

# Bathing Water Profile

## Crawfordsburn

May 2022



*Sustainability at the heart of a living, working, active landscape valued by everyone.*



Department of  
**Agriculture, Environment  
and Rural Affairs**

[www.daera-ni.gov.uk](http://www.daera-ni.gov.uk)



## Map of Northern Ireland's Bathing Waters 2022



## Background to Bathing Water Profiles

This is one of a series of profiles which cover all 26 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 requirement, under the Quality of Bathing Water Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2008 ([www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/bathing-water-quality](http://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 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/articles/bathing-water-quality](http://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/bathing-water-quality)). Waters are then classified annually as Excellent, Good, Sufficient or Poor, as defined by the Quality of Bathing Water Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2008.

## Key Information

<b>Bathing Water Name</b>	Crawfordsburn Bathing Water
<b>Location</b>	UK/Northern Ireland/County Down/North Down Coast
<b>Year of identification</b>	1988
<b>Local council area</b>	Ards and North Down Borough Council
<b>Bathing Water Operator</b>	Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA)
<b>Description of bathing beach</b>	Sand, approximately 0.7 kilometres in length
<b>Monitoring Point</b>	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 at Crawfordsburn

Crawfordsburn bathing water was identified in 1988. Monitoring and reporting is carried out by DAERA Marine and Fisheries Division.

### Crawfordsburn Bathing Water Quality 2017-2021



Key: ● Excellent ● Good ● Sufficient ● Poor

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 the River Basin Management Plan ([www.daera-ni.gov.uk/topics/water/river-basin-management](http://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/topics/water/river-basin-management)). Within the Programme of Measures in the River Basin Management Plan 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.

### Waste Water

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.

An extensive upgrade to the sewerage system in and around the Bangor area is presently ongoing.

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 wastewater pumping stations 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 Waste Water Treatment Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007 ([www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/urban-waste-water](http://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/urban-waste-water)) and the

Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017.

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](http://www.netregs.org.uk/library_of_topics/pollution_prevention_guides.aspx)).

### Agriculture and rural activities

Agriculture accounts for approximately 70% of the total Northern Ireland land area of 1.4 million hectares, and characterises much of the rural landscape. The agricultural industry is predominately grass based, with grazing livestock accounting for more than two-thirds of the gross industry output. Agriculture and the agri-food sector makes a very important contribution to the economy of Northern Ireland.

The most significant pressures on water quality are from the release of the nutrients phosphorous and nitrogen from agricultural sources. Agriculture can also give rise to sediment entering waters due to the damage caused to river banks and lake shores by livestock trampling and from other types of land disturbance e.g. ploughing and overgrazing. Agricultural activities are also a source of certain microbial vectors causing human illnesses including cryptosporidium and e-coli bacteria which can be an issue in bathing water areas. Other pressures from agriculture include the contamination of waters from hazardous chemicals, such as pesticides and sheep dip.

The Nitrates Action Programme and the Phosphorous Regulations have been revised and combined into the **Nutrients Action Programme (NAP) 2019-2022**. The Nutrient Action Programme (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2019 came into operation on 15 October 2019. The revised NAP has new measures to promote more efficient nutrient management and best practice.

The **Knowledge Advisory Service (KAS)** was set up in April 2018 as a single advisory service aimed at supporting Northern Ireland's farm and food businesses.



The **Environmental Farming Scheme (EFS)** is DAERA's agri-environment scheme under the Rural Development Programme 2014-2022. EFS has been designed to address specific environmental needs, primarily relating to biodiversity and water.

A **Soil Nutrient Health Scheme (SNHS)** for Northern Ireland has been launched in 2022 and will run for 4 years. The Scheme is a soil sampling and carbon analysis scheme that will provide farmers with nutrient levels in their soils across all fields as well as providing an accurate estimate of the carbon stored in the soils, hedgerows and trees on their farms. The scheme will benefit farmers in management of their nutrient applications which will help improve water quality and managing agricultural land more effectively.

The land cover within the catchment area of Crawfordsburn bathing water is improved grassland, arable farming and dense dwarf shrub heath.

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

## 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 a River Basin Management Plan, which takes an integrated approach to the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment. This 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 District. A draft of the 2021-2027 river basin management plan can be found here: [www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/consultations/daera/Draft%203rd%20cycle%20River%20Basin%20Management%20Plan%20for%20Northern%20Ireland%202021-2027\\_0.PDF](http://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/consultations/daera/Draft%203rd%20cycle%20River%20Basin%20Management%20Plan%20for%20Northern%20Ireland%202021-2027_0.PDF)

## Pollution events

From 2018-2021 there were twenty-four confirmed incidents of pollution within 3kms of the bathing water.

## 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](mailto: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

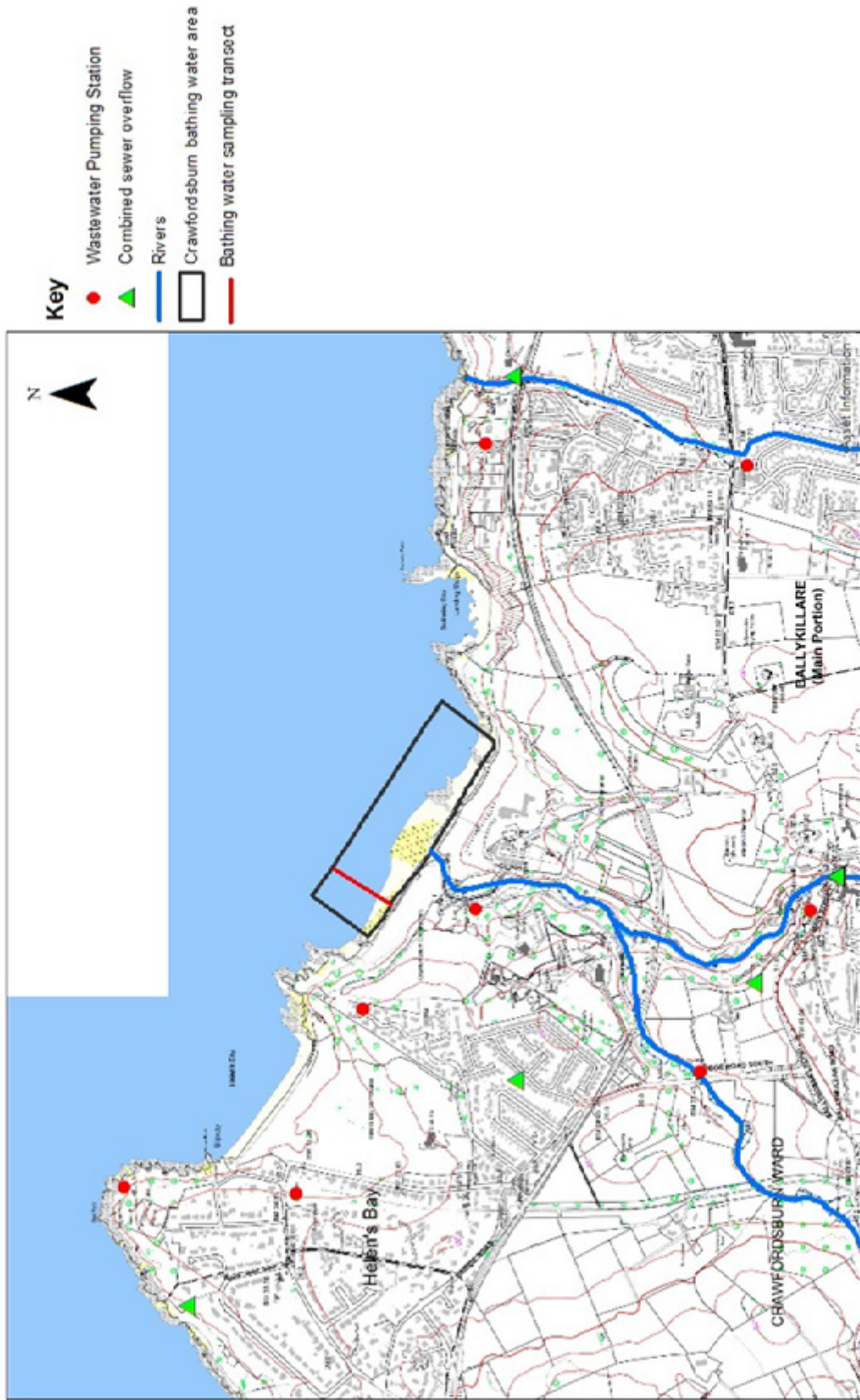
Phone: 0300 013 3333

**Bathing Water  
Operator**

Northern Ireland Environment  
Agency, Crawfordsburn Country  
Park, Bridge Road South,  
Helen's Bay, Co Down, BT19 1JT

Phone: 028 9185 3621

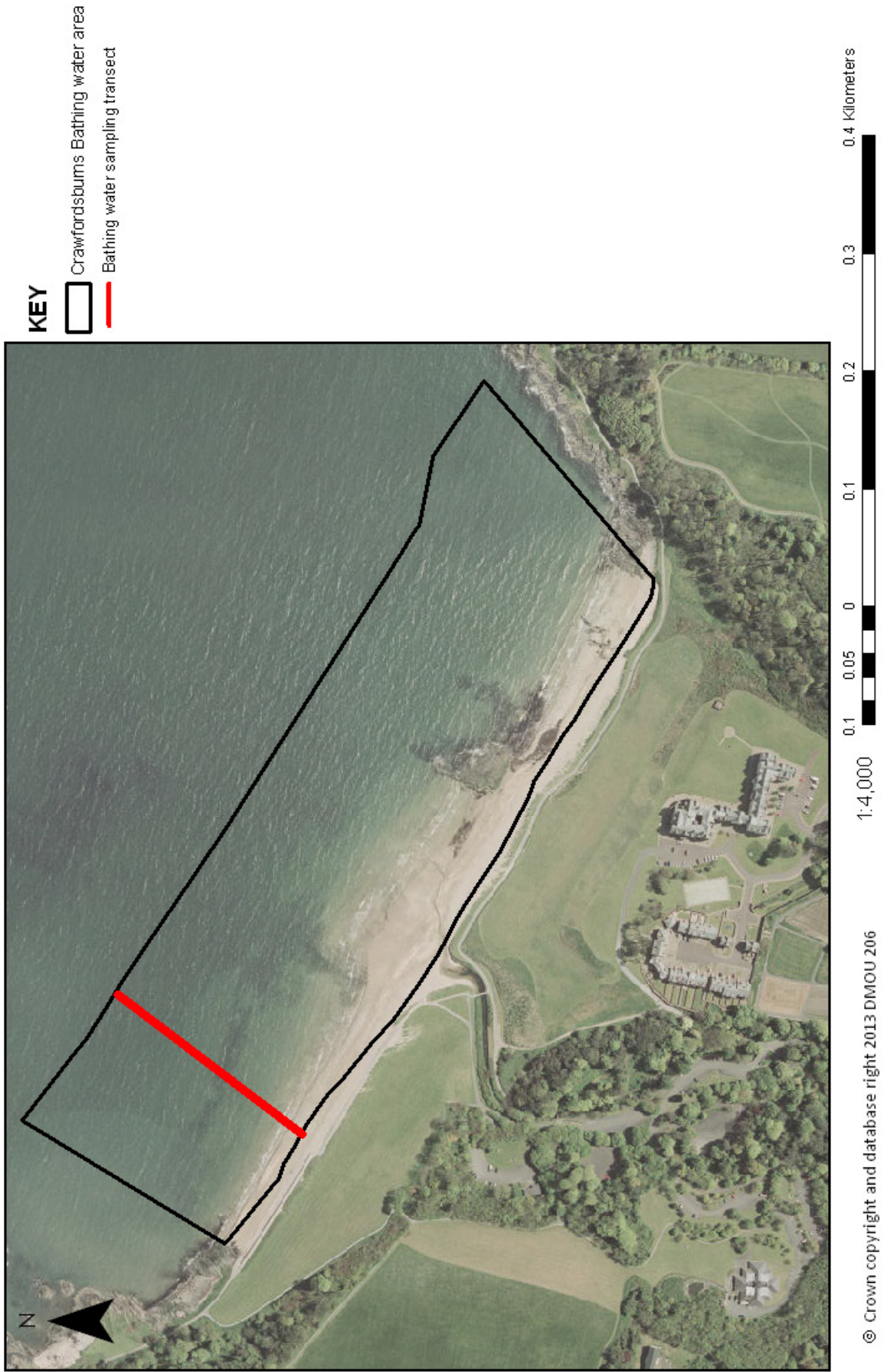
Map 1  
Crawfordsburn Bathing Water -  
Potential Pollution Sources



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Map 2  
Crawfordsburn Bathing Water -  
EC Bathing Water Sample Location



Department of Agriculture, Environment and  
Rural Affairs  
Marine and Fisheries Division  
17 Antrim Road  
Tonagh  
Lisburn  
BT28 3AL

Water Pollution Hotline: 0800 807060  
Email: [Marine.InfoRequests@daera-ni.gov.uk](mailto:Marine.InfoRequests@daera-ni.gov.uk)



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