

## 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: Portelet**



**Beach operator** States of Jersey

### **Details**

Monitoring began: 1994

Sampling point location: Lat/Long 49.10 N 2.11 W (see map)

Bathing water quality: Weekly monitoring results are uploaded to the web page at: [www.gov.je/water](http://www.gov.je/water)

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

## Portelet

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: $\leq 250$ cfu/100ml; IE: $\leq 100$ cfu/100ml	95 <sup>th</sup> percentile
Good	EC: $\leq 500$ cfu/100ml; IE: $\leq 200$ cfu/100ml	95 <sup>th</sup> percentile
Sufficient	EC: $\leq 500$ cfu/100ml; IE: $\leq 185$ cfu/100ml	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile
Poor	Values are worse than sufficient	

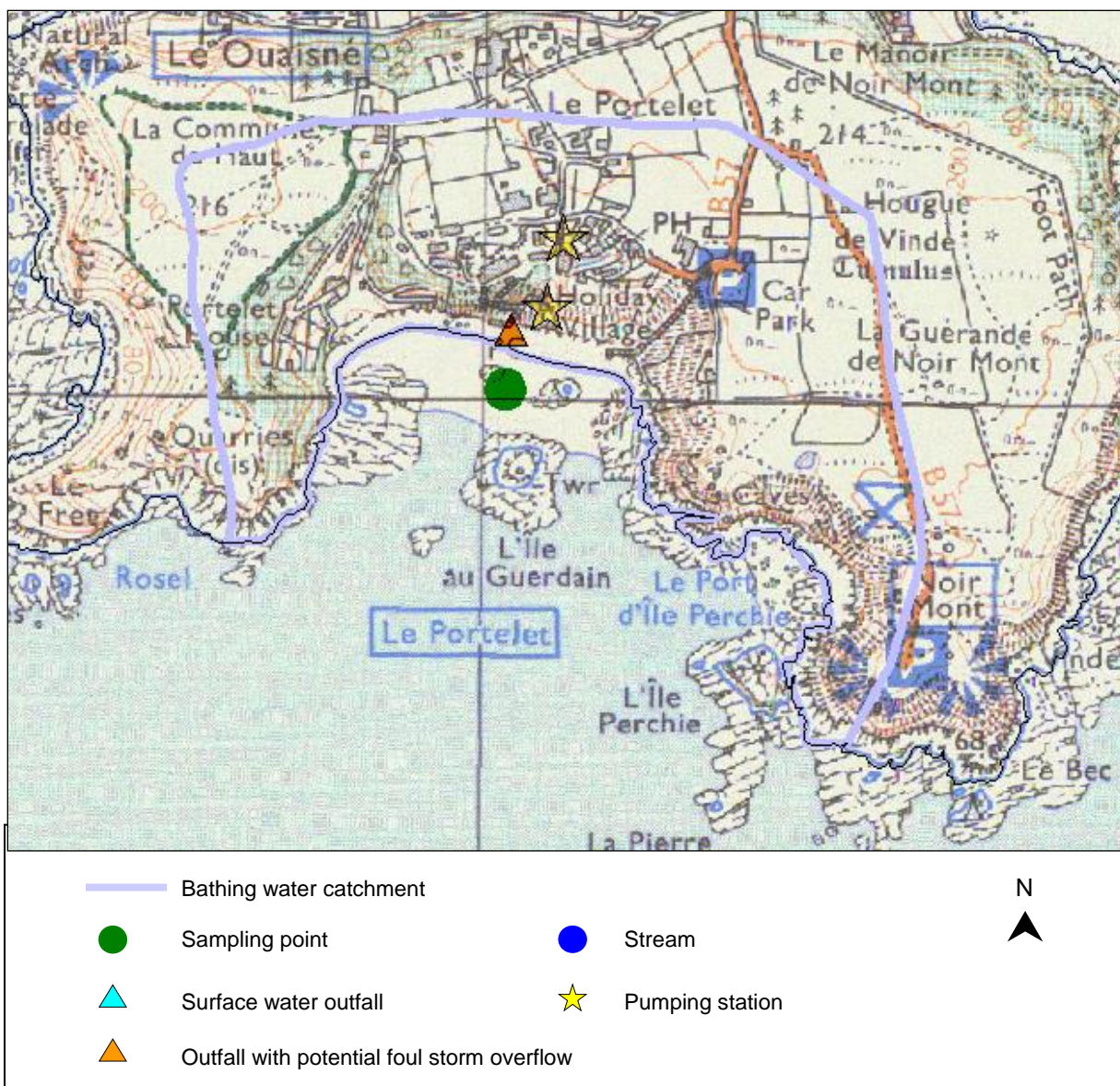
Escherichia coli (EC)  
Intestinal enterococci (IE)

### Bathing water description

The Portelet bathing water is located in a small and shallow bay, approximately 500 m long, situated on the south coast of Jersey. The beach slopes fairly steeply, and is comprised of sand and scattered rocks. There is one large rock in the centre of the bay called L'Île au Guerdain which can be accessed at low tide across the beach.

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

### Bathing water map



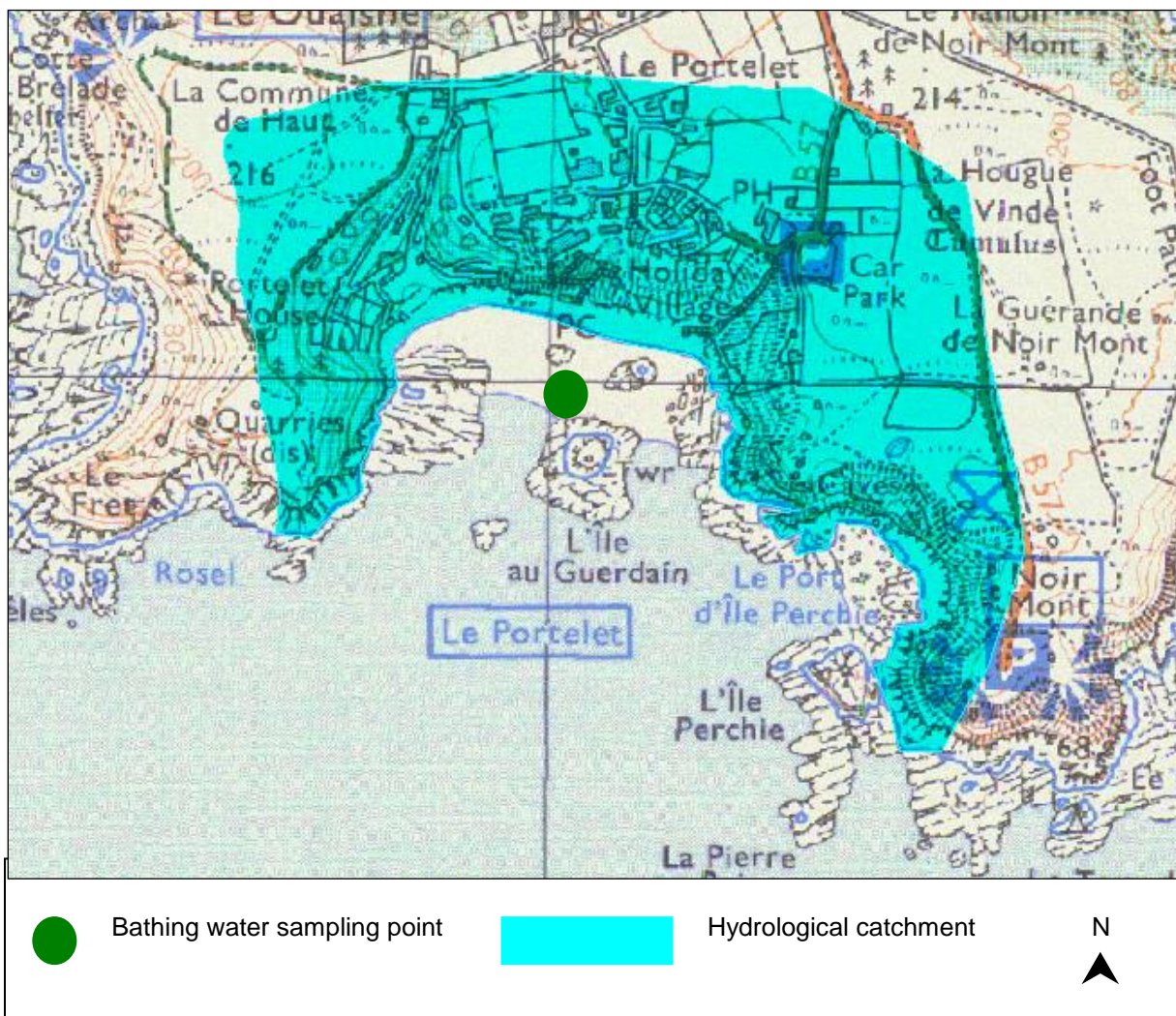


### Catchment description

The natural drainage (hydrological) catchment surrounding the bathing water is approximately 56 hectares. The lower catchment slopes steeply.

There is a small amount of arable land in the upper catchment as well as natural vegetation (mainly scrub), domestic properties and one public house. The lower part of the catchment is natural vegetation (mainly woodland, scrub and cliffs) with a few domestic properties

### 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 two pumping stations located within this catchment. Portelet I pumping station has a high level overflow, which spills at the station once the overflow capacity has been reached. Portelet II pumping station has a high level overflow back to Portelet I. 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. Portelet I and Portelet II pumping stations have 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 is one surface water outfall pipe within this catchment (see orange triangle on the bathing water map). Any contamination entering surface water drains will discharge through the outfall onto the beach. This is most likely to occur after heavy rainfall.

### 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 is one farm situated at the boundary of this catchment having 15 cattle and 10 pigs.

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

There is no heavy industry within this catchment.

### Working with private owners

Approximately half 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 very small stream discharges to sea via the outfall pipe within this bathing water catchment (see bathing water map) which may sometimes be a source of poorer water quality than usual after heavy rainfall.

### Boats

There is one mooring at this bathing water which is used occasionally by pleasure craft in the summer.

### Wildlife

Seagulls are occasionally 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](mailto: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](http://www.gov.je/environmentalhealth)

**About this document**

Original: August 2011

Last update: May 2018

Next update: