

BATHING WATER PROFILE

Environmental Protection (EP) has produced a bathing water profile for all monitored bathing waters in Jersey. The profile summarises EP's knowledge of a bathing water, including its quality and details of any improvements aimed at providing better water quality for bathers.

The bathing water profiles are a requirement of the revised Bathing Water Directive 2006/7/EC.

Name: Havre des Pas



Beach operator States of Jersey

Details

Monitoring began: 1994

Sampling point location: Lat/Long 49.10 N 2.06 W (see map)

Bathing water quality: Weekly monitoring results are uploaded to the web page at: www.gov.je/water

For details of yearly compliance assessments for this bathing water, please see below.

Havre des Pas

Annual water quality classification

2017: Excellent bathing water quality



2016: Excellent bathing water quality



2015: Excellent bathing water quality



A classification for each bathing water is calculated annually, based on all of the samples from the previous four years. These classifications, from best to worst, are “excellent”, “good”, “sufficient” or “poor”.

Classification	Thresholds	Confidence level
Excellent	EC: <250 cfu/100ml; IE: <100 cfu/100ml	95 th percentile
Good	EC: ≤500 cfu/100ml; IE: ≤200 cfu/100ml	95 th percentile
Sufficient	EC: ≤500 cfu/100ml; IE: ≤185 cfu/100ml	90 th percentile
Poor	Values are worse than sufficient	

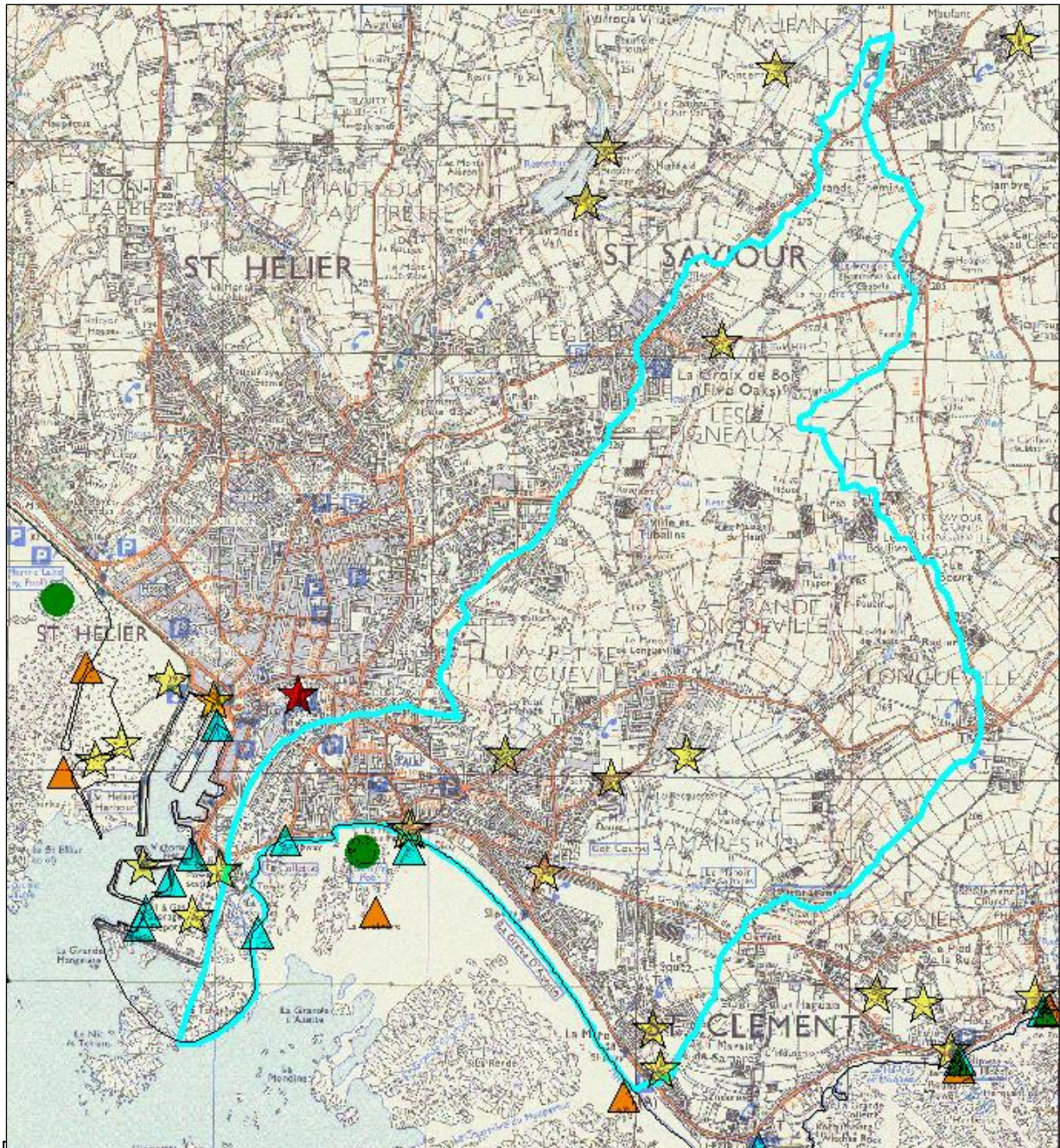
Escherichia coli (EC)
Intestinal enterococci (IE)

Bathing water description

The Havre des Pas bathing water stretches approximately 3.5 km along the south coast of Jersey. The beach slopes gently, resulting in a long distance to the sea at low tide. The beach consists of sand with large areas of rock which become exposed at lower tides. The catchment is situated within a Ramsar site. Samples are collected within the bathing water pool.

During and after heavy rainfall events water quality may deteriorate in streams and outfalls flowing onto the beach.

Bathing water map



-  Bathing water catchment
-  Sampling point
-  Surface water outfall
-  Pumping station
-  Stream
-  Outfall with potential foul storm overflow
-  Treated sewage works outfall

★ Cavern

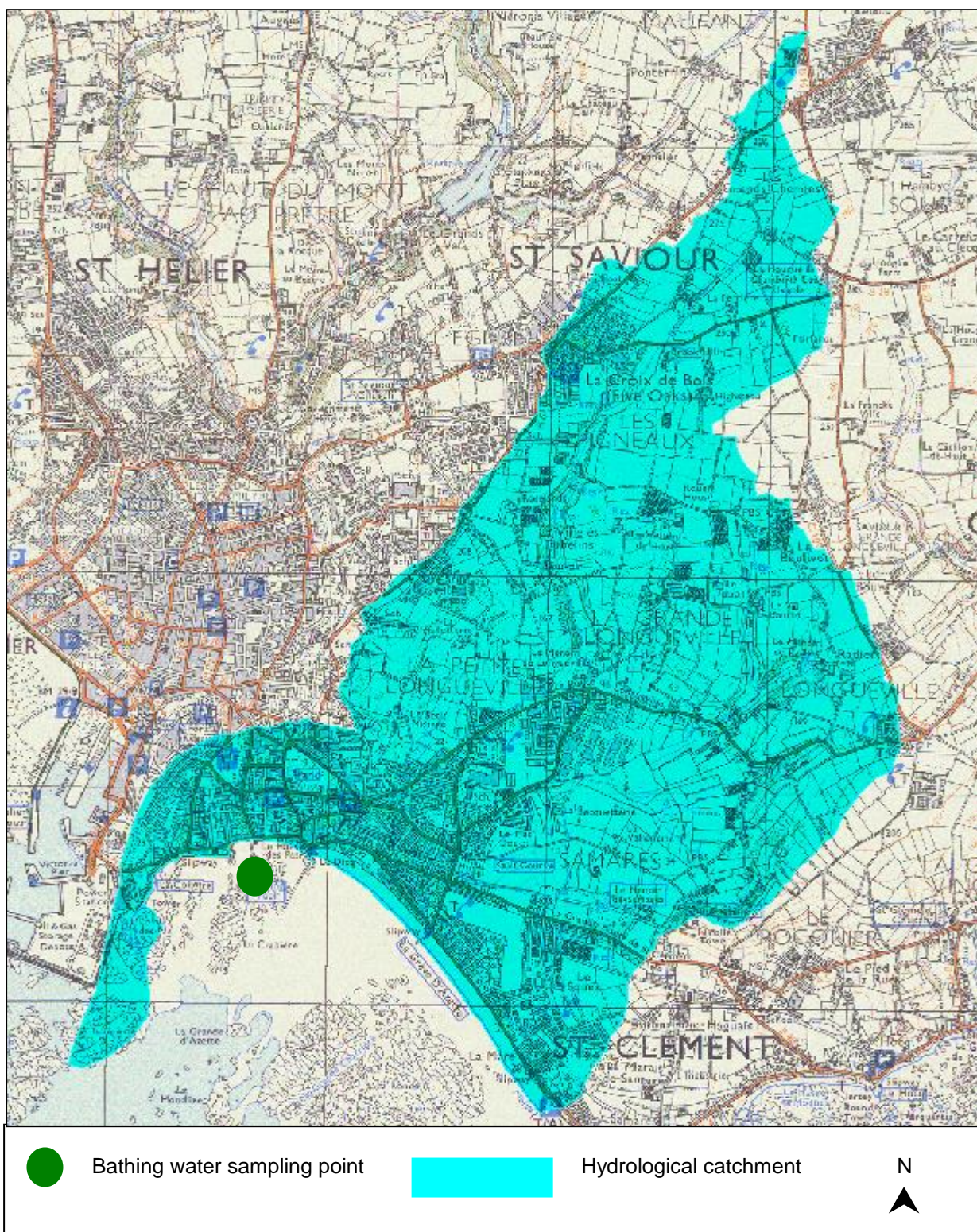
★ Weighbridge overflow

Catchment description

The natural drainage (hydrological) catchment surrounding the bathing water is approximately 712 hectares. The outer part of the catchment slopes fairly steeply towards a central lower lying area around Samares and the coast.

Approximately half of the catchment is arable land (mainly potatoes). Around 30 percent of the land is residential domestic properties. Natural vegetation (mainly woodland and grassland) comprises approximately 10 percent of the catchment. There is a public park, a golf course a sports centre and two small garden centres within the catchment. Other land-use includes the largest trading estate in Jersey and eastern part of the La Collette land reclamation site.

Catchment map



Pollution management

The quality of the sea is dependant on the type and size of land (the catchment) draining to the coast and the activities undertaken on it.

The following section gives an indication of potential sources of pollution, conditions under which they may arise and measures put in place to drive improvements.

Sewage Treatment Works outfall

There is no sewage treatment works outfall within this catchment.

Emergency/Storm overflows

There are seven foul pumping stations and two surface water pumping stations located within this catchment. The Dicq pumping station has a high level overflow to sea via the Dicq outfall. Baudrette Brook surface water pumping station has no overflow capacity and discharges to sea via the Dicq outfall. FB Fields pumping station has no overflow capacity and spills in the road 100 m south of the station. Maupertuis pumping station has a large overflow capacity. If this overflow capacity is reached the high level overflow is to Samares Marsh pumping station which is a surface water pumping station during normal flow conditions. There is no overflow capacity and surface water discharges to sea via Greve d'Azette outfall. The other four pumping stations are situated further inland. The overflows operate during heavy rainfall when the sewerage system can become overwhelmed by the amount of surface waters entering the sewerage system. The overflows prevent sewage from backing up pipes and flooding properties. The Dicq pumping station has spilled four times, during heavy rainfall, in the five-year period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2016, with two spills occurring during the bathing season. The spill of 25 August 2012 lasted 2 minutes and the spill of 13 August 2015 lasted 49 minutes. Maupertuis pumping station has spilled once, during heavy rainfall, in the five-year period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2016. The spill did not occur during the bathing season. F B Fields pumping station has not spilled during the five-year period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2016.

Misconnections

The misconnection of domestic foul water to surface water drainage can affect the water quality of streams and the sea.

EP is not aware of any current misconnections within the bathing water catchment.

Surface water outfalls

There are five surface water outfalls situated within this catchment (indicated by the light-blue triangles and the orange triangles on the bathing water map). The Dicq outfall is the closest to the sampling point being located 200 m to the east. Any contamination entering the streams and surface water drains will discharge through these outfalls onto the beach. This is most likely to occur after heavy rainfall. EP has historically monitored the water quality of the Dicq outfall and the Greve d'Azette outfall. There is also an outfall at La Collette which discharges cooling water (seawater) from the power station and the energy from waste plant into this catchment.

Highway drains

Heavy rain falling on pavements and roads often drains into highway drains surface water sewers, ending up in local streams, and ultimately, the sea.

Highway drains are often connected to streams which could result in the quality of the stream or bathing water becoming adversely affected, especially following periods of heavy rainfall.

Working with the farming community

There are between 400 and 500 cattle within this catchment with the majority of cattle registered at two farms. There are also approximately 60 sheep registered between six holdings and around 400 poultry registered at various holdings.

All farmers are required to adhere to the cross-compliance requirements in order to be able to claim the single area payment under the States of Jersey Rural Economic Strategy. This cross-compliance involves a number of measures to minimise pollution including where necessary a 'Farm Manure Waste Management Plan'.

During and after periods of heavy rainfall, run-off from agricultural areas will be greatly increased. The quality of the bathing water may be adversely affected as a result of such events.

Working with industry

The surface water drainage system at Rue des Pres Trading Estate leads into Baudrette Brook and discharges via Baudrette surface water pumping station to the Dicq outfall. There should be no impact on the bathing water quality from this site.

The cooling water from the energy from waste plant and the cooling water containing biocides from the Jersey Electricity Company which discharges through the outfall at La Collette should not impact bathing water quality.

Working with private owners

Less than five percent of domestic properties are not on the main sewerage system and have private sewage treatment arrangements. EP do not believe these are a source of pollution to the bathing water at present. If any concerns arise, EP will investigate and request immediate remedial action from those responsible.

Streams

Streams can be affected by human or industrial inputs from further up the catchment. One large stream drains the Longueville area and discharges to the sea through the Dicq outfall (see bathing water map). This stream may sometimes be a source of poorer water quality than usual after heavy rainfall. EP has historically monitored the water quality of this stream.

Boats

Boats do not tend to be moored at this bathing water.

Wildlife

Seagulls are sometimes present at this bathing water.

Algae

Macroalgae (seaweed) and phytoplankton (microscopic algae) are a natural part of the marine environment.

Seaweed (macroalgae)

EP's current information suggests that the bathing water can be subject to small amounts of seaweed depending on tides and the weather.

Phytoplankton

Phytoplankton (microscopic algae) naturally increase in numbers at certain times of the year. This process is known as a phytoplankton bloom. EP's current information suggests that this bathing water is unaffected by phytoplankton blooms.

Access and Facilities

Parking	
Easy access	✓
Access by steps	✓
Refreshments	✓
Deck chair hire	
Watersports	
Toilets	✓
Disabled toilets	✓
Showers	✓
Lifeguards	✓

Further information

To make any comments about the contents of this bathing water profile please send an email to: envprotection@gov.je. Please phone the water pollution hotline on Tel: 709535 to report pollution. For health advice please contact Environmental Health on Tel: 445808 or visit www.gov.je/environmentalhealth

About this document

Original: August 2011

Last update: May 2018

Next update: