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FROM THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR WALES

MSA

7 April 1986

Dear Mark,

GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO THE COMMITTEE ON WELSH AFFAIRS
REPORT ON COASTAL SEWAGE POLLUTION IN WALES

My Secretary of State proposes to publish the Government's response to the Committee on Welsh Affairs' Report on Coastal Sewage Pollution in Wales on ... Wednesday 9 April. I enclose a copy of the amended printer's proof of the White Paper. The contents of the response have been cleared with members of H Committee and interested Ministerial colleagues and the attached draft takes account of their comments. It is not expected that the content of the response and its publication date will give rise to any Parliamentary problems. I shall be grateful for agreement to the response being published on 9 April.

/ I am copying this letter to the Private Secretaries to the Lord President, Leader of the House, Paymaster General, Chief Whip and to Mr Bernard Ingram.

Yours Sincerely

Colin Williams

R C WILLIAMS

Mark Addison Esq
No 10 Downing Street



Government Response to the Committee on Welsh Affairs' Report on Coastal Sewage Pollution in Wales

Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Wales by Command of Her Majesty

April 1986

CHAPTER

SUBJECT

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ANNEX

WI letter 21/85: Survey of Bathing Waters

Government Response to the Committee on Welsh Affairs' Report on Coastal Sewage Pollution in Wales

1. INTRODUCTION

Introduction

1. (The Government welcomes the Committee on Welsh Affairs' Report on Coastal Sewage Pollution in Wales. The Committee's report comes at a time when considerable interest is being shown in the quality of bathing waters and the steps that are being taken to ensure that improvements are made where standards are unsatisfactory. The Committee's report endorses many of the points made by the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution in their ^{Tenth} 10th Report and applies them to the particular case of Wales. The Government is committed to improving the bathing waters around the United Kingdom coastline and is addressing the problems caused by coastal sewage pollution in a number of ways. Firstly it is surveying bathing water quality around the coastline in order to establish the true position and scale of the problem; secondly it is introducing controls on discharges to coastal waters from the land through the Control of Pollution Act 1974; thirdly it is strengthening the control of disposal at sea through Part II of the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 (which replaces the Dumping at Sea Act 1974); fourthly the Government is ensuring that increased financial resources are available to the Water Authorities for capital works, including new and improved sea outfalls; fifthly it is keeping under review the effects on health of sewage pollution of coastal waters; and sixthly the Government is continuing to fund research into the effects of sewage discharges on the marine environment. Each of these measures is examined in further detail below, together with the Government's comments upon the specific recommendations made by the Committee.

2. In England and Wales Water Authorities are responsible for sewerage and sewage treatment and disposal. Separate arrangements exist in Scotland and Northern Ireland. However the principles in this response, as applied to water authorities, have general applicability throughout the United Kingdom.

2. SURVEY OF BATHING WATER QUALITY

Survey of Bathing Water Quality 2.13. In its response to the Tenth Report of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution, the Government said that

"coastal bathing waters (defined for example by sites with lifeguards or at which changing huts, car parks or toilets are provided on a substantial scale for bathers) should be monitored. We will soon open discussions with the authorities concerned on monitoring these waters . . .".

2.2.4. The Government is advised on how this undertaking might be carried forward, by a Working Group comprising representatives from the Water Authorities, the Local Authority Associations and the tourist industry, as well as relevant Government Departments. The Group has not been able to agree a formal definition of what constitutes a bathing water. It has been possible for the Group to agree upon some 370 popular bathing waters around the United Kingdom, which are to be monitored for a 2 year period. The Government announced the survey on 18 December 1985 and a copy of the letter to water authorities setting up the survey and a complete list of the waters to be monitored is attached at ^{TK2} Annex E. The list of waters was compiled with advice from interested Local Authorities and in many areas arrangements are being made for the sampling to be undertaken by the Local Authorities on behalf of the Water Authorities. The prime aim is to establish whether the selected bathing waters meet EEC directive standards. Particular attention will be paid to the coliform counts, which are the primary indicators of faecal pollution but, in addition, Water Authorities are being asked to test all the imperative parameters included in the EEC Bathing Water Directive. The results will permit a proper assessment to be made of compliance with the Directive's standards.

2.3 5. Whilst the survey now under way does not fully meet the Committee's criteria for a fully independent survey of bathing waters (Recommendation 3), the Government believes that the action it has initiated through the Water Authorities and District Councils, provides the most practical and cost-effective way of obtaining a comprehensive survey of bathing waters around the Welsh coastline. Corresponding arrangements are being adopted for the remainder of the United Kingdom.

2.4 6. The Committee recommended that the results of water quality surveys on Welsh beaches should be published (Recommendation 7). The Government accepts this recommendation and will publish the results of the current survey. In addition, the Committee are aware that the Welsh Water Authority normally publishes the results of their surveys of bathing waters.

2.5 7. The Committee has recommended that the results of water quality monitoring of bathing waters, designated under the EEC Directive, should be displayed locally as in France (Recommendation 5). The Government understands that the local display of information in France is normally by means of a notice at the local town hall. The Government believes that the existing means of informing interested members of the public of bathing water quality, by publication, ~~such as~~ ^{of the} the Golden List of Beaches in England and Wales, are as effective as the French ^{surveys} system. However the Government does not object to local authorities displaying ^{mentioned} information on bathing water quality where this is available. ^{above} the

2.6 8. Whilst the Government appreciate the Committee's desire for a comprehensive survey of all waters around the Welsh coastline (Recommendation 7), the Government believes that the limited resources available to undertake this work both in terms of qualified personnel and finance, should be directed to the more important bathing waters. These are the areas where the Water Authority believe that they need information on the quality of particular waters for comparative or future planning purposes. Thus no totally comprehensive survey is planned.

2.7 9. The Government accepts the Committee's view that duplication of effort on the sampling of bathing water should be avoided. The Government is not aware that this is a particular problem. Liaison between the Welsh Water Authority and the ^m Maritime District Councils is ~~said to be~~ good and the Government is satisfied ^x that joint working parties would be set up wherever the parties concerned judged it to be advantageous, (Recommendation 4).

2.8 10. The Committee recommended that the selection criteria for bathing waters to be identified under the directive should be reviewed and a realistic number of bathing waters included (Recommendation 6). In their evidence to the Committee the WWA indicated that improving coastal water quality fell into one of their lowest priority categories. The Committee themselves also recognised that there is going to be a cost to water charge payers in improving coastal water quality, and in their report cautioned the WWA and the Government to take this factor into account in formulating policy (Recommendation 15). The Government accepts that, if waters are to be improved and identified under the EEC Directive, a balance has to be struck between the demands for improvement and the price the consumer is prepared to pay. In addition, the number of designations by any member state is likely to be related to its geographical position, and since sea ^x bathing is not so commonly practised in the UK as in some other EEC countries, relatively smaller numbers of waters are likely to be designated. The Government believes that it is important that identification of further bathing waters is made in the full knowledge of their existing state and the likely cost of bringing them up to the EEC standard, where necessary. Thus the Government will re-examine the criteria for identification of bathing waters in the UK in the light of the evidence arising from the present survey and other relevant information.

Controlling Discharges from the Land

5 CONTROLLING DISCHARGES TO LAND

3 11. In presenting their evidence to the Committee, the Welsh Office indicated that the Government intended to bring the remaining discharges from land to coastal waters, which are presently exempted by an Order under the Control of Pollution Act 1974 (COPA), within the controls of the Act. These essentially fall into 2 groups, certain existing discharges by Water Authorities, and numerous, mostly small, private discharges.

3 12. The Government intends shortly to make the necessary Order which will bring these discharges within the controls of COPA. It is proposed that dischargers will make application within 12 months of the order coming into operation, for a "deemed consent". The deemed consent will allow the existing discharge to lawfully continue as at present. It is contemplated that the order will further provide that all such consents will be reviewed within a period of years. The consent will then be granted either on the deemed consent terms or subject to new conditions. The objective will be to improve the quality of the receiving waters. The Committee's recommendation (Recommendation 1) will therefore be met in full.

Control of Dumping at Sea

4 CONTROL OF DISPOSAL AT SEA

4 13. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is responsible for day-to-day control and monitoring of disposal at sea under Part II of the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985, which has replaced the Dumping at Sea Act 1974. In the case of disposal in Welsh coastal waters, the Ministry acts as the agent for the Secretary of State for Wales.

4 14. The Government appreciates and shares the desire of the Committee for the closest possible discussion between the public authorities responsible for the control of pollution in the coastal waters of Wales. Indeed, as the Committee is aware, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food regularly consults the Welsh Water Authority on any application for a licence for sea disposal off the coast of Wales. This arrangement works well and we have no reason to believe that it could be improved by introducing a statutory basis for it. Indeed in many cases, including that of the Welsh Water Authority, the requirement is superfluous in that the Water Authority is responsible for both the disposal operation and for pollution control in coastal waters. The Committee is aware that sea disposal licences are issued only after careful scientific assessment and that disposal sites are regularly monitored, so that the appropriate action can be taken whenever necessary to avoid environmental damage from sea disposal. Accordingly, the Government does not consider that the circumstances are such as to warrant the adoption of the Committee's recommendation (Recommendation 2), at this time. The position will, however, be kept under review.

Construction of Improved Outfalls and their Financing

5 CONSTRUCTION OF IMPROVED OUTFALLS AND THEIR FINANCING

5 15. The Government notes that all witnesses supported the disposal of sewage to sea, after screening and maceration, via properly sited and constructed long sea outfalls where this was an available option. The Government welcomes the support and encouragement that the Committee gives to the continuance of this established method of treatment and disposal of sewage (Recommendation 13).

The Welsh Water Authorities, like the English water authorities, normally construct their new or substantially altered sea outfalls so that the discharges do not bring adjacent bathing waters below the EEC Directive's bacteriological standards. Generally, the Government will require this approach to continue and will implement the necessary controls through the discharge consent procedure under COPA.

5 16. At present all Water Authorities, bar one, construct their new or substantially altered sea outfalls so that their discharges do not bring surrounding bathing waters below the EEC Directive's bacteriological standards. The Government intends that in future all new or substantially altered sea outfalls will have to be constructed so that their discharges meet the EEC Directive bacteriological standards in surrounding bathing waters. This control will be operated via the discharge consent procedures under COPA.

5 17. The Committee noted that the WWA's expenditure on maintaining and improving sea outfalls is increasing. The Government is committed to ensuring that the infra-structure for the basic water authority services is not only maintained but improved and is, through its financial controls, ensuring that the resources available to the industry for capital works are steadily increasing. The Government is confident that the WWA should be able to undertake the necessary capital expenditure on maintaining and improving sea outfalls over the foreseeable future, commensurate with their priority. Thus the Committee's recommendations (Recommendations 13 and 14), will be met.

- S 3 18. The Government has recently announced that they intend to privatise the Water Authorities in England and Wales. This will in no way affect the requirements for authorities to comply with the EEC Directive on Bathing Waters. The Government intends that the progress now being made will continue through enforceable controls on environmental standards.
- S 4 19. Once privatised, the WSPLC's will no longer be subject to the Government's financial control regime for nationalised industries and thus the Committee's recommendation on ERDF receipts will no longer be relevant (Recommendation 16). The Government will be exploring with the Commission of the European Communities the continuance of EEC grant aid to the water industry after privatisation.

Coastal Waters and Health

6. COASTAL WATERS AND HEALTH

- 6-1-20. The Committee's report discusses the evidence on whether bathing in sewage contaminated sea water is a risk to health. Though a number of witnesses called for an epidemiological research programme to update the 1959 advice in an attempt to establish whether there was a risk to health from bathing in sewage polluted waters, the Committee agreed with the Welsh Office evidence that such a study could not be given a high priority. The Government confirm this view.
- 6-2-21. The Committee recommend that there should be total exclusion of faecal solids from bathing waters and compliance with the bacteriological standards of the EEC Directive (Recommendation 9). The Government considers that bathing waters other than those formally identified under the Directive, should where possible, also meet the bacteriological standards set in the EEC Directive as an added safeguard to public health.
- 6-3-22. The Committee recommended that the Environmental Health Officers of the ADC should increase their efforts to make the public aware of the danger of eating shellfish that have not been properly treated and purified (Recommendation 10). The Government will ensure that this recommendation is brought to the attention of district councils and the Committee of Welsh District Councils.

Research

7. RESEARCH

- 7-1-23. The Committee made a number of recommendations concerning research. The recommendation that the Welsh Water Authority virology laboratory should be retained (Recommendation 11), is a matter for the Authority. However the Government accepts that the work being undertaken by this laboratory is valuable, and the Committee's proposal that the laboratory should undertake contract work for other water authorities is supported by the Government since it is very much in line with the Government's proposals for "Privatisation of the Water Authorities in England and Wales" (command 9734). In the White Paper the Government says:-

"WSPLC's, like other private technology-based organisations, would need a sound research and development capability. The licence would require WSPLC's to carry out or obtain adequate research and development for their responsibilities." (Paragraph 61).

And the paper goes on to say in paragraph 64

"WSPLC's could also compete to provide other WSPLC's with services, such as laboratory analysis . . .".

- 7-2-24. The Government accepts that more research is required into the fate of viruses discharged to the sea in sewage (Recommendation 8). The Government will be considering what line further research on this subject should take and will in due course allocate the necessary resources for the work to be undertaken.

The Government will be considering what further research is required and how resources are to be allocated to take account of this priority.

- 7-3-25. The Government is continuing to fund research into the factors producing algal blooms and is thus meeting the Committee's recommendation on this subject (Recommendation 12).

26. The Government is satisfied that the relevant standards for the protection of the marine environment are being met both in Swansea and Liverpool Bays. So far as Liverpool Bay is concerned, consideration is being given to the identification of potential alternative sites in case the need for one should arise (Recommendation 12).

WI W-I 21/85

ANNEX

Letter, dated 18 December 1985, from the Department of the
and Welsh Office Environment to the Chief Executive of Water Authorities
in England and Wales

SURVEY OF BATHING WATERS

On 18 April 1985 we sent WI letter 8/1985 to water authorities to request that they should, in consultation with the relevant district councils, select coastal bathing waters to be monitored over a period of two years according to the regime laid down in the 'bathing water' Directive (76/160/EEC). Chief Executives gave their agreement to the survey at their meeting with the Department of the Environment on 1 May 1985.

2. This request was clarified in letter WI 13/1985, which was sent out on 9 August 1985. The lists of bathing waters submitted in response to this letter were considered by the Bathing Water Advisory Group at its meeting held on 26 November. On the basis of the advice of that Group, and after discussion with the representatives of each authority concerned, we have now agreed that the bathing waters to be included in the survey for England and Wales will be those shown in Annex 1. For information, the lists of the bathing waters expected to be surveyed in Northern Ireland and in Scotland are given in Annex 2. Annex 3 adds the 27 waters identified and already monitored for the purposes of the Directive. In total, Annexes 1, 2 and 3 comprise 369 waters.

3. Inclusion of a bathing water in the new lists does not imply that it will be formally identified in the sense of the Directive. The purpose of the survey is to provide information on bathing water quality as an objective basis for decisions on a bathing water strategy and the possible provision, given other priorities, for remedial works.

4. The making of the survey is, of course, without prejudice to water and local authorities' discretion to measure the quality of coastal water at other sites.

5. Water authorities have already begun to survey some of the listed waters; work on the remainder will start in 1986. The survey of each bathing water will be carried out over two consecutive bathing seasons and the results should be returned to the Department or the Welsh office, as appropriate, not later than 30 November after each bathing season. It is expected that the results will be published.

6. In the Commons today, Mr Waldegrave announced that this work is now in hand. A copy of the DOE Press Notice is attached.

7. Copies of this letter are being sent to the Secretaries of the Water Authorities Association and the Water Companies Association; the heads of the Land Drainage and Fisheries Divisions of MAFF; the Chief Engineer, Civil Engineering and Water Services Directorate, Scottish Development Department; the Assistant Secretary, Conservation Division, Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland; the Secretaries of the Association of District Councils and the Association of Metropolitan Authorities and the Under Secretary (Wales) of the Welsh Office of the Association of District Councils.

8. Enquiries about this letter may be addressed to Dr E A Simpson, Room A436, Romney House, 43 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3PY (telephone 01-212 5815) in DOE or to Mr L Pavelin, Room 2-002, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (telephone 0222 824144) in the Welsh office.

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Lists of bathing waters in England and Wales to be included in the survey

North West Water Authority

District Council	Beach
Wyre	Cleveleys
Wyre	Fleetwood
Blackpool	Squires Gate to South Shore
Blackpool	South Shore to Central Pier
Blackpool	Central Pier to North Shore
Blackpool	North Shore to Cleveleys
Lancaster	Morecambe (West End Pool to Sandylands Pool)
Lancaster	Morecambe (West End Pool to Leisure Park)
Lancaster	Morecambe (Bare Pool to Town Hall slipway)
Lancaster	Morecambe Town Hall to Leisure Park
Lancaster	Heysham
Wirral	Pasture Road, Moreton
Wirral	Dove Point, Meols
Wirral	New Brighton
Fylde	St Annes
Barrow-in-Furness	Walney Island, West Shore
Barrow-in-Furness	Askam-in-Furness
Barrow-in-Furness	Walney Island, Sandy Gap
Barrow-in-Furness	Walney Island, Biggar Bank
Barrow-in-Furness	Roan Head
Copeland	St Bees
Copeland	Seascale
Copeland	Haverigg
Copeland	Silecroft
Allerdale	Silloth
Allerdale	Allonby
South Lakeland	Bardsea
Sefton	Ainsdale
Sefton	Southport
Sefton	Formby

Northumbrian Water Authority

District Council

North Tyneside

North Tyneside

Langbaugh

Langbaugh

Sunderland

South Tyneside

Blyth Valley

Hartlepool

Wansbeck

Castle Morpeth

Easington

Alnwick

Berwick

Alnwick

Berwick

Bathing Water

Whitley Bay

Tynemouth

Redcar

Saltburn

Whitburn/Roker

South Shields

South Beach/Seaton Sluice

Seaton Carew

Newbiggin

Druridge Bay

Crimdon

Warkworth

Bamburgh/Seahouses

Alnmouth

Beadnell

15 waters

Yorkshire Water Authority

District Council

Scarborough
Scarborough
East Yorkshire
Holderness
Scarborough
Scarborough
Scarborough
Holderness
East Yorkshire
Scarborough
Scarborough
East Yorkshire
East Yorkshire
East Yorkshire
Holderness
East Yorkshire
East Yorkshire

Bathing Water

Filey
Whitby
Skipsea
Withernsea
Cayton Bay
Sandsend
Robin Hoods Bay
Hornsea
North Landing, Flamborough
Reighton Sands
Runswick Bay
Wilsthorpe
Fraisthorpe
Earle's Dyke
Turstall
Barmston
South Landing, Flamborough

17 waters

*Anglian Water Authority**

Skegness
Ingoldmells
Chapel St Leonards
Anderby Creek
Moggs Eye
Mablethorpe/Sutton-on-Sea
Cleethorpes

Hunstanton
Heacham

Yarmouth (three waters)
Lowestoft (two waters)
Cromer
Sheringham
Felixstowe (two waters)
Wells
Mundesley

Clacton
Walton
Dovercourt
Frinton
Jaywick
Brightlingsea
Holland

* Consultation with local authorities had not been completed when this letter was drafted, and there may be a few changes to this list.

Southern Water Authority

Beach Location

Ventnor
Bambridge
St. Helens
Cowes
Compton Bay
Whitecliffe Bay
Totland Bay
Seagrove
Colwell Bay
Gurnard
Margate
Ramsgate
Broadstairs
Folkestone
Camber Sands
St. Mildreds Bay
Herne Bay
Hythe
Joss Bay
St. Margarets Bay
Sandgate
West Beach
Minnis Bay
Deal Castle
Sandwich Bay
Littlestone
St. Marys Bay
Dymchurch
Leysdown
Southsea, South Parade Pier
West Hayling
West of Eaststoke
Stokes Bay
Lee-on-Solent
Eastney
Highcliffe
Milford-on-Sea
Calshot
Lepe
Christchurch Bay (Barton-on-Sea)
Brighton
Eastbourne
Hastings
Hove
Bognor Regis
Pevensey Bay
Littlehampton
Worthing
Bexhill
Rottingdean & Saltdean
Middleton on Sea
Bracklesham
Norman's Bay
Selsey
West Wittering
Southwick
Seaford
Winchelsea
Newhaven
Shoreham
Pagham

61 waters

Wessex Water Authority

Local Authority Area

Woodspring

Bathing Water

Clevedon (beach near the swimming pool)
Weston-super-Mare extension (between R. Axe &
existing classified bathing water)
Sand Bay

Sedgemoor

Brean
Berrow
Burnham on Sea } (continuous beach Brean
Down to River Brue)

West Somerset

Blue Anchor
Dunster
Minehead
Porlock Weir

West Dorset

Charmouth
Seatown
Eypemouth
West Bay (West)

Weymouth & Portland

Portland Harbour
Weymouth Extension
Church Ope Cove
Bowlaze Cove

Purbeck

Ringstead
Durdle Door (east and west)
Lulworth Cove
Kimmeridge
Studland
Shell Bay

Poole

Poole Harbour: Lake
Rockley Sands
Shore Road

Bournemouth

Hengistbury Head (east)
Mudford Sandbank (west)

Christchurch

Friarscliffe
Highcliffe

31 waters

Adjacent Community

Lyme Regis
Seaton
Beer
Sidmouth
Budleigh Salterton
Exmouth
Exmouth
Dawlish Warren
Dawlish
Teignmouth
Shaldon
Shaldon
Torquay
Torquay
Torquay
Torquay
Paignton
Brixham
Brixham
Dartmouth
Stoke Fleming
Torcross
East Portlemouth
Salcombe
Salcombe
Hope Cove
Thurlestone
Bantham
Bigbury
Challaborough
Mothecombe
Wembury
Down Thomas
Plymouth
Seaton
Looe
Fowey
Polkerris
Par
St. Austell
Charlestown
Porthpean
Pentewan
Mevagissey
Portmellon
Gorran Haven
Caerhays
Veryan
Falmouth
Falmouth
Falmouth
Porthallow
Porthoustock
Coverack
Kuggar
Porth Mellin
Mullion
Mullion
Gunwalloe

Beach

Lyme Regis
Seaton
Beer
Sidmouth
Budleigh Salterton
Sandy Bay
Exmouth
Dawlish Warren
Dawlish
Teignmouth
Shaldon
Ness Cove
Maidencombe
Watcombe
Babbacombe
Redgate
Hollicombe
Shoalstone
St. Mary's
Dartmouth Castle and Sugary Cove
Blackpool Sands
Slapton Sands
Millbay
North Sands
South Sands
Hope Cove
Thurlestone
Bantham
Bigbury
Challaborough
Mothecombe
Wembury
Bovisand
Plymouth Hoe
Seaton
East Looe
Readymoney
Polkerris
Par & Spit
Crinnis/Carlyon Bay
Charlestown & Duporth
Porthpean
Pentewan
Polstreath
Port Mellon
Gorran Haven
Portluney
Pendower
Gyllyngvase
Swanpool
Maen Porth
Porthallow
Porthoustock
Coverack
Kennack Sands
Mullion Cove
Polurrian Cove
Poldhu Cove
Gunwalloe Cove

South West Water Authority (continued)

Adjacent Community	Beach
Porthleven	Porthleven
Praa Sands	Praa Sands
Marazion to Longrock	Marzion & Mounts Bay
Porthcurno	Porthcurno
Carbis Bay	Carbis Bay & Port Kidney
Hayle	The Towans (Hayloe to Gwithian)
Portreath	Portreath
✓ Porthtowan	✓ Porthowan
St. Agnes	Trevaunance Cove
Perranporth	Perranporth
Holywell	Holywell Bay
Crantock	Crantock
Newquay	Watergate
Trenance	Mawgan Porth
Treyarnon	Treyarnon Bay
Trevone	Trevone Bay
Harlyn	Harlyn Bay
Rock	Rock
Trebetherick	Baymer Bay
Polzeath	Polzeath
Widemouth Bay	Widemouth Sand
Bude	Bude
Hartland	Hartland Quay
Westward Ho!	Westward Ho!
Instow	Instow
Saunton	Saunton Sands
Croyde	Croyde Bay
Woolacombe	Woolacombe Sand
Ilfracombe	Ilfracombe
Combe Martin	Combe Martin
Lynmouth	Lynmouth

Welsh Water Authority

Barry
Southerndown
Trecco Bay
Sandy Bay
Rest Bay
Aberavon
Swansea Bay
Bracelet Bay
Caswell Bay
Limeslade Bay
Langland Bay
Oxwich Bay
Port Eynon Bay
Rhossili Bay
Pembrey
Pendine
Amroth
Saundersfoot
Tenby
Broadhaven
Newgale
Whitesands Bay
Newquay
Aberystwyth
Borth
Tywyn
Fairbourne
Barmouth
Llandanwg
Harlech
Morfa Bychan
Criccieth
Pwllheli
Abersoch
Trearddur Bay
Llandudno
Colwyn Bay
Kinmel Bay
Rhyl
Prestatyn

40 waters

Lists of bathing waters in Northern Ireland and Scotland to be included in the survey

Northern Ireland

Benone, County Londonderry
Castlerock, County Londonderry
Portstewart, County Londonderry
Portrush, Co Antrim
Helen's Bay, Co Down
Crawfordsburn, Co Down
Bangor (Ballyholme), Co Down
Groomsport, Co Down
Millisle, Co Down
Newcastle, Co Down
Cranfield, Co Down

11 waters

Scotland

River Purification Board

Water

Highland

Nairn

North East

Aberdeen
Cullen
Fraserburgh

Tay

Arbroath
Carnoustie
St. Andrews

Forth

Aberdour
Gullane
Kinghorn
North Berwick
Yellowcraigs

Tweed

Pease Bay

Solway

Sandyhills

Clyde

Ayr
Girvan
Irvine—Gailes
Prestwick
Saltcoats (Ardrossan)
Troon (south)

Bathing waters formally identified under Directive 76/160/EEC

Scarborough, North Bay
Scarborough, South Bay
Bridlington, North Beach
Bridlington, South Beach
Southend, Thorpe Bay
Southend, Westcliff
Margate
Ryde, East Sands
Sandown, Esplanade
Sandown, Shanklin Chine
Christchurch
Bournemouth
Poole
Swanage
Weymouth
Torquay, Oddicombe
Torquay, Meadfoot
Torquay, Torre Abbey
Paignton, Paignton Beach
Paignton, Goodrington
Paignton, Broadsands
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St. Ives, Porthmeor
St. Ives, Porthminster
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