

58 Pease Bay



58.1 Background Information

The identified bathing water at Pease Bay has been of excellent quality since 1999.

There is a discharge to the North Sea from the caravan park at the Bay and one from Cove sewage treatment works (STW), which discharges about 1.5 km north of the bathing water.

In 2006, as in 2004 and 2005, in view of its consistently excellent status the frequency of testing was reduced, as permitted by the EU, from twenty to five. As at Thorntonloch last year, one of these samples surprisingly failed to meet the guideline standards, but overall excellent quality was retained. As a result, sampling frequency in 2007 returned to 20 times per season in accordance with SEPA's precautionary procedure. Excellent bathing water quality was once again maintained

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
Good	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent

Table 58A: Record of Compliance for Pease Bay, 1997 – 2007

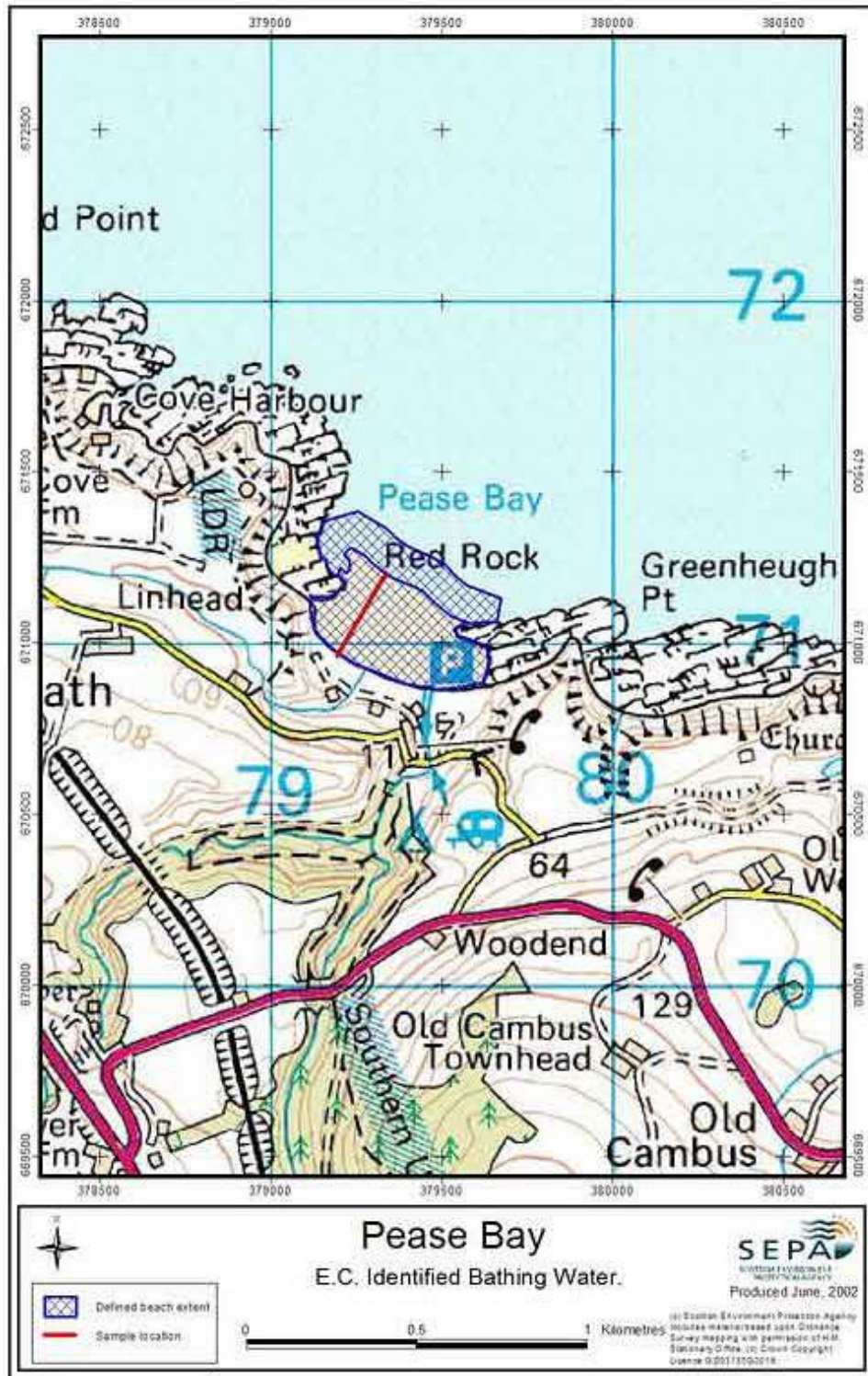


Figure 58B: Map of Pease Bay designated bathing beach and surrounding local area

58.2 Results for 2007

Pease Bay Results				
Date	Total Coliforms (colonies/100ml)	Faecal Coliforms (colonies/100ml)	Faecal Streptococci (colonies/100ml)	Abnormal Weather Waiver
24052007	130	8	2	-
07062007	40	12	2	-
14062007	148	68	16	-
20062007	>15000	>15000	13200	Yes
27062007	2500	86	10	-
03072007	1700	1100	200	-
05072007	4	2	<2	-
07072007	84	16	<2	-
11072007	4	<2	2	-
17072007	232	100	48	-
23072007	100	91	42	-
25072007	32	14	4	-
30072007	64	48	34	-
03082007	66	30	10	-
06082007	62	48	22	-
16082007	28	28	8	-
22082007	166	60	6	-
24082007	22	14	<2	-
28082007	26	22	2	-
30082007	2	2	<2	-
06092007	40	40	36	-
Number of Samples taken : 21				

Table 58B: Microbiological results for Pease Bay bathing water, May – September 2007

58.3 Scottish Water Assets

The sewage effluent from Cockburnspath (1.5 km inland) is pumped to a STW at Cove Village where it, and the sewage effluent from Cove Village, receives full treatment prior to discharge to the North Sea about 1.5 km north of the bathing water. During the bathing season, the effluent from the STW is disinfected prior to discharge. Work was completed in December 2006 to increase the capacity of this STW to accommodate sewage effluent from a new housing development in Cockburnspath.

58.4 Other Discharges

The caravan park at the Bay installed a new STW prior to the start of the 2006 bathing season. The plant uses membrane reactor technology which provides bacteriological treatment of the effluent all year around so that it meets guideline standards. The outfall

pipe from this STW to the North Sea was replaced by a new discharge point to the Pease burn prior to the 2007 bathing season. Initial samples of the effluent indicate that it is of very high quality.

58.5 Agriculture

In 2003, SEPA undertook a programme of inspections of discharges to bathing water catchments from farm steadings. Six farms in the Pease Bay catchment were inspected to assess volumes of waste produced, examine storage facilities and discuss possible improvements to prevent future problems. Five of the farms were found to comply with the Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil Storage Regulations (SSAFO) and the 'Code of Good Practice for the Prevention of Environmental Pollution from Agricultural Activity' (PEPFAA Code) and therefore represented little risk to bathing water quality. Improvements were made at one farm.

58.6 Hydrometric Network

Figure 58B shows a map of the hydrometric network of the surface water catchment area of Pease Bay bathing water.

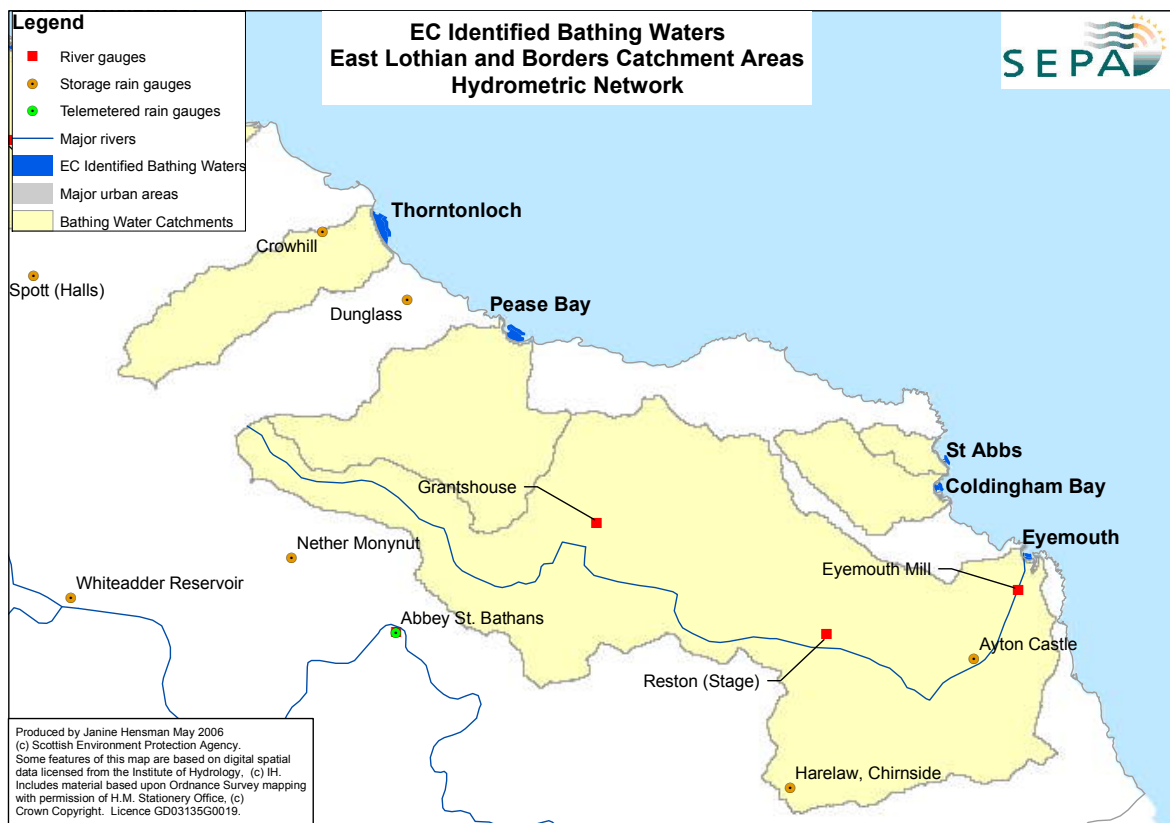


Figure 58B: Hydrometric map of Pease Bay and surrounding area

58.7 Further Investigations

Samples obtained from the Cockburnspath Burn suggest there may be a small risk of contamination that could impact the bathing water. Further sampling of the burn was undertaken in 2006 and will continue in 2007 to identify and resolve any potential sources of pollution.

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

58.8 Response to Failure

Pease Bay has been assessed for the 2007 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.