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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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**2013 No. 1675**

**WATER RESOURCES**

**The Bathing Water Regulations 2013**

*Made* - - - - *3rd July 2013*

*Laid before Parliament* *9th July 2013*

*Laid before the National Assembly for Wales* *9th July 2013*

*Coming into force in accordance with regulation 1*

The Secretary of State is designated<sup>(a)</sup> for the purposes of section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972<sup>(b)</sup> in relation to the environment, and the Welsh Ministers are designated<sup>(c)</sup> for the purposes of that section, in relation to measures relating to water resources.

The Secretary of State in relation to England and Scotland<sup>(d)</sup> and the Welsh Ministers in relation to Wales, make the following Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by that section of that Act.

**PART 1**

**GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**Citation, commencement and extent**

**1.**—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Bathing Water Regulations 2013.

(2) The following provisions come into force on 31st July 2013—

- (a) this regulation and regulations 2 to 9;
- (b) in regulation 14—
  - (i) paragraph (1) in so far as it relates to paragraphs (2) to (5);
  - (ii) paragraphs (2) to (5);
- (c) regulations 15 to 18;
- (d) in regulation 19—
  - (i) paragraph (1);

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(a) S.I. 2008/301.

(b) 1972 c. 68; section 2(2) was amended by section 27(1)(a) of the Legislative and Regulatory Reform Act 2006 (c.51) and by Part 1 of the Schedule to the European Union (Amendment) Act 2008 (c.7).

(c) See S.I. 2003/2901 for the designation conferred on the National Assembly for Wales. By virtue of sections 59 and 162 of, and paragraph 28 of Schedule 11 to, the Government of Wales Act 2006 (c. 32), that designation is now conferred on the Welsh Ministers.

(d) The power of the Secretary of State to make regulations in relation to matters as regards Scotland is preserved by section 57(1) of the Scotland Act 1988 (c. 46).

- (ii) paragraphs 3(b) and (c);
  - (iii) paragraph (4)(b);
  - (e) regulation 20.
- (3) All remaining provisions come into force on 24th March 2015.
- (4) Subject to paragraph (5), these Regulations extend to England and Wales only.
- (5) Any amendment or revocation made by these Regulations has the same extent as the enactment being amended or revoked.

## Interpretation

### 2.—(1) In these Regulations—

“abnormal situation” means an event or combination of events impacting on bathing water quality which the appropriate agency would not expect to occur, on average, more than once every four years;

“the appropriate agency” means—

- (a) in relation to surface waters in England, the Environment Agency;
- (b) in relation to surface waters in Wales, the Natural Resources Body for Wales;

“appropriate agency management measures” means any measures taken by the relevant appropriate agency in relation to a bathing water—

- (a) to identify and assess the causes of pollution that might, in the particular circumstances of each case, affect bathing waters and impair bathers’ health;
- (b) to reduce the risk of pollution (being measures within the appropriate agency’s relevant functions referred to in regulation 5); or
- (c) to issue advice against bathing;
- (d) under regulations 7 to 11;

“the appropriate Minister” means—

- (a) in relation to surface waters in England, the Secretary of State;
- (b) in relation to surface waters in Wales, the Welsh Ministers;

“bathing season” means the period specified in regulation 4;

“a bathing water” means an area of surface water identified under regulation 3 and listed at Schedule 2, at which permanent advice against bathing is not currently in place under regulation 13;

“the Bathing Water Directive” means Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the management of bathing water quality and repealing Directive 76/160/EEC<sup>(a)</sup>;

“bathing water profile” means a profile established under regulation 7;

“cyanobacterial proliferation” means an accumulation of cyanobacteria including in the form of a bloom, mat or scum;

“the Decision” means the Commission Implementing Decision 2011/321/EU establishing, pursuant to Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, a symbol for information to the public on bathing water classification and any bathing prohibition or advice against bathing<sup>(b)</sup>;

“England” includes the territorial sea adjacent to England and not forming any part of Wales;

“local authority” means—

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(a) OJ No L 64, 4.3.2006, p.37, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 596/2009 (OJ No L 188, 18.7.2009, p.14).  
(b) OJ No L 143, 31.5.2011, p.38.

- (a) in England, the council of any district, parish or town, the unitary authority of a place in which there are no districts, the council of a London borough, the Common Council of the City of London or the Council of the Isles of Scilly; or
- (b) in Wales, the council of a county or county borough;

“local authority management measures” means measures taken by a local authority in relation to a bathing water which it controls—

- (a) to give information to the public; or
- (b) to prevent, by means of public information (including issuing an advice against bathing), bathers’ exposure to pollution;

“management measures” means appropriate agency management measures or local authority management measures;

“permanent advice against bathing” means advice issued, in relation to at least one whole bathing season, under regulation 13;

“pollution” means contamination which affects bathing water quality and presents a risk to bathers’ health from any of the following—

- (a) intestinal enterococci or *Escherichia coli*;
- (b) cyanobacterial proliferation;
- (c) a proliferation of macro-algae or marine phytoplankton;
- (d) waste, including tarry residues, glass, plastic or rubber;

“relevant land” is land which is—

- (a) normally used to access a bathing water from the landward side, and
- (b) immediately adjacent to that bathing water or, where the bathing water is tidal, immediately above the high water mark;

“relevant procedures for short-term pollution” means—

- (a) in relation to an appropriate agency, any measures, including appropriate agency management measures, to prevent reduce or eliminate the causes of pollution and may include surveillance, early warning systems or monitoring with a view to preventing bathers’ exposure to pollution by means of a warning, or, where necessary, an advice against bathing; and
- (b) in relation to a local authority, any measures, including local authority management measures, to notify the public that the bathing water is affected by short-term pollution;

“set of bathing water quality data” means data obtained from results of samples taken under Part 1 of Schedule 4;

“short-term pollution” means contamination by intestinal enterococci or *Escherichia coli* where the appropriate agency—

- (a) has identified the causes, and
- (b) does not normally expect the contamination to affect bathing water quality for more than approximately 72 hours after the bathing water is first affected;

“Wales” has the meaning given by section 158 of the Government of Wales Act 2006(a);

(2) In these Regulations, “coastal water”, “groundwater”, “inland water”, “lake”, “river”, “surface water” and “transitional waters” have the meaning as in Directive 2006/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy, and are listed in Schedule 1 to these Regulations.

(3) For the purposes of these Regulations, a local authority controls a bathing water if the relevant land relating to that bathing water is located within its area.

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(a) 2006 c.32.

### Identification of bathing waters

3.—(1) Part 1 of Schedule 2 lists the surface waters that have been identified in England, other than excluded pools and waters, at which the Secretary of State expects a large number of people to bathe, having regard in particular to past trends and any infrastructure or facilities provided, or other measures taken, to promote bathing at those waters.

(2) Part 2 of Schedule 2 lists the surface waters that have been identified in Wales, other than excluded pools and waters, at which the Welsh Ministers expect a large number of people to bathe, having regard in particular to past trends and any infrastructure or facilities provided, or other measures taken, to promote bathing at those waters.

(3) For the purposes of paragraphs (1) and (2), excluded pools and waters are—

- (a) swimming pools and spa pools;
- (b) confined waters subject to treatment or used for therapeutic purposes;
- (c) artificially created confined waters separated from surface water and groundwater.

(4) The Secretary of State must publish the following information annually, and in accordance with paragraph (6)—

- (a) a complete list of all bathing waters in England stating their classifications;
- (b) details of all surface waters in England at which permanent advice against bathing is currently in place under regulation 13, including, in relation to each such surface water, the reasons for that advice.

(5) The Welsh Ministers must publish the following information annually, and in accordance with paragraph (6)—

- (a) a complete list of all bathing waters in Wales stating their classifications;
- (b) details of all surface waters in Wales at which permanent advice against bathing is currently in place under regulation 13, including, in relation to each such surface water, the reasons for that advice.

(6) The information to be published under paragraphs (4) and (5) must be actively disseminated before the start of the bathing season using appropriate media and technologies including the internet, and in such languages as the appropriate Minister considers appropriate.

(7) For the purposes of giving effect to the Bathing Water Directive, section 104(1) of the Water Resources Act 1991<sup>(a)</sup> (meaning of “controlled waters”) has effect as if “inland freshwaters” included any lake or pond (other than a relevant lake or pond within the meaning of that section) identified under this regulation.

### Length of the bathing season

4. For the purposes of these Regulations, the bathing season in England and Wales begins on 15th May and ends at the end of the day on 30th September in each year.

### General duties

5.—(1) The Secretary of State, the Welsh Ministers, the Environment Agency and the Natural Resources Body for Wales must exercise their relevant functions in England and Wales—

- (a) so as to ensure that, by the end of the bathing season in 2015, all bathing waters are classified under regulation 11 at least as “sufficient”;
- (b) so as to take such realistic and proportionate measures as they each consider appropriate with a view to increasing the number of bathing waters classified under regulation 11 as “good” or “excellent”; and

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(a) 1991 c. 57.

- (c) in all other respects, so as to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Bathing Water Directive.

(2) In this regulation, “relevant functions” means functions, so far as relevant, under the enactments listed in Schedule 2 (enactments) to the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003(a).

(3) The appropriate agency must promptly provide—

- (a) to the appropriate Minister such information about the quality of bathing waters as the appropriate Minister may by notice reasonably require; and
- (b) to a local authority such information about the quality of the bathing waters that it controls as that local authority may by notice reasonably require.

### **Public participation**

6.—(1) The Secretary of State, the Welsh Ministers and the appropriate agency must—

- (a) encourage public participation in the exercise of their respective functions under these Regulations; and
- (b) ensure that the public has an opportunity—
  - (i) to find out how to participate, and
  - (ii) to submit suggestions, comments or complaints.

(2) The Secretary of State, the Welsh Ministers and the appropriate agency must take due account of any suggestions, comments or complaints they have obtained from the public when exercising their respective functions under these Regulations.

## **PART 2**

### **BATHING WATER PROFILES**

#### **Bathing water profiles**

7.—(1) The appropriate agency must—

- (a) ensure that prior to the start of each bathing season, it has established a bathing water profile for every bathing water; and
- (b) keep every bathing water profile under review.

(2) The appropriate agency may combine the bathing water profiles of contiguous bathing waters.

(3) When complying with paragraph (1), the appropriate agency must take into account the data which it has obtained or analysed under—

- (a) the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003;
- (b) the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (Northumbria River Basin District) Regulations 2003(b); or
- (c) the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (Solway Tweed River Basin District) Regulations 2004(c).

(4) Schedule 3 (bathing water profiles) has effect.

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(a) S.I. 2003/3242, as amended by: S.I. 2008/1097, 2007/3538, 2010/675, 2011/556; W.S.I 2013/755 (W. 90). See also regulation 19(3) of these Regulations for further amendments to this instrument.

(b) S.I. 2003/3245.

(c) S.I. 2004/99. This instrument is amended by regulation 19(4) of these Regulations.

## PART 3

### MONITORING ETC. OF BATHING WATERS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

#### Monitoring etc.

- 8.—(1) The appropriate agency must establish a monitoring programme for every bathing water.
- (2) The monitoring programme for intestinal enterococci and *Escherichia coli* must be in accordance with Part 1 of Schedule 4.
- (3) The appropriate agency must undertake appropriate monitoring for cyanobacteria in accordance with Part 2 of Schedule 4.
- (4) The appropriate agency must undertake investigations for macro-algae and marine phytoplankton in accordance with Part 3 of Schedule 4.
- (5) The appropriate agency must undertake visual inspections for waste, including tarry residues, glass, plastic or rubber in accordance with Part 4 of Schedule 4.
- (6) After the end of every bathing season, the appropriate agency must notify the appropriate Minister, giving reasons, if it has suspended the monitoring calendar in accordance with paragraph 2 of Schedule 4.

#### Public information

- 9.—(1) Every local authority that controls a bathing water must ensure that the following information about the bathing water is actively disseminated and promptly made available to the public during the bathing season in an easily accessible place in the near vicinity of the bathing water—
- (a) the bathing water's current classification pursuant to regulation 11, represented by a symbol in accordance with Part 2 of the Annex to the Decision;
  - (b) any advice against bathing which has been issued there, represented by a symbol in accordance with Part 1 of the Annex to the Decision, and giving reasons;
  - (c) a general description of the bathing water, in non-technical language, based on its bathing water profile;
  - (d) information on the nature and expected duration of abnormal situations there; and
  - (e) an indication of the sources of more complete information published in accordance with paragraph (2).
- (2) In relation to every bathing water, the appropriate agency must use appropriate media and technologies including the internet to actively and promptly disseminate the following information in such languages as the appropriate agency considers appropriate—
- (a) the information referred to in paragraph (1);
  - (b) before the start of every bathing season, the bathing water's classification in accordance with regulation 11 over the last three years;
  - (c) the current bathing water profile;
  - (d) as soon as possible after the completion of the analysis under Schedule 4, the results of the monitoring carried out in accordance with regulation 8(2) since the beginning of the current bathing season;
  - (e) where the bathing water is classified as "poor" under regulation 11, information as to—
    - (i) the causes of pollution there, and
    - (ii) the management measures being taken there under regulation 13; and
  - (f) information as to incidences of short-term pollution so far as required by regulation 14(2)(c)(i) to (v).
- (3) The appropriate agency must—

- (a) prepare a general description of every bathing water for use under paragraph (1)(c); and
  - (b) make the descriptions available to local authorities.
- (4) Public information under these Regulations must—
- (a) wherever possible, be provided using a geographic information system; and
  - (b) be presented in a clear and coherent manner.

## PART 4

### BATHING WATER ASSESSMENT AND CLASSIFICATION

#### Assessment

**10.**—(1) At the end of every bathing season, for every bathing water, the appropriate agency must—

- (a) prepare a set of bathing water quality data for that season; and
  - (b) carry out a bathing water quality assessment using the set of bathing water quality data compiled in relation to that season and the relevant assessment period.
- (2) In this regulation, the “relevant assessment period” is—
- (a) the immediately preceding three bathing seasons;
  - (b) the immediately preceding two bathing seasons, if the appropriate agency so determines in accordance with paragraph (3); or
  - (c) the number of immediately preceding bathing seasons, being less than three, that the appropriate agency determines in accordance with paragraph (4).
- (3) The appropriate agency may make a determination under paragraph (2)(b) where—
- (a) it has consulted the appropriate Minister; and
  - (b) it is at least five years since the last change in the relevant assessment period.
- (4) The appropriate agency may make a determination under paragraph (2)(c), if—
- (a) it has consulted the appropriate Minister;
  - (b) the set of bathing water quality data used is based on at least 16 samples; and
  - (c) it considers that any factors identified in the bathing water profile as likely to affect the classification of the bathing water under regulation 11 have changed, and the set of bathing water quality data used is based only on samples taken since those factors have changed.

#### Classification

**11.**—(1) On the basis of each assessment made under regulation 10, the appropriate agency must classify every bathing water as “poor”, “sufficient”, “good” or “excellent” in accordance with Schedule 5.

(2) The first classification of bathing waters under this regulation must be completed at the end of the bathing water season in 2015.

## PART 5

### MANAGEMENT OF BATHING WATERS

#### Management measures at bathing waters subject to pollution incidents

- 12.—(1) This regulation applies where a body mentioned in paragraph (2) is aware of—
- (a) an incident of contamination by intestinal enterococci or *Escherichia coli*, other than an incident of short-term pollution to which regulation 15 applies, that the body considers may pose a risk to bathing water quality and bathers' health;
  - (b) a cyanobacterial proliferation which the body considers may pose a risk to bathers' health;
  - (c) a proliferation of macro-algae or marine phytoplankton which the body considers is unacceptable or may pose a risk to bathers' health;
  - (d) the presence of waste, including tarry residues, glass, plastic or rubber; or
  - (e) any other incident, other than an incident of short-term pollution to which regulation 15 applies, that the body considers may pose a risk to bathing water quality and bathers' health.
- (2) The bodies are:
- (a) the appropriate agency;
  - (b) a sewerage undertaker;
  - (c) a local authority.
- (3) The appropriate agency must promptly or, in the case of a cyanobacterial proliferation under paragraph (1)(b), immediately—
- (a) consult—
    - (i) the local authority that controls the bathing water, and
    - (ii) if necessary, the local sewerage undertaker;
  - (b) use appropriate media and technologies to actively and promptly disseminate information to the public, in such languages as are appropriate, and take such other appropriate agency management measures as it considers appropriate, to prevent exposing bathers to identified or presumed health risks.
- (4) The sewerage undertaker must, if necessary, promptly consult—
- (a) the appropriate agency, and
  - (b) the local authority that controls the bathing water.
- (5) The local authority must promptly or, in the case of a cyanobacterial proliferation under paragraph 1(b), immediately—
- (a) consult the appropriate agency so far as necessary;
  - (b) notify the local sewerage undertaker, if necessary;
  - (c) ensure that appropriate information is actively disseminated and promptly made available to the public during the bathing season in an easily accessible place in the near vicinity of the bathing water, and take such other local authority management measures as it considers appropriate, to prevent exposing bathers to identified or presumed health risks; and
  - (d) in the case of pollution by waste, remove the waste.

#### Additional management measures at “poor” bathing waters

- 13.—(1) Where the appropriate agency classifies a bathing water as “poor” under regulation 11—
- (a) the appropriate agency must, during the bathing season following this classification—



- (i) take or cause to be taken appropriate agency management measures at the bathing water to prevent, reduce or eliminate (as appropriate) the causes of pollution;
  - (ii) take, or cause to be taken appropriate agency management measures at the bathing water as it considers adequate with a view to preventing bathers' exposure to pollution;
  - (iii) notify the local authority that controls the bathing water; and
  - (iv) identify the reasons why the bathing water failed to achieve a classification of "sufficient";
- (b) the local authority that controls the bathing water must issue an advice against bathing at that bathing waters, and must take such local authority management measures as it considers adequate, with a view to preventing bathers' exposure to pollution.
- (2) The appropriate agency must issue permanent advice against bathing in respect of a bathing water if—
- (a) the appropriate agency has classified the bathing water as "poor" under regulation 11 for five consecutive years; or
  - (b) having consulted the local authority that controls the bathing water, the appropriate agency advises the appropriate Minister that it considers that it would be infeasible or disproportionately expensive for the bathing water to achieve a classification of "sufficient" and the appropriate Minister accepts that advice.
- (3) Where permanent advice against bathing has been issued under paragraph (2) in relation to a bathing water, the appropriate agency must—
- (a) notify the local authority that controlled the former bathing water—
    - (i) that permanent advice against bathing has been issued there, giving reasons; and
    - (ii) that it is no longer a bathing water; and
  - (b) use appropriate media and technologies including the internet to actively and promptly disseminate all the following information to the public, in such languages the appropriate agency considers appropriate, in relation to the former bathing water—
    - (i) that permanent advice against bathing has been issued there;
    - (ii) the fact that it is no longer a bathing water;
    - (iii) the reasons for its declassification.
- (4) When a local authority has received notification under paragraph (3)(a), it must ensure that the following information in relation to the former bathing water is actively disseminated and promptly made available to the public in an easily accessible place in the near vicinity of that former bathing water during the bathing season—
- (a) that permanent advice against bathing has been issued there, represented by a symbol in accordance with Part 1 of the Annex to the Decision;
  - (b) the fact that it is no longer a bathing water;
  - (c) the reasons for the declassification.

### **Public information and general provisions about short-term pollution**

**14.**—(1) This regulation applies where, having consulted the local authority that controls a bathing water, the appropriate agency has established relevant procedures for short-term pollution at the bathing water.

- (2) The appropriate agency must—
- (a) ensure that the bathing water profile established under regulation 7 contains—
    - (i) information as to the anticipated nature, frequency and duration of expected short-term pollution;
    - (ii) details of any remaining causes of short-term pollution;

- (iii) details of the appropriate agency management measures taken and the time schedule for the elimination of the causes of the short-term pollution; and
- (iv) information on relevant procedures for short-term pollution taken during a short-term pollution incident and the identity and contact details of any person responsible for taking such action;
- (b) notify the local authority that controls the bathing water when short-term pollution is predicted there; and
- (c) publish on its website the following information—
  - (i) the conditions likely to lead to short-term pollution at the bathing water;
  - (ii) the likelihood of short-term pollution there and its likely duration;
  - (iii) the causes of short-term pollution there;
  - (iv) the relevant procedures for short-term pollution in place there; and
  - (v) the information referred to in paragraph (3).
- (3) The local authority must ensure that the following information is actively disseminated and promptly made available to the public during the bathing season in an easily accessible place in the near vicinity of the bathing water—
  - (a) an indication of the number of days for which advice against bathing was issued there during the immediately preceding bathing season because of short-term pollution; and
  - (b) a warning whenever short-term pollution is predicted or present there.
- (4) In the event of short-term pollution, the appropriate agency must take one additional sample, as soon as possible after the pollution incident is presumed to have ended, to verify that it has in fact ended.
- (5) The appropriate agency may disregard samples taken during short-term pollution from the set of bathing water quality data for the bathing water if—
  - (a) as soon as possible after the end of a short-term pollution incident, the appropriate agency has taken the additional sample required by paragraph (4) in order to verify that the incident has ended;
  - (b) the appropriate agency has not included that sample in the set of bathing water quality data for the bathing water; and
  - (c) seven days after the end of a short-term pollution incident, the appropriate agency has, if necessary, taken an additional sample to ensure that it has the minimum number required for the bathing water for the bathing season.
- (6) The appropriate agency must not classify the bathing water under regulation 11 as “sufficient”, “good” or “excellent” unless the number of samples disregarded under paragraph (5) represents no more than the greater of—
  - (a) 15% of the total number of samples provided for in the monitoring calendars established under paragraph 2 of Schedule 4 for the same period; and
  - (b) one sample per bathing season.

**Relevant procedures for short-term pollution**

- 15.** Where there is short-term pollution at a bathing water to which regulation 14 applies—
- (a) the appropriate agency must—
    - (i) notify the local authority that controls the bathing water, and
    - (ii) operate, or cause to be operated, any relevant procedures for short-term pollution which are not in operation and for which it is responsible;
  - (b) the local authority must—
    - (i) take the local authority management measures which form part of the relevant procedures for short-term pollution there; and

- (ii) ensure that notification that the bathing water is affected by short-term pollution is actively disseminated and promptly made available to the public during the bathing season in an easily accessible place in the near vicinity of the bathing water.

## PART 6

### FINAL PROVISIONS

#### **Enforcement**

**16.**—(1) If the appropriate Minister becomes aware that a local authority has failed in its duties under these Regulations, the appropriate Minister may by notice to the local authority specify—

- (a) measures that the local authority must take to ensure that the local authority complies with these Regulations; and
- (b) the deadline by which those measures must be taken.

(2) If the appropriate Minister becomes aware that a private operator has caused or is continuing to cause a local authority to fail in its duties under these Regulations, the appropriate Minister may by notice to the private operator specify—

- (a) measures that the private operator must take; and
- (b) the deadline by which those measures must be taken.

(3) The appropriate Minister must consider any representations about the notice received from the local authority or private operator to whom the notice is addressed, and may amend or withdraw the notice.

(4) If the specified measures have not been taken by the specified deadline, the appropriate Minister may—

- (a) take the measures; or
- (b) apply to the High Court for an order requiring (as the case may be)—
  - (i) the local authority to comply with the notice or otherwise carry out its duties under these Regulations; or
  - (ii) the private operator to comply with that notice.

(5) Section 108 of the Environment Act 1995<sup>(a)</sup> (powers of enforcing authorities and persons authorised by them) has effect in relation to England and Wales as if—

- (a) “pollution control functions” in relation to the Secretary of State, the Welsh Ministers, the Environment Agency and the Natural Resources Body for Wales included their respective functions under these Regulations; and
- (b) the powers in paragraph (4) of that section included the power to take any measure required of a local authority under these Regulations.

(6) Section 202(2) of the Water Resources Act 1991<sup>(b)</sup> (information in connection with the control of pollution) has effect as if it conferred power on the Secretary of State, the Welsh Ministers, the Environment Agency and the Natural Resources Body for Wales to require the furnishing of information reasonably required for the purposes of giving effect to the Bathing Water Directive.

(7) In this regulation, “private operator” means a person, other than a local authority, who controls the relevant land in relation to a bathing water.

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(a) 1995 c.25, as amended by W.S.I 2013/755 (W. 90); there are other amending instruments but none is relevant.

(b) 1991 c.57, as amended W.S.I 2013/755 (W. 90).

## Guidance

17. The appropriate Minister may give guidance to the appropriate agency or any local authority with respect to the practical implementation of the Bathing Water Directive, and the appropriate agency or local authority (as the case may be) to whom guidance is given must have regard to it.

## Amendment of the Bathing Waters (Classification) Regulations 1991 and transitional provision

18.—(1) In the Bathing Waters (Classification) Regulations 1991(a), in regulation 2(4), for the words from “Schedule 3” to the end substitute “Schedule 4 to the Bathing Water Regulations 2013.”

(2) Every notice served, or deemed to have been served, on the appropriate agency under section 83 of the Water Resources Act 1991(b) (water quality objectives) in relation to classification BW1, and every notice which has effect as if so served, has effect subject to the transitional provision in paragraph (1).

(3) The National Rivers Authority (Bathing Waters) Directions 1992(c) have effect as if—

- (a) the only entries in the Annex to Council Directive 76/160/EEC concerning the quality of bathing water(d) were intestinal enterococci or *Escherichia coli*; and
- (b) conformity with the values which appear in column G of that Annex were met where—
  - (i) at least 90% of samples of waters taken and tested in accordance with these Regulations for intestinal enterococci meet the parametric value of 100 per 100 millilitres; and
  - (ii) at least 80% of samples of waters taken and tested in accordance with these Regulations for *Escherichia coli* meet the parametric value of 100 per 100 millilitres.

(4) Until the appropriate agency classifies a bathing water under regulation 11, for the purposes of regulation 9, the appropriate agency must, subject to the transitional provision in this regulation, classify the bathing water by reference to whether it conforms to the values in column I or G of the Annex to Council Directive 76/160/EEC.

## Revocations, other amendments and savings

19.—(1) The Bathing Water Regulations 2008(e) are revoked.

(2) The Bathing Waters (Classification) Regulations 1991 and the Bathing Waters (Classification) (England) Regulations 2003(f) are revoked.

(3) In the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003(g), in Schedule 2 (enactments), in Part 2 (subordinate instruments)—

- (a) omit paragraphs 11 and 26;

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(a) S.I. 1991/1597, as amended by S.I. 2008/1097. The Bathing Water (Classification) Regulations 1991 will be revoked by paragraph (2) of regulation 19 when that paragraph comes into force.

(b) 1991 c.57, as amended by W.S.I. 2013/755 (W. 90).

(c) Copies are available from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Bathing Waters Team, Area 3D Nobel House, 17 Smith Square, London SW1P 3JR. By virtue of section 2(1)(a)(ii) of the Environment Act 1995 (c. 25), the National Rivers Authority’s functions under or by virtue of Part III of the Water Resources Act 1991 (c. 57) in respect of the control of pollution of water resources in England and Wales were transferred to the Environment Agency. The National Rivers Authority (Bathing Waters) Directions 1992 (“the Direction”) deal with the exercise of functions under that Part. Section 55(3),(4)(d) and (6) of the Environment Act 1995 have the effect that the Direction applies as if given to the Environment Agency. In relation to Wales, the Environment Agency’s functions under the relevant provisions of Part III of the Water Resources Act 1991 were subsequently transferred to the Natural Resources Body for Wales by virtue of article 4(1) of, and paragraphs 272 to 274 of Schedule 2 to, the Natural Resources Body for Wales (Functions) Order 2013 (W.S.I. 2013/755 (W. 90)). Article 10 of, and paragraphs 2(3) and (4) of Schedule 7 to, that Order have the effect that, in relation to Wales, the Direction applies as if given to the Natural Resources Body for Wales.

(d) OJ No L 31, 5.2.1976, p.1, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1137/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ No L 311, 21.11.2008, p.1).

(e) S.I. 2008/1097, as amended by W.S.I. 2013/755 (W. 90).

(f) S.I.2003/1238.

(g) S.I. 2003/3242, as amended by S.I. 2008/1097, 2007/3538, 2010/675, 2011/556; W.S.I.2013/755 (W. 90).

- (b) omit paragraph 29;
- (c) after paragraph 32 insert—  
“(33). The Bathing Water Regulations 2013”.

(4) In the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (Solway Tweed River Basin District) Regulations 2004(a), in Schedule 2 (enactments), in Part 2 (subordinate instruments)—

- (a) omit paragraphs 11 and 26;
- (b) for paragraph 28 substitute—  
“(28). The Bathing Water Regulations 2013.”

#### Review

20.—(1) Before the end of each review period, the Secretary of State must—

- (a) carry out a review of these Regulations as they apply to England;
- (b) set out the conclusions of the review in a report; and
- (c) publish the report.

(2) In carrying out the review the Secretary of State must, so far as reasonable, have regard to how the Bathing Water Directive is implemented in other member States.

(3) The report must in particular—

- (a) set out the objectives intended to be achieved by these Regulations;
- (b) assess the extent to which those objectives are achieved; and
- (c) assess whether those objectives remain appropriate and, if so, the extent to which they could be achieved in a less burdensome way.

(4) In this regulation “review period” means the period of five years beginning with the day on which this regulation comes into force, and, subject to paragraph (5), each successive period of five years.

(5) If a report under this regulation is published before the last day of the review period to which it relates, the following review period is to begin with the day on which that report is published.

1st July 2013

*Richard Benyon*  
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State  
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

3rd July 2013

*Alun Davies*  
Minister for Natural Resources and Food, one of the Welsh Ministers

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(a) S.I. 2004/99.

## SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 2

## DEFINITIONS FROM THE WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE

“Coastal water” means surface water on the landward side of a line, every point of which is at a distance of one nautical mile on the seaward side from the nearest point of the baseline from which the breadth of territorial waters is measured<sup>(a)</sup>, extending where appropriate up to the outer limit of transitional waters.

“Groundwater” means all water which is below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil.

“Inland water” means all standing or flowing water on the surface of the land, and all groundwater on the landward side of the baseline from which the breadth of territorial waters is measured.

“Lake” means a body of standing inland surface water.

“River” means a body of inland water flowing for the most part on the surface of the land but which may flow underground for part of its course.

“Surface water” means inland waters, except groundwater; transitional waters and coastal waters, except in respect of chemical status for which it shall also include territorial waters.

“Transitional waters” are bodies of surface water in the vicinity of river mouths which are partly saline in character as a result of their proximity to coastal waters but which are substantially influenced by freshwater flows.

## SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 3

## SURFACE WATERS IDENTIFIED IN ENGLAND AND WALES

## PART 1

Surface Waters in England<sup>(b)</sup>

Allonby South	Amble Links	Anderby
Anstey’s Cove (Torquay)	Askam-in-Furness	Babbacombe
Bamburgh Castle	Bantham	Beachlands Central
Beachlands West	Beacon Cove	Beadnell
Beer	Bembridge	Berrow North of Unity Farm
Bexhill	Bigbury-on-Sea North	Bigbury-on-Sea South
Birling Gap	Bispham	Blackpool Central
Blackpool North	Blackpool Sands	Blackpool South
Blue Anchor West	Blyth South Beach	Bognor Regis (Aldwick)
Bognor Regis East	Botany Bay (Broadstairs)	Bournemouth Alum Chine
Bournemouth Boscombe Pier	Bournemouth Durley Chine	Bournemouth Fisherman’s Walk
Bournemouth Hengistbury	Bournemouth Pier	Bournemouth Southbourne

(a) The relevant baseline, for the purposes of this definition and the definition of “inland water”, is that from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured and is established by section 1 of the Territorial Sea Act 1987 (c.49) and the Territorial Waters Order in Council 1964 (1965 III, p.6452A).

(b) Further details of the location and extent of a bathing water in England are available on request by contacting the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Bathing Waters Team, Area 3D Nobel House, 17 Smith Square, London SW19 3JR.

West		
Bovisand	Bowleaze Cove	Bracklesham Bay
Breakwater Beach (Shoalstone)	Brean	Bridlington North Beach
Bridlington South Beach	Brightlingsea	Brighton Central
Brighton Kemptown	Broadsands	Broadstairs (Stone Bay)
Broadstairs (Viking Bay)	Bude Crooklets	Bude Sandy Mouth
Bude Summerleaze	Budleigh Salterton	Burnham Jetty
Caister Point	Calshot	Camber
Carbis Bay Porth Kidney Sands	Carbis Bay Station Beach	Cawsand
Cayton Bay	Challaborough	Chapel Porth
Chapel St Leonards	Charlestown	Charmouth West
Christchurch Avon Beach	Christchurch Bay	Christchurch Friar's Cliff
Christchurch Highcliffe Castle	Christchurch Mundeford Sandbank East	Church Cove
Church Ope Cove	Clacton	Clacton (Groyne 41)
Clacton Beach Martello Tower	Cleethorpes	Clevedon Beach
Cleveleys	Colwell Bay	Colwick Country Park (West Lake)
Combe Martin	Combesgate Beach, Woolacombe	Compton Bay
Constantine Bay	Cotswold Country Park and Beach	Coverack
Cowes	Crackington Haven	Crantock
Crimdon	Crinnis Golf Links	Crinnis Leisure Centre
Cromer	Croyde Bay	Danes Dyke, Flamborough
Dartmouth Castle and Sugary Cove	Dawlish Coryton Cove	Dawlish Town
Dawlish Warren	Daymer Bay	Deal Castle
Dovercourt	Downderry	Druridge Bay North
Druridge Bay South	Dunster North West	Duporth
Durdle Door East	Durdle Door West	Dymchurch
East Looe	East Runton	Eastbourne
Eastney	Eastoke	Exmouth
Eypemouth	Felixstowe North	Felixstowe South
Felpham	Filey	Fistral
Flamborough South Landing	Fleetwood	Folkestone
Formby	Fraisthorpe	Frensham Great Pond
Frinton	Goodrington	Gorleston Beach
Gorran Haven (Vault)	Gorran Haven Little Perhaver	Great Western
Great Yarmouth North	Great Yarmouth Pier	Great Yarmouth South
Gurnard	Gyllyngvase	Hampstead Heath (Ladies Pond)
Hampstead Heath (Men's Pond)	Hampstead Heath (Mixed Pond)	Harlyn Bay
Hartland Quay	Hastings	Haverigg
Heacham	Hemsby	Herne Bay
Herne Bay Central	Highcliffe	Hillhead
Hive	Holland	Hollicombe
Holywell Bay	Hope Cove	Hornsea
Hove	Humberston Fitties	Hunstanton Main Beach
Hunstanton (Old Hunstanton)	Hythe	Ilfracombe Hele
Ilfracombe Tunnels Beach	Ilfracombe Wildersmouth	Ingoldmells South

Instow	Jaywick	Joss Bay (Broadstairs)
Kennack Sands	Kimmeridge Bay	Kingsand
Ladram Bay	Lancing, Beach Green	Lee-on-Solent
Leigh Bell Wharf	Lepe	Leysdown
Littlehampton	Littlestone	Low Newton
Lowestoft (North of Claremont Pier)	Lowestoft (South of Claremont Pier)	Lulworth Cove
Lusty Glaze	Lyme Regis Church Cliff Beach	Lyme Regis Front Beach
Lynmouth	Mablethorpe Town	Maenporth
Maidencombe	Margate Fulsam Rock	Margate The Bay
Marsden	Marske Sands	Mawgan Porth
Meadfoot	Meols	Middleton-on-sea
Milford-on-sea	Mill Bay	Millendreath
Minehead Terminus	Minnis Bay (Birchington)	Minster Leas
Moggs Eye	Morecambe North	Morecambe South
Moreton	Mothecombe	Mother Ivey's Bay
Mounts Bay Heliport	Mounts Bay Marazion	Mounts Bay Penzance
Mounts Bay Wherry Town	Mundesley	Ness Cove
Newbiggin North	Newbiggin South	Newhaven
Norman's Bay	Oddicombe	Pagham
Paignton Paignton Sands	Paignton Preston Sands	Par
Pendower	Pentewan	Perranporth Penhale Sands
Perranporth Village End	Perranuthnoe	Pevensey Bay
Plymouth Hoe East	Plymouth Hoe West	Poldhu Cove
Polkerris	Polstreath	Polurrian Cove
Polzeath	Poole Branksome Chine	Poole Canford Cliffs Chine
Poole Harbour Lake	Poole Harbour Rockley Sands	Poole Sandbanks Peninsular
Poole Shore Road Beach	Porlock Weir	Porth
Porthallow	Porthcothan	Porthcurnick
Porthcurno	Porthgwithen	Porthleven West
Porthluney	Porthmeor	Porthminster
Porthoustock	Porthpean	Porhtowan
Portland Harbour Castle Cove	Portland Harbour Sandsfoot Castle	Portmellon
Portreath	Portwrinkle	Praa Sands East
Praa Sands West	Putsborough	Ramsgate Sands
Ramsgate Western Undercliffe	Readymoney	Redcar Coatham
Redcar Granville	Redcar Lifeboat Station	Redcar Stray
Reighton	Ringstead Bay	Roan Head
Robin Hoods Bay	Rock	Roker - Sunderland
Runswick Bay	Ryde	Salcombe North Sands
Salcombe South Sands	Saltburn	Saltdean
Sandgate	Sandown	Sandsend
Sandwich Bay	Sandy Bay	Saunton Sands
Scarborough North Bay	Scarborough South Bay	Sea Palling
Seaburn – Sunderland	Seaford	Seagrove
Seaham Beach	Seaham Hall Beach	Seahouses North
Seascale	Seaton (Cornwall)	Seaton (Devon)
Seaton Carew Centre	Seaton Carew North	Seaton Carew North Gare
Seaton Sluice	Seatown	Selsey
Sennen	Shaldon	Shanklin
Sheerness	Shell Bay North	Sheringham



Shoebury East	Shoeburyness	Sidmouth Jacobs Ladder
Sidmouth Town	Silecroft	Silloth
Skegness	Skipsea	Slapton Sands Monument
Slapton Sands Torcross	South Shields	Southend Chalkwell
Southend Jubilee	Southend Thorpe Bay	Southend Three Shells
Southend Westcliff Bay	Southport	Southsea
Southwick	Southwold The Denes	Southwold The Pier
Spittal	St Annes	St Annes North
St Bees	St Helens	St Leonards
St Margaret's Bay	St Mary's Bay (Devon)	St Mary's Bay (Kent)
St Mildreds Bay (Westgate)	Staithes	Stokes Bay
Studland Knoll House	Sutton-on-Sea	Swanage Central
Swanpool	Tankerton	Teignmouth Holcombe
Teignmouth Town	The Serpentine - Hyde Park	The Towans (Godrevy)
The Towans (Hayle)	Thurleston North	Thurleston South
Tolcarne	Torre Abbey	Totland Bay
Towan	Trebarwith Strand	Trevaunance Cove
Trevone Bay	Treyarnon Bay	Tunstall
Tynemouth Cullercoats	Tynemouth King Edwards Bay	Tynemouth Long Sands North
Tynemouth Long Sands South	Ventnor	Wallasey
Walney Biggar Bank	Walney Sandy Gap	Walney West Shore
Walpole Bay (Margate)	Walton	Warkworth
Watcombe	Watergate Bay	Wells
Wembury	West Bay (West)	West Bay (Westgate)
West Beach, Whitstable	West Kirby	West Mersea
West Wittering	Westbrook Bay (Margate)	Weston Main
Weston-super-Mare Sand Bay	Weston-super-Mare Uphill	Westward Ho!
	Slipway	
Weymouth Central	Weymouth Lodmoor	Whitby
Whitecliff Bay	Whitley Bay	Whitsand Bay (Sharrow)
Widemouth Sand	Wilsthorpe	Winchelsea
Windermere, Fellfoot	Windermere, Lakeside YMCA	Windermere, Millerground
		Landing
Withernsea	Woolacombe Village	Worthing
Yaverland		

## PART 2

### Surface Waters in Wales(a)

Aberafan	Aberdaron	Aberdyfi
Abereiddy	Aberffraw	Abergele (Pensarn)
Abermawr	Aberporth	Abersoch
Aberystwyth North	Aberystwyth South	Amroth Central
Barafundle	Barmouth	Benllech
Borth	Borth Wen	Bracelet Bay
Broad Haven (Central)	Broad Haven South	Caerfai
Castle Beach Tenby	Caswell Bay	Cemaes
Church Bay	Cilborth	Clarach South

(a) Further details of the location and extent of a bathing water in Wales are available on request by contacting the Welsh Government, Water Branch, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NQ.

Cold Knap	Colwyn Bay	Coppet Hall
Craig Du Central	Criccieth	Dale
Druidston Haven	Dyffryn (Llanendwyn)	Fairbourne
Freshwater East	Freshwater West	Harlech
Jackson's Bay Barry Island	Kinmel Bay (Sandy Cove)	Langland Bay
Limeslade Bay	Little Haven	Llandanwg Central
Llanddona	Llanddwyn	Llandudno North
Llandudno West	Llanfairfechan	Llangrannog
Llanrhystud	Lydstep	Manorbier
Marine Lake, Rhyl	Marloes Sands	Morfa Dinlle
Morfa Nefyn	Mwnt	New Quay Harbour
New Quay North	Newgale	Newport
Nolton Haven	Oxwich Bay	Pembrey
Penally	Penbryn	Pendine
Penmaenmawr	Poppit Sands	Port Eynon
Porth Dafarch	Porth Neigwl	Prestatyn Central
Pwllheli	Rest Bay	Rhosneigr
Rhossili	Rhyl	Sandy Bay
Sandy Haven	Saundersfoot	Silver Bay, Rhoscolyn
Southerndown	St. Davids, Benllech	Swansea Bay
Talybont	Tenby North	Tenby South
Traeth Gwyn New Quay	Traeth Lligwy	Trearddur Bay
Trecco Bay	Tresaith	Tywyn
West Angle	Whitesands	Whitmore Bay Barry Island
Wiseman's Bridge		

## SCHEDULE 3

Regulation 7

### BATHING WATER PROFILES

#### Contents

- 1.—(1) Every bathing water profile must—
- (a) contain a description of the physical, geographical and hydrological characteristics of—
    - (i) the bathing water; and
    - (ii) any other surface water in the catchment area of the bathing water where the surface water could be a source of pollution for the bathing water;
  - (b) identify and assess the causes of pollution that might affect bathing water quality and pose a risk to bathers' health;
  - (c) assess the potential for cyanobacterial proliferation;
  - (d) assess the potential for the proliferation of macro-algae or phytoplankton; and
  - (e) identify the location of the monitoring point.
- (2) The information in sub-paragraph (1)(a) and (b) must be detailed on a map whenever practicable.

#### Review

- 2.—(1) Where a bathing water is classified as “poor”, “sufficient” or “good” under regulation 11, the appropriate agency must review, and if necessary update, the bathing water profile, taking

into account the nature and severity of the pollution which affects the bathing water and at the following minimum frequency—

- (a) if classified as “poor”, every two years;
- (b) if classified as “sufficient”, every three years; and
- (c) if classified as “good”, every four years.

(2) Where there are significant construction works or infrastructure changes in or around a bathing water, the appropriate agency must review the bathing water profile before the start of the next bathing season.

## SCHEDULE 4 MONITORING ETC

Regulation 8

### PART 1

#### INTESTINAL ENTEROCOCCI AND ESCHERICHIA COLI

##### **Location of monitoring point**

1. The appropriate agency must—

- (a) at every bathing water, locate the monitoring point where most bathers are expected; and
- (b) subject to paragraph 7, where possible, take samples 30 centimetres below the water’s surface and in water at least one metre deep.

##### **Monitoring calendar**

2.—(1) The appropriate agency must—

- (a) establish a monitoring calendar for every bathing water before the start of every bathing season; and
- (b) take samples at every bathing water no later than four days after the date specified in the monitoring calendar.

(2) In relation to any abnormal situation, the appropriate agency—

- (a) may suspend the monitoring calendar for the duration of the situation; and
- (b) as soon as possible after the end of the situation, must take sufficient additional samples to replace those missing due to the suspension and to ensure that it has the minimum number required for the bathing water for the bathing season.

##### **Frequency of monitoring**

3. The appropriate agency must—

- (a) take and analyse the first sample for every bathing season shortly before the start of that season; and
- (b) take and analyse samples at intervals not exceeding one month, from every bathing water throughout the bathing water season.

##### **Sampling equipment**

4.—(1) Subject to paragraph 7, the appropriate agency must only use sampling bottles which—

- (a) have been—

- (i) sterilised in an autoclave for at least 15 minutes at 121 degrees Celsius;
  - (ii) dry sterilised at no lower than 160 degrees Celsius and no higher than 170 degrees Celsius for at least one hour; or
  - (iii) irradiated by their manufacturer and not used previously;
  - (b) are of a size which allows sufficient water to be taken and analysed for the presence of intestinal enterococci and *Escherichia coli*; and
  - (c) are made of transparent and colourless material.
- (2) The appropriate agency must—
- (a) use aseptic techniques to maintain the sterility of the sample bottles; and
  - (b) clearly identify every sample taken by marking in indelible ink the sample bottle and associated paperwork.

### **Storage and transport of samples before analysis**

- 5.—(1) Subject to paragraph 7, the appropriate agency must—
- (a) at all times, protect every sample taken from exposure to light, and in particular, direct sunlight; and
  - (b) conserve every sample at a temperature of around 4 degrees Celsius between sampling and laboratory analysis.
- (2) In relation to any sample, if the interval between sampling and laboratory analysis is likely to exceed four hours, the appropriate agency must conserve the sample in a refrigerator.
- (3) The appropriate agency must ensure that the time between sampling and laboratory analysis does not exceed 24 hours and must use its best endeavours to keep this time as short as possible.

### **Reference methods of analysis**

- 6.—(1) Subject to paragraph 7, the appropriate agency must use the following reference methods of analysis—
- (a) for intestinal enterococci, one of the following standards of the International Organization for Standardization—
    - (i) ISO 7899-1:1998 (water quality, detection and enumeration of intestinal enterococci, Part 1, miniaturized method, most probable number, for surface and waste water) as amended by Cor 1:2000, or
    - (ii) ISO 7899-2:2000 (water quality, detection and enumeration of intestinal enterococci, Part 2, membrane filtration method); and
  - (b) for *Escherichia coli*, one of the following standards of the International Organization for Standardization—
    - (i) ISO 9308-1:2000 (water quality, detection and enumeration of *Escherichia coli* and coliform bacteria, Part 1, membrane filtration method) as amended by Cor 1:2007, or
    - (ii) ISO 9308-3:1998 (water quality, detection and enumeration of *Escherichia coli* and coliform bacteria, Part 3, miniaturized method, most probable number, for the detection and enumeration of *E. coli* in surface and waste water) as amended by Cor 1:2000.

### **General provisions in relation to rules or reference methods of analysis**

7. The appropriate agency—
- (a) must have regard to the guidelines on the handling of samples for microbiological analyses given in Annex V to the Bathing Water Directive; and
  - (b) may use such rules or reference methods of analysis as it considers are substantively equivalent to those specified in this Schedule, where the appropriate agency has

notified the appropriate Minister giving details of such rules and methods and their equivalence.

## PART 2

### CYNOBACTERIA

8. Where any bathing water profile indicates a potential for cyanobacterial proliferation, the appropriate agency must undertake appropriate monitoring at the bathing water at the frequency necessary to allow adequate management measures to be put in place in accordance with regulation 12.

## PART 3

### MACRO-ALGAE AND MARINE PHYTOPLANKTON

9. Where any bathing water profile indicates a tendency for proliferation of macro-algae or marine phytoplankton, the appropriate agency must undertake investigations at the bathing water to allow adequate management measures to be put in place in accordance with regulation 12.

## PART 4

### WASTE

10. The appropriate agency must undertake visual inspections at every bathing water at the frequency necessary to allow adequate management measures to be put in place in accordance with regulation 12.

## SCHEDULE 5

Regulation 11

### CLASSIFICATION

#### Standards

1. The appropriate agency must use the following standards for classification—

#### Standards for inland waters

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>“Excellent”</i>	<i>“Good”</i>	<i>“Sufficient”</i>
Intestinal enterococci <sup>(1)</sup>	200 <sup>(2)</sup>	400 <sup>(2)</sup>	330 <sup>(3)</sup>
<i>Escherichia coli</i> <sup>(1)</sup>	500 <sup>(2)</sup>	1,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	900 <sup>(3)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> Colony forming units per 100 millilitres (“cfu/100 ml”).

<sup>(2)</sup> Based upon a 95-percentile evaluation-see paragraph 2.

<sup>(3)</sup> Based upon a 90-percentile evaluation-see paragraph 2.

#### Standards for coastal and transitional waters

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>“Excellent”</i>	<i>“Good”</i>	<i>“Sufficient”</i>
Intestinal enterococci <sup>(1)</sup>	100 <sup>(2)</sup>	200 <sup>(2)</sup>	185 <sup>(3)</sup>
<i>Escherichia coli</i> <sup>(1)</sup>	250 <sup>(2)</sup>	500 <sup>(2)</sup>	500 <sup>(3)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> Colony forming units per 100 millilitres (“cfu/100 ml”).

<sup>(2)</sup> Based upon a 95-percentile evaluation-see paragraph 2.

<sup>(3)</sup> Based upon a 90-percentile evaluation-see paragraph 2.

## Methodology

2.—(1) In this Schedule, “percentile value” is based on a percentile evaluation of the log<sub>10</sub> normal probability density function of microbiological data used for the assessment under regulation 10.

(2) The appropriate agency must derive a percentile value as follows—

- (a) take the log<sub>10</sub> value of all bacterial concentrations in the data sequence to be evaluated or, if a zero value is obtained, take the log<sub>10</sub> value of the minimum detection limit of the analytical method used;
- (b) calculate the arithmetic mean (“ $\mu$ ”) of the log<sub>10</sub> values taken under paragraph (a);
- (c) calculate the standard deviation (“ $\sigma$ ”) of the log<sub>10</sub> values taken under paragraph (a);
- (d) derive the upper 90-percentile point of the data probability density function from the following equation: upper 90-percentile = antilog ( $\mu + 1.282 \sigma$ ); and
- (e) derive the upper 95-percentile point of the data probability density function from the following equation: upper 95-percentile = antilog ( $\mu + 1.65 \sigma$ ).

## Classification

3.—(1) At the end of every bathing season, the appropriate agency must classify a bathing water as “poor” if, in the set of bathing water quality data used, the percentile values for microbiological concentrations are higher than the “sufficient” standards set out in paragraph 1.

(2) At the end of every bathing season, the appropriate agency must classify a bathing water as “sufficient” if—

- (a) in the set of bathing water quality data, the percentile values for microbiological concentrations are equal to or lower than the “sufficient” standards set out in paragraph 1; and
- (b) the bathing water is not classifiable as “good” or “excellent”.

(3) At the end of every bathing season, the appropriate agency must classify a bathing water as “good” if—

- (a) in the set of bathing water quality data, the percentile values for microbiological concentrations are equal to or lower than the “good” standards set out in paragraph 1; and
- (b) the bathing water is not classifiable as “excellent”.

(4) At the end of every bathing season, the appropriate agency must classify a bathing water as “excellent” if, in the set of bathing water quality data used, the percentile values for microbiological concentrations are equal to or lower than the “excellent” standards set out in paragraph 1.

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

*(This note is not part of the Regulations)*

These Regulations revoke and replace the Bathing Water Regulations 2008 and implement, in England and Wales only, Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the management of bathing water quality and repealing Directive 76/160/EEC (OJ L64, 4.3.2006, p.37) (“the Bathing Water Directive”). The Bathing Water Directive is available from the Europa website:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32006L0007:EN:NOT>.

These Regulations also implement Commission Implementing Decision 2011/321/EU establishing, pursuant to Directive 2006/7, a symbol for information to the public on bathing water classification and any bathing prohibition or advice against bathing (OJ No L 143, 31.5.2011, p.38) (“the Decision”).

Regulation 2(1) sets out various definitions including the definition of bathing waters which are defined as surface waters that are identified under regulation 3 and listed in Schedule 2, and at which no permanent advice against bathing is currently in force under regulation 13. Regulation 2(1) refers to the definitions in Schedule 1 which have the same meaning as in Directive 2006/60 EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for community action in the field of water policy.

Regulation 3 provides for specified criteria which must be applied to the identification of such surface waters and other matters which must be given consideration. Regulation 3 also provides that the Secretary of State and the Welsh Ministers must also publish, annually, before the start of the bathing season, a list of all bathing waters within their respective areas, and a list of all surface waters at which permanent advice against bathing has been issued (and which are therefore no longer bathing waters). A copy of the English list (including a list of the names by which some bathing waters were formerly known) may be obtained from , or inspected on request in writing to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Bathing Waters Team, Area 3D Nobel House, 17 Smith Square, London SW19 3JR, by emailing [bathingwater@defra.gsi.gov](mailto:bathingwater@defra.gsi.gov) or by downloading from the Department's website at [www.gov.uk/defra](http://www.gov.uk/defra). A copy of the Welsh list may be obtained on request by writing to the Welsh Government, Water Branch, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NQ, by emailing [water@wales.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:water@wales.gsi.gov.uk) or by downloading from the Welsh Government's website at [www.wales.gov.uk](http://www.wales.gov.uk).

Regulation 4 provides that the bathing season lasts from 15th May to 30th September each year.

Regulation 5 provides for the classification of "sufficient" as the minimum standard to be achieved for all bathing waters by the end of the 2015 bathing season.

Regulation 6 sets out duties in relation to public participation, imposed on the Secretary of State, the Welsh Ministers and 'the appropriate agency' (defined in regulation 2(1) as the Environment Agency in relation to surface waters in England, and the Natural Resources Body for Wales (known as 'Natural Resources Wales') in relation to surface waters in Wales) in order to secure compliance with the Bathing Water Directive.

Under regulation 7, the appropriate agency must establish a bathing water profile for every bathing water. Copies of bathing water profiles in relation to English bathing waters are available from the Environment Agency, National Customer Contact Centre, PO Box 544, Rotherham S60 1BY, by emailing [enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk](mailto:enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk) or from the Agency's website at [www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/default.aspx](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/contactus/default.aspx). Copies of bathing water profiles in relation to Welsh bathing waters are available from Natural Resources Wales, Strategic Water Quality and Planning, Ty Cambria, 29 Newport Road, Cardiff, CF24 0TP, by emailing [enquiries@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk](mailto:enquiries@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk) or from Natural Resources Wales' website at [www.naturalresourceswales.gov.uk](http://www.naturalresourceswales.gov.uk)

Under regulation 8 (and Schedule 4), the appropriate agency must establish a suitable monitoring programme for every bathing water.

Regulation 9 provides for the dissemination of the specified information by local authorities and gives effect to signage requirements in the Decision. It also provides that the appropriate agency must disseminate the specified information using appropriate media and technologies.

Under regulations 10 and 11, the appropriate agency must assess the bathing water quality data gathered under its monitoring programme and classify each bathing water as "poor", "sufficient", "good" or "excellent". The meaning of each classification is set out in Schedule 5.

Regulation 12 provides for the management measures which the appropriate agency, sewerage undertakers and local authorities must take in the event of certain pollution events occurring at a bathing water. It also imposes express obligations on the appropriate agency and local authorities to inform the public when such events occur.

Regulation 13 requires the appropriate agency in specified circumstances to issue permanent advice against bathing at a bathing water. The regulation also provides for express obligations on

the appropriate agency and local authorities for publicising the advice and the reasons for declassification of the former bathing water.

Regulations 14 and 15 set out the obligations on the appropriate agency and local authorities to make specified information available to the public in relation to 'short-term pollution' (as defined in regulation 2(1)) at relevant bathing waters.

Regulation 16 contains enforcement provisions and sets out the measures which the appropriate Minister may take against a local authority or private operator.

Regulation 17 states that the appropriate Minister may give guidance to the appropriate agency or any local authority regarding the implementation of the Bathing Water Directive.

Regulation 18 contains transitional provisions.

Regulation 19 revokes the Bathing Water Regulations 2008 and amends with effect from 24th March 2015 certain legislation transposing Council Directive 76/160/EEC concerning the quality of bathing water (OJ No L31, 5.2.1976, p.1) which is repealed by the Bathing Water Directive.

Regulation 20 requires the Secretary of State to review the operation and effect of these Regulations in England and publish a report within five years and within every five years after that. Following a review it will fall to the Secretary of State to consider, in relation to England, whether these Regulations should remain as they are, or be revoked or amended. A further instrument would be needed to revoke or amend these Regulations.

A transposition note and full impact assessment of the effect that this instrument (including the impact assessment prepared in relation to the Bathing Water Regulations 2008) will have on the costs of business and the voluntary sector is available from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Bathing Waters Team, Area 3D Nobel House, 17 Smith Square, London SW19 3JR, by email to [bathingwater@defra.gov.uk](mailto:bathingwater@defra.gov.uk) or from the Department's website at [www.gov.uk/defra](http://www.gov.uk/defra). These documents are also available from the Welsh Government, Water Branch, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NQ, by email to [water@wales.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:water@wales.gsi.gov.uk) or from the Welsh Government's website at [www.wales.gov.uk](http://www.wales.gov.uk).

The Welsh Ministers' Code of Practice on the carrying out of Regulatory Impact Assessments was considered in relation to these Regulations. As a result, a regulatory impact assessment has been prepared as to the likely costs and benefits of complying with these Regulations. A copy can be obtained from the Welsh Government, Water Branch, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NQ, by email to [water@wales.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:water@wales.gsi.gov.uk) or from the Welsh Government's website at [www.wales.gov.uk](http://www.wales.gov.uk).