



SCRUTINY ITEM

REPORT OF	MEETING	DATE	ITEM NO
HEAD OF TECHNICAL SERVICES	COMMUNITY FOCUS SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	18 JANUARY 2024	4
ST ANNES BATHING WATERS 2023			

PUBLIC ITEM

This item is for consideration in the public part of the meeting.

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The purpose of this report is to provide an update of the water quality at the two St Annes Bathing Waters following the 2023 bathing water season and enable the committee to consider and scrutinise the likely reasons for the deterioration in results and the actions proposed to address this.

Officers from Fylde Council Technical Services and representatives of United Utilities and the Environment Agency will be in attendance at the meeting to present the report and respond to members' questions.

SOURCE OF REFERRAL

Environment Agency Bathing Water data.

Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council 15th February 2006. Concerning the management of bathing water quality.

Statutory Instrument 2013 No 1675, Water Resources.

The Bathing Water Regulations 2013.

FURTHER INFORMATION

- **United Utilities Bathing Waters Map**

<https://www.unitedutilities.com/bathing-waters/>

- **2023 Bathing Water Profile for St Annes**

<http://environment.data.gov.uk/bwq/profiles/profile.html?site=ukd4303-41800>

- **2023 Bathing Water Profile for St Annes North**

<http://environment.data.gov.uk/bwq/profiles/profile.html?site=ukd4303-41900>

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

To consider and scrutinise the likely reasons for the deterioration in bathing water quality and the actions proposed to address this.

REPORT

BACKGROUND AND LATEST BATHING WATER RESULTS

1. The Environment Agency are responsible for implementation of the Bathing Waters Directives, monitoring and reporting on water quality and ensuring action is taken to meet the appropriate standards for the directives throughout the UK. They also regulate discharges to the aquatic environment.

2. United Utilities provide wastewater services across the North West of England. In the last 30 years United Utilities have invested £1.5 billion improving bathing water quality across the region. More than £400 million of which has been in the last seven years, including major schemes along the Fylde coast.
3. Fylde Borough Council operates two controlled bathing waters; one at St Anne’s Pier and the other is St Anne’s North adjacent to North Beach Car Park. During the bathing season between 1st May to 30th September the Council are responsible for the provision of public information about the bathing waters being displayed in an easily accessible place in the vicinity of the bathing waters. This includes the provision of public information to prevent exposure to pollution during short term incidents and advise against bathing where the bathing water does not meet the sufficient standard.
4. Changes were made from 2012 with the introduction of the revised Bathing Water Directive. Under the new regulations the revised directive sets guideline standards for 2 types of bacterial indicators: Escherichia Coli and Intestinal Enterococci.
5. The new standard has four classifications: - Excellent, Good, Sufficient, Poor.

The EU directive required member states to ensure that, by the end of the 2015 bathing season, all bathing waters were at least sufficient each year.

The table below indicates the different parameters for bathing water quality.

Parameter	Excellent	Good	Sufficient
Escherichia coli (cfu/100ml)	<250 (*)	<500 (*)	<500 (**)
Intestinal enterococci (cfu/100ml)	<100 (*)	<200 (*)	<185 (**)
(*) Based upon a 95-percentile evaluation			
(**) Based upon a 90-percentile evaluation			

cfu = colony-forming unit

E.Coli should not exceed 500cfu per 100ml based upon a 90-percentile evaluation of samples.

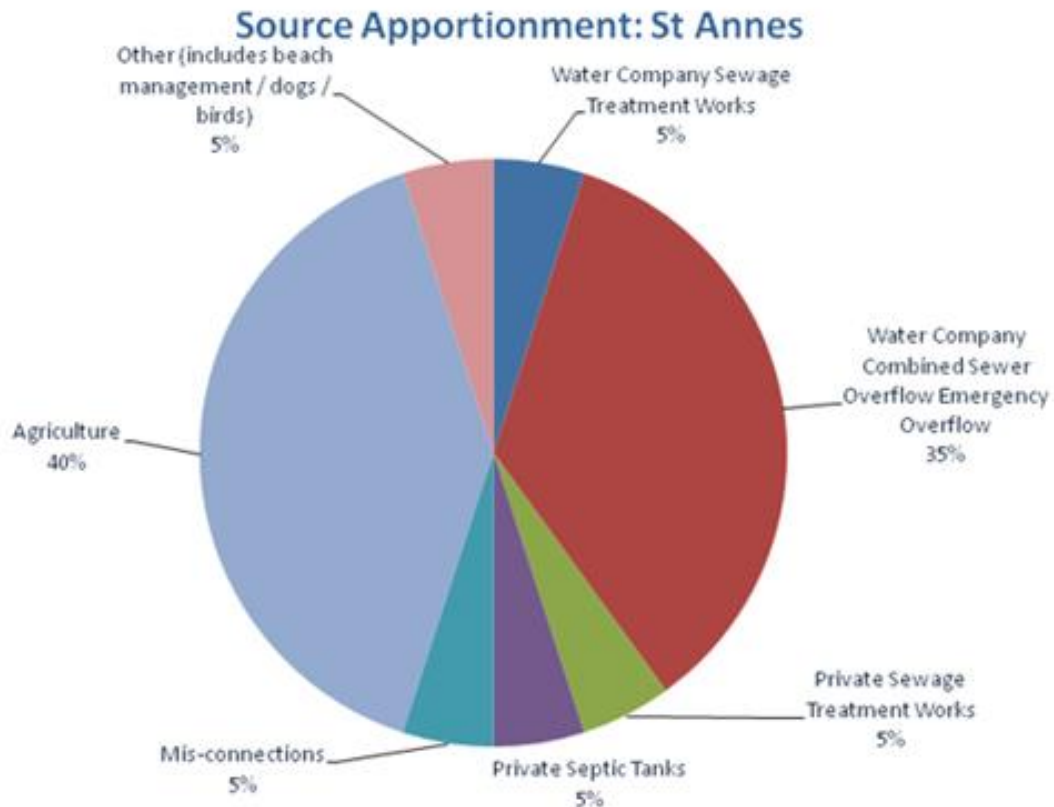
Intestinal Enterococci should not exceed 185cfu per 100ml based upon a 90-percentile evaluation of samples.

6. In 2020, the coronavirus pandemic and associated lockdown meant the Environment Agency had to pause routine sampling in the first half of the bathing season to adhere with imposed restrictions. Once lockdown was lifted, the EA’s sampling work restarted, and a reduced set of samples was taken during the second half of the season. No classification was made in 2020 due to the reduced number of samples taken not being representative of the range of water quality across the bathing season. The limited data from 2020 was not used in any future classifications.
7. The Environment Agency has been working with Fylde Council again this year to make daily predictions of pollution risks at our bathing waters during the 2023 bathing season. These inform the public of increased pollution risk through signs displayed at bathing waters. These warnings are short term pollution events that have clearly identifiable causes which are not normally expected to affect bathing water quality for more than approximately 72 hours. Where pollution risk forecasts have coincided with statutory bathing water sampling and if all conditions are met there is a potential for discounting samples at the end of the season. Four samples were discounted at St Anne’s North and St Annes Pier in 2023.
8. The Fylde coast has eight bathing waters, and the table overleaf indicates the current and previous results and includes Southport for comparison.
9. The Bathing Water classification for St Annes is Sufficient and St Annes North is classed as Poor for 2023. The deterioration of the water quality at St Annes and particularly at St Annes North is of concern to the Council and the Environment Agency.

Bathing water area	2015 results	2016 results	2017 results	2018 results	2019 results	2020 results	2021 results	2022 results	2023 results
Fleetwood	Excellent	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Cleveleys	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Bispham	Sufficient	Good	Good	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Good
Blackpool North	Good	Sufficient	Good	Sufficient	Good	Good	Sufficient	Poor	Poor
Blackpool Central	Sufficient	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Sufficient	Sufficient
Blackpool South	Excellent (Blue Flag status)	Excellent (Blue Flag status)	Excellent (Blue Flag status)	Good	Good	Good	Good	Sufficient	Sufficient
St Annes North	Excellent	Good	Good	Good	Sufficient	Sufficient	Sufficient	Sufficient	Poor
St Annes Pier	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Sufficient	Sufficient
Southport				Good	Good	Good	Good	Sufficient	Sufficient

10. Section 13(1)(b) of the Bathing Water Regulations 2013 places additional management measures where bathing waters are designated as “poor”. It states that, ‘the local authority that controls the bathing water must issue some 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’.
11. Bathing water quality can be affected by a variety of factors and that Environment Agency DNA analysis can differentiate between faecal indicators from human, cattle, sheep and birds. EA Data for the Fylde Coast is showing the following sources of pollution for 2023:
- Agriculture 30%
 - Sewerage 60%
 - Other Sources 10%

United Utilities have provided the following information of an example of the Source Apportionment (SA) Pie Chart from the Intertek’s coastal model reports written on behalf of UU for the AMP6 and AMP7 time periods, which summarise the contributions from the different sectors.



12. The Environment Agency has identified St Annes and St Annes North as a priority bathing waters for action to improve water quality.
13. Turning Tides is a partnership between Environment Agency, United Utilities, North West Local Authorities and the Rivers Trust. It's aims are to improve bathing waters across the region. Fylde Council's Head of Technical Services attends the Turning Tides Board meetings on behalf of the Council. An action plan has been produced by the Turning Tides Partnership (see Appendix 2) to improve priority bathing waters.
14. To move bathing water quality forward at Fylde a Technical Bathing Water group has been established comprising of the Lead Member of the Environment, Fylde Council Officers, United Utilities, Environment Agency, Ribble Rivers Trust and UK Health Security Agency. The group meet on a quarterly basis to better understand and interpret the bathing water data. This group is in the early stages and is concentrating its efforts on the 130 square mile Fylde, Preston and South Ribble Catchment all contributing towards the River Ribble.
15. United Utilities have agreed to donate £1m to each of the Ribble Rivers Trust, Lune Rivers Trust and Wyre Rivers Trust to deliver a range of projects aimed at improving water quality, flood mitigation and biodiversity across these catchment areas, including the Fylde Coast.

UNITED UTILITIES RESPONSE

16. In addition, United Utilities have provided the following update –
17. We're committed to improving natural landscapes across the North West. We have invested significantly to reduce the impact that wastewater has on the natural environment and our long-term ambition is to eliminate pollution incidents.
18. Our investment in the Fylde coast began in the early 1990's when we introduced sewage treatment for the first time at Fleetwood. This was followed by further investment to introduce new storage- to reduce spills in heavy weather. Ultra-violet disinfection was installed at several sites between 2010 and 2014 to improve bathing water quality. More recently, we completed the Anchorsholme park scheme in 2019, with a new long sea outfall and storage tanks to improve water quality across the Fylde coast.
19. To further help eliminate pollution incidents we are focusing on the management of storm overflows. UU are developing a 25year Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP) which aims to maintain and improve wastewater and drainage systems, now and in the future.

20. Over the 25 years, we propose to invest £21.8 billion, to deliver benefits across the North West. £16.5 billion of this will be used in line with our Water Industry National Environment Programme (WINEP), which will deliver benefits over the five years from 2025 to 2030.
21. Storm overflows are an important part of the sewerage network and include combined sewer overflows (CSOs) and storm tank discharges. They act as a pressure relief valve when there is too much rainfall, allowing rainwater, mixed with sewage, to rise inside the sewer and eventually enter a separate pipe which flows into a river or the sea. Sewers operate this way to help prevent the flooding of streets, homes, and businesses.
22. In August 2022, Defra published the Storm Overflow Discharge Reduction Plan (SODRP). This set out new targets for all water companies to reduce the number of times storm overflows are used, in order to improve the health of our waterways and coastlines. These targets include the following.
 - By 2035, water companies will have improved all overflows discharging into or near every designated bathing water, and improved 75% of overflows discharging to high-priority sites.
 - By 2050, no storm overflows will be allowed to be used other than as a result of unusually heavy rainfall or to cause any adverse ecological harm.
23. We support the SODRP and welcome the Government's commitment to a long-term approach to investing in infrastructure to protect the environment.
24. We recognise the importance of river and water quality across the North West, which is why we are committed to making sure we are doing our bit to improve river health. We are taking action to achieve this change by following our 'Better Rivers: Better North West' plan. Our four pledges in that plan are as follows.
 - 'Ensuring our operations progressively reduce impact to river health'
 - 'Being open and transparent about our performance and our plans'
 - 'Making rivers beautiful and supporting others to improve and care for them'
 - 'Creating more opportunities for everyone to enjoy rivers and waterways'
25. We are convinced that the best solution is to better manage rainfall, but we cannot do this on our own. We need the help and support of many organisations – local authorities, highway authorities, landowners, farmers and regulators – to work with us to slow the flow of rainfall.
26. We are proposing over £16.5 billion of investment over 25 years to meet all of the targets within the SODRP.
27. During the next investment period, we are proposing three large scale investments schemes that will positively impact St Anne's North bathing water quality.
28. These are at Chorley Wastewater Treatment works, Lamaleach combined sewer overflow and Lytham pumping station. All will be delivered by 2030 at the latest.

PANORAMA PROGRAMME INVESTIGATION

29. On 4 December 2023, the BBC's Panorama ran a programme titled 'The Water Pollution Cover Up'. The programme discussed the Environment Agency's regulation of the water industry with a specific focus on United Utilities. The programme raises questions about how the water industry is regulated and there are some aspects of the programme which require further explanation.
30. The Environment Agency's formal response to this is set out at [Environment Agency response to Panorama investigation - Defra in the media \(blog.gov.uk\)](#).

PRESENTATION TO COMMITTEE

31. Officers from Fylde Council Technical Services, United Utilities and the Environment Agency will be in attendance at the meeting to present the report and respond to members' questions.

BACKGROUND PAPERS REVELANT TO THIS ITEM		
Name of document	Date	Where available for inspection
Appendix 1 of the report Appendix 2 of the report		CMIS > Meetings Calendar

LEAD AUTHOR	CONTACT DETAILS	DATE
Darren Bell	darren.bell@fylde.gov.uk & Tel 01253 658465	22/12/2023

Attached documents:

Appendix 1 – Bathing water sample data for St Annes North Beach and St Annes Pier for the last 3 years.

Appendix 2 – Environment Agency Action Plan for St Annes and St Annes North Bathing Waters.

Appendix 1

St Annes North Bathing Water 2023

NO	Sample taken	escherichia coli colonies/100ml	intestinal enterococci colonies/100ml
212	2023-05-04	55	18
213	2023-05-19	55	10
214	2023-05-23	18	10
215	2023-06-05	10	10
216	2023-06-08	10	10
217	2023-07-02	530	350
218	2023-07-04	820	44
219	2023-07-05	91	91
220	2023-07-17	680	320
221	2023-07-19	64	36
222	2023-07-21	45	36
223	2023-07-31	570	120
224	2023-08-03	3100	1100
225	2023-08-13	140	45
226	2023-08-16	570	91
227	2023-08-22	18	27
228	2023-08-29	1400	420
229	2023-09-01	690	540
230	2023-09-11	590	150
231	2023-09-14	360	230
232	2023-05-04	55	18
233	2023-05-19	55	10

St Annes North Bathing Water 2022

NO	Sample taken	escherichia coli colonies/100ml	intestinal enterococci colonies/100ml
190	04/05/2022	10	10
191	04/05/2022	10	10
192	16/05/2022	8400	730
193	19/05/2022	160	110
194	29/05/2022	18	10
195	31/05/2022	27	10
196	13/06/2022	91	10
197	17/06/2022	290	290
198	26/06/2022	36	27
199	28/06/2022	10	10
200	04/07/2022	10	10
201	14/07/2022	130	160
202	15/07/2022	330	340
203	26/07/2022	91	82
204	29/07/2022	45	10
205	02/08/2022	110	27
206	02/08/2022	27	10
207	12/08/2022	350	160
208	18/08/2022	55	45
209	26/08/2022	91	18
210	30/08/2022	10	10
211	09/09/2022	400	64

St Annes North Bathing Water 2021

NO	Sample taken	escherichia coli colonies/100ml	intestinal enterococci colonies/100ml
170	10/05/2021	860	380
171	18/05/2021	10	10
172	25/05/2021	2300	1500
173	28/05/2021	10	10
174	06/06/2021	10	10
175	11/06/2021	180	350
176	14/06/2021	18	10
177	25/06/2021	91	150
178	29/06/2021	27	18
179	07/07/2021	27	10
180	13/07/2021	45	36
181	22/07/2021	45	10
182	25/07/2021	27	18
183	28/07/2021	430	120
184	06/08/2021	64	100
185	10/08/2021	1200	210
186	12/08/2021	450	680
187	23/08/2021	55	18
188	26/08/2021	10	10
189	06/09/2021	10	55

St Annes Pier Bathing Water 2023

NO	Sample taken	escherichia coli colonies/100ml	intestinal enterococci colonies/100ml
210	2023-05-04	10	10
211	2023-05-19	10	10
212	2023-05-23	10	10
213	2023-06-05	10	10
214	2023-06-08	10	10
215	2023-07-02	450	1500
216	2023-07-04	150	55
217	2023-07-05	130	91
218	2023-07-17	660	130
219	2023-07-19	150	27
220	2023-07-21	27	18
221	2023-07-31	550	200
222	2023-08-03	5600	1100
223	2023-08-13	27	10
224	2023-08-16	770	73
225	2023-08-22	55	33
226	2023-08-29	1200	360
227	2023-09-01	880	1200
228	2023-09-11	340	240
228	2023-09-14	620	1000

St Annes Pier Bathing Water 2022

NO	Sample taken	escherichia coli colonies/100ml	intestinal enterococci colonies/100ml
190	04/05/2022	10	10
191	16/05/2022	770	290
192	19/05/2022	82	18
193	29/05/2022	10	10
194	31/05/2022	10	10
195	13/06/2022	110	64
196	17/06/2022	560	91
197	26/06/2022	10	10
198	28/06/2022	27	10
199	04/07/2022	10	10
200	14/07/2022	200	120
201	15/07/2022	1400	380
202	26/07/2022	73	18
203	29/07/2022	45	18
204	02/08/2022	110	27
205	12/08/2022	580	10
206	18/08/2022	45	18
207	26/08/2022	660	73
208	30/08/2022	120	110
209	09/09/2022	91	55

St Annes Pier Bathing Water 2021

NO	Sample taken	escherichia coli colonies/100ml	intestinal enterococci colonies/100ml
170	10/05/2021	210	63
171	18/05/2021	10	10
172	25/05/2021	2400	430
173	28/05/2021	10	10
174	06/06/2021	10	10
175	11/06/2021	10	10
176	14/06/2021	10	10
177	25/06/2021	82	18
178	29/06/2021	10	10
179	07/07/2021	27	10
180	13/07/2021	18	10
181	22/07/2021	10	10
182	25/07/2021	73	10
183	28/07/2021	580	130
184	06/08/2021	150	91
185	10/08/2021	160	82
186	12/08/2021	450	36
187	23/08/2021	45	10
188	26/08/2021	18	10
189	06/09/2021	55	55

Appendix 2

Action plan to improve priority bathing waters: St Annes and St Annes North

Location	Lytham St Annes, Lancashire	EA bathing water number	41800, 41900
Type of bathing water	Coastal	Local authority	Fylde Borough Council
EA area	Cumbria and Lancashire	Designated in	1988
EA area contact – bathing water quality:	Andrew Seward	Area Environment Manager	Nicki Rushton
EA area contact- comms:	Shelley Tattersall	EA Area Director	Carol Holt
Expected result 2023	St Annes- Sufficient		
	St Annes North- Poor		

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
St Annes Classification and % risk of failure							4	40	77	65	32	
St Annes North Classification and % risk of failure							12	44	95	100	100	

Bathing water history and characteristics

Bathing water history

- The St Annes bathing waters were designated in 1988.

Bathing water profile

- St Annes is a resort beach with a small pier extending into the Irish Sea. Sand dunes run along the edge of the sandy, flat beach which has up to one kilometre of exposed sand at low tide.
- The bathing water is located at the southern end of the Fylde coastline in Lancashire. The town of Lytham St Annes sits behind the beach. The wider catchment has mixed use with the land immediately behind the beach being predominantly urban and becoming more agricultural further inland. The River Ribble discharges to the sea immediately south of the bathing water.

Local context

- St Annes is a resort beach with a small pier extending into the Irish Sea.
- For the past decade, organisations within the Turning Tides partnership have effectively worked together to actively improve the quality of bathing waters in the North West. The Turning Tides Partnership includes Environment Agency, local authorities, United Utilities and the NFU, as well as brilliant local groups. The Love My Beach Campaign has worked with thousands of people who have made a real difference to their local beaches for everyone to enjoy.

What are the pollution sources?

- Coastal modelling was carried out by United Utilities (UU) as part of Asset Management Plan (AMP) 7 with the aim of understanding the bacterial impacts on bathing waters.
- The top 10 sources and percentage contribution of Intestinal enterococci (IE) and Escherichia coli (EC) to the bathing water were identified.
- These sources have been categorised as agriculture, sewage and other. The average of the IE and EC %s are used as the source apportionment values below.
- Where UU modelling significantly underpredicted when compared to sample data, local judgement was used to estimate a suitable value.
- Confidence levels in these values are low to medium.

Agriculture %

Sewage %

Other¹ %

30

60

10

Agriculture

- Agricultural sources of pollution have a significant impact on the water quality at St Annes bathing waters, especially from watercourses entering the River Ribble at its estuary.
- Grazing animals on the salt marsh can influence bathing water quality at St Annes. During high spring tides animal faeces are washed off the salt marsh into the water causing a reduction in bathing water quality.

Sewage

- Water company storm sewage discharges along the Fylde coast impact on the water quality at these bathing waters. These include discharges from the Fylde network sewers, Blackpool and discharges to the River Ribble further inland.

What has been done so far?

Agriculture

- Additional funding from Defra in 2021/22 provided resource to carry out farm inspections at an additional 30 farms in the South Fylde/Ribble Estuary area. These inspections were focused on developing improvement plans at the farms to reduce the diffuse pollution impacting the receiving watercourses in the area and bathing waters at St Annes.
- Ribble River's Trust have worked with farmers and rural communities to reduce diffuse agricultural pollution entering the River Ribble Estuary. This was in partnership with Environment Agency, United Utilities, NFU and Blackpool Council.
- Natural England have advised farmers on how they can help water quality within the River Ribble and its estuary under the Catchment Sensitive Farming Programme.

Sewage

- In October 2021, United Utilities completed improvement works at Blackburn WwTW. This investment was designed to reduce the spill frequency and duration of storm discharges from the works. This investment has been modelled to deliver improvements at the bathing waters at the mouth of the River Ribble including St Annes and St Annes North.
- United Utilities have completed a large programme of work around the River Ribble to improve Bathing Water quality. This includes increased storage for storm sewage water near Preston (Preston Tunnel under the River Ribble) to reduce storm discharges from combined sewer overflows (2014) and UV disinfection at Blackburn wastewater treatment works (2021).

¹ includes birds and surface water drainage

- The Environment Agency continues to review UU spill frequency data and wider performance as part of the developing PR24 programme (2023).

Other

- A water quality monitoring investigation is currently ongoing (2022 – 2025). DNA analysis has been carried out on samples collected in summer 2023 with the aim of understanding the sources of contamination.

Summary of planned future actions

Planned actions are focussed on water company regulation and targeting agricultural sources.

This includes:

- Targeting EA agriculture regulation resource to priority bathing waters.
- Aligning EA and NE agriculture resource for better delivery of regulation and advisory services.
- Reviewing United Utilities asset performance to inform the PR24 WINEP and investment plan for 2025 delivery.

Proposals have also been made for:

- External consultant project to review data for Cumbria and Lancashire priority bathing waters, to understand pollution sources, source apportionment and inform future action plans. Seeking £500k.
- Bathing Water project officers (3x) to investigate sources of pollution and deliver targeted actions across Cumbria and Lancashire priority bathing waters. Seeking 3FTEs over 2 years.

	Action description	Owner	Expected completion date (month/year)	Cost (£)	Funding source	Expected outcome	Expected impact on classification
Agriculture							
1.	EA and NE to work together to review saltmarsh grazing and impact on bathing waters.	EA, NE	Ongoing			Better understanding of agricultural sources and impact of saltmarsh grazing	Prevent deterioration and deliver improvement
2.	EA and NE to work together to deliver integrated farm inspections in priority bathing areas	EA, NE	Ongoing			Better targeting of agricultural regulation and advisory services	Prevent deterioration and deliver improvement
Sewage							
3.	EA to review UU spill data and wider performance as part of the developing PR24 programme	EA	Ongoing			Identify future improvement schemes for PR24	Improvement
4.	EA to review UU spill data to identify significant storm sewage contributions to BWs	EA	Ongoing			Identify significant sources of storm sewage	Improvement
Other							
5.	Monitoring for Liggard Brook project, specifically in the Ribble catchment.	Environment Agency	Ongoing		EA monitoring commission.	Better understanding of pollution sources and inform future actions.	Prevent deterioration and deliver improvement
6.	Water quality monitoring investigation.	Environment Agency	Ongoing		EA monitoring commission.	Better understanding of pollution sources and inform future actions.	Prevent deterioration and deliver improvement

Planned improvement actions (subject to securing funding)

	Action description	Owner	Projected completion date (month/year)	Cost (£)	Potential funding source	Projected outcome	Projected impact on classification
Agriculture							
1.	EA and NE to work together to deliver integrated farm inspections in priority bathing areas	EA, NE	Ongoing			Better targeting of agricultural regulation and advisory services	Prevent deterioration and improvement
Sewage							
2.	Review of United Utilities assets contributing to priority bathing waters, including a review of event duration monitoring data and UV treatment	EA	June 2024			Understand operation of water company assets to drive performance improvements regulation and funding	Prevent deterioration and improvement
Other							
3.	Commission a consultant to review all data for priority bathing waters in Cumbria and Lancashire. To understand pollution sources, source apportionment and inform future actions. Completion ahead of 2025 bathing water season.	EA	May 2025	£500K		Provide better understanding of sources contributing to failing bathing waters and inform future action plans	Prevent deterioration and improvement
4.	Cumbria and Lancashire bathing water project officers to undertake walkovers, site inspections and deliver targeted actions across the priority bathing waters in Cumbria and	EA	May 2026	3 x FTE, plus 10K monitoring		Provide better understanding of sources and impacts and deliver targeted actions to benefit priority bathing waters	Prevent deterioration and improvement

Lancashire. Comprising 3 FTEs, 10K sampling budget, over 2 years. Completion ahead of 2026 bathing water season.						
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Planned Engagement

	Engagement description	Owner	Completion date (month year) <i>(if applicable)</i>	Cost (£) <i>(if applicable)</i>	Funding source <i>(if applicable)</i>	Expected outcome
1.	Turning Tides Partnership: Collaboratively strive to raise the quality of bathing water in the Northwest.	Environment Agency, Local Authorities, UU, NFU, other partners	Ongoing			Continued partnership working to improve bathing water quality across the North West