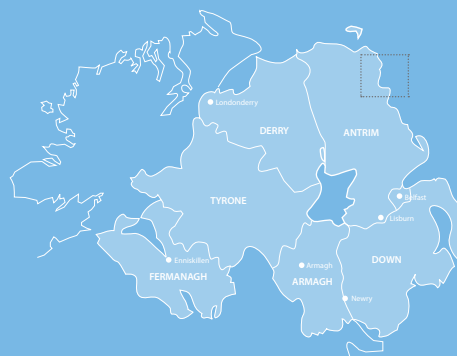


Department of the Environment
Marine Division

Bathing Water Profile

Waterfoot

May 2015



Map of Northern Ireland's Bathing Waters 2015



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 new European requirement, under the 2006 revised Bathing Waters Directive (www.doeni.gov.uk/marine-home). 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 Department of the Environment (DOE) web site. Waters are then classified annually as Excellent, Good or Poor, as defined by the European Bathing Water Directive, 1976.

In effect, this profile reflects a transition from the 1976 Directive to the 2006 Directive which must be fully implemented by 2015.

Key Information

Bathing Water Name	Waterfoot Bathing Water
EU bathing water ID number	UKNO4_50700
Location	UK/Northern Ireland/County Antrim/Antrim Coast
Year of identification	2006
Local council area	Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council
Bathing Water Operator	Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council
Description of bathing beach	Sand, approximately 1.0 km in length, bounded by a river to the north
Monitoring Point	Northern end of bathing water, D 24192560 (Map 2)

A Description of Waterfoot bathing water and the surrounding area

Waterfoot bathing water is a popular tourist destination located on the eastern coast of Northern Ireland. The beach is approximately one kilometre in length and is comprised entirely of sand.

The bathing area is backed by sand dunes which run the length of the beach and the village of Waterfoot (approx population 500) is at the northern end of the bathing water. However, the area is essentially rural. There are three caravan parks in the vicinity which cater for the influx of holidaymakers during the summer. The larger one of these backs onto the bathing water at the northern end. In addition there is a large car park and public toilet facilities located at the northern end with a smaller car park to the southern end.

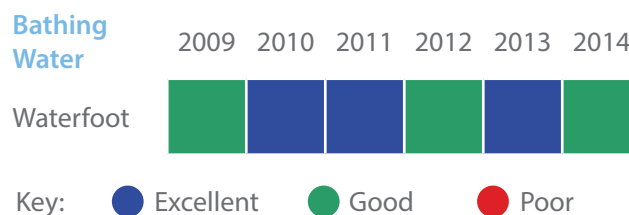
The land use within Waterfoot bathing water catchment area includes improved grassland, acid grass and dense dwarf. The geology of this region is igneous and sedimentary rock of Triassic/Cretaceous to Tertiary age

The Glenariff River flows onto the bathing area at the northern end. There is also the small port of Red Bay to the north of the river.

Bathing Water Quality History at Waterfoot

Waterfoot bathing water was identified in 2006. Monitoring and reporting is carried out by DOE Marine Division. Its history of compliance is displayed below and can also be viewed at www.doeni.gov.uk/marine-home

Waterfoot Bathing Water Quality 2009-2014



The 1976 Directive classified bathing waters as Excellent, Good or Poor. In 2006 a new revised Bathing Water Directive replaced the 1976 Directive. Under a new system of bacterial monitoring bathing waters will, from 2015, be judged against more stringent standards and classified as Excellent, Good, Sufficient and Poor. Using the data collated over the past years, predictions have been made of the new water quality classification and can be seen at www.doeni.gov.uk. This new system of classification will become 'live' in 2015. DOE Marine Division will continue to display both classifications up until that time, although the old classification results will be based on equivalence calculations from the new measurement methodologies, agreed at a UK level.

All of Northern Ireland's water quality objectives are set out in River Basin Management Plans (www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/wfd) and detailed management activities are published within Local Management Area Plans (which can be viewed through the same link). These encompass agreed overall objectives for water quality including the quality of identified bathing waters.

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

It should be noted that weekly classification at Waterfoot 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.

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

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

Waste waters from the Waterfoot area are pumped to Cushendall waste water treatment works, approximately 2 km to the north. The screened effluent is discharged via a long sea outfall more than 2 km to the north east of the Waterfoot bathing water.

Are there other risks of pollution from waste water systems?

Waterfoot is a popular holiday location attracting many visitors during the summer season. The urbanisation associated with Waterfoot, and in particular the caravan parks located near the bathing area, is a potential source of pollution, particularly during and after periods of prolonged or heavy rainfall. Inland from the coastal development many older properties are served by private septic tanks. 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 wider Waterfoot and Cushendall 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.doeni.gov.uk/niea/uwwt_gid2_2002.doc) and the Water Framework Directive (WFD) (www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/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.doeni.gov.uk/niea/potential-polluters.htm#vehiclewashoperators).

Are there risks from agriculture and rural activities?

Agriculture is a major industry in Northern Ireland and the catchment area of Waterfoot bathing water, through which the Glenariff river flows, 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.

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.

Waterfoot is located in the North Eastern River Basin Management Plan within the Glens and Rathlin local management plan - further details can be found at www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/glens-and-rathlin_lma_actionplan.pdf

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

From 2011-2014 there were eight confirmed pollution events within 3kms of the bathing water. Five events were during the bathing season and two of these resulted in a deterioration in bathing water quality.

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)

Waterfoot 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 water

DOE

Marine Division
17 Antrim Road
Tonagh
Lisburn, BT28 3AL

Email: [MarineDivision.
InfoRequests@doeni.gov.uk](mailto:MarineDivision.InfoRequests@doeni.gov.uk)

Phone: 028 9262 3244

Water Pollution 24hr Hotline

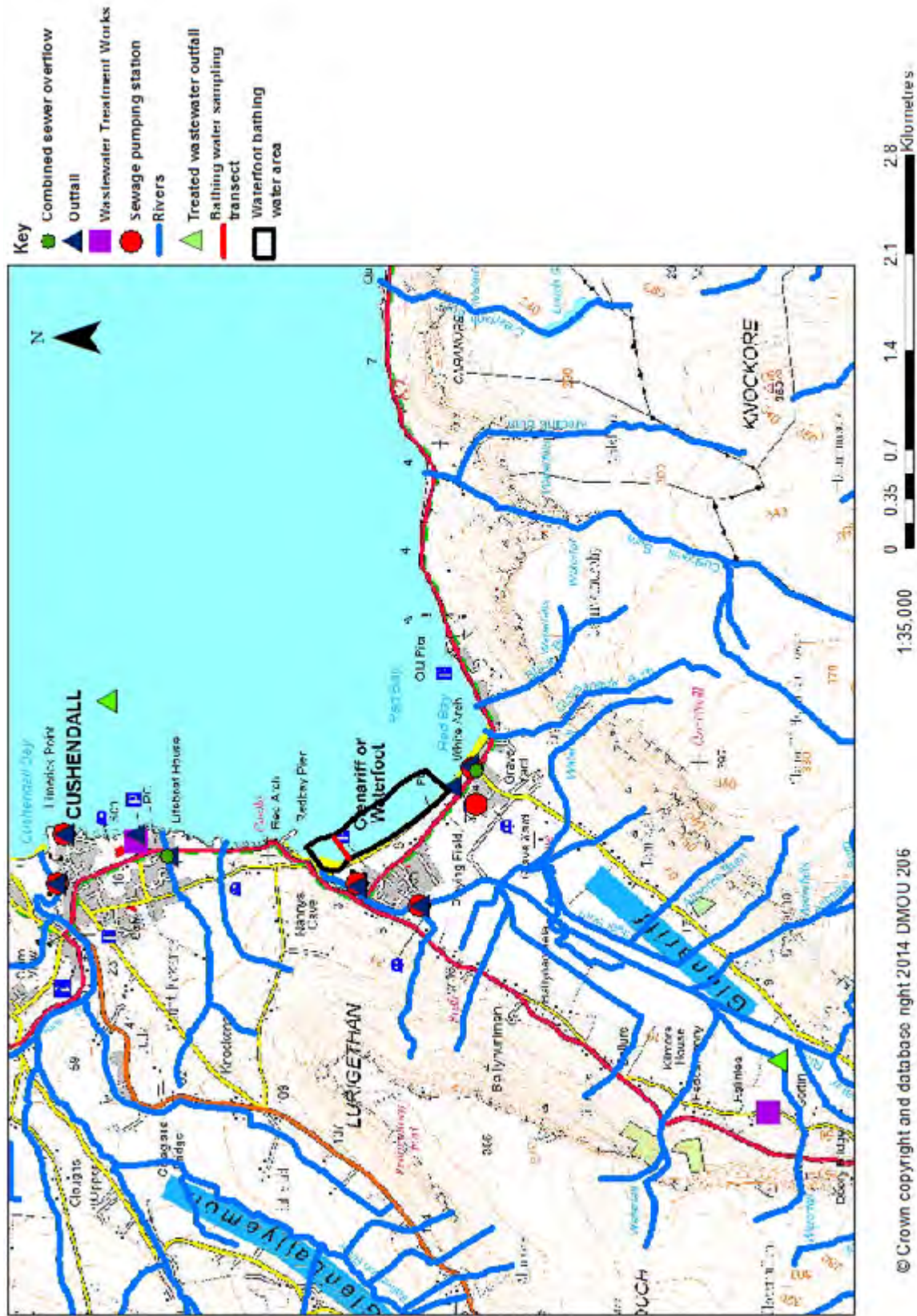
Phone: 0800 807060

Local Authority

Causeway Coast and Glens
Borough Council
Sheskburn House
7 Mary Street
Ballycastle
BT54 6QH

Phone: 028 2076 2225

Map 1
Waterfoot Bathing Water -
Potential Pollution Sources



Map 2
Waterfoot Bathing Water -
EC Bathing Water Sample Location





DOE Marine Division
17 Antrim Road
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