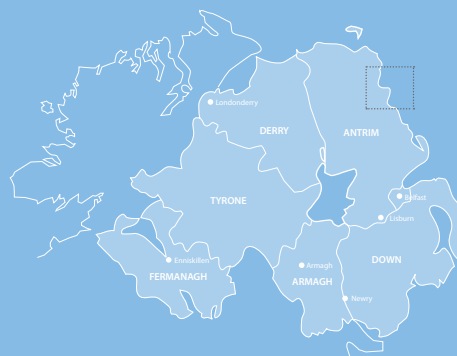


Bathing Water Profile

Carnlough

May 2016



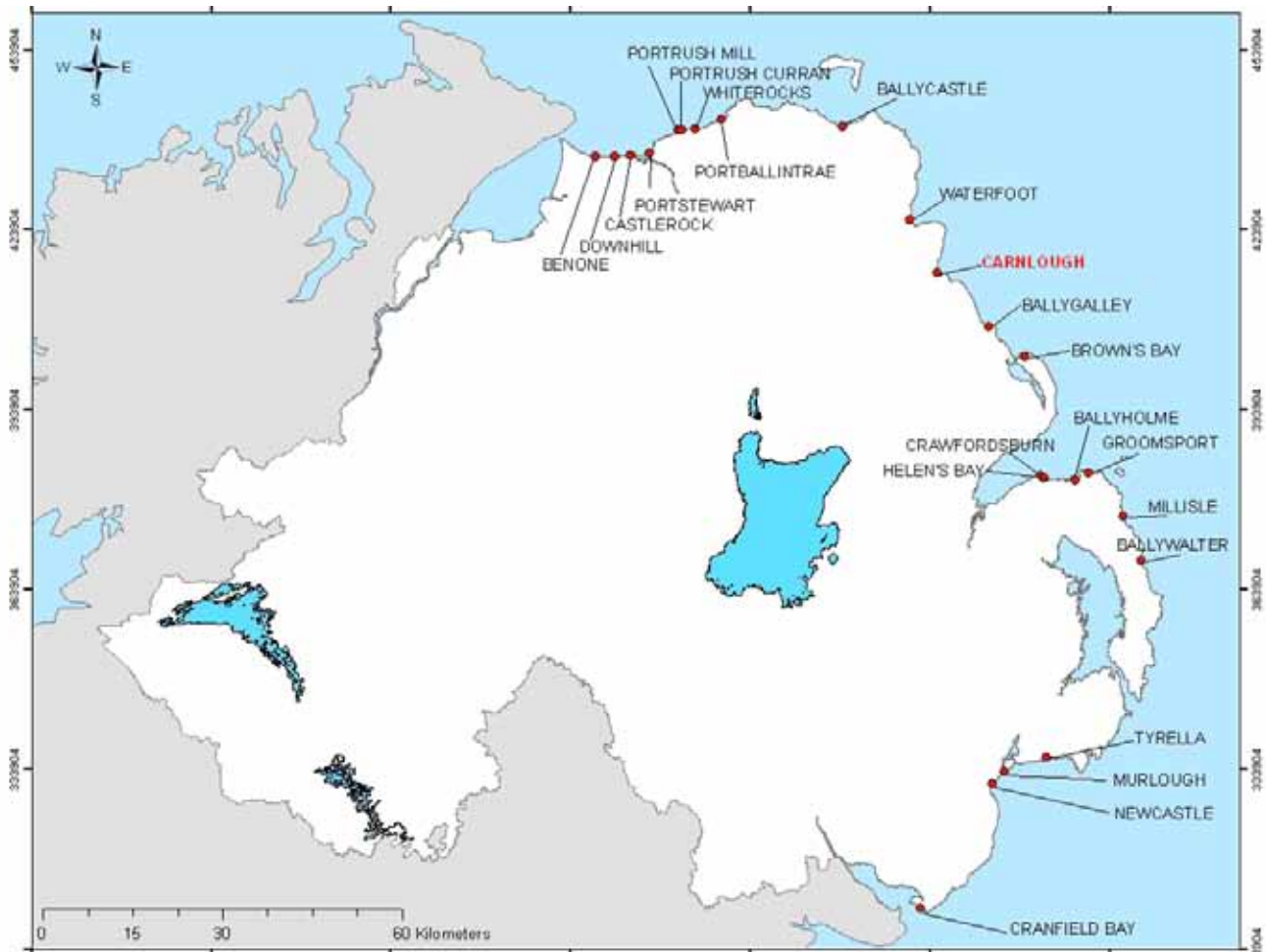
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Map of Northern Ireland's Bathing Waters 2016



Background to Bathing Water Profiles

This is one of a series of profiles which cover all 23 of Northern Ireland's identified bathing waters. These are the most popular of our bathing areas and have been 'identified' as part of a network of European bathing sites.

The purpose of the bathing water profile is to help the bather to make an informed choice before bathing. The profile gives information on the physical, geographical and hydrological characteristics of the bathing water while assessing the possible pollution risk at the site. Bathing water profiles are a European requirement, under the 2006 Bathing Waters Directive (www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/bathing-water-quality). It is our intention to review the profiles annually.

All of our bathing waters are monitored on 20 occasions during the bathing season. In Northern Ireland the season runs between 1st June and 15th September each year. Bathing waters are tested for bacteria which indicate faecal contamination. Results are published weekly to bathing water operators and to the NI Direct web site (www.nidirect.gov.uk). Waters are then classified annually as Excellent, Good, Sufficient or Poor, as defined by the European Bathing Water Directive, 2006.

Key Information

Bathing Water Name	Carnlough Bathing Water
EU bathing water ID number	UKNO5_50900
Location	UK/Northern Ireland/County Antrim/Antrim Coast
Year of identification	2006
Local council area	Mid and East Antrim Borough Council
Bathing Water Operator	Mid and East Antrim Borough Council
Description of bathing beach	Mainly sand with some rocky outcrops and pebbles, 1.5 kilometres in length.
Monitoring Point	Northern end of bathing water, D28601737 (Map 2)

A Description of Carnlough bathing water and the surrounding area

Carnlough bathing water is a popular visitor destination located on the eastern coast of Co Antrim. The beach is approximately 1.5 km long and is composed mainly of sand, although there are rocks and pebbles at both the northern and southern ends.

Most of the bathing water is backed by a sea wall and the public road. The southern end is backed by open vegetation and grass. The small coastal village of Carnlough (approx population 1500) surrounds the northern half of the beach. A small harbour is located just to the north of the bathing water. There is a car park and recreation facilities between the harbour and the beach. The southern end of the beach area contains fewer houses, a picnic area, car park and children's play area.

There are two caravan parks in the vicinity, at each end of the bathing area, which cater for the influx of holidaymakers during the summer.

Two rivers flow into the bathing area: the Carnlough River at the northern end and the Glencloy River, towards the southern end.

The land use within the catchment area surrounding Carnlough bathing water is mainly improved grassland and neutral grass with dwarf heath and other grass types. The geology of this region contains igneous and sedimentary rock of Triassic to Tertiary age with cretaceous greensands and limestones of tertiary basalt.

Bathing Water Quality History at Carnlough

Carnlough bathing water was identified in 2006. Monitoring and reporting is carried out by DAERA Marine and Fisheries Division.

Carnlough Bathing Water Quality 2015

Bathing Water	2015
Carnlough	

Key: ● Excellent ● Good ● Sufficient ● Poor

In 2015 the 1976 Bathing Water Directive was replaced by the European Bathing Water Directive 2006/7/EC. This revised directive introduced more stringent bathing water standards. Bathing Waters are classified as Excellent, Good, Sufficient or Poor (see above). This classification is based on a statistical assessment of results from the last four years.

All of Northern Ireland's water quality objectives are set out in River Basin Management Plans (www.daera-ni.gov.uk/topics/water/river-basin-management). Within the Programme of Measures in the River Basin Management plans there are a number of measures which relate directly to the protection of bathing waters.

Potential sources of pollution and measures to reduce the impact at the bathing water

It should be noted that weekly classification at Carnlough bathing water is generally Excellent or Good.

The potential sources of pollution have been split into three main categories. These are waste water (sewage) treatment works discharges, waste water systems in urban areas and rural source pollution, including agriculture.

Carnlough bathing water was identified as being at risk from likely water pollution based on summary analysis of bathing water results, monitoring of associated rivers and some investigative monitoring. This resulted in a project being initiated by Marine and Fisheries Division/NIEA to investigate the catchment and inspect possible sources of microbiological contamination inputting to the bathing water.

DAERA Marine and Fisheries Division continue to work with both NIEA and other Departments to identify and resolve further sources of contamination.

Are there Waste Water Treatment Works in the vicinity of Carnlough beach?

Wastewater from Carnlough is pumped to Glenarm where it is discharged through a screened long sea outfall more than 4 km to the south east of the bathing water.

Are there other risks of pollution from waste water systems?

The urbanisation associated with the village of Carnlough, is a potential source of pollution, especially during and after periods of prolonged or heavy rainfall. In the event of very heavy rainfall a collection system may not be able to deal with all the flow received. A portion of the contents of the collection system may overflow to a waterway under storm conditions. [This is why there is general advice not to bathe during or up to 2 days after such rain.](#)

The municipal collection and treatment of waste water has the potential to cause pollution because all combined collection systems must be designed to overflow in periods of extreme wet weather or following failure of the system. If systems are not designed in that way, then sewers may overflow into residential areas. Within Carnlough bathing area there are combined sewer overflows (CSO), emergency

overflows and sewage pumping stations (SPS) with associated emergency overflows as shown on Map 1.

In order to reduce the potential for pollution in the water environment from these systems NIEA requires that all current and proposed systems meet the requirements of the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publication/waste-water-treatment-works-discharges-and-ec-urban-waste-water-treatment-directive) and the Water Framework Directive (WFD).

During the expansion of any urban area, there is the potential for misconnections between the sewer system and surface drains, which may allow untreated wastewater to enter the water environment. When these become apparent, NIEA pursues them as pollution incidents.

A further measure in tackling urban pollution is through the use of sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS), which NIEA encourages through its SUDS Strategy. Other measures include compliance with the Northern Ireland Water Order 1999 and implementation of Pollution Prevention Guidelines (www.netregs.org.uk/library_of_topics/pollution_prevention_guides.aspx).

Are there risks from agriculture and rural activities?

Agriculture is a major industry in Northern Ireland and the catchment area of Carnlough bathing water, through which the Carnlough and Glencloy rivers flow, has a significant amount of improved grassland. Areas within the catchment where agriculture is the dominant land use may be subjected to inputs from chemical fertilisers and organic wastes which can contribute to pollution problems in the surrounding area. Prolonged periods of rainfall can cause surface runoff of these organic wastes, such as animal slurries, contributing the bacteria content in the water environment.

The Nitrates Action Programme Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2010 (previously the Nitrates Action Programme Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006) and the Phosphorus (Use in Agriculture) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006 were introduced to improve the use of nutrients on farms and as a result improve water quality throughout Northern Ireland. The effectiveness of these regulations is continually reviewed through monitoring, enforcement and education.

Septic tanks also have the potential to cause localised pollution, but there is no evidence to suggest that this is impacting Carnlough bathing water.

Are there other potential sources of pollution?

Other sources of pollution exist in this bathing area, these include;

- Dogs
- Horses
- Litter
- Fly tipping

All issues have been addressed through local signage to ensure that these controllable causes of pollution do not affect the bacteria content of the water.

NIEA have compiled River Basin Management Plans, these take an integrated approach to the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment. Each plan identifies existing pollution reduction programmes and additional measures which could be implemented to maintain or improve the water quality.

Carnlough is located in the North Eastern River Basin Management Plan - further details can be found at www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/north-eastern-river-basin-management-plan-2015-2021

Is there evidence of short term water pollution events at Carnlough?

From 2012-2015 there were fifteen confirmed incidents of pollution within 3kms of the bathing water. Seven of these incidents occurred during the bathing seasons.

What should I do if I see a pollution incident?

If you see a water pollution incident, you should immediately contact NIEA through the Emergency Water Pollution Hotline, which is operated 24 hours.

Phone: 0800 807060

When a pollution incident is reported or pollution is found to be affecting the water quality of a bathing water, an immediate investigation is instigated. All possible sources of pollution are checked. In addition, a resample will be collected to monitor whether the beach is still polluted. Bathing waters may be closed (by local authority or controlling body) until the water quality has improved and levels of bacteria are within mandatory standards.

Macro-Algae, Phytoplankton and Cyanobacteria (blue-green algae)

Carnlough bathing water is not at risk of a proliferation of macro-algae, phytoplankton or cyanobacteria (blue/green algae).

Daily water quality forecasts

There is presently no facility to predict bathing water quality on a daily basis. However, the general advice remains: do not bathe during or for up to 2 days after heavy rainfall events.

Contact details

For general information about bathing waters:

DAERA Marine and Fisheries Division
17 Antrim Road
Tonagh
Lisburn, BT28 3AL

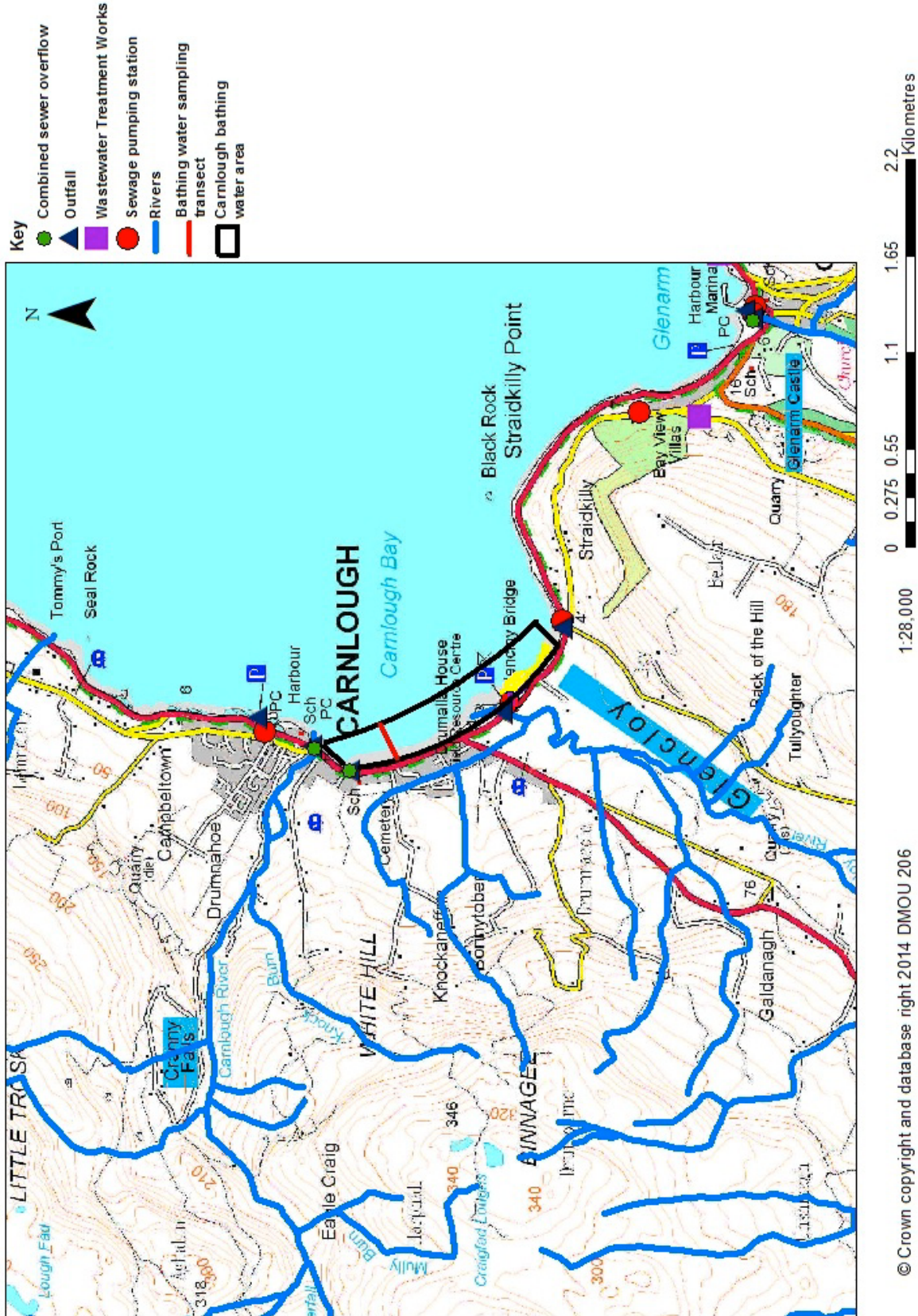
Email: Marine.InfoRequests@daera-ni.gov.uk
Phone: 028 9262 3244

Water Pollution 24hr Hotline Phone: 0800 807060

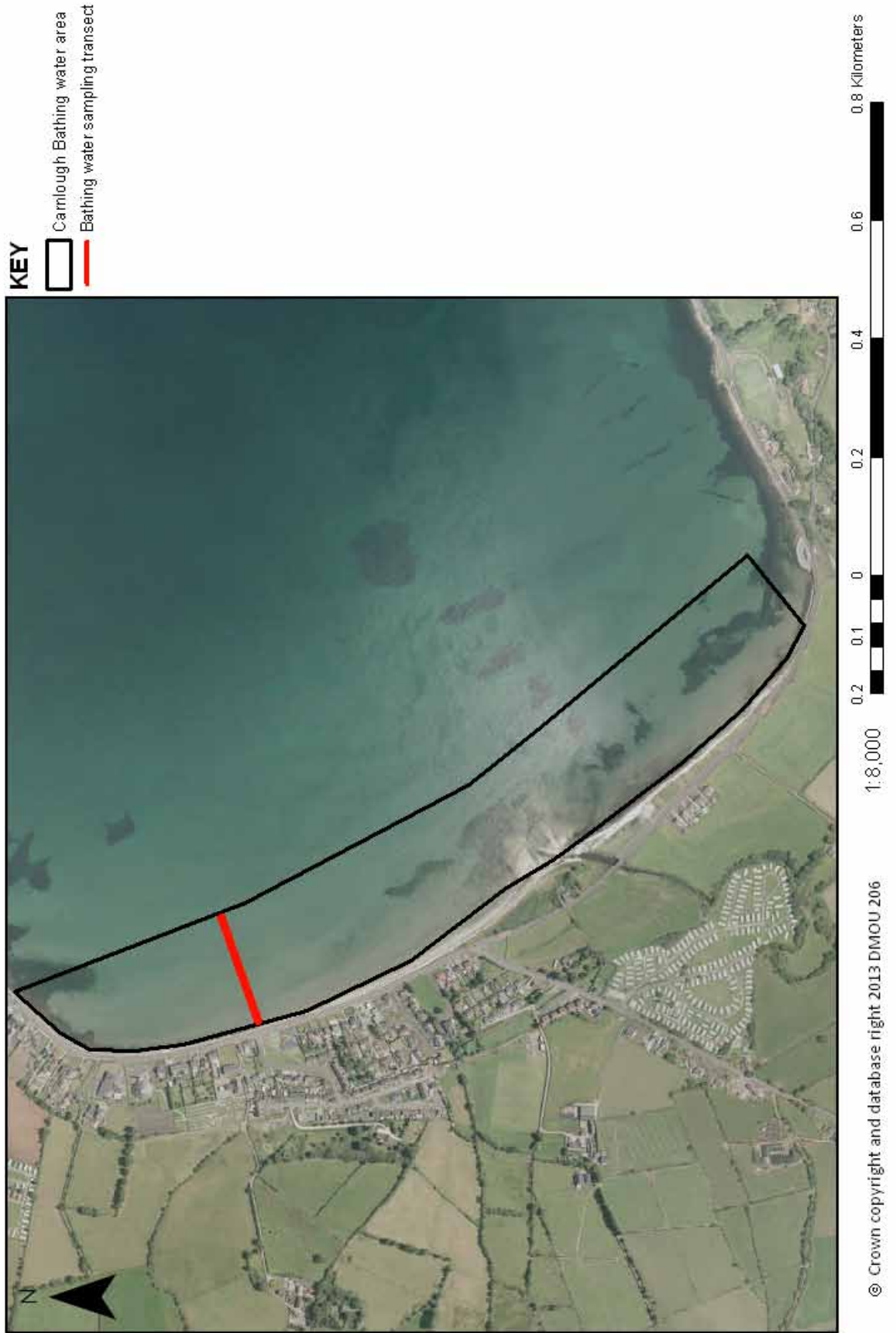
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Map 1
Carnlough Bathing Water -
Potential Pollution Sources



Map 2
Carnlough Bathing Water -
EC Bathing Water Sample Location



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