

44 Burntisland



44.1 Background Information

Burntisland is another of the bathing waters identified in 1999. Before then untreated sewage was discharged via several short outfalls, causing gross pollution.

Scottish Water has since completed a prolonged series of improvements started by the former Fife Regional Council. Flows from several unsatisfactory outfalls have been diverted to a new Sewage treatment Works (STW) before discharge via a long sea outfall. The unsatisfactory discharge from Lammerlaws was diverted to this works at the end of 1998 and excellent water quality has been achieved since. A new Lochies Road pumping station scheme was completed early in 2003, removing a discharge with an immediate threat to the bathing water. The harbour outfall and a few other small outfalls were intercepted and connected to the main sewers prior to the 2004 bathing season. This work should ensure that guideline quality standards continue to be attained.

In 2007 Burntisland maintained its excellent bathing water quality for the ninth consecutive year. Burntisland beach is well managed and holds a Blue Flag award.

In March 2006 the revised Bathing Water Directive (2006/7/EC) entered into force and was enacted in the UK by Regulations in 2008. Key features are tighter microbiological standards to be met by 2015 and increased provision of public information.

Compliance and pollution improvement required for the designated EU Bathing Waters will be co-ordinated through the Water Framework Directive (WFD) programme of measures which will form part of the river basin management plan. The programme of measures will outline measures (actions) that are being taken to protect and improve the water environment in the river basin district. This EU designated bathing water (protected area) pollution reduction plan will identify measures relevant to this bathing water and associated water bodies that are being undertaken as part of the programme of measures.

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Poor	Poor	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent

Table 44A: Record of Compliance for Burntisland, 1997 – 2007.

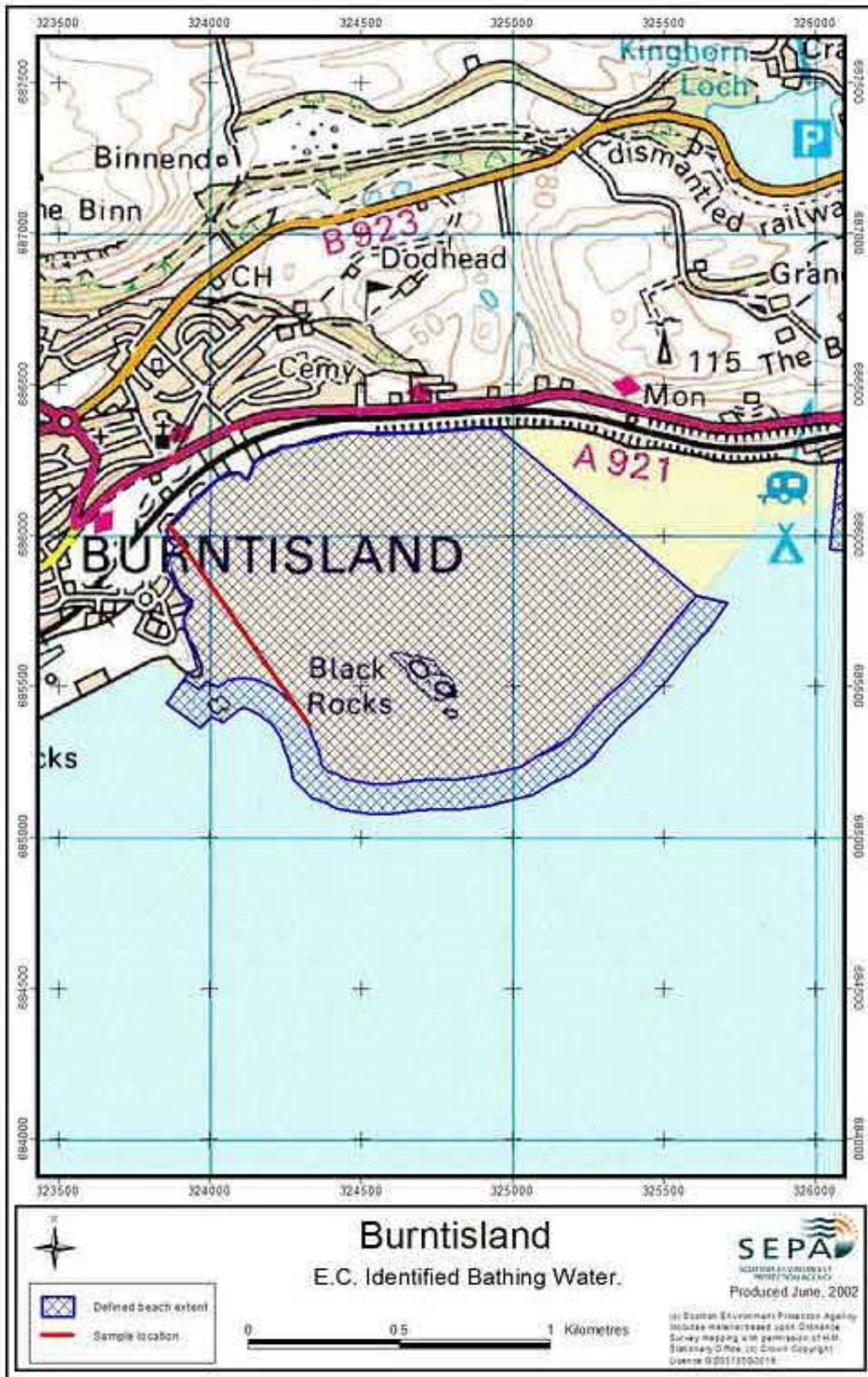


Figure 44B: Map of Burntisland designated bathing beach and surrounding local area

44.2 Results for 2007

Burntisland Results				
Date	Total Coliforms (colonies/100ml)	Faecal Coliforms (colonies/100ml)	Faecal Streptococci (colonies/100ml)	Abnormal Weather Waiver
25052007	<2	<2	<2	-
05062007	72	22	4	-
18062007	44	14	2	-
02072007	110	4	<2	-
08072007	10	2	2	-
19072007	142	56	48	-
01082007	600	74	44	-
14082007	14	4	8	-
23082007	176	134	28	-
04092007	36	36	16	-
Number of Samples taken : 10				

Table 44B: Microbiological results for Burntisland bathing water, June – September 2007

44.3 Scottish Water Assets

All discharges have now been connected to the mains sewers and are taken to the new Burntisland STW, before discharge via a long sea outfall.

However, there are still storm sewage discharges at Lammerlaws, Familiar Rocks (Harbour), and Ross Point. The Lammerlaws outlet is potentially the biggest threat to the designated bathing water as it is relatively close and serves a large pumping station.

44.4 Other Discharges

No other significant discharges are considered likely to threaten the quality of this bathing water.

44.5 Agriculture

Agriculture is not considered to have any significant impact on this bathing water.

44.6 Hydrometric Network

Figure 44B shows a map of the hydrometric network of the surface water catchment area of Burntisland bathing water.

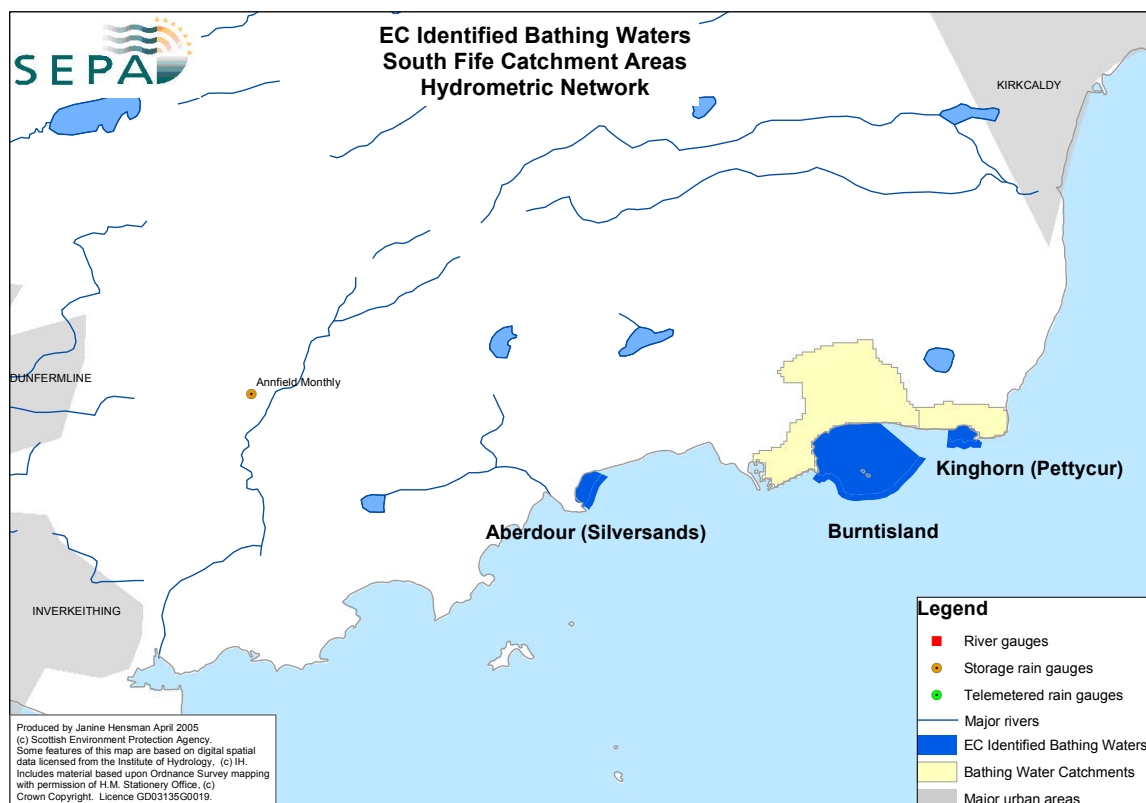


Figure 44B: Hydrometric map of Burntisland and surrounding area

44.7 Further Investigations

SEPA will continue to monitor these waters as per the requirements of the EC Bathing Waters Directive and ensure that all sewage discharge consent conditions are met.

44.8 Response to failure

Burntisland has been assessed for the 2008 season as being of low risk of failing the mandatory standard.

Should there be a mandatory failure, there will be an immediate response to check all the relevant potential sources in the catchment area to confirm the reason, including follow-up microbiology sampling of the bathing water and nearby river inputs.

The regional Environmental Quality Unit will co-ordinate a response in conjunction with the local Environmental Protection and Improvement team and Environmental Science functions and post the result of the investigation and actions arising on the SEPA bathing waters internet site.