

Sources of Pollution West Norfolk Bathing Waters

BATHING WATER POLLUTION





Dog Poo

Dog poo contains some nasty parasites and becteria and any fouling on the beach that's not picked up gets washed into the sea.



Sewer Capacity

Sudden increases in seasonal holiday makers can put extra pressure on sewer capacity. Couple this with a reduction in sewer capacity due to a build up of fats, oils and grease and sewers and Water Recycling Centres can struggle to cope, making a pollution incident more likely.



Highways

Pollution can come from highways drainage. Run off from roads during wet weather washes chemicals, traces of oil, dirt and other pollutants into the sea.



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Private Overflows

Discharges from private sewer systems, such as private pumping stations owned by caravan parks or privately owned cess pits, could result in untreated sewage entering the bathing water.



Grazing Animals

Excrement from grazing animals can wash off fields into bathing waters during periods of heavy rainfall.



Chemicals and Fertilisers Chemicals and fertilisers

Chemicals and fertilisers wash into rivers from farmland when it rains.



Bird Droppings

Bird droppings contain harmful bacteria and can wash down from rooftops when it rains into the bathing water. Droppings from large populations of birds under piers and other coastal structures can also be a problem.



Muck Spreading

Muck spreading or the presence of manure heaps can result in bacteria washing into the bathing water when it rains.



Overflows

To protect properties from flooding during heavy rainfall combined sever overflows and emergency overflows can lead to dilute sewage entering the bathing water.



Litter

Litter encourages vermin which carry disease. Their excrement gets washed into the bathing water along with the litter.



Routine visits to Water Recycling Centres and Pumping Stations are essential in discovering and preventing issues which could otherwise affect bathing water quality.



Boats

Boats can flush their bilge tanks and discharge onboard toilets directly into the sea.



Seaweed and Sediment

Bacteria growing in seaweed can pollute bathing water. Disturbed sand and sediment on the sea bed can release trapped bacteria. **Anglian Water Assets**





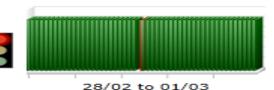




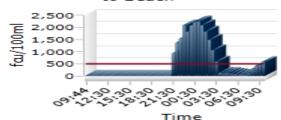


Sewernet System

Southend Thorpe Bay Beach alert status



Southend Thorpe Bay Total E Coli load to Beach



Total E Coli load to Beach

Total E Coli load to Beach

Southend Thorpe Bay Total Enterococci load to Beach



Total Enterococci load to Beach

Total Enterococci load to Beach







LOVE EVERY DROP. PUT WATER AT THE HEART '> OF A WHOLE NEW WAY OF LIVING.

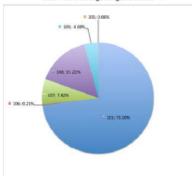


CREH Studies

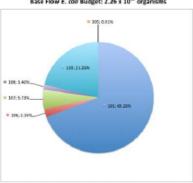




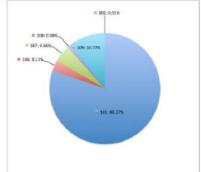
Base Flow Discharge Budget: 5.02 x 106 m3



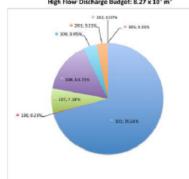
Base Flow E. coll Budget: 2.26 x 1013 organisms



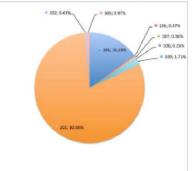
Base Flow Confirmed Enterococci Budget: 1.43 x 1013 organisms



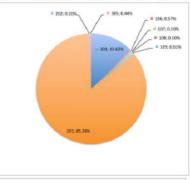
High Flow Discharge Budget: 8.27 x 105 m3



High Flow E. coll Budget: 2.14 x 1014 organisms



High Flow Confirmed Enterococci Budget: 2.15 x 1014 organisms



108 River Ingol

305 South End Rd TPS Outfalls*

= 107 River Hun

202 Oasis Roof/Surface Water

■ 106 Searles Outfall

201 Seagate Surface Water





101 Heacham River

109 Boathouse Creek

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OF A WHOLE NEW WAY OF LIVING.



^{*} South End Rd TPS outfalls carry the Fring WTW brine effluent during base flows and combined bine effluent and dilute storm sewage overflow effluent from the TPS during high flows.

Surface Water Outfalls















Non-Human Sources









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Public Campaigns







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Advice Leaflets

