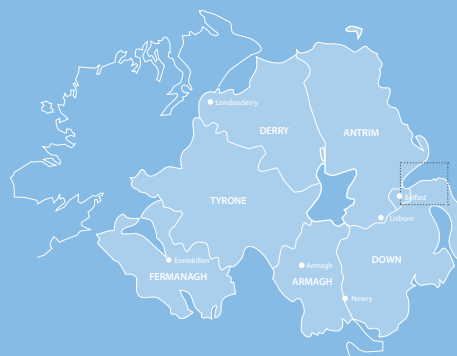


Bathing Water Profile

Crawfordsburn

May 2016



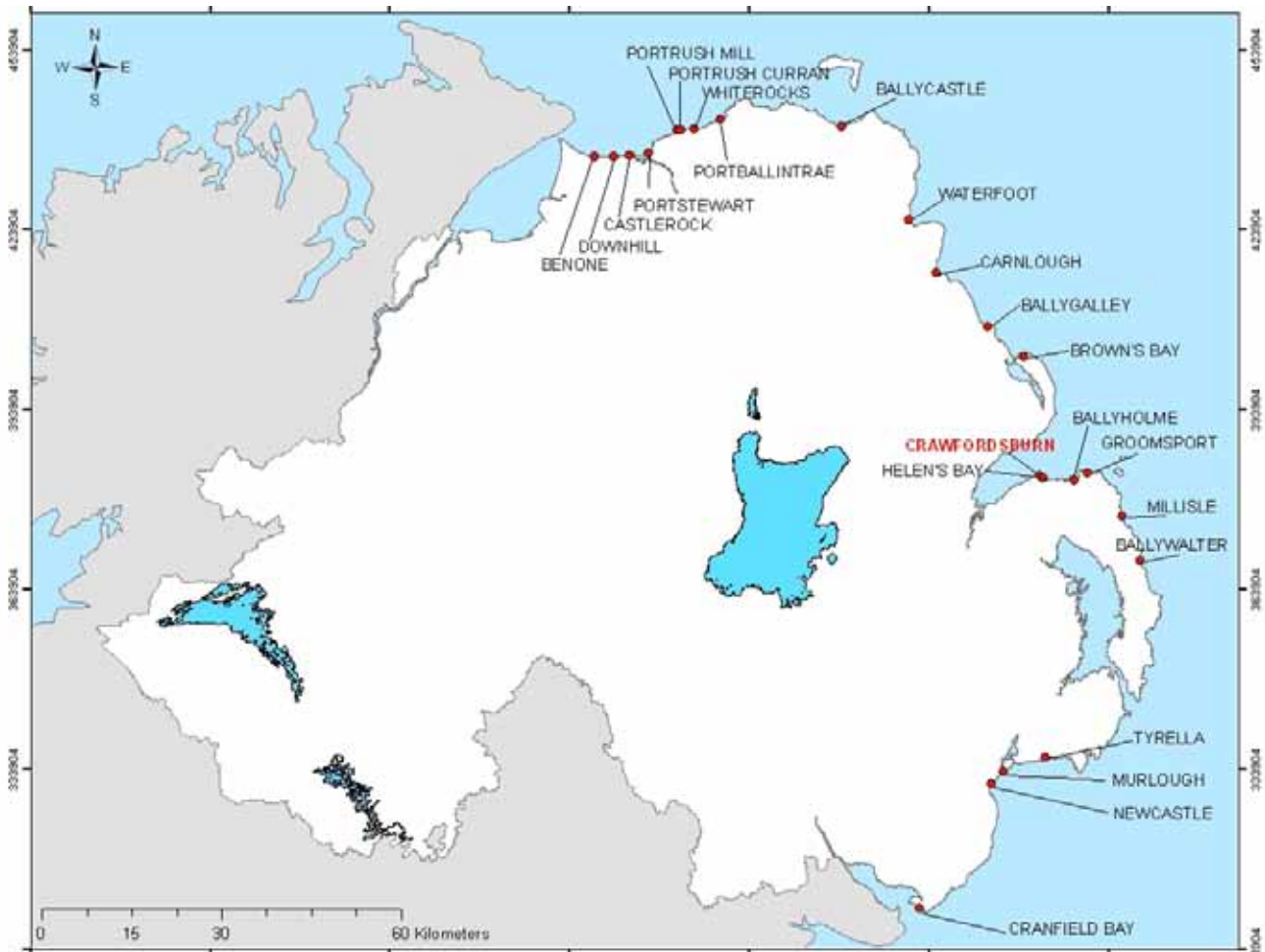
Department of
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Map of Northern Ireland's Bathing Waters 2016



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 website (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	Crawfordsburn Bathing Water
EU bathing water ID number	UKNO2_51800
Location	UK/Northern Ireland/County Down/North Down Coast
Year of identification	1993
Local council area	Ards and North Down Borough Council
Bathing Water Operator	Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA)
Description of bathing beach	Sand, approximately 0.7 kilometres in length
Monitoring Point	Western end of bathing water, J46678256 (Map 2)

A Description of Crawfordsburn bathing water and the surrounding area

Crawfordsburn bathing water is a popular day visitor destination located on the North Down coast within Crawfordsburn Country Park. The beach is approximately 0.7 kilometres in length and comprised of sand with a rocky shoreline at either end. The bathing water is backed by a seawall upon which a public pathway runs. Crawfordsburn Country Park extends inland from the western end of the bathing water and a residential development overlaps the bathing water at its eastern end.

The wider catchment for this bathing area consists of improved grassland, arable farming and dense dwarf shrub heath as well as extensive residential developments.

There is one small river which flows across the bathing beach near the centre. This river flows through a rural environment and through the village of Crawfordsburn and may be influenced by both urban and rural discharges.

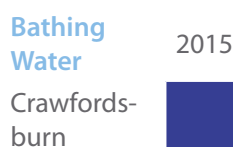
The bathing water is situated near the village of Crawfordsburn which has a population of approximately 530. The holiday resort of Bangor, has a population of approximately 60,000 and is less than 3km to the east.

The foreshore and coastal strip area at Crawfordsburn beach is part of the Crawfordsburn Country Park. This extensive park is owned and managed by Northern Ireland Environment Agency. It has extensive public facilities including car parks, visitor centre, café and toilets. The park hosts a range of outdoor public events and is very popular for day visitors and school trips.

Bathing Water Quality History at Crawfordsburn

Crawfordsburn bathing water was identified in 1993. Monitoring and reporting is carried out by DAERA Marine and Fisheries Division.

Crawfordsburn Bathing Water Quality 2015



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 Crawfordsburn bathing water is generally Good or Excellent.

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.

DAERA Marine and Fisheries Division work with NIEA and other Departments to identify and resolve sources of pollution.

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

Approximately 3 km to the west of Crawfordsburn bathing water is an offshore outfall discharging secondary treated effluent from the Seahill, Ballyrobert, Crawfordsburn and Helen's Bay area. 9 km to the east is the much larger outfall discharging treated waste water from the greater Bangor area. The secondary treated effluent is discharged some 600m offshore and receives UV disinfection during the bathing season.

Are there other risks of pollution from waste water systems?

The urbanisation associated with Crawfordsburn village and the conurbation of Bangor 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 the 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 land cover within the catchment area of Crawfordsburn bathing water is improved grassland, arable farming and dense dwarf shrub heath. 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 to 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 Crawfordsburn 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.

Crawfordsburn 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 Crawfordsburn?

From 2012-2015 there were twenty-two confirmed incidents of pollution within 3kms of the bathing water. Eight 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)

Crawfordsburn 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:

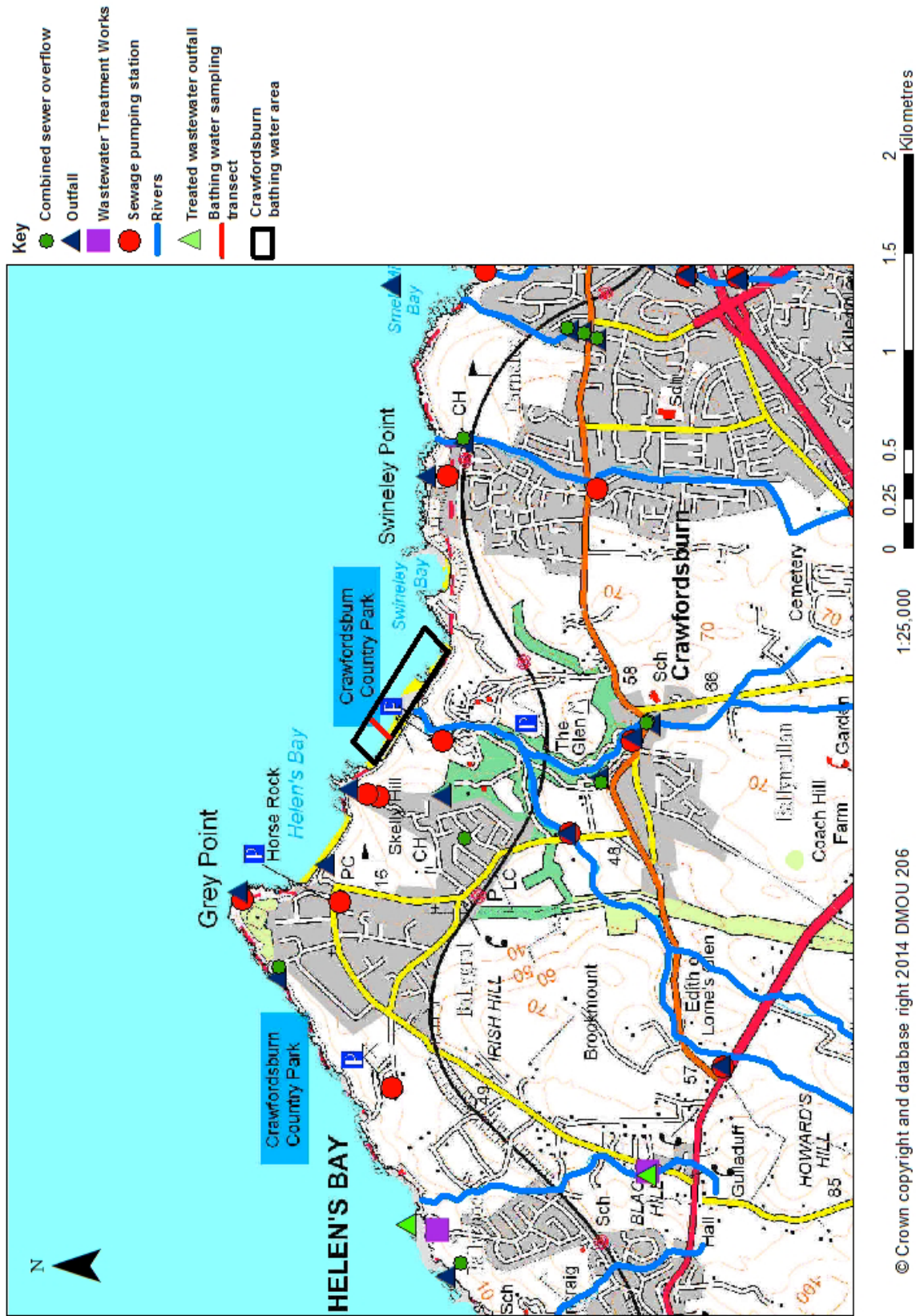
DAERA Marine and Fisheries Division
17 Antrim Road
Tonagh
Lisburn, BT28 3AL
Email: Marine.InfoRequests@daera-ni.gov.uk
Phone: 028 9262 3244

Water Pollution 24hr Hotline Phone: 0800 807060

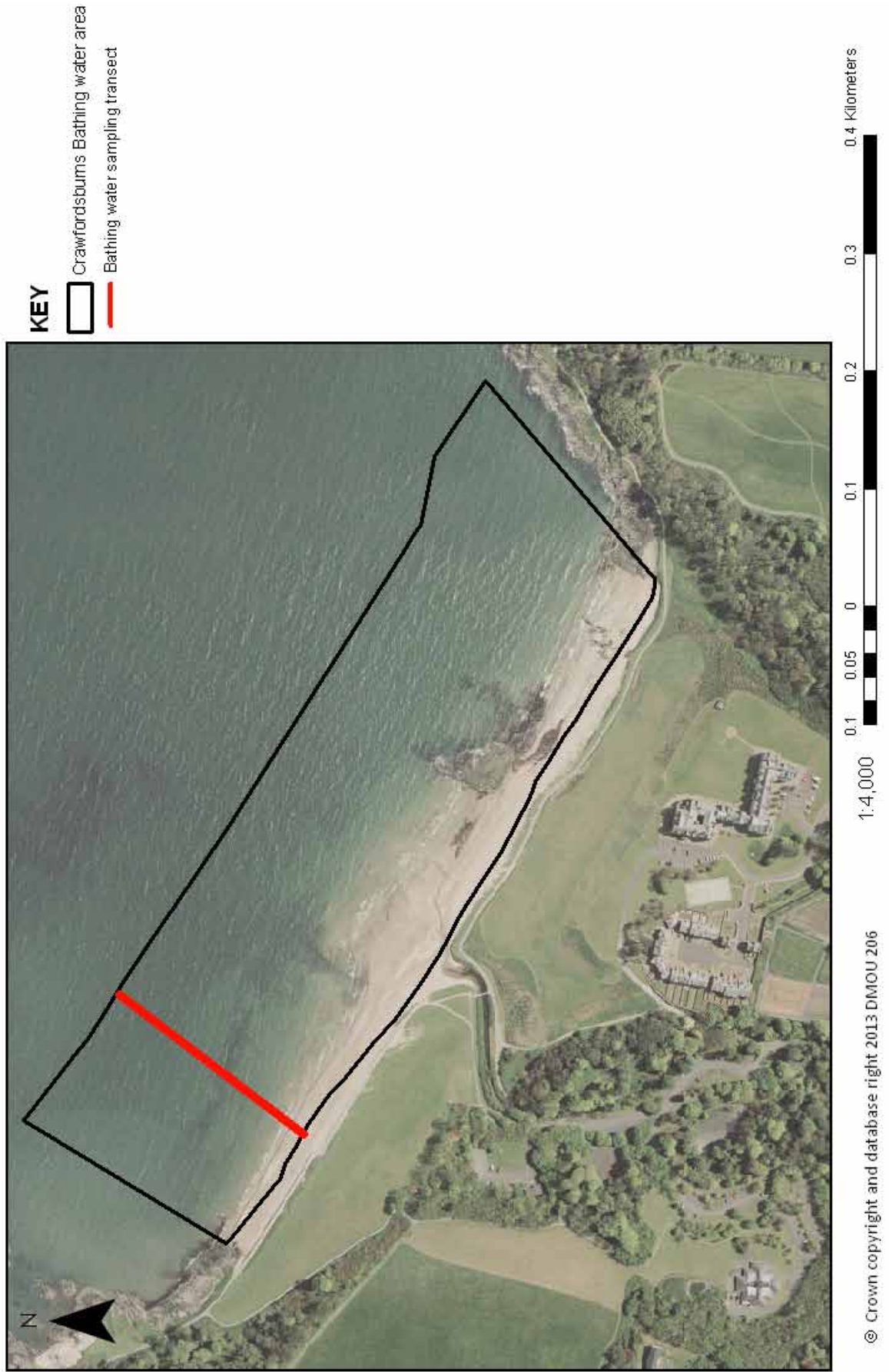
Local Authority Ards and North Down Borough Council
Town Hall
The Castle
Bangor
BT20 4BT
Phone: 0300 013 3333

Bathing Water Operator Northern Ireland Environment Agency
Crawfordsburn Country Park,
Bridge Road South,
Helen's Bay
Co Down, BT19 1JT
Phone: 028 9185 3621

Map 1
Crawfordsburn Bathing Water -
Potential Pollution Sources



Map 2
Crawfordsburn Bathing Water -
EC Bathing Water Sample Location



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ISBN: 978-1-84807-641-9