <tr> <td>266 µg/m³, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year</td> <td>15-minute mean</td> <td>31.12.2005</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Pollutant	Concentration	Measured as	Date to be achieved by	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	10.0mg/m ³	Running 8-hour mean	31.12.2003	Carbon monoxide	02.5 µg/m ³	Annual mean	31.12.2008	0.5 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	Particles (PM ₁₀) (gravimetric)	50 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 25 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 3 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
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Air Quality Management Areas - (AQMA)	No AQMAs in FODC	Total of 26 AQMAs in NI. Carbon monoxide: Within EU limit value. Benzene: Within EU limit value Metallic Pollutants: Within EU limit Sulphur Dioxide: Within EU limit Particulate Matter PM₁₀: Within EU limit with exception of one site in Newry which exceeded the daily mean limit value in years 2011 and 2013. Particulate Matter₂₅: Below EU target Nitrogen Dioxide: A number of urban traffic related sites exceeded the AQS objectives over the period 2011 (3), 2012 (7) and 2013 (5).	As above, per objectives set out in Air Quality Regulations.	Majority of results are within EU limits. Slight issue with Particulate Matter PM ₁₀ Nitrogen Dioxide in the east of the province. No trend.	No data relevant to FODC. Reliable data from DOE for regional year on year comparison.	Air Pollution in Northern Ireland, 2011, 2012 and 2013. DOE																																																												
Air Quality Monitoring Results	There are no automatic monitoring sites across FODC. Fermanagh DC Air quality progress report, 2011 details results of Nitrogen Dioxide Diffusion Tubes across four locations in 2004 (mean 9.92µg/m ³), 2005 (mean 16.9µg/m ³), and 2006 (mean 15.8 µg/m ³). Omagh DC Air quality progress report, 2011 details results of Nitrogen Dioxide Diffusion Tubes across 3 locations in 2008 (mean 21.48 µg/m ³) and 2009 (mean 21.44 µg/m ³). Legacy FODC Councils did not monitor sulphur dioxide or particulate matter.	<p>Annual mean concentration of particulate matter (PM₁₀): urban and rural, 2001 – 2013, µg/m³</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Urban Site</th> <th>Rural (Lough Navar)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2001</td><td>22</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>23</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>27</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>23</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>22</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>23</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>23</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>20</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>19</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>23</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>21</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>19</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>21</td><td>11</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Annual mean concentration of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂): urban background and urban roadside, 2001 – 2013</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Urban background sites mean</th> <th>Urban roadside sites mean</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2001</td><td>20.3</td><td>44.5</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>23</td><td>29.1</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>22</td><td>35.2</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>22</td><td>39.9</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>22.6</td><td>38.5</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Urban Site	Rural (Lough Navar)	2001	22	13	2002	23	15	2003	27	15	2004	23	10	2005	22	11	2006	23	11	2007	23	13	2008	20		2009	19	10	2010	23	10	2011	21		2012	19	8	2013	21	11		Urban background sites mean	Urban roadside sites mean	2001	20.3	44.5	2006	23	29.1	2011	22	35.2	2012	22	39.9	2013	22.6	38.5	As above, per objectives set out in Air Quality Regulations.	<p>Particulate Matter: Overall slight decrease in both urban and rural sites from a peak in 2003 with an increase in both in 2013.</p> <p>Nitrogen Dioxide: Decrease from a peak of 25.0 in 2010. Consistent through 11-12 with slight increase in 2013.</p>	Local data is dated and not suitable for comparison as different years for legacy councils Regional data provides for year on year analysis however cannot compare with local data as not like for like.	Fermanagh DC council Air quality progress report 2011. Omagh District council air quality report 2011. DOE Environmental Statistical Report, 2015.
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Source Emission Contribution by sector	No data available	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">Summary of air quality pollutant emissions estimates for Northern Ireland</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Category</th> <th>1990</th> <th>1995</th> <th>2000</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2013</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="6">Ammonia (kt)</td> <td>Agriculture</td> <td>31.8</td> <td>32.7</td> <td>31.6</td> <td>31.2</td> <td>28.3</td> <td>29.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport Sources</td> <td>0.03</td> <td>0.27</td> <td>0.89</td> <td>0.59</td> <td>0.4</td> <td>0.29</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other combustion</td> <td>0.54</td> <td>0.36</td> <td>0.23</td> <td>0.09</td> <td>0.14</td> <td>0.15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industrial Processes</td> <td>0.16</td> <td>0.16</td> <td>0.16</td> <td>0.002</td> <td>4</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waste</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>0.35</td> <td>0.36</td> <td>0.51</td> <td>1.04</td> <td>1.19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other combustion</td> <td>0.52</td> <td>0.55</td> <td>0.7</td> <td>0.73</td> <td>0.75</td> <td>0.77</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total</td> <td>33.4</td> <td>34.4</td> <td>33.9</td> <td>33.1</td> <td>30.7</td> <td>31.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="8">Carbon Monoxide (kt)</td> <td>Energy Industries</td> <td>4.06</td> <td>3.78</td> <td>1.27</td> <td>3.27</td> <td>2.12</td> <td>1.14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industrial Combustion</td> <td>10</td> <td>11.1</td> <td>9.77</td> <td>13.2</td> <td>17.1</td> <td>19.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport Sources</td> <td>174</td> <td>133</td> <td>87.9</td> <td>56.7</td> <td>27.5</td> <td>18.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other combustion</td> <td>143</td> <td>91.6</td> <td>56</td> <td>22.2</td> <td>25</td> <td>25.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fugitive</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.02</td> <td>0.02</td> <td>0.02</td> <td>0.02</td> <td>0.02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industrial Processes</td> <td>0.02</td> <td>0.02</td> <td>0.02</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>2.23</td> <td>0.95</td> <td>0.92</td> <td>0.9</td> <td>0.83</td> <td>0.77</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total</td> <td>333</td> <td>241</td> <td>156</td> <td>96.2</td> <td>72.6</td> <td>65.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Summary of air quality pollutant emissions estimates for Northern Ireland								Category	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	Ammonia (kt)	Agriculture	31.8	32.7	31.6	31.2	28.3	29.2	Transport Sources	0.03	0.27	0.89	0.59	0.4	0.29	Other combustion	0.54	0.36	0.23	0.09	0.14	0.15	Industrial Processes	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.002	4	3	Waste	0.3	0.35	0.36	0.51	1.04	1.19	Other combustion	0.52	0.55	0.7	0.73	0.75	0.77		Total	33.4	34.4	33.9	33.1	30.7	31.6	Carbon Monoxide (kt)	Energy Industries	4.06	3.78	1.27	3.27	2.12	1.14	Industrial Combustion	10	11.1	9.77	13.2	17.1	19.4	Transport Sources	174	133	87.9	56.7	27.5	18.8	Other combustion	143	91.6	56	22.2	25	25.2	Fugitive	0	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	Industrial Processes	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	2	2	Other	2.23	0.95	0.92	0.9	0.83	0.77		Total	333	241	156	96.2	72.6	65.3	As above, per objectives set out in Air Quality Regulations.	Ammonia: Agriculture continues to be the largest contributor. Slight decrease shown. Carbon monoxide: Transport sources and other combustion are largest contributors. Significant reduction in levels from	Ammonia levels reflect agricultural practices within large rural area.	Air Quality Pollutant Inventories for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: 1990-2013, table 17, Summary of air pollutant emission estimates for Northern Ireland (1990-2013).
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<td>6.25</td> <td>6.08</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <td rowspan="6">Sulphur dioxide (kt)</td> <td>Energy Industries</td> <td>68.2</td> <td>39.7</td> <td>28.3</td> <td>14.9</td> <td>2.34</td> <td>2.69</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industrial Combustion</td> <td>19.4</td> <td>16.6</td> <td>4.81</td> <td>4.37</td> <td>5.03</td> <td>4.47</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport Sources</td> <td>2.56</td> <td>2.32</td> <td>1.02</td> <td>1.04</td> <td>0.44</td> <td>0.37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other combustion</td> <td>21</td> <td>17</td> <td>8.99</td> <td>3.54</td> <td>2.48</td> <td>2.47</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industrial Processes</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.0009</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>9</td> <td>0.02</td> <td>2</td> <td>0.0009</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>111</td> <td>75.8</td> <td>43.2</td> <td>23.9</td> <td>10.5</td> <td>10.1</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <td rowspan="7">Lead (tonnes)</td> <td>Energy Industries</td> <td>2.77</td> <td>1.31</td> <td>0.24</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>0.05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industrial Combustion</td> <td>2.39</td> <td>2.35</td> <td>1.68</td> <td>1.48</td> <td>1.47</td> <td>1.18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport Sources</td> <td>62.8</td> <td>31.7</td> <td>0.08</td> <td>0.09</td> <td>0.07</td> <td>0.07</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other combustion</td> <td>3.38</td> <td>2.01</td> <td>1.13</td> <td>0.44</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>0.49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industrial Processes</td> <td>0.43</td> <td>0.38</td> <td>0.25</td> <td>0.13</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>0.05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waste</td> <td>0.23</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>0.02</td> <td>0.04</td> <td>0.03</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>72</td> <td>37.9</td> <td>3.39</td> <td>2.2</td> <td>2.17</td> <td>1.85</td> </tr> </table>	Nitrogen oxides (kt)	Energy Industries	31.1	19.3	14.8	9.63	5.67	6.14	Industrial Combustion	13.1	12.2	8.94	8.89	6.3	5.01	Transport Sources	37.4	28.3	20.6	20	14.8	13	Other Combustion	14.1	12.7	11.7	9.46	7.4	5.55	Other	1.62	1.04	0.82	0.55	0.59	0.44	Total	97.2	73.6	56.8	48	34.7	30.2	NMVOC (kt)	Agriculture	11.2	12.6	13	14.1	13.4	13.7	Industrial Combustion	0.87	0.88	0.82	0.87	0.73	0.53	Transport Sources	27.2	18.1	8.72	4.42	1.63	1.11	Other Combustion	9.94	6.44	4.58	2.63	2.37	2.12	Fugitive	3.43	3.24	2.06	1.53	0.87	0.81	Industrial Processes	2.41	2.41	2	2.01	2.27	2.43	Solvent Processes	17	13.5	11.7	10.9	9.59	9.41	Other	0.76	0.78	0.63	0.69	0.46	0.34	Total	72.8	58	43.6	37.1	31.3	30.5	PM ₁₀ (kt)	Agriculture	1.82	2.06	2.04	2.19	2.04	2.32	Energy Industries	2.74	1.47	0.76	0.3	0.07	0.04	Industrial Combustion	0.99	0.96	0.79	0.68	0.63	0.48	Transport Sources	1.08	1.38	1.24	1.24	1.05	0.88	Other combustion	7.46	5.11	3.62	1.98	1.87	1.8	Industrial Processes	0.7	0.62	0.51	0.5	0.34	0.32	Solvent Processes	0.2	0.15	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.09	Other	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.16	0.15	Total	15.2	11.9	9.29	7.19	6.25	6.08	Sulphur dioxide (kt)	Energy Industries	68.2	39.7	28.3	14.9	2.34	2.69	Industrial Combustion	19.4	16.6	4.81	4.37	5.03	4.47	Transport Sources	2.56	2.32	1.02	1.04	0.44	0.37	Other combustion	21	17	8.99	3.54	2.48	2.47	Industrial Processes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0009	0	0	Other	9	0.02	2	0.0009	0	0	Total	111	75.8	43.2	23.9	10.5	10.1	Lead (tonnes)	Energy Industries	2.77	1.31	0.24	0.05	0.05	0.05	Industrial Combustion	2.39	2.35	1.68	1.48	1.47	1.18	Transport Sources	62.8	31.7	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.07	Other combustion	3.38	2.01	1.13	0.44	0.5	0.49	Industrial Processes	0.43	0.38	0.25	0.13	0.05	0.05	Waste	0.23	0.2	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.03	Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Total	72	37.9	3.39	2.2	2.17	1.85				<p>both since 1990. Carbon monoxide from Industrial combustion has experienced a significant increase.</p> <p>Nitrogen dioxide: Decreasing levels</p> <p>NIMVOC: Decreasing from all sectors with exception of agriculture and Industrial processes which experienced slight increase.</p> <p>Particulate Matter: Decreasing for all sectors with the exception of agriculture.</p> <p>Sulphur dioxide: decrease output from all sectors.</p> <p>Lead: decrease in output from all sectors.</p>	
Nitrogen oxides (kt)	Energy Industries	31.1		19.3	14.8	9.63	5.67	6.14																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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Air Quality and Climate Change:										
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: No 3 – Economy and Employment; and No 6 –Transport.										
http://www.fermanaghmagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/										
Car ownership 2001 :2011 - percentage of all households	Fermanagh and Omagh	2001	2011	NI	2001	2011		An overall increase in the number of households with cars		Census 2001 and 2011
	No cars or vans in household	20.48%	19.72%	No cars or vans in household	26.32%	25.97%				
	1 car or vans in household	44.53%	49.22%	1 car or vans in household	44.45%	49.40%				
	2 car or vans in household	34.99%	23.45%	2 car or vans in household	23.59%	19.39%				
	3 car or vans in household	No data	5.41%	3 car or vans in household	4.28%	3.88%				
	4 or more car or vans in household	No data	2.20%	4 or more car or vans in household	1.36%	2.20%				

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comment	Data Sources				
Air Quality and Climate Change:										
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Greenhouse gas emissions	Annual Exceedences of 8-hour mean objective for ozone			Total greenhouse gas emissions in Northern Ireland, 1990-2012			The 2015 figures, show a 17.46% drop in greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 to 2014. The current projection is for a 34.1% reduction in GHG emissions against the 35% target by 2025 up from 33.3% in 2013. Lough Navar experienced exceedences above the UK AQS target in 2010 and 2011 however the levels have now decreased.			
		Belfast	Lough Navar	Derry	Year	Total GHG emissions		Base Year	Programme for Government Target	DOE Environmental Statistical Report, 2015.
	2001	2	9	2	1990	24934		24971	16231	
	2002	0	-1	18	1995	25735		24971	16231	
	2003	9		15	2000	25059		24971	16231	
	2004	5		9	2005	23688		24971	16231	
	2005	0	3	-4	2010	21703		24971	16231	
	2006	4	6	-4	2011	20524		24971	16231	
	2007	2	1	0	2012	20974		24971	16231	
	2008	-5	8	16	Units: kt CO2 equivalent					
	2009	1	1	3						
	2010	1	11	-4						
	2011	4	12	9						
	2012	1	8	5						
	2013	3	6	1						
	Unit: Days with daily max 8-hour running mean > 100 µg/m3									

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comment	Data Sources	
Air Quality and Climate Change:							
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: No 3 – Economy and Employment; and No 6 –Transport. http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/							
Renewable Energy							
Number of approved planning applications for single wind turbines received between the 1 st April 2002 – 31 st August 2015		Fermanagh and Omagh		Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland to seek to achieve 40% of its electricity consumption from renewable resources and a 10% renewable heat by 2020.	The number of approved applications have dramatically decreased in between 2013/14 and 2014/15 in the FODC.	https://www.doeni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-planning-renewable-energy-monthly-statistics-april-2015 Paper 3 (updated)
	2002/03	2 (9.09%)	2002/03	22			
	2003/04	6 (14.3%)	2003/04	42			
	2004/05	10 (21.3%)	2004/05	47			
	2005/06	13 (14.9%)	2005/06	87			
	2006/07	12 (8.8%)	2006/07	136			
	2007/08	8 (4.7%)	2007/08	172			
	2008/09	16 (7.08%)	2008/09	226			
	2009/10	9 (5.7%)	2009/10	159			
	2010/11	58 (9.2%)	2010/11	629			
	2011/12	120 (17.8%)	2011/12	674			
	2012/13	142 (23.1%)	2012/13	614			
	2013/14	86 (15.7%)	2013/14	547			
	2014/15	15 (3.6%)	2014/15	421			
Total	497 (13.2%)	Total	3,776				
Number of Wind Farms Approved between the 1 st April 2002 – 31 st August 2015		Fermanagh and Omagh		Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland to seek to achieve 40% of its electricity consumption from renewable resources and a 10% renewable heat by 2020. Electricity generated from onshore wind farms has been identified as the most established, large-scale renewable source in Northern Ireland and the main source to achieving this target.	The number of Wind Farms approved in the FODC (18.1%) is a significant proportion of the Northern Ireland Total.	https://www.doeni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-planning-renewable-energy-monthly-statistics-april-2015 Paper 3 (updated)
	2002/03	0	2002/03	0			
	2003/04	1 (100%)	2003/04	1			
	2004/05	1 (100%)	2004/05	1			
	2005/06	1 (20%)	2005/06	5			
	2006/07	1 (16.6%)	2006/07	6			
	2007/08	6 (50%)	2007/08	12			
	2008/09	4 (40%)	2008/09	10			
	2009/10	4 (7.14%)	2009/10	14			
	2010/11	4 (30.76%)	2010/11	13			
	2011/12	2 (20%)	2011/12	10			
	2012/13	2 (18.18%)	2012/13	11			
	2013/14	2 (18.18%)	2013/14	11			
	2014/15	5 (38.46%)	2014/15	13			
Total:	33 (30.9%)	Total:	182				
All Renewable Energy Type		Fermanagh and Omagh		Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland to seek to achieve 40% of its electricity consumption from	All Renewable Energy Type	https://www.doeni.gov.uk/publications/n

Indicator	Local Data		Regional Data		Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comment	Data Sources											
Air Quality and Climate Change:																			
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: No 3 – Economy and Employment; and No 6 –Transport. http://www.fermanaghmagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/																			
Applications Received ¹ from 2002/03 to 31st March 2015.	2010/11	98 13.9%	2010/11	704	renewable resources and a 10% renewable heat by 2020.	Applications seemed to peak in 2012/13 and has gradually decreased in the following years.		northern-ireland-planning-renewable-energy-monthly-statistics-april-2015 Paper 3 (updated)											
	2011/12	192 23.4%	2011/12	820															
	2012/13	215 26.8%	2012/13	801															
	2013/14	153 22.5%	2013/14	678															
	2014/15	97 18.09%	2014/15	536															
	Total	755 15.9%	Total	4,733															
Total electricity consumption in Northern Ireland generated from renewable sources located in Northern Ireland			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Total electricity consumption in Northern Ireland generated from renewable sources located in Northern Ireland</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>2009</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Northern Ireland</td> <td>8.1%</td> <td>19%</td> <td>25.4%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Total electricity consumption in Northern Ireland generated from renewable sources located in Northern Ireland					2009	2014	2015	Northern Ireland	8.1%	19%	25.4%	There has been an increase of 6.4% from 2014 to 2015 in the total electricity consumption generated from renewable sources. Since 2009 there has been a rise of approximately 203% in the total electricity consumption generated from renewable sources.		Source: www.detni.gov.uk , Electricity Consumption and Renewable Generation in Northern Ireland: Year Ending December 2015
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Sources of all renewable electricity generated within Northern Ireland in 2015			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Sources of all renewable electricity generated within Northern Ireland in 2015</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Wind</td> <td>91%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Landfill Gas</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Biogas</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Biomass</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Sources of all renewable electricity generated within Northern Ireland in 2015		Wind	91%	Landfill Gas	4%	Biogas	3%	Biomass	1%	Other	1%	The vast majority of renewable electricity generated within Northern Ireland comes from wind sources which has increased over time. This is reflected in the		Source: www.detni.gov.uk , Electricity Consumption and Renewable Generation in Northern Ireland: Year Ending December 2015
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Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comment	Data Sources
Air Quality and Climate Change:						
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: No 3 – Economy and Employment; and No 6 –Transport. http://www.fermanaghmagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/						
				increase in the no.s of planning applications submitted and approved for wind energy (single turbines and wind farms)		

Indicator	Local Data							Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources																							
Biodiversity, flora and fauna																																			
Cumulative number, distribution and area (Ha) of site designated for their landscape and wildlife importance Refer to Map (for details, visit NIEA Website)	- RAMSAR Sites	8 in Total (12,000 Ha/4% of FODC Area) 8 confirmed in 2010 and same number persists in 2015.						20 in 2016	No data	No local change in last 5 years.	The favourable/unfavourable condition of ASSIs within FODC shows very little change over the period. The condition of features is not expected to improve rapidly, as restoring to favourable condition will take time	NIEA DAERA																							
	- Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI)	120 in Total (23,000 Ha/7.6% of FODC Area) There were 73 local ASSI's in 2010 9 new local ASSI's confirmed 2008/09; 12 confirmed 2009/10; 6 confirmed 2010/11; 7 confirmed 2011/12; 8 confirmed 2012/13; 4 confirmed 2013/14						385 in 2016	Overall increase in designations.																										
	- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	20 in 2015 (16,000 Ha/5.3% of FODC Area) 17 in total in 2010, 20 in total 2015						57 in 2016	Overall increase																										
	- Special Protection Areas (SPA)	3 in 2015 (48,000 Ha/16% of FODC Area) 3 local SPA's present in 2010						16 in 2016	No local or regional change in 5 years.																										
	- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	1 (Estimate 30,000 Ha/10% of FODC Area) This one was designated in August 2008						8 in 2016	No local change since designation in 2008.																										
	Nature Reserves	13 (496 Ha/ 0.16% of FODC Area) Mostly designated in 1970's						50 in 2016	No change since late 1980's.																										
Cumulative number of Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance adopted in Area Plans	None occur locally.							NI - 134 in Adopted Area Plans (23 Armagh 2004; 28 Carrickfergus 2001; 22 Cookstown 2010; 10 Craigavon 2010; 51 Dungannon and South Tyrone 2010). NAP=209, BNMAP=167, BMAP=244	No data	Increased over a number of years as plans became adopted.	DOE DAERA																								
Total Area of Woodland Cover	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ownership</th> <th>Broadleaf</th> <th>Conifer</th> <th>Mixed</th> <th>Open Ground</th> <th>Not Known</th> <th>Short Rotation Coppice</th> <th>Total (Ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Forest Service</td> <td>2243.5</td> <td>18417.1</td> <td>439.1</td> <td>901.3</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>23477.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Forest Service</td> <td>6543.1</td> <td>1442.6</td> <td>3223.4</td> <td>-</td> <td>2866.5</td> <td>128.0</td> <td>14203.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Ownership	Broadleaf	Conifer	Mixed	Open Ground	Not Known	Short Rotation Coppice	Total (Ha)	Forest Service	2243.5	18417.1	439.1	901.3	-	-	23477.6	Not Forest Service	6543.1	1442.6	3223.4	-	2866.5	128.0	14203.6	88,000 Ha (April 2010) 111,896 Ha (April 2015)	To double forest cover over next 50 years (Forest Service)	Steadily Increasing over time	Forest Service
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Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources																																																																
Area of new woodland created (2014/2015)	No new forest was created by Forest Service in Fermanagh & Omagh in 2014/2015 financial year. Additional years were requested from Forest Service by email on two occasions by email. See emails.	NI - 214 Ha (2010), 252 Ha (2011), 313 Ha (2012), 252 Ha (2013), 290 Ha (2014) 200 Ha (2015)	As above	General decrease over 5 years		Forest Service via email																																																																
Area of woodland shown to be managed sustainably (certified against DARD standards)	Forest Service indicate that 23'500 Ha of departmental forestry land in Fermanagh & Omagh District Council is managed in accordance with the UK Forestry Standard (the UK governments approach to sustainable forestry). * <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="16">PROPORTION OF WOODLAND AREA CERTIFIED IN NORTHERN IRELAND</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Dec-01</th> <th>Sep-02</th> <th>2003</th> <th>Mar-04</th> <th>Mar-05</th> <th>Mar-06</th> <th>Mar-07</th> <th>Mar-08</th> <th>Mar-09</th> <th>Mar-10</th> <th>Mar-11</th> <th>Mar-12</th> <th>Mar-13</th> <th>Mar-14</th> <th>Mar-15</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Proportion of District Woodland Certified</td> <td>75.3%</td> <td>74.4%</td> <td>no data</td> <td>75.9%</td> <td>74.6%</td> <td>74.1%</td> <td>73.9%</td> <td>73.8%</td> <td>74.2%</td> <td>73.1%</td> <td>72.1%</td> <td>61.4%</td> <td>58.3%</td> <td>58.2%</td> <td>58.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Certified Area</td> <td>62,472 Ha</td> <td>62,472 Ha</td> <td>no data</td> <td>65,120 Ha</td> <td>63,451 Ha</td> <td>63,431 Ha</td> <td>64,156 Ha</td> <td>64,438 Ha</td> <td>65,059 Ha</td> <td>64,149 Ha</td> <td>63,455 Ha</td> <td>64,554 Ha</td> <td>64,683 Ha</td> <td>64,839 Ha</td> <td>65,121 Ha</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 725 Ha of woodland in FODC is under DARD Forestry Grant Scheme arrangements.	PROPORTION OF WOODLAND AREA CERTIFIED IN NORTHERN IRELAND																	Dec-01	Sep-02	2003	Mar-04	Mar-05	Mar-06	Mar-07	Mar-08	Mar-09	Mar-10	Mar-11	Mar-12	Mar-13	Mar-14	Mar-15	Proportion of District Woodland Certified	75.3%	74.4%	no data	75.9%	74.6%	74.1%	73.9%	73.8%	74.2%	73.1%	72.1%	61.4%	58.3%	58.2%	58.2%	Total Certified Area	62,472 Ha	62,472 Ha	no data	65,120 Ha	63,451 Ha	63,431 Ha	64,156 Ha	64,438 Ha	65,059 Ha	64,149 Ha	63,455 Ha	64,554 Ha	64,683 Ha	64,839 Ha	65,121 Ha	*See table to left	No data	Steady over time.		Forest Service / DEFRA
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Cumulative number and distribution of Priority Habitats and Species that occur in the Landscape Character Areas associated with the Plan Area Refer to Map	216 Priority Species occur in FODC area 30 Priority Habitats occur in the FODC area	NI has 51 Priority Habitats & 481 Priority Species	To have the highest quality environment in UK (NIBS 2002)	Definitions are increasing therefore a trend is hard to identify.																																																																		
Cumulative number of Tree Preservation Orders (full and provisional in the Plan Area)	80	NI - 1200+	No target	Generally increasing.		DOE GIS Layer and ePIC																																																																
Ancient Woodland Register	1129 Ha of Ancient Woodland 1485 Ha of Long Established Woodland	2695 Ha of Ancient Woodland (all types) 7267 Ha of Long Established Woodland	No target	No data		Woodland and Trust																																																																

LBAP SPECIES under threat	<p>FODC Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) 2016-2020 has identified 14 species for local conservation action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European eel (The trap and transport process can be seen in the Erne catchment). Key causes for its historic decline include overfishing, habitat loss, barriers to migration and pollution. • White-clawed crayfish (can be found in the Lower Lough Erne feeder streams). The main threats are non-native crayfish introductions and water pollution. • Wild Thyme (Restricted to the limestone areas in Co. Fermanagh such as Killykeegan and Crossmurrin NNR). The main threats are habitat loss and trampling. • Orchids widespread and can be found in Devenish Nature Reserve, Castle Coole and Killykeeghan). Key threats include inappropriate management, grazing pressure and scrub encroachment. • Dragonflies and Damselflies (can be found in places such as Lough Erne, Castle Archdale, Crom Estate and Gortin Lakes). Key threats are habitat loss, nutrient enrichment/pollution • Breeding waders (Fermanagh is the stronghold for waders in NI with concentrations on the Islands in the Lower and Upper Lough Erne). Threats are wide ranging but include drainage, agricultural improvement and predators. • Devil's bit scabious and Marsh fritillary (can be found in Lough Navar Forest, West Fermanagh scarplands and Drumquin hinterland). • Red Squirrel (found throughout Fermanagh in gardens, woods and forests. More single records are being submitted closer to Omagh Town). They are an endangered species due to the threats the grey squirrel poses including disease and competition • Bats (All 8 species of bat can be found at Crom Estate). Key threats include loss of roost sites such as buildings trees, bridges etc. • Bumblebees (records show most people will see 6 species of bumblebee in their gardens and this makes up 95% of the bumblebees present in NI). With the decline of grasslands and hay meadows there is little natural food for them in the wider countryside meaning parks and gardens are increasingly becoming their refuge. • Frogs and Newts Key threats are direct loss of habitat such as infilling of breeding sites. • Atlantic Salmon (Melvin, Erne and Foyle catchments) Key threats are pollution, physical barriers to migration, degradation of spawning and nursery habitats. 		1. Conserve and enhance local habitats and species.			LBAP (2016-2020)
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Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="528 401 1472 457">• Fresh Water Pearl Mussel (Tempo, Claddagh, Owenkillew and Owenreagh rivers) key threats are water pollution, sedimentation, in stream destruction <li data-bbox="528 510 1507 567">• Swift (Can be spotted every summer in parties over rooftops throughout the district. Significant declines are partial due to the loss of nest sites as buildings are lost/ renovated. 					

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources	
Cultural Heritage including Architectural and Archaeological Heritage							
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 5 Environmental Assets; Paper 12 Settlement Appraisals; Paper 14 Landscape Character; and Paper 15 Rural Pressure Analysis. http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/							
No of protected areas of environmental quality in Adopted Plans	Areas of townscape / Area of Village Character (ATC/AVC)	2 x ATC's / 16 x AVC's in Council Area	ATC – 172 AVC – 31 Total = 203	No target identified	No Data	Action as required	DOE GIS layer
	Conservation Areas	3 (Lisnaskea, Enniskillen & Omagh)	57 (2003) 60 (29th Feb 2016)	No target identified	Regional Increase	Action as required	
Number of Listed Buildings	674 were recorded on 22 nd April 2015. 860 were visible within FODC on 29 th February 2016. 16 – Grade A 129 – Grade B 73 – Grade B+ 370 – Grade B1 272 – Grade B2	8'563 recorded by Department for Communities-HED in 2012/13. 11'140 recorded on GIS layer from NIEA-HED on 29 th February 2016.			There is a total of 957 Listed Buildings plotted on the GIS layer. 30 – ungraded, 30 – not allocated, 37 – record only, 860 graded. Ungraded sites and record only sites have not been afforded listed status.	Department for Communities - HED Digital Downloads	

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Number of Buildings Listed / Delisted by Year	Listed= 1 (07/08) 1 (08/09) 37 (09/10) 22 (10/11) 5 (11/12) 0 (12/13)	Listed = 38 (02/3) 35 (03/4) 66 (04/5) 71 (05/06) 77 (06/07) 79 (07/08) 88 (08/09) 148 (09/10) 100 (10/11) 62 (11/12) 108 (12/13)	No target identified	Variable	Action as required	
	Delisted= 0 (07/08) 1 (08/09) 2 (09/10) 2 (10/11) 1 (11/12) 0 (12/13)	Delisted = 57 (02/3) 53 (03/4) 38 (04/5) 98 (05/06) 5 (06/07) 10 (07/08) 11 (08/09) 3 (09/10) 67 (10/11) 11 (11/12) 16 (12/13)	No target identified	Decrease	Action as required	
No. of Buildings on the Buildings at Risk Register for Northern Ireland and % of the regional total		No. of Properties		No. of Properties	Fermanagh has a large no. of properties on the Buildings at Risk Register.	Department for Communities Buildings at Risk Register http://appsc.doeni.gov.uk/barni/
	Fermanagh	64 (8.62%)				
	Omagh	12 (1.61%)	Northern Ireland	742		
	FODC	76 (10.24%)				
Total number of sites and monuments scheduled under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 2001/2 - 2005/6	416 Scheduled	1920 Scheduled in NI	No target identified	Increase	Action as required	HED Digital Downloads
Scheduled Historic Monument Areas	390 (covering 259.28 Ha)	1960 (covering 2132 Ha)	No target	numbers to increase as new designations are made	Action as required	Department for Communities - HED Digital Downloads – website last updated on 7 th October 2015.

Indicator	Local Data		Regional Data		Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Sites and Monuments	3'032		16'463					
Monuments Under State Care	17		190 (2012)					
Areas of Archaeological Potential	3 (Enniskillen, Lisnaskea and Newtownbutler)		125		No target identified		Action as required	Fermanagh Area Plan 2007 and DOE GIS Layer (31.03.15)
Areas of Significant Archaeological Interest	2 (Devenish and Topped Mountain)		14		No target identified	NIEA-HED suggest that these numbers would increase when new designations are made	Action as required	Fermanagh Area Plan 2007 and DOE GIS Layer (31.03.15)
Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes	20 (Castle Hume has been Taken off but Ely Lodge remains the same)		248 (register of Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes) - Castle Hume taken off the list, Ely Lodge remains the same)			Regional data has reduced from 259 in 2007 to 248 in 2014. The same no. of however Castle Hume has been taken off the List)		NIEA-HED Map Viewer and register of parks, gardens and demesnes of special historic interest Northern Ireland (April 2007)
-HED Properties	State Care Properties	17	State Care Properties	190			Difficulty sourcing comparable data for local and regional.	NIEA-HED
NIEA Properties	Natural Heritage Properties	13	Natural Heritage Properties	Over 50				
	Parks	1 (Castle Archdale)	Parks	17				

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Industrial Heritage Record	1387	9236				Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Database and Department for Communities
Defence Heritage	43	738				NIEA-HED Digital downloads
Shipwreck Inventory	10 – Fermanagh (All Castle Archdale)	Antrim 35 Down 43 Derry 3 Total = 81				www.shipwrecks.com
Historic Battle Fields	43	No data				Department for Communities Map Viewer
Local Heritage Interest	Fermanagh LLPAs = 230 Omagh LPAs 28	1229				Fermanagh Area Plan 2007 and Omagh Area Plan 1987-2002
Landscape						
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs)	1 - Part of FODC lies within the Sperrin AONB	8		Sperrin AONB Designated on 11/08/2008		DAERA
Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment Series	26	130				NIEA - Landscapes
Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Areas	7	26				NIEA – Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Northern Ireland Regional Seascape Character Areas	0	24				NIEA
Local Landscapes (Local Landscape Policy Areas)	Fermanagh LLPAs = 230, Omagh LPAs 28	1229		Increasing		Fermanagh Area Plan 2007 and Omagh Area Plan 1987-2002
Areas of Scenic Quality	4	16		Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 2000		
Special Countryside Areas	3	7		Fermanagh Area Plan 2007 and PPS 21		

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources	
Economy and Employment							
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 1 Population; Paper 3 Employment and Economic Development; Paper 4 Town Centres; Paper 6 Transport; Paper 7 Tourism; Paper 8 Public Utilities; Paper 9 Minerals; Paper 10 Education; and, Paper 11 Recreation and Open Space. http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/							
Economic Activity	FODC - 2001 = 45141 (61.5%) 2011 = 53543 (64%)	NI – 2001 = 739134 (62%) 2011 = 869746 (66.2%)	Stable and competitive employment rate of 70% by 2023.	The number of economically active persons has increased.		NI Census 2001 and 2011	
No. of economically active (aged 16-74)	53543 (64%)	869746 (66.22%)				Paper 3- Employment and Economic Development	
No of claimants long term unemployed out of economically active (%)	Fermanagh and Omagh			Northern Ireland			
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	
	1075 (28.9%)	970 (26.3%)	1055 (34.1%)	15820 (25.3%)	18295 (29.5%)	18135 (34.2%)	
Claimant Count	2012			2012			
	2013	2014		2013	2014		
	3753 (5.2%)	3727 (5.2%)	3164 (3.4%)	36060 (5.4%)	62624 (5.4%)	54101 (4.6%)	
Average Gross Weekly Earnings	Fermanagh and Omagh			Northern Ireland			
		2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
	Male	£393.65	£395.25	£464.52	£500.58	£518.81	£535.12
	Female	£284.52	£304.92	£333.73	£347.63	£354.63	£374.69
	Average	£329.92	£343.54	£390.35	418.08	£435.56	£435.67
				Increase at local and regional level.	Fermanagh and Omagh Average wage is lower than the NI average wage. Male wage is higher than female wage and the average wage both locally and regionally,	NINIS Job Statistics Gross Annual Pay.	

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources												
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Tourism																		
Trips, Nights and Spends in relation to tourism	Trips	Fermanagh and Omagh				Northern Ireland				Economic Strategy Priorities for Sustainable Growth and Prosperity - goal for the sector to double the income earned from tourism by 2020. To increase spend to £1 Billion by 2020	Variable	Proportionately higher increase spend in Omagh Legacy Council Area. Only one Hotel in Omagh. Significant increase in spend for FODC overall in 2011-2013. Increase more marked in the legacy Omagh Council Area. Decrease in spend in FODC over 2014 however G8 in Fermanagh in 2013 may have skewed figures for that year.	NISRA – NI Annual Tourism Statistics July 2015					
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014									
		FODC – 366, 799 Fermanagh – 85% Omagh – 13%	FODC – 298, 061 Fermanagh – 85.5% Omagh – 14.5%	FODC – 364, 682 Fermanagh – 80% Omagh – 20%	FODC – 387,799	3,978,000	4,002,000	4,076,000	4,640,981									
		FODC – 965, 257 Fermanagh – 86% Omagh – 14%	FODC – 845, 443 Fermanagh – 75% Omagh – 25%	FODC – 1, 215,312 Fermanagh – 79% Omagh – 21%	FODC – 1,067,134	14,704,000	13,791,000	14,494,000	15,063,302									
Spend	Spend	FODC – £56.0m Fermanagh – 92% Omagh – 8%	FODC – £36m Fermanagh – 85% Omagh – 15%	FODC – £86.3m Fermanagh – 68% Omagh – 32%	FODC – 63,748,956	£642m	£689m	£723m	£751									
		Town Centre																
		Town Centre Rents 2009-2013		2009		2011		2013		None available				Decrease over 5-year period	Rental values also provide an indicator of vitality.	Local - Regional-	Land and Property Services, 2014 Paper 4- Town Centres and Opportunity Sites http://pdf.euro.savills.co.uk/ireland-research/market-in-minutes/northern-ireland-market-report.pdf Accessed 11/03/2016	
Prime Zone A £/sq m	Secondary Zone A £/sq m			Prime Zone A £/sq m	Secondary Zone A £/sq m	Prime Zone A £/sq m	Secondary Zone A £/sq m											
Enniskillen	460			270	380	250	340	210										
Omagh	420			220	360	210	320	200										
Erneside, Enniskillen	700 Zone A		640 Zone A		600 Zone A													

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources		
Economy and Employment								
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 1 Population; Paper 3 Employment and Economic Development; Paper 4 Town Centres; Paper 6 Transport; Paper 7 Tourism; Paper 8 Public Utilities; Paper 9 Minerals; Paper 10 Education; and, Paper 11 Recreation and Open Space. http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/								
Vacancy Rates		2009	2015	Northern Ireland 2014- 17.7%	Support and sustain vibrant town centres.	Vacancy rates have increased in the FODC.	Whilst the local data show the vacancy rates in the town areas, different areas within the town may vary. Business rates is a factor.	Paper 4- Town Centre
	Fermanagh	13.5%	15.3%					
	Omagh	14%	19.8%					
VAT /PAYE Registered Businesses Operating in NI (2014)	Fermanagh and Omagh	7,175 (10.6% of Total in NI)		Northern Ireland - 67,710	To facilitate the increase of VAT and or PAYE Registered Businesses with in the FODC.			NINIS- VAT and or PAYE Registered Businesses Operating in Northern Ireland (administrative geographies)
Percentage of VAT/ PAYE Registered Businesses Employing < 5 people (2014)	Fermanagh and Omagh	85.1%		Northern Ireland – 75.6%				
Land zoned for Industry in Hectares and % of the total amount of land zoned for Industry.	Land zoned for Industry							DOE Planning Surveys 2014, Fermanagh Area Plan 2007, Omagh Area Plan 1987-2002
	Settlement	Area Remaining (Hectares) & % of total of land zoned						
	Enniskillen	36.35 (64.2%)						
	Irvinestown	8.40 (82.2%)						
	Lisnaskea	3.92 (46.1%)						
	Enniskillen – Mixed Business Zoning	15.32 (82.7%)						
	Omagh	52.49 (63%)						
	Fintona	2.46 (90%)						
	Dromore	1.96 (91%)						
	Carrickmore	2.22 (36.6%)						
Grand Total	123.12 (65.6%)							

Indicator		Local Data			Regional Data			Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Housing											
Relevant Position Papers: Paper 1 Population; Paper 2 Housing; Paper 4 Town Centres; Paper 12 Settlement Appraisals; Paper 13 Housing Allocation; Paper 15 Rural Pressure Analysis; and, Paper 16 Sustaining Rural Communities. http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/											
Total vacant private sector dwellings 2011		Fermanagh- 2,097 (8.3%) Omagh- 1,277 (6.5%) Total- 3,374 (7.4%)			2001- 31,600 2011- 48,600 (6%)			To reduce	Higher than the NI average	Action as required Data is based on estimate. Not enough comparable data to establish a trend.	NI Housing Market Review Perspectives 2015-2018
Housing Affordability		Repayment Affordability FODC 2010: Afford gap (£) – 40,667 % Unafford – 51 2011: Afford gap (£) – 44,101 % Unafford - 47 2012: Afford gap (£) – 50,949 % Unafford - 27 2014: Afford gap (£) – 36,342 % Unafford - 38			Repayment Affordability NI 2010: Afford gap (£) – 16,003 % Unafford - 60 2011: Afford gap (£) – 22,847 % Unafford - 59 2012: Afford gap (£) – 23,465 % Unafford - 57				Data indicates that affordability over 2010-2012 improved significantly in FODC where the percentage of affordable homes for first time buyers was 73% in 2012 compared to 43% at a Northern Ireland level.	Planning cannot control house prices. LDP can bring forward social housing policies and key site requirements in relation to affordable homes on housing zonings.	NI Housing Market Review and Perspective 2014 - 2018 NIHE Housing Plan & Local Housing Strategies 2014/15
Average House Prices		£129,501			£149,449K				Fermanagh and Omagh Area housing Investment Plan 2014-15 reports house have become more affordable in the District.		Fermanagh and Omagh Area Housing investment Plan 2014-15
Unfitness 2011	Unfit Dwellings:	Fermanagh and Omagh- 7%			2009- 17,530 (2.4%) 2011- 48,600 (6%)			Reduce	NI- The main causes of rising unfitness levels have been identified as reduced grant funding and decreased consumer spending on housing maintenance.	Action as required	Fermanagh and Omagh Housing Investment Plan 2015-2019
	Dwellings Lacking One Or More Basic Amenities:	Fermanagh and Omagh- 14%			2009- 10,540 (2.4%) 2011- 37,150 (4.9%)						
Units Dev. Within the Urban Footprint (%)		Fermanagh and Omagh			Northern Ireland			Maintain- 60% of new housing to be located in appropriate "brownfield" sites. Within the urban footprint in settlements over 5,000 population.	Overall increase in Northern Ireland	Action as required Not a lot of ongoing development. Development mainly within greenfield sites. Data does not reflect breakdown of brownfield/greenfield sites.	NI Housing land availability summary report 2013
		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				
	Fermanagh	25%	100%	20%	53.1%	63.7%	65.9%				
	Omagh	34.5%	83.3%	50%							
	FODC	29.75%	91.65%	35%							
Zoned Housing Land (2015)		Settlement	Area Remaining (ha)	Area Developed (ha)	Not Relevant					There would appear to be a generous supply of existing undeveloped zoned land remaining within the settlements	FODC
		Enniskillen	108.5	60.1							
		Irvinestown	25.44	5.39							
		Lisnaskea	30.1	20.2							
		Omagh	93.1	116.54							
		Fintona	17.19	1.1							
		Dromore	7.34	10.1							
		Carrickmore	5.68	3.44							
		Total District	287.35	216.87							

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Homelessness (accepted as homeless)	Fermanagh and Omagh		Northern Ireland		T o d e c r e a s e h o m e l e s s n e s s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.87% increase in NI 20.3 % increase in Fermanagh and Omagh 	http://www.nihe.gov.uk/fermanagh_omagh_housing_investment_plan_2015_2019.pdf	
	2014	2015	2014	2015				
	231	290	18862	19621				
Tenure	% Rented and others	Fermanagh and Omagh		Northern Ireland		T o m e t i d e n t i f i e d h o u s i n g n e e d s	Increase in private rentals in line with regional trend	NISRA - Census 2001 and 2011
		2001	2011	2001	2011			
		4,111 (11.24%)	6,447 (15.6%)	57,510 (9.18%)	106,016 (15.07%)			
	% Owner Occupied (includes owns outright, owns with mortgage / loan and shared ownership)	Fermanagh and Omagh		Northern Ireland			Slight decrease in owner/occupier in line with regional trend	NISRA - Census 2001 and 2011
		2001	2011	2001	2011			
		26,834 (73.36%)	29,723 (71.6%)	436,217 (69%)	474,751 (67.5%)			
	Social Housing	Fermanagh and Omagh		Northern Ireland			Decrease in social housing in line with regional trend. Proportion of social housing in FODC is considerably less than NI figure.	NISRA - Census 2001 and 2011
		2001	2011	2001	2011			
		5,632(15.39%)	3,983 (9.6%)	132,931 (21.2%)	104,885 (14.9%)			
	Social Housing Need	67 houses for 2015-20 (50 in Enniskillen, 10 in Omagh and remainder in Arney/ Bellanaleck and Ballinmallard)						NIHE Annual Housing Need Assessment January 2016
Lives Rent free	Fermanagh and Omagh		Northern Ireland			No trend	No figures for 2001 as a new category in 2011 Census	
	2011	2011	2011	2011				
	1,329 (3.2%)		17,623 (2.5%)				NISRA – Census 2011	
	Fermanagh and Omagh		Northern Ireland					

	Total Base 100%	2001	2011	2001	2011	13.49% increase in total base compared to increase of 12.21% regionally		NISRA - Census 2001 and 2011
		36,577	41,512	626,718	703,275			

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources		
Material Assets								
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 8 Public Utilities; and Paper 9 Minerals http://www.fermanaghmagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/								
Area of peatland in Plan area	Total 38,000 Ha (1990's) of which intact peatland stood at around 8'500 Ha	165,100 Ha regional peatland. Much of this has been lost or degraded and the figure for intact peatland stood at around 21,000 Ha in the 1990's. An up to date figure is not available.			According to survey data from the 1990's which may have been carried out in conjunction with University of Ulster.	FODC		
Mineral Production (thousand tonnes) in NI	No local data available	Mineral	Quantity (1000 tonnes)			Decrease Variable Variable Decrease Decrease	Essential for sustainable development in our economy. Not possible to quantify the amount of minerals required over the plan period (2030)	https://www.detini.gov.uk/articles/minerals-and-petroleum-annual-reports Paper 9- Minerals
			2000	2005	2009			
		Basalt & Igneous Rock (Other than Granite)	9,480	7,112	5,757			
		Sandstone	2,844	7,076	3,793			
		Limestone	3,538	5,588	3,972			
		Sand and Gravel	5,073	5,803	4,856			
		Others	3,098	2,090	1,998			
		TOTAL	24,033	27,669	20,377			
Number of Active Quarrying Sites	Quarries - 25 Gold Mine – 1 Gold Exploratory Works - 1					Northern Ireland quarry producers association Paper 9- Minerals Diarmuid McLean Department for the Economy		

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Hydrocarbons	Nine exploration wells were drilled in County Fermanagh between 1965 and 2001. Gas shows were recorded in all but one of these wells.			There is no commercial production.	The SPPS position on hydrocarbon extraction, is that there should be an assumption against their exploitation until there is sufficient and robust evidence on all environmental impacts.	Geological Survey NI Mineral Resources Map of Northern Ireland

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Population and Human Health						
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 1 Population; Paper 2 Housing; Paper 3 Employment and Economic Development; Paper 6 Transport; Paper 10 Education; Paper 11 Recreation and Open Space; Paper 12 Settlement Appraisals; and Paper 13 Housing Allocation. http://www.fermanaghmagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/						
Population Change 2001-2011	2001	105,479	1,685,267	Increase	Population has increased at a rate slightly below the regional level.	NISRA, Census 2001 and 20011
	2011	113,161 (7.2 % increase)	1,810,863 (7.45% increase)			
Population Change up to 2030	2015	120000	1852000	Increase		NISRA – 2012 based population/household projections. Paper 1- Population
	2020	123850	1900000			
	2025	127097	1943000			
	2030	129009	1975000			
Existing and	2015	2.64 (MHS)	2.47(MHS)	Decrease		NISRA - 2012 based population/household projections.
	2020	2.59 (MHS)	2.41(MHS)			

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	2025	2.52 (MHS)				
	2030	2.42 (MHS)				
Population Density (Number of persons per hectare)	Fermanagh and Omagh		Northern Ireland		Increase	The population density has increased overtime both locally and regionally.
	2001	2011	2001	2011		
	0.56	0.6	1.22	1.31		
Age Structure - population 0-15 years	2001	26,263 24.9%	398,056 23.6%		Both local and regional population under the age of 16 has decreased.	NISRA 2001 and 2011 Census
	2011	24,808 21.9%	379,323 20.9%			
Age Structure Population 16-29 years	2001	20,561 19.5%	326,186 19.4%		Population over 16 and under 30 has remained static regionally, however it has slightly decreased in the FODC.	NISRA, NINIS, 2001 and 2011 Census
	2011	20,772 18.4%	351,733 19.4%			

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Age Structure Population 30-64 years	2001	45,163 42.8%	737,700 43.8%		Increased both in the FODC and regionally. Aging population will require LDP to provide facilities and services. Consideration for specialised housing etc.	NISRA, NINIS, 2001 and 2011 Census
	2011	51,642 45.6%	816,087 45.1%			
Age Structure Population 65+ years	2001	13,492 12.8%	223,325 13.2%		Population over 65 has increased both in the FODC and regionally. Aging population will require LDP to provide facilities and services. Consideration for specialised housing etc.	NISRA, NINIS, 2001 and 2011 Census
	2011					
	2011	15,939 14.1%	263,720 14.6%			
NI Multiple Deprivation Measures	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Omagh Rank - 7 • Fermanagh Rank - 11 	Rank 1 is most deprived		Rank overall has increased however results are not directly comparable.	NISRA NIMDM 2005 and 2010 reports
	2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Omagh Rank - 17 • Fermanagh Rank - 22 <p>4% of Fermanagh and 7% of Omagh population live in the most deprived Super Output Areas (SOAs) in Northern Ireland.</p>				

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	<p>Lisanelly 2 (Rank 80) in Omagh and Devenish (Rank 83) in Enniskillen are within the top 10% most deprived SOA's in Northern Ireland</p> <p>There are significant pockets of deprivation (income, health, education, skills) in the two Enniskillen and Omagh, and in Fintona and Irvinestown.</p> <p>The highest concentrations of deprivation with respect to proximity to services include Belleek and Boa, Belcoo and Garrison and Rosslea in Fermanagh and Owenkillew, Sixmilecross, and Termon in Omagh.</p> <p>Devenish is the most deprived SOA in terms of housing quality and housing access.</p> <p>The most deprived SOAs for crime and disorder are Portora, Devenish and Erne in Enniskillen, Lisanelly 2 in Omagh town and Fintona.</p>					
Re-occurring illnesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 139/1000 have high blood pressure • 126/1000 are the obesity register • 20/1000 have a form of cancer • 39/1000 are registered as having Coronary Heart Disease • 19/1000 are on the Stroke Register • 9/1000 are on the Mental Health Register 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 130/1000 have high blood pressure • 112/1000 are the obesity register • 19/1000 have a form of cancer • 39/1000 are registered as having Coronary Heart Disease • 18/1000 are on the Stroke Register • 9/1000 are on the Mental Health Register 		Fermanagh and Omagh District have higher incidents of listed illnesses than experienced regionally	Possibly linked in with the ageing population in FODC. Need to promote physical exercise through provision of suitable spaces/places and blue and green facilities.	Community Plan- Health Database FODC

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All Circulatory	258 38.8%	233 35.1%	221 32%	252 34.1%	246 34.1%	4476 39.8%	3951 36.7%	400133 6.6%	3917 35.4%	3719 34.5%																																																			
All Respiratory diseases	112 16.8%	119 17.9%	131 19%	156 21.1%	159 22.1%	1886 16.8%	1923 17.9%	2023 18.5%	2124 19.2%	2004 18.6%																																																			
Cancer	213 32%	219 33%	256 39%	244 33.1%	228 31.6%	4018 35.7%	4059 37.7%	4134 37.8%	4230 38.3%	4323 40.1%																																																			

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	All external causes of death	51 7.7%	49 7.4%	45 6.5%	51 6.9%	52 7.2%	840 7.5%	785 7.3%	737 6.7%	748 6.8%	701 6.5%		Mortality rate for cancer is variable though is generally below the regional level.			
	Other cause of death	31 4.7%	44 6.6%	38 5.5%	35 4.8%	36 5%	31 0.2%	44 0.4%	38 0.4%	35 0.3%	36 0.3%					
General Health	2001	Limiting long-term illness	Good General Health	People Providing Unpaid care			2001	Limiting long-term illness	Good General Health	People Providing Unpaid care					Source: NISRA, 2001 and 2011	
	Fermanagh	19.20%	72.20%	9.90%			NI	20.40%	70.00%	11.00%						
	Omagh	20.40%	71.40%	10.00%												
	2011	Limiting long-term illness	Good or Very Good General Health	People Providing Unpaid care			2011	Limiting long-term illness	Good or Very Good General Health	People Providing Unpaid care						
Fermanagh	19.91%	81.02%	10.92%			NI	20.69%	79.51%	11.81%							
Omagh	21.76%	78.62%	11.14%													
Life expectancy at birth	Year	Male	Female				Year	Male	Female							
	2007-2009		76.1	81.9			2007-2009		76.8	81.5						
	2008-2010		77.3	82.5			2008-2010		77.1	81.6						
	2009-2011		77.8	82.8			2009-2011		77.6	82						
	2010-2012		78.5	83.6			2010-2012		77.8	82.3						
	2011-2013		78.6	83.3			2011-2013		78.1	82.4						
Education																
No. of Schools by type		Fermanagh and Omagh					Northern Ireland									
		11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16					
	Nursery	2	2	2	2	2	97	97	96	96	95		Preschool. Primary and Post Primary school no.s have decreased at local level.	The special schools in Enniskillen were amalgamated	NI School Census, 14/15, 13/14, 12/13, https://www.deni.gov.uk/publications/school-enrolments-school-level-data-(15/16,14/15,13/14,12/13,11/12)	
	Pre school	39	38	38	39	36	381	390	365	401	405					
Primary	88	85	84	84	83	854	847	839	836	827		Nursery, preschool. Primary, post				

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	Post Primary	22	22	21	20	21	216	215	210	208	202		primary and special schools have decreased.		
	Special School	3	2	2	2	2	41	40	40	39	39				
Pupil: Teacher Ratio	Western Education and Library Board					Northern Ireland						Decreasing in recent years.		www.deni.gov.ukstatisticalbulletin	
		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15		Pupil: Teacher ratio now lower than regional		
	Primary	20.2	20.2	20.9	20.8	20.6	20.2	20.5	21.2	21.1	21.1				
	Post Primary	14.6	14.7	15.2	15.4	15	14.7	14.8	15.3	15.4	15.2				
Enrolment of Schools in NI Further Education Colleges	South West College					Northern Ireland						Variable	Higher number of part time enrolments compared to full time. There is a higher number of males than females enrolled within NI Further Education Colleges. Higher % of students enrolled part time within the District and over NI figure. Higher % of males enrolled in further education within the District whilst a higher % of females enrolled in NI as a whole.	https://www.deni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/de/qualifications-and-destinations-1112.pdf	
		2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14				
	Full – time	2870 11.6%	3215 13.2%	3218 12.1%	3110 11.3%	3248 12%	29738 15%	29252 15.7%	27955 15.2%	28001 14.7%	25833 14.3%				
	Part – time	21794 88.4%	21188 86.8%	23357 87.9%	24298 88.7%	23891 88%	169839 85%	157218 84.3%	156465 84.8%	162343 85.3%	154992 85.7%				
	Total	24664	24403	26575	27408	27139	199577	186470	184420	190344	180825				
	Female	11451 46.4%	10979 45%	12043 45.3%	12363 45.1%	12119 44.7%	106238 53.2%	97670 52.4%	95600 51.8%	96825 50.9%	91905 50.8%				
	Male	13213 53.6%	13424 55%	14532 54.7%	15045 54.9%	15020 55.3%	93339 46.8%	88800 47.6%	88820 48.2%	93519 49.1%	88920 49.2%				
	Total	24664	24403	26575	27408	27139	199577	186470	184420	190344	180825				
Percentage of school leavers		2009/10 %	2011/12 %	2012/13 %	2013/14 %		2009/10 %	2011/12 %	2012/13 %	2013/14 %		Variable	A higher % of school leavers within FODC achieving 2 or	https://www.deni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/de/qualifications-and-destinations	
	Fermanagh	58.90	61.60	63.90	63.90										

Indicator	Local Data					Regional Data					Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources		
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achieving 2 or more A Levels	Omagh	60.90	62.40	63.20	68.50	NI	52.90	55.60	55.10	55.70			more A Levels the rest of NI.			
	FODC	59.90	62	63.50	65.35											
Percentage of school leavers achieving 5 or more GCSEs grades A-C		2009/10 %	2011/12 %	2012/13 %	2013/14 %		2009/10 %	2011/12 %	2012/13 %	2013/14 %		No consistent trend at local level.	FODC above NI figures,	https://www.deni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/de/qualifications-and-destinations		
	Fermanagh	77.40%	78.80%	84.10%	83.00%											
	Omagh	76.30%	82.40%	87.50%	84.60%	Northern Ireland	71.80	76.50	78.50	78.60		Increase at regional level.				
	FODC	76.85%	80.60%	85.80%	83.80%											
Destination of school leavers (%)	2012				2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14		Decrease in the percentage entering into employment and training at regional level	Local data is limited.	https://www.deni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/de/qualifications-and-destinations			
	Employment				6%	7%	6.60%	6.20%	6.40%	6.90%						
	Training				9%	11.80%	13.10%	11.10%	11.30%	10.40%						
	Higher Education				No Data	42.2%	41.7%	42.3%	42.6%	41.8%						
	Apr – Jan 14/15		Apr – Jan 15/16		% Change	Apr – Jan 14/15		Apr – Jan 15/16		% Change						
	4177		4207		+0.7%	86406		88488		+2.4%						

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Population and Human Health						
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Crime						
Crime Statistics (2014)	Type	Number			Anti- Social behaviour is the highest type of crime recorded in the FODC.	PSNI Anti – accessed through NINIS
	Recorded (including violence, sexual offences, robbery)	5,054				
	Anti social behaviour	2,841				
	Domestic Abuse	771				
	Hate Crimes	74				
	Total	8,740				
Open Space						
Available Recreation Space (Ha)	Fermanagh and Omagh					FODC, 2015
	Children's play space	90 Ha				
	Outdoor Recreation space (Including Children's play space)	330 Ha				
			Programme for Government 2011-2015: improve the health, including mental health, and well-being of the population; unlocking the potential of the leisure sector as an instrument for positive change; and seeking to encourage greater involvement in sporting activities to advance social cohesion and integration			

Indicator	Local Data		Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Population and Human Health							
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						Play and Leisure Policy Statement: Improve existing play and leisure provision for all children and young people from 0 - 18 years.	
Existing Children's playing space provision	Settlement	Provision (Ha)					FODC, 2015
	Enniskillen	23.9 (Ha)					
	Omagh	34.5 (Ha)					
	Irvinestown	2.0 (Ha)					
	Lisnaskea	4.1 (Ha)					
	Fintona	4.5 (Ha)					
	Dromore	1.0 (Ha)					
	Carrickmore	1.1 (Ha)					
No. of equipped Children's Play Spaces provided by the Council	Settlement	Number of Children's Play Spaces				28 small settlements within FODC have no equipped children's play areas.	FODC, 2015
	Carrickmore	1					
	Dromore	2					
	Fintona	4					
	Irvinestown	4					

Indicator	Local Data			Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Population and Human Health								
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	Lisnaskea	4						
	Villages Fermanagh	36						
	Villages Omagh Area	15						
	Hamlets Omagh Area	17						
Pitch Provision (excluding education provision)	Fermanagh and Omagh						Sport NI determine a synthetic pitch to have 4 times the value of a grass pitch	Sport NI's Active Places 2014
	Grass pitch provision	105 (Ha)						
	Synthetic pitch provision	2.7 (Ha) 10.8 (Ha) – (4 x 2.7 (Ha)) See comments						
No. of Passive Recreation Areas	Fermanagh	Omagh					FODC	
	20	9						
Land zoned for recreation and land remaining.	Settlement	Area Zoned For recreation (ha)	Area Remaining (ha) and % of total of land zoned for recreation					
	Enniskillen	30.6	25.6(83.6%)					
	Omagh Town	102.2	88.7(86.8%)					
	Irvinestown	2.2	0 (0%)					
	Lisnaskea	0.8	0.7 (87.5%)					
	Fintona	13.5	1.8(12.9%)					
	Dromore	6.2	2.3 (37.0%)					
	Carrickmore	4.1	4.1 (100%)					

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Public Rights of Ways asserted by the Councils	199 (179 in Fermanagh and 20 in Omagh)	123 miles of Public rights of way in Northern Ireland			FODC and Regional data not comparable	FODC NI Assembly Research and Information Service Briefing Paper: Access to the countryside in Northern Ireland – occupiers' liability Dec 2012.
Ulster Way Route	7 in FODC	26				Walk NI - Ulster Way

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources	
Geo-Diversity / Soil							
Relevant Position Papers: Paper 5 Environmental Assets http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/							
Cumulative number and distribution	World Heritage site	0	1	World Heritage site	None identified	None	NIEA
	UNESCO European Geopark	1	1	UNESCO European Geopark	None identified	None	
	Earth Science Conservation Review Sites	98	385 (NIEA email)	Earth Science Conservation Review Sites		None	habitas.org.uk, Iain Davies, NIEA
	Landscape Character Areas Geo - Diversity Profiles	26	130	Landscape Character Areas Geo - Diversity Profiles		These correspond with LCA's	NIEA - Landscape home

Soil – Agricultural Land Classification	Land classification	% Area FODC.	Land classification	%Area NI.	None identified	No trend identified	None	ALC values for Fermanagh & Omagh District Council (AFBI)
	2 – Very Good	3.8 (11564ha)	2 – Very Good	7.1				
	3A - Good	12.6 (38049ha)	3A - Good	23.9				
	3B – Moderate	27.7 (83330ha)	3B – Moderate	26.1				
	4A – Poor	4.8 (14352ha)	4A – Poor	7.7				
	4B - Poor	40.5 (121654ha)	4B - Poor	22.9				
	5 – Very Poor	3.1 (9468ha)	5 – Very Poor	3.0				
	Others (water etc.)	7.5 (21952ha)	Others (water etc.)	9.3				

Indicator	Local Data		Regional Data		Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources	
Transport and Accessibility									
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 6 Transport http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/									
Mode of transport (%)		2001 %	2011%	2001%	2011%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote a model shift to more sustainable forms of transport i.e. cycle routes and walkways. Promote/improve connectivity in rural areas. 	High dependence on driving a car/van-Fermanagh and Omagh is higher than the NI average. This reflects the size of the district and the dispersed rural settlement pattern of FODC.	Requires Action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2001 is travel to work 2011 is travel to work/ place of study 	Census 2001 and 2011. Paper 6-Transport
Train		0.13	0.18	0.86	1.31				
Bus, Minibus or Coach		2.19	1.34	6.01	4.77				
Motorcycle, Scooter or Moped		0.37	0.15	0.80	0.39				
Driving a car or van		58.4	61.4	55.88	57.70				
Passenger in a car or van		8.2	4.2	8.98	4.92				
Car or Van pool		5.18	10.29	5.73	9.83				
Taxi		0.72	0.68	1.58	1.35				
Bicycle		0.51	0.49	0.87	0.85				
On foot		8.49	5.68	9.73	7.74				
Other method		1.21	0.92	0.75	0.82				

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Number of existing park and share sites	7	32			No data available from previous years to make a comparison.	NI Transport statistics 2014/15 General Transport Statistics																																				
Public Transport Users travelling to work/study (%) (2001 is travel to work 2011 is travel to work/ place of study) 2011 states Use public transport to travel to work: Aged 16-74 years (excluding students) in employment and currently working (%)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2001 %</th> <th>2011 %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Persons who are public transport users in households: With a car or van (%)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fermanagh</td> <td>81.67</td> <td>1.26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Omagh</td> <td>83.05</td> <td>1.43</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FODC</td> <td>82.36</td> <td>1.35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Persons who are public transport users in households: Without a car or van (%)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fermanagh</td> <td>18.13</td> <td>5.14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Omagh</td> <td>15.67</td> <td>5.05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FODC</td> <td>16.90</td> <td>5.10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2001 %	2011 %	Persons who are public transport users in households: With a car or van (%)			Fermanagh	81.67	1.26	Omagh	83.05	1.43	FODC	82.36	1.35	Persons who are public transport users in households: Without a car or van (%)			Fermanagh	18.13	5.14	Omagh	15.67	5.05	FODC	16.90	5.10	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2001 %</th> <th>2011 %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NI</td> <td>69.92%</td> <td>19.86</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NI</td> <td>29.60</td> <td>4.82</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2001 %	2011 %	NI	69.92%	19.86	NI	29.60	4.82	Increase	Higher than NI average Lower than the NI average	2011 category states: Usual residents in households with access to a car or van: Use public transport to travel to work: Aged 16-74 years (excluding students) in employment and currently working (%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2001 category states: Persons who are public transport users in households: With a car or van (%) There is a significant difference in the percentages for both categories in 2001 and 2011. 	2011 Census
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Average Distance Travelled to Work	Fermanagh and Omagh 14.9km	N. Ireland 12.6km			The working population within the district have longer distances to travel to work than those in the rest of N. Ireland.	2011 census (NISRA)																																				

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comment	Data Sources								
Waste														
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 8 Public Utilities http://www.fermanaghomagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/														
Waste Collected per household waste landfilled and recycled, reused, composted 2009/10 – 2013/14	Fermanagh District Council				Northern Ireland		Achieving a recycling target of 50% of household waste by 2020 (NI Waste Management Strategy). Interim Programme for Government	Legacy council and regional data show increased levels of recycling and decreased levels of landfill. Data for FODC	Local and regional data available to enable comparative analysis. Continued reliance on landfill both regionally and locally within FODC.	DOE: Northern Ireland Statistical Report 2015 Paper 8-Public Utilities FODC - Environmental Education & Recycling Officer				
	Year	Household Waste Landfilled (tonnes)	Household Waste Recycling, reuse, composting (tonnes)	Household Recycling Rate (%)	Household Landfill Rate (%)	Year					Household Waste Landfilled (tonnes)	Household Waste Recycling or composted (tonnes)	Household Recycling Rate %	Household Landfill Rate %
	2009/10	20,496.11	8,691.45	29.67	69.97	2009/10					561,173	311,306	35.6	64.1
	2010/11	20,249.28	9,660.47	30.79	68.8	2010/11					531,031	324,875	37.3	61
	2011/12	16,529.38	9,163.79	35.44	63.96	2011/12					473,353	331,334	39.7	56.7
	2012/13	15,407.02	8,430.15	34.76	63.52	2012/13					423,931	318,846	39.7	52.8
	2013/14	15,169.71	8,844.89	36.12	61.95	2013/14					391,415	336,591	41.3	48
	2014/15	15,013.41	9,578.03	38.37	60.14									

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Omagh District Council</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Household Waste Landfilled (tonnes)</th> <th>Household Waste Recycling, reuse, composting (tonnes)</th> <th>Household Recycling Rate (%)</th> <th>Household Landfill Rate (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2009/10</td> <td>13,858.60</td> <td>9,346.09</td> <td>39.91</td> <td>59.18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010/11</td> <td>13,640.72</td> <td>9,472</td> <td>40.15</td> <td>57.82</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011/12</td> <td>12,747.64</td> <td>10,028.03</td> <td>43.35</td> <td>55.11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012/13</td> <td>11,722.68</td> <td>9,414.96</td> <td>43.19</td> <td>53.78</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>11,843.58</td> <td>9,574.52</td> <td>43.36</td> <td>53.64</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>12,025.86</td> <td>10,025.28</td> <td>44.59</td> <td>52.39</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Household Waste Landfilled (tonnes)	Household Waste Recycling, reuse, composting (tonnes)	Household Recycling Rate (%)	Household Landfill Rate (%)	2009/10	13,858.60	9,346.09	39.91	59.18	2010/11	13,640.72	9,472	40.15	57.82	2011/12	12,747.64	10,028.03	43.35	55.11	2012/13	11,722.68	9,414.96	43.19	53.78	2013/14	11,843.58	9,574.52	43.36	53.64	2014/15	12,025.86	10,025.28	44.59	52.39		target: Achieving recycling rate of 45% of household waste by 2015.	show decrease in recycling from 1 st quarter to 2 nd quarter of 2015/16 with a corresponding increase in landfill. Percentage of waste to landfill is higher than the regional percentage indicating dependence on landfill.		
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The total amount (tonnes) of trade and commercial) waste disposed of by landfilling	<p style="text-align: center;">Trade and Commercial Waste for Fermanagh (Drummeel)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Trade</th> <th>Commercial</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2009/10</td> <td>3336.02</td> <td>8200.47</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010/11</td> <td>2786.86</td> <td>4787.92</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011/12</td> <td>1383.16</td> <td>2446.92</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012/13</td> <td>972.24</td> <td>1042.42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>717.28</td> <td>1515.28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>432.08</td> <td>797.56</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>160.6</td> <td>1337.16</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Trade	Commercial	2009/10	3336.02	8200.47	2010/11	2786.86	4787.92	2011/12	1383.16	2446.92	2012/13	972.24	1042.42	2013/14	717.28	1515.28	2014/15	432.08	797.56	2015/16	160.6	1337.16	No data available		Figures indicate a significant reduction in the amount of both trade and commercial waste in the period 09/10 to 15/16.	Advice from, FODC, is that private contractors removing waste and individuals bringing waste directly to landfill has impacted and possibly skewed these figures.	Summary of weighbridge data for Fermanagh (Drummeel), FODC.											
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Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comment	Data Sources
Waste						
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 8 Public Utilities http://www.fermanaghmagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/						
The total amount (tonnes) of collected municipal waste collected.	Collected Municipal Waste by legacy Fermanagh and Omagh District Councils		Collected Municipal Waste Northern Ireland		Proposed target: Achieving a recycling target of 60% of collected municipal waste by 2020 NI Waste Management Strategy.	DOE, Municipal Waste Report 2014-15
	Year	Fermanagh	Omagh	Year		
	2009/10	35,596	26,013	2009/10	1,004,020	
	2010/11	34,570	26,106	2010/11	985,176	
	2011/12	29,477	25,480	2011/12	949,491	
	2012/13	27,335	23,626	2012/13	931,546	
	2013/14	27,342	23,841	2013/14	924,412	
	2014/15	27,248	24,747	2014/15	951,423	
Amount in tonnes of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW) - dry recycling and composting	Fermanagh and Omagh Tonnes		Northern Ireland		The amount of LAC Municipal Waste for dry recycling and composting has increased.	Seek to find ways in which to improve the rate of recycling of waste. www.doeni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/doe/lac-municipal-waste (2014/15, 2013/14, 2012/13)
	Year	Fermanagh	Omagh	Year		
	2012/13	10,121 (37%)	10,054(42.5%)	2012/13	353,961(38%)	
	2013/14	10,574(38.7%)	10,293(43.2%)	2013/14	375,681(40.6%)	
	2014/15	11,160(41%)	11,022(44.5%)	2014/15	392,962(41.3%)	

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Water						
Data Source: Relevant Position Papers: Paper 8 Public Utilities http://www.fermanaghmagh.com/residential-services/planning-and-building/planning/local-development-plan/						

Indicator		Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources																														
Protected Areas	Drinking Water Protected Areas	4 in FODC - Lough Bradan, Drumquin, Belleek, Garrison, Derg, Strabane, Glenhordial, Omagh	There are 52 drinking water protected areas; 8 in surface waters to serve the following WTWs - Belleek, Killyhevin, Lough Bradan, Derg, Glenhordial, Lough Macrory, Caugh Hill and Carmoney; and 42 in groundwaters	To protect and improve the status of drinking water and restore waters to good status	Meets NI Targets of achieving the standards of compliance ie 99.9% Mean Zonial Compliance (MZC)		NIEA North Western Basin Water Management Plan 2015-2021 (Downloaded Dec 2015)																														
	Freshwater Fish and Shellfish Waters	Owenkillew and Cladagh River (Swanlinbar River) are designated as SACs under the Habitats Directive for the presence of Pearl Mussel. There are 1681 km of rivers and 149 km2 of lakes designated for fish There are 2 designated shellfish waters within the North Western District: Balls Point and Longfield Bank	<p>% River Water Bodies</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>High</td> <td>1.4</td> <td>2.4</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td>34.4</td> <td>28.7</td> <td>30.1</td> <td>31.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moderate</td> <td>49.8</td> <td>57.4</td> <td>56.9</td> <td>57.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poor</td> <td>12.4</td> <td>10.5</td> <td>12.5</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bad</td> <td>1.9</td> <td>1</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2009	2010	2011	2012	High	1.4	2.4	0	1	Good	34.4	28.7	30.1	31.1	Moderate	49.8	57.4	56.9	57.4	Poor	12.4	10.5	12.5	0	Bad	1.9	1	0.5	0	To protect the status of waters and restore waters to good status	Gradually Improving		Water Framework Directive Inland Fisheries DCAL now DAERA
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Bathing Water	0 in FODC	There are 3 identified bathing waters in the North Western District: Castlerock; Downhill; and Magilligan - 23 sites in NI	Continue to maintain and improve where possible	All 23 Beaches have meet the stricter EU Standards for bathing water quality																																	
Nutrient Sensitive Areas	1 in FODC - Lough Erne Catchment	There are 4 Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive sensitive areas: Lough Erne Catchment; River Faughan Catchment; River Foyle Catchment; and River Roe Catchment																																			
Water Dependent Natura 2000	19 in total in FODC - 16 SACs and 3SPAs	28 in total - 24 SACs and 4 SPAs	Establish and maintain water related environmental conditions to achieve favourable conservation status of all	First designation in 2009- no more designations since																																	

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources																																																																																		
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Percentage of waters complying with EC fresh water fish directive 2008-2013	2008 93% Pass 2009 91% Pass 2010 83% Pass 2011 93% Pass	2008 93% Pass 2009 93% Pass 2010 90% Pass 2011 91% Pass		Good improvement in 2011		DOE Environmental Statistical Report, 2015.																																																																																		

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources																																																	
Percentage compliance in drinking water standards set in NI Water Regulations 2011-2013	<p>Fermanagh and Omagh</p> <p>2013 99.9%</p> <p>2014 99.8%</p> <p>2015 99.9%</p>	<p>NI</p> <p>2013 99.7%</p> <p>2014 99.8%</p> <p>2015 99.7%</p>	99.7% compliance	Target met and exceeded.		NI Water																																																	
Overall classification of surface water bodies measured against good ecological status/potential	<p>Classification of surface water bodies in North Western River Basin</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>High</th> <th>Good</th> <th>Moderate</th> <th>Poor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rivers</td> <td>5 (3.1)</td> <td>70 (43.5)</td> <td>74 (46)</td> <td>12 (7.4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lakes</td> <td>0 (0)</td> <td>2 (25)</td> <td>5 (62.5)</td> <td>1 (12.5)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transitional Waters</td> <td>0 (0)</td> <td>0 (0)</td> <td>2 (100)</td> <td>0 (0)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coastal</td> <td>0 (0)</td> <td>1 (100)</td> <td>0 (0)</td> <td>0 (0)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Rivers within FODC are: Owenkillew; Strule; Fairy Water; Camowen; Drumragh; Lough Melvin; Upper and Lower Lough Erne; Ballinamallard/Ballycassidy; Termon; Bannagh; Kesh/Glendurragh; Colebrooke; Finn; Woodford; Swanlinbar; Arney; and Sillees.</p>		High	Good	Moderate	Poor	Rivers	5 (3.1)	70 (43.5)	74 (46)	12 (7.4)	Lakes	0 (0)	2 (25)	5 (62.5)	1 (12.5)	Transitional Waters	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (100)	0 (0)	Coastal	0 (0)	1 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	<p>Classification of surface water bodies (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>High</th> <th>Good</th> <th>Moderate</th> <th>Poor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rivers</td> <td>8 (1.8)</td> <td>139 (32)</td> <td>235 (54)</td> <td>53 (12.2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lakes</td> <td>0 (0)</td> <td>5 (27.8)</td> <td>6 (33.3)</td> <td>7 (38.9)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transitional Waters</td> <td>0 (0)</td> <td>1 (14.3)</td> <td>4 (57.1)</td> <td>2 (28.6)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coastal</td> <td>1 (5.3)</td> <td>8 (42.1)</td> <td>10 (52.6)</td> <td>0 (0)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		High	Good	Moderate	Poor	Rivers	8 (1.8)	139 (32)	235 (54)	53 (12.2)	Lakes	0 (0)	5 (27.8)	6 (33.3)	7 (38.9)	Transitional Waters	0 (0)	1 (14.3)	4 (57.1)	2 (28.6)	Coastal	1 (5.3)	8 (42.1)	10 (52.6)	0 (0)	Ongoing improvement within the first cycle of the River Basin and Management Plan 2009-2015.	Making progress towards meeting good ecological status in all our water bodies above regional performance for rivers.	NIEA River Basin Management Plans 2009-2015
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Ground Water Bodies	<p>45 in total (42 bedrock and 3 superficial within the North Western River Basin Plan)</p> <p>The chemical and quantitative status of the 12,077KM2 of groundwater in the North Western basin is classified as good.</p>	<p>75 in total (66 bedrock and 9 superficial)</p> <p>Across NI the nitrate concentrations are generally low and of the 48 monitored sites an average nitrate concentration of 5.5mg NO3/l.</p>				<p>NIEA</p> <p>River Basin Management Plan 2009 - 2015</p>																																																	

Indicator	Local Data						Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources	
Chemical and Ecological Quality of our waterways.		High	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad	Not Relevant.			Need to improve the chemical and ecological quality of our estuaries and coastal waters within our river water basin.	North Western river Basin management Plan 2009 – 2015.	
	Rivers and Canals %Totals	0	12 (22.6%)	29 (54.8%)	12 (22.6%)	0						
	Lakes and reservoirs %Totals	0	0	61 (100%)	0	0						
	Estuaries %Totals	0	0	0	34 (100%)	0						
	Costal %Totals	0	0	0	166 (100%)	0						
Area of Flood Risk within the plan area. (See Map XX)	Settlements within the District Council area that have a 1% risk of flooding in any year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enniskillen • Omagh • Fintona • Dromore • Ballinmallard • Lisbellaw • Maguires Bridge • Lisnaskea • Irvinestown 						Not Relevant.	Reduce risk to life and damage to property	Increase in the risk of flooding due to climate change		DARD Flood Maps Appendix 8 of Position Paper 8 – Public Utilities.	
Number of Domestic Discharge Consents issued under the Water (NI) Order	Fermanagh		Omagh & Strabane				Northern Ireland			There was a decrease in discharge consents up until 2014 and then it started to show a marginal increase. Decrease in No. of houses in the countryside may be due to recession and change in rural planning policy.	This may have been due to the recession	NIEA Lisburn Consents team. (Unable to provide Omagh Statistics separately). Paper 8 public Utilities.
	2011	208	2011	170	2011	1998						
	2012	187	2012	149	2012	1963						
	2013	111	2013	125	2013	1832						
	2014	117	2014	116	2014	1791						
	2015	122	2015	122	2015	1926						

Indicator	Local Data	Regional Data	Target	Trends	Indicator Status and Comments	Data Sources
Waste Water Treatment Works at capacity	Belleek Churchill Clabby Ederney Garrison Loughmacrory Edenderry	Not relevant.			Impact on potential growth of settlement	NI Water Paper 8